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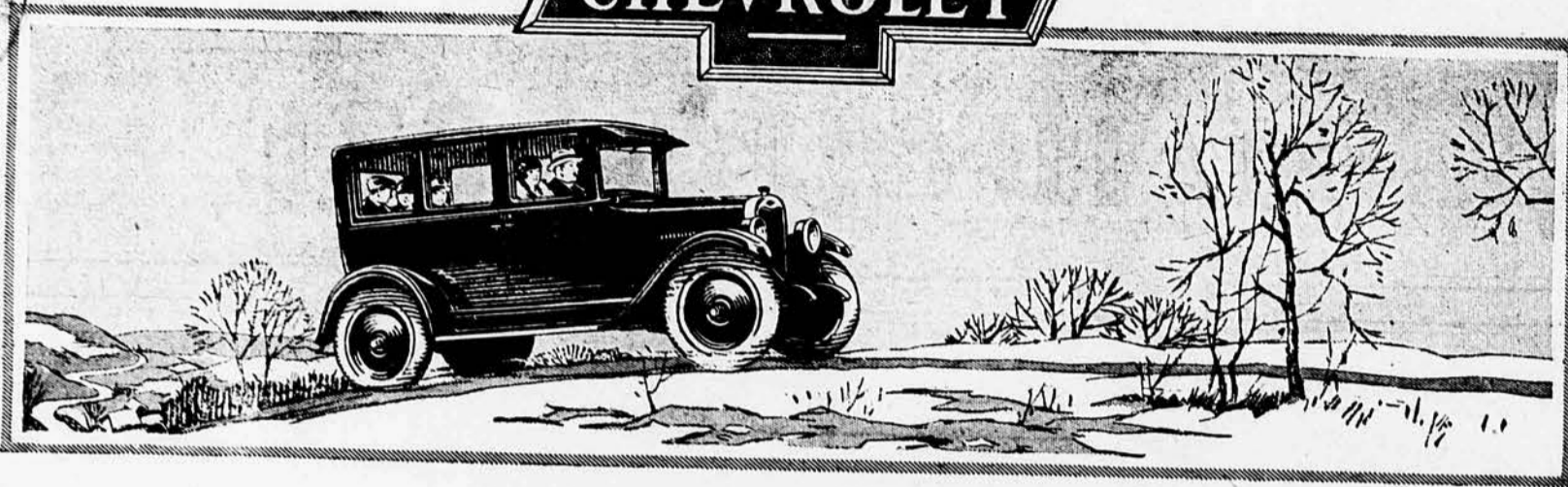
Marching Sands

Page 3



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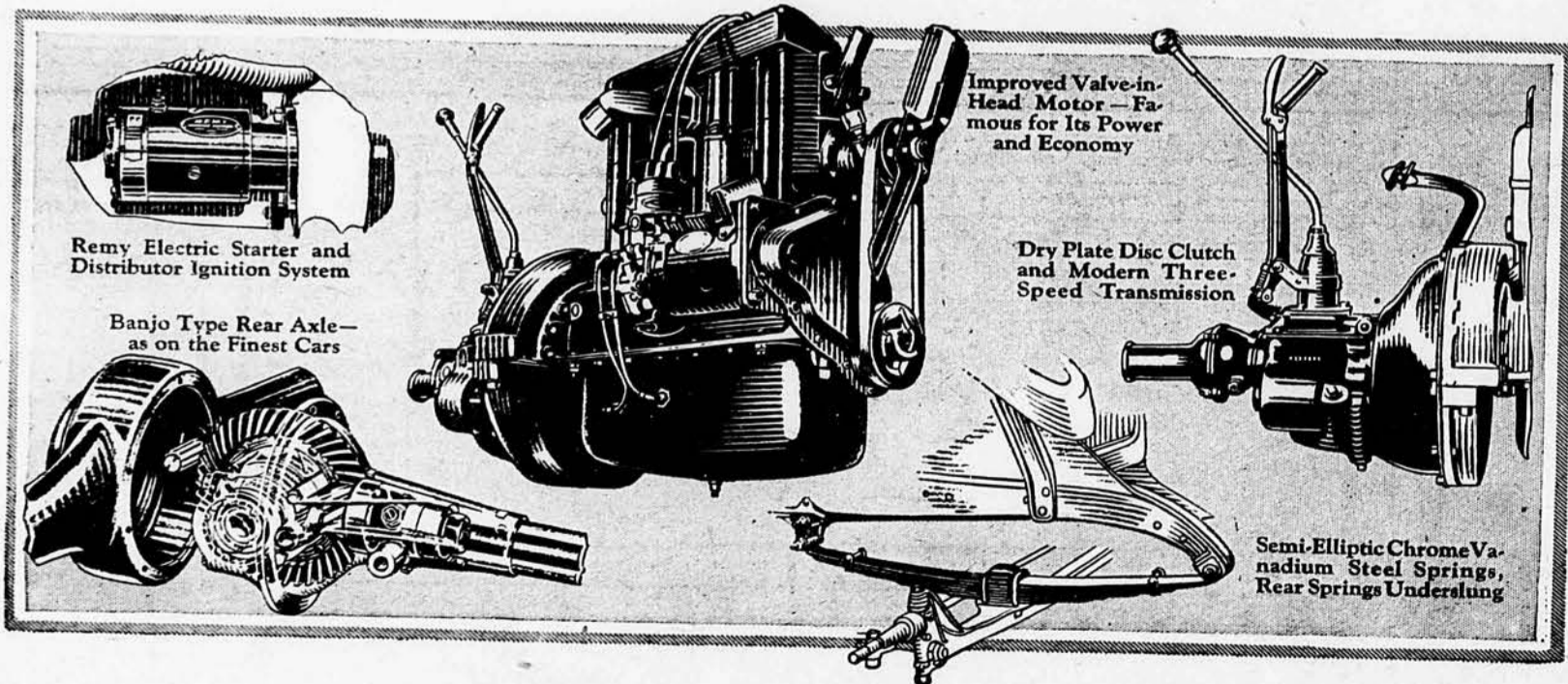
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QUALITY FEATURES
THAT MAKE POSSIBLE UNUSUAL PERFORMANCE

Marching Sands - By Harold Lamb

This is a Real Mystery Story of Love in the Land of the Wusun



“YOU want me to fail.” It was neither question nor statement. It came in a level voice, the words dropping slowly from the lips of the man in the chair as if he weighed each one.

He might have been speaking aloud to himself, as he sat staring directly in front of him, powerful hands crossed placidly over his knees. He was a man whom other men would look at twice, and a woman might glance at once—and remember. Yet there was nothing remarkable about him, except perhaps a singular depth of chest that made his quiet words resonant.

That and the round column of a throat bore out the evidence of strength shown in the hands. A broad, brown head showed a hard mouth, and wide-set, green eyes. These eyes were level and slow moving, like the lips—the eyes of a man who could play a poker hand and watch other men without looking at them directly.

There was a certain melancholy mirrored in the expressionless face, that is the toll of hardships and physical suffering. This, coupled with great, concealed, physical strength, was the curious trait of the man in the chair, Captain Robert Gray, once adventurer and explorer, now listed in the United States Army Reserve.

He had the voyager's trick of wearing excellent clothes carelessly, and the army man's trait of restrained movement and speech. He was on the verge of a vital decision; but he spoke placidly, even coldly. So much so that the man at the desk leaned forward earnestly.

“No, we don't want you to fail, Captain Gray. We want you to find out the truth and to tell us what you have found out.”

“Suppose there is nothing to discover?”

“We will know we are mistaken.”

“Will that satisfy you?”

“Yes.”

Captain “Bob” Gray scrutinized a sear on the back of his right hand. It had been made by a Mindanao kris, and, as the edge of the kris had been poisoned, the skin was still a dull purple. Then he smiled.

“I thought,” he said slowly, “that the lost people myths were out of date. I thought the last missing tribe had been located and card-indexed by the geographical and anthropological societies.”

Dr. Cornelius Van Schaick did not smile. He was a slight, gray man, with alert eyes. And he was the head of the American Exploration Society, a director of the Museum of Natural History—in the office of which he was now seated with Gray—and a member of sundry scientific and historical academies.

“It is the Wusun”

“This is not a lost people, Captain Gray.” He paused, pondering his words. “It is a branch of our own race, the Indo-Aryan, or white race. It is the Wusun—the ‘Tall Ones.’ We—the American Exploration Society—believe it is to be found, in the heart of Asia.” He leaned back, alertly.

Gray's brows went up.

“And so you are going to send an expedition to look for it?”

“To look for it.” Van Schaick nodded, with the enthusiasm of a scientist on the track of a discovery. “We are going to send you, to prove that it exists. If this is proved,” he continued decisively, “we will know that a white race was dominant in Asia before the time of the great empires; that the present Central Asian may be descended from Aryan stock. We will have new light on the development of races—even on the Bible.”

“Steady, Doctor!”—Gray raised his hand. “You're getting out of my depth. What I want to know is this: Why do you think that I can find this white tribe in Asia—the Wusuns? I'm an army officer, out of a job and looking for one. That's why I answered your letter. I'm broke, and I need work, but—”

Van Schaick peered at a paper that he drew from a pile on his desk.

“We had good reasons for selecting you, Captain Gray,” he said dryly. “You have done exploration work north of the Hudson Bay; you once

stamped out dysentery in a Mindanao district; you have done unusual work for the Bureau of Navigation; on active service in France you led your company—”

Gray looked up quickly. “So did a thousand other American officers,” he broke in.

“Ah, but few have had a father like yours,” he smiled, tapping the paper gently. “Your father, Captain Gray, was once a missionary of the Methodists, in Western Shensi. You were with him, there, until you were four years of age. I understand that he mastered the dialect of the border, thoroly, and you also picked it up, as a child. This is correct?”

“Yes.”

“And your father, before he died in this country, persisted in refreshing from time to time, your knowledge of the dialect.”

“Yes.”

Van Schaick laid down the paper.

“You Have a Record”

“In short, Captain Gray,” he concluded, “you have a record at Washington of always getting what you go

after, whether it is information or men. That can be said about many explorers, perhaps; but in your case the results are on paper. You have never failed. That is why we want you. Because, if you don't find the Wusun, we will then know they are not to be found.”

“I don't think they can be found.”

The scientist peered at his visitor curiously.

“Wait until you have heard our information about the white race in the heart of China, before you make up your mind,” he said in his cold, concise voice. “Do you know why the Wusun have not been heard from?”

A Blind Spot

“This is the ‘blind spot of Asia,’” he said. “It has grown smaller, as Europeans journeyed thru its borders. Tibet, we know. The interior of China we know, except for this blind spot. It is—”

“In the Desert of Gobi.”

“The one place white explorers have been prevented from visiting. And it is here we have heard the Wusun are.”

“A coincidence.”

You Will Like This Serial.

MARCHING SANDS is the best serial we have printed for several years. It is concerned with the adventures of Captain Robert Gray, late of the United States Army, in the Land of the Wusun, on the Plains of Gobi. Thru it runs a delightful mystery story and a most unusual ending; there is a thrill until the last line is reached.

Not only that, but it is an accurate and most interesting analysis of the soul of a man in moments of danger, when the way was hard, and the future dark with danger. In every paragraph there is a delightful wallop that will hold your interest from week to week. If you start the story this week, we're sure you'll read it to the end.

“I might guess. They seem to be in a region where no European explorers have gone—”

“Have been permitted to go. Asia, Captain Gray, for all our American investigations, is a mystery to us. We think we have removed the veil from its history, and we have only detached a thread. The religion of Asia is built on its past. And religion is the putse of Asia. The Asiatics have taught their children that, from the dawn

of history, they have been lords of the civilized world. What would be the result if it were proved that a white race dominated Central Asia before the Christian era? The traditions of six hundred million people who worship their past would be shattered.”

Gray was silent while the scientist placed his finger on a wall map of Asia. Van Schaick drew his finger inland from the coast of China, past the rivers and cities, past the northern border of Tibet to a blank space under the mountains of Turkestan, where there was no writing.

Gray glanced at the map and rose. “If you can show me, Doctor,” he responded, “that there is something to be found—I'd tackle it.”

“Come with me,” nodded Van Schaick briskly.

The halls of the museum were dark, as it was past the night hour for visitors. A small light at the stairs showed the black bulk of inanimate forms in glass compartments, and the looming outline of mounted beasts, with the white bones of prehistoric mammals.

At the entrance, Van Schaick nodded to an attendant, who summoned the scientist's car.

Their footsteps had ceased to echo along the tiled corridor. The motion-

less beast groups stared unwinkingly at the single light from glass eyes. Then a form moved in one of the groups.

Into the Night

The figure slipped from the stuffed animals, down the hall. The entrance light showed for a second a slender man in an overcoat who glanced quickly from side to side at the door to see if he was observed. Then he went out of the door, into the night.

