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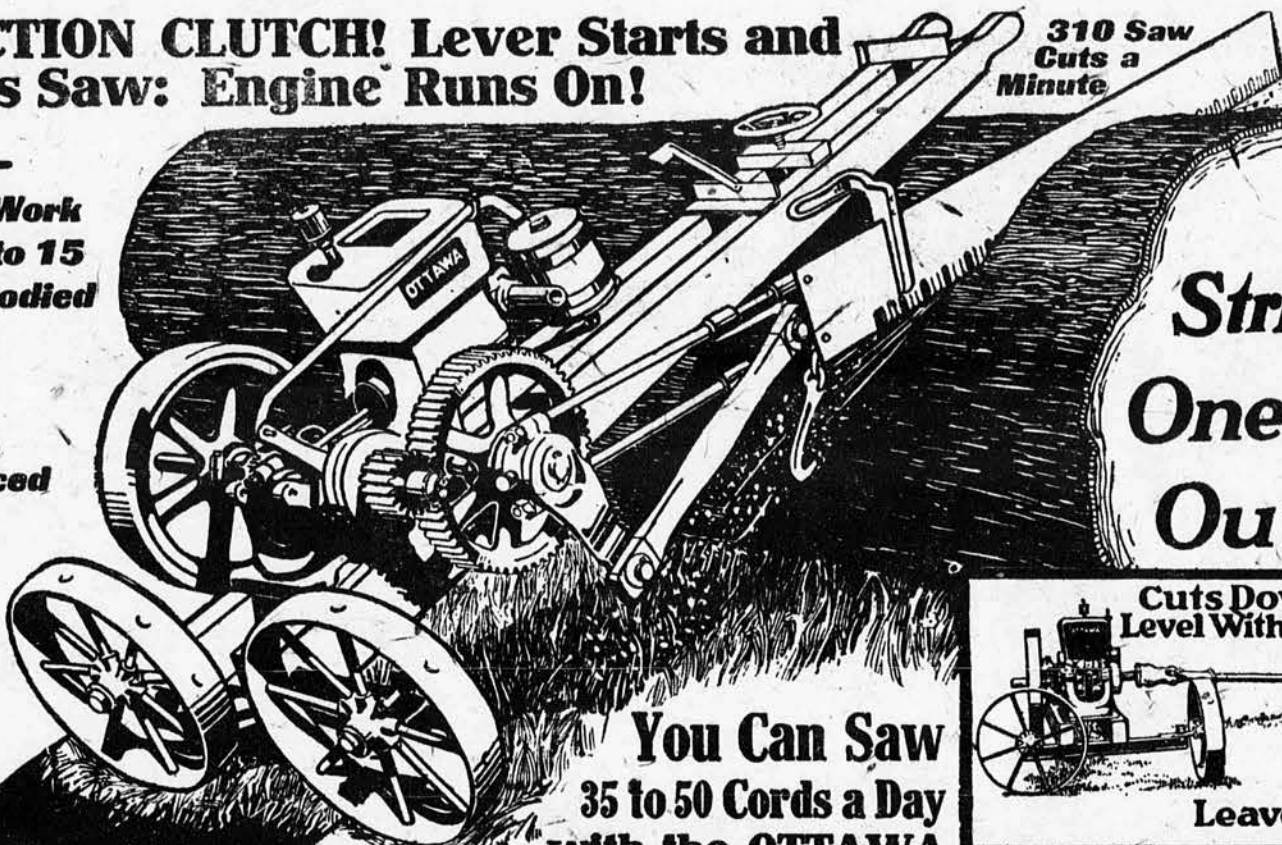


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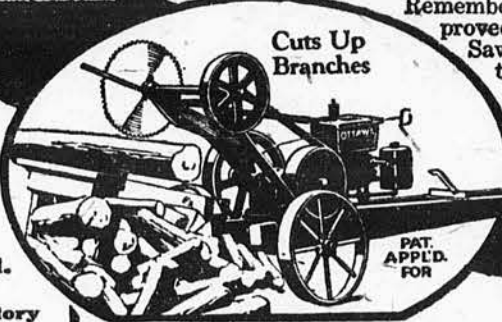
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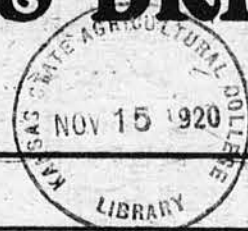
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Arthur Capen, Publisher

November 13, 1920

No. 46



Why Not Give Trees a Chance?

By F. B. Nichols



Trees in Eastern Kansas; Stands of This Kind Should be the Ideal in Every Farm Woodlot in the State.

THE LUMBER famine is slowly but surely forcing more attention to the woodlot problems of Kansas. This will be increasingly true in the future. Some have sold at prices in the last few years which were absolutely unheard of, and while it is likely that the prices will decline in the future, the fact remains that they always will be high. It is evident that good lumber demands that the woodlots be handled in a way which will enable them to produce a large share of the lumber, posts and fuel which the farmer requires. It might be regretted in passing that many Kansas farmers have been able to use their lumber for more purposes than some men believe possible. When one comes to investigate the management systems used in the woodlots he is appalled at the vicious methods which have been all too commonly applied. These methods have been considered only as a means of the day, and never as a permanent feature of the future. This is especially true along the streams and rivers of Eastern Kansas, where most of the good trees are anyhow; the stand is some- times as much as 90 per cent White elm, and is not desirable individuals at that! The only possible result of a system of this kind is that the stand becomes less and less valuable, until it perhaps doesn't produce enough income to pay taxes. And this on what is the richest land on the farm!

Back of system in the management of a farm woodlot could have perhaps been excused in the days when lumber was cheap, and when many farmers had more timber than was desired anywhere, and the policy was to get rid of it as fast as possible. Furthermore, the problem has been complicated by the fact that the growing of trees is a slow business, in which years are required for a return, and men are not usually patient in matters of this kind. But today, with the prices for lumber, posts and fuel, and a general appreciation of the long-range vision which is required for success in the "New Day" agriculture, the old reasons why one didn't consider the woodlot any consideration no longer prevail. It is time that some real thought were given to the solving of problems affecting this crop.

Most of the things needed are so simple that any country boy knows them thoroly. The first thing is to cut the trees with an eye to the requirements. Never cut a tree more valuable than is needed for the thing you have in mind, except when proceeding on definite plans with improvement cuttings. Especially in the case of fuel, the aim should be to cut the inferior species, like White elm, and the undesirable individuals of the better kinds. The big thing is to give the straight and desirable oaks, hickories and the like a chance to develop into profitable trees which they can become.

about the methods used in French forests and woodlots. We don't have to use the systems of Europe, but we do need to work out a happy medium which is possible in every case. If cutting is directed intelligently and some

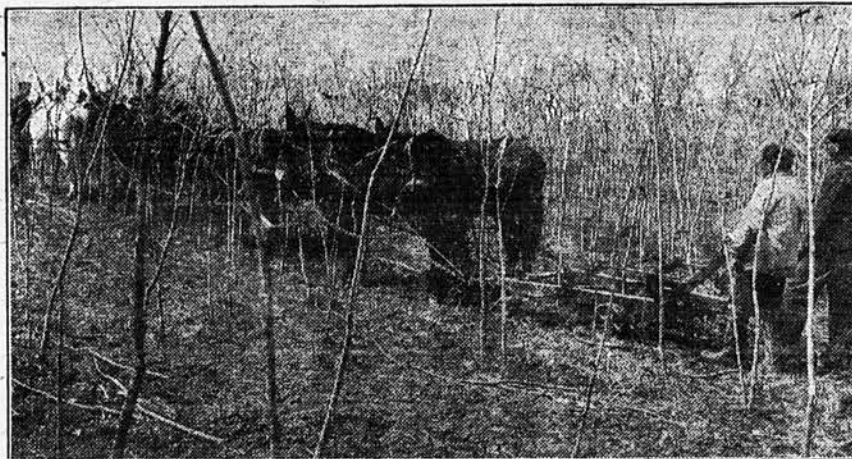
tions of Eastern Kansas, such as Woodson county for example, which are in blackjacks, the weed of the tree family. Certainly the man who develops a rapid and cheap way of getting rid of this pest deserves a prize. There are men southwest of Yates Center who have been fairly successful. As a rule their general theory is about the same, altho they differ somewhat in its application. Most of them cut off the trees near the ground—some grub them—and then plant smothering crops, such as cane, for the first few years.

With the high prices that prevail for fuel, a better use of the dead wood would be well worth while, on many places at least. It is true that there are more agreeable tasks than working up dead limbs and logs by hand, but it also is true that a power sawing outfit, which is available in most communities, will handle this work easily. Dead wood is "soup and nuts"—whatever that is—for the power outfit.

Naturally the problem of windbreak planting deserves consideration along with that of the woodlot. While a windbreak is primarily a windbreak, it often is possible to combine the two to some extent at least. As a rule a windbreak consists of at least a limited proportion of evergreens.

There are indications of an aroused public interest in woodlots in Kansas; this is a mighty encouraging thing. It is probable that trees will in time be regarded as one of the standard crops of the farm, which deserve as much consideration as the wheat or corn or sorghums.

Doubtless there is more interest in the growing of catalpas than in any other species. One-year-old seedlings are the most satisfactory for extensive plantings. At this age the seedlings are strong enough to establish themselves readily in their new location, and to make a good growth the first season. They also can be planted at a much less expense at this time than when 2 years old. The catalpa is transplanted readily, and with proper care a full stand is obtained easily. In buying or grading seedlings, it is a safe policy to accept only the best as they will prove the most economical.



A Power Tree Digger at Work at the Fort Hays Experiment Station; the Very Best Modern Methods are Used in the Nursery on This Farm.

effort is made in fighting the ordinary enemies of woodlots, such as the grape and poison vines, big progress will result. Naturally considerable planting is in order, especially in Central and Western Kansas, and even in Eastern Kansas along the barren places which are not available as cultivated fields or pastures.

Of course the planting of trees is a local problem, and must be worked out with these conditions in mind. If you don't happen to know just how to go about it, you can get this information from a neighbor, the county agent, the Kansas State Agricultural college or the farm question department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Furthermore, certain special problems are developing in timber management. Of these perhaps the most interesting is that concerning the large areas in some sec-



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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

AFTER the Maine state election I wrote an editorial to which some of the readers of this paper took exception, altho it was not intended to be a partisan editorial at all. I stated then that in my opinion the Maine election foreshadowed what would take place in November. There was no reason so far as I could see why there should be any greater change of sentiment in the state of Maine than in any other state and it was evident that there had been a great change of sentiment in that state. Arguing from that viewpoint I reached the conclusion that Harding and Coolidge would be elected by a large majority in the Electoral College and also by a majority of the persons who voted. The result more than justified the conclusion, because I did not anticipate that the majority, either popular vote or the electoral vote would be as great as it is.

I am still of the opinion that had the Administration pursued a different course; had it applied fearlessly and impartially the principle of conscription for war purposes not only to all of the manhood of the country necessary to fill the armies and do the work required to supply the armies with guns, munitions, ships, cantonments and food, but to all material necessary and to all wealth, the Nation would have been almost infinitely better off in a material way, and the Democratic Administration would have been so firmly entrenched in the confidence of the people that it would have been impossible to dislodge that party from power. It is nearly impossible to imagine the advantage that would accrue to the United States were it, as it might be, entirely free from any war debt and with not less than 12 billion dollars saved from the reduced expenses of the war but that is not to my mind the greatest benefit that would have resulted from such a course. It would have prevented the feeling of bitterness and discontent that has resulted from the war, by reason of the advantage that was taken by those who remained at home to profiteer at the expense of the country. The boy who was compelled to go to the trenches to suffer almost unbearable hardships and danger never can be convinced that it was a fair deal for the men who remained at home in comfort to draw unprecedented wages working on Government contracts or to pile up great fortunes as a result of the Nation's extremity.

The election was the result of the reaction of popular sentiment resulting from the wild extravagance and unfair treatment that prevailed during the war and afterward. It is no sufficient answer to say that if there had been a Republican Administration instead of a Democratic one that there would have been waste and favoritism and that wealth would have been favored and profiteering permitted. It might have been. Had the Republican party been in power it might have made a record no more creditable than that made by the Democratic Administration, but no political party can excuse its own mistakes by asserting that the other party would have done no better.

Toward the close of the campaign Governor Cox and Mr. Roosevelt declared that the League of Nations was the paramount issue. I do not believe it. If they were correct in their statement that this was the paramount issue then the citizens of the United States certainly have registered overwhelming disapproval of the League of Nations. I cannot believe that the majority of the citizens of this country are opposed to any kind of international compact which will tend to preserve the peace of the world. On the contrary I think that most of them favor this arrangement.

It is true that the League of Nations covenant brought back from Paris by President Wilson, steadily lost favor with our citizens. It received almost a knock-out blow when the President, acting thru his Secretary of War asked Congress to provide for a standing army of 576,000 men and also provide for universal compulsory military service and when asked why they desired an army five times as large as any standing army we ever have had and also universal compulsory military training, they were told that, perhaps, 1/4 million soldiers would be needed in Europe. That did not seem

to indicate that the League of Nations would bring world wide peace and from that time the sentiment in favor of it declined.

The next Congress will have to take up the job of reapportioning members of the lower house of Congress among the states of the Union. The population has increased since the last apportionment something like 15 million. This means that the number of members of Congress must be increased or the unit of apportionment increased.

There are now 435 members in the lower house of Congress which makes an unwieldy body as it is. To increase the number by one-sixth would make the total more than 500 which would make it a more unwieldy and cumbersome body than it is now. If, however, the unit of representation is increased so that the number of Congressmen will remain the same a number of states will lose Congressmen and among them in all probability would be the state of Kansas.

I have long been of the opinion that Congressional representation should be based on votes and not on population. The members of Congress under our theory of government represent the voters who cannot themselves make the laws directly. In a pure democracy the voters would act directly and the laws would be the expression of a majority of these voters. This is so manifestly impossible in a government of this size, that no one seriously advocates it. The voters do, however, or at any rate are supposed to express in a general way what they desire by electing representatives nominated by some political party. The Congressmen elected are supposed to carry out the wishes of the voters who elected them, not the wishes of those who did not vote, for the very good reason that there is no way of telling what the wishes of those who did not vote may be.

If the unit of representation remained the same as now but was based on voters instead of population, the number of members of Congress would be not more than one-third of what it is at present, in other words about 145. This would be a workable body and it ought to be the only National legislative body.

While the count of all the states has not been tabulated it is probable that it will show a large increase in the Socialist vote in the country. Socialists are claiming that Debs has received fully 1 1/2 million votes in the United States, which is 1 million more than were cast for the Socialist candidate four years ago. Naturally the Socialist vote would be increased on account of the enfranchisement of women, but it is no doubt true that Mr. Debs received several thousand votes thru sympathy.

There are a great many persons who are not Socialists who believe that Debs should not have been imprisoned and that having been imprisoned he should be immediately released. I am, as the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze know, one of the persons who believe that not only Debs, but all other persons imprisoned for purely political offenses should be released.

In view of the fact that Mr. Debs will have no votes in the Electoral College, the question as to what would have resulted if he had received a majority of the electoral votes is purely academic but is nevertheless interesting. In view of the fact that he stands convicted of felony he would no doubt have been ineligible unless the President had pardoned him before the meeting of the Electoral College and restored him to full rights of citizenship.

The story is told of Debs, and is no doubt true, that he exercises a wonderful influence on other prisoners at Atlanta on account of his gentle kindness and cheerfulness. One of the prisoners there is a rather old negro who is serving a life term for murder. The negro was first arrested when a mere boy, charged with some crime, not murder. He was very ignorant and received very brutal treatment from the guards. He was whipped, hung up by the thumbs, kept in the dark cell with only scant rations of bread and water and subjected to nearly every form of punishment that could be devised. He became utterly brutalized and a

really dangerous prisoner. I think he was killed or nearly killed a guard, who perhaps deserved killing, and for this was sentenced to life.

Debs got hold of this degraded and brutal negro and by kindness worked a complete transformation in his character. I have heard that I do not doubt this story, for Debs is gentle, kindly soul who loves his fellow men. He has said that he did not consider himself fitted to be President and that he would not be a candidate if he really thought he could be elected. I have no doubt that he has estimated himself correctly. I do not think he has the temperament to make a successful President altho I may be mistaken concerning his qualifications, but for Debs, the man, I confess a great deal of admiration.

There will be an effort made in the Congress to repeal the Farm Land Loan Law. If the law cannot be repealed there will be an effort made to repeal that part of which makes the bonds issued by the Federal Land Loan Bank, untaxable. As these bonds are practically guaranteed by the Government, they become a desirable form of investment for people who have large fortunes which they wish to invest in non-taxable and revenue producing securities.

There is force in the argument that if part of the law is repealed, the Federal Land Loan Banks in all probability could not continue and the interest rates to borrowers in all probability be increased. I have heard that the Federal Land Loan Banks, not being thought the Federal Farm Land Loan Law an ideal measure but because it seemed that it would help the farmer borrower by giving him a long time loan at a lower rate of interest than he could otherwise obtain.

I do not like the idea of permitting people with money to invest it in non-taxable securities and so escape their share of the burden of government. I do not like the idea of non-taxable bonds of any kind and think the system could be devised that would not benefit the farmers and the municipalities giving them lower rates of interest, but bring to the Government a large revenue.

I would permit municipalities to take up their outstanding indebtedness with the proceeds of bonds issued direct to the Government, let us say, 3 per cent interest, payable to the Government. In return the Government would give the municipalities credit for the face of the bonds and issue to it currency sufficient to pay its debts and for such improvements as might be needed. The money tied up in municipal securities would be released and forced into other channels and owners forced to pay taxes, I would permit farm organizations to incorporate and have their bonds secured by the lands of the corporation and these bonds would be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and notes similar to the Federal Reserve issued to the farmer corporation. Every member of the farmer organization would hold in proportion to the extent of his land holding and be entitled to a loan in proportion to amount of his stock. The interest on the loan would swell the revenue of the Government, the outstanding Federal Land Loan Bank bonds non-taxable would be retired and the interest forced to invest in some form of taxable securities.

With the constantly increasing tax rate tendency of persons with money to invest in non-taxable securities will grow constantly the burden on real estate and other forms of property which cannot escape taxation will come too heavy to be carried. When that comes there will be an explosion and the taxpayers will find a large share of the tax legislated out of their non-taxable bonds.

Why Sugar Was So High

A READER asks for information concerning the sugar price, why it has been so high and whose fault it was. There is always danger on the eve of an election that an editor may be accused of making statements for partisan purposes. It is also true that most

even when we desire to be fair, are influenced more or less by partisanship. We may be very strong party men, but we do have a reference for some political party and as the campaign warms up our desire for the success whatever party we may happen to be affiliated with, grows a little more pronounced and our opinions a little more subject to our inherent prejudices than at a time when there is no campaign on.

Take this matter of sugar. I frankly confess it is very difficult for me to write about it without some feeling. Citizens of this country and especially the poor ones, have been compelled, as it seems to me, to pay out many millions of dollars needlessly, that I am pained about it when I think about it. But I do not want to say anything that is unfair or untrue. If I make any statements that are inaccurate they are not intentional, but the result of misinformation and I do not think I am misinformed. The main facts seem to be as follows:

During the war Congress created a Sugar Equalization Board and put it into the hands of the President in order that he might handle the sugar situation and protect consumers against exorbitant prices and make certain that sufficient stock of sugar would be available. This Sugar Equalization Board with the President at its head was given almost unlimited power so far as sugar control was concerned. Mr. George Zabriskie, one of the most experienced sugar men in the world, was made manager. It was a splendid appointment, and to this time no just criticism could be made of the manner in which the sugar situation was handled. The entire Cuban sugar crop of 1918 was purchased thru this Board at 5½ cents a pound and the crop was sold to the American consumers at an advance of 5 cents a pound. Now while I think the wholesalers and retailers who handled the sugar that year made a rather large profit, there was little complaint about the price. Persons had to curtail their consumption which was proper enough during the war.

In 1919 Mr. Zabriskie warned the President that it would be necessary for the Board to take action again and buy up the Cuban crop which could have been done at a slight advance over the price paid the year before. The Cuban sugar growers were anxious to sell and offered to sell the entire Cuban crop for 6½ cents a pound. They even sent commissioners here to negotiate the sale of the crop.

Mr. Zabriskie, experienced sugar man that he was, argued that the crop be purchased, but for some reason that has never been explained, President Wilson declined this offer against the advice of Mr. Zabriskie; the fact remains that he did. If Mr. Zabriskie's advice had been taken citizens of the United States would have been buying sugar all this summer and fall for 11 cents a pound.

A few weeks after the Cubans had tried in vain to sell their sugar crop to the Equalization Board for 6½ cents a pound, Attorney General Palmer began negotiations with the sugar growers of the state of Louisiana. The negotiations were conducted thru the United States District Attorney for that state. The astounding result of this conference was that the sugar growers of Louisiana were permitted to fix a price of 17 and 18 cents a pound at the plantations; the exact language of the Attorney General to Mooney, dated Nov. 8, 1919, being in the following language: "Hereby concur in maximum fixed price of 17 cents for Louisiana sugar plantations, 18 cents for Louisiana sugar granulated." This immediately fixed the price of sugar everywhere. The Cubans promptly raised the price of sugar as did the best sugar growers. The retail price of sugar jumped almost immediately to 25 cents a pound and afterward went to 30 cents or more. That sudden rise cost citizens of this country fully a billion dollars, possibly a billion and a half.

A Congressional committee was appointed to investigate the sugar situation. Mr. Mooney was called to testify before that committee and with a frankness that almost commands admiration, is quoted as saying:

"The Louisiana sugar crop this last year was only about half a crop, so they thought it fair to permit the sugar growers to charge double price." On that theory the farmer, who is so unfortunate as to raise only half a crop, should be permitted to charge double price to make up for the shortage. Here is what Mr. Zabriskie, the sugar expert, said about it as quoted in the Literary Digest of January 20, 1920: "The sugar situation is now hopeless, for the reason it has got into politics, and the sooner it gets out the better. The ridiculous price of 17 cents wholesale for raw sugar now charged by the Louisiana planters is an outrage. I can't say that Attorney General Palmer fixed the price, but it was known that he would concur. It was known furthermore that he approved. It was this folly that inspired the Cubans to make their gouge. When they saw the American sugar planters getting away with 17 cents they decided that it was perfectly legitimate to get some of the plunder, and today citizens

are paying the price for the Attorney General's mistake.

"Had the Sugar Equalization Board been permitted to exercise its own judgment, instead of the country facing a famine, as it now does, we would have had the largest crop of sugar in history at 6½ cents a pound."

I do not charge either President Wilson or Attorney General Palmer with having entered into any corrupt deal. I do not think they did, but it was a most colossal blunder which cost the average family in the United States at least \$50, and many a poor family where there were many children, much more than that amount. The money taken from them went into the pockets of sugar barons and greedy speculators.

As I said in the beginning, it is rather difficult to write about this calmly. I grow a trifle warm under the neck band as I think about it, and maybe I am not so temperate about it as I should be, but I do not care to make statements which are not warranted by the facts.

Trying to be Fair

I HAVE received a letter from a subscriber who insists that a year ago he wrote me and I suppressed what he had written. I have no doubt that he wrote me, altho I have no recollection of what it was about. That I deliberately suppressed what he had written because it differed from something I had said, I deny. The fact is that I never suppress an article for that reason.

I receive a great many hundred letters in the course of a year and can find room for a very small number of them, so that at least 90 in every 100 would have the same right as this subscriber to complain that I had suppressed their letters. The truth is that I have published more letters criticising myself than letters commending me altho naturally, perhaps, I receive more letters of commendation than criticism.

The fact is that the opinion of this reader is not a matter of concern to me. The fact that he differs from me is also a matter of indifference. Every citizen of this country has the same right to his opinion as I have to mine. Furthermore he who differs from me may be right. In many cases he probably is. So I have no quarrel with him at all. Most of us are inclined, perhaps, to take ourselves too seriously. This subscriber evidently takes himself too seriously. He somehow believes that I would not dare to publish what he has written for fear it would influence the public mind contrary to the way in which I wish it to be influenced. The truth is that I do not care what he says and the probability also is that what he may write or what I may write will likely have very little influence on the public mind.

There is another reader who is intensely in earnest about certain reforms which he thinks are essential to the saving of the world. He is impatient about half way measures and says they do not get at the cause of the disease which he believes is afflicting the body politic. Now this subscriber may be right. I think he is at least partially right, but I also know that it is impossible for him to bring about all at once the changes he suggests and neither do I think it would be well if he could, even admitting the correctness of his diagnosis of the case.

If a man has a building which does not suit him he may pursue one of two courses. He may gradually make such changes in the building that it will answer his needs or he may just tear it down and build a new building.

There are two ways of changing a government, one by changes from within, the other by revolution. I do not believe in revolution. I am of the opinion that we have a very good kind of government and that the people have the power to change it to suit their needs whenever they make up their minds that it ought to be changed. The trouble with such men as this last mentioned reader is that they think because they individually have made up their minds that certain changes ought to be made that they ought to be made regardless of whether the citizens or a majority of the citizens have come to the same conclusion.

In our Government changes cannot and will not be brought about until public sentiment has been educated and crystallized in favor of the change. When I speak of public sentiment I mean the sentiment of the majority.

Mr. Debs complains that the minority and not the majority control the Government. In a sense he is right. Unfortunately a large number of persons do not give any attention to public affairs. They let other persons do their thinking for them and a few leaders control their actions. This is true not only as to the people at large, but it is also true in practically every organization. A few leaders dictate the course of every labor organization; a few politicians usually control the actions of political parties. Nevertheless, the citizens have it in their power to change their laws whenever they

make up their minds that they wish to do so. The leaders I have mentioned do the things they believe the majority will approve. If they did not believe that, they would not do these things.

We do not have the best kind of government possible, not by any means, but I am inclined to think we have about as good government as we deserve. We can have a better one if we have the intelligence and sense to demand it and if we do not exercise the rights and privileges we have, we have not much reason to complain.

But I hear some one saying, "What is the use of my advocating changes that I know would be for the benefit of the citizens if I can get no hearing? Well, to begin with, maybe you are mistaken about the changes you advocate being beneficial. But assuming that they would be, you must remember that only by a long period of education can the majority be brought to consent to changes. The majority of the citizens are intensely conservative. They dread changes and must be educated to the belief that such changes will work for good instead of harm before they will give their approval. This old world has been a long time in the making. I do not think it is going to blow up right away or that our civilization is going to smash, notwithstanding the pessimistic prediction of a number of persons who see red. But things will change, here a little and there a little, the general tendency being toward a better state of society. But again let me say, do not think you offend me by differing from me. If you think I am right that naturally pleases me but you do not offend me by saying that you think I am wrong.

A New Nationalism For Our Country

AFTER a campaign of introspection, the American citizens as a nation reached certain definite conclusions which they expressed Tuesday of this week at the ballot box. I believe they have made a wise and a happy decision, as they usually do. As I see it, the result of that decision can be little short of epochal. It will usher in an era of National and international progress and enlightenment.

A political landslide was the logical outcome of the present situation. It had to be. Ordinarily I had rather see the two parties more closely matched, for that is the ideal condition under the party system of government. While the present verdict is overwhelming, it simply means this: In the next few years, if the Republican party does not measure up to its opportunities and its grave responsibilities, meeting as far as possible the reasonable if not the high expectations of the people, four years hence, or eight years hence, there will be another political upheaval which will sweep another party into power.

In my judgment, the country and the President-elect in the next few years must face and solve National and international questions more serious than those which confronted President Wilson and his Administration. The years to come will be momentous years. I know that nobody realizes this more keenly and completely than Senator Harding.

When an American citizen takes the oath as President of the United States, he then and there ceases to be a party man and becomes only the citizens' man—if he lives up to that oath.

Senator Harding will be such a President. With Congress and the country behind him, I expect to see one of the most epochal Administrations in American history. Senator Harding will choose a strong and forceful cabinet. He will seek out the Nation's fittest man in every instance. I think we shall see such teamwork, and such efficiency, eventually established at Washington as no other Administration in this country's history has equaled or surpassed.

But Senator Harding will make haste slowly, as he must. A complete reorganization and readjustment of the machinery of Government must necessarily be the first step, the foundation and necessary base on which will be erected the monumental work his Administration will have to do.

Greatest and most necessary good of all, we shall see the foundation rock laid on which a much stronger and better system of American agriculture will be built that shall prosper and benefit the whole Nation. The one industry most indispensable to our existence must come into its economic rights and our position as a self-sustaining and progressive people be immeasurably sustained and advanced thereby.

Arthur Capper.

THE FARMERS' institute idea is being carried out very thoroughly in Kansas this fall. Among the best attended institutes reported thus far are those at Whiting and Denison in Jackson county. The Whiting institute was well attended, despite the fact that the first day was rainy. The community hall, according to E. H. Leker, county agent, "was filled with agricultural, horticultural, home economics and fine arts displays while the city park was filled with exhibits of livestock and poultry. Mr. Leker reports that many of these were as good as the exhibits at the larger fairs. Mr. Leker states that among the most excellent things shown were the collective exhibits of three locals of the Farmers' Union of Whiting Township. Among the speakers at the Whiting Institute were C. R. Gearhart, extension specialist in dairying of Kansas State Agricultural college, Herbert Wilson, poultryman, of Holton, and E. H. Leker, county agent. At the Denison institute the women of the community served dinner for those in attendance. At this institute Mr. Gearhart talked on dairy herd improvement, and F. A. Case, extension veterinarian, talked on control of tuberculosis in livestock. Mr. Case urged all purebred breeders to take advantage of the offer of the Government to conduct tests free of charge.

Sudan Grass Proves Profitable

The Barton county agent, Ward R. Miles, believes the acreage of Sudan grass will be doubled in that county next year. He says the examples are plentiful over the county to prove its value as a pasture crop. Glenn Axtell, on the county farm east of Great Bend, had 1 acre this summer which pastured two cows continuously during the summer. F. W. Bartholomew south of Great Bend estimates that he received \$100 an acre in dairy products from the Sudan he pastured, after the cost of other feed had been deducted. In addition, Mr. Bartholomew harvested hay off the land.

Diversified Farming is Best

The Clark county agent, F. M. Pickrell, reports that R. A. Churning, 3 1/2 miles south of Ashland, sold during the last year more than \$1,000 worth of eggs, butter and cream, in addition to \$170 worth of poultry. Mr. Churning has 320 acres of land, 240 acres of which is under cultivation. He milks six cows the year round, and Mrs. Churning has 300 hens, 75 turkeys, and 45 ducks. Mrs. Churning gets a special price of 70 cents a pound for her butter, and has a special market for her young fries. No chicken from Mr. Churning's farm goes to market without having had a special fattening ration. The eggs alone paid for the grocery bill last year. The cream check every week goes into the bank. Mr. Pickrell is urging other Clark county farmers to take up this kind of farming, telling them that it is the best way to insure a steady income, because it provides a market for labor throughout the year. It also helps to tide over the bad years when there is little income from crops.

Made \$1,800 on Chickens

A farmer at Aliceville, J. B. Wortman, has a flock of chickens which paid him a gross return of more than \$1,800 last year, according to J. H. McAdams, county agent. Mr. Wortman has good stock, keeps his pens and houses sanitary and feeds well. It is to these practices that he attributes his success.

Big Dairy Show for Paola

Preparations are being made by the Eastern Kansas Agricultural association for one of the biggest dairy shows in Kansas. The show, which will be held at the sales pavilion, at Paola, November 30 to December 3, will consist of a dairy cattle exhibition and a dairy products show. Liberal premiums have been provided for the winners. Entries already made include Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys, and Jerseys, with some of the best herds in this section of the country represented.

A dairy products contest will be held in connection with the dairy products show. A first prize of \$50 will be given for the cow giving the most milk in a seven-day period, during the show week. Another first prize of \$50

State Farm Bureau Items

BY GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY

will be awarded for the cow producing the highest amount of butterfat during the week. These records must be made under official test, supervised by the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The tests will be made free of charge, exhibitors being responsible for handling and milking their cows and providing their own feed. The Holstein-Friesian association will accept tests made for that breed for advanced registry.

No animals will be permitted to enter the show until they have been tuberculin tested. Most of those which have entered are Government accredited herds, but provision has been made for testing free of charge all animals which are to be entered. This precaution is being taken to prevent a possible spread of tuberculosis.

Secretary L. B. Smith, of Paola, reports that a large number of Missouri and Kansas breeders are showing an interest in the show.

A poultry show, under the supervision of the American Poultry association, will be held at the same time as the dairy show. This will be in another section of the sales pavilion. D. S. Newton, of Osawatomie, secretary of the show, reports that 400 steel wire coops have been bought to handle the exhibits. He states that applications for entries include practically every variety and breed of poultry. Paola is in the heart of a great poultry producing section, and Mr. Smith expects the entry list to be large. Miami county, in which the show will be held, last year sold poultry products equal in value to more than one-fourth the sum received for all livestock sold from the county during the same period.

Poultry Culling Demonstrations

The Kingman county agent, H. L. Hildwein, like a great many other agents in the state this fall has been in the poultry culling business. He

removed 337 hens from 1,097 fowls that were examined and is satisfied he saved the owners a large feed bill by sending the unprofitable hens to market. When the culling started many of the farmers were skeptical. They did not believe it possible to tell the difference between the layers and the non-layers. To demonstrate it was possible, tests were made in a number of cases.