That evening a few men were gathered in Van Schaick's private office at the building of the American Exploration Society. One was a celebrated anthropologist, another a historian who had come that day from Washington. A financier whose name figured in the newspapers was a third. And a European orientologist.

To these men, Van Schaick introduced Gray, explaining briefly what had passed in their interview.

“Captain Gray,” he concluded, “wishes proof of what we know. If he can be convinced that the Wusun are to be found in the Gobi Desert, he is ready to undertake the trip.”

For an hour the three scientists talked. Gray listened silently. They were followers of a calling strange to him, seekers after the threads of knowledge gleaned from the corners of the earth, zealots, men who would spend a year or a lifetime in running down a clew to a new species of human beings or animals. They were men who were gatherers of the treasures of the sciences, indifferent to the ordinary aspects of life, unsparing in their efforts. And he saw that they knew what they were talking about.

In the end of the Bronze Age, at the dawn of history, they explained, the Indo-Aryan race, their own race, swept eastward from Scandinavia and the north of Europe, over the mountain barrier of Asia and conquered the Central Asian peoples—the Mongolians—with their long swords.

This was barely known, and only guessed at by certain remnants of the Aryan language found in Northern India, and inscriptions dug up from the mountains of Turkestan.

Ancestors Were White Men

They believed, these scientists, that before the great Han dynasty of China, an Indo-Aryan race known as the Sacaee had ruled Central Asia. The forefathers of the Europeans had ruled the Mongolians. The ancestors of thousands of Central Asians of today had been white men—tall men, with long skulls, and yellow hair, and great fighters.

The earliest annals of China mentioned the Huing-nu—light-eyed devils—who came down into the desert. The manuscripts of antiquity bore the name of the Wusun—the “Tall Ones.” And the children of the Aryan conquerors had survived, fighting against the Mongolians for several hundred years.

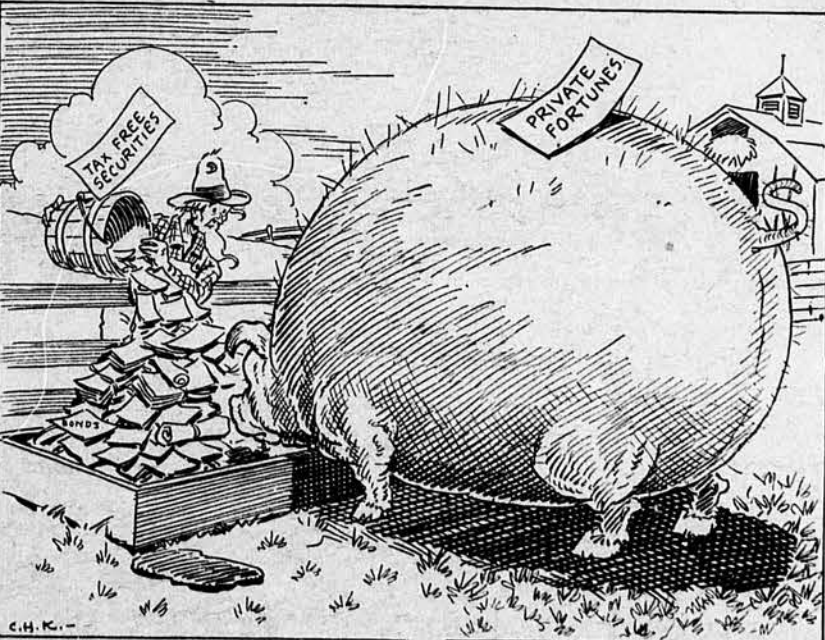
“They survive today,” said the historian earnestly. “Marco Polo, the first European to enter China, passed along the northern frontier of the Wusun land. He called their king Prester John and a Christian. You have heard of the myth of Prester John, sometimes called the monarch of Asia. And of the fabulous wealth of his kingdom, the massive cities. The myth states that Prester John was a captive in his own palace.”

“You see,” assented Van Schaick, “already the captivity of the Wusun had begun. The Mongolians have never tolerated other races within their borders. During the time of Genghis Khan and the Tartar conquerors, the survivors of the Aryans were thinned by the sword.”

And Ney Elias Said

“Marco Polo,” continued the historian, “came as near to the land of the Wusun as any other European. Three centuries later a Portuguese missionary, Benedict Goes, passed thru the desert near the city of the Wusun, and reported seeing some people who were fair of face, tall and light-eyed.”

Van Schaick turned to his papers. “In the last century,” he said, “a



He's Making a Pretty Good Growth

(Continued on Page 16)

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

NINETEEN Democratic members of Congress from New York will try to repeal the Volstead law. This is not a party affair. Senator Wadsworth of New York is reported to be in sympathy with it, as is Representative Hill of Maryland, and a number of other Republican members of both houses.

These gentlemen are strictly within their rights when they undertake thru the regular channels to have this law repealed. But if they are law-abiding men they should insist, so long as it is on the statutes, that it must be enforced.

If they succeed in having the law repealed they will demand that the friends of prohibition agree to the result. It is the right of every citizen who feels that a law is unnecessary to work for its repeal, but so far as my observation has extended the opponents of prohibition have never acted in good faith. There have been exceptions, but speaking generally they have encouraged violation even if they have not personally participated in doing it.

I would have no objection to submitting the question of whether this country should continue prohibition or go back to the saloon to the people. I do not have any doubt about the result, but if the election were conducted fairly and the result showed that a majority was in favor of the saloon I would make no complaint. So far as I am personally concerned, I probably would not be affected by the change, but if these opponents of prohibition want those who favor it to submit a law repealing the statute, the friends of prohibition have a right to demand that the opponents of the law obey it like loyal citizens so long as it remains on the books.

The reason these opponents will not agree to that in good faith is because the prohibitory law has gained in popularity just in proportion to its rigid enforcement, and if pending the submission of the proposition to repeal to a popular vote the law were strictly enforced, these enemies of prohibition know it would be overwhelmingly sustained by the people.

It May Not Matter

THIS is written a week before the paper goes to press. Some alleged seer has prophesied that the world is coming to an end Friday, so it is possible we will be blown to flinders before this is read.

And this suggests the question: suppose this seer has a correct hunch, and that before this week's issue goes to press the whole thing will be over, and this old world a thing of the past, maybe a dead speck in the infinite universe, the companion of numberless dead suns and worlds that float in unlimited space! Just what would it matter? Would the blotting out of this planet be even noticed in the universe? Probably not.

We are apt to think we are of tremendous importance, and we cannot get out of our minds that this world is the most important thing in all the vast creation. To us who dwell here that is true, but when the universe is considered as a whole I apprehend that the destruction of this world would amount to no more, relatively speaking, than the death of an individual affects humanity as a whole.

Now the very fact that I am writing this is proof that I have not the faintest belief that the prophet knows what he is talking about, for if I really believed or imagined that the world is coming to an end next Friday I would not spend my time writing this.

But suppose we did believe this prophetic vision, just what would we do? Well, I apprehend that if people generally entertained such a belief there would be a wilder panic than any of us can now imagine.

The strongest natural desire would manifest itself in a hysterical way. We would perhaps wildly try to save ourselves. We would do just what the members of a crowd do when trapped in a burning building—we would lose all power of calm reasoning. We would rush wildly about seeking some avenue of escape. No doubt all our inherited fears and superstitions would manifest themselves in the superlative degree. The world would be filled with prayers and curses, but the impelling cause of both would be the same, a wild, overmastering fear, and a desire for self-preservation. And yet if the world were really to be destroyed within the next three days how futile would be all this excitement, all this praying and cursing, for if the catas-

trophe is to be it will be, and we poor mortals may just as well meet our fate calmly, feeling that the time of one's death is not very important, for every man comes into this world with the sentence of death passed upon him. He does not know the day or the hour of his death, but he does know that he must die, and perhaps it does not greatly matter when.

Again the World Court

OUR legislature is considering a resolution asking Congress to consider the World Court. A good many readers write me for information concerning the World Court; they wish to know what it is, what it is doing and what it might do if we go into it.

On February 13, 1920, the Council of the League of Nations appointed an Advisory Committee of jurists of 11 members to draft a plan for a World Court. Of the 11 members, all but one, Elihu Root, were citizens of nations which were members of the League of Nations.

This committee submitted a draft of a plan for such a Court to the first assembly of the League of Nations in November, 1920, and December 13,

sor of the history of political and civil institutions of America at the University of Madrid.

(7) Yorozu Oda of Japan, professor of international law at the University of Kyoto.

(8) Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, professor of international law at the University of Rome.

(9) D. G. G. Nyholm of Denmark, honorary member of the Council of State of Denmark and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

(10) Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante of Cuba, professor of international law at the University of Havana and President of the Institute of International Law. He also is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

(11) Epitacio da Silva Pessoa of Brazil.

In addition to the regular judges there are four deputy judges:

(1) F. V. N. Birchman of Norway, President of the Court of Appeals of Norway.

(2) Demitrie Negulescu of Rumania, professor at the University at Bucharest.

(3) Milhailo Yoranovich of Serbia, President of the Court of Cassation of Serbia and formerly Minister of Justice of that country.

(4) Wang Chung-hue of China, Minister of Justice in the first republican cabinet and President of the Committee on the codification of laws of China.

America Was For It

THE jurisdiction of the court is provided for as follows:

(a) The interpretation of a treaty.

(b) Any question of international law.

(c) The existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international relation.

(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

It is not a League Court, altho it was thru the established machinery of the League that it came into being. The idea of such a court, however, was American; our delegates urged it at the First Hague Conference, and again at the Second Hague Conference; and it was the draft recommended for adoption by that Second Conference that was the basis for the discussion of the Advisory Committee that drafted the Statute of the Permanent Court. We had been trying, since 1899, to set up such a Court, and had succeeded in getting the adoption of our draft recommended, provided a satisfactory method of electing the judges could be devised. Thru the results of the war, it happened that the plan was put into operation, without our official participation; but it represents none the less an achievement toward which the people and the Government of the United States had been working persistently.

'Tis a Better World

IN PASSING from house to house soliciting subscriptions for the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly and The Household Magazine," writes Clarence Vickland, "I meet a good many folks who think the world is growing worse, but I don't believe it. Here are my reasons: In going from one town to another I seldom have to wait for trains or busses. Times without number I have gone out on the highways and have been asked to ride to the next town by some genial driver of a car. They seldom pass me up, and I don't have to ask them—they invite me to ride. It is surprising to note that it usually is the driver of a Ford who stops; the driver of a big car toots his horn and 'passes by on the other side.'

"Whether this is because there are three Fords to every big car or because more good people ride in the humble cars I do not know.

"Another fact is noteworthy; most of those who extend this courtesy are subscribers to one or more of the Capper Publications.

"Tell your readers that the theory that the world and all of its people are going to the bows is all bunc. There are still lots of good folks who are 'moved with compassion!'"

This letter is interesting, first because it shows what ought to be apparent to everybody, that, speaking generally, man is a kindly, good natured animal who would rather do his fellow man a favor than an injury, and secondly, that more of these



1920, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution that the plan should be submitted to the member nations of the League for ratification. Forty-seven of the 55 member nations have ratified the plan.

The first judges of the Court were elected by the joint approval of the Council and Assembly of the League September 14 and 15, 1921.

There are 11 judges, each elected for nine years, and eligible for re-election. They each draw an annual salary of 15,000 Dutch florins, worth \$6,000. The judges have an additional allowance for expenses. They are:

(1) John Bassett Moore of the United States, formerly Assistant Secretary of State and perhaps the foremost authority in the United States on international law and arbitration.

(2) Lord Finlay of Great Britain, formerly Attorney General and Lord Chancellor of the British Empire.

(3) B. C. J. Loder of the Netherlands, formerly of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands.

(4) H. M. Huber of Switzerland, professor of international law and of public law in the University of Zurich.

(5) Charles Andre Weiss of France, member of the Institute of France and adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(6) Rafael Altamiray Crevea of Spain, profes-

good natured folk drive Ford cars than any other make.

There are two reasons back of this last statement; one is the reason suggested by Mr. Vickland, that there are so many more Fords in use than there are of other makes, and the second is the Ford driver naturally feels safer in picking up a stranger on the road than the driver of an expensive car.

A Change in 75 Years

IT IS gratifying to know that most of the kindly people are subscribers to the Capper Publications, but this is not remarkable, because a very considerable majority of the people of Kansas read some Capper Publication.

Now coming back to the old and never settled question: is the world growing worse? The answer depends on what you mean by worse.

According to the moral and religious standards that prevailed 75 years ago the world undoubtedly is growing worse. Conduct and beliefs that were considered reprehensible are common today in respectable society.

If, however, goodness is to be gauged by kindness and well-directed charity, then the world is growing better.

There is vastly more charity than there was a generation ago, and it is better organized. This is not because the people of today are naturally more kindly or generous than their ancestors, but because charity has become more and more a part of the business of life.

Of course the world is far from being a paradise. If I were granted a lease of life as long as that attributed to Methuselah I imagine that when I finally came to the end I would hear a lot of people complaining that the world was growing worse instead of better, but probably it would be a lot better world at the time of my demise than it is now.

Greed is Always a Fool

SOME persons do manage to get something for nothing. There have been robbers, confidence men and swindlers since time began. These are recognized as criminals who are at war with organized society.

But there is another delusion almost as old as the race, which continues with vigor, that you can take business chances that will yield many times the amount invested in a short time.

The fact that these get-rich-quick schemes always fail; and that the folks who originate them are either fools themselves or deliberate swindlers

profiting by the cupidity and greed of their fellow-men does not seem to make men any wiser.

Some rather shrewd grafter gets up what seems to be a plausible scheme, by which he agrees to pay 100, 200 or 300 per cent per annum on the investment. Common sense ought to teach any person that the scheme cannot possibly work out as promised, but there are many persons who are not gifted with common sense.

Generally the promoter promises quick returns; the investor will begin to get his pleasant dividends in a month; in three or four or six months he will have returned to him all he invested, and then will be on velvet.

Greed is never entirely honest; many of the victims of these swindles know that in the long run the scheme cannot succeed, but they hope to get their money out with a good margin before the thing bursts. Of course they are fools. Greed is always a fool. The other day one of these swindlers died in prison but within a week comes the story of another swindler who has taken in another lot of suckers for 3 million dollars.

Another favorite scheme is to organize an insurance company or maybe a great manufacturing concern. The confidential letter calls your attention to the fact that men who invested a thousand dollars with Henry Ford a few years ago have realized millions from it, or maybe they cite the case of the Bell Telephone Corporation, the stock of which went begging less than a generation ago and now is worth fabulous amounts, or the case of the Linotype Corporation, where a few hundred dollars invested at the right time has yielded independent fortunes.

Some of these schemes look plausible; they seem almost legitimate, but the investors without exception lose their money. It is not worth while to warn folks who are foolish enough to use their money that way. They will continue to bite. New grafters will come in place of those who are exposed, and a fresh school of suckers will take the newly baited hooks.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

LEMUEL—If this widow has really set out to get you she probably will succeed. It may be you will save yourself trouble by letting her slip the hobbles on you immediately.

DISTRESSED WIFE—I do not think you have reason to worry about your husband. Of course the fact that he has been elected Grand Exalted Ruler of his lodge may swell his head for a time, but treat him just as if nothing had happened. He will become normal within a few weeks.

MAIDEN LADY—No, I do not think the proposed Twentieth Amendment will be ratified, but I am wondering just why you should be concerned about it.

FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED—If you have nothing in the way of personal property except a dog, and have reached the age of 50, I cannot see

how going thru bankruptcy would help you. You might wish the dog off on your creditors, but an easier way to get rid of him would be to shoot him.

J. B.—I take no stock in the theory that a lack of hair is an indication of brains. Some of the biggest fools I ever knew were bald headed.

STUDENT—You ask if I think you will increase your stock of wisdom by subscribing to the course of lessons which promise to make you a master of business success. Yes, I rather think it will make you wiser. You ought to know by the time you have finished paying for the lessons that you are a sucker, which you do not seem to realize now.

W. F. B.—I do not know whether there is anything in the theory that insanity is rapidly increasing, and that it is only a question of time until everybody will be crazy. Even if this theory proves to be true I am not certain that the world will be any worse off. It has been run mostly by fools for a long time, and probably nuts would not make any worse mess of it.

A Question of Citizenship

A father and mother come to this country with children under age. These children marry and have children. Will the children born here be citizens if neither their parents nor grandparents take out citizenship papers?

Yes.

Will She Get Her Inheritance?

I am a widow and childless. My husband died shortly after our marriage. On the death of his parents will I get my husband's inheritance or am I only entitled to his personal property?

You would inherit only what property your husband had at the time of his death.

Peddling Without a License

Can a farmer peddle stuff such as apples and potatoes he raises on his farm in an incorporated city? Would a soldier have any advantage over anyone else in that respect? Would it make any difference if it was in a city in a different county from the one in which he lives? Can the director or president of a school meeting vote on the election of officers?

J. W. N.

So far as the state law is concerned a farmer can peddle his stuff anywhere, but the incorporated town would have a right to pass an ordinance imposing a peddler's license, so before a farmer undertakes to peddle his produce he should go to the city clerk and find out whether there is any such license.

A soldier has this advantage over an ordinary citizen—he does not have to take out a state or county license to peddle thru the various counties.

The director of a school meeting is not prohibited from voting on any question pertaining to the business of the meeting.

Only on Public Roads

A and B own adjoining farms. Can A compel B to cut or trim a division hedge which spoils about 15 rows of corn every year for A?

J. A. C.

Unless this hedge is along a public highway B could not be compelled to cut and trim his hedge.

Defense, But Not a Cent for Jingoism

NO MORE timely service has been rendered the country than the President's uncompromising refusal to permit jingo propagandists with war-scare talk to stampee the people and to dragoon Congress and the Administration into huge expenditures for the expansion of our military armament.

Such a course would stultify the good name of the nation.

The American Government in treaties with other great powers sealed its disapproval of ruinous competition in offensive armaments at the successful Washington conference for the limitation of armament called by the late President Harding.

To take up the jingo policy now would be to place us virtually in the position of going back on our professions. To have the world's strongest and least warlike nation embark on such a policy at this time, when war-impooverished Europe and the Great Powers are seeking a better way of settling international questions than by knock-down and drag-out, would do incalculable harm. They, and we, are trying to find a way out of the old vicious circle which has compelled raising more and more taxes to equip great armies and to buy more and bigger guns and battleships—the vicious circle which has consumed or rendered moribund or decadent every great military power of the past. The record is in history where all may see and be warned.

We should advance the cause of disarmament, not encourage more armament.

The jingo policy also would put an end to the Coolidge economy program by squandering funds for war preparation beyond the needs of adequate defense.

It is true that extreme pacifism, in the present state of the world, might be nearly as dangerous

as fanatic jingoism. But there is a commonsense middle course which may be followed sanely and wisely and should be pursued. The Government should maintain forces adequate for national defense—not for aggression; not as a goad to competitive activity on the part of other powers. It is the purpose of the President and Congress to make such ample provision. Not a dollar needed for actual national defense should be withheld, but not a cent should be spent on jingoism.

While all this jingo talk and comparison of American armament with this or that nation—Japan in particular—has been going on, the Washington Government and the Tokio government have made known their respective naval budgets for the coming year. We are to spend 300 million dollars; Japan is to spend 100 million dollars.

But, it is argued, Japan gets more for a dollar than we do. Even so, Japan must shop 'round most thriftily and get \$3 worth for a dollar before the Japanese budget will provide armament equal to that to be obtained under American plans for the year.

Admiral Moffett, chief of naval aeronautics, says the United States is quite as well prepared for immediate eventualities as any other power, if not better provided. We have his word for it that we could adequately defend ourselves against any foe that attempted to take the air against us. Development of aviation in this country is making constant progress, and there is no danger, says Admiral Moffett, we shall be left behind.

The American foreign policy is to foster peace, to encourage mutual understanding, and to co-operate, without political alliances, in the restoration of world stability and prosperity. The President has announced his purpose to call another international

conference to take counsel for more scrapping of war paraphernalia when events are propitious. The enlightened thought of the world is taking counsel to evolve an international code, that will declare war an outlaw, and to set up a tribunal where disputes between nations may be adjudicated according to the principles of justice rather than left to the hazards of high explosives and poison gas.

The jingoism is sadly out of harmony with these purposes. They would defeat the world's hope for an established and enduring peace.

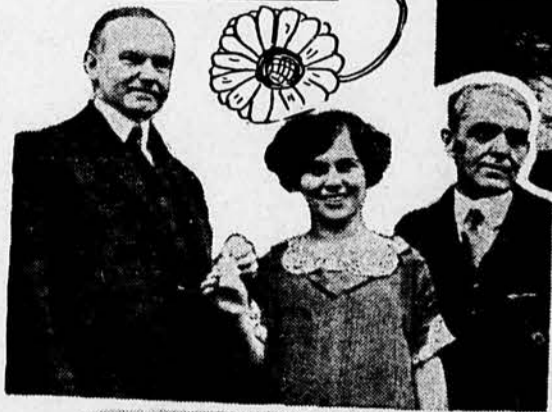
America has always staunchly advocated peace. That is the traditional American policy. America has never set an example of aggression. To such purposes the President has dedicated the service of his administration, which does not mean he would neglect the national defense, quite the contrary. He strongly favors rounding out both army and navy. He evinces keen interest in developing adequate air forces to highest efficiency. But knowing that nothing so surely leads to jealousies and hatreds and strife as constant comparisons of military and naval strength between countries, he has no patience with those who continually harp on such parallels.

"Nothing," said George Washington, long ago, "is more essential than that inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated."

That is wonderfully good advice for the present.

Washington, D. C.

Below, Miss Vada Watson, the "Kansas Wheat Girl," Presenting President Coolidge with Bag of Wheat Harvested by the Late President Harding on His Fatal Western Trip. Senator Capper, at Right, Presented Miss Watson to the President



At Right, Always Beautiful Capitol at Washington, Enhanced by Ice Coated Trees and Snow Blanketed Earth, After the Most Severe Alternation of Rain, Snow and Cold Snaps in Years



His Excellency, Emile Daeschner, Newly Appointed Ambassador from France to the U. S. Arrives at New York on S. S. Paris with Madame Daeschner and Their Daughters, Antoinette, Left, and Irene

Photo, Below, Just Taken at Miami Beach, Proves That Lots of the Folks Who Wear Bathing Suits in Florida Really do Swim, or at Least go in the Water



At Left, Sarcophagus of Woodrow Wilson within Permanent Tomb in Bethlehem Chapel of the National Cathedral of Washington, D. C. Over it in Center is American Flag That First U. S. Troops Carried on Their March Thru London



Texas Now is Raising "Sacred Cattle." The Most Important Breeds of These are Krishma Valley and Missar. They are Dual Purpose Animals. In India They are Used as Milk Cows Because They Withstand Severe Climatic Conditions



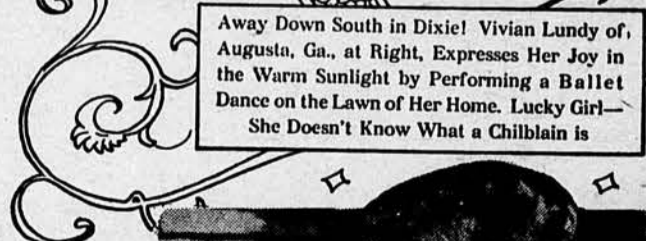
Mrs. Joseph La Ruffa, Brooklyn, N. Y., with Her Pet Talking Crow, the "Caws" of Much Merriment in the Family. Corbo Speaks Fluent Italian, Barks Like a Dog and Crows Like a Rooster



These Girls Displayed Midsummer Form in Recent Bathing Girl Hockey Game Put on a Little Late in St. Paul, Minn. Chill Breezes Put Real Pep into the Game. Left to Right—Irene Saile, Catherine Rolfer, Charlotte Rolfer and Amy Ranstad



Left to Right—Dorothy Jackson, Elsie Muller and Carolyn Brieter, Three Best Women Skaters in East, Representing Women's Skating Association of New York City, in Annual State Speed Championship Meet at Saratoga. Miss Muller Has Been Undeafated for Three Years



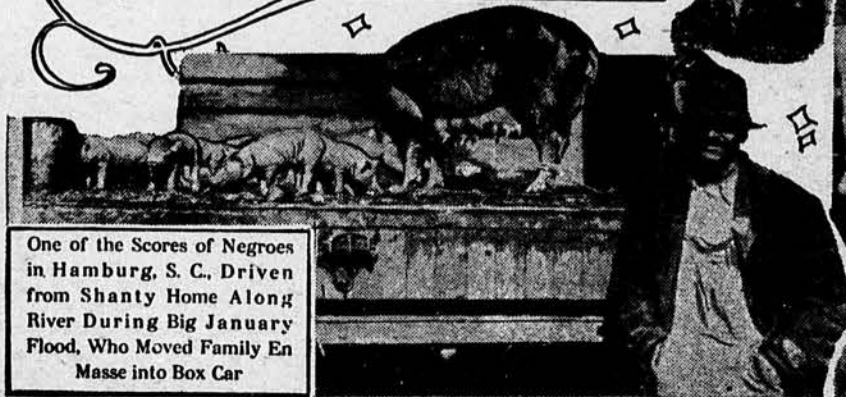
Away Down South in Dixie! Vivian Lundy of, Augusta, Ga., at Right, Expresses Her Joy in the Warm Sunlight by Performing a Ballet Dance on the Lawn of Her Home. Lucky Girl—She Doesn't Know What a Chilblain is

Below, Leading New York Women Meet at Luncheon in Ritz Carlton to Discuss Plans for Women's World's Fair, to be Held in Chicago in April. Left to Right—Ethel Peyser, Ida McCormick, Mrs. J. H. Robinson and Mrs. Wm. Hard



There's Nothing in the Definition of Real Sport That Includes Polishing Living Room Floors, but Such Things Have to be Done. We Don't Know the Prelude to This Act

One of the Scores of Negroes in Hamburg, S. C., Driven from Shanty Home Along River During Big January Flood, Who Moved Family En Masse into Box Car



Kansas Irrigation is Cheaper Than Western Ditches

FOLKS along the Arkansas Valley in Kansas are just beginning to realize the vast resource they have in underground water. And it can be sucked up and poured on the thirsting land at a reasonable cost, according to the figures of George S. Knapp, state irrigation commissioner. Knapp has had some experience with ditch irrigation. Westerners have created so much comment by their legislation, litigation, ditch and dam building that Kansas folks have despaired of emulating them in producing crops by artificial watering.