At E. I. Day's farm 11 hens were culled from a flock of 30. They were penned by themselves for five days, and they did not lay an egg. The remainder of the flock kept the egg production up to the mark where it had been before the culling. At the farm of E. H. French near Penolos, 17 hens were removed from a flock of 60. They were isolated, and in four days produced only two eggs. The remainder of the flock kept the egg production up to normal. R. M. McClellan was getting 30 eggs a day from 100 hens. The flock was culled, and 32 hens removed. The remaining 68 kept up the average of 30 eggs a day.

Treating Seed Potatoes

An investment of \$120 in labor and chemicals returned \$3,210 to Paul Laptad of Lawrence for treating his seed potatoes last spring according to directions supplied by R. O. Smith, county agent. Before the planting season a meeting of potato growers was held in Lawrence at which Mr. Smith urged farmers to treat seed for at least a part of their acreage and put out a test plot. Mr. Laptad treated seed for 65 acres. Several rows of untreated seed were planted in the same field to learn how effective the treatment was. When the potatoes were dug and weighed it was found that the treated seed had made 18.5 bushels an acre more than untreated seed. The increase was 1,110 bushels for the field. Mr. Laptad sold the potatoes for \$3 a bushel at digging

time, realizing \$3,330 for the potatoes. Deducting the \$120 for treating, he has left \$3,210 for treating. Mr. Smith believes that all Douglas county growers treat their seed next year.

Commercial Fertilizers for Wheat

A farmer of Gridley, H. F. Mire is convinced that it pays to use commercial fertilizer for wheat according to J. H. McAdams, county agent. Mr. Mire used fertilizer with his wheat last fall. He learned the results, he sowed without fertilizer. The wheat with fertilizer was used made 21.86 bushels an acre, and that where no fertilizer was used made 9.76 bushels, according to Kansas State Agricultural college which threshed the wheat.

To Prevent Wheat Smut

The Barton county agent, Ward R. Miles, is co-operating with R. L. Melchers of Kansas State Agricultural college, in making an experiment treating wheat for smut. The method approved for such treatment at present is so tedious that many farmers in Barton and other big wheat counties have become discouraged, with the result that there was much smut last year. A test plot has been put out on the C. J. Nelson farm south of Great Bend, the seed for which was treated by the vapor spray method used for oats. W. D. Essmiller, of Great Bend, also has sowed wheat treated with a spray of 1 percent formaldehyde. The results will not be known until next year. Miles hopes this method will be successful, as it will simplify the treatment of seed, and make it easier for the farmer sowing a large acre to treat his seed.

Big Profits from Alfalfa

A Sedgwick farmer, J. C. Sedgwick, this season grew 1,500 worth of alfalfa hay on a field of 17 acres. The hay was cut four times, and every time without damage from insects. The total production was 70 tons, stack contained 61 tons. All the hay was sold loose in the stack, and baled and marketed by other farmers. The hay was put up by Mr. Sedgwick's 16-year-old son with occasional help from Mrs. Beeton and a daughter. The hay was damaged because of poor weather. All of it was covered by a tarp held in place by stack chain rods, according to E. J. Macy, Sedgwick county agent, the only machinery used consisted of two mowers, a rake, a buck, and one automatic stacker.

Variety Wheat Tests

Thirteen Harvey county farmers co-operate with A. B. Kimball, county agent, to conduct variety tests of wheat the coming year. The tests will be conducted in practically every township in the county. The varieties to be tested are: Kanred, Kharkof, Clark's Red, Golden Chaff and Turkey. In addition, Fulcaster, Harvest Queen, P107 will be tried in two tests in operation with Kansas State Agricultural college. The test plots sowed with seed grown in Harvey county. The farmers, and the schools where the wheat will be raised, are: G. E. Garrison, Walton township; D. G. Shirk, Sedgwick township; J. A. Dreier, Emma township; J. M. Rebstock, Macon township; Charles Stahl, Pleasant township; C. Schlender, Garden township; R. Reffner, Richland township; D. D. and Glenn Will, Highland township; H. F. Schmidt, Alta township; Roy Kessler, Darlington township; F. Long, Burrton township.

Farm Labor is Scarce

Marshall county farmers are having difficulty in getting cornhuskers according to O. T. Bonnett, county agent. All of the labor bureaus reported that they are having no applications for this kind of work. Farmers of the county have set a price of 6 and 7 cents a bushel for husking, but all hands seem to demand more money. Farmers say they cannot pay higher wages because the price of corn is too low. They will do the husking before they will raise the price, it is said. Some corn on bottoms is making from 60 to 70 bushels and upland corn is yielding around 40 bushels, according to Mr. Bonnett.

More Pavilions Needed

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

SOMETIME last spring the officials of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau finally made up their minds that if they were going to hold purebred livestock sales, fall fairs, farmers' meetings and other things of this nature a suitable building should be constructed at the earliest possible moment. The breeders of purebred livestock in Southeast Kansas were first enlisted in the enterprise and then the proposition was placed before the Independence Chamber of Commerce. The members of that body gave the matter their unanimous indorsement and appointed a committee of four livestock breeders to assist the county agent in raising the funds required to build a good livestock pavilion. About \$13,500 was raised without difficulty and a handsome and commodious building was erected.

Sales of purebred livestock have been held in the pavilion almost every month since the building was completed. Sometimes as many as three sales a month are held and all of them are well attended. As a consequence purebred cattle and purebred hogs are being placed in every progressive community of the country. Scrub animals are being displaced everywhere and Montgomery county soon will have an enviable record as a producer of purebred livestock. The pavilion also will be used as a community center building for both town and country folks. This building has seating accommodations for 1,000 persons and there are stalls and shed rooms enough to accommodate 150 cattle or more. Independence has found the pavilion a valuable means of bringing the town and country folks together and getting them to join in all kinds of worthy co-operative enterprises. Other counties will find it worth while to follow the example set by Montgomery county and its progressive County Farm Bureau. A pavilion is a good investment for any place.

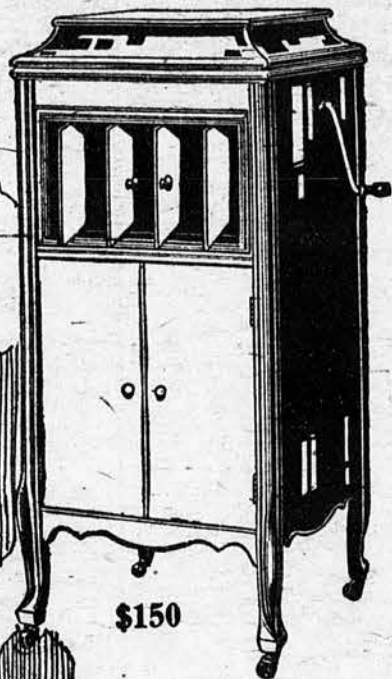


This is the New Livestock Sales Pavilion at Independence, Kan. It was built this year at a cost of \$13,500 by Montgomery County Citizens.

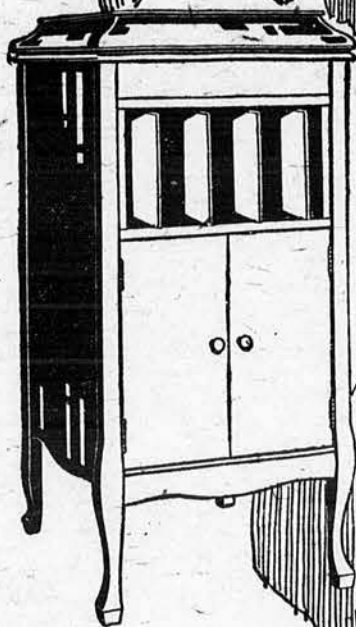
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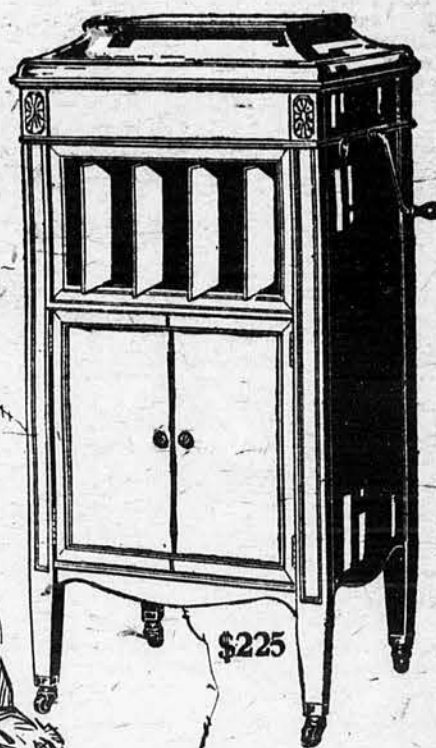
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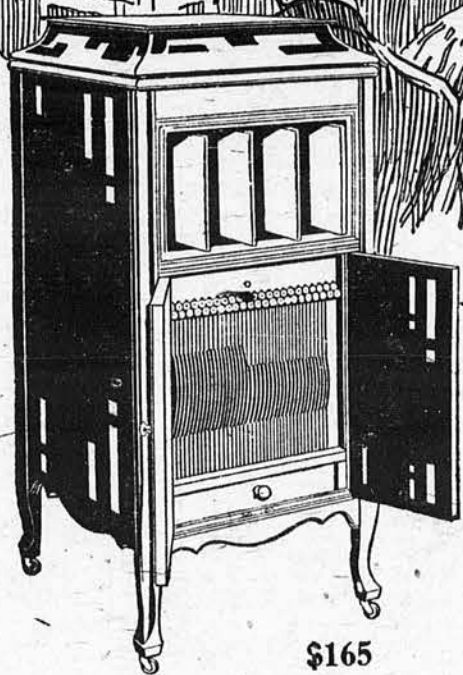
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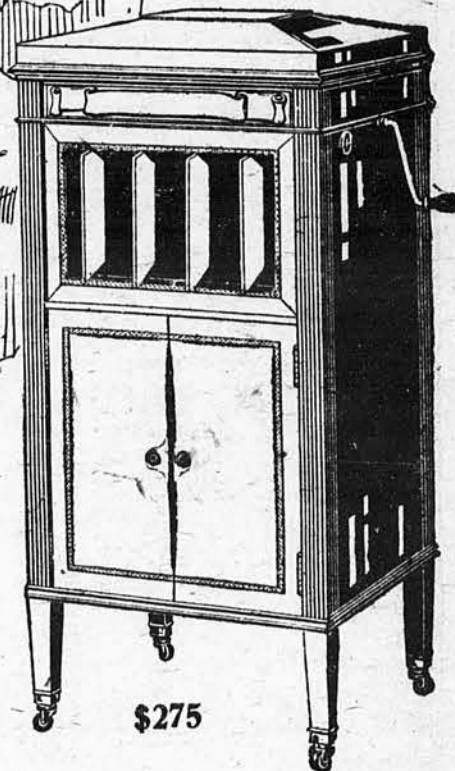
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\$225



\$165



\$275

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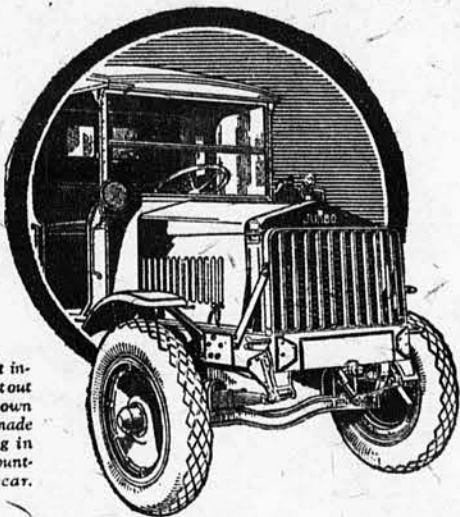
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CHEYENDE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	WYOMING	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEMAHA	DECATUR
17 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROCKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	POTTAWATOMIE	JACKSON	ATCHISON
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	25	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
GRIELEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	DARTON	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
HAMILTON	NEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2	19	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
STANFORD	GRANT	WASKELL	19	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	18	19	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
MCKINNEY	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	24 1/2	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2

IN READING the answers to farm questions observe the map of the state and keep the average annual local rainfall in mind—this is given in figures under the name of the county—and the soil and altitude. Inquiries are answered free and promptly; the name and address of the writer should always be given, as in many cases it is desirable to supply additional information by mail. Address all inquiries to G. C. Wheeler, Farm Questions Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Value of Grain Sorghums

What is the feeding value of Red kafir and darso as compared with White kafir and milo? What makes the best silage, kafir, cane or Sudan grass or corn? In using cane or Sudan grass silage does it pay to add considerable grain?

Red kafir, White kafir and milo are very nearly equal in feeding value. Milo being softer than kafir sometimes gives better results when fed without grinding. Darso is a new grain sorghum and as yet we do not have any very definite tests of its feeding value. The Oklahoma Experiment station is now making some tests and we may have some figures on the feeding value of this grain in the near future. For all practicable purposes, kafir and milo can be considered of about the same feeding value without reference to the variety.

The amount of silage the different crops will make to the acre depends upon local conditions. Almost anywhere in Kansas cane will make more tons of silage to the acre than corn and on the acre basis it is regarded as a most valuable silage crop. Kafir comes next in acre yield under average conditions. Sudan grass usually has not been considered as a silage crop but makes good silage. Ton for ton corn usually is regarded as better than either cane or kafir silage. Of course the more grain it contains the more valuable it is as a feed.

Silage cannot be considered as a substitute for grain altho silage-fed stock will do well on less grain than stock fed only dry roughage. Grain in the silage is just as valuable as grain fed separately. For fattening cattle the more grain in the silage the better. In feeding stock cattle, silage might contain more grain than it is economical to feed for simply keeping them in thrifty condition thru the winter. It is also possible in feeding milk cows to have the silage too rich in grain since the grain is too fattening and the ration is not properly balanced for milk production. The amount and kind of grain to feed with silage depend upon the purpose for which the animals are being fed. In growing a silage crop it is the best plan to use the one best adapted to producing a maximum tonnage to the acre.

Caponizing Young Roosters

Please send me directions for caponizing young roosters. W. S. P. Reno County.

Specially designed instruments are required for caponizing. Directions usually are supplied with the instruments. The operation is too technical to describe in a short article altho it is a very simple operation and one easily performed after a little practice. Farmers' Bulletin No. 849 on caponizing can be obtained free by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A good bulletin on caponizing can be obtained by writing to the Kansas Experiment station, Manhattan, Kan.

Registering Jacks and Jennets

Is it possible to register a jack or Jennet when unable to obtain the records of the sire and dam? H. L. Huntley, Neb.

Jacks and jennets coming up to certain standards of measurement can be registered in the Standard Jack and Jennet Registry of America of which

William E. Morton of Kansas City is secretary. At a recent meeting of board of directors of this association was decided to suspend temporarily the closing rule which was to have into effect this year.

This action was taken as a result of numerous requests from breeders of every part of the country who desire to have another opportunity to enter upon measurements. These requests were accompanied by intelligent opinions of reputable jack and jennet men and established the fact that there were too many good jacks and jennets as yet unregistered to justify the registry at this time. Full information as to the requirements may be obtained from Mr. Morton. The closing rule can be put into operation any time and jack and jennet men wish to take advantage of the surement rule should not delay in making their applications.

Feeding Silage to Horses

I have plenty of corn silage made from corn ranging from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. It was well matured and the silage was dry when it went into the silage. Should this silage be fed to horses which are run down in condition? Do I need something else with it? I have a lot of straw but that is about all I have. G. C. Harper, County.

A few years ago silage was looked upon with suspicion by horse men. It is now being fed successfully on a large number of farms. Horses are more susceptible to spoiled or moldy feeds than cattle and care must be exercised to see that they get no moldy silage. It is best to make silage part only of the rough feed used as a partial substitute for hay. Silage is not very high in feeding value and can be fed with the silage in place of hay. If the horses are badly down some grain will be necessary. A ton of the silage will contain not more than 1,000 pounds of shelled corn on a dry weight basis. A horse needs 20 pounds a day, which is about as much as should be fed, would get about 1 pound of corn, dry weight basis.

Various experiment stations have shown the possibility of feeding silage to horses with good results, particularly during the wintering when they are not working. It is important that they be accustomed to silage gradually and should not be too heavily. They never should be given more than they will clean up and if any is left in the feed bucket should be cleaned out before any more is fed. Cases have been investigated where moldy silage has caused death of horses.

Since both silage and straw are deficient in protein the grain should make up for this deficit. An allowance of a pound a day of tanned meal or linseed oil meal or 10 or 12 pounds of corn should be given to these horses in good condition. If some clean, bright alfalfa hay is fed with the silage the horses require less grain than when the silage is fed as the supplemental roughage.

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H. E. GOODRICH, Pres.

to tell you wonderful new plan which you can earn as high as \$200 a month. I will introduce you to my great Winter Egg Maker. On my own I need make no money. You do not have to leave your home. You do not have to do anything. You do no canvassing. It is about an hour or two a day of your spare time. I want to get personal representatives, people who are actually using my great Winter Egg Maker on their own hens, so my representatives will know their own experience just what it does.

Eggs 1c per doz. Guaranteed!

money. Just the coupon. My Winter Egg Maker is called "Two-for-One." I want to send you some to Mr. Brabce, Jr., of Mount Olive, where his hens "Two-for-One" and 6 eggs last November from 12 Mrs. T. T. Sirmans of Milltown, got 400 eggs from 19 hens in one month. Mrs. J. A. Doll of Corinth, in February got 700 eggs from 25 Mrs. T. W. Wills of San Diego, writes that her 42 hens laid 1,260 eggs in one month. Your hens can do as well. If your hens are moulting they help in getting over it quickly. If hens are over the moult they help because the process of moulting weakened them. That is why they are droopy, lazy, listless. My Winter Egg Maker contains elements which need to make when eggs are scarce. Thousands of poultry raisers have gotten results with it. That is why I want to bring you extra eggs at 1c per dozen.

and No Money

Send you my great Winter Egg Maker, "Two-for-One," to try 30 days. Don't send any money. Just send me the coupon. I will mail you "Two-for-One" prepaid. Try it 10 days, 20 days, 30 days. Watch for results. If you are completely satisfied, "Two-for-One" won't cost a cent. The publisher of this paper guarantees that I will refund your money at once upon request if you are not more than 100% satisfied. But if you are pleased, then I want you to partner. When I hear from you I will send you my new plan for earning money at home. I will send you the coupon now, without money, and you can get big egg yields at once, as so many of our users are doing. Don't put this off—now before you forget.

E. GOODRICH, President
Co., 1018 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

GOODRICH, President
Kinsella Company, 1018 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
I am offering 12 my hens do not lay extra winter eggs. I want to refund my money on request. On this condition you need not pay anything. As checked, on 30 days' trial, I will refund your money at once upon request if you are not more than 100% satisfied. But if you are pleased, then I want you to partner. When I hear from you I will send you my new plan for earning money at home. I will send you the coupon now, without money, and you can get big egg yields at once, as so many of our users are doing. Don't put this off—now before you forget.

A New Swine Pavilion

Plans for a new swine pavilion at the Kansas Free Fair are discussed in a recent letter from Secretary Phil Eastman to W. J. Cody, office manager for the Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press. Mr. Cody is, and for years has been, superintendent of the hog and sheep departments at Topeka, taking time from his regular work every season to look after the job. Secretary Eastman assures him of enlarged facilities for his department next year in the following statement: "For three years we have built two swine barns a year and increased the number of barns from six to 12 buildings. We have built additional cement washing platforms and this year we brought a new water line from the city main a block away and provided an abundant water supply. "We will keep on making improvements and betterments for the convenience and accommodation of swine exhibitors as rapidly as circumstances will permit. For the Kansas Free Fair in 1921 we will erect a swine judging pavilion that will provide ample judging space for showing and comfortable seats for spectators all under roof. In addition to the judging pavilion we plan to provide a very much needed toilet with showers for the use of the swine exhibitors."

Angus Breeders' Annual Meeting

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' association will be held in Chicago the evening of December 1 in the ball room of the La Salle hotel. The annual banquet will precede the meeting. As guests of honor the association will have John Phillip and wife of Bandaleith, Craigellachie, Scotland. Mr. Phillip will judge the Angus breeding classes at the International Livestock Exposition. This will be the third time a foreign judge has placed the Angus cattle awards at the International Livestock Exposition. The show this year will be held in Chicago November 26 to December 4. The idea is to have the awards placed by a man of the highest standing as an Aberdeen-Angus judge who is entirely outside of the politics and prejudices of the American association and the American breeders.

New Manager for Denver Show

The management of the National Western Livestock show, held annually at Denver, has announced the election of Harry L. Youngerman to succeed Fred P. Johnson as secretary of the National Western Livestock show. Mr. Johnson's health has made his retirement from the office necessary, and upon his resignation Mr. Youngerman was elected to fill the position. Mr. Youngerman has for several years been the traveling representative of the Denver Union Stockyards, and has also acted as the executive for the Denver Union Stockyards company, both positions putting him in friendly relationship of a good many patrons of the Denver show.

Judge at International Show

Grade and crossbred steers at the International Livestock Show in Chicago will be judged by Walter Bigger of Dalbeattie, Scotland. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Bigger's father judged steers at the International in 1902. Father and son have been prominent in livestock affairs in Scotland and the directors of the Chicago show have been assured that they have made no mistake in their selection of a judge.

New Shorthorn Herd Book

Volume 103 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book has just been issued. It includes the pedigrees of all animals that were received at the secretary's office before December 11, 1919. The numbers included are 817001 to 847000. It also contains a separate list of all the imported animals whose names appear in the volume.

Under the efficient management of H. L. Kent, the superintendent, the Ft. Hays Experiment station is taking a big place in the development of Western Kansas. It is being very helpful in the working out of the abnormal problems peculiar to that section.

it's better



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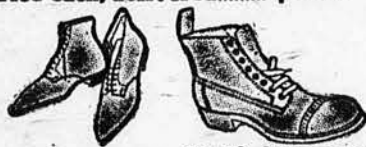
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Here's your chance to **Save Money** on all kinds of goods—Blankets, Shoes, Shirts, Winter Coats, etc. Mostly brand new, except where noted. We paid Uncle Sam spot cash—got clean-out prices—all for your benefit. **Money-Back Guarantee Assures Satisfaction.**

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CS 1006—Army Officer's Dress Shoe. Famous Good-year welt, dark brown color. Semi-English. Comfort, style and perfect toeworth. The kind worn by U. S. officers on dress occasions. A special value on a splendid shoe. Give size. **Price del. \$7.65 delivered \$9.95**

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"Yanks" Not Popular No

Business is Somewhat Unsettled in England

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Live-stock Service organization of The Capper Farm Press. He returned November 1 from a trip to England, where he had gone to purchase horses for an Eastern breeder.

THE FIRST and greatest impression on the American who goes to England at this time is the fact that he is a "Yank." A dozen times a day at your side or just back of you will come a voice saying "Yank" and often carrying a full sarcastic tone. On looking around the American will invariably find himself being looked over from head to foot with a stare that does not waver when he meets it.

Who Won the War?

It is true that even in the rural districts the inhabitants think that the Americans are too prone to say: "We won the war." The Englishman will tell you without any start to the argument that America did not win the war, that England lost her very life blood in men, young and old, that England paid for the war in money to the extent of a debt that will be passed on to many generations and that England is the one who truly won the war. After all they will admit that the soldiers from the states were a manly lot, well disciplined and well trained and that as reinforcements they came at a time when they were needed and answered their purpose but as to winning the war well, that is all a little more of American "bull," and that is one slang word that all of England has mastered.

After being convinced that one is a "Yank" and that he should be a bit ashamed of it, the next thing that Americans must notice is that England really was in the war. Everywhere are ex-soldiers lining the streets, idle, seemingly discouraged with hunting for work and just loafing day in and day out. These soldiers tell many tales of the war but the frequent tale is of an enlistment poster bearing a picture of a little bungalow, green pastures, cattle, chickens and a wife with a babe, underneath which was the slogan "Is This Worth Fighting For." They all seemed to think that it was worth fighting for but now that the war is over they all are wondering who owns the house, the farm and the cow and the chickens for which they fought. Their wonder grows and becomes a real argument when they tell you of the days they have spent walking around hunting for work only to be turned down.

Human Wrecks

In the hospital towns one sees another side of the war and it is a great reality to England. At Brighton for example, I saw hundreds of little basket carriages wheeled down to the beach and left there. In every carriage was what had once been a man. These results of the war were often men with neither arms nor legs, just a head, body and a pipe which pedestrians would fill and light and place in the mouth of the war hero. Others were legless, many were blind and so the list could be continued. But the one great impression received from seeing and talking with these men who had lost all but their life in the war was that they were happy and were glad that they had fought the Hun. How different their tone from that of the men who had fought, come home uninjured and could not find work.

Of course one was bound to hear of the result of the war in the way of taxes. The taxes are high to the point that never has even been imagined on this side of the water. There was a whole column in one London paper on the unfairness of a tax rate in one county which levied a tax of 28 shillings and 2 pence on every 20 shillings' valuation of land. The inheritance tax is so great that many of the great estates which are being left to heirs must be cut up and sold either entirely or in part that the tax may be paid.

A great deal of the meat sold in England was either from South America or from some of the British colonies. I went thru several markets handling South American meat and was surprised at the really high quality of the carcasses.

The Presidential election is a topic

of paramount interest among the business men of England. Practically every man I talked with seemed to be certain that Harding would be our President. Along with this certainty was the certainty that if he were elected there would be a high protective tariff with which England would not compete in connection with the exchange value of the English sterling. As a result hundreds of English salesmen are being sent over world carrying goods to countries which never have before bought goods from England. England does expect to stop any of her factories as a result of a new American tariff she is getting busy in the development of markets to absorb her production. When asked as to the buying agent of England should such a tariff have effect, I was told on several occasions that such a tariff could have a very effect and that would be that England would cease to buy from the United States except such things and quantities as were absolutely essential to the life of the British Empire. Englishman who had traveled well the world expressed it in about the words, "If the United States can't without imports or exports with exception of such things as are absolutely essential to the life of the country if it can exist within itself, all well good. I wish the United States well. But can it do so?"

As the manufacture of wool is one of the big industries of England I wished to make inquiry concerning the stock of wool on hand. I met a salesman for one of the big factories and put the question to him. He immediately answered that the stock of wool was short. I then asked why it was that the clips of the year, and in some places clips of years, at home in the United States were lying in the warehouses and bidders. His answer was, "Oh, mean raw wool, we have enough wool in English warehouses (to last spinners about two years). What are short of is spinners and fine wool yarn." It seems that since the war it has been practically impossible to get skilled spinners and that is causing the shortage of woolen material.

No Economy of Labor

On the farms of England there is to be absolutely no idea of the economy of labor. This may be because of the surplus of unemployed men. I do know. Everywhere the men lead horses rather than drive them. Two horses are worked that other hooked one in front of the other there will be a driver, or rather a driver, for every horse. On one farm visited they were putting up hay, had an ordinary foot dump, one hay rake such as we use. That was machine end, the labor end, and of a great Shire horse which had pulled easily two such man leading the horse and a 18 years old riding the rake to the foot dump when the rake was put. This putting of two men to a job seemed a pretty general custom all farm work.

The food situation for the year is of great interest. The season started out well but ended only about 60 per cent of an average crop for all England. Livestock is fairly plentiful and is selling well. Pedigreed hogs, cattle and horses are selling for fully as much as in the United States. One point of note in the sale of pedigree, livestock, is the number being chased by tenant farmers. The farmers with two pedigree females have topped the sales this fall.

A Composite Impression

The composite result of all one's impressions in England is that England now is still English but in a different way than ever before. England is still a nation which thinks slowly that it is better to think slowly than to think wrongly. But England is a nation feels the result of the war.

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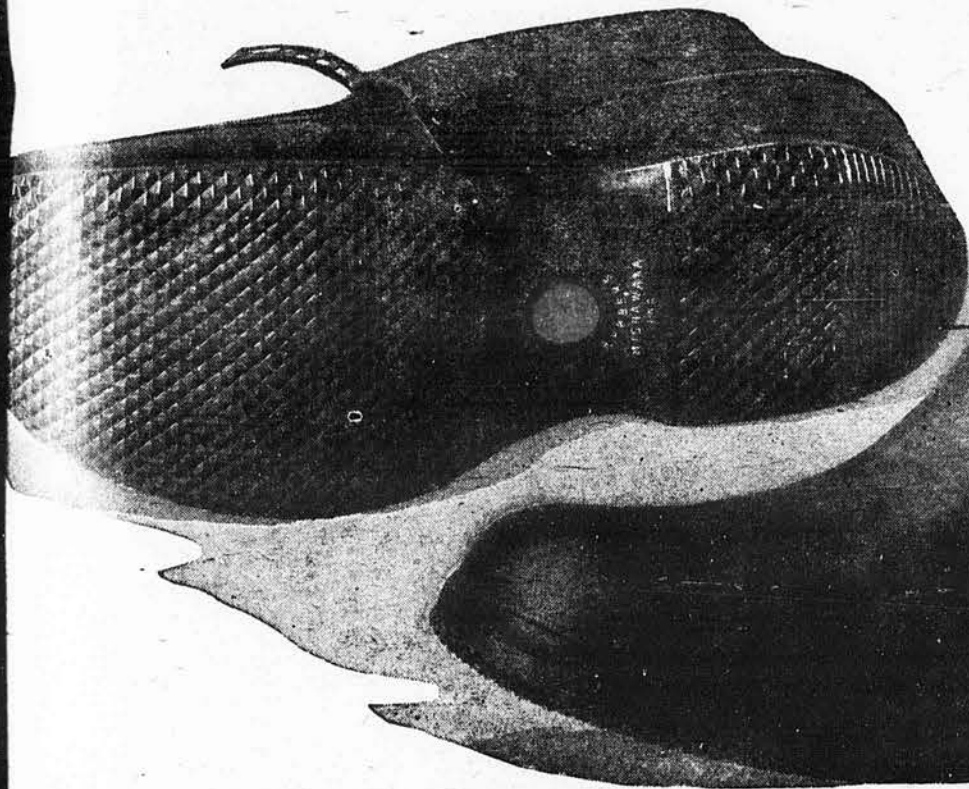
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HILARY awoke next morning feeling almost as fit as before his injury. He had just managed to get into his clothes when the boy from the post office brought him a note from Madeleine, hastily scribbled an hour before. She wrote that her father had slept thru the night and was now conscious. The stroke had been a very slight one; he was partly paralyzed on one side, but he could speak, tho he seemed still drowsy and unaware of his condition. He seemed to have no remembrance of the events of the preceding day.

"So there is nothing more that you can do now," she wrote. "And until my father is well I think it would be better for you not to come here, because the sight of you might upset him and retard his recovery. I shall come to you as soon as I can leave him. Meanwhile trust in my love."

Madeleine.

Lafe was on hand before Hilary had finished his breakfast. He was overjoyed to see him back. Everything was going well, he said. Dupont was back from Quebec, and the two schooners were waiting for another load, which was going thru the mill. He informed Hilary that Baptiste had got a job as captain of the second ship.

"But it's all right," he said. "I know Baptiste, and I don't believe there'll be any trouble on account of that. He's loyal, that little chap is. He was loyal to you. When he didn't feel that way he left you. And now he'll do his best for Dupont."

Hilary agreed with Lafe. Dupont was independent, and Baptiste was not likely to have taken his new job out of any desire for revenge. The probability was that he was anxious to be near Marie.

There was something more that Lafe had on his mind. Hilary was conscious of his hesitation; at last he blurted it out as they went into the office together.

"Do you see anything different about your desk?" he asked.

Hilary looked at it. "No—yes, the key is different," he answered. He looked at Lafe questioning.

"It was bust open a week ago," said Lafe. "Ransacked from top to bottom. Likewise your bedroom. And—nothing taken, so far as I can see. Leastwise, your gold watch was left in your vest pocket, and eighty cents on the dressing table. Look for yourself, Mr. Askew."

Hilary unlocked the desk and went thru it hastily. Lafe had slightly changed the position of the papers, but, so far as Hilary could see, everything was there.

"What do you make of it?" he asked. "There are only two men might have had keys," answered Lafe slowly. "One of 'em's gone."

"Morris?"

"He'd left the day before this happened."

"Then—"

Morris's Work

Lafe nodded at the unspoken question. "Yes, sir, but why?" he asked. "I've tried to think it over. It must be that he wanted some map or papers mighty badly. And it might be connected with Morris's leaving him in anger."

"It can't be that map of the seignior," said Hilary, and he picked it up from a drawer.

They thought over the problem. It was evident that Brousseau had broken into the office, probably with a duplicate set of keys; but what he wanted was an insoluble mystery.

"Perhaps he wished to know how I stood financially," suggested Hilary. "I hope the information satisfied him. Anyway, we'll get a new lock on the door, Connell."

"It's done," said Lafe. They turned their thoughts to other matters. "How are the cutting prospects?" Hilary asked.

"The men are putting in some hard licks," said Lafe. "But there ain't enough timber along the banks to hold out till snow. I guess we'll have a few weeks of idleness after all, sir."

"Then we can't hold out."

"I've been thinking," said Lafe. "And I've been calculating. If we was to lay off for two months, and stop the mill and all wages for November and December, it might be possible—"

"Out of the question. It wouldn't be fair on the men. They could have got winter jobs on the south shore. It would be fatal to our credit, too. No,

HILARY ASKEW, AMERICAN

A Story of the Timberlands of Canada

BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright, 1919, by the George H. Doran Company as "Wooden Spoil.")

ON THE north shore of the St. Lawrence River a tract of timber land 10 miles square is inherited by Hilary Askew, an American. He visits the land and learns from Lafe Connell, the foreman of the mill, something about the crooked methods used by Brousseau, Morris, Leblanc and others in cutting the timber. He also meets Father Lucien, Seigneur Rosny and his daughter Madeleine. A new contract is made by Hilary with Leblanc covering a timber area with a panhandle running toward St. Boniface. This brings on trouble with Seigneur Rosny when Leblanc begins cutting trees around the Rosny home. Hilary fails signally in his attempts to smooth over this difficulty and he is ordered out of the Rosny home.