But Knapp contends they can do a better job with pumps than the Westerners can with ditches, and have more water. Pumping plant water in the Arkansas Valley costs about half as much as ditch water in the regions westward, and Knapp has figures to prove his contention. And the pumping plant will deliver all the water its owner requires. When a farmer in some of the Colorado ditch and dam projects pays for his water right and the acre charge for overhead and maintenance, he isn't assured of all the water he requires. He gambles with mother nature, the fellows along the ditch and a multitude of other chances. The Kansas farmer with an adequate pumping plant gets water and plenty of it.

"There has never been a day in the history of pumping plants in the valley when a man couldn't have all the water he required without consulting his neighbor or anybody else," said Knapp. "That's a big advantage over the ditch system, where a man pays a big price for a water right, a heavy overhead and maintenance charge, and then doesn't get the water to which his money entitles him.

"Only in the last two or three years have folks waked up to the great advantage they have in that underground water. And only last year did the Wichita land bank recognize pumping plants as sound security for loans. But bankers thruout the valley now feel that a pumping plant is quite an asset to a farmer. Two bankers in one Arkansas Valley town will lend the money to install a plant planned by a competent engineer.

"The first requirement of a pumping plant is that it be ready to deliver water when it is needed, and the second is that it must be big enough to do a day's work. There are more than 200 small plants in Reno county. I have in mind one man who has four wells and a small pump. With his outfit it would require 30 days to water 30 acres of corn. You know what can happen to a cornfield in 30 days of dry weather.

"In contrast consider the plant of D. J. Fair, Sterling, which was installed not long ago. It cost less than \$1,500, and he can water more than 8 acres a day. He would irrigate 30 acres in less than four days."

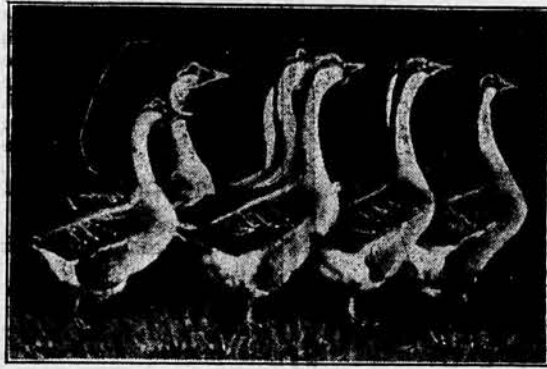
Three years ago the first irrigation plant at Dodge City was established. Seven were installed the next year and last season one dealer sold eight. The first real plant was built at Sterling last year.

Now there are two in that vicinity, and at least six other farmers are contemplating installation. During the fall Knapp assisted five Sedgwick county farmers with proposed irrigation projects.

"20 Miles to Wakeeney"

JUDGE IKE PUROCELL of Topeka says that during the last Indian raid in Trego county many years ago the body of one Indian, killed, laid on the prairie one whole summer before it was discovered. The sun had fairly baked the skin to the bones and the Indian looked just like he was petrified. The boys who found the body took it to a cross-roads and made a guide post of it. On one arm stretched toward the east they hung a sign reading: "20 miles to Wakeeney." The guide post remained there until a settler gathered it up with a load of buffalo bones and shipped it to St. Louis.

For-r'ard-d—March!



He Scatters 'Em Good

GOVERNOR PAULEN is scattering his big appointments over the state in good fashion. Clyde Miller, private secretary, votes in Lyon county, where his big interests are; L. T. Hussey, commissioner of public utilities, votes in Osage county, where his business is located; Dr. C. S. Huffman, member of the state board of control, comes from Cherokee county; Col. M. R. McLean, adjutant general, lives at Wellington; and Roy Bone, bank commissioner, is a Topeka resident.

Catte's the Goldfish King

ABOUT 70,000 goldfish have been shipped this year from the farm of Eugene Catte of Langdon; the season's crop will be about 100,000. Mr.

Catte has been raising fish 35 years, and has specialized in goldfish 15 years. In addition to being "the fish man" of that section he also produces good crops of wheat and corn.

Call for Sancho Panza!

ONE of the Pankhurst daughters, erstwhile English suffragette and hunger striker on behalf of her sex, has not lost interest in life because her cause is won beyond all anticipation. She now is in New York with an entirely new cause. This is nothing short of preparing the world for some mysterious convulsion to come in 1925. She advises everybody to be on guard and to watch for the approaching cataclysm.

The immortal Sancho Panza endeared himself to humanity by calling down blessings on the man who first invented sleep, but no blessings are to be invoked on behalf of these indefatigable people who demand that we be more serious than we have to be at best. Whoever it was who first invented the idea of warning humanity that the world is coming to an end, or that certain mysterious cycles of time are reaching a culmination with dire consequences to poor man, or that great calamities are preparing, or that another glacial age is on the way, or any such miserable outlook to make people doleful and depressed, has no blessings due him or her. If there is a vindictive justice ready-made and waiting for all of us in another world, then we hate to think of what may be in store for these alarmers of their kind in this world.

Science sometimes pronounces terrific prophecies, but always has a cheerful way of putting off the evil day for millions or billions of years, and nobody is disturbed. But these dabblers in close-ups in the prophetic line seem to have a malicious frenzy for scaring their fellow-humans within an inch of their sanity. Unlike the anonymous friend of man whose discovery Sancho Panza celebrated, they are wreckers of sleep for all who have faith in self-anointed diviners of events that haven't happened, and won't.

"Solomon in All His Glory"

A FEW years ago, W. H. Peckham of Clay Center used to act as usher in his church. One Sunday morning two damsels, one in royal purple and the other in shiny black silk, were a little late. As Peckham started down the aisle with them the preacher began reading: "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Peckham ducked for the door.

Don't Need the \$5,000?

MORE than 150 persons who had deposits in the Farmers' National Bank of Parsons, which failed March 22, 1924, have failed to claim about \$5,000 due them, according to John H. Dykes, receiver. He has sent three letters to these folks advising them that they could get an 80 per cent payment, but the letters have either been returned, or they have failed to reply. Mr. Dykes is now working on the last dividend of 20 per cent, which he hopes to pay before midsummer.

His Leather Lined Tenderloin

A SANDY haired traveling salesman was belaboring a tough steak with the sharpest knife the Salina waitress could find. As he sawed away at the tough fibers, a fellow stranger took a seat at the table and began reading the announcements for supper.

"Boy," panted the sandy haired one, "stay off the tenderloin steak. That's what I've got." He opened his left palm which was red with gripping the fork. "If this is tender," continued the salesman, "how the devil do they get their teeth out of those other cuts?"

"I tried the sirloin last night," remarked the new-comer. "No more for me. Guess I'll risk the baked pork and beans."

"Last night I ordered a T-bone at Hutchinson," added the salesman. "It was so thin and hard I sent it back. I'll bet it had been warmed over half a dozen times, but it was chicken compared with this." A less determined man would have given up in despair, but he evidently got a kick out of the unequal contest.

Maybe Noah Hauled 'Im

"I've just been reflecting on how old this critter was when he died. He must have been one Columbus brought over in 1492," ventured the salesman.

"Or possibly one of the two Noah had in the ark," suggested the other.

"Well, of course I can't tell where they got him. He might have been handed down from flood times, tho. I'll believe anything about him except that he was young. Of course hides don't bring much these days and they might have left this fellow's coat on. Even so his tenderloin oughtn't to be this tough."

Granted that the sandy haired salesman's remarks were extravagant, that they were ridiculous, the alleged tenderloin verged on the inedible. He was doing his best to support the beef industry. He was fond of a good steak and he was paying

a price that would entitle him to just that. Two nights in succession he had tried beef, and both times he had been disappointed. Did he try the third time? Likely not, for the memory of those two disappointments would linger many days. The next night he would order pork or eggs, altho he would have preferred steak.

And that is one of the troubles with the beef industry—one of the reasons for diminishing returns in the cattle business. To obtain an edible steak, one he could enjoy, it would be necessary for him to visit an exclusive dining room and pay two, or three times as much as it was honestly worth.

In discussing changes in consumptive demands for beef before the recent State Board of Agriculture meeting, James E. Poole, Chicago, a student of livestock economics, mentioned the decrease in size of American families and prohibition among the other causes. It is true that the smaller family has worked a change in the size of carcass demanded. It probably is true that prohibition has worked a hardship indirectly on the beef trade. Mr. Poole contends that hotel dining rooms and restaurants are selecting the cheaper carcasses for their trade, so they can make up the loss occasioned by the elimination of booze.

That may explain why lower quality or lighter beef is used in some restaurants, but it does not explain the inability of a beef hungry traveling salesman to get a desirable steak in Salina, Hutchinson, Topeka or Great Bend. It does not explain why the salesman's wife cannot get a reasonably tender steak from her neighborhood meat dealer or grocer.

Mr. Poole said that beef was seriously handicapped in competition with pork, lamb and poultry because packers have adopted better merchandising methods with these meats. Probably the better reason is that pork, lamb and poultry are uniformly of better quality. Even with all the waste that

accompanies the use of these meats in the way of bones and inedible fat the householder prefers them because he can enjoy the meat when he finally gets it before him. That is not true of beef. The traveling salesman's wife now maintains a steam pressure cooker for softening the connective tissue in beef muscle. It is not impossible to get a hunk of beef that can be rendered edible by broiling, frying or roasting, but the chances are against such acquisition, and rather than take a chance the housewife and restaurant diner will select something else.

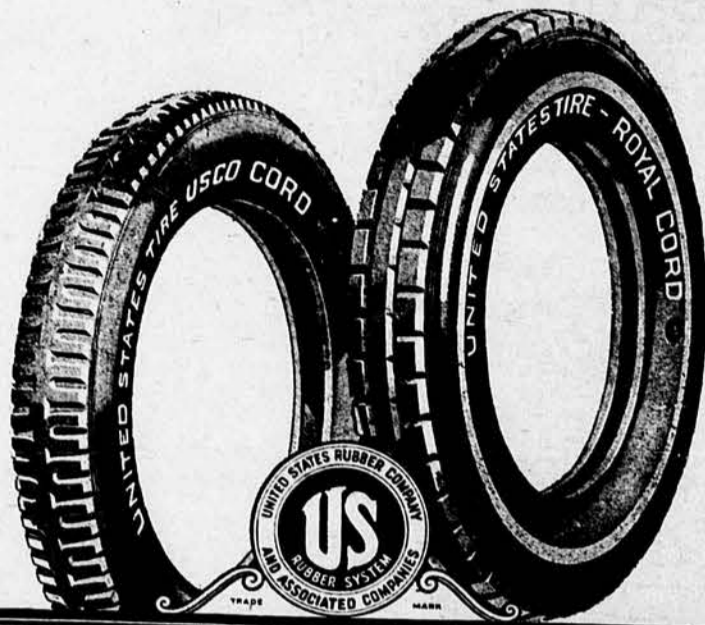
The tendency in all demands is for smaller cuts, and that means smaller carcasses. Recognition of this change in productive sources will help materially. It will make a more profitable business, and it will automatically eliminate much of the tough beef. No improvement has been made in the large middle strata of beef cattle. The upper thin layer has been improved by breeding, but most observers feel that the bulk of commercial cattle have even deteriorated in quality.

Then Beef Will Move!

The great increase in dairying has placed much lower grade beef on the market in the form of worn out cows and dairy steers. This has competed with better beef in places where it could be substituted. As a result the beef industry has suffered because the vast quantity of its offering was not enough better to force a disposition of the dairy beef into the channels where it belongs.

A multitude of reasons can be assigned to beef trade difficulties. Some of them are economic, accruing from great natural forces. Many can be remedied. The producer has within his control the market age, the weight and the flesh quality of his cattle. Improved quality, younger cattle will go a long way toward placing a tender steak before the sandy haired salesman. Then beef will move more freely to consumers' tables.

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



Signed, Sealed and Delivered

PROBABLY a million car owners have had some dealer try to sell them a tire that he said was just as good as a Royal Cord but lower in price.

If a maker's name was on the tire, it was probably an unfamiliar one.

If it was not, the dealer perhaps explained that it was made by some tire makers who did not want to put their name on it because they "sell it cheaper than their regular line."

The United States Rubber Company puts its name and trade mark on all U.S. Tires.

It believes the U.S. Royal Cord, made of Latex-treated Web Cord, to be the finest tire in the world.

The USCO Cord has been built to meet the requirements of car owners who want a good low-priced cord—a tire that is fully warranted and will deliver a full money's worth of dependable service.

The makers of Royal and USCO Cords are proud to put their trade mark on the side wall of these tires as a sign and seal of their delivery of an honest value.

United States Rubber Company

Tax Legislation in Balance

Administration is Not Anxious to Grapple With the Problems—A Separate Board for Schools

BY CLIF STRATTON

IF THE legislature follows the recommendation of Governor Paulen and does little on the matter of taxation under the new taxation amendment, it may pass the appropriation measures and go home early. If it feels as conscientious about attempting to solve the tax problem as does Clark Conkling of Rice, it will not get away any earlier than usual, and may or may not work out some definite steps toward a more equitable taxation system.

There has been more or less talk—mostly in newspapers and to some extent in the hotel lobbies—that the present legislature, "the safest in 20 years," would finish work and adjourn by March 1. There are a lot of persons who seem to believe that the one purpose of a legislature, after it meets, is to adjourn and get home.

Probably the one big thing the 1925 legislature—and succeeding legislatures for several years to come—can consider is the taxation problem. The present system of taxation is slowly—some years not so slowly—but surely confiscating the farm lands of Kansas.

Leading to Confiscation

If present economic and taxation methods are continued, a few decades will see the bulk of the farm lands in the hands of big companies, probably insurance companies, which make a specialty of farm mortgages. This is the private, and sometimes the publicly expressed, opinion of many folks who have studied the situation. By the time that happens it is pretty certain that the tax laws will be changed to the advantage of the owners of farm lands. Then it will be redistributed, perhaps on some plan similar to the building and loan system of selling homes to city dwellers of limited means.

At the time this is written the legislature has not definitely disposed of the primary law and the bank guaranty law, two things that threatened to take much time and cause much dissension in legislative halls. By the time this article is printed, the primary law, amended slightly or left practically intact, probably will be a settled question. There appears a bare chance that it may be crippled, but it is only a bare chance. Performance promises to lag behind desire in the legislature's dealing with the primary law. Ditto on the bank guaranty law, so far.

Divorce Decree Due

A separate board of control for the state educational institutions is expected to be a reality before this legislature adjourns. It probably will be one board of regents for all five of the schools, nine members, on a non-pay basis. Business administration of the schools will be left in the hands of the state business manager, according to present plans. The business manager will work for a lot of employers—the state board of administration, the board of regents—under whatever name it will appear—and the state budget director, who will masquerade under the title of state accountant.

So far as the house is concerned, the proposition for a new state school in Southwestern Kansas is still very much alive. There is a general feeling, whether justified or not, that the house organization is built around a new school for Southwestern Kansas. Four propositions have been advanced: a teachers' college at Dodge City, a teachers' college at Garden City, a polytechnic school at Great Bend, and an agricultural college at Nickerson. If the proponents of these plans can agree on one of them, the house is expected to vote to establish a new state school in the Big Seventh. And the senate might swing into line.

Reverting to the taxation program—or lack of it—a number of proposals are before the legislature for consideration.

In the senate the man behind the big guns on taxation matters is Henry M. Laing of Russell, austere, strongly opinionated, and possessing determination and a considerable knowledge of

legislative matters. Incidentally he has been on legislative committees on assessment and taxation for more than a decade.

Senator Laing's idea is that the ruination of Kansas farmers and the farming industry in Kansas is too much easy money. He would be pleased, and consider it a great step forward, if it were much more nearly impossible for farmers to borrow money in Kansas.

"We have too many farms mortgaged now," says Laing. "If it were impossible, or almost impossible, for farmers to mortgage their farms they would all be better off."

This belief will influence largely the taxation legislation introduced in the senate, as Laing easily is the dominant figure on the committee.

Ways to Shift Burden

A proposed income tax, Conkling of Rice's millage tax on intangibles, the Laing mortgage registration fee measure, and a dozen or so propositions to levy and apply a gasoline tax for highway purposes are among the outstanding attempts to solve the taxation problem under the amendment allowing the classification of property for taxation purposes.

Potter of Linn has an income tax bill, providing a graduated scale of income tax payments, ranging from 1 per cent on net incomes of \$1,000 or less up to 6 per cent for net incomes of \$5,000 or more. Single persons would be granted an exemption for \$1,000 gross income; heads of families a \$2,000 exemption, with \$200 exemption for every child under 18 or other dependents. The funds derived from the income tax would go into the state general revenue fund.

If some such measure as this were passed, the levying of a general property tax for state purposes probably could be dispensed with, leaving these taxes for local purposes only. But there isn't much evidence at this time that this legislature will fool with income taxes. They didn't have 'em 20 years ago.

Conkling Wants Action

Conkling's millage tax would levy a 3-mill tax on intangibles, including "money, mortgages and other evidences of debt, such as stocks, bonds, annuities, royalties or copyrights." The average tax rate for all Kansas last year was 21 mills, according to the state tax commission. But this was paid on only 43 million of bank deposits, when these same deposits ran something like 471 million dollars. The conscientious taxpayer in Topeka who listed bank deposits for taxation, for example paid more than 3 per cent tax. Mighty little was listed, of course. Conkling's theory is that with a 3-mill instead of a 21 to 40-mill rate on intangibles, enough more would be listed for taxation to raise more money than at present, and the load would be distributed more evenly.

Senator Laing's mortgage registration fee would be 4 mills annually, payable when mortgage is recorded. Under these conditions it very likely would be evaded, unless the borrower were required to pay it. That is, the borrower, on a three-year \$4,000 mortgage, would pay a \$48 registration fee. But the senate cut it to 1.5 mills at the first opportunity.

They Change the Code!

In some European countries an effective method has been devised for selling information sent out by radio. According to a report from W. A. Schoenfeld, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, stationed at Berlin, Germany, prices and other agricultural information are sent out in code. Those who subscribe for the service are provided with an explanation of the code by which they are enabled to interpret the messages. When the time comes for renewal of subscriptions the code is changed.



Time Is Stuff of Which Crops Are Made

With the Fordson, you farm for prosperity, because your acreage is broken in less time; because your furrows are the proper depth, and because your seed beds are thoroughly well made.

The Fordson saves feeding time, watering time, grooming time and hitch-up time. It needs no "favoring" or breathing spells. It will work twenty-four hours a day.

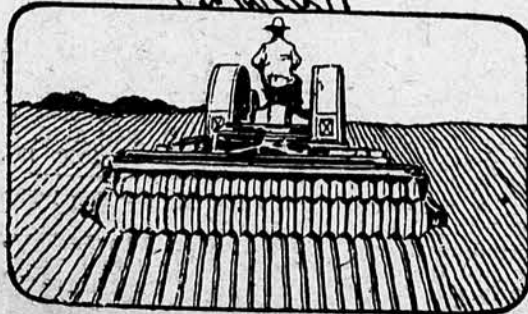
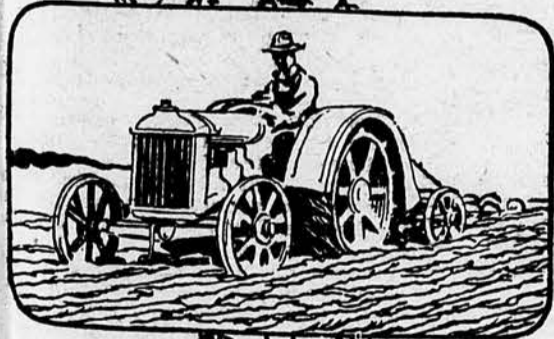
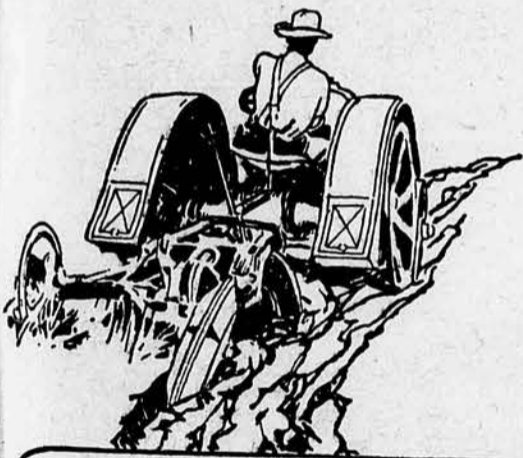
Fordson farmers finish their Spring work—plowing, harrowing, discing and seeding—at the right time, because of their ability to do more and better work when weather and soil conditions are favorable.

Better crops and bigger bank balances follow the use of the Fordson—it is a logical and time-proven investment.

See the Nearest Authorized Ford Dealer

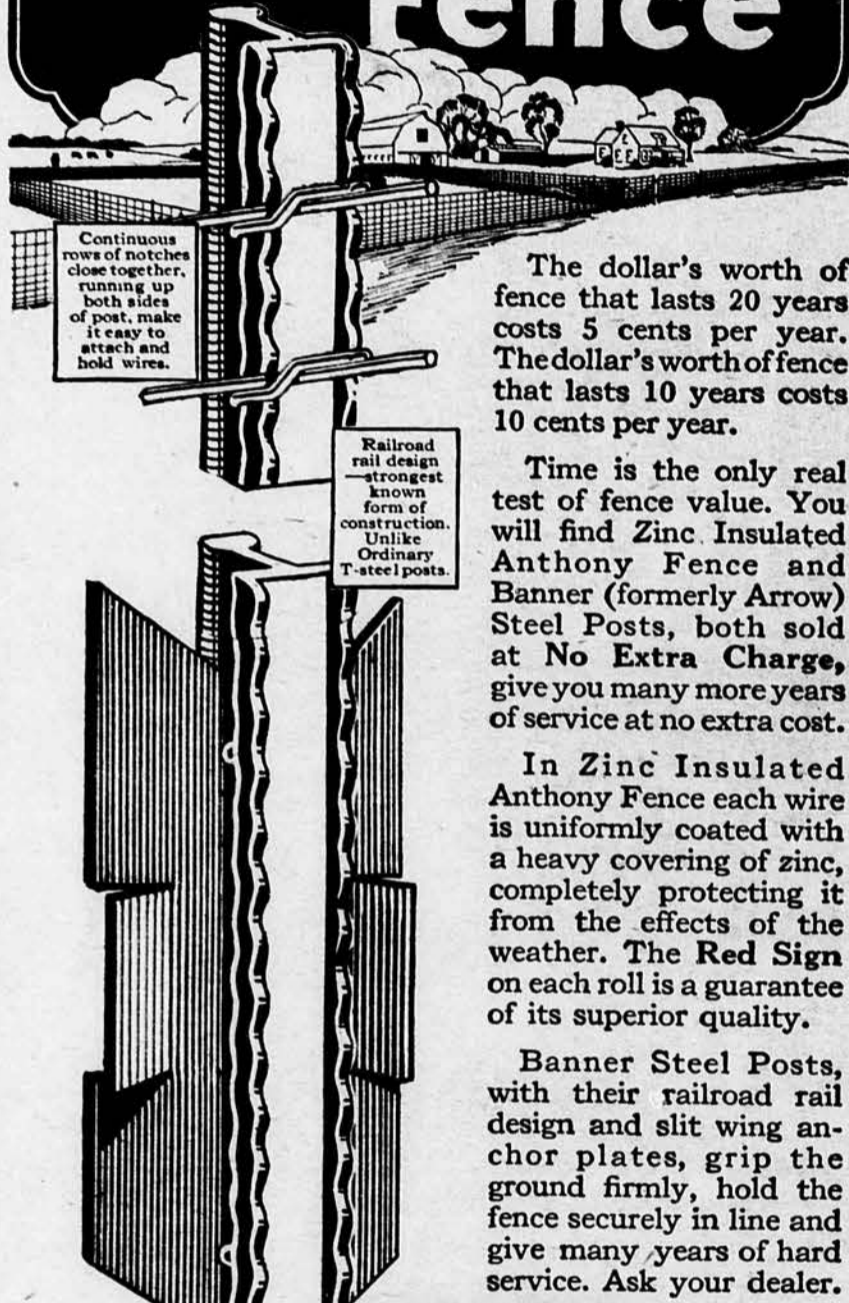
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Continuous rows of notches close together, running up both sides of post, make it easy to attach and hold wires.

Railroad rail design—strongest form of construction. Unlike Ordinary T-steel posts.

Extra large anchor plates, with patented slit wings, root the post firmly into the ground.

The dollar's worth of fence that lasts 20 years costs 5 cents per year. The dollar's worth of fence that lasts 10 years costs 10 cents per year.