Later further trouble arises when Hilary finds Black Pierre and Brousseau's men cutting timber on his land. When ordered off, Black Pierre refuses to leave and challenges Hilary to fight. A desperate struggle follows, but Hilary wins in the contest and Black Pierre and his men withdraw. The next morning Brousseau and Morris visit Hilary and attempt to frighten him but without any success. Finally a strike is threatened by the mill men and Hilary seeks the aid of Father Lucien in handling the situation. Together they visit Captain Dupont and induce him to promise to keep the mill supplied with logs. In return for his kindness Hilary promises Father Lucien to keep dance halls and dram shops out of St. Boniface.

A few days later, when Baptiste set off a charge of explosives to move a log jam in the river above the mill, Madeleine Rosny's horse is frightened by the explosion and runs away with her, but she is rescued by Hilary, and this encourages him to express the hope that they may at least regard each other as friends, but she tells him that it is too late and leaves him in despair. Looking at the same moment in the direction of the river, he was dismayed when he saw that the great mass of logs had gotten past the dam and was rushing down the river to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and never could be recovered. Undiscouraged, he resolves to replace this loss by making a record cutting of timber, but Leblanc and Brousseau induce Hilary's men to go on a strike unless he will promise to increase their wages. This he refuses to do. Almost at the same moment word is brought to him while he is at one of the new prospective lumber camps that Louis Duval is opening a dance hall and dram shop in St. Boniface. Hastening there, he finds a great crowd of men in the cabin occupied by Baptiste. Inside he finds Simeon Duval, Leblanc, Louis Duval, and Black Pierre. Thru a clever ruse they draw him into a brawl and entice him into a stable back of Baptiste's cabin, where they engage him in a desperate fight, and in physical strength he proves more than a match for any of them, but while struggling with Pierre, whom he had almost overcome, Hilary is stabbed beneath his shoulder by Simeon.

Weakened by loss of blood, he fell upon the floor and was thought to be dead by his assailants, who hastened to make their escape while they could. Meanwhile, Lafe Connell, Father Lucien, and Madeleine Rosny heard of the plan to murder Hilary and hasten to his rescue. They find him in the stable covered with blood and almost dead. Madeleine Rosny binds up his wounds and then she and Lafe take him in her buggy to the Rosny home. There Hilary improved rapidly under Madeleine's nursing aided by her father's skilled treatment of the wound.

Things rapidly took a turn for the better. Lafe Connell resumed his position and the mill gang went back to work. Madeleine and Hilary became warm friends and this friendship soon ripened into love and finally an engagement. They decided not to make this known to her father until a more propitious time. These plans were suddenly upset by the appearance of Brousseau who tried to make Seigneur Rosny believe that Madeleine had engaged herself to him. This forced Madeleine and Hilary to announce their engagement. Seigneur Rosny shocked by this unwelcome news orders Hilary out of the house and immediately collapsed. Hilary heard him drop heavily down in his chair and divining that he was ill returned and helped Madeleine and the servant get him into the bedroom and then at Madeleine's urgent solicitation he left with a sad and heavy heart.

Lafe, I've been thinking too. How about the island? It looks pretty densely wooded."

"But it ain't on our limits," said Lafe. "It's government land."

"Who told you so?"

"Why, everybody knows that. Mr. Morris said so."

"He was lying, then."

"But it ain't on the map. Why would Morris want to—?"

"I don't know what his reason was, Lafe, but it was a crooked one, depend on it. I saw it marked into the Rosny seignior when I was in Quebec, and the province doesn't give its own land away by mistake. Anyway, there's the record. Besides, I had it from Mademoiselle Rosny herself."

"Now here's my idea. There ought to be deep water round it, because it's just on the sea-channel, and if Dupont could run his ship in close, or even if we have to construct barges, why couldn't we cut alongshore and load up with some good timber?"

"We'd want a derrick."

"Half a dozen. The cost is trifling."

And even if it doesn't pay well, it might enable us to keep things running till snow falls."

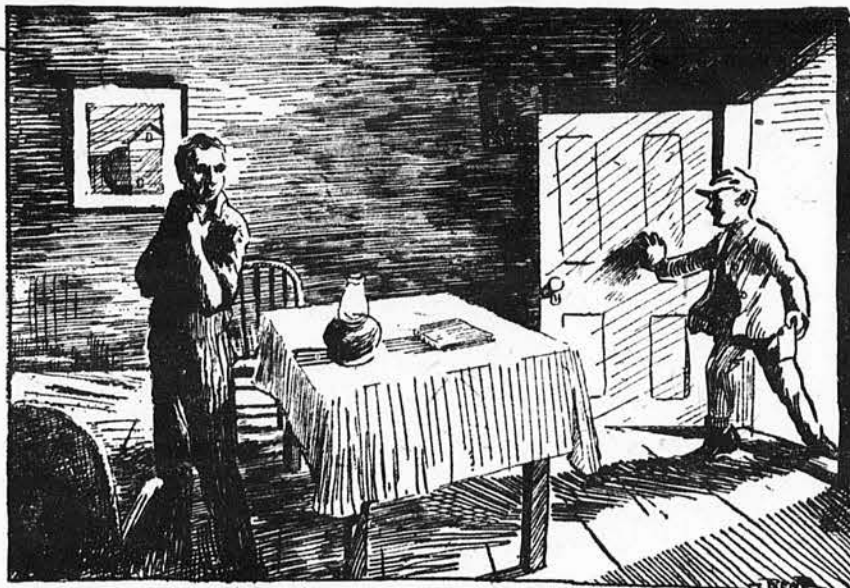
Lafe pondered. "Morris said it was all fir," he answered. "He used to go over there when old Jacques was setting his traps for foxes, and shoot hares. But maybe Morris was lying. You can't tell, Mr. Askew. Brousseau might have wanted you not to know about the island. Maybe there is good timber there. Maybe—"

"Brousseau isn't after timber," said Hilary. "I wish I knew what he is after. Anyway, suppose we borrow MacPherson's boat and explore the place."

Madeline Comes

Lafe assented, and no more was said on the subject. Two days passed. Hilary was getting ready for his first drive into the woods when he saw Madeleine Rosny driving toward his office.

It was hard to avoid embracing, even under the eyes of the loafers outside the store hard by. Hilary had



Hilary Had Just Managed to Get into His Clothes When the Boy from the Office Brought Him a Note Which Madeleine Wrote an Hour Before

to content himself with a long sure of the little hand that lay inside his own.

"He is very much better," Madeleine. "He is paralyzed a bit but he can walk with help. I telephoned the doctor in Quebec, he says that if he is kept quiet not allowed to distress himself in any way he may make a complete recovery. Fortunately the stroke was on the left side of the body, and speech is not affected. So you dear, you must not come to Quebec."

"But when December comes—began, with a touch of fear."

"Not till the end of the year," Hilary. And by then—who knows—may have happened. We will talk over together. If there is no way, at least you know—"

"That I shall not have to wait the year ends," he said happily. "I have not seen—"

"Yes," answered Madeleine in a tone. "He met me this morning had driven in along the new road, he was waiting for me. He seemed to have sensed that I was going. He—he begged, Hilary. I told him it was impossible. Then he was angry. He threatened you."

"He has threatened me," said Hilary scornfully. "But threats don't come true."

"You will be very watchful, and you won't fight?"

"Except in self-defense? Yes, promise you that."

"I must go back now. I had come to you, if only for these few minutes, Hilary."

"And I shall come to you soon," said. "Next month we must face problem."

He helped her into the rig, and a wild desire to leap in beside and drive with her—anywhere long as they might be together, watched her drive away till she crossed the bridge. Then he came back to see to the harnessing of horse.

A Chance to Win

On the preceding night a film snow had whitened the upper half of the Laurentians; there were of an early winter in the bare hills the whitening of the hares' coats, the wind that blew steadily from the northeast. That day Lafe came Hilary gleefully, with the news of a fine growth of swamp spruce, been discovered along a creek at the northern limits of the seignior. This drove the thought of the temporarily out of Hilary's head. Days passed into weeks, and now winter showed signs of setting in in earnest, and the river cutting seemed likely to last until the snows. There were several inches of snowfall in the week already by the beginning of November, and a thin film of ice was on the lake. They took to snowshoes. Never Hilary been more hopeful.

"We'll win out, Lafe," he said. Lafe, cautious as he was, was poised to agree with him. Brousseau was giving no more trouble either him or to Madeleine. He had altogether abandoned his pretense of being his own limits, which would fact, have been impossible. Hilary's cancellation of the mill, Brousseau had not acknowledged the letter; he had been to Quebec, and back at St. Marie, apparently a little. Conditions there had been thruout the early autumn months, now the lumbermen had left for camps, and Simeon's place was reported closed, or, at least, doing the trivial business common to all north-shore hotels and isolated houses. The dance halls were closed, and the women had mostly dispersed.

Hilary heard from Madeleine daily, but they seldom met. Once twice they made an appointment, both hated the thought of continuity, and Hilary realized the of concentrating all his thoughts on his work. Dupont had made more voyages, and Baptiste, who had out of sight, had given complete satisfaction. The lumber had brought expected good prices, and there was now a probability that before the gation closed Hilary would be in position to carry on till spring. When the winter cutting began, and the was more leisure, Hilary meant to fight out the issue with Rosny. The old man was still partly paralyzed.

(Continued on Page 14.)

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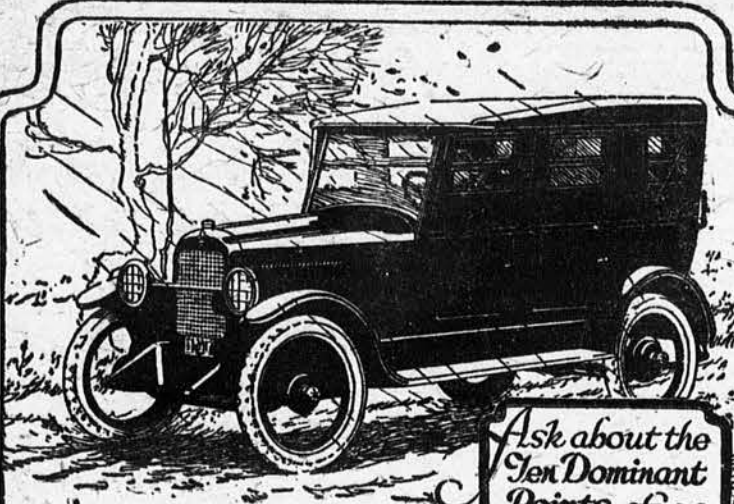


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Hilary Askew, American

(Continued from Page 12.)

and he had made no reference of any kind to what had occurred, but his mind was quite clear, and, Madeleine thought, his memory.

Toward the middle of the month the newly discovered spruce supply had all been lumbered. Success seemed now almost assured. Dupont was getting ready to make his last voyage. The snow was not yet deep enough for the teams to be sent into the woods, and Hilary turned his thoughts once more to the island, more from eagerness to explore that part of his domain than from any thought of cutting there that winter.

He was in his office one day when there came a tap at the door, and, to his astonishment, in walked Louis Duval.

The little liquor-seller approached him in an ingratiating manner. "Monsieur Askew," he said, "I am very sorry for that night. I have been away. Now I come back, and Monsieur Tessier tells me that you forgive. Now I come to thank you."

"That's all right, Louis," said Hilary. "You are forgiven, as long as you keep out of that trade of yours. It's a bad business when it's run in the Ste. Marie way."

Louis Duval sniffed contemptuously. "I'm out," he announced. "And Simeon's out. And he says he hopes you don't bear ill-feeling. Them fellows never pay us a cent. An' I got my head busted open too," he added reflectively.

Hilary sprang to his feet and took the little man by the arms. "Do you mean to tell me Brousseau offered you money to open a saloon in St. Boniface?" he asked.

"Sure he did. He said if I open he set me up, an' he pay me two hundred dollar more if those fellows kill you."

"Good Lord! Is that all I'm worth?" asked Hilary.

"O it ain't that," answered Louis. "I guess you're worth more than that much. But Pierre an' Leblanc, they crazy to kill you, because you thrash Pierre an' you take away Leblanc's business an' his family starve. Maybe he pay them too; maybe they pay him to let them. I don't know. But Pierre an' Leblanc swear they get you yet. An' Simeon's out of the game."

"Are you willing to sign your name to that on a paper?" asked Hilary.

Louis grinned uneasily. "I guess Pierre an' Leblanc get me if I did," he said. "You get them fellows first."

"Where are they?" Louis shrugged his shoulders. "I don't know," he answered. "I guess they gone to the south shore for the winter. An' I want to tell you something, Monsieur Askew, if you won't bust my head open again."

"Your head's quite safe, Louis. What is it?"

Brousseau Didn't Pay

"That damn Brousseau promise me two hundred for the other job an' only pay me fifty."

"What other job?"

"For to get them fellows to saw your boom, Monsieur."

"So it was sawed, was it?" demanded Hilary furiously.

"Yes, Monsieur. I get three fellows from the south shore, an' I fell into the water an' got rheumatiz, an' pay ten dollars for medicines, an' that damn Brousseau—"

"Louis, will you sign your name to that?"

"O sure, if you get them fellows an' Brousseau first," replied the little man, edging toward the door. Finding that he was not pursued, he halted. "Monsieur Askew, I gone back to my fishing job," he said.

Hilary thought this was a characteristic occupation for Louis to take up, since it afforded him several months of idleness before the fishing season opened.

"You have a boat?" he asked, remembering his plan to re-visit the island.

"O sure," said Louis. "New sails an' rudder—all new except the boat. A ver' fine boat, Monsieur."

"Could you take Mr. Connell and myself over to the island and back tomorrow?"

"I think so, Monsieur Askew, if the sea ain't running too high. But we got to go an' come on the tide, else we

can't make the island at all weather. We got to leave at the morning."

"I can't get Mr. Connell then. What time could we start in the day?"

"Not till one o'clock, maybe."

"What time will we get there?"

"About four, if the wind come against us. If the wind come any time."

"Be ready with your boat," said Hilary with decision.

It was practically his last for six months of visiting the island, and he was determined to go, it meant returning late at night sent a messenger with a note at the camp, asking him to be Boniface at noon. Then he wrote daily letter to Madeleine. He mentioned his projected journey, but in the letter-box there he thought of his love and his which were weighty enough.

As he entered the store in the letter-box there he thought of his love and his which were weighty enough. He had times noticed a certain furtive their regard, but had each described it to imagination and the matter. He did so again. He walking back when he saw a side the office.

"Captain Dupont says he is sail, Monsieur," he said.

"Tell him I'm coming down to him," said Hilary.

He went toward the wharf, a trifling matter about which wanted to see Dupont, who received his final instructions. Two ber schooners lay moored side by the string of barges, already off the wharf. The schooners were full, their decks crowded. flume was empty; everything readiness for Dupont's last journey the year.

Baptiste Walked Away

Dupont was on the wharf, to Baptiste. As he approached saw the two cease their conversation and look at him. Then Baptiste slowly away toward his vessel, who had just received the word from the boy, stood motionless he had been, waiting.

Hilary became suddenly conscious an atmosphere of hatred. He reached Dupont the old man eyes with the same searching and lignant stare that he had given the occasion of their first encounter. But now the eyes that blazed from his own did not relax their There was a menace there, and hostile, tho the face was bile. It flashed thru Hilary's that the old man was mad, the long brooding had at last broken fragile vessel of the mind.

Disregarding the Captain's Hilary explained briefly the matter which he had come. All the he spoke Dupont continued eyeing Hilary began to feel uneasy.

"Is that clear?" he inquired.

"That much is clear," answered Dupont reluctantly.

"Well, what's the matter, then?"

"Manded Hilary sharply.

Suddenly he perceived that man's face was twisted with pain. His expression was so fantastic Hilary thought he was going mad.

But then the face resumed its again. Without a word, Dupont into the ship and left him.

Baptiste's vessel was moored to the wharf. As Dupont crossed to reach his own, Hilary saw on deck, bending over a tarpaulin, two men did not speak, and moved by a sudden impulse, the length of the wharf and across the little Frenchman.

"Baptiste," he said, "some time I told you I didn't know you had any knowledge about the thing of my boom or not. I was say I'm sorry. I know that you nene, and I shouldn't have spoke I did." And he put out his hand.

Baptiste looked up. The little face was like a thunder-cloud, clenched and unclenched his fiercely, muttering. Hilary's approach seemed to confound him stood still in confusion for an instant. Then he dashed Hilary's hand with his.

"I don't shake hands with you," he cried, and the tears began to

October 13, 1920.

his cheeks. "You keep out of my, or I kill you!" he rushed below, leaving Hilary nonplussed at his behavior.

Awakens

en Brousseau, driving furiously toward from the chateau, reached cottage of Jules Dupont, he saw solitary figure of the girl Marie outside the door. He let his rest for a breathing spell before continuing up the hill, doffed his and saluted her.

bonjour, Mademoiselle Dupont," he heartily. "Bonjour, Monsieur Brousseau," she answered mechanically. Brousseau had never been able to smile from her lips. For a time he had dreaded this silent then he had ceased to think about of late he had again begun to the presence of that lonely figure on the porch, which was always whenever he drove into St. Boniface back to his garish house by seashore.

the cure had not told Hilary all related to the old Captain's history. But the thread of madness that in him to the past was spread into a web that strangled the normal life of the man. Jules Dupont, one of many words, had been sullen and morose than ever of

ring the last week Marie had terrified at the way her father d at her. He had never meant to her, and now, when he was to pass out of her life, she felt regret. Her mind went travelling back to earliest memory. She was on the shore with her mother, watching the return of the fishing fleet, her father's boat, and on the shining the sailing boat of a young ent from Quebec whom she had often at their cottage during her absence. The young man was inviting her mother to go sail. At last the girl consented. The sail was a very long one. Little Marie, who had fallen asleep, was wakened by the sound of her mother's singing, and the young student's protesting protestations that it was too late to return now. She did understand all that was said, and next memory was of a squalid ing in Quebec, and her mother's stained face, and a sense of un-

happiness. When she was back in the cottage, lying beside the bed on which her mother lay, and the sick woman gripping her hand fast in her burnings, was repeating a name over over. "Say it again, child!" she whispered. He reiterated this demand over over again. "Say it!" she muttered. "Say it, never forget. And carry it with thru life, saying it in moments temptation, that thou mayest remember thy mother and understand. I swear by the Virgin to say it every night, and never forget!" The frightened little girl had sworn, saying the words from her mother's She had said the name morn night until it had become engraved upon her memory forever. But was long before she understood its meaning.

Name! When she remembered her father taking her by the arms. "The name mother told thee—speak it, Marie!" No," answered the little girl obediently.

He threatened her, but the child of years pressed her lips together and would not utter a word. Listen, Marie! If you tell me thou shalt have everything in the world. A dress and thou shalt sail with me on my ship, and I will buy thee a big doll that opens and shuts her eyes. The name, Marie!" Marie remained perfectly silent. And years she resisted her father's threats and promises and pleadings, understanding that it was a men- inhibition which she could not break. The sight of her dying mother had inflicted a wound in the child's heart that never healed. And every day at first, every month later, the cure with her father was renewed. She never pretended to have forgotten, as she might well have done. As

she grew older her father's outbursts became less frequent. But the insane rage which agitated him grew rather than lessened as the years went by. Sixteen had passed; she was now twenty-one, and she looked back on a childhood that had been a torture.

Her estrangement from her father was as complete as from the village life. At first the scandal had been against her, and later her aloofness had set the tongues of the St. Boniface women to wagging. "Like mother, like daughter"—so runs the hard proverb in every country. Marie Dupont grew up friendless and utterly alone. The girl had never had a friend, nor had she ever even had a sweetheart until six months before.

Pierre, in the course of his peregrinations along the coast, at that time as assistant on a smuggling craft, had come to know the solitary figure that paced the beach. In those days the girl's heart, cut off from natural communication with the young people of St. Boniface, had turned, with the vague yearning of youth, to dreams of the world outside. Marie watched the schooners that flitted to and fro across the river, and the great liners that made their stately way from Europe up to Quebec. At night, lying awake, she could see them, ablaze with lights, from her little window. The repressed spirit seeks its adventures in devious ways; if not in action, then in imagination. Marie Dupont longed for release from her imprisonment, and dreamed of the prince who was some day to come and take her away.

When Baptiste began to show an interest in her she hated him. She had never thought of him as a lover, and hardly as a man; he was a part of St. Boniface, of the hateful life that encompassed her, clutched at her and would not let her go free. She came to invest Baptiste with the qualities of all that she loathed.

Pierre scraped acquaintance with her. He had the intuition of the base man who must perforce win his victims by guile. He listened to her confidences, shyly given to one who, by his wandering life and thru the tales that he told, seemed the exact opposite of all those whom she had known.

Pierre listened, and misunderstood the poor little spiritual drama for the desire of excitement. He was incapable of understanding, but he never compromised himself by haste. He sent Nanette to see Marie, choosing the time when Dupont was away.

Nanette and Marie

Nanette was not bad; like most of her kind she was below normal mentality. When her lover, who had brought her to Ste. Marie, abandoned her, she worked in a large and cheap lumbermen's summer boarding house. Pierre promised her that the man would return to her if she obeyed him. She met Marie upon the beach, and insinuated herself into her confidence. At last she took her to Simeon's dance hall.

The lights, the dancing and the music were a revelation to her. On the first night she cried from happiness. Wholly ignorant of life, her innocence protected her and sealed her consciousness. And Simeon's place was better in the early summer of that year than afterward, and some of the lumbermen would bring their sweethearts there.

Even before Marie realized that her visits with Nanette shocked public sentiment and set the women's tongues wagging more volubly than ever before, she felt instinctively that the knowledge would enrage her father. But he knew nothing for a long time, and nobody in St. Boniface dared risk the old Captain's fury by informing him. It was long, too, before the cure knew; Marie half defied him and half yielded, and both duty and policy forbade his speaking to Dupont.

The girl's innocence found an ally in the lumbermen, who protected her, and she was, in fact, as safe there as in her home. Pierre was angry at first, but afterward he was glad, for he saw her dancing in Simeon's place and began to conceive an infatuation for her. He renewed his advances, telling her of Quebec, of the free life of the world beyond. When her imagination was enkindled and her cheeks flushed and her eyes sparkled at the picture, he asked her to accompany Nanette with him on board his vessel, come to Quebec, and marry him.

That was three days before, and it was of this that the girl was thinking as her father walked back toward the cottage after his meeting with Hilary. On the same day Dupont, running a small load along the shore, had learned the gossip about his daughter from a gabbling woman at Ste. Therese, twenty-five miles away—so far the news had traveled. She had gone to Ste. Marie in his absence, to dance with Hilary, who assuredly had a wife in his own country; if he had not, he was not likely to seek one among the habitants.

The story burned into the Captain's brain. It was the solvent of his sanity, the snapping of the only bond that had linked him to the common life. For Marie's sake he had hidden his heart this score of years, and silenced those impetuous voices calling to him to leave all and go out into the world and seek the sign which was to be found branded upon some stranger's forehead.

He said nothing to Baptiste. He waited. He did not know what he was going to do, but he felt that the climax of his long endurance was approaching.

He stood at the cottage door, looking at his daughter, who had risen and faced him. Jean Baptiste remained outside. He boarded with Dupont, but he slept on his schooner, and he had begun to think of going away.

"I Sail for Quebec."

"I sail for Quebec tonight," said Dupont. "Jean waits two days to complete his cargo."

She nodded; her thoughts were far away. But it came across her mind, with momentary compassion, that she would never see her father again.

"Perhaps I shall not see thee again," said Dupont sombrely; and the words, echoing her own thoughts, frightened her. She shrank away, and Dupont put out his hands and grasped her by the wrists. "The name!" he said.

She shook her head; she never spoke when he made this demand.

"The name! I have been very patient with thee. Now thy reason for withholding it is gone. The name!"

"What do you mean?" she stammered.

"The name!" he raved; and for the first time since her childhood he raised his clenched fist as if to strike her.



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Baptiste, outside, heard him and saw the gesture. He came running up to the cottage door and caught Dupont by the arm. The Captain hesitated; then, collecting himself, as a new thought came to him, he allowed Baptiste to lead him back to the schooner.

The new thought was this: if Marie would not give him the name, at least he would prevent a repetition of her mother's history.

It held him, as a dream-holds a madman, and he grew cunning and concealed it, and joked with his hands during the voyage until they wondered what was the matter with him, and whether he was forgetting his obsession as he grew old.

Baptiste, having seen Dupont aboard, went back. Marie was seated in the doorway again; the incident had ceased to trouble her. Nothing would trouble her again. Baptiste saw the quick start of anticipation as he approached.

"Forgive me if I annoy thee, Marie," he said humbly. "Thou knowest—"

"Yes, Jean; I know that you have persecuted me more than all St. Boniface," she answered.

"Marie," he cried passionately, "if I could know that thou wast safe here, I should never trouble thee again."

She turned on him angrily. "Well, I can take care of myself," she answered. "If I choose to go to St. Marie, what is it to you? Besides, there will be no more dancing until next summer."

"But he is here," persisted Baptiste stubbornly.

"Who?" she cried in agitation, fearing that he had discovered her secret.

"He—Monsieur Askew. At first I feared it was Black Pierre; but he swore to me that it was not so, on the second day after the work on the boom began." So Baptiste reckoned time. "And he swore it was Monsieur Askew loved thee."

Marie burst into reckless laughter. "I know that thou canst never care for me," Baptiste persisted. "But if he wrongs thee I will kill him. Note well—I will kill him!"

Marie laughed bitterly and more loudly. It was amusing to spite and deceive St. Boniface, even thru Baptiste. Yet, when he was gone back to his schooner, something that she did not understand quite unexpectedly rose in her throat and choked her. She wanted to call him back. She was amazed; St. Boniface was growing dear to her. It was becoming what it had never been, her home. She looked out of her window and saw her father's schooner depart, with flapping sails, under the moon. She pictured Baptiste asleep aboard his vessel. The little man had been kind to her. She wept.

Considering the Future

Then she forced her thoughts away from these things and lay on her bed, waiting sleeplessly until dawn. When the first streaks of light were in the sky she rose, packed her little store of clothing into a cheap straw-bound case, and stole down to the parlor. She waited.

Presently there came the faintest tap

at the door. She opened it noiselessly. A shadow was waiting there.

"C'est toi, Nanette?"

"He is waiting for thee upon the shore. And he has brought back my lover to me, as he promised. We go to Quebec together aboard his ship."

Nanette's voice was tremulous with happiness. She had never seen Leblanc since the day when he abandoned her in St. Marie. She had learned that he was working in St. Boniface; but when she went there to find him she was ordered from the limits with threats by Morris. However, Leblanc had sent her a message that some day soon, if she did not attempt to find him, he would return to her. She had lived in that unquenched hope, and now that wonderful day had dawned, for he was to meet her if she brought back Marie. He was to take her to the city, to marry her and give her a ring. Then she, too, would have shaken the dust of St. Boniface from her shoes for ever.

Marie Dupont locked the door, and the two girls stole away side by side in the grey of the morning along the beach until they reached the place where Pierre and Leblanc were waiting. Pierre caught Marie in his arms and pressed his lips to hers. It was the first time any one had kissed her. She trembled, half afraid, half regretful, as one who hovers upon the brink of the irrevocable.

Pierre's boat was waiting. It was the smuggling craft, a yawl which, when it became too notorious along the river, had been converted into a sloop by the removal of the jiggermast. Pierre stepped aboard and gave the girl his hand.

"It is a little boat to go so far," said Marie wistfully, not knowing the distance to the city.

And she hesitated, conscious of the tremendous import of the moment. Again she found herself remembering Baptiste; and now his patience and his care for her assumed a new light suddenly, as if she looked out thru a window where there had been only a wall before.

Nanette, scrambling aboard before her, laughed and caught her by the other hand. Leblanc pushed her from the beach. He leaped in after her, and the vessel moved into deep water.

The girls sat in the tiny cabin, while Pierre and Leblanc ran up the sails. As the sloop began to pitch in the rough Gulf waters Marie grew more afraid. She was conscious that her happiness had left her.

They had started too late. In the middle of the channel the little boat with its primitive centerboard was caught in the rough currents that beat about the rocks and shoals at the turn of the tide. They drifted steadily down the north shore. Pierre cursed as he strove to tack. Leblanc produced a bottle of brandy and began to drink. Pierre made Marie swallow some, and when Leblanc relieved him grew more boisterous in his love-making. Nanette was already half intoxicated. Presently the two men fell to quarreling, until the realization that they were below the island and making for the open Gulf sobered them.

A Growing Fear

It was no such departure as Marie had anticipated. She crouched in the cabin in growing fear, terrified at the change in Pierre and in Nanette. Again and again Pierre came to her to force more brandy on her, and each time that she refused he grew angrier. Once she began to cry, and then, afraid of his gathering rage, pleaded with him:

"Pierre, I am afraid. I thought it was a bigger boat. I am afraid of your friend. Take me home. Some other time I will come—"

He cursed her and shook her from him. Then, as she clung to him again, he struck her across the face. His was her first blow, as his had been her first kiss. She sank down in the cabin and wept heartbrokenly, and now she was no longer afraid of the waves that lapped the boat's sides as it tossed, and reared in the surging waters.

An hour went by. The turning tide and veering wind enabled the men to get the craft under control again and head her up the river. Pierre came to Marie with the brandy bottle. He thrust it into her face.

"Come, little one, let us make up," he shouted.

He pulled her to her feet. Her was broken, life seemed hopeless, in her broken pride she stood before him in the rocking boat, hands clasped.

"Pierre, I am sorry," she said. "Thou knowest I love thee, Pierre. Forgive me."

Pierre laughed. It was good to hear her thus. But Pierre had known that nothing can tame a girl like a blow.

"Drink," he said, gathering her to him with one hand. "Take a pull and we'll all be happy to drink!" he commanded, as she stared in disgust at the smell of liquor.

As she obeyed him he tilted the bottle, and the burning fluid ran down her throat, choking her. She laughed boisterously and pressed her lips to hers.

"Soon we shall reach Quebec, one," he said, "and then thou shalt have thy ring."

"Tonight?" she faltered, with sinking heart. He had forgiven her; still, everything was changed, and St. Boniface was far away in the waters.

"Surely tonight," he answered, looking at Leblanc, and took the brandy again.

Marie's head swam, the boat began spinning round; she lay in the cabin, conscious vaguely of Leblanc, Nanette beside her, laughing and making love. Hours passed, she realized completely where she was. Sometimes she heard Pierre speak to her, and once Nanette shook and seemed afraid. When she gained consciousness she found the boat was in calm water, they were under the lee of an island, the sun was low in the west.

The sloop grounded, and Pierre picked her up in his arms, set her ashore and set her down on a beach. She staggered to her feet, sloop was beached, and Leblanc and Nanette were at her side.

"But this is not Quebec," she stammered; and then, looking in bewilderment, she recognized she was.

Pierre caught her by the arm. "We are not going to Quebec," he exclaimed roughly.

"Pierre, why are we here? Take me home. Take me home!"

The terror of her position dawned on her. She sobbed wildly and clung to his hands. Nanette cajoled her.

"Come, don't be a little fool," said. "We are going to stay here for the four of us. It will be like a picnic. Come, then, Marie."

She screamed wildly. Pierre advanced upon her savagely with raised hand, but Nanette restrained him. "No, do not strike her," he pleaded.

"Come, then," growled Pierre, taking her by the arms and hurrying forward.

She screamed again, wildly, fought furiously for her freedom. Pierre struck her again and again, then, lifting her into his arms, clapped one hand across her mouth and began to carry her up the bank toward the forest.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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If a farmhouse is near the road generally is best to place it four feet to the highway, but if it is placed far well back, there is no reason why it should not be set at almost any distance required to secure the best results.

Dairy Show at Fort Scott

Purebreds Prove Profitable in Southeast Kansas

BY GEORGE C. WHEELER

BOOSTING the dairy industry was the order of the day in Fort Scott, Kan., October 26, 27 and 28. It was the third annual dairy show of the Fort Scott district. It was far more to the community than a street carnival would have meant. Nothing was shown which did not bear a bearing on the agricultural prosperity and development of the territory tributary to the city of Fort Scott.

Co-operative Spirit is Strong

There is a good spirit of co-operation between the town and country interest in the dairy industry. Men and farmers served together in the official management of the show. No suitable buildings being available, two big tents were used to house the exhibits. Holsteins were in evidence in the big cattle tent. All 65 animals of this breed were shown. A large number of the purebred cows and heifers distributed by Bourbon County Holstein-Friesian company last summer were entered. Some of these cows now have calves and are doing well in milk production. One of the animals has been lost that was from the effects of a wire it swallowed with its teeth.

The young bull owned by the company arrived in state riding in the truck especially constructed for him from farm to farm. The bull has made good growth in the few months. He is not the only bull owned in the community. Outstanding 3-year-old, a son of Segis Pontiac shown by Earl Williams, of Hiattville, would have attracted attention in a much larger class. This bull was placed first in class. W. R. Moore's bull being second and the B. E. March bull third. Van Sickle, of Fulton, Kan., had only 2-year-old bull. There were senior yearlings, the company bull, Oaks Sir Homestead Rue, being first and Lloyd Lakin's bull second. Company bull was made the grand champion of the show. In the aged class were 16 entries. First place to Trask and Richards, and second to Lloyd Lakin. In the 2-year-old class, T. J. Van Sickle won first and company cow second, these being only entries. A company heifer first in a class of senior yearlings. Singmaster won the blue ribbons both the heifer calf classes. The Trask and Richards cow was the grand champion Holstein female of the show.