Time is the only real test of fence value. You will find Zinc Insulated Anthony Fence and Banner (formerly Arrow) Steel Posts, both sold at **No Extra Charge**, give you many more years of service at no extra cost.

In Zinc Insulated Anthony Fence each wire is uniformly coated with a heavy covering of zinc, completely protecting it from the effects of the weather. The **Red Sign** on each roll is a guarantee of its superior quality.

Banner Steel Posts, with their railroad rail design and slit wing anchor plates, grip the ground firmly, hold the fence securely in line and give many years of hard service. Ask your dealer.

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Chicago New York Boston Birmingham Dallas Denver

To Thriftville and Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

A Better Outlook in Cattle?

D'You Suppose the Man From Walnut Would Have Any Luck With Young Stuff?

BY HARLEY HATCH

FROM Walnut comes an inquiry regarding the chances of a profit being made in buying young cattle now and later selling them off pasture. No one can say that such a course would return a profit; but it seems to me there is a better chance than for several years. Stock cattle are reasonable in price, and if our inquirer can get good thrifty young steers or heifers on the Wichita market at present prices I do not think he will lose by buying them, especially as he has the pasture on which to finish them this summer. I believe the best chance of profit lies in getting stock in good condition and then in keeping them gaining the rest of the winter. Such stock on good pasture should be ready to sell July 15; it has come to be an almost invariable rule that grass fat stock sold then will bring \$1 a hundred more than if sold in August or September, especially if these are dry months. But stock to be in condition to sell by July must be in good shape when they go on grass, otherwise they will have to be held until fall to take their chances when the big runs come.

From 85 Cents to \$1.25

We have been selling grass fat cattle off this farm for many years—since 1898—and have made it a rule to sell at the earliest possible moment. I cannot recall an instance in which the early sold stuff did not bring more than that sold later, especially after August 15. We now have 20 head of cattle on full feed; they are doing well, making good gains, and the price has been gaining, too. Despite this, I wish we had merely wintered them in good condition, saved the corn they have eaten, and will eat, and then put them on good grass next spring to be sold in July as grass fat beef. I believe such a course would have made us considerable money. It is possible the price of cattle may increase enough later to show us a profit, but I rather doubt it. Corn at well over \$1 a bushel is too costly to feed to cattle on a market as well supplied with killing stuff as this one has been. When we put these cattle up, we figured on 85-cent corn, and now the chances are that by the time the cattle are sold corn will bring \$1.25 at local markets.

But What About Oats?

February is here and winter still holds. In normal years we should be sowing oats in 15 days; it does not look now as tho we would sow any this year by March 1. But by March 1 the fields could be in prime condition; they could not be in much worse shape than they are today. The roads are just passable, and that is all; when the frost goes out we will have to go to town the old way or remain at home; perhaps it would be best for all of us if we did stay at home more! Many public sales are billed for the next two weeks; it is a good time to hold them, for virtually everything is selling for all it is worth, or more. With the sale notes and the notes given for the purchase of new motor cars, the revenue for the coming year will be pretty well spoken for.

Doesn't Like Jackrabbit

I believe this is the best clothed and the best fed generation the world has ever seen. Many of us may look back to boyhood days and think that was the true golden age, but if anyone will sit down and figure out just what we had then and what we have today, he cannot help but say that the present generation is by far better off. In the matter of provisions we never used to hear of "calories" or "balanced rations." The homestead boys and girls were glad to fill their stomachs with cornbread and sorghum. I heard a man just the other day say that in his early life he got such a dose of cornbread that he

never could eat it again. He said his stomach still protested at the thoughts of cornbread, jackrabbit and "white gravy." And it is a far cry from the comfortable clothes of today to the old blue army overcoats and horse blankets with which the boys used to wrap themselves when they went to town. And fine shoes and overshoes with a hot motor car engine under your feet are better than the gunny sacks we used to wrap around our stiff leather boots.

55 Head to 160 Acres

An inquiry comes from Modoc regarding pasture prices to be charged here during the coming season. I presume there will be plenty of good pasture to rent in Greenwood county, altho even there the oil drills are encroaching on the pasture acreage to a large extent. There is no use to try to pasture land which is being drilled on; it is impossible to keep up the fences, as many an oil belt farmer has found. I have not heard what prospective pasture prices are; probably not far from those of last year. On good upland pasture which has not been "eaten out," 50 to 55 head of mature cattle can be pastured on 160 acres. Of yearlings the same amount of pasture will carry more, but if one has old cows with calves running with them it is best to figure a cow as equal to 1½ head. Good thrifty steers and dry heifers usually will gain from 250 to 300 pounds apiece in a favorable pasture season.

She Was "Tic" and "Diddy"

Our radio keeps right on giving good service, especially in weather and market reports. As for music, there are times when we get good stuff, but there is such a preponderance of "jazz" that I do not care much for the music part of radio. And speaking of music over the radio recalls to me the experience of a French girl back in Vermont. A radio had just been installed at the farm where I was staying, and the girl came in to see it. She never had seen one before, and expressed a wish to hear it, so it was carefully "tuned in," and the head sets clamped over her ears. After a time a peculiar expression was noticed on her face, and she was asked how she liked it. She pulled off the sets and said, "I ain't never heard such a funny instrument before. It makes me 'tic; it makes me diddy." It was found that something had slipped and that nothing was to be heard but a howl. As she had sat there some time with that pouring into her ears it was no wonder she was "tic" and "diddy" or, to translate it into English, sick and dizzy. And so with much of the jazz which comes over the radio; it makes me "tic" and "diddy."

Hog Weight Styles Change

It's not fashionable to be heavy either in society or hog circles. As evidence of the former, witness the struggles of fat folks to reduce. Then observe the average hog weights at the Kansas City Stock Yards for the last nine years.

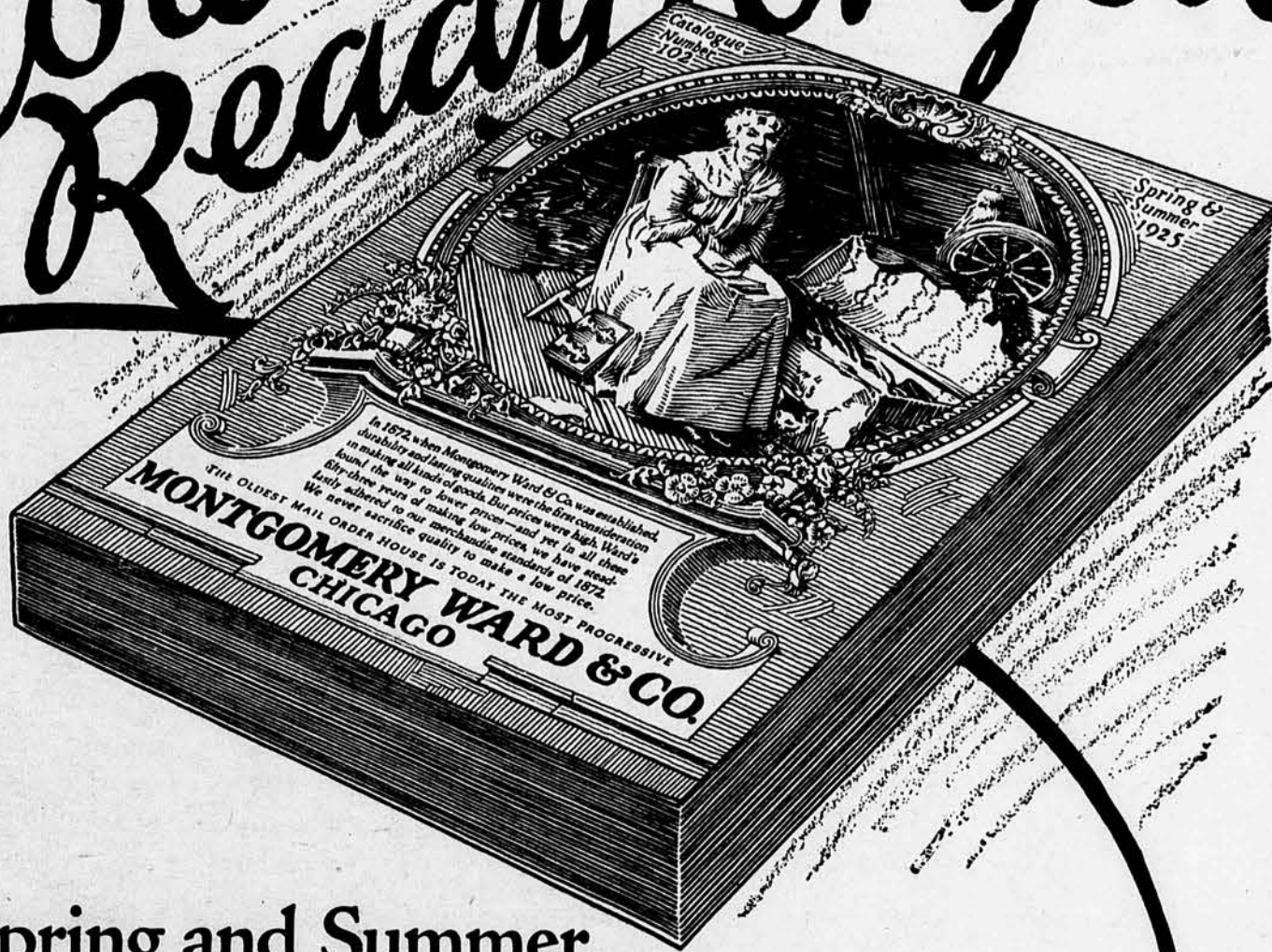
In the old days the bigger a hog could be made the better he was liked. The requirements for "handy" weights were gradually lowered. There was a time when the optimum weight was 225 pounds. Only twice in the last nine years have the average monthly weights approached that figure in Kansas City. That was in March, 1921, and March, 1918, when the average was 220 and 221.

The average for 1924 was 205 pounds; 1923, 188 pounds; 1922, 197; 1921, 211; 1920, 200; 1919, 191; 1918, 201; 1917, 192, and 1916, 193.

Drowning Man—"Help! Throw me a life saver."

Old Lady on Wharf—"Now, ain't it lucky I didn't eat that whole package of mints, but I don't see what good they can do him."

Now Ready for you



Ward's Spring and Summer Catalogue—Is Yours FREE

JUST imagine one vast floor, containing over 100 acres, and filled with sixty million dollars' worth of fresh, new merchandise!

That is exactly what is back of Ward's catalogue. That is what Ward's big stores contain.

And this Catalogue brings into your home the wonderful opportunity to choose whatever you wish, whatever you like best, from one of the greatest assortments of bright new merchandise ever gotten together.

Is a Saving of \$50 Interesting to You?

There is a saving of \$50 this season for you—if you write for this book and buy everything you need at Montgomery Ward & Co.

All over America we have searched for bargains. In Europe our buyers have found bargains for you. We have gone to every market where "quality" goods could be bought for cash at lower-than-market prices.

"Ward Quality" is a Guarantee of Satisfaction

We never sell unsatisfactory goods that are merely "cheap." We offer no "price baits." We never sacrifice quality to make a low price.

You will find it a pleasure to deal with a house like Ward's—where your satisfaction is the first consideration—where every piece of merchandise is tested to make sure it will give you service.

The first mail order guarantee published in 1876

Ward's originated the mail order business in 1872. In our Catalogue of 1876 we published the first mail order guarantee: "Your money back if you are not satisfied." And this spirit of the Golden Rule, of dealing as we would be dealt by, of selling only the satisfactory kinds of goods that we ourselves would want to buy—this spirit of satis-

faction and service to our customers has been the corner stone of Ward's for fifty-three years.

Everything for the Home, the Family and the Farm

The Woman—young or old—will find this Catalogue a pleasure. From the latest New York Fashions for the college girl, to the most beautiful new dresses and hats and coats for the mother—all selected in New York by our own Fashion experts.

Every Man will find all his needs supplied at a big Saving. Everything a man or boy wears or uses around the home and the farm, at money saving prices.

The Home has been our especial study. We try to offer the new things, household inventions, new designs in rugs or curtains, the best in furniture—everything that goes to make the delightful home. And our low prices often make possible the purchase of many more things than otherwise could be bought.

Your Orders are shipped within 24 hours

Your order will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But remember, too, that one of our six houses is near to you. It takes less time for your letter to reach us, less time for the goods to get to you. It is quicker to order from Ward's.

To fill in this coupon now is to secure for you and your family the largest possible savings, a new pleasure, and a new experience in satisfactory service.

Fill out this Coupon ↓

To Montgomery Ward & Co. Dept. 40-H
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul
Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

(Mail this coupon to our house nearest you.)
Please mail my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Name

Street or R. F. D.

P. O.

State

ESTABLISHED 1872 Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Ft. Worth

Anderson Pays \$1 for Scalps

So 'Tis Alleged Folks Sell 'Em in Linn County, Where the Bounty is \$4

BY TOM McNEAL.