The Holstein Banquet

Tuesday evening, the first day of the show, more than 40 of the Holstein present gathered at the Fort Scott Elks' Club for a banquet and meeting. H. W. Cave, assistant professor of dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural college, was the principal speaker of the evening, the theme of his talk being the records made in the show ring by the state Holstein exhibited at the state fairs of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, Waterloo Cattle Congress, and the National Dairy Show, by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. He pointed out that we had not known how good our Kansas Holsteins were until this herd was sent around the country. He also emphasized the need of testing cows in order to be able to surplus animals at good prices. The writer was asked to say a few words on the subject of boosting for the breed and urged greater co-operation in advertising and promoting the interests of the breed as a whole. The dairy cow was referred to as a factory which could convert the raw material of the farm into a highly finished food product. The Fort Scott business interests were highly commended on their wisdom and foresight in placing the dairy industry at the head of the list of factories to be promoted in the Fort Scott district for increasing the prosperity of the community as a whole. The importance of supplying these factories with plenty of the raw material was pointed out. It was shown that to be profitable, cows of high productive capacity must have an abundance of feed. A. C. Maloney, who has been of great service in promoting the dairy interest of Bourbon

county, spoke on the importance of forming a county Holstein association. He related the experiences of the committee in dealing with county associations in the states where they bought the purebred cows and heifers for the Bourbon County Holstein Company.

T. M. Jeffords, industrial agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, told of the interest of his company in having farmers along their lines prosperous and the ways they were willing and able to help promote and bring about better conditions. Before leaving the tables the breeders unanimously voted to form a county association and Earl Williams, of Hiattville; Lloyd Lakin, of Fort Scott, and T. J. Van Sickle, of Fulton, were appointed to work out the details of the organization.

The Jersey Cattle Exhibit

There are some good Jerseys in the Fort Scott community and 20 were on exhibition at the show. W. W. Patterson, of Fort Scott, had the largest number. Other Jersey exhibitors were, T. C. Miner, C. W. Wood, and Dean Wright. Mr. Patterson's 3-year-old bull was first in his class and was made grand champion male of the show. Mr. Patterson also had the grand champion Jersey female of the show. A Jersey breeders' banquet was given Wednesday evening and was attended by 21 persons interested in the breed. The meeting was addressed by W. S. Crandall, extension specialist in dairying from the Kansas State Agricultural college and F. W. Atkeson, of Kansas City, field agent of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' association. Mr. Crandall gave some very instructive demonstrations on judging cattle during the show. Professor Cave judged the cattle for the prizes and performed the task in a most satisfactory manner.

Seven cows were entered in a milking contest, the milk produced in 48 hours being weighed and tested for butterfat by T. A. Trull, official tester for the Bourbon County Cow Testing association. The winning cow belonging to Trask and Richards produced 104 pounds of milk and 4,334 pounds of butterfat in the 48-hour period.

Some interesting records were shown of the work done by the cow testing association. On a card tacked up at the head of one of the cows belonging to Earl Williams was a legend stating that her production for a year was 440 pounds of butterfat valued at \$308.18. The feed cost was given as \$116.22 leaving \$191.96 to pay for labor and other items of expense and profit. The record of another cow looking not so very much different from the first was 227 pounds of butterfat valued at \$150. The feed cost was \$70, leaving \$80, to pay for labor. This was the poorest cow in the herd but not the poorest in the testing association. A study of these figures showed that the cow consuming the most feed made the most profit. Capacity to handle large quantities of feed, turning it into milk and butterfat is the final test of a good dairy cow. This is a lesson every dairy man must learn. A beginner with high-class cows sometimes fails to note the necessity of feeding his cows to their full capacity. Dairymen around Fort Scott are learning these fundamentals of dairy farming.

The rain early in the week and on the opening day of the show put the roads in bad condition and consequently the attendance was not so large as that at last year's show. A very decided improvement was noted in the quality of the Holsteins shown. The Bourbon County Holstein Company is largely responsible for this improvement. The rules did not require that the cows be registered but a large proportion of the animals shown were of pure breeding. This community already has established itself as one of the dairy sections of the state and future shows will feature this industry more and more.

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Capper Poultry Club

Chickens, Like Folks, Prefer a Good Home

BY MRS. LUCILE A. ELLIS
Club Secretary

ANY OLD shed good enough for the chickens? Well, some folks may think so, but I'm sure that not one of us would like to live in an old tumble-down shack, full of cracks which let in the cold wind, rain and snow, which shut out the sunlight, where we were too cold in the winter and too hot in the summer. We wouldn't think it very pleasant, would we? We'd feel depressed instead of cheerful and contented and we couldn't do good work. We might even contract diseases because of lack of sunshine and proper ventilation. But almost everyone knows of some person who compels his chickens to live under such conditions and then expects them to be healthy, and cannot understand why they do not lay as many eggs as the chickens owned by his neighbor. He does not realize that his neighbor's success is largely due to his sunshine, well ventilated poultry house, which has tight walls, a good floor and is located on a slope for proper drainage. His chickens are happy and comfortable both in winter or summer and they repay him by laying well at the time when egg prices are high.

We wish our chickens to be comfortable, too, so we're going to go out to the chicken house and examine it carefully to see if there are any cracks which might let in the winter weather. If there are, we'll cover them with narrow strips of wood or better still, cover the entire building with a good roofing paper. Perhaps after we've examined the house critically we'll say, "Now, if I were living here, I'd want more sunshine on the cold days when I'd have to remain inside. I'll ask father or brother to cut larger openings." Many poultry raisers are in favor of two windows of full size, one on each side of a ventilator such as is shown in the picture. The shutter ventilator admits the proper amount of fresh air and at the same time keeps out snow, rain or sleet. If the weather is extremely cold a piece of thin muslin cloth may be tacked over the ventilator on the inside. Others prefer to have an open space between the windows which may be curtained in severe weather.

A Dry Floor is Essential

Then perhaps we'll notice that the floor is damp and we'll remember that we read some place that dampness is injurious to poultry and that it is insanitary. If we have a dirt floor and wish to continue with one we'll decide to take off about 8 inches of surface and put in a layer of 2 or 3 inches of cinders, covering them with a few inches of yellow clay which should be firmly tamped. It may be that we'll wish to put in a wooden or concrete floor. Of course, a concrete floor is better because it is more sanitary, will last a lifetime and if properly constructed will keep out rats and vermin. If a board on concrete floor is used it should be covered with a deep litter

of straw. This is necessary for the hens are compelled to exercise, should be taken that the litter is and free from mold.

Now that we've inspected the and floor, we'll turn our attention inside equipment. Those who do have a dropping board in their chicken house, do not realize what a help is in keeping the house clean. board can be from 4 to 6 feet and should extend along the north side of the building.

Roosts should be placed about 3 inches above the dropping board, on the same level so that the birds not crowd and fight to get on the best roost at night. The upper end of the roosts should be slightly rounded and placed about 15 inches apart. Nests may be placed under the dropping board or along the side. They should not be put down on floor or out where it is too light. It should be not less than 12 inches and 14 inches deep.

Club girls will find that a feed large enough to provide for storing efficient scratch grain to last one or two weeks will make it easier for them to keep an account of the feed for their flock and will also save from the necessity of carrying a amount of grain to the chicken house for every feeding. The top of the should be hinged, and slanted so fowls cannot roost on it.

Other conveniences which are added are: A feed trough, a hopper, a broody coop and about two feet high upon which drinking pan should be placed to keep it from fifth and trash.

"Salesmanship" by John Case

John F. Case, director of club is just as willing and eager to poultry club girls as he is to boys, and I'm sure that every one you will enjoy reading this letter salesmanship which he has written assist you in making some good success.

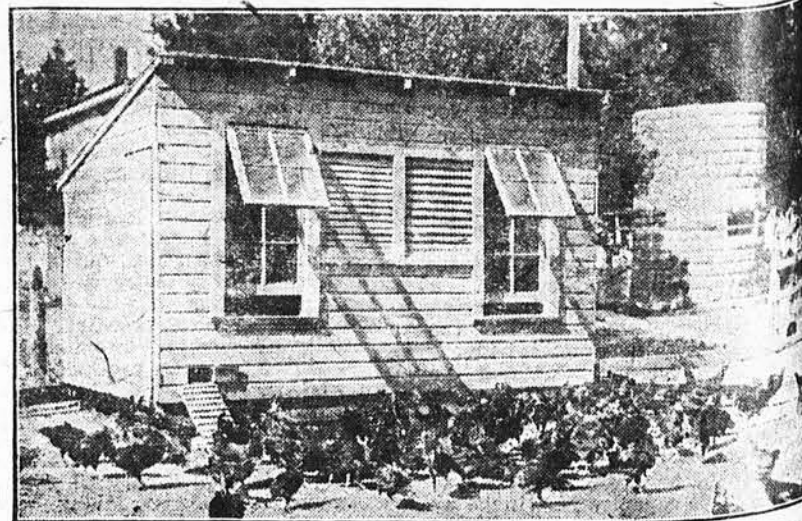
Dear Club Member:

How many of you girls can spell "poultry"? Hands up! Well, Mary, let's get to go down to the foot of the club. There's a lot in that word when you figure out what it means.

Once I heard a man speak of "poultry salesmanship," and when he got to didn't know much more than when he got to "poultry salesmanship." I gathered was that must know what you were trying to sell must know what your prospective customer wants to buy, before trying to make a sale. I'd wager a package of chewing gum everyone of our poultry club girls could sell her breeding stock if she could "chicken" direct to her customer, but it's so easy when one has to write. It's not if most persons fail to describe fully they have to sell.

It wouldn't pay you to write a novel singing the praises of your stock, but if you have some well advertised stock, get to speak about it and go into detail describing your birds. If you really good stock that you can get for as \$5 a bird for, it would pay you to take some kodak pictures taken. The pictures you have will tell you what you

(Continued on Page 21)



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C. Hoerman, Linn, Kan.

Capper Pig Club News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

There's no exaggeration in saying that one of the most important advantages to be gained from the work of the Capper Pig club is the greater interest shown in the work of the farm by the boys, and the corresponding interest in the boys' work on the part of the fathers. A good example of this is the manner in which Paul Knepper and his father, of Jackson county, are pulling together in the completion of Paul's club work. Paul is in school, but Mr. Knepper hasn't permitted the club work to suffer from lack of attention.

Demand for male pigs never is as strong as that for gilts, but Mr. Knepper reports the sale of two of Paul's Poland boars for \$45 each, and two at \$50 each. Incidentally, the note for \$125 which I suspect looked pretty big to Paul last spring, already is taken care of. It's easy to see where Paul gets his ability to raise hogs, and his interest in the work. "I weighed the two gilts November 2," writes Mr. Knepper, "and think I'll close the records now as I have so much to do alone that I can hardly give the pigs the attention I should. I think it would pay, tho, if I could keep up the work for another month, as the pigs are making good gains. In the last 95 days one of them has put on 150 pounds, and the other 160 pounds, which I think is good."

Another Boy Reports Sales

Warren Segerhammar of Republic county has made an exceptionally good record in selling pigs from his Poland contest litter. "I sold five of my gilts last Wednesday—one for \$60, two for \$55 each, and two for \$50 each," announces Warren. Then he adds: "We have bought a 320-acre farm 3 miles southeast of Kackley and will move there in the spring. The new farm is 14 miles from where we live now, but that won't hinder me from joining the Capper Pig club again next year." Fine, Warren, let's have a full team next year composed of live-wire chaps like yourself.

Thanks, Coffey County

In the club manager's home hangs a beautiful tatted United States flag. To visitors I am proud to say that flag was given me recently by the members of the Coffey county Capper Pig club. No, I don't think any of the boys did the tatting, but it surely is a fine piece of work. The management of a club means lots of "grief," but it's all forgotten when I think of the many friends I have formed in every section of Kansas, and I look forward to the opportunity afforded by future clubs to broaden my acquaintance.

Hard Luck for Clarence Knight

During my recent visit to Rice county I learned that some of Clarence Knight's hogs were sick. Clarence wasn't sure what the trouble was, but I now have a letter reporting the loss of two of his gilts, and, as Clarence said, "another about ready to say good-by." "I had them all vaccinated," the letter continued, "but those I lost were too far along for the vaccination to take any effect. I think the rest will be all right." There seems to be more cholera scattered over the country this fall than has been the case for several years. I should like to urge club members not to run any risk of losing hogs because of the expense of vaccination. Better pay out a few dollars and be safe than lose your hogs and be sorry.

Ready to Salt the Stock

In the tour thru the mine and the various buildings on the premises of one of the salt companies at Lyons on the occasion of the Rice county meeting last month, few things interested club folks more than the method of making the 50-pound blocks of stock salt. By means of tremendous pressure these blocks were formed from the loose salt, and it was fascinating to watch the process. I was pleasantly surprised a few days ago when the mail brought a miniature block of this stock salt, sent by Melville Smith. It makes a handy paper weight and serves to remind me of Rice county friends.

The dairy barn should, whenever possible, be built on a high spot which has a good slope, can easily be drained and is or can be sheltered from prevailing cold winds.

Look under the lid!



Be sure it is a Victrola

Both the picture "His Master's Voice" and the word "Victrola" are exclusive trademarks of the Victor Talking Machine Company. When you see these trademarks on a sound-reproducing instrument or record, you can be sure it was made by the Victor Company. Being a registered trademark, the word "Victrola" cannot lawfully be applied to other than Victor products. For your own protection see that the instrument you buy bears these famous Victor trademarks. They are placed on all Victor instruments and records to protect our customers from substitution.

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COW BOY SURE HEATER
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WATER LINE

ADJUSTABLE FIRE BOX COAL

2400 ROUNDS CAST-IRON SELF-SINKING

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SAVE IT this winter by heating the water for your stock with Coal, Wood or Cobs in a **COW BOY TANK HEATER**

Quickest to heat; strongest draft; adjustable grates; ashes removed without disturbing fire; keeps fire 24 hrs., pays for itself in 2 months with **Absolutely Safe**; 4 cows; **Self-Sinking**; can be used in Wood, Steel or Concrete Tanks of any size. Most reliable, practical, efficient and durable Tank Heater manufactured. Thousands used everywhere.

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Good Stories, 1 yr.

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NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

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Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No..... for a term of one year each and send me a calendar free.

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For Our Young Readers

The Story of a Tiny Red Leaf That Brought Happiness to a Sad Little Maiden Named Betty

A LITTLE RED LEAF hung on the top branch of a maple tree. His friends had danced away long ago, and he was lonely. He looked down and saw nothing but the dust swirling in the street. Then he gazed toward the window he had watched so often. A little girl sat there. Betty



was her name. Her face was pale and sad. He was sorry for her, but he was sorry for himself, too.

"It is so lonely here," he murmured. "How I wish I could sail away with my friends!"

Just then a gust of wind rushed noisily between the buildings, and the leaf felt himself torn from his branch.

"Here I go!" he called merrily. "Oh, how fine it is to float thru the air!"

The wind tossed him backward and forward, up and down. Then he drifted gently toward the window where Betty sat, and settled upon the sill. In a moment a slim little hand had grasped him.

"Oh, you beautiful thing," whispered a soft voice. "The birds have flown, but you have come to me."

The leaf saw that the room was very neat and that there was no one in it but Betty.

"I shall place you between the leaves of my book, 'The King of the Golden River.' Don't you wish you could read it? Soon you will be smooth and flat. But I have grown sleepy watching you. I think I shall take a nap." Thus spoke Betty.

When she opened the book again it was afternoon, as the leaf could tell by the shadows in the street.

"I had not forgotten you. How pretty you are!" cried Betty, and holding the leaf firmly on a piece of drawing paper, she outlined it with her pencil. "How beautifully you are shaped!" she cried again in delight, holding up the outline. "If only I could put your colors upon the paper."

The door opened behind them.

"Oh, mother, you are home early," cried Betty, running to kiss her mother.

"Yes," said Mother, "and happy I am to be here. When Mrs. Reynolds paid me for the sewing she gave me a dollar to buy a book for you. Tell me what you should like and I will get it now. It is not often you have such a treat."

"What a happy day it has been!" cried Betty, her eyes sparkling. "This morning a little red leaf flew up to the window, and I have pressed it in my book. Is it not lovely? If I could paint its colors! Could you—could you buy paints with the money?"

Mother smiled. "I could have thought of nothing better, and I am sure Mrs. Reynolds would agree. I shall walk to the stationers as quickly as I can," she said.

The next morning the little leaf was taken from the pages of the book and placed upon the table beside a box of paints.

"What good luck you have brought me," murmured the child fondly. "Now I shall try to catch your colors." She worked eagerly. "See, what I have done, little leaf. From your outline I have cut 10 brothers for you, and now I shall make the first just as much like you as I can." Then in a

moment, "The colors match exactly! Here is your twin, little leaf."

When her mother arrived that evening, Betty was waiting with glowing cheeks. "I have had the pleasantest day, mother. See what I have painted all by myself," holding up a handful of brilliant paper leaves.

"Why, daughter, they are beautiful—and you made them! On a party table the other night I saw place-cards just like these."

"Oh, do you think I could learn to paint, to make lovely things and perhaps earn money?" cried Betty.

"We shall see," promised Mother happily.

After that the leaf slept a long time between the pages of the book. Then one day he was taken out carefully.

"I want to thank you, little friend. See what has happened since I put you to sleep," whispered Betty.

Spread upon the table and the window were dainty painted cards. Betty was working eagerly, her eyes and cheeks bright.

"I am in quite a hurry, so you will have to excuse me," said Betty. "A rich lady is going to use these cards upon her table tonight."

The little leaf stirred softly. He was very happy.

Letters to a Small Farm Boy

My dear Harry—A few days ago I thought I'd discovered how to get rich quickly. Now I'm not so sure about it. No, it wasn't an oil well or a gold mine. Nor was it a cat ranch. Ever hear about the cat ranch that Bill Spivens figured soon would make him a millionaire? Well, it was this way: Bill planned to stock the ranch with rats and cats. The cats were to eat the rats and in turn were to be skinned, the fur sold and the flesh fed to the rats. The rats would multiply more rapidly than the cats, but as the cats were larger there always would be a supply of food for both. Fine scheme, wasn't it? Bill figured he could keep a hundred men busy skinning cats six days in the week, 52 weeks in the year. Sunday was to be spent in attending the cat concerts. But, somehow, the scheme didn't work out.

My get-rich-quick scheme wasn't a cat ranch; it was a guinea farm. When we moved to the farm last May I bought eight guineas—six hens and two roosters. What fun Wilfred had trying to find the nests. And what fun I had "stringing" him—as to what he must do when he found one: "Get a big spoon," I told him, "and sneak up on the nest as quietly as possible. A guinea is so wild that sometimes the eggs will jump out of the nest and roll off. Lie down and crawl 'belly buster' until you reach the nest, and then carefully remove each egg with the spoon. If you don't, the old hen will leave the nest, sure." Well, he didn't believe all that, but he'd better have, for after one visit the hens changed their nests and we didn't see 'em for weeks. Then what do you think we found?

It was along in July that I saw the flock in the west cornfield. One old hen had more than 20 chicks, and they were the cutest things you ever saw. I hadn't more than caught a glimpse of her when she gave a warning call, and those chicks just simply disappeared. Later I found another brood of little fellows in the pasture, and they hid in the grass exactly like quails. One day I heard a great commotion, and there were the old guineas flogging Blackie, the pup. He turned tail and "beat it" for home as fast as he could. It was weeks before I saw the flock again, for they'd moved to the back woodlot.

When the nights began to get nippy the old guineas brought the flock home. Most of them would weigh around 2 pounds each, and not a pound of grain had been fed them. At first the entire flock would rise in the air and fly like so many prairie chickens if the least thing frightened

them. When they became tame enough to count, tho, we found the six mother hens had brought up 62 chicks that were then worth at market price 62 cents each, or \$37.20. Remember that hadn't cost us a cent for feed. How that for profit on an \$8 investment! But wait.

"Now," we're going to have the guinea," I told Wilfred, and the night they went to roost in a big tree we climbed the tree carefully each grabbed a guinea. Zowie! The tree just exploded. Like rockets they flew into the night, and we could see them alighting in the big trees away. It was days before they came back, and when we tried it again the same thing happened. Altho it has been weeks, the flock still roosts

Those Fairy Tales

So many good little stories in answer to the fairy tale contest have come in that I can't decide yet which is the best one. However, we'll name the winner on our own page soon now and print his or her letter. I say "his or her" because some of the best little stories are sent in by boys. That shows that boys like fairy tales as well as do the girls, doesn't it? Perhaps we'll have space for several of the stories on our page, tho it won't be easy to decide on them because there are so many good ones. Watch for the winner!

the high trees a mile away, and don't know whether we'll ever get in "catchable" distance again. Next year we'll trap instead of catch for it wouldn't surprise me if humbly took toll of the flock. There's always something happening to these rich-quick schemes.

The guinea is nature's nearest approach to a wild bird. Ours lived almost wholly on weed seeds, insects, and were as fat as butter. I haven't seen a grasshopper on a farm this year. Guineaes are tamed, tho, for on one farm I saw a flock that would fly up on the shoulders of their young mistress. On other farm I saw the strangest thing a white guinea hen had hatched a White Leghorn chicks. Those chicks were as wild as ever guineas were and would hide just like guinea chicks. How did the guinea mother tame them? Your friend,

John F. Case

CITIES IN KANSAS



When you have found the Kansas cities represented in this puzzle, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be prizes of postcards for the first six boys and girls who send in correct answers.

Solution Oct. 30 Puzzle: The Puzzle Time—Spear. Prize winners are: Henry T. Steine, Dorraue, Kan.; Albert Hicks, Pittsburg, Kan.; Max Priest, Blue Mound, Kan.; Max Sherwood, Grenola, Kan.; Edith Anderson, Osage City, Kan.; Esther Malone, Raymond, Kan.

Opportunity for Safe Investment

Readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who have surplus funds to invest can learn of a particularly attractive, high-grade security by writing me at once. I regard this as an exceptional opportunity for Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze readers. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited. Rate of interest, 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, with the privilege of withdrawal at any time upon 30 days notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment, which is backed by unbroken record of 27 years' success in one of the strongest business centers in the West, offering a security that is as safe as government bonds. I will be glad to give further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

A Big International Show

The twenty-first anniversary of the International Livestock Exposition will be staged November 27 to December 4 on an unprecedented scale, both as to numbers and merit.

Livestock, in common with other industries, has passed thru a period of depression and readjustment. The new era of production cost interest is rising and will accentuate as the fact becomes apparent that within the next few years there will not be enough of pork or mutton produced in the United States to maintain pre-war consumption.

Profit in livestock production hereafter will depend on quality. The function of the "International" is improvement of the herds and flocks of the country—a task to which the agrarian interest must now address itself vigorously. On this account the 1920 display possesses more than usual interest, concerning not only producers but consumers.

As a spectacle of animal life this "International" will exceed in scope and magnificence all former efforts in the show ring on this continent.

More closely associated than ever before are livestock and grain production problems; hence this year's corn show, made possible by a liberal donation from the Chicago Board of Trade, will be staged on a more extensive scale than last year. Corn makes livestock raising possible; without livestock "King Corn" would be minus a great prop.

Farmers' National Congress

The next session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held in Columbus, Ohio, November 16, 17, 18 and 19 this year and some of America's best talent will be on the program. Among these will be Senator Warren Harding who is to be the next president of the United States, Governor Cox and others. A. P. Sandles, secretary of the organization, announces that there will be ample accommodations for all who attend and that every farmer in America is welcome. The farmer, the farm press, and all farm organizations, agricultural colleges, extension workers, representatives of experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture will find much of interest.

The Gamblers

The betting stain is being wiped off of sport.

Horse-racing has been banned by most of the states in an effort to end race-track gambling.

Policemen watch for poker parties and arrest crap shooters. Ignorant Chinese coolies are raided for indulging in fantan in American cities. We kicked the Louisiana lottery out of the United States.

But the gambling in bread continues unchecked, unhindered, and almost unnoticed save by the victimized producer, who holds the hand dealt him by the speculator, after he has picked out four aces for himself.

In this meeting and will have representation on the program.

One of the interesting questions that will come before this meeting will be the advisability of establishing a special day for farmers by the Government to be known as National Farmers' Day. Farmers think that the need for this is fully as great as the need for Labor Day and Emancipation Day. All agree that the farmer should devote one day every year in paying tribute to the profession of farming.

The Prairie Dog

BY FREDERICK L. HISAW.

In Western Kansas about 20 years ago the prairie dogs were very numerous, some of their towns covering several square miles. Great areas of grazing land were devastated, and the annual loss has been estimated to approximate 5 million dollars. Traveling thru this country at the present time one rarely sees a single prairie dog. The average town covers 10 acres, and the largest in the state comprises about 100 acres. They are so scarce in some counties that some persons harbor

small towns as souvenirs of bygone days.

What has brought about this wholesale annihilation of such a destructive rodent pest? The answer is found in the co-operative extermination campaigns conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college during the last few years. The situation was so serious that in 1902 a bill was passed by the state legislature providing funds for the employment of an investigator whose work consisted of trying out various methods of control and organizing campaigns for their extermination.

Thru the efforts of men employed under this law, poisoned baits have been tested and thousands of dollars worth sold to farmers at cost of production. This work has been conducted on such a practicable and economical basis, and the results have been so satisfactory, that in 1919 the law was amended, making it a duty of township trustees to visit all infested lands under their jurisdiction at least three times a year and take measures to exterminate every prairie dog.

At the present time the problem is not one which requires the co-operation of a large group of land owners, but largely an individual matter. As a rule one ranchman owns the entire "town" and should be prevailed upon by his neighbors until convinced that as a moral duty he should not harbor

a group of pests which, if permitted to remain, eventually will spread thru the entire community. Our efforts toward extermination should not stop until the last prairie dog in the state is dead.

During the last two years the Kansas State Agricultural college has manufactured 626,130 baits, which was sufficient to treat 42,649 acres of infested land.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 18.)

tomers wants, yet you should make your appeal strong in answering the inquiry.

I am strong for the follow-up letter. If you answer an inquiry and do not hear from your prospect in a few days, write a short letter telling the person that you have not heard from him and feared that perhaps your letter had been missed; that you believe your bird or birds would please him and that if there were any additional information desired you would be glad to provide it.

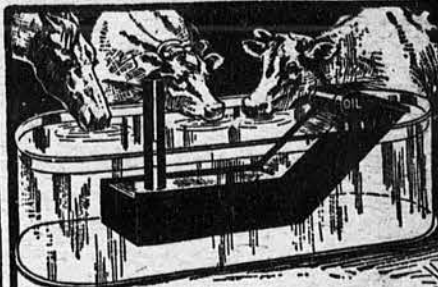
If you have a lot of birds to sell, it would pay you to have a letter typewritten or printed giving the description, then you can enclose one when answers to inquiries are sent.

If you expect to sell eggs for hatching next year, speak about this matter, giving a short description of the birds you expect to have in your breeding pens and the prices you will expect. I have followed this plan and have had good results.

In fact, the way to success in the poultry business, just as any other business, is to be "on the job" constantly and to keep after a prospective customer until the sales are made.

If at any time I can be of any service to you, let me know.

Sincerely yours, John F. Case.



Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater

Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns from 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. Any child can operate it with safety; no sparks, ashes or smoke. The heating chamber is entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

Empire Non-Freezable Hog Waterer

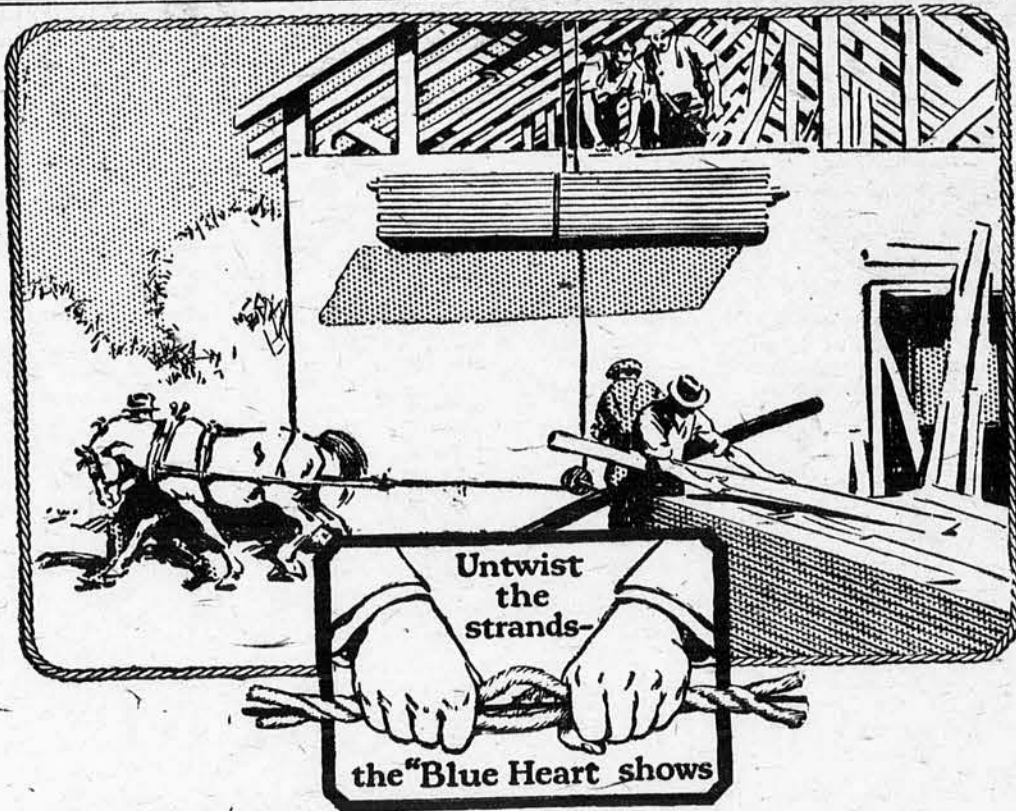
Made of heavy galvanized iron—large capacity (70 gal.); drinking trough on outside where hogs can reach it; oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm for 24 per day. An abundance of fresh, clean water at right temperature. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

FARMER AGENTS

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Doing the job that would break ordinary rope

H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope takes the stress of tremendous pulls

Rubbing, grinding over pulleys, hoisting heavy loads of lumber into place—this is work which no ordinary rope can long stand without fraying and snapping to pieces.

In building a barn, in painting the house, and in a dozen other ways, you often trust your life to a rope. You want no ordinary rope then. You need a rope of known strength—of excess strength.

And this is what you have in H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope. Spun from the toughest of manila fibre, it is built to stand the stress of tremendous pulls.

H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope comes to you with a guarantee to deliver more strength than is specified as standard by the United States Government Bureau of Standards. If it doesn't, you are entitled to a new rope.

And yet the cost is no more than that of ordinary rope. Use it for your heaviest loads—and see it stand up through exhausting work in every kind of weather.

A rope whose strength is insured There are many fibres used in rope making, of varying strength and durability. Manila, the strongest, the toughest, has numerous substitutes which closely resemble it.

The public, confused by this similarity in appearance, has had to buy in the dark and trust to the honesty of the maker for good rope.

The eye cannot detect adulterations. What looks like excellent rope will often fray to pieces when comparatively new.

How, then, can you tell? There's an easy way. Pick up any piece of rope in your hands, untwist the strands, and—

If you find a thread of blue running through the center, a Blue Heart, then you will know that you have found a good rope, a rope built to deliver more strength than you require.

Then you will know that you have found genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

Let H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope do your heavy work

A halter made of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope has three times the strength of a leather halter. A piece of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope the size of your little finger will carry the weight of fifteen or twenty men. And with this strength you get a rope that is flexible, smooth-surfaced, easy to handle, and that resists water.

H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is elimi-

nating the guess from rope buying. It is a rope that will answer your every requirement—a rope built to meet your severest rope test.

Insure yourself against rope breakage, against delay in your work—with H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

Leading merchants throughout the United States are selling H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope. If yours cannot supply you, write us.

The Hooven & Allison Company

"Spinners of Fine Cordage since 1869"
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For purposes where the great strength and long-wearing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope are not required, use H. & A. rope made from one of these less expensive fibres:

- "Red Heart" identifies H. & A. rope made of sisal fibre
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In your lighter work where you do not need the rugged strength of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope, you will find H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope of supreme value. Spun from selected sisal fibre, H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope is guaranteed to give that satisfaction which you should demand in the highest grade of sisal cordage.



H&A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Some New Dresses for Our Fall Friend—The Cranberry

HOW TO cook cranberries—is that the question? If so, it's answered easily. There are so many ways that the greatest difficulty is to make a worthy selection. Fortunately for all of us these berries are on the market now; they will be available for several weeks when other fruits are scarce. That means every housekeeper will have an opportunity to serve them in numerous dishes.

First of all remember that it is the dark red berry which has the best flavor. Select it when possible. Then cook it slowly in a porcelain-lined, earthenware or enameled utensil. When tender, press the pulp thru a



sieve to remove the skins unless the berries have been cooked with an equal weight of sugar to make candied cranberries. Let them cool before serving.

With meats of all kinds, particularly the fatty ones such as pork, cranberries are a delicious addition. Their tart flavor makes lamb, mutton, veal and beef taste better. And served with ordinary hash, cranberries provide a wonderful change. Added to fruit salad for garnishing, cranberry jelly makes the salad plate beautiful. Just try it and see.