Anderson county pays \$1 bounty for wolves' scalps. A petition signed by several hundred persons was presented to the county commissioners asking that they increase the bounty. The commissioners say the state law does not allow this. Linn county pays \$4. Many wolves caught in Anderson county have been brought to Linn and sold there on account of the difference in the bounty. Why does the law allow Linn county to pay more bounty than Anderson?—W. P. C.

THE law in regard to bounty on coyote and wolf scalps is found in Section 2301 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "The county commissioners of each county in the state of Kansas shall at the April, 1907, meeting of said board place and thereafter pay a bounty of \$1 on each coyote scalp, and \$5 on each lobo wolf scalp, if said coyotes and lobo wolves are caught and killed in said county."

This law makes it mandatory on the commissioners to pay \$1 for coyotes and \$5 for lobo wolves. There is no direct prohibition in the law against the payment of a greater bounty by county commissioners, and the question as to whether they have an implied authority has never been taken to court. I am of the opinion the authority to pay a bounty is limited by this provision of the law. I do not think the county commissioners have the authority to pay nothing from \$1 up if they see fit to do so. They are, however, compelled to pay the bounty specified.

Who Gets the Straw?

A sells a farm to B and takes a mortgage on it to secure the back payments. B, not being able to pay for the farm, deeded it back to A. Has A a right to the straw raised on the farm prior to the time it was deeded back to A? If B rents the farm after deeding it back does he have the right to feed two-thirds of the straw if it is fed on the farm? Would he have a right to haul it away?—R.

B would have a right to all the straw grown on the land prior to the time he transferred it by deed back to the original owner.

The right of the renter to the straw would depend on the lease. If the terms were that he should deliver a third of the grain to the landowner at any particular point, if he does so deliver the grain, he has fulfilled the terms of his lease, and in that case would be entitled to all the straw. If under the terms of the lease he delivers a third in the stack to the landlord the owner is entitled to a third of the straw, and the renter to two-thirds, and the renter in that case might either sell his straw or feed it on the land. These terms might be modified by conditions put in the lease.

A Right to Garnishee

Two persons owe me \$20 and \$25 respectively, and make no effort to pay, altho I have notified them to do so. They are married men with children making about \$135 to \$140 a month. What can I do to force payment? Can I garnishee their wages? If so what procedure must I take, and what is the usual cost of such action? It has been almost two years since the debts were incurred. What can I garnishee from a married man's wages?—H. C. W.

You can begin an action against these two debtors, and attach or garnishee not to exceed 40 per cent of their wages under the laws of Colorado, where I understand they reside. The cost of garnishment in a case of this kind should not exceed \$4 or \$5. If you employ an attorney his fee will depend on what he considers his services worth. If you begin this proceeding, which is a very simple one, before the justice of the peace you ought not to need the services of an attorney.

Thru the Probate Court?

Do all estates or wills have to go thru the probate court? Or do all wills have to be left with the probate court in Kansas? A and B are husband and wife. A wills all the property, real and personal, and all moneys to B as long as she lives. Then at her death whatever is left goes to the heirs named in the will, share and share alike. A appoints B as administrator without bond. All the heirs named agree to the terms. Would the will have to go thru the probate court?—C. P. N.

All estates and wills do not have to go thru the probate court. Our statute provides that any will in writing may be deposited by the person making it,

or by some person for him in the office of the judge of the probate court in the county in which such testator lives, but this is not compulsory. While it is not necessary that a will should be deposited with the probate court or that the will shall be probated or proved, yet it is much better for all concerned that it be done, and the reason for this is apparent. It would be more difficult to establish a chain of title if the will was never made a matter of record or probated.

Is a Ford a Truck?

If a farmer puts a box 3 or 4 feet square on the rear of his Ford roadster and uses it to haul his own produce does he have to buy a \$15 truck tag for it?—R.

The supreme court has held that where an automobile is changed so it is used principally for trucking it becomes a truck under the meaning of the law, and in that case the owner would have to get a truck license. If it is used principally as an automobile and only incidentally for hauling produce for the owner that would not make it a truck, and he would not be required to get a truck license.

It is a Legal Will

A had a will drawn, but before signing took it to his bank, and there in the presence of no witnesses put his signature in the proper place. Then he took it to a friend outside the bank and had him sign as a witness, then to another friend who signed it. If A should die would this will stand in law or would the witnesses have to be present and see him sign it and see each other sign it?—A. W.

If the witnesses to this will were entirely satisfied as to the genuineness of the signature of the maker of the will I believe it is valid, notwithstanding that they may not have actually seen him make his signature.

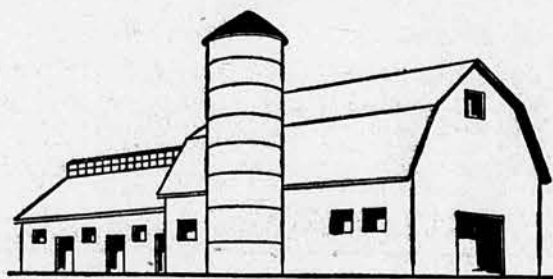
Help Meudon Smell Sweet!

The voters of Meudon, France, 3,899 in number, went on strike as a protest against the French Government's decision to locate in their town an incinerating plant for the disposal of the rubbish of Paris. The Town Council had previously signified its displeasure by resigning, so the refusal of the voters to vote leaves the place without a local government.

Dear, dear; these childish, impractical French! How simple their problem seems to us. Obviously the first thing they should do is to hire a lobbyist and a campaign manager. Next they should set aside a week, called No-Incinerator Week, to be inaugurated by prayers in all the churches of France. Then during No-Incinerator Week they should hold a campaign. This should enlist the united support of the Meudon Chamber of Commerce, the Meudon Y. M. C. A., the Meudon Retail Merchants' Association, the Meudon Real Estate Board and the Meudon Better Homes Association; and the Meudon Silver Cornet Band should give its services free of charge. As a climax to the campaign there should be a parade, with floats, decorated automobiles, the Meudon Fire Department and school children in line, and the school children should carry banners: "Give Us Air," "Burn Your Rubbish Somewhere Else," "Why Pick On Us?" Then a monster petition to be carried thru the streets of Paris on a decorated truck and presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the winner of last year's All-Meudon Beauty Contest. Finally, taxpayers should apply to the courts for an injunction on the ground that the location of the incinerator in Meudon would reduce property values at least 25 per cent.

This plan would surely achieve results, and we estimate the total cost, including buttons, flags, hire of hall, traveling expenses, secretarial expense, attorneys' fees and honorarium for the lobbyist, at \$9,702. Isn't this most reasonable? As it is, the voters have put the town to the expense of holding another election, and they probably will be licked in the end. Well, some nations are just naturally backward, and that is all there is to it.

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Start NOW on Your Concrete Improvements!

NOW is the time to build those improvements about your farm—and concrete affords the most convenient and economical permanent material known for this kind of work. Concrete foundations, walks, fence posts, feeding floors, etc., are surprisingly inexpensive and easy to build. They greatly increase the value of your farm and make it more enjoyable—and profitable.

Ash Grove is the logical cement for these improvements. Its high quality and super-strength make it absolutely dependable and easy to work. Its smooth, even color makes your job more attractive. Consult your Ash Grove Dealer now!

Ask him (or write us) for our free, helpful farm construction booklets, including "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings" and "Permanent Repairs on the Farm."

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Boyt Harness Works on After Others Wear Out

GOOD work horses average 200 pounds heavier than they did ten years ago. The Boyt Harness was designed to answer present-day harness needs, and to meet the demand of the farmer who sees long-run economy in owning and using the best.

Every part of the Boyt Harness is made to dependably withstand the hardest wear that work harness gets. Where the wear is heaviest, the Boyt Harness has greatest strength.

The Boyt method of selecting and double testing every piece of leather and strap is one reason why the Boyt Harness outwears ordinary harness two to one. Boyt special rustless bronze hardware is another. The extra special workmanship—the strong trace—are others.

Ten, fifteen, twenty years from now, when ordinary harness is worn out, the Boyt Harness, with reasonable good care, will still be serving you. Or if you ever have occasion to sell it, a set of Boyt Harness always brings a better price, secondhand, because it is known for good quality.

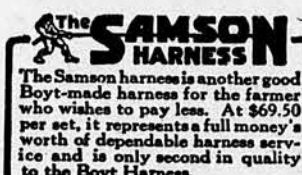
Price Is No Higher This Year—\$78.00 per set. A complete set of Boyt Harness costs you but \$78.00—the price is the same as last season, although leather has gone up. Be sure to see the Boyt Harness before you buy this spring, and you will quickly realize, by comparison with any other harness, why it is the choice of thousands of America's best farmers.

Write for name of the Boyt dealer nearest you. If he can't show you a set, we will gladly ship one, freight paid, for inspection. We will also mail the Boyt book, illustrating and describing in detail the superior features of this "Standard Work Harness of America."

Walter Boyt Company
230 Court Avenue Des Moines, Iowa



The genuine Boyt harness is quickly identified by its rustless bronze buckles bearing the name "Boyt." Rustless bronze hardware is used at more than eighty points in the harness.



The Samson harness is another good Boyt-made harness for the farmer who wishes to pay less. At \$69.50 per set, it represents a full money's worth of dependable harness service and is only second in quality to the Boyt Harness.

Made Record at Low Cost

Clifford Knight Says Club Work Taught Him How to Handle Purebreds

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN
Assistant Club Manager

LAST week we told you to watch for stories written by members of last year. You were to expect one written by a Capper Pig Club boy of 1924, and another by a Capper Poultry Club girl of that same successful year. We don't want to make you wait longer—here is the first, by a pig club boy.

Clifford Knight, county leader of Anderson county, sends us this acknowledgment of his success in the Capper Pig Club, and here is the interesting way in which he tells it: "My contest sow this year was the sow I won in the Capper Pig Club two years ago. Her name is White Carnation. She was the gilt offered to the boy making the best record in the contest with Chester Whites. She has made a good record this year with little cost.

Cleanliness is Important

"My pigs were farrowed March 21, the sow bringing nine fine pigs, three boars and six sows. It was cold and they took a great deal of care for several days. By the time they were 10 days old they could run around the barnyard. I let my sow and pigs run out until May 17, when they were shut up. We were scarce of feed so my pigs 'roughed it' thru the summer months, but I gave them enough feed to keep them growing, altho they did not fatten much. This fall when I started feeding corn, they sure came to the front. I sold one boar to Sam Belong for a breeder for \$25. My pigs always had plenty of fresh water where they could get it. This is the most wholesome thing for a pig; a clean pen and plenty of good, fresh water.

"I have six sows to bring pigs this next spring, and two good barrows. My contest work was very interesting this year. What the Capper Pig Club has done for me will help me a great deal in handling purebred stock and record keeping.

Everyone Was Interested

"I was appointed county leader at the beginning of the contest last spring. Four meetings were held during the year. We had some good breeders of purebred stock talk to us. Most of the people in the community were interested in the Capper Pig Club work, and we had good attendance.

"My care for my pigs and sow was not as complete as I would like to have given them after September 1 when I started to High School as a Freshman in Greeley High School. Being away from home all thru the week, and home only Saturdays and Sundays, it was impossible for me to give them the personal care that makes them do their best.

Second in Pep Contest

"Hoping for more and better work of the old C. P. C. I am as ever a member, Clifford Knight."

Clifford said he didn't think his county team would rank very high? That is because he has very high standards, which he was unable to

reach, but approached to a fine degree. This must be true because what Clifford and his teammates did gave them second place in the race for the pep trophy, winning 1,085 points. The prize for this placing is \$8, and a check for that amount goes to Clifford.

The record made by this energetic young man in the open contest merits honorable mention, too, because Clifford won eighth place for profit and high pork production at low cost. A story by another boy will appear in this department soon. Don't miss it.

Girl's Story Next Week

Girls, your story will appear next week. We are not giving the boys a special favor by publishing Clifford's story first. A story written by a poultry club girl will hold first place in the next issue. We found that the stories are long and there isn't enough space for two lengthy stories. I am sure you will agree that it is better to put in one at a time.

Clifford's story tells so well what boys can do in the Capper Pig Club, and what the club work will do to him, that we told the whole story. Girls, watch for a story, which will be good like Clifford's, in the February 14 issue. This next story will tell how a booster in the poultry club raised her flock.

Wilson Got 64 Acres

Two farmers in Sedgwick county have received large gifts of land recently from the Arkansas River, and many other farmers have received smaller donations, according to Ransom Brown, county surveyor, who has made numerous surveys recently at the request of farmers who are leasing their land for oil development.

The richest gift from the river was 64 acres to W. R. Wilson, near Maize. William J. Bassett, near Derby, received a bequest of 41 acres.