Of course, Americans feel a certain national pride when they eat this berry. Why shouldn't they? American epicures discovered its merits; American scientists cultivated the wild berries, doubling their size and improving their flavor. The first American berries were discovered by the Pilgrims on Cape Cod in marshes near the shore. Perhaps these good housewives were the first to associate cranberry sauce with turkey.

While cranberries are always needed with turkey and chicken dinners, their use is much wider than for these special occasions. American women are pioneers in extending the use of this berry into other meals. And here are some of the ways they are doing it:

Foundation Cranberry Sauce

Use 4 cups of cranberries, 2 cups of water and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar. Cook the berries and water until the skins are broken; then press thru a strainer, keeping back the skins. Add the sugar and simmer gently 5 minutes. Chill before serving.

Cranberry Roll

Beat 3 eggs until light and add 1 cup of sugar gradually. Combine with 2 teaspoons of milk, 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of salt and 1 tablespoon of melted fat.

Line the bottom of a dripping pan with oiled paper and butter the sides of the pan. Pour the mixture into the pan and spread evenly. Bake in a moderate oven 10 or 12 minutes. Remove from the oven and turn the cake on a paper sprinkled with powdered sugar. Quickly remove the paper from the top of the cake, spread with a thick layer of cranberry sauce and roll.

Cranberry Pie No. 1

To 3 cups of cool cranberry sauce add the yolks of 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 tablespoon of flour which have been mixed into a paste

with a few spoonfuls of cranberry juice. Simmer 55 minutes on the stove. When cool add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of lemon extract and pour into a deep pit crust which has been baked previously. Cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs, beaten stiffly, and 4 tablespoons of powdered sugar. Place in a slow oven to brown the meringue.

Cranberry Pie No. 2

Line a pie pan with plain pastry and fill with cranberries which have been chopped and mixed with the white of 1 egg, beaten slightly, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vanilla. Cover with dots of butter and then add the upper crust. Bake and serve when cool.

Cranberry Tapioca

Soak 2 tablespoons of pearl tapioca over night in 1 cup of water. In the morning add 1 more cup of water and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt. Cook over the direct heat 15 minutes. Put in a double boiler and cook until clear. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sugar and 2 cups of cranberry sauce. Chill and serve with whipped cream.

Cranberry Jelly with Raisins

Prepare 1 cup of raisins and add $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups of water to them. Cook slowly 10 minutes. Add 8 cups of cranberries and 4 cups of sugar. Boil 15 minutes. Strain thru a sieve and fill jelly glasses. Seal.

Cranberry Puff

In $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of boiling water cook 4 cups of cranberries until they are soft, then put them thru a sieve. Add 2 cups of sugar and let the mixture come to a boil. Add the pineapple juice. Serve in glasses with cracked ice.

Cranberries with Beef

Choose a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -pound piece of beef; it should be compact. Wipe it with a damp cloth and sear the surfaces in a hot, oiled frying pan. Plunge into

boiling water, using a kettle to fit the roast if possible. After 30 minutes cooking add 2 teaspoons of salt, drain to the back of the stove and cook slowly until tender.

During the latter part of the cooking have the lid of the kettle removed so some of the water will evaporate. When there are 3 cups of stock about the meat, add 2 cups of cranberry sauce made less sweet than usual and let the meat simmer in this at least 30 minutes before serving.

Cranberry Jelly

Wash 4 cups of cranberries and boil 20 minutes with 2 cups of boiling water. Put thru a sieve, add 2 cups of sugar and cook 5 minutes. Turn into a mold or glasses.

Cranberry Salad

Make cranberry jelly in individual molds. Turn out on a lettuce leaf and garnish with chopped celery or nuts. Serve with salad dressing.

Cranberry Frappe

Cook 3 cups of berries in 3 cups of water until they are soft. Put thru a strainer and add the juice of 2 lemons and 2 oranges, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of sugar. Pack in ice and serve when frozen.

Cranberry Ice

To the foundation cranberry sauce add 4 tablespoons of lemon juice and freeze to the consistency of water. Serve as a dessert or as an accompaniment to any meat.

Cranberry Butter

Cook 6 cups of cranberries in 2 cups of water until the skins are broken. Then press the pulp thru a sieve to remove the skins. Cook the pulp until it thickens; add 2 cups of sugar and cook at least 1 hour in the oven, stirring now and then to avoid burning or sticking. When slightly cooled, pour into jars and cover tightly. Serve as a spread on hot or cold breads.

Mrs. Nell Beaubien Nichols

Living Room Mechanics

DO YOU KNOW your phonograph? Have you a speaking acquaintance with the workings of the machine or are you familiar only with the records—the music? In other words, do you keep the instrument in tip-top condition always?

Phonographs are one of the most expensive pieces of furniture in many Kansas homes. They are one of the most loved. But nevertheless they are frequently abused, and carelessness or neglect shortens the life of the machine. It does even more. It keeps the tones from growing more beautiful with use.

The location of the talking machine in the home is important. It must rest on a steady, level foundation if reproduction is to be perfect. If the floor isn't level, cardboard can be placed under the legs until the instrument doesn't wobble when touched. Then don't forget to oil the bearings and gears occasionally; once a month usually is sufficient. It is just as important as oiling the washing machine or the mower, or more so.

Care of the Springs

The springs require some attention; at least one needs to have more than a slight knowledge of them. They are contained in spring barrels and furnish the motive power to the turn-table. These springs need to be cleaned and lubricated once a year. If the dealer from whom the phonograph was purchased cannot arrange to do this bit of work, he will have a supply of the best grade of oil which is required in this operation and can give one defi-

nite information about the springs.

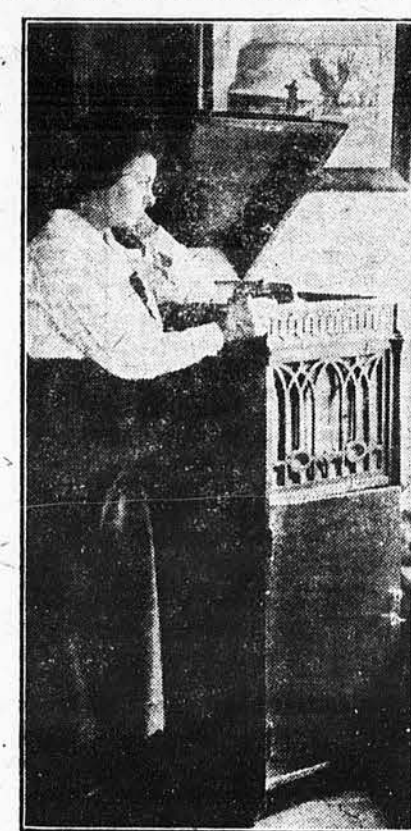
Of course there are many ways to lengthen the life of the springs; for instance, after using the phonograph, let the motor run down so the tension will be taken off. It isn't best to keep the motor wound up all the time for when the tension is removed, the springs relax against the walls of the barrels and the spring lubricant, so long as it is fluid, works thru the coils, providing for their lubrication.

Perhaps you have noticed a loud thump in the motor at times when the phonograph is being played. There is a jumping sound, and, of course, an error in reproduction; sometimes it results in a scratched record. This trouble is due to dry springs which, after partly unwinding, stick until the resistance offered by the inner coils is overcome by the coils at the outer end. The release comes with a thump, and it is the sound one hears.

Even tho one dislikes to wind up the motor after every record, it is the best system to follow, so far as the springs are concerned. As a general rule, it is wise not to wind the motor so far that it can go no farther. Keep it at middle tension.

The symptoms of one of the most common ailments of the phonograph are a very unpleasant rising and lowering of the tones in the reproduction of a record. These variations are accompanied by a fluctuation in the speed of the turn-table. When this occurs, something is wrong with the governor, the device which regulates the speed. The governor has much to do with the working of the machine. In the factories where the phonographs

are manufactured, it is set at a certain place and the records are made accordingly. Unless this same speed is maintained, the reproduction cannot be excellent, no matter how wonderful the voice of the artist is.



derful the voice of the artist is. As a matter of safety, avoid turning the governor and never allow the children to move it. Keep the governor polished and spindle oiled.

The soul of a phonograph is the sound box; this vital part is so delicate that only an expert should be allowed to work with it in case something goes wrong. When it misbehaves, take it to the best phonograph man in the community.

Fair treatment will help avoid trouble with the sound box. Try not to hit it or expose it to jars. When taking off or putting on records, place the reproducer on one side and be careful to avoid hitting it. Care can be exercised in putting on the needles, if the machine uses the replaceable ones. The dust from the needle point can be removed carefully with the fingers.

Soiled records can be cleaned by being rubbed with a soft cloth which is dampened with alcohol and then drying with a piece of soft, silk velvet. The records will give less trouble if kept away from the dust whenever it is possible.

The success of the phonograph depends on the tension of the different parts. This usually is adjusted properly when the phonograph comes into the home. It is our duty to safeguard it from injury and unkind treatment and to give it attention. But if an accident happens, despite one's care, by all means let the matter of tension be attended to by the most skilled phonograph dealer within your reach. It is of too much importance to be placed in the hands of a novice.

Mrs. Martha Curtis

September 13, 1920.



BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

place for the thumb are good to use in breaking the child. As most children who have the habit suck the thumb in bed, these mittens should be put on at night and pinned to the gown in such a manner that the child cannot remove them.

A better method than the mitten is to fasten to the little one's arm a light pasteboard splint that will keep him from flexing the elbow. This makes it impossible to get the hand to the mouth. It can be taken off at meal time. It imposes no cruelty as the child has free use of the hands and can play as usual. A week is generally time enough. The same device is a very good thing when a child has a sore on the face which must not be scratched.

Even worse than the habit of thumb-sucking is the pacifier habit. These deform the mouth and they are germ carriers. Baby puts the pacifier in his mouth, takes it out, wipes it on the floor or dusty carpet, allows the kitten or puppy to roll it around, and then calmly picks it up and puts it in his mouth again. This keeping a baby still by artificial means is a great mistake. The only way we have of determining whether baby is comfortable or not is by his cry. And a baby who is habitually cross needs the diagnosis of a physician and not to be taught a habit that gives temporary quiet. Plenty of fresh air, good, clean food and comfortable, clean clothes are all the pacifiers the baby needs. Then if he is not a good baby, see your physician.

Child Training Problems

Readers are invited to ask questions relating to the care and training of children. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if a personal reply is desired. Address all correspondence to Mrs. Velma West Sykes, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Punishing the Child

My husband becomes very angry with the children and punishes them so severely at times that he leaves marks on their bodies. The only trouble we ever have is over this. I cannot bear to see him abuse the children. What should I do? He is a good, faithful husband, and loves the children, I know, for he often is sorry after a fit of temper.—Mrs. K. E. D.

Yours is not an isolated case. Fathers frequently are more harsh in their disciplining children than mothers. Then again, while we can punish a child ourselves, to see anyone else do it seems cruel. Our sympathies are nearly always with the child. To beat a child until marks are left on the body is barbarous, however. If parents only would wait until anger has passed and punish sanely, how much more good it would do. Try to talk the matter over with your husband when you are alone with him, but be careful to say nothing at the time when punishment is administered. I knew a woman who experienced the same trouble you have. She would become hysterical when her husband tried to correct the children, thus making matters worse. An old aunt talked to her one day with the result that when the father had trouble with one of the children a few days later, the mother quietly left the room. The father and son settled their differences unhampered and had less friction thereafter as the son knew he could not depend upon the mother for defense and the father did not have his anger further aroused by interference in the presence of the child.

For the Childless Home

We have lost our own little girl and would like to adopt one. Can you tell me where to find one? We would give her a good home and treat her as our own. We want a child less than a year old, and with light hair and blue eyes.—Mrs. Bertha V.

Any person who desires to adopt a child may get information concerning where children may be adopted by writing me and enclosing a statement signed by three persons in the community in which he lives, saying that he can give the child proper care. Accompany the letter with a stamped, self-addressed envelope for personal reply. While we had not thought of serving our readers in this way in this department, we are glad to bring the homeless child and the childless home together. How I do wish many little city waifs might be reared in good country homes, away from the squalor to which they are accustomed.

A wooden knife is helpful in scraping dishes.



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Quality Always Wins
In every walk of life, doing something better than the other fellow spells success. Boston Garter's success is just a matter of being ahead in quality and workmanship, giving wearers the greatest satisfaction.
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Enclosed find 50 cents for which please send me Capper's Weekly for a term of seven months, as per your special offer.
M & B

Name

Address

Why Not Keep Well?

Every Kansas mother should avail herself of the free pamphlet service of the state board of health. These pamphlets are written by experts and contain valuable information which may enable you to ward off many a sick spell and save doctor bills. Anyone wishing them may address the Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan. The national government also is interested in helping mothers and its pamphlets may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

An old commode, dresser or chiffonier is a good article to have in the play-room. It can be used to hold toys and miscellaneous articles; or, if the room has a closet, shelves set in will provide a place for this purpose. Be sure the older girls have a place to keep the scraps for making doll dresses, with thread and needles handy, and the boys should have a place for their constructive toys, trains, and so forth.

Linoleum is the best covering for the floor of a play-room as it wears well and can be kept clean easily. Rag rugs may be scattered around for the wee ones to sit on. With hardwood

floors, the linoleum is unnecessary.

If there is no furnace, a stove will have to be put in the room in cold weather. This should be screened to prevent accidents. Many a busy mother who finds the children so trying on cold or rainy days would do well to fit up a play-room of this kind. Waste baskets can be kept in the room and the task of keeping the room neat should devolve upon the children, especially the older ones. The rest of the house will be more attractive and toys are less apt to be lost if the children are not allowed to carry them to every room in the house. With a little ingenuity on the part of the mother, this can be made one of the most useful and attractive rooms in the home.

Thumb Sucking and Pacifiers

A baby naturally sucks his fists more or less. This leads him to putting his thumb or one or two fingers in his mouth. If the child is allowed to contract the habit of sucking them, the mother is laying up trouble for both herself and the child. He should be broken of the habit before it has an opportunity to become deep rooted.

It often is said that to allow a baby to suck its thumb makes a "good baby." That a baby who sucks his thumb often will indulge in the habit instead of crying is true. He will even suck his thumb and keep quiet about being improperly nourished, but the poor little fellow pays for it later.

There are a number of things for which thumb-sucking is responsible. It nearly always deforms the shape of the mouth, sometimes causing the upper front teeth to protrude in an unsightly manner. Also, most children who have this habit are of a nervous temperament.

Muslin mittens, made without a



This Little Girl Spends Many Happy Hours Learning to Keep House in a Room Equipped With all Kinds of Doll Furniture.

"The Long Horn Gives
the Purest Tones"



Only the Long Horn Could Achieve the Puritan Tone

Completely built
in the Puritan
Factories—every
part Guaranteed

The popular saxophone owes its musical charm in a great measure to its long horn. Without this long horn its sweet, mellow tones would have a decidedly different character.

The long horn, too, gives a distinguishing tone to the Puritan Phonograph. It greatly amplifies the sound waves, resulting in full, rounded tones; and it refines the tone by eliminating all foreign sounds through long sound travel.

An Exclusive Feature

The Puritan is the only phonograph with a long horn. This long horn and all other parts of the Puritan, including the high grade noiseless motor, are made in the Puritan factories. So are Puritan Records. Thus, we are able to guard the Puritan standard carefully and you can be certain of satisfaction not only with your Puritan Phonograph but with every Puritan Record you buy.

Dealers: The Puritan
proposition is un-
usually attractive.
Write for it.

The Puritan plays all records—plays them as only a long horn phonograph can. Go to the Puritan dealer in your town for a demonstration. If you don't know his name, write us. We will also send you an attractive folder showing the beautiful Puritan Styles.

United Phonographs Corp., Sheboygan, Wis.
Distributing Points in Principal Cities

Puritan Records for November

Records for Dancing

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11025 | Love Boat—Waltz | Selvin's Novelty Orchestra |
| | Bells—Fox Trot | Newport Society Orchestra |
| 11026 | Whispering—Fox Trot | Newport Society Orchestra |
| | Avalon—Fox Trot | Selvin's Novelty Orchestra |
| 11028 | I'm a Jazz Vampire—One Step | Real Art Trio |
| | Gra-Na-Da—Fox Trot | Real Art Trio |

Vocal Numbers

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------------|
| 15933 | A Dream—Tenor Solo | Ernest Davis |
| | The Rosary—Tenor Solo | Ernest Davis |
| 11024 | Down the Trail to Home Sweet Home—Vocal Solo | Billy Jones |
| | I'm in Heaven When I'm in my Mother's Arms—Vocal Solo | Jack Landauer |
| | Whatcha Gonna Do When There Ain't No Jazz—Comedienne with Orchestra | Flo Bert |
| 11027 | Sweet Mamma Papa's Getting Bad—Comedienne with Orchestra | Flo Bert |

Instrumental Numbers

- | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------------------|
| 15034 | La Paloma | Creatore and His Band |
| | March from Carmen | Creatore and His Band |
| | Rainbow March—Military Band | Lt. Ridgely's 69th Regiment Band |
| 9063 | Sixty-Ninth Regiment March—Military Band | Lt. Ridgely's 69th Regiment Band |

Puritan

Phonographs and Records

Designs That Will Please

Any Small Girl Enjoys Doll Clothes

BY MRS. JANE DALE



CHRISTMAS wouldn't be Christmas without dolls for the little folks. Style 9816 is a doll's set of four garments and is cut to fit a doll from 16 to 24 inches high.

9817—Ladies' One-Piece Skirt. This skirt is fashioned on the simple lines which are features of the new models. Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

9813—Ladies' and Misses' Coat. This coat would make up well in a soft, clinging material. Sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9819—Ladies' One-Piece House Dress. Plaid gingham would make up in this style. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9526—Ladies' Box-Plaited Skirt. The plaits in this popular style of skirt are stitched as far as the hip line. Sizes

26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

9812—Child's One-Piece Dress. Box-plaits add an attractive touch to this dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

9806—Stout Ladies' Blouse. The longer peplum is a feature of the new fall overblouse. Sizes 44, 46, 48, 50, and 54 inches bust measure.

9397—Boys' Overcoat. This simple little coat will make a good style for the schoolboy. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. State number and size of pattern desired.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Those who think that only a silver sh and a large amount of rubbing take the tarnish from silver will believe that there is a method made as washing dishes. It is said a woman accidentally discovered a teaspoon of salt and a teaspoon soda dissolved in warm soapsuds remove tarnish. The silver must be in an aluminum kettle or dish-pan. When the silver is removed from water the dirt will have disap- peared. A few brisk rubs with the dry- cloth will restore the polish. Best results are obtained if the water is at a boiling temperature.

There is a technical explanation of process of cleaning that requires knowledge of chemistry to under- stand. Those who have cars may think their batteries. The aluminum acts as an electro-positive pole and silver as an electro-negative pole. The soda solution assists in causing a electric current to pass from one to the other. This carries off the tarnish.

Many years ago, when feather beds were displaced by mattresses, one woman's wife used her ticks in making a homemade mattress. She disliked idea of using a mattress filled with scraps of cloth. She bought 15 pounds of cotton and laid the rolls only the length and width of her mat- tress. As filler for the remainder of space she used clean corn husks. Finally she decided to wash the cover the mattress. The strings, tied at regular distances, were cut and the cover ripped apart along one side. The cotton was somewhat packed, but still both.

The strangest part of the condition the interior was that of the corn husks. They were as fresh looking and as when placed in there. When the cover was ready for use, the same husks were replaced.

We have heard many complaints about the present prices of good mat- tresses and the poor wearing qualities some of the cheaper ones. It would seem, on the farm, there can be little use for hard, rough beds when a homemade mattress is within the reach of all and will last so many years if it well made.

At the time of our last school meet- ing every district was asked by the agricultural college to consider subject of hot lunches for the chil- dren. In several schools in this locality was decided to give the plan a trial. Now we have an opportunity to obtain suggestions and advice from the do- mestic science department. In our school, the mothers are going to meet with the children and the demon- strator. It is possible that a list of things to be served at school may be called for the week and suggestions for the home lunch to accompany them of the made.

The increased interest in home dress- making made so many requests for the school of dressmaking given at the college that it was found neces- sary to charge for the second week. Those who have more than one week must pay \$5 a day for the demon- strator's services. This does not amount much when divided among a dozen persons or more. The other expenses met by the college.

A Clothing Conference

More than 350 girls from high schools about the northern part of the state are expected to attend a clothing con- ference to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan No- vember 19. The conference is under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., which has launched an educational campaign for the pur- pose of teaching girls that garments should be stylish and becoming, and still comfortable and healthful, allowing wearers to forget their clothes dur- ing work and play. The girls will be met at the train by a local chamber of commerce and taken for an auto tour of the city. After completing a tour of inspection

of the campus and buildings of the col- lege, they will be invited to Recreational Hall, where a garment-wearing demon- stration will be staged by 18 girl stu- dents of the division of home eco- nomics.

Live models will parade across the stage one at a time, while Miss Glan- ton of the clothing and textiles depart- ment will engage in a running com- mentary on the shoes, dress, style of hair dressing, and the general hygienic and esthetic advantages of every style worn.

Most of the dresses will be supplied by students of the department. Cor- rect and appropriate apparel for vari- ous occasions and places will be dis- played by the models. An exhibit of the proper shoes, stockings and under- garments, from a hygienic viewpoint, will be shown in glass cases, as will drawings illustrating the proper meth- ods of combing and dressing the hair.

Old Ballads

Oh, the sentimental ballads that our mothers used to sing,
About the tender maidens fading like the flowers of spring
Because some gay deceivers stole their hearts
And rode away—
How mother used to croon them to us at the close of day.

She sang "The Little Mohee," followed by "After the Ball,"
And then "The Dying Cowboy," would our youthful hearts enthral;
She sang "The Jealous Lover," "Little Annie Rooney," too,
Then sang "The Gypsy's Warning," and "Somebody's Eyes are Blue."

She sang about the vampire of those days, "Christine LeRoy,"
And ended with the wailing tune about "My Wandering Boy."
Still in the twilight thru my halls of memory they ring,
Those quaint, old-fashioned ballads that my mother used to sing.

—Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Homemade Laundry Soap

I should like a good recipe for making white laundry soap.—D. K.

Pour 2 gallons of water into an iron kettle, and empty 3 cans of lye into it. Let cool an hour, then place on the stove and add 14 pounds of cracklings or fryings. Let this boil until every particle of the meat is dissolved. Add 2 gallons more of water from time to time to keep the mixture from boiling over, then set aside to cool until the next day. Skim off the white crust and brown jelly, leaving the sediment in the bottom. Dispose of the sediment and wash the kettle. Put the white crust and jelly back into the kettle and boil 2 hours. Then add boiling water until the soap becomes the consistency of thick honey when dropped from the stick, being careful not to add too much water. Pour into molds or boxes. Covering it while cooling adds to its quality. This makes good, hard, white soap.

How to Can Pimentos

Please tell me how to can pimentos so they will taste like those you buy.—A Reader.

The pimento peppers should be ripe, sound, and free from bruises. Sort, using whole peppers for canning. Pre- pare for peeling by placing peppers in a hot oven 6 to 8 minutes, being careful not to allow them to become hot enough to discolor. Peel, remove seeds, and pack dry in flattened lay- ers. No water or seasoning is used in the preparation of these peppers; the processing brings out a thick liquor which almost covers them in the can. Process pints, by cold pack method, for 30 minutes.

Pamphlets on Dressmaking

Will you please tell me where I can get pamphlets on home dressmaking?—Mrs. R. M. N.

You can obtain pamphlets on home dressmaking by writing to Miss Su- sanna Schlemeyer, Home Study Course, Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Making the Yarn Cap

Where can I get directions for making a cap out of yarn, using the popcorn stitch?—Mrs. C. A. L.

E. C. Spuehler, 315-17-19 21st St., St. Louis, Mo., can supply you with a book of directions for making yarn caps.

Those who live for gain don't have nearly so good a time as those who live for service.



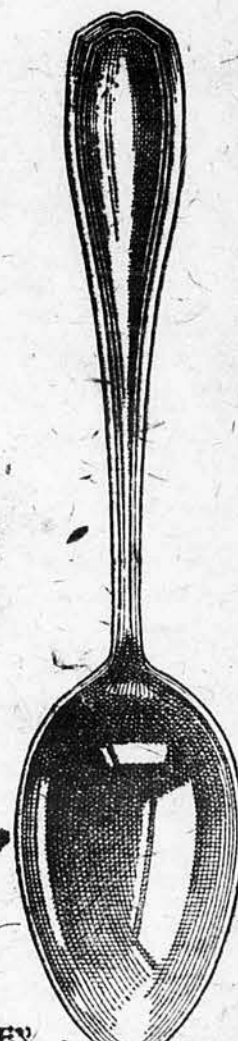
FOR the bride a 26-piece chest of Wm. Rogers & Son Silverplate is a handsome and ever-welcome gift.



HE can easily add pieces from time to time, as her family and her entertaining grow.



SOON she has all the pieces required for any occasion—without having made too great an invest- ment, for tho' beautiful in design, sturdy-wearing Wm. Rogers & Son Silver plate is very moderate in price.



THE BEST AT THE PRICE

Wm. Rogers & Son Silverplate

Made and Guaranteed by Wm. Rogers & Son, International Silver Co., Successor, Meriden, Conn. Also made in Canada by Wm. Rogers & Son, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

The City Nimrod after Losing Out Entirely on His Hunting Trip Gets Straight Tip from Buddy on How to Shoot Ducks



Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

THIS WEEK if the weather permits corn husking will start on the Jayhawker Farm. We have husked out a few point rows for feed but not enough to give us an accurate idea as to just how much the main field will yield. The point rows grew near the creek and the trees which were close by sapped the ground to some extent but we estimate the yield as 45 bushels. The corn in the main field is much better, and I think it will average 50 bushels. It is the best and evenest crop we have raised since 1912. It is all a white variety somewhat like Boone County White corn but mixed enough with St. Charles so that there are many red cobs.

Coffey County Corn Wins

Coffey county took both first and second prizes at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson for the best acre yield of corn. First was taken by Omer Winn, of Le Roy, with a yield of 153 bushels of weighed corn from 1 measured acre and second went to Wayne Allen, of Burlington, with 114 bushels. This corn had to be gathered and weighed as early as September 12 in order to get it ready for the fair and for this reason the weight was much greater than it would have been had the corn stood until this time. But even at this, the yield was large enough to advertise to the world that Coffey county was in the corn belt this year.

Storing the Fall Crops

We have both our wheat and oat crops yet in store and expect to have no find room for something like 8,000 bushels of corn in the next 40 days. This means that the driveway of the crib, 19 by 32 feet, will have to be loaded and used for corn. We intend to invest in a power sheller as our own shelling, at present prices, will pay 30 per cent of the price of the machine. Our plan is to leave one bin vacant and when about half thru husking to shell out enough to fill this bin. This should leave enough space to store the rest of the ear corn. I would much rather store corn in the ear than to shell it in the fall but with us it is a case of shell or build more storage room. We do not care to build as we do not expect in any of the years to come to have more grain on hand than we will have this fall.

Calves Have a Song Festival

Our annual two-day song festival for the year is over, as the calves which provide the music are now getting used to being separated from their mothers. But while the separation from their warm milk supply is still fresh in their minds they make so much music that one cannot either walk or think when they are in action. They are now better satisfied, as they are pretty well occupied in eating plenty of good late cut alfalfa hay and all the oats they can eat at noon. Just as soon as the new corn will shell we intend to grind a mixed lot of corn and oats for them, using for a start 1 part of corn to 2 parts of oats. I like ground feed for calves from start to finish. It is especially necessary to grind this year as we will have no hogs to follow the calves.

Apples Bring Fancy Prices

A number of cars of apples have been sold in this locality during the last week. They consisted of nearly all of the standard varieties and sold for \$1.75 to \$2.25 a bushel depending on the variety and who was selling them. The best looking of all was the Ben Davis from Northwest Arkansas but this variety sold slowly and at a discount regardless of their appearance. I am one of the peculiar fellows who really like Ben Davis as an eating apple and we all know that for cooking this variety has no superior except Delicious and that variety is out of our financial reach in these late days, when buyers are talking 50 cents a bushel for corn. Potatoes from Scotts Bluff, Neb., were also on track for sale at \$1.45 a bushel, sacked, and sound. Solid cabbage could be had for \$2.25

a hundred. If prices of other commodities would now come down to the same level as farm products we might all be happy yet, regardless of election results.

Dynamiting Hardpan Soils

A letter from Sedgwick county asks about dynamiting hardpan spots in order to make them productive. This inquirer has 70 acres in alfalfa from which he has already cut four crops this year aggregating 250 tons and the fifth crop was ready to cut as he wrote the letter. There always has been some discussion as to cutting a late crop like this; growers in the East seem unanimous in favor of leaving

it stand over winter to protect the roots. This practice would be most harmful in this part of Kansas. Every alfalfa grower here has learned that it is best to clean up the field in the fall as a growth of trash left is very bad for the alfalfa should the winter prove wet.

Last Hay Crop Harvested

We finished our belated haying this week, getting the hay cut the day before our first killing frost. This hay grew in patches in odd corners but would have made good hay could it have been cut at the right time. As it was, we hauled it in and stacked it in the feed rack at the yard to let the cattle work at it at their leisure. I never like to feed such hay to horses, it makes them "potbellied" and they have to eat such large quantities to get the required nourishment. There is still some good bluegrass along the creek in the pasture and this will help the late cut hay to keep the stock in good order so long as storms do not come.

MEN WANTED

Mechanically Inclined
—to send for my big illustrated 72-PAGE **FREE!** BOOK—

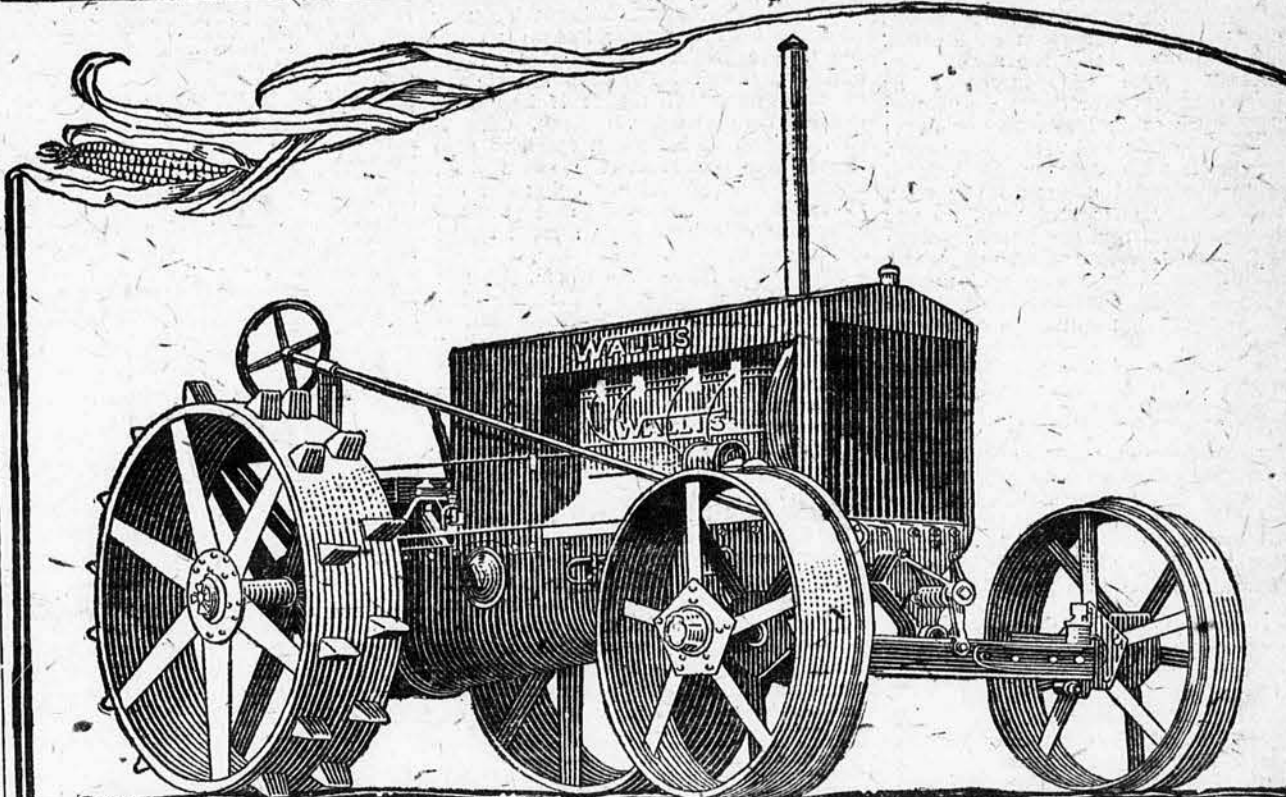
It tells how in a few weeks you can earn from \$150 to \$400 a month in the Auto and Tractor business.

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The U-shaped frame of the Wallis is typical of this tractor's sensible design. Yet, it required exhaustive experiments to develop this exclusive frame, simple as it is.

To the Wallis this "U" frame gives a solidity and rigid strength best obtainable in this method of construction. There is a noticeable freedom of vibration, too, whether the Wallis is pulling a load or working on the belt. With this U-frame the Wallis is lighter in weight than any tractor of its class.

This ideal combination of great power with light weight makes the Wallis

AMERICA'S FOREMOST TRACTOR. The U-frame is but one of the many desirable features to be found only in the Wallis. Years of untiring research and experience with the problems of tractor building and operation have placed Wallis in a leading position. Wallis power means *more acres per hour*, whatever the field or belt operation.

Let us tell you more about Wallis—what it does—how it is built—how it means bigger, better crops and more profits to thousands of farmers. Inquiries will receive prompt response. Also visit the nearest Wallis dealer.

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS COMPANY, Dept. A3682 Racine, Wisconsin

WALLIS

—more acres per hour

NOTICE: We want the public to know that the WALLIS TRACTOR is made by the J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, and is NOT the product of any other company with "J. I. CASE" as part of its corporate name.

DURING the past week additional rains fell in nearly every section of the state and as a consequence the condition of new wheat has been greatly improved. Much of the early planted wheat is now ready for pasturing and will help to reduce feed bills for farmers who have livestock to carry thru the winter. The yield of forage crops has been large and there is every reason why farmers should not be in too great a hurry to sell or ship their livestock. Louis F. Swift, a member of one of our leading packing firms very strongly advises the owners and shippers of stocker and feeder cattle not to force them on the market while the present condition as to prices exists, but to feed them for the winter and spring market when better financial results may reasonably be expected considering the abundance of feed in the country and the lower prices at which it is being marketed. He believes there should be no liquidation in the cattle industry at the present time, except along normal lines.

October Livestock Situation

Fresh meat offerings in October were considerably in excess of the previous month with the exception of mutton, which was practically the same. Approximate percentage increases at Eastern markets over September were: Beef, 10 per cent; lamb, 33 per cent; pork, 50 per cent; and veal, 25 per cent.

Compared with October, 1919, lamb receipts decreased about 30 per cent, mutton 16 per cent and veal, 20 per cent, while beef and pork were practically the same. Demand was generally slow, influenced by warm and unseasonable weather, cautious buying, and slightly increasing numbers of unemployed labor.

The features of the month's trade were the sharp declines in pork loins, and the recovery of the lamb market toward the close, the latter being due partly to decidedly fewer offerings. The number of meat animals in Kansas that every year are slaughtered or sold for slaughter besides those consumed by the farmer is an interesting subject which is discussed briefly in another article on this page by S. D. Flora.

One of the most distressing conditions facing farmers at the present time is the pressure from banks to force marketings of wheat and thus bring about liquidation of loans that are now due. This is counteracting to a considerable extent the campaign of farmers to hold their grain until values on markets rally to \$3 a bushel. The country movements continues to be of a liberal volume and so far as the current demand is concerned it is said no scarcity prevails on the markets. But this according to some market authorities may not be the situation when the time approaches for fulfillment of December future contracts. Members of the National Wheat Growers' association however are still advising farmers to hold their wheat and there is no doubt but that those who are financially able to hold their grain will do so.

Crop Outlook is Satisfactory

Crop conditions in Kansas are in the main satisfactory. In the weekly crop report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending November 8, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says:

"The week was favorable for the growth of wheat and put the corn in best condition for cribbing. Hard frosts occurred in the early part of the week over practically all the state. Light rains fell in most sections averaging from 1/2 inch in the northeast to 1 1/2 inches in the central and northwestern part. It was raining in many portions of the state on Saturday when reports were made. The soil is in good condition except in some parts of East Central Kansas where the subsoil was too wet, and a few northern counties where it was somewhat deficient in moisture.

"Wheat seeding is practically finished except in the northwest where recent rains have put the soil in best condition and farmers are seeding a larger acreage than they had previously expected to plant. The growing wheat in all parts of the state except in some portions of the northern counties is in excellent condition and in the central, southeastern and south central counties the plant has attained sufficient growth for pasturing. In some of the eastern counties indications of fly are found.

Wheat Men Ask Fair Prices

Better Markets for Farm Products Expected

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

"Thruout the eastern and central third of the state farmers generally are holding the wheat they have for better prices, and very little of this product is moving to market. Because of low prices for coarse grain, livestock feeding is being considered favorably by many farmers instead of selling the grain. Many shipments of feeder stock are being received in Eastern and Central Kansas.

"Corn husking is in full swing in all sections of the state but in the north and northeastern counties especially, labor for this work is very scarce. Marshall county is very anxious to get more huskers and applicants should communicate with the county agent at Blue Rapids, Kan. General farm labor is also short in the southeastern part of the state."

Recent reports from Ellsworth county indicate that the pest known as the false wire worm has appeared there and James W. McCullough, assistant entomologist, states that it has done considerable damage. Clark, Comanche, Pratt and Kingman counties also report damage from the same pest. Young wheat plants are being cut off by the false wire worms and portions of some fields have been almost swept clean.

The wheat false wire worm, tho not generally known thruout the state, because of its comparative recent growth as a factor in farming economics, has been known to the Kansas State Agricultural College since 1908. It is a native of the prairie, and originally lived on roots of small grass, weeds, and other growths peculiar to Western Kansas. Since the killing out of this growth, and the planting of wheat, it has been obliged to change its feeding ground, and depends now on wheat for its food supply. The approach of cold weather however, will end danger from this source. Local conditions of crops and farm work in the state are shown in the following reports from the county correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Brown—Farmers are husking corn and an excellent crop is reported, the average yield being 30 bushels an acre. Fall wheat looks good and some of it is being pastured. Prices are poor. Wheat sells for \$1.80; corn, 60c; cream, 55c, and eggs are worth 52c; hogs, \$11 a hundred.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Chase—We have been having damp cool weather. A few cattle are being fed. Wheat looks excellent. Corn husking has begun but the crop is not as good as expected. There is an abundance of rough feed but

there is not enough cattle to eat it. Hogs are scarce. A few farmers have cattle on full feed.—F. O. Pracht, November 1.

Coffey—There is considerable kafir to be out. On account of the heavy rains in October the ground is still soft. Some wheat is still being sown. Corn husking has begun and the yield is large. There is not much stock on full feed. Apples are being shipped in and sell around \$2 a bushel. Corn is worth 55c; wheat, \$1.20.—A. T. Stewart, November 6.

Elk—We have been having damp warm weather and the young wheat is excellent. Farmers are husking corn and heading kafir. The weather was ideal on election day and a large vote was polled. A number of public sales have been held and prices were very satisfactory. Farmers are more optimistic than some of the newspapers and politicians would represent us. We are well supplied this fall with roughness for stock cattle. A few young mules are being sold and are bringing from \$60 to \$75. New corn is changing hands among the farmers at 70c to 75c a bushel.—D. W. Lockhart, November 6.

Greenwood—Corn husking has begun and a good yield is reported. Not many public sales are being held. Very few cattle are going to be fed. There will not be much of a demand for rough feed. Wheat is excellent. There is plenty of stock water for the winter. Mules are selling at a high price, especially young mules, but cattle and hogs are not selling well. Corn sells for 75c a bushel.—A. H. Brothers, November 6.

Jackson—We have had a number of good rains lately which have put the wheat in excellent condition. Corn husking has begun. Corn shuckers are getting 7 and 8 cents.—Earl Askew, November 6.

Kearny—We have been having rainy weather. Farmers are taking care of their fall crops and a number are preparing to dig sugar beets.—Cecil Long, November 6.

Leavenworth—Wheat is making a heavy growth and many fields are being pastured. Corn shucking has begun and the yield is better than expected. There will be more corn than there has been for a number of years. There is not much stock to be fattened. A number of farm sales are being held. All prices are lower than last year.—Geo. S. Marshall, November 6.

Linn—We had our first frost and freeze October 28 which damaged the color of foliage on the trees. Pastures are still green and most of the stock is on pasture. There is good wheat pasture but the ground is too wet to put stock on it. Kafir is being out and is making a good yield. Corn is satisfactory where the hail didn't strike it. But little shipping done now altho cars of stock were sent out 10 days ago. No real estate has been sold and very few public sales are being held. Flour sells for \$3.25; corn, 75c, and potatoes are 40c a pound.—J. W. Cline-Smith, November 6.

Lyon—Fall work is progressing satisfactorily. Farmers are cutting cane, kafir and the last crop of alfalfa. There is some stock on pasture and they are doing well. Corn husking is not progressing satisfactorily as we have had considerable rainy weather. Wheat looks good. There will be very few fat hogs to be shipped this fall. Corn sells for from 60c to 75c.—E. R. Griffith, November 1.

Marion—There were a few light showers the past week and the wheat fields are green. Corn husking has begun and some makes 60 bushels an acre. Many farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices. Wheat is worth \$1.85; cream, 52c, and eggs are 53c.—G. H. Dyck, November 5.

Nemaha—Farmers are shucking corn and shock threshing. Some of the corn is poor but a large per cent of it is good. The county is estimated to produce over 4 million bushels of good corn. We had a rain yesterday and it is also raining today. Tankage is worth \$6; bran, \$2.50; oil, \$4.75. Hens are worth 20c; springs, 50c; eggs, 52c.—A. M. McCord, October 21.

Osage—Farmers are stacking kafir before threshing. Fall wheat looks good. It is perfect in color and stand. Husking has not begun. About one-third of the corn will not be cut. There will not be many steers fed and indications are that six months fat cattle will be scarce. There is a large per cent of the wheat in elevators but many farmers are holding it for high prices. Shippers are offering very low prices for stock cattle, especially old cows. Wheat is worth \$1.90.—H. L. Ferris, November 1.

Pottawatomie—Corn husking is in progress and help is scarce. There is plenty of rough feed in the county. The early snow which is good. Some corn is being shredded. Sudan grass is being threshed. Wheat worth \$1.80; corn, 70c; butter, 60c; and potatoes are \$1.50; eggs, 55c.—F. E. Ames, November 5.

Pratt—Corn husking has begun and a large per cent is off. Wheat looks excellent. Some of it is being pastured. There is a great deal of sickness among hogs and many have died. Trade in livestock is dull.—J. Phelps, November 6.

Rush—We had a 9 1/2 inch rain October 9. Nearly 90 per cent of the wheat is up and looks good. Wheat pasture is excellent. Wheat growers association has been organized as the farmers were becoming disgusted with prices as they are from 75 per cent below cost of production. Cattle are not selling well. Wheat is worth \$1.80; flour, \$3.45; corn, 70c; butterfat, 50c; eggs are worth 50c.—A. E. Grunwald, November 3.

Russell—We had a good rain October 10 which will put the wheat in good condition for winter. There is still some wheat to be put in. There has not been much wheat sold. Concrete culverts are being in all over the county; other road work being done also. There is plenty of feed especially on the Smoky river. Corn is as good as expected.—Mrs. M. Bushell, October 22.

Controlling the Gopher Pest

The importance of combating gophers has been recognized for years, and methods have been tried with varying results. Nearly all of the counties in Kansas, and other gopher infested states, offer a bounty of 5 to 10 cents a head. This method of control has proved an absolute failure and a waste of funds because it is not systematic and always leaves a few individuals to breed. The best that can be expected from such a procedure is only a temporary relief. During the last year Kansas paid \$4,118.35 for the capture of 58,398 pocket gophers, which is an average cost of 7 cents a head. If money had been spent for poison 5,488 gophers could have been killed at a very small cost. If these efforts had been directed on a co-operative basis every pocket gopher could have been exterminated in four or five of the most heavily infested counties.

The department of Zoology in the Kansas State Agricultural college has been carrying on investigations for the control of pocket gophers for the last 16 years. Many methods have been tested and poisoning has been found to be the most successful and economical. The best time for administering poison is fall or early spring, because the animals are more active during these seasons and will take the bait more readily.

In connection with the experimental work a poison laboratory has been operated for the purpose of manufacturing poison bait, which is sold at cost of production. Much of this poison has been distributed to the best effect and great good done thru the co-operation of the United States Biological Survey, county agents and township trustees, who have conducted many pocket gopher extermination campaigns. During the last year 1/2 million baits were sold at a cost of \$2,725. It has been estimated that the value of alfalfa saved would approximate \$150,000.

French Farmers are Busy

Within two years after the armistice France has practically remade the vast area of her agricultural soil which was pitted and scarred beyond usefulness by the ravages of the war. Figures received by the French Commission in New York show that out of 7 million acres which were rendered unfit for cultivation by the effects of battle from 1914 to 1918, only 280,000 acres will not be in a condition to permit of sowing next spring.

The rest of the agricultural area has been restored, or will be restored, by the end of the current year. The reports to the Commission show that 4 million acres, or more than half of the devastated farm land already are under cultivation.

Better country schools are needed.

Meat Animals in Kansas

BY S. D. FLORA

Meteorologist, Kansas State Board of Agriculture

MEAT producing animals have brought the Kansas farmer more money in the past 20 years than any crop he has raised except wheat, judging by the reports of the Kansas state board of agriculture, which go into great detail in this respect. Counting in the value of the meat consumed by the farmer himself would probably produce a figure even greater than the value of his wheat crop. The most important livestock counties—the ones whose income from this source exceeds a million dollars yearly—nearly all lie in the corn belt, with a few southeastern "long grass" counties thrown in for good measure, and it is interesting to see the value of meat animals produced runs very closely to the value of the corn crop in every county. The banner meat producing county is Butler which, besides being the greatest grain sorghum county also ranks well toward the top in corn and extensive pastures.

CHEYENNE	BARBERS	DECATUR	ADAIR	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEBRASKA	CLAY	ELLY	FRANKLIN	MC 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These Figures Show in Thousands of Dollars Annual Value of Animals Slaughtered Besides Those Consumed by the Farmer.

Health in the Family

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

ADVICE in this department is rendered to all our readers free of charge. Address all inquiries to Charles H. Lerrigo, Health Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

The Paralysis of Diphtheria

My story about diphtheria published, many readers have written for information about the disease. There seems to be a rather general opinion that this disease is in some way with the use of antitoxin. One writer says, "I am sure that we did not hear so much of diphtheritic paralysis before antitoxin was discovered. This makes me think that it is a result of using antitoxin."

I am glad of a chance to clear up this mistaken idea and to give some information about the cause of paralysis following diphtheria. It must be borne in mind that diphtheria works by generating in the body a poison which is a diphtheria toxin. This poison has a profoundly depressing effect on all the tissues and organs of the body, and especially upon the nervous system, damage to which causes paralysis.

We do not consider that the case of diphtheria unless some muscular function is suspended and is followed by a marked irregularity of action, as when the voice fails, or the patient is unable to swallow, or there is a refusal to do their duty, or there is a heart failure; but the real fact of the matter is that very few cases of diphtheria fail to show, at some time in their course, a slight degree of paralysis.

How Antitoxin Works

The antitoxin injected by the doctor is by neutralizing the diphtheritic toxin developed by the disease. If it is given early in the case, before the toxin system has been overwhelmed by the poison of the disease, I can say definitely that there will be no paralysis. But if the poison of the disease has already had time to get in its work, there is nothing in the antitoxin to cure the paralysis that has already occurred. All that it can do is to save any additional depression. That which has already taken place must be cleared up by some other means.

The reason why it may seem that there are now seen more cases of paralysis following diphtheria than before is that the days of antitoxin is that in the old days these severe cases died. They were overwhelmed by the poison, the action was paralyzed, and they died of heart failure. Nowadays, antitoxin may save such severe cases, but in the worst of the battle is apparently over some form of paralysis appears.

The paralysis that follows diphtheria is not usually so severe as that which occurs early while the diphtheria is active. It is much more likely to be completely cured and may clear up without other treatment than rest in bed and careful nursing.

Every child who has suffered even a slight attack of diphtheria should be carefully guarded from over exertion for at least four weeks after recovery. The first sign of loss of function of any part of the body should receive attention as a possible paralysis.

Paralysis is not likely to come more than three weeks after the attack of diphtheria. It may show itself by a difficulty in speech, interference with the function of swallowing, inability to control the eyes, partial loss of function of the extremities, or in other ways.

Watch a child who has had diphtheria, with especial carefulness, for at least a month after recovery.

Questions and Answers

What will cure a cowlick? KANSAS BOY.
There is no cure but advancing years. Sometimes a cowlick may be rendered tractable by allowing it to grow quite long and brushing every morning with enough vigor to make the glands of the scalp very active. It usually it will stop making trouble on its own accord.

I am 55 years old. I have high blood pressure and the doctors say that they can't do me. My blood pressure is 170 now. It

keeps going up and can't get it to go down. It is caused by the hardness of the arteries. Do you think there is a cure? - D. L. R.

When you say that you have high blood pressure caused by hardening of the arteries you are not yet at the bottom of the trouble. The doctor should endeavor to find out why there should be hardening of the arteries at 55. If he can find out, it is possible that some help can be given. There

is a certain amount of arterial hardening that is natural to advancing years but there should not be much of it at 55. Anyhow, 170 is not a very high blood pressure. It is just possible that the condition of your heart and vessels needs a high pressure and that it would be unwise to reduce it. Many persons live in comfort for years with a pressure higher than that.

Ground Limestone

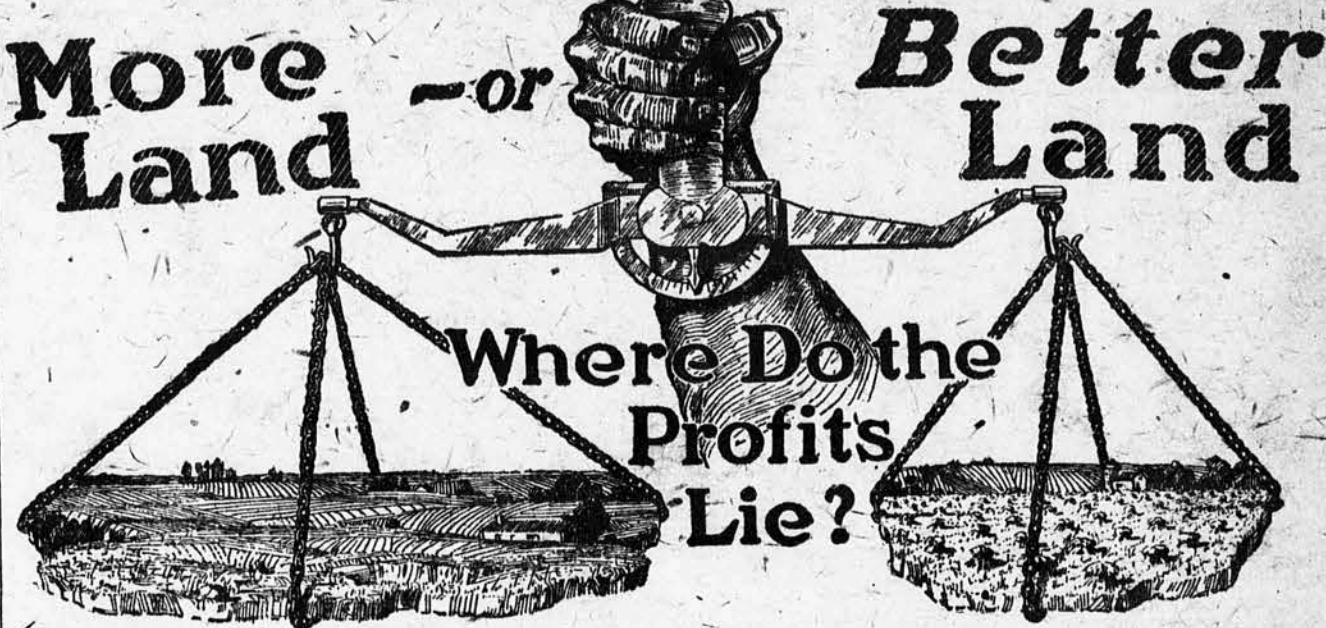
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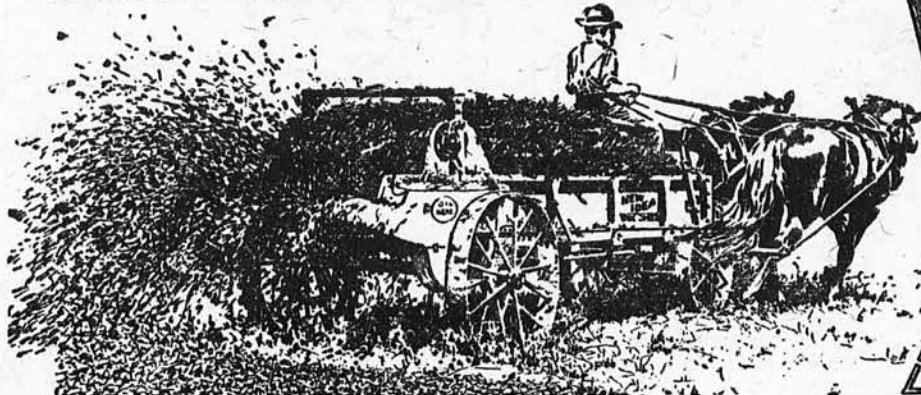
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KANSAS

IMPROVED FARMS for sale. Best of terms. Parsons & Stewart, Fredonia, Kan.

BEST FARM BARGAINS for sale in S. E. Kansas, by G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kan.

TWO IMP. FARMS FOR SALE by owner. Terms. E. Gathers, Maple Hill, Kansas.

200 ACRES, well imp., 40 cult., 60 pasture, 75 acre. Also small and large farms. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 140 cult., smooth, bal. pasture. Price \$42,500. Terms. Brotemarkle & Beckman, Real Estate, Lenora, Norton Co., Kan.

FINE IMPROVED FARM in northeastern Kansas, for sale. V. E. Conwell, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

FARMS ALL SIZES, all prices; terms to suit purchaser. Send for lists. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

100 ACRES, well imp., 120 cult., 30 alfalfa, balance pasture. Fine water. \$155 acre. McComachie Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

TOWN PLACE, \$7,700. Send for terms. Mrs. E. Haley, 601 Walnut, Emporia, Kan.

WRITE for our free list of Eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

250 ACRES, near Ottawa, imp., 200 tillable. 100 wheat, 355. Gruver's Real Estate, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 1 mile of town, well improved, good orchard, \$85 an acre, \$3,000 will handle. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

CORN, WHEAT and alfalfa farms. Verdigris and Fall River bottom, also stock ranches all sizes. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kansas.

A SPLENDID 80 acre well improved farm four miles county seat, gravel road, \$8,000. Terms. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange your farm, write W. T. Porter of the Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

590 ACRES, improved, eastern Kansas, 390 bottom bal. pasture. Price \$110, part trade. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

HALF SECTION—3 MILES FROM TOWN All choice level land. Price \$8,800; terms. 1/2 cash. This is a snap. Write or come see owner. W. V. Griffith, Liberal, Kansas.

INVESTORS, speculators, homeseekers—We make specialty on Ness county land. Let us show you what we have to offer. Write for list. Whitmer Land Co., Utica, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND Good smooth land from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Write for free list and county map. Geo. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kansas.

FINE 160, \$12,000 Only 6 miles from town, smooth land, good improvements, 50 acres in wheat. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

LOGAN COUNTY—640 a., 260 in wheat, all goes; level; fenced; near Oakley; fine water. Price \$30 acre; good terms. Address Cave Realty Co., Oakley, Kansas.

160 ACRES bottom land highly improved, extra located 2 miles town, \$125.00 per acre. Send for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kansas.

159 ACRES, well improved. Price \$12,500, cash \$4,000, good terms on balance. Immediate possession. Other Anderson County farms. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

LET ME SELL YOU A FARM in the Oakley country. Wheat and barley making \$50 to \$75 acre. Corn and all feed crops fine. Good tractor land, \$30 to \$50. For list write. A. H. Wilson, Oakley, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 a., rolling farm land, 3 mi. east Parsons, Kan. Main traveled road. Good buildings; lots of water. Loading switch on farm. \$125 per acre. G. G. Lynd, Parsons, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms \$2,000 up. Send for booklet. ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

THE HOME YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED 160 acres, 50 fine wheat, 30 blue grass, remainder for spring crop; new 6 room Queen Anne house, good barn, poultry house, plenty water; real snap, \$125 per acre; terms; possession: 40 miles Kansas City. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Bonfils Bldg., 10th & Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

THE BEST CROPS on the map are here in Northeastern Lyon County, on land that produces good crops every year. I have a number of choice corn, wheat, alfalfa and dairy farms for sale at bargain prices. I have the farm you want and in the size you want and at the right price. Come let me show you. Will guarantee you will not be disappointed. Write for free land list. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

- KANSAS

IMP. 80, Lyon county, \$6,000. Terms \$1,000. Balance long time at 6%. Imp. 320 Lyon county, \$40,000. Terms \$12,000. Bal. long time. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

INTERESTED IN FARM LAND? We'll place your name on our list and furnish absolutely reliable information about Southern Kansas land, conditions and prices. No charges. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.

HALF SECTION handy town, well improved. 130 acres of wheat sowed. Price \$65 per acre, good terms. This farm will bear inspection. Write for land list. Justin T. Avery, Traer, Decatur Co., Kansas.

640 ACRES AT \$32.50 ACRE. 1/2 in sod wheat up, all crops to purchaser, land nearby produced this year 25 bu. acre tested 62 lbs. We have tracts and farms of all sizes. Thomas & Thomas Land Co., Sharon Springs, Wallace Co., Kan. Agents wanted.

120 ACRES, 5 miles town, 6 room dwelling; splendid barn; shade, 1/2 cultivation, remainder meadow and pasture. Price \$85 per acre. Terms. Real bargain. Come at once. Write for list Franklin county farm bargains. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

80 ACRES, 120 acres and 134 acres, all well improved, 3, 2 and 4 miles of Ottawa, Kansas, all three good level, wheat, oats, alfalfa, timothy, clover and blue grass farms. Special prices on these for 30 days. Casida Clark & Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

A GOOD ONE 200 acres, 4 1/2 mi. from here, 4 mi. from another town, good 9-room house, basement under all, barn shed and crib. Two good chicken houses. Windmill, never-failing water. All creek bottom except 40 a. pasture, 20 a. alfalfa, 100 more fine alfalfa land, 60 a. now in wheat, 1/2 delivered in town goes to purchaser. If you want a good one I sure have it. Price \$150 per a. If sold before Jan. 1st. Part can be carried at 6% for long time. Other farms from \$75 to \$150 per acre. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

75 ACRES ONLY \$750 Only 22 miles Wichita; 35 acres cult., balance pasture and lots; 6 room house, barn, well, etc., only \$750 cash, \$500 yearly. R. M. MILLS, Schweiter Building, Wichita, Kansas.

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160 acres, 3 mi. of Waverly, 1 mi. to school and church, 100 a. cultivation, 25 a. prairie pasture and meadow, 30 a. timothy and clover meadow, 10 a. alfalfa, well watered, and improvements good. Price \$100 per acre, with any reasonable terms.

240 acres, 5 mi. of Waverly, 4 mi. of Halls Summit, 1/2 mi. to school and church, pasture rolling, balance smooth, 50 acres creek bottom, some nice timber. Everlasting water. Price \$75 per acre with best of terms. For further information, write.

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550 ACRES, 2 miles Lawrence, Kansas; highly improved, plenty water; 140 acres wheat; 50 acres alfalfa; 60 acres prairie meadow; 300 acres blue grass. Price \$75,000. Incumbance \$20,000. 160 acres, 4 1/2 miles out; 100 acres wheat; improvements good; plenty water; possession now. Price \$26,400. Incumbance \$12,000. Hosford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

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240 acres, 5 mi. of Waverly, 4 mi. of Halls Summit, 1/2 mi. to school and church, pasture rolling, balance smooth, 50 acres creek bottom, some nice timber. Everlasting water. Price \$75 per acre with best of terms. For further information, write.

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FOR SALE—A choice ranch of 2,540 acres, only 3 miles from a good town, on main line of the Santa Fe in Grayson, Kansas; 100 acres of bottom land along the river, suitable for hay or pasture; balance pasture land with some good pastures, 9 miles of fence dividing ranch into pastures, 3 wells with water, plenty of water anywhere on ranch at 7 to 40 feet. Price \$20 per acre. Cash terms on a large part of the consideration or will take a small farm in Kansas as part payment. Niquette & Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.

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100 ACRES IMP., 50 cult., pasture, house, barns, and good water. \$25 per acre. Mansfield Land Co., Mansfield, Ark.

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acres, north central Kansas, 500
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2,000 acres grass land; the ranch is
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through it furnishes abundance of
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besides there is a very good stone
state; there is a very good stone
and good barn; 200 acres of wheat on
and this year made thirty-five bushels
and located about six or seven miles
from railroad. Price \$45 per acre. Will
a smaller farm nearer Kansas City as
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a little south of the center of Kansas
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room residence, large stone barn,
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lin, Barton Co., Missouri.

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20 and 320 acre tracts extra well im-
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front. All bottom and second bottom
land. All in cult. Fair imp. \$80 per acre.
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NE CABBAGE crop often pays for the land
in Lower Rio Grande Valley. Save \$100
per acre by dealing with owner.
L. W. Heagy, LaFeria, Texas.

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for sale. Give particulars and lowest price.
John J. Blunk, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE—A good eastern Kansas farm.
Good wheat, corn and alfalfa land with
water. Would take registered
land horses as part payment.
J. M. Nolan, Paola, Kansas.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest
corn belt in the United States. Also west-
ern ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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lable, plenty water. Mortgage \$20,000, ten
years for. Price \$45 acre. Will take gen-
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A. P. Baldrige, Tribune, Kansas.

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HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms.
Will deal with owners only. Give descrip-
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Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo.

The Grain Market Report

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

EFFORTS TO effect liquidation of
bank loans are being directed at
the farmers' wheat bins. Banks
at Kansas City, being heavily loaded
with loans are urging the country
bankers who have borrowed heavily of
them to pay off their loans. The coun-
try bankers, who borrowed to meet de-
mands of farmers for loans, are in turn
finding it necessary to call on the hold-
ers of wheat who are in debt to make
sales with which to realize money to
liquidate. More pressure of this char-
acter is being felt in the wheat mar-
kets of the Southwest than at any other
time on the crop, for the money
situation reflects greater strain than
in years.

Bankers Call in Loans

Wheat trade interests at Kansas City
and other markets realize that the farm
holding movement is a powerful influ-
ence. They realize, too, that this hold-
ing will be in a measure nullify the ef-
forts of bankers to effect liquidation,
but money, after all, is scarce, so scarce
that the grain trade feels that the
movement from farms will be increased.
Despite the fact that the campaign to
hold wheat has been officially in pro-
gress a sufficiently long time to be re-
flected in the arrivals on markets, the
movement is still above the ability of
the trade to absorb and of a slightly
larger volume than before the begin-
ning of the holding campaign. Kansas
City, for instance, is receiving approxi-
mately 1,500 cars weekly, a very large
portion of which is moving out of
Kansas. The spring wheat territory of
the Northwest is selling even more
freely than the Southwest.

Red Winter Wheat is Scarce

Carlots of dark hard and hard winter
wheat sold around a top of \$2.06 a
bushel in Kansas City last week, while
red winter brought up to \$2.22 for the
best grades. The scarcity of red winter
wheat is becoming more and more
acute, and the present premium of 15
to 18 cents a bushel over hard winter,
tho already the widest on the crop, is
expected to increase further. The short-
age of red winter wheat is explained
by the fact that early in the crop year,
when this variety sold at a small dis-
count under hard winter, handlers who
held export orders filled their contracts
with the soft wheat, virtually cleaning
out the country of this type. Now
millers of soft wheat flour are scouring
markets for offerings. While hard and
dark hard wheat declined 10 to 18
cents a bushel, red winter wheat sold
off only 3 to 5 cents a bushel. In the
speculative market declines amounted
to 9 to 12 cents, with the December de-
livery around \$1.92. A sharp rally in
the future market would not be sur-
prising, in view of the small stocks on
markets and extensive long interest,
but the trade as a whole is not man-
ifesting fear that farm marketings will
be sharply checked.

Corn is going into cribs in a com-
paratively larger volume than a year
ago or in previous years at this time.
The quality of the grain is excellent
on the whole and the moisture content
is low, and, with prices on markets
disappointing, farmers are selling very
slowly. The fact that corn is being
cribbled instead of sold for market ship-
ment on a liberal scale accounts for
the firm tone of the cash trade in
Kansas City last week. Normally the
carlot corn trade follows the trend of
wheat, tho in face of the setback of the
bread grain, corn rose from 1 cent to 7
cents a bushel with sales at a range of
83 to 93 cents a bushel. The future
market, however, was off 1 cent to 3
cents. Because so little corn is moving
to terminals, at least to Kansas City,
the trade is in a very uncertain posi-
tion. There is only a scattered demand
from feeders and any small spurt in
the movement would cause a downturn.

Oats Show No Change

No great absorptive power is re-
quired to maintain oats prices on a
firm basis, as little grain is moving
from the country. The light movement
is not attributed entirely to dissatis-
faction over prices, but to the rush of
work in cornfields and other fall duties.
Were the prices attractive, farmers

would devote more time for sales. Car-
lots of oats sold last week at 53 to 55
cents a bushel, about unchanged com-
pared with the preceding week. The
futures were fractionally lower, around
52 cents for the December delivery and
57 cents for May.

Millfeeds show an improved tone,
light production and absence of stocks,
together with a stronger demand as
cold weather sets in, causing a rather
tight situation to develop. Bran is be-
ing sought around \$30 to \$31 a ton for
prompt or December shipment, while
gray shorts or flour middlings can be
easily sold around \$37 a ton. While
occasional setbacks in prices may occur,
both bran and shorts probably will sell
during the fall and most of the winter
at prices averaging slightly above
the current basis.

Light receipts and small demand pro-
vide a combination which make for
neither strength nor weakness in
prices. There is sufficient demand to
absorb the better grades and not enough
orders to clean up the arrivals of the
cheaper offerings. But it is apparent
that demand must first broaden in
volume and prices strengthen before an
enlarged movement will develop.
Hay prices are on a basis which mean
losses on shipments from points distant
from the market, and offerings are
moving from a very small area. Al-
falfa is selling at a range of \$14 to \$27
a ton, and prairie at \$7.50 to \$16.

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John Ferriter, Wichita, Kansas.

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D. Knevels, Natoma, Kansas.

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ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$9 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

MICHIGAN ROSEN RYE, \$3.35 PER BU. Red Rock wheat, \$4 per bu.; sacks 60c extra; f. o. b. Ypsilanti, Mich. Cash with order. Only small amount left. Martin Dawson Company.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS FOR BALE ties, can ship promptly. Good prices on lumber and shingles in car lots. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

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FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

SOME FINE DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Mina Johnson, Erie, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sandpoint, Idaho.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$10 and \$15. Bred for heavy egg production from a pen of choice stock. Kormah Zirkle, Garfield City, Kan.

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SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US. COMPE- tent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS, \$2 EACH, Loring Howell, Sharon, Kan.

BUFF DUCKS; DRAKES AND DUCKS, \$1.75 each. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Clarlin, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE MAMMOTH WHITE Pekins, Drakes, \$2.50; Hens, \$2; three \$5. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

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PURE BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAM- burg cockerels, \$3 each. W. Petr, Waterville, Kan.

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BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, 268 TO 275 egg strain, \$2.50 each. Also hens and pullets. John Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, EXTRA good layers; hens, \$1.75; pullets, \$2. Dollie Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25. C. E. Moore, Scott City, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2; 6 for \$10. Jim Groninger, Bendena, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, PURE Ferris strain, \$2 each. Mrs. D. A. Gibson, Piedmont, Kan.

CHOICE COCKERELS FROM HEAVY LAY- ing strain, S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$2. Mrs. Harold Klesick, Mt. Hope, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 if taken soon. Carrie Gardner, Hartford, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Vesterfield strain. Guy Duval, Bunkerhill, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3 and \$2. Mrs. Geo. Gray, Box 48, Green, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50 each. Blanch Reusch, Vinland, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25. Nora Harvey, Saffordville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$3 each. Dri Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

PURE BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.75. Mrs. Henry Lindgren, Parkerville, Kan.

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PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, government stock, \$2.50 each. R. B. Hall, Onaga, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS strain, \$1.50. Mrs. C. D. Cornwell, Osborne, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2; 6 for \$10. Sophia Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 and up. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

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CLOSING OUT OF SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn cockerels. Egg-breeding exhibition stock, \$3, \$5, \$7. Buy early, get best. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

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FIRST, SECOND PRIZE WINNERS AT state fair pure bred Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$2. Dena Ott, Madison, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN 1918, 1919 hatch. Laying strain. Elmer Jones, McLouth, Kan.

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FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels, "Young's strain," \$3 each. \$15. Vera Davis, Route 2, Box 73, Wichita, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA Standard bred six years; large, strain. Cockerels, \$3, \$5 and \$10. Hens and hens, \$5. M. E. Fish, Mound City, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, R lerstrass, \$30 stock, \$2.50 each. The Zook, Columbus, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2, \$3 and \$5. Sarah West, Prescott, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, 50 PREMIUMS, MATT A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCK COCKERELS Large, vigorous, \$3 to \$8; pullets, \$2 each. Mrs. Sylvan Miller, Humboldt, Kan.

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PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS vigorous, farm raised, \$2 until Dec. 1. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, HAVI- color, size and type. Alice Clinkenshaw, Wetmore, Kan.

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CHEAP NOW, SINGLE COMB REDS, PUL- lets, cockerels, Ricksecker strain, \$2.50 direct. Robert Murdoch, Lyndon, Kan.

BARGAINS, BIG, LONG, DARK VELVET Rose Comb Reds, winners. Sunnyvale Farm, Havensville, Kan.

DARK R. C. R. F. COCKERELS, \$2.50 November 10. Choice pullets, \$2. Hazel DeGier, Deerhead, Kan.

LATE HATCHED ROSE COMB RED COCK- erels from trapped nest 200 egg strain. Special low price to reduce flock. Mrs. Weaver, Herington, Kan.

HARRISON'S EXHIBITION EGG STRAIN Single and Rose Comb Reds. Special egg sale. Robert A. Harrison, Collins, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE and Barred Rock cockerels. Mrs. J. Angstadt, White City, Kan.

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TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$10; HENS Sarah West, Prescott, Kan.

CHOICE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$1.50 each. Clark Earnest, Luray, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE CHOICE BOURBON REDS white markings; toms, \$10; hens, \$6. Wood, Milan, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, MAY TOMS \$6; July toms, \$5. Ruth Mann, Quinter, Kan.

CHOICE PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT toms, ten dollars each. M. H. Loy,

October 13, 1920.

The Livestock Market

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

significant that at Kansas City the average weight of the hogs was 192 pounds, compared with 195 in September and 175 in 1919. In October, 1918, the weight of the receipts at Kansas City was 173 pounds. The gain of 19 pounds over the average of the past two years shows that hogs are being fed more generously. The receipts for October at Kansas City were only 156,138 hogs, a decrease of 60,235 head or 27.83 per cent compared with the same month in 1919.

Chicago market, which reflects conditions in the principal hog states, shows a head last month, a decrease of 134,249 head, or 22.58 per cent compared with October, 1919. Average weight was 236 pounds, compared with October, 1919. The average weight was 236 pounds, compared with a year ago and 233 in 1918. There was 21,985 hogs last month, a decrease of 5,512 head, or 20.05 per cent compared with a year ago. Omaha, reflects Nebraska conditions, had a head, a decrease of 17,315, or per cent compared with October, 1919. At Oklahoma City the receipts were 28,336, a gain of 5,946, or 25.97 per cent, the only exception to the general movement. This is accounted for by the heavy demand which Oklahoma City developed for stock hogs extensively in Oklahoma, which,

after all, reflects more feeding, as in the case of other markets.

November receipts to date are almost a repetition of the situation in October as regards market supplies. Arrivals at Kansas City last week, 26,000 head, showed a decrease of about 45 per cent compared with a year ago, but a portion of this shrinkage was due to the Presidential election, which kept stockmen from markets.

Commission men as a rule are advising the early shipment of all hogs ready for market, as delay means that sales will be made in all probability on a lower market. It must be remembered that the delay in starting the new crop hog movement, which normally starts on a liberal scale in October, means heavier supplies thru the early winter months and also higher average weights. It is usual for big crop years in corn to be followed by delay in inaugurating the fall and winter movement of hogs. The farmers who appreciate this situation fully will conduct their marketing operations to greatest advantage.

Decrease in Provision Stocks

The statistical position of provisions is favorable to a lower hog market with the beginning of the heavy movement of new crop supplies matured from the spring farrowings of this year. The light movement of hogs in recent weeks enabled packers to reduce their stocks of provisions materially, and there is therefore less incentive for packers to mark up hog quotations. At the inception of every period of accumulation of provisions, packers are as bearish as possible. Sharp decreases in provision stocks are generally reported. Chicago reports holdings of 100,318,000 pounds, compared with 188,363,000 a month ago and 140,339,000 a year ago. Kansas City's stocks aggregate 26,698,400 pounds, against 32,021,400 a month ago and 44,494,700 a year ago. South Omaha reports 17,658,243 pounds, compared with 27,186,996 a month ago and 23,636,783 a year ago.

The light receipts of last week brought a sharp, temporary rise in prices, the Kansas City market moving up 75 cents to \$1. The average cost of hogs, which had been down to \$12.26 in the preceding week, climbed to \$13.20, while the top reached \$13.70, compared with the close the preceding week at \$12.75. Packers opposed the upward movement, but shipping competition from the East assisted in carrying the market upward in view of the meager offerings. Farmers preparing to ship to markets and professional buyers should be prepared for equally sharp breaks on hogs.

Weak Tone for Cattle

A weak tone still prevails in cattle. The market does not give any indication of entering immediately a period of advances. Money is still reported tight, with the result that rangemen will feel pressure to sell while buyers will be encouraged, if not forced, to pursue a very cautious policy. Advances indicate that a comparatively liberal movement of range cattle out of the Southwest is still ahead. Beef trade conditions are not contributing strength to fat cattle. Light supplies last week helped the trade for a time but on increased runs prompted by the upturns in prices weakness which wiped out the advances followed. After gaining as much as 50 cents, beef steers closed 50 cents to \$1 lower for the week, with grassers showing the least decline. Butcher cattle gained 50 to 75 cents early and closed 50 cents lower last week. Veal calves rose \$1 to \$3. Early strength in stockers and feeders was followed by losses of 25 to 50 cents. The bulk of steers sold at \$8 to \$13, and the top was only \$15, with no really choice offerings. Cows sold from \$3.50 for canners to \$12 for a few choice, fed offerings. Stockers and feeders sold mainly between \$7 and \$10.

Sheep Show Small Gains

Sheep and lambs gained as much as 50 cents to \$1 last week and were quoted \$1.50 higher at one time. A top of \$13.75 was paid for fat lambs, while feeding lambs, which gained about 50 cents, sold largely at \$11 to \$11.50. Breeding ewes ruled between \$6.50 and \$8.25. Packers paid as much as \$8 for fat ewes, compared with recent tops around \$5. Wool trade was weak. The market is largely in the hands of packers, as they have heavy

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Spring Pigs

By Royal Wonder 17851, one of the biggest boned boars of the breed, a son of Spotted Wonder 71405, and the famous Ruby 170583. This boar was in service in Henry Field's herd when I bought him. The mother was extra choice, carrying a dip of English. Will ship big, long, stretchy pig, 125 to 150 pounds, for \$40. Later ones, 75 to 100 pounds, at \$30. Cholera immuned. Papers furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. WM. ATWELL, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

CLOSING OUT SPOTTED POLANDS

Crop failure and inability to get building done this fall cause me to sell my herd of Spotted Poland; 8 tried sows, 10 fall yearling gilts, 20 spring gilts, 15 boars, 50 Aug. pigs, Kansas Jumbo (herd sire). Thrifty. Bargains. Thos. Weddle, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

TYPY BIG BONE SPOTTED POLANDS

Boars and gilts double immuned. William Meyer, Farlington, Kansas

SHEEP.

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Also a few choice ewes and ewe lambs. Farm 3 miles north of town. J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kansas.

Hampshire Rams—Three Yearlings

\$25 each crated. J. J. Peterson, Princeton, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMB

For sale, good one, price \$30. C. Walter Sander, R. R. 2, Stockton, Kan.

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Chester White Boars

Shipped on approval; big type boars; by Model Prince, by Alfalfa Wonder; also grandsons Old Prince; Feb., March and April farrow; immuned; \$75, \$82.50 and \$50. Satisfaction guaranteed. ALPHAS WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBRASKA

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Feb. boars, tried sows and spring gilts open or bred for spring litters. Sept. pigs sired by Model Prince, by Wildwood Prince, Jr. Satisfaction guaranteed, or will ship on approval. Farmers' prices. C. A. CARY, EDNA, KANSAS

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O. J. C. PIGS, \$12.00 EACH

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

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Bob Tip Top. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

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Write for catalogue now

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Peterson's O. C. K. by Orion Cherry King; Long Orion by High Orion sired the 50 March boars from which I have selected 20 for my fall boar trade,—with the exception of two good ones by High Pathfinder and out of a Great Wonder dam. These are splendid boars and priced very reasonable.

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 10.

M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.

Medicine Valley Durocs

Defender, Illustration and Orion. Big type December boars \$50; March \$30. Registered and guaranteed. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Mueller's Big Type Durocs

Pathfinder breeding. Extra good bunch of gilts bred and open. Boars ready for service. Pigs in pairs and trios. Prices right. W. K. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

ROADSIDE FARM DUROCS

10 boars and 15 gilts, carefully grown and the tops for sale at fair prices. Best of breeding and individually right. Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln County

HEREFORD CATTLE.

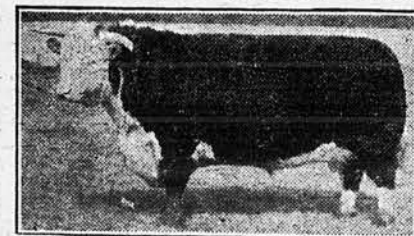
Hereford Herd for Sale

Including a half brother of a grand champion and fourteen of his get. Also 7 cows. W. R. HILDRETH, OSWEGO, KANSAS

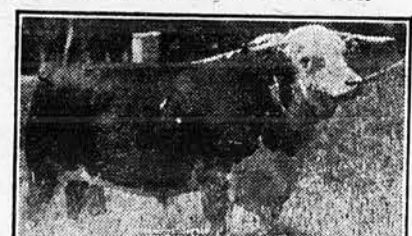
HEREFORD CATTLE.

THE PICKERING FARM

The Premier Breeding Establishment of America. Disturber Herefords. Headed by the two most valuable Disturber bred bulls in existence.



REPEATER 7TH 366905, for several years grand champion and also a sire of champions



DISTURBER 4TH 364835, a sire of the highest class. Taken in his every-day clothes at 10 years of age.

The Disturber blood breeds on—why not buy a Disturber bred bull now and have an institution like ours back of you all the time? Two carloads of fine breeding cows now for sale. Write for private sale catalog. Our first public sale will take place in May, 1921. Visitors are always welcome at the farm. We are located 22 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., on rock road.

Our Motto: We are breeders, not dealers, and stand behind our sale.

THE PICKERING FARM, BOX B, BELTON, MO.

Hereford Beginners' Opportunity

100 Herefords in auction from the well known Perry Bros. herd at Alta Vista, Kan., in the sale pavilion.

Alma, Kansas, Saturday, November 27

We have picked 10 herd bulls from which any beginner buying 12 females can select a herd bull. This bull will be given him free. 20 yearling heifers; 25 two and three year olds; 55 young cows of strong Anxiety breeding; one car of heifer calves.

The cattle are in good condition just off the grass. We are holding this sale in Alma in the pavilion to better accommodate our customers. Write for the catalog today. Address

Perry Brothers, Alta Vista, Kansas

Auctioneer, P. M. Gross, Kansas City, Mo. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.



HEREFORD BULLS

For Sale: 7 choice bulls; 5 long yearlings and two long two year olds, sired by Senator by Beau Picture, a line bred Beau Brummel. Large massive bulls and priced to sell. I will also price a few young females. Can be seen at farm near Kansas City. Office at 1315 West 12th Street—phone Victor 9720.

H. S. Ferguson, 1315 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

supplies of imported frozen mutton which they can use to hold prices down if they choose. Bullishness is inadvisable at the current level of quotations.

The trade in horses and mules is unimproved, with depression prevailing. Credit conditions in the South are still against purchases in sufficient volume to strengthen the trade. Receipts have dwindled to insignificant proportions because of the absence of any important demand.

Annual Hereford Meeting

Thursday, of the American Royal week, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association will be held in the new office of the association, 300 West 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo. This meeting, which is to be held at 8 p. m., November 18, will be given to the election of directors and officers, and such other business which may be brought before the meeting. A. B. Cook, of Townsend, Mont., is president of the association and R. J. Kinzer, of Kansas City, secretary.

Sale Reports

Shawnee County Duroc Sale.

The first boar and gilt sale held by the Shawnee County Duroc Jersey Breeders' association came off as advertised at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., last Thursday. Ralph Searle, secretary of the association, managed the sale. Forty head were consigned by different members of the association. It was an offering above the average. A general average of nearly \$50 was realized which was considered pretty good considering the fact that hog sales in this vicinity have not been the best. The highest priced gilt was a March 17 gilt by Orion Sensation and consigned by V. C. Searle, Tecumseh. She went to Glen Priddy, Elmont, Kan., for \$95. The highest priced boar was consigned by Fred Sabin, Topeka, and was sired by Great Orion. He was a February boar and went to Frank Haines, Grantville, for \$85. The date of the association's bred sow sale is January 27. Ralph Searle will manage it and you can ask him to book you any time for the catalog. Address him at Tecumseh, Kan.

Successful Holstein Sale at Salina.

The sale of high grade Holsteins in the new sale pavilion at Salina, Kan., last Monday, November 1, was very much of a success. The rain of the day and night before undoubtedly kept many from attending. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., had been solicited by the business men of Salina who are interested in more Holsteins in that section to bring one of his sales to Salina. Mr. Mott knew where there were several men with high grade dairy herds who wanted to sell them and raise purebreds and it was from these herds that this good offering of 100 head was made. Salina business men were anxious to see them stay in the vicinity of Salina and fully 80 per cent of them stayed in Salina county. The sale amounted to nearly \$13,000. Several cows sold for \$250 and one for \$265. The young and open heifers sold too cheap but the cows that were just fresh or to freshen soon sold well. This was the first sale to be held in the new sale pavilion.

Kempin Bros. Sell Good Durocs.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan., sold Duroc Jersey boars and gilts in their first annual boar and gilt sale at that place last Friday, November 5. There was a good attendance of farmers and breeders from that section but they were not looking for hogs. All of them admired the splendid boars and gilts that Bob and Fred Kempin had brought to the sale pavilion to be sold at auction. Individual merit and breeding of boars and gilts sold in northern Kansas this fall than the one sold by Kempin Bros. last Friday. When about three-fourths of the offering had been sold and when the crowd seemed supplied and with big fine boars selling under \$50 the Kempins thought it was time to stop and with the announcement that they would sell the rest of the boars at a private sale at their farm near Corning the sale closed. The date of their bred sow sale is February 11. In the evening Wm. Hilbert, their neighbor breeder, will sell in the same pavilion. Both sales will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Harper County Annual Livestock Sales.

Harper county, Kansas, purebred breeders held their annual fall show and sale at the livestock pavilion erected at Harper last year. The dates of this event were October 27, 28 and 29. The forenoon of the first day was given over to stock judging contests among students from rural, grade and high schools of the county. There was a very good representation from the schools and considerable rivalry among students, and enthusiasm among friends of the various schools was manifested. The work was highly praised by the judges. Stock judging is practical work for students studying agriculture in the public schools and Harper county breeders are to be commended for giving opportunity to students of the county for this kind of work. Each day of the sales a parade of livestock went thru the main streets of the town. Holsteins, Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, Percherons, Belgians, mules, etc., comprised the parade that extended for nearly half a mile. Some of the best sires and dams to be found in Kansas are owned in Harper county so naturally the parade was a pleasing one to look at. Large crowds were present at the stock judging and sales. In fact the large number of visitors and curiosity seekers that assembled with those directly interested in the livestock defeated to a considerable degree the purpose of the show and sales. Naturally a large crowd at an auction sale cannot be and is not expected to be as quiet as when a speaker is addressing an audience on other occasions but to say that some of the Harper county sale ringside spectators were noisy is putting it very mildly. The redeeming feature of the whole matter was that altho such conduct is discourteous, it was not so intended but came only from an unrestrained desire to gossip, when the

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Big Type Boars

PATHFINDERS, SENSATIONS, Illustrations, forty yearlings, fall yearlings, and spring boars of the very best breeding and individuality. Immuned and priced to sell. Describe your wants when writing and yet come in person and make your selection. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big-type spring boars, \$35 and \$45; sows and gilts unrelated, \$25; tried sows and gilts, bred to sons of such noted sires as Defender, Sensation, Orion, etc. Pathfinder, Jr., I Am a Great Wonder, etc. Guaranteed. Registered fall yearlings, \$15. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS

A stretchy bunch of boars ready to go by Cherry King Orion, Pathfinder Sensation, Unedda High Orion. The Duroc blood lines. Immuned and priced to sell. J. A. Reed & Sons, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

Wooddell's Durocs

Will be at the Kansas State Fair this fall. See them. Have two nice bred gilts for sale. Also plenty of boars. G. B. WOODDELL, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

ROYAL HERD FARM

Duroc boars, registered and immune. Defender, Sensation and Orion breeding and see them or correspond. B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KAN.

REPROGUE'S DUROCS

Spring gilts and boars; fall boars; sired by a son of the 1917 National champion, Jack's Orion King 2d and a son of Fancy Col. Good Durocs; priced to sell. Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Extra Good Bred Gilts

spring and summer yearlings of Pathfinder Sensation and Chief Pathfinder. Young bred by Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation. Write for good Durocs. GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, IOWA.

McComas' Durocs

20 good spring boars; 100 fall and spring gilts and Orion Cherry King breeders; sired by a son of the 1917 National champion; priced to sell. W. D. McCOMAS, Box 455, WICHITA, KAN.

FOGO'S DUROCS

Spring boars by Fogo's Invincible, Sensation, High Sensation, Jr., and the \$5,000 Big Gun and others. They are real ones. Price \$50 per head header prospects. W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KAN.

Duroc Herd Boar and Spring

Grand Wonder Model offered for no faulting grandsons of Great Wonder Model, Pathfinder Wonder I Am and Pathfinder, Jr. Orders sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KAN.

PATHFINDER PIGS FOR SALE

A few pigs by old Pathfinder and a lot of class spring gilts and boars. Fashionable Reg. Immuned, guaranteed. We prepare to OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, GA.

DUROC BOARS

Defender, Select Chief and Orion boars. Also two big type Poland China boars sale at Junita Farm. DAN D. CASEMENT, MANHATTAN, KAN.

REGISTERED DUROCS

20 boars 3 to 6 months old, also gilts \$50. Well bred, plenty length and Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, \$100. Liberty bonds taken at par. Write J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS

20 March Boars Farmer's Pr

Pathfinders, Sensations, Illustrations, and famous sires, type boars carrying the blood of famous sires; all immunized and priced right. L. J. HEALY, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Fulks' Big Type Durocs

Spring boars sired by my grand champion, also by Victory Sensation 3rd, a good sired world's grand champion. Shipped C. O. D. before you buy. All immune. W. H. FULKS, TURON, KANSAS

McClaskey's Durocs

Ten head of spring boars, Orion and finder blood lines. Well grown, registered and priced to sell. Also sows. C. W. McCLASKEY, R. 3, GIRARD, KAN.

Woody's Durocs

Big type spring boars, \$50 and \$75; sows and tried sows, \$30 and \$40; fall pigs, \$20 and \$30. Sired by Pathfinder's Orion and max Sensation. All immune and guaranteed. HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KAN.

FAIRFIELD FARM DUROCS

12 April boars, 200 to 250 pounds, sired by Royal Orion 349033 and Lady's Col. 287401. Priced cheap. \$65.00 to \$75.00. BEAUCHAMP & HINER, HOLTON, KAN.

Boars—Boars—Boars

A splendid bunch of real prospects, bred by Hutchinson fair. Come and pick a hard-boiled one. Come early; get your choice. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KAN.

DUROC PIGS

Early fall pigs, either sex, Pathfinder or Orion blood, shipped on approval. Write for prices and STANT'S BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

For immediate shipment. Priced reasonable. R. F. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, IOWA

DUROCS Defenders! Largest herd

Intensely bred Colonel in West. Breeding stock of all ages for DAYTON CASTLEMAN, BUNGTON, IOWA

FOR SALE—Duroc boars, Orion, Pathfinder breeding. C. F. Dayhoff, Burlington, Kan.

November 13, 1920.

thought the gossiping was good. Many women were present and too many permitted their children to over the seats the honors for fast and talking were pretty evenly divided between men and women. Those in charge of the sale next year should see to it that order be maintained. Disorder at auction sales always makes itself felt in the sale averages. Fair to good averages. There were many barter sales, and some animals doubtless of more than their real worth but considering present economic conditions sales were good for an association sale. Farmers who have been too busy with their own work to give the proper preparation on cattle ranged from \$300 on a Holstein bull calves. The price for a Shorthorn bull. On hogs ranged from \$150 down to almost nothing. In addition to the livestock of livestock of some kind was placed each day. Following are summaries of each day's sales:

THE POLAND CHINA SALE	
and hogs averaged.....	\$48
and hogs averaged.....	52
and hogs averaged.....	49
THE HOLSTEIN SALE	
and hogs averaged.....	\$177
and hogs averaged.....	88
and hogs averaged.....	30
and hogs averaged.....	131
THE SHORTHORN SALE	
and hogs averaged.....	\$143
and hogs averaged.....	120
and hogs averaged.....	141
THE HEREFORD SALE	
and hogs averaged.....	\$151
and hogs averaged.....	100
and hogs averaged.....	140

D. Dee Shank's Poland China Sale.
D. Dee Shank sold a high class offering of Poland China hogs on November 3. Forty-eight head of hogs were by that good herd boar. The entire lot carried lots of quality and size. Below is a list of the representative sales:

Mark Van Oram, Superior, Neb.....	\$88.00
H. Ballard, Hardy, Neb.....	52.50
William Phillips, Superior, Neb.....	40.00
Eda Werden, Superior, Neb.....	52.50
Will Roberts, Tecumseh, Neb.....	62.50
Frank Heath, Superior, Neb.....	40.00
H. Scharsinger, Nora, Neb.....	29.00
Ed Finnemore, Superior, Neb.....	35.00
Ed Morgan, Hardy, Neb.....	38.00
H. McKeeun, Superior, Neb.....	43.00
E. R. Lewis, Superior, Neb.....	40.00
W. Hamilton, Guide Rock, Neb.....	50.00
H. B. Walters, Bendena, Kan.....	75.00
John Shank, Superior, Neb.....	55.00
W. Hamilton, Guide Rock, Neb.....	75.00

Proett Brothers Sell Good Offering.
Proett Brothers of City Edge Stock Farm, Nebraska, sold a large offering of high class Durocs in their sale, October 26. Considering the breeding and high class quality the average was low. Proett brothers have carried only the best blood in their herd and are strong for best and high class individuals. The following is a list of representative sales:

E. C. Luther, Alma, Neb.....	\$265.00
H. Jones, Albion, Ia.....	80.00
Mike Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb.....	210.00
E. Carlson, Washington, Ia.....	80.00
Ed Neustrom, Upland, Neb.....	55.00
E. L. Overbow, Macksberg, Ia.....	100.00
Joe Drouze, Fairfield, Ia.....	120.00
H. H. Swensen, Fullerton, Neb.....	60.00
Ed Shuler, Alexandria, Neb.....	102.50
Mike Trice, Keota, Ia.....	120.00
Mike Bridenthal, Wymore, Neb.....	77.50
Gay Brothers, Anamosa, Ia.....	80.00
C. C. Theobald, Tohola, Neb.....	72.50
H. O. Waldo, De Witt, Neb.....	60.00
John Erwin, Concord, Neb.....	62.50
H. C. Summers, Alexandria, Neb.....	57.50
Geo. Vargie, Alexandria, Neb.....	90.00
William Proett, Alexandria, Neb.....	90.00
Carl Day, Nora, Neb.....	44.00

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

D. P. Cowan's Hereford Sale.
D. P. Cowan of Emporia, Kan., has announced a dispersion sale of Hereford cattle to be held in the sale pavilion at Emporia, Nov. 26. The offering will consist of head and will include 60 young cows, 12 calves at foot, also 12 two year old heifers, 15 early spring heifer calves, 15 large early bull calves, and one bull, a grandson of Beau Brummel. The cattle are mostly of Anxiety breeding.

H. A. Tuttle to Sell Holsteins.
H. A. Tuttle, Lawrence, Kan., has claimed November 17 as the date for his Holstein sale. This is a dispersion sale of the really good dairy herds in the county of Lawrence and Mr. Tuttle is selling high grade Holstein cows bearing calves. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Anyone asking him for information will find him right away. Address H. A. Tuttle, Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

Gordon & Hamilton's Duroc Sale.
Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., are the well known Duroc Jersey breeders who hold a very successful bred sow sale in February. They prefer not to hold boars and this fall they have selected from their breeding crop of pigs just 15 boars. They are good ones. The breeding is at the top. They are brothers to the fact that will help make one of the best bred February. You can buy a real head of them and at a fair price. Write today for descriptions and prices. Advertisement.

Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Osborne, Kan.
Wm. Wales & Young and L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan., are well known Shorthorn breeders in Osborne county and both near Osborne. They are neighbor breeders who are decided upon a sale at Osborne, Tuesday, November 30. Consigning with them are Herman Johnson and R. R. Walker & also of Osborne. Almost 20 years ago wrote the advertisement for Wm. Wales' Shorthorn sale and this sale with one exception was the best sale held in the state up to that time. Mr. Noffsinger is a good buyer in that sale. Today Mr. Noffsinger has more than a state-wide reputation because of the high class Shorthorn breeds and because of the good bulls he

Crocker Brothers Great Sale of Great Herefords Bazaar, Kansas, November 30, 1920



1350—Purebred Herefords—1350

600 young cows ranging from 3 to 7 years, averaging 4 years, bred and proven breeders. 350 yearling heifers. 200 early spring heifer calves. 140 early spring bull calves. 25 bulls, different ages; all ready for service (registered). 35 bulls coming 2 year old.

Each Hereford in the Crocker sale will be a purebred (many registered) raised by Crocker Brothers and each will be bred or sired by one of the 70 great big registered bulls in the Crocker Brothers herd of 5,300.

Herd History Over 40 years ago, Barney Lantry started a registered Hereford herd. Imported bulls were used and cattle of great back and bone were produced. Fourteen years ago, Crocker Brothers, at the dispersion of this herd, bought 600 cows and added them to their own purebred herd having at that time six imported bulls as herd sires. Each cow bought from Lantry & Son was a daughter or granddaughter of Java or Theodore. Four sons of Theodore have been used in the herd. Other bulls strong in Anxiety 4th blood have been used in the herd along with such bulls as Imp. March On, Lord Saxon, Java, Corrector, Columbus, Garfield and Wild Tom.

The Crocker herd has been built up by the two brothers, Ed and Arthur, who know good Herefords. They have never lost sight of breeding but have paid special attention to individuals, choosing broad backed, full hipped and heavy boned Herefords. They started with that kind and by careful selection year after year, thru their fourteen years of handling their herd, have today one of the greatest purebred Hereford herds in the United States.

Reasons For Sale One of the Crocker Brothers must be at their Arizona ranch a great part of the time, looking after 25,000 head of cattle there, and the work of caring for 5,300 head of purebred Herefords here under present labor conditions compels a quick reduction of this herd to about three-fourths its present size. Hence the auction sale.

No breeders have sent more bulls to the Southwest cattle ranges than Crocker Brothers. They have not tried to distinguish between registered and unregistered cattle for their sale altho all are purebred. They have selected high quality animals for their November sale. Crops have been good and will sell at low prices. Livestock, especially purebred livestock, is scarce. Farmers will certainly make money in marketing the crop by feeding it to good purebred livestock. Here is a wonderful opportunity for farmers to add to their herds or start new ones by buying some of this good seed stock that the Crocker Brothers have produced thru years of careful supervision of excellent Herefords.

Sale under cover of a pavilion seating 3,000 people, at Crocker Ranch near Bazaar, Kansas. Meet trains at Strong City. Sale starts 10:00 a. m. For information concerning the sale write

Crocker Brothers, Bazaar, Kan.

Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Auctioneers: Gross and others. J. T. Hunter will represent the Capper Farm Press.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Goodman Herefords

Sires in service
Disturber Standway 839673
Publican 8th 685039
Breeding cows, strong Anxiety breeding.
We offer for private sale 20 cows and heifers and 10 bulls of serviceable ages. Descriptions and prices by return mail.
J. R. GOODMAN, WHITE CITY, KAN.
(Morris County)

Hereford Heifers and Bulls

Fairfax and Anxiety heifers and bulls. Heifers bred in June, two and three year olds. Bulls range from spring calves to old enough for service. A well bred lot carrying plenty of quality. Phone or address,
E. H. ROBINSON, MARION, KANSAS
Live near Florence and Marion.

WILEY FAIRFAX AND BUDDY L.

Head our herd. Will sell Anxiety bred cows and heifers, many with calf at foot and rebred. Spring bulls and bulls ready for service also for sale.
Paul E. Williams, Route 3, Marion, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE.

D. S. Polled Herefords

Big, blocky cows from Polled Plate, bred to Polled A Success 3d. Young stock for sale.

Smith Live Stock Co.
Chivington, Colorado

Dispersion Sale

100 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

At Auction at Emporia Sale Pavilion

Emporia, Kan., November 26, 1920

The offering consists of

- 60 young cows, several with calves at side.
- 12 two year old heifers.
- 15 large early heifer calves.
- 15 large early bull calves.
- 1 herd bull, grandson of Beau Brummel.

The cattle are mostly of Anxiety breeding, the younger ones sired by a grandson and a great grandson of Beau Brummel and are in good, strong, pasture condition. My herd has not been extensively advertised and this sale will undoubtedly be an opportunity for you to buy good registered Herefords cheap. Write for catalog.

D. P. Cowan, R.R.5, Emporia, Kan.

Aucts: Col. P. M. Gross, Col. H. T. Rule, Cols. Wood & Crouch, Col. Dick Bell.

Leavenworth County Breeder's Third Annual Sale Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

at the new Sale Pavillion

Leavenworth, Kan., Monday, November 22

85 Head Will Sell

10 Consignors have selected the good ones from their herds.

40 cows, a few fresh, many heavy springers, 30 coming two year old heifers bred to 30-pound bulls, among them are 7 sisters as handsome a lot as one ever saw. 10 heifer calves from record bulls. 5 bulls ready for service, from high record bulls and A. R. O. cows. All cattle tuberculin tested and sold with 60-90 day retest privilege.

Come to this sale. A good place to buy. Sale begins at 10 A. M. Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

For Sale: A few good females, cows and heifers; one bull ready for service; your choice of 4 bulls, six months and younger, at \$100 each. Come and see them or write for descriptions at once.
JOHN LINN & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

AYRSHIRE HERD BULL

Champion of Louelland, son of Johnson's Glory Lad and out of the great young Lucile of Louelland, a daughter of the noted bull, Garland's Success, 13 months old. We have sold entire herd and this great young bull must go at a sacrifice. Worth \$500. First check for \$150 gets him. Recorded and transferred free of charge.
Johnson & Matthews, Alta Vista, Kansas

Ayrshire Cattle

For sale. A few good registered cows and heifers. One reg. bull calf, two months old, \$50. Express prepaid. G. E. Lee, Pratt, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



12 Bulls

Eighteen to twenty months; big strong fellows. Priced to sell.
**J. D. MARTIN & SONS
R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.**

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Ton Black Percheron Stallions

3 and 4 yrs. old; 1,000-lb. 2-yr.-olds. Black registered Percheron mares and fillies, bred to champion sire, FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, CHARITON, IA. Above Kansas City.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FORT LARNED RANCH

200 HEAD OF REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE
A number of choice one and two-year-old bulls and heifers from one to three years old.
E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

20th Century Stock Farm Registered Red Polls

We are offering bulls of choicest breeding; also cows and heifers from heavy milking dams.
Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS

Some extra fine registered bulls for sale. Write for prices and descriptions, or better come and see them. Herd bulls used in the herd were from the breeding of some of the best Red Polled herds in the country such as Luke Wiles, Chas. Gruff & Sons and Mahlon Greenmiller.
GEORGE HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Red Polled Bulls

One 3-year-old, a good one; choice young bulls. Write for prices and description, or better come and see them. C. Walter Sander, R. 2, Stockton, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLS. Choice young bulls and heifers. Write for prices and descriptions.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Dispersal of High Grade Holsteins 35 Choice, High Grade Cows and Heifers

Sale at the farm two and a half miles from Navarre, nine miles from Hope

Abilene, Kansas, Wednesday, November 24

20 cows varying in age from three to eight years, milking and heavy springers. 16 choice heifers—some heavy springers. Included is the four year old herd sire, Segis Pontiac Reka of Bellesprings. The foundation of this herd of Holsteins was selected by E. S. Engle, Abilene, Kan. Herd officially tested for T. B. Never had a reactor. Catalogs mailed on request. Address

I. J. Zercher, Abilene, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Tessoro Place Jerseys

One of the largest Register of Merit herds in the state. One of the first herds in the state to get on Federal accredited list. Young stock for sale.
**R. A. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KANSAS
(Jackson County)**

PUREBRED JERSEY CATTLE

Registered and in the Government Accredited Herd List. A small but select herd of producing cattle. We have at present bulls from calves to serviceable age.
J. B. PORTER & SONS, MAYETTA, KAN.

Improve Your Dairy Herd

by buying a registered Jersey bull from such sires as IDALIA'S RALEIGH 141414 by Queen's Raleigh 88232; BARBARA'S OXFORD LAD 167003 by Mabel's Majesty 136740. They are from Register of Merit dams
**BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM,
Thos. D. Marshall, Sylvia, Kansas.**

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit sire of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 64 tested daughters, 88 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

Cedarow Farm Jerseys

Well bred bull calves from dams now on test for sale or will trade for heifers.
W. F. TURNER, HORTON, KANSAS

3 Registered Jersey Bulls For Sale

3 years; 8 months; and 4 months. Out of cows that are going on test. Ralph N. Massey, Sun City, Kan.

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.
Financial Kings. Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



Walter Shaw's Hampshires
Will sell pigs both sex, pairs and trios, unrelated. Ready to ship now. Messenger Boy and Amber Tipton breeding. Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. Address Route 6, WICHITA, KAN.

White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice spring boars and gilts, the big quick maturing kind, weighing around 200 pounds. Best blood lines at bargain prices.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring boars and gilts; also one (tried) boar; excellent breeder. Priced to sell. C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Three Purebred Holstein Bull Calves

For Sale—Nicely marked and from heavy milkers.
JOHN D. HENRY, Leocompton, Kansas

Registered Holstein Bull

Two years old, sire King Segis Bawn Netherland. Price \$290. H. E. Gordon, Horton, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Heavy Producing Holsteins

For sale, Sons of Smithdale Alcatraz Pontiac, 20 A. R. O. daughters, one producing son. Smithdale is from the same cow as the sire of Tilly Alcatraz. Young, healthy, acclimated bulls from tested dams up to 33 lbs.
**American Beet Sugar Co. Center Farm,
Lamar, Colorado.
G. L. Penley, Farm Superintendent.**

SHUNGA VALLEY HOLSTEINS

We have a very fine bull just a year old, beautifully marked and a wonderful individual. His dam is full sister to the ex-state champion 2-year-old; 16,000 lbs. milk and 731 lbs. butter in a year. She a dam of Walker Copia, champion. Calf's dam now on semi-official test. His sire a splendid individual with a 30-lb. dam.
Ira Romig & Son, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

You Should Become a Member

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the organized breeders of the popular and prosperous Holstein cattle, was founded in 1885. Today it has nearly 15,000 members, registers over 80,000 Holstein-Friesian cattle each year, giving employment to 150 clerks, and has over a quarter of a million dollars as a Reserve Fund. It spends nearly \$50,000 in Holstein publicity and Extension work, and a member directly and indirectly reaps the benefits of the progressive work of this truly great organization.

If interested in Holstein cattle write today for our free booklets.

The Holstein-Friesian Association
292 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

6 to 8 weeks old, \$35 each. Express paid by us. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

Braeburn Bulls Four yearlings out of A.R.O. dams, by high-record sires. Younger ones coming on the best we ever raised.
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

has bought. Spencer Young of the Wm. Wales & Young is also a breeder of Shorthorns having been associated about 20 years ago with Mr. Copeland, Glasco, Kan. Herman Johnson, a man for Wm. Wales 20 years ago. Walkers are comparatively new breeders. No apology will be necessary for the assignment in this community Shorthorn. The facts are it is one of the real Shorthorn offerings of the season. No will be fitted for the sale but every good individually. Roans, reds and make up the offering. Those familiar with Shorthorns will be interested in the and the story it contains. It is free asking and you should write for it at once. It is 12 miles southwest of Leavenworth, on the Stockton branch of the south Pacific. Auto roads are good all that country. Get the catalog at once plan on going to this good sale. Remember it is November 30. For the catalog address either Wm. Wales & Young or L. M. Singer & Son, all at Osborne, Kan.—Advertisement.

Bailor's Poland Chinas.

P. L. Bailor, Oneida, Kan., county, is a northern Kansas Poland China breeder that starts his card in the China section of the Kansas Farmer, Mail and Breeze this week. Mr. Bailor formerly located at Bushong, Kan., in county, where it was the firm of Bailor & Son. He is offering for immediate sale choice Poland China boars and spring farrow. They are big, well fellows and of the most popular breed. He also offers some later summer born gilts that are great propositions for money. Papers with everything. Write today for prices which you will find low for the quality of Poland China selling.—Advertisement.

Louelland Ayrshire Herd Bull.

Mr. Johnson writes: "We have sold Louelland Ayrshires to Mr. Walter of Junction City, Kansas. We have left for sale except the outstanding young herd bull, Champion of Louelland. This calf is beautifully marked, conformation and good enough as to being and individually to head any herd America. Sired by Johnson's Glory and out of the great young cow, Loveland, herself a daughter of Glad Success. An eastern breeder would pay this calf at \$500. But he must be once and the first reader of this page that sends check for \$150 will get the Registered and transferred free of charge.—Advertisement.

Get Ready for Shorthorns.

The above heading does not mean elaborate preparation for Shorthorns is necessary. Shorthorns will thrive where good cattle will thrive. But if you plan to add to the equipment of your farm, you believe to be the best machine for labor and converting grass and grown forage into a finished product, you will want to make some few preliminary arrangements. Just make these right for on December 15 a selection of herds made especially to meet the demand for extra good practical farm Shorthorns will be sold at auction in Topeka, Kan. along giving all particulars address Blecha, county agent, Court House, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Sale.

The Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association is advertising their first annual sale which will be held in the sale of Blue Rapids, Kan., Friday, November 27. The sale is held at Alma to accommodate more of their customers over the date and because of the big modern sale building. In this sale they will sell 100 Hereford breeding age. Every beginner buying females in this sale will be given a hint from a string of young herd bulls. They, and you can make your selection day and get your bull for nothing and 10 bulls selected for this purpose are of herd bull quality. Perry Bros. would send you their catalog and free herd proposition. Write them today for dress Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan.—Advertisement.

Perry Bros.' Hereford Sale.

Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan., are the largest producers of Hereford cattle in the state. Their annual Hereford sale is held at Alma, Kan., Saturday, November 27. The sale is held at Alma to accommodate more of their customers over the date and because of the big modern sale building. In this sale they will sell 100 Hereford breeding age. Every beginner buying females in this sale will be given a hint from a string of young herd bulls. They, and you can make your selection day and get your bull for nothing and 10 bulls selected for this purpose are of herd bull quality. Perry Bros. would send you their catalog and free herd proposition. Write them today for dress Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan.—Advertisement.

C. H. Burdett Buys New Herd Bull

C. H. Burdett, Centralia, Kan., has recently placed at the head of his herd Duroc Jerseys a September yearling of B's Great Orion Sensation, by Great Sensation and out of a daughter of Cherry King. Doctor Burdett is holding joint sale with R. E. Mather, February, and in this sale they plan to put the tops of their herds and bred to this young boar and to a grandson of Cherry King recently purchased by Mather for service in his herd. He is of a sow by Great Sensation. Those known Centralia Duroc Jersey breeders planning something good for their herd bred sow sale which will be held in Centralia. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Grone & Sons' Shorthorn Sale.

W. H. Grone & Sons, Mahanick, Kan., public county, and only a few miles from Reynolds, Neb., are advertising their Shorthorn reduction sale in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The sale is November 18 at the farm. They are selling 45 lots and 14 of the 29 cows are at foot. There are three young bulls of their pure Scotch. One of the best pure white, a yearling and a few pure Scotch females. There are also some pure Scotch. The catalog is full of information you will be interested in if you breed to Shorthorns or for the beginner who wants to buy. The Grones are men of well known as breeders of Shorthorns and every lot in the sale is a good useful one, and in the condition that insures profits to the buyer.—Advertisement.

November 13, 1920.

you give them a chance. Write today for catalog and go to the sale.—Advertisement.

Woody's Duroc Herd.

Woody, Woody, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county, starts his Duroc Jersey herd in the only Jersey section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week. He is offering a fine lot of Duroc Jersey sired by Path-er, one of the very best Path-er sires in the West. This fall Mr. Woody had expected to show a string of his Duroc Jerseys and Herefords at the Topeka fair. He was too busy with the fair to do so, but he will take them to the Lincoln county fair at Lincoln, Mo., where he will show them with all the blue ribbons he can get. He surely has the type and the big stretchy kind this year. He is selling them at just fair prices to breeders and farmers alike who want a hard boar or a few gilts to breed for a spring farrow. You can buy a good one here and at a moderate price. Write today for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Leavenworth County Holstein Sale, Nov. 23. The Leavenworth county Holstein breed-ers' association will be held in the new sale barn at Leavenworth, Kan., Monday, Nov. 23. Eighty-five head will be sold. An advertisement of this sale appears in the issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Ten consignors are furnishing cattle and they are putting in as good a lot as they are keeping and an honest lot is being made by every consignor and everyone interested in the sale to make an annual association sale a place where buyers and anyone wanting real produc-tions can come and secure the right ones. In Leavenworth county there are a large number of herds of registered Hol-stein and the breeders are a live, wide-spread lot of Holstein boosters who want to put their county on the Holstein map. The sale pavilion came as a result of their efforts. W. H. Mott, the Herington, Kan., manager, is employed to manage the sale and he would like to have your name as soon as possible if you want a catalog. Better write him today for it. Write the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write him.—Advertisement.

Zercher's Holstein Sale. A dispersal sale of a high grade Holstein herd that should be of real interest to buyers and farmers wanting cows and calves that produce should be the I. J. Zercher sale at Abilene, Kan., Wednesday, November 24. The sale will be held at the farm two and a half miles from Navarre, Mo. from Hope and driving distance from Abilene. E. S. Engle, Abilene, Kan., is the foundation of this splendid herd and to those who know Mr. Engle and his accomplishments in the Hol-stein dairy line, both with high grades and with purebreds, will consider this im-portant. In the sale, which is a dispersal, there are 70 cows varying in age from three to eight years. These cows are now in milk and many of them heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Also the four-year-old herd sire, a son of the famous Reka of Belle Springs. The herd is officially tested for T. B. and they have never had a reactor. The catalog giv-ing lots of information about the different lots in the sale is ready to mail. Ad-dress J. Zercher, Abilene, Kan.—Adver-tisement.

Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Sale. It will look over the list of consignors of the Northeast Kansas Shorthorn Breed-ers' association sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Wednesday, November 17, you will find it a list of progressive Shorthorn breed-ers from that corner of the state where there are many good Shorthorns as you can find in any section of the state. In this sale, which is the annual sale of the association, D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kan., is the association sale manager. He has deep into those herds for the kind of cattle that will produce in the future. Nothing will be sold in the future. Nothing will be sold in the future. Nothing will be sold in the future. The sale will be held at the farm two and a half miles from Navarre, Mo. from Hope and driving distance from Abilene. E. S. Engle, Abilene, Kan., is the foundation of this splendid herd and to those who know Mr. Engle and his accomplishments in the Hol-stein dairy line, both with high grades and with purebreds, will consider this im-portant. In the sale, which is a dispersal, there are 70 cows varying in age from three to eight years. These cows are now in milk and many of them heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Also the four-year-old herd sire, a son of the famous Reka of Belle Springs. The herd is officially tested for T. B. and they have never had a reactor. The catalog giv-ing lots of information about the different lots in the sale is ready to mail. Ad-dress J. Zercher, Abilene, Kan.—Adver-tisement.

W. H. Mott's Holstein Dispersion Sale. Dispersion sales of Holsteins such as those made by W. H. Mott are making at Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, December 1, are being looked forward to as the right place to buy very desirable animals. In this big sale the opportunity is more outstanding than in any sale I have known of for a good lot of purebred Holsteins. Mr. Coleman has sold his fine herd at Denison, Kan., in Jackson county. Every member of the big Kansas Holstein breeders' association knows "Dave" Coleman because of the splendid individuals he has always placed in the association sales. Never a disappointment and when he bought it was all his own. At the fair he has won more than his share of the prizes and in every way demonstrated the great value of his herd. There will be 70 head of purebred Holsteins in this sale and you never saw a better lot in this sale and you never saw a better lot in this sale and you never saw a better lot in this sale. The sale will be held at the farm two and a half miles from Navarre, Mo. from Hope and driving distance from Abilene. E. S. Engle, Abilene, Kan., is the foundation of this splendid herd and to those who know Mr. Engle and his accomplishments in the Hol-stein dairy line, both with high grades and with purebreds, will consider this im-portant. In the sale, which is a dispersal, there are 70 cows varying in age from three to eight years. These cows are now in milk and many of them heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Sixteen of these are heavy springers. Also the four-year-old herd sire, a son of the famous Reka of Belle Springs. The herd is officially tested for T. B. and they have never had a reactor. The catalog giv-ing lots of information about the different lots in the sale is ready to mail. Ad-dress J. Zercher, Abilene, Kan.—Adver-tisement.

The Kansas Association Holstein Sale. In the forum, Wichita, Kan., November 23-24, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas will hold its semi-annual sale. The success and popularity of this big associa-tion is known all over the country. It owes its success and popularity to the character of the sales. In this sale 30 prominent Kansas breeders are consigning animals from their herds and no such a sale was ever held in Kansas. The association sale man-ager, W. H. Mott, has insisted each fall and spring that still better cattle must be con-signing to the association is to accomplish what it was organized for which was to popularize Kansas Holsteins. Elsewhere in

Kansas Sale

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas will hold its 4th Semi-annual Sale at The Forum at Wichita, Kan., November 29-30, 1920. There are 30 consignors and everyone is competing with every other one to see who can send the best cattle to this sale.

Kansas Cattle

The offering is made up almost entirely of Kansas bred cattle, possessing strength, vigor and constitution and are therefore healthy and capable of producing. Kansas cattle are much more valuable to purchasers in the southwest country than those that come from any northern or eastern state.

BUY KANSAS CATTLE

Kansas Individuality

The state show herd sent out by our association this year, winning in four states, has opened the eyes of the breeders all over the country, on ac-count of the very excellent individuality of our cattle. The long, straight top lines, the great capacity, the possession of what is known as dairy temperament, have been a surprise to judges and breeders all over the circuit and many a one was heard to say, "I did not know Kansas had such cattle." You will find all through this sale show ring type and INDIVIDUALITY.

Kansas Records

Many of the cattle have A. R. O. records ranging from 15 pound two-year-olds to 27 pound cows. Records made by common farm methods. DOZENS OF DAUGHTERS of 30 pound bulls and A. R. O. cows. A fine lot of bulls whose dams have records from 17 pound two-year-olds up to 30 pound cows.

Kansas Men, Consignors

V. R. Kelso, Valley Center; G. E. Stuckey, Wichita; E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene; S. E. Ross, Viola; R. S. Lyman, Burrton; G. Regier, Whitewater; C. A. Branch, Marion; F. F. Davis, Americus; Ed. Fitzgerald, Jamestown; G. E. Regier, Whitewater; E. R. Violett, Fall River; C. L. Goodin, Derby; J. F. Holmes, Wellington; W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie; L. E. Shay, Atchison; Victor Stuewe, Alma; Cam Carpenter Jr., Oswego; O. H. Hostetler, Harper; W. B. Crow, Hutchinson; Mott & Branch, Herington; Geo. B. Appleman, Mulvane; B. R. Gosney, Mulvane; Stubbs Farm Co., Mulvane.

Attend this association sale. The greatest sale event of the season.

Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas

Auctioneers—THE KANSAS QUARTETTE—Mack, Newcomb, Ball, Wood in the Box.

David Coleman & Son's Dispersal Sale

of 70 Head of Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Cattle at the Fair Grounds

Topeka, Kansas

Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1920



READ THESE FACTS CAREFULLY. Have sold the farm must therefore sell the cattle. A herd known throughout the state as outstanding in every particular. The animals from this herd consigned to the various state sales have been cattle of unusual individuality and producing capacity. The entire offering was bred and reared on the Coleman farm. More first premiums won by this herd at Topeka fair than any other considering number shown.

40 females bred to the great herd bull, King Watson Segis Star; sire, the marvel of all sires, King Segis Pontiac Count; dam, Star Watson 2nd, the highest yearly record daughter of the great old sire, Sir Johanna Payne.

WHAT WILL THE CALVES FROM THESE FEMALES BE WORTH? A clean, hard, free from tuberculosis and under federal supervision. Remember the date, December 1st, immediately following the association sale at Wichita. Arrange to attend both sales. Sale starts at 10 A. M. Write for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Herington, Kansas

or David Coleman & Son

Denison, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS AND FARMERS

We have sold our farms and will sell at private sale our entire herd of 80 head pure bred and registered cows, heifers and bulls. Bulls ready for service, \$100.00 to \$125.00 for quick sale.

Smith & Hughes
Route No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Bull Bargains

Purebred bull calves, \$25 up; serviceable age as low as \$75. Sixty head for sale. Quality and breeding will surprise you. The Bourbon County Holstein Friesian Co., Fort Scott, Kansas

Columbine Herd of Holsteins

For Sale—Columbine Segis Changeling, born Jan. 23, 1919, more white than black, was 1st prize in class at Colorado State Fair, 2nd at Denver Show. Sired by Woodcraft Changeling; records of his dam and sire's dam average 40.39 lbs butter in seven days and 151.86 lbs in 30 days. Dam of calf is an A. R. O. daughter of Maplecrest Pontiac Hartog, a 30 lb son of Pontiac Aaggle Korndyke—12 daughters over 30 lbs, 5 over 1100 lbs, 4 over 1200 lbs, 1 over 13 lbs. First check for \$250 gets him. Spencer Fenrose, Owner, Chas. C. Wilson, Mgr. Box 442, Colorado Springs, Colorado

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have a few extra choice heifer calves for immediate delivery, \$80 express prepaid anywhere in Kansas. A. D. MARTIN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

High Grade Holstein Cows

Thirty head for sale. Also two and three-year-old heifers; fresh and heavy springers. LONE STAR DAIRY, MULVANE, KANSAS

FOR HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Heifers and bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write Fernwood Farm, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEINS

Three-yr.-old milk cow, \$150. 11 mos. heifer, \$65. Two-yr.-old bull, \$100. 13 mos. bull, \$80. All registered. F. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

Tilly Alcartra Bred Calf

Sire, a 31 pound son of Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince. 90 A. R. O. daughters. Dam, a 24.56 pound sister to the world's greatest dairy cow, Tilly Alcartra whose son sold for \$50,000. A dandy calf. Priced very reasonable.

McKAY BROS., CADDOA, COLORADO

2 Reg. Holstein Bull Calves—\$65 Each
W. H. Williamson, Raymond, Kansas

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS

For sale, also one good yearling bull. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders First Annual Association Sale

50 Lots—Consignments from seven herds of the Association
In the sale pavilion

Blue Rapids, Kansas, Friday, November 19

40 Females and 10 Bulls

The Consignors, all members of the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders association are as follows:

G. F. Hart, Summerfield,
Griffie Bros., Marysville,
Hunt Bros., Blue Rapids,
H. J. Bornhorst, Irving

Dan O. Cain, Beattie,
J. M. Neilson, Marysville,
A. J. Turinsky, Barnes,

Splendid Scotch families are represented. There will be cows with calves at foot and bred back, bred and open heifers and several Scotch herd bull prospects. It is a real Shorthorn offering in Shorthorn territory. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Dan O. Cane, Sale Manager, Beattie, Kansas
Auctioneers: Burgess, Gordon and Kenney. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write for the catalog.

Get a Place Ready For a Few Shorthorns

You can buy them from an offering especially selected for foundation stock for practical farm herds, and sold on the basis of real values.

From Six Shawnee County Herds

Selections by Kansas' most experienced breeder have been made and are cataloged for a

Public Sale December 15 at Topeka

Feed, labor, every condition, make this a thing for thought and action by men who want to get ahead. For catalog or any particulars, address

Frank Blecha, Co. Agent, Court House, Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Plainview Polands

We sell all our stock at private sale and guarantee satisfaction. Liberator and Big Bob breeding.

PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEEL FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Cedardale Poland Chinas

No boar public sale but 20 March boars, well grown, type and Big Bob Wonder, Guerdale Jones and Big Timm breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JESS E. RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

Big Type Polands

Spring boars and gilts by Black Buster, 1919 grand champion Kansas state fair, and by Columbus Wonder, 1920 grand champion Kansas and Texas state fairs. Fall pigs both sex by Columbus Wonder 2d, Junior and reserve grand champion 1920 Kansas state fair. Pigs out of 600 to 800 pound sows. Write today.

Mark D. Lewis, Conway Springs, Kansas

FOR SALE AT PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM

Big-type Poland China March boars sired by Orange Long Model, Iowa Rainbow and Black Giant Buster, out of 600 and 800-pound sows; good quality, plenty of bone; good arch back; price right ship either on Rock Island or Missouri Pacific; guarantee satisfaction. Write today. The best goes first.

HARRY SHEARER, LOGAN, KANSAS

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring boars ready for service, sired by Big Orange, Smooth Prospect, and The Jayhawker. Also a few gilts.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

The Lone Cedar Polands

Spring pigs either sex, by Big Chimes he by Big Hadley Jr. Also herd boar material in fall boars by The Yankee Jr. he by The Yankee and bred same as The Rainbow. Pigs out of Big Orange bred sows. Cholera immune. A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Kan. (Jefferson Co.)

SHERIDAN'S PROLIFIC POLANDS

March and April boars and gilts; grandsons and granddaughters of Big Bob Wonder, Giant Buster and Orange Model; one gilt by Jayhawker; dams weigh at maturity 600 to 800 pounds.

J. E. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Bone, Stretchy Polands

Spring boars and gilts ready for service; fall gilts and tried sows; fine fall pigs, both sex; immune and recorded; priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

ROADSIDE FARM POLANDS

10 March boars, actual tops and a few choice gilts same age. The blood lines are popular and the prices are right.

T. Crowl, Barnard, Kansas, Lincoln County

BUELL'S POLAND CHINAS

I am now offering good spring boars, Orange Dishers Giant and Guerdale Jones breeding. Write for prices, description and breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. M. BUELL, PEABODY, KANSAS

Pretty View Polands

are getting popular. Try one. Four extra fine March boars, toppy sows and gilts. Priced reasonable. Satisfaction or money back.

BRUCE HUNTER, CASTLETON, KANSAS

Poland China Herd Boar for Sale

My herd boar, Captain Bob, from the Deming Ranch, age 2 1/2 years. Price \$125.

E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kansas

Morton's Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars by Big Buster, Big Liberator, Black Orange and others at \$50 while they last.

H. B. MORTON, BROOKLINE, MO.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

March pigs by Great Buster by Buster Over. Customers must be satisfied or money refunded.

JOHN S. HILL, MELVERN, KAN.

Reg. Poland China Boars

Serviceable age, \$25; also 1,000 lb. herd boar.

LOYD L. MULLIN, WALNUT, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

By A Wonder Hercules and A Longfellow. The real big kind.

JAMES NELSON, R. 1, Jamestown, Kan.

Poland China Pigs

The big smooth kind that will do you good. Priced to sell.

C. D. Close, Gorham, Kansas

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring pigs by Caldwell's Big Bob and King Jumbo, \$25 if taken soon.

SOWERS BROS., DUNLAP, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Home of Angle Buster; spring boars; Evolution-Guerdale, Big Bob Wonder breeding.

J. Rahe & Son, Waterville, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE

Anything you want in blood lines of Big Hadley Jr. and Big Sensation.

C. S. WALKER, MACKSVILLE, KANSAS

IMMUNED REG. POLAND CHINA BOARS

Grandsons of Buster Over. Farmer's prices.

John Laws, Hartford, Kansas

this issue will be found the advertisement which contains much valuable information about the sale. By looking it over you will readily see there is a world of merit in this big semi-annual sale at Wichita this time. Real rivalry of a good natured kind exists when it comes to consigning animals to these association sales and every member of the association that consigns feels like putting in something that will advertise his herd. It has got to the place where the sale manager needs hardly to insist on the good ones as he once did good ones or lay out for this time and come in when they have something good that they can spare. There will not be a common individual in this sale. Look up the advertisement in this and preceding issues and better still get the association catalog which is now ready to mail. It is a great story this time and you will find it very interesting reading. Write for it at once and address, Sale Manager W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Buell's Polands.

C. M. Buell of Peabody, Kan., is offering a good lot of Poland China spring boars. They are of Orange, Dishers Giant and Guerdale Jones breeding. If in need of a good boar write Mr. Buell for description and prices. See his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Crocker Bros. Big Hereford Sale.

Crocker Bros. of Bazaar, Kan., have announced Nov. 30 as the date of their big sale of Hereford cattle. On that date they will offer 1,350 head of pure bred Hereford cattle at public auction. The offering will include 600 young cows, rebred and proven breeders, 350 yearling heifers, 200 early spring heifer calves, 140 early spring bull calves, 25 registered bulls ready for service, and 35 bulls coming two years old. The best blood lines of the Hereford breed will be found in this herd, and this will be the chance of a lifetime to buy high class pure-bred Hereford cattle. Look up their ad in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and get ready to attend this big sale.—Advertisement.

Last Call for the Cherokee-Crawford County Shorthorn Sale.

Sixty-one head of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns sell in this duo county sale at Columbus, Kan., Thursday, November 13. There will be 20 head of Scotch and 41 head of Scotch topped Shorthorns from fourteen of the best Shorthorn herds of the two counties and H. L. Burgess, Chelsea, Okla., consigns 11 Scotch cattle from his own herd. There will be 10 cows in the sale with calves at side. Don't forget the date. Look at the last two previous issues of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the display advertisement concerning this offering. There will be some real quality cattle in this offering. Ervin Evans, Columbus, Kan., manages the sale. If you have time write him for catalog. If you haven't time to write get on the train and go anyway because you will see an offering of good cattle.—Advertisement.

Geo. Appleman's Record Breaking Holsteins.
Geo. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan., owned the Holstein cow, Irene Sarcastic De Kol, that the past summer won grand championship at state fairs of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas and then went on to the national dairy show at Chicago and ranked next to the grand champion cow at that place. By many good judges of Holsteins she was considered the better cow of the two. Just recently one of Mr. Appleman's cows, Little Segis Clothilde, by King Segis Aagle Clothilde out of Princess Little De Kol 2d, established a new 7 day record for senior three-year-olds in Kansas. She produced 23.35 pounds of butter fat and 603 pounds of milk in that time. Mr. Appleman is one of the most responsible Holstein breeders in the country. He has good Holsteins and will consign a few to the Holstein sale at Wichita, November 29 and 30. Among these will be a daughter of the grand champion, Irene Sarcastic De Kol. Write him about this good cow. Please mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Sid Replogle's Durocs.

During the past year and the year before that, the abnormal spread between cost of feed and market price of livestock forced farmers to sell their livestock to avoid financial loss. Livestock of all kinds especially hogs, is now very scarce in Kansas and the Southwest. Crops everywhere this year have been good and the abundance of feed is making itself felt in greatly reduced prices for feed. Any farmer might well buy a few bred sows or hogs of any kind and market his crop on the hoof and thereby get more out of his crop than he can any other way. At the present prices, purebred hogs would make a good buy and farmers should take advantage of this condition before they raise in price, as they certainly will before long. Read the card advertisements in this paper and see what is being offered. One of the advertisers, Sid Replogle, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, has some good registered Durocs, spring boars and gilts, fall boars and weanling pigs for sale. That is an assortment from which you can get what you prefer. Replogle is a successful farmer who raises purebred Durocs along with farming and knows what farmers like and will make good under farmer conditions. He has sold lots of Durocs by mail order and sends his hogs on approval. If the buyer isn't satisfied, he may return the hog and Replogle pays transportation both ways. The old herd sire is Fancy's Victor by Fancy Col. out of Belle of Iowa. The younger herd sire is Jack's Great Orion by Jack's Orion King 2d, the 1917 national grand champion. The dam is a Great Wonder sow. The dams are popular bred also. A letter to Mr. Replogle will receive prompt reply. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Zink Stock Farms Durocs.

Altho the name "Zink" would stand near the foot of a list of names arranged alphabetically yet it would stand well nigh the top of a list of names arranged in order of importance in Durocdom in the West and Southwest. There are three men who own and manage the Zink Stock Farms near Turon, Kan. They are the father who has turned over to the two sons the active management of the farms and keeps pretty much out of the limelight, the older son, Willard, and the younger son, Virgil. Naturally, the older son is sort of king pin of the organization. He is especially good at breeding and developing hogs but notoriously poor as a showman at state fairs.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Poland China Boars and Cows
Spring farrow and big, well-grown kind. Prices. Also bargains in late summer and fall either sex. Papers right with the animal.
P. L. BAILOR, ONEIDA, KANSAS

GOOD BIG TYPE POLAND
Herd boar, fall boar, spring boars and cows. Prices reasonable.
C. H. KAYSER, BUSHONG, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY
Twenty-six high-grade cows and heifers, 15 or fresh soon; also registered Guernsey bull 1 year old; Glenwood and Lord Mar breeding. Price \$27 head, \$2,500.
Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle For Sale

One registered Guernsey bull, past 1 year old; registered bull calf; two high-grade bulls, 1 year old; five grade Guernsey heifers; six head of Guernsey cows. Write for photo and prices.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

ONE REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL
Two bull calves, sire Elroy, grand sire May Rilla. Roy McNeal, Eldorado, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
Three young cows with calves, one bull.
Geo. Liston, Eudora, Kansas

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
Bulls and heifers. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.



Polled Shorthorns
None better for the farm or ranch. One of the largest herds in the West. Some of the best bred. Forty males and females for sale. Price \$25 to \$50 per head.

J. C. Banbury & Sons
Phone 2903, 1 mile west of Plevna, Kan.

10 POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

Big husky reds and roans 12 to 20 months. Priced to sell. Can spare a few if you want.

C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Amcoats Shorthorns

12 bulls, 7 to 13-months, including pure Scotch. Roans, red and white. Also Scotch and Scotch topped females. Write for descriptions and prices.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

High Class Bulls Shorthorns

15 for sale by Choice Cumberland and other noted sires. They are of the right merit and of the richest ancestry. Also females in calf to Dale's Emblem, a prize winning son of Dale's Champion.

A. R. FENNERN, AVOCIA, IOWA

25 Shorthorn Bulls Reds and Roans

Strong in Villager and Maxwell blood. Bulls for the farmer and breeder.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS
Dickinson County

Fifteen Shorthorn Bulls

All of breeding age, by Sultan Beau, Beau, Reds, roans and whites, Scotch and Scotch topped. Also a few females.

Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kansas

SUNFLOWER SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Golden Laddie. Some extra good young bulls and a few females for sale. No Sunday Business.

J. A. PRINGLE, ESKRIDGE, KAN.
R. R. Sta., Harveyville, 25 mi. S. W. Poplar

FOR SHORTHORN BULLS

All ages. Address

HUNT BROS., BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale, 10 Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 10 to 14 months old. Also my herd bull King's Choice 462993. Write or come and see them. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.



Sawyer Belts Make Tractors Pay

THE *Sawyer Stitched Canvas Belt* keeps your tractor working all year 'round—sawing wood, grinding feed, shelling corn, shredding fodder, crushing limestone, and baling during the slack season.

Experienced power-farmers and threshermen have used the Sawyer Stitched Canvas Belt for 30 years because of its reserve strength, uniform quality and ability to transmit *all* the power. It resists the action of wear and weather and has no seams to rip open.

Make your tractor pay its way by handling more belt jobs.

Get a *Sawyer Stitched Canvas Belt* stamped with the "U. S." seal. We recommend *Sabeco Belt Dressing* and pack a liberal sample with each Sawyer Belt. Good dealers carry both, also the full line of U. S. mechanical rubber goods for the farm.

United States Rubber Company

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