"The Arkansas is a government stream, and surveys do not extend across the river. What is in the middle of the stream belongs to the state, and so when islands are created the state sells them for school land. The sand is sold by the state. But when the river changes its course, leaving a part on the mainland, that goes to the abutting property," says Brown.

These large gifts to the farmers were made since the last survey. Mr. Brown says that when he finds the river adds to a farmer's property, he notifies the tax assessor so the county will benefit from the increased holdings.

That's a Family Desk!

A peculiar coincidence has taken place in Haddam since the burning of the school building. The primary department has occupied the council room at the city hall, various make-shifts serving as desks. Verlin Randall, small son of Mr. and Mrs. John Randall, has the same small table his mother used on a similar occasion when the school house burned 20 years ago.



Systematic Research —the Only Solution

THE case of farm electrification was summarized as follows in a report presented at the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, by Mr. R. W. Trullinger, Specialist in Rural Engineering, Office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"The convenience, safety, ease of control and general flexibility of electrical power are such great arguments in its favor as to justify the most extreme efforts to extend its use generally to agriculture.

"To do this profitably it must be done intelligently. To do it intelligently all the facts regarding the exact requirements of agricultural processes and practices must be known.

"Since it is obvious that these facts are not generally known with reference to the use of electricity as the source of energy, the only solution is to resort to systematic research and investigation following a rational and intelligently prepared program."

The National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture has framed a program along these lines calling for experimental research in farm electrification. This work already is under way in thirteen states, each of which has a committee composed of farmers, farm experts, electrical engineers, agricultural engineers and others.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the United States Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior,

American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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IN EIGHT WEEKS



Take the first step today, send for the complete details of how to qualify for SUCCESS in eight weeks at the Kansas City School of Plumbing. Consider your own future. We guarantee to train you to be a plumber—a real one—earning the big money that the trade pays.

PRACTICAL TRAINING

We do not attempt to teach you by books or lectures. We train you to work with your head and hands. Every student gets the practical individual instruction.

OPPORTUNITY OFFER

We are making a special opportunity offer for the next thirty days only. We offer our complete Life Scholarship at a special reduced price to 100 men only. This offer will positively be withdrawn when the 100 scholarships are taken.

Read This from Bob Campbell:

"I can't tell you how much I appreciate your help in getting me where I am today. Have my own business and making money. You may use my name in writing any student. If they want to know what I think of your school have them write me."

BOB CAMPBELL, 6435 E. 15th Street Kansas City, Mo.

Plumbers: The highest paid craftsmen. We offer both day and night classes. Students can enter either one or both.

Kansas City School of Plumbing 1710 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Without obligation send me complete details of your special opportunity scholarship.

Name

Address

City

State

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

..... Club.
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers.

K.S.A.C. Holds Open House

Farm and Home Week Visitors Talk Back to Air College Profs

BY M. N. BEELER

STATION KSAC hasn't displaced Kansas State Agricultural College in distribution of better farm methods—yet. Some day it may, but among the thousand or more of farm folks who attended the 50th Farm and Home Week sessions at Manhattan the first week in February were hundreds of farmers who listen in every noontime and every evening to the college radio sons of the soil sermons and many women who tune in for the mid-morning "back yard gossip."

Some folks are speculating upon whether the fireside college courses which are being offered will affect Farm and Home Week attendance adversely. They reason that for the expense involved by a trip to Manhattan the prospective visitor can buy a radio set that will enable him to have a farm and home week program every working day in the year.

On the other hand, maybe the "college of the air" will stimulate greater interest in the "college on the hill." At any rate attendance this year would lend some support to that theory. Every section of the short course attracted a gratifying number of folks. Class rooms were well filled and visitors became acquainted with the accessories that belong to the voices that come to them daily and nightly thru head phones and speakers.

Good Farm Diet

But it was a more alert crowd that went to Manhattan this time. The 12 months' diet of better methods from the college seems to have whetted their appetites and prepared them for a bigger helping. They've been listening for weeks to discussions about proteins and vitamins, minerals and metabolism, legumes and soil fertility, feeds and fat, markets and money, foot rot and San Jose scale, ultra violet rays and sunshine, home decoration and hat making, fat globules and cream separators, meat canning and kitchen mechanics, bone spavins and splints, Kanred and Kanota, radiator mixtures and combines. Their curiosity complex had been agitated. They were just popping with questions. And you know the radio gives no chance to talk back. What was more natural, then, that they should loose their pent up questions when opportunity afforded?

No, Station KSAC, one believes, will prove an adjunct to, rather than a competitor of, Farm and Home Week. It's gratifying to get an ear full of helpful suggestions from the college every night, but it's still better to get a head full once a year and then go home to incubate them under the stimulation of the radio.

Held Stock Show

There must be something worth while in these annual meetings else folks wouldn't keep going back every year. Men like George Green, Paradise; Bruce Wilson, Keats; Ira Romig, Topeka; Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence; John Linn, Manhattan; Albert Weaver, Bird City; S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center; Ed Hoover, Wichita; Roy Gilliland, Denison; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado; Frank Dixon, Holton, have been able to get something out of the meetings that help them in the conduct of their business.

Most of the purebred stock organizations, the crop associations, veterinarians, members of the Kansas Bankers' Association, the dairy association, newspaper men and other groups met during the week. The annual Farm and Home Week banquet was served to about 700 visitors Thursday evening. A night livestock show was held after the banquet by the animal husbandry and dairy husbandry departments.

That's a Hard Luck Jury

Jurors in the trial of the suit brought by Theo. Snyder against C. G. Cochran at Stockton for alleged misrepresentation in the sale of bank stock have been having a hard time. First one

juror was laid up with rheumatism, and then another succumbed to a case of mumps. Court adjourned until they got better, and then cots were provided and the case continued, with frequent time out for rests. The case involves \$17,500.

Better Outlook for Stock

A considerable increase in hog production next fall, and a corn acreage about the same as in 1924 are recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture in its annual outlook report. Beef cattle prices should average somewhat higher than last year, and those for sheep and wool should be at least on a par with those of 1924. Dairymen are urged to make no further expansion in their industry. Higher egg prices may be expected during the season of flush production this year than last, but poultry prices may be lower.

"Hog producers," the report says, "enter 1925 with 18 per cent fewer hogs than a year ago, and there is every indication that prices during the next 18 months will be higher than at any time since 1920. Six to 8 million fewer pigs will be born this spring than last spring."

"While the 1924 corn crop probably will be well cleaned up, an increased acreage in 1925 does not appear advisable in view of the indicated reduction in the feeding demand. Stocks of old corn on farms are likely to be smaller than usual in the beginning of the new crop year 1925, but it appears that not more than an average crop will be required to supply the needs of the country for both feed and commercial purposes."

"Prices for beef cattle for 1925 should average somewhat higher than for 1924. The industry is gradually working into a more favorable position, due to the relation of beef to competing commodities, especially pork; improved industrial conditions, and in no small measure to the cattleman's own sacrifices. Market receipts probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1924. All conditions indicate that the long-time outlook for the industry is even more favorable."

"Further expansion in dairying in 1925 seems inadvisable. A recovery in prices of dairy products could hardly be expected should the number of milk cows be further increased. Domestic production appears adequate, and the foreign dairy situation is such as to keep world market prices low and thus limit the height to which our butter prices can rise without bringing in foreign butter."

"Prospects for the sheep industry in 1925 appear favorable. The world wool outlook and the prospective meat situation in this country promise prices for 1925 at least on a par with those of 1924. There does not appear to be any immediate danger of overproduction, as the increase in the number of sheep has as yet been only slight."

"The outlook of the poultry industry during 1925 from the standpoint of market egg prices is favorable while from the standpoint of market poultry prices it is not so encouraging. It seems probable that higher egg prices will prevail during the season of flush production this year than last. With an abnormally large carry-over of dressed poultry in storage it seems probable that lower prices on market poultry may prevail for at least the first half of the year."

"There are as many horses and mules of working age on farms as will be needed for the coming season, and average prices of work stock are lower than they were a year ago. A decided decrease in colt production during the last few years, however, points to a future shortage of good work stock. This shortage is likely to be acute during the time that colts, foaled this year and next, or even young horses purchased now, are still in active service."

Willie—"Pa, teacher says we are here to help others."

Pa—"Yes, that's so."

Willie—"Well, what are the others here for?"



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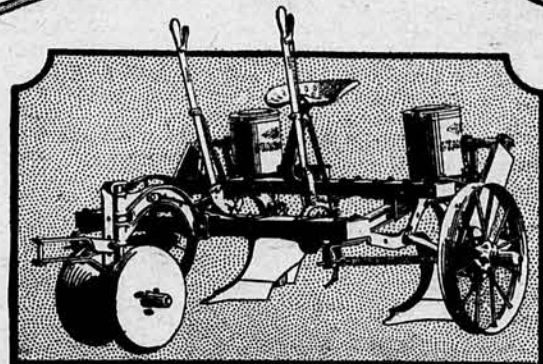
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Then Wheat'll Go Down?

BY JOHN F. FENNELLY

Kansas wheat growers must guard against a recurrence of the tragedy of 1921. The bumper crop of 1924 would have meant only further disaster if we had not been blessed by an unexpected shortage in other countries. With normal world crops in the future an American crop of similar size must inevitably spell disaster. We cannot count on world shortages as a permanent factor, and without them, profitable wheat farming in the United States can only come by restricting wheat production to our domestic requirements. When this is accomplished, the wheat tariff will really protect, and American wheat farming will be on a sound and permanent basis.

If the United States were on a free trade basis, and international exchange were completely readjusted, it seems likely that we could continue to export a small surplus of wheat for many years yet. But since Europe already owes us more money than she can ever pay, and since we attempt to prohibit her only means of discharging these debts by the erection of the present tariff wall, we must reconcile ourselves to the inevitable consequences. Europe will only buy our wheat when she cannot possibly get it on easier terms elsewhere.

Remembering the results of overproduction and the fundamental difficulty of the farmer in effecting a reduction of agricultural output, every effort should be made to prevent a re-appearance of the fatal boom psychology among wheat farmers. Already the Department of Agriculture reports a winter wheat acreage planted of 42,317,000 acres, or 6.5 per cent more than was planted in 1923. With the experience of the last four years to guide them, it would be a great pity if our farmers should fail to take proper advantage of the present prosperity. Viewed in its correct perspective this year should be seen as a God-sent interval of prosperity during the natural and unavoidable process of adjustment to a domestic production basis.

While an eventual collapse of the present wheat values must be regarded as certain, it is my opinion that it may come sooner than is generally expected. There is a real shortage now, but it does not appear to be so acute as to justify any great alarm.

It is true the volume of wheat exports from the United States during the last six months have been unusually large, the total from July 1 to December 31 being approximately 182 million bushels. As compared with the total for the same period of 1923, namely, 98,562,000 bushels, this shows an increase in our wheat exports almost exactly off-setting the greater size of the current crop over that of last year. The American visible supply of wheat December 24, 1924, was 96,823,000 bushels, while

the Canadian visible was 48,118,000 bushels on the same date. On December 24, 1923, the American visible supply was 73,377,000, and the Canadian total was 72,522,000. Thus, the present visible supply of wheat on this continent is actually slightly larger than it was at the end of 1923.

There is, however, probably less wheat still in the farmer's hands than there was a year ago. The recent high prices have been sufficiently attractive to cause an unusually large early movement of wheat to the terminals.

It is likely that the export of wheat from North America to Europe during the next six months will be larger than usual on account of the short crop of the Argentine and the still unsatisfied demand of Europe. Under these conditions it seems probable that we will go into the new crop with a small carry-over, and that the present values will be maintained at least until the next harvest.

If wheat conditions are normal thruout the world in 1925 it is difficult to see how a collapse in prices can be prevented for long after the summer harvest. If we are faced with another world shortage it will be a different matter, but with the likelihood of an increased wheat acreage in this country and Canada, a shortage is not a safe thing to figure on. The American farmer who ships his wheat to market immediately after the harvest next summer may be far better off than the one who holds it until later.

American Tools Popular

American agricultural machinery is popular in Belgium, and is generally preferred to European makes, except for certain types of specialized machinery for which European countries have gained a solid reputation. Mowers, reapers and binders, and tractors of American manufacture are so firmly established in Belgium that European manufacturers find it difficult to compete against them.

Severe German competition is considered as a certainty for the future, but so far the Germans have made little headway in Belgium, and the well-established dealers do not greatly fear this competition. Belgian farmers are prosperous enough to require little credit.

The unfamiliarity of the Belgian peasant with machinery is still a hindrance to the sale of complicated equipment, especially tractors. The Belgian Ministry of Agriculture maintains a school at Gembloux where a course is given covering the operation and repair of tractors, but this school is poorly attended. Nevertheless, the tractor market is developing slowly.

American mowers and reapers with binder attachment are popular in Belgium. Mowers are in general use, and reapers with binder attachment are growing in popularity, but little interest is shown in reapers without binder attachments, and few are sold.



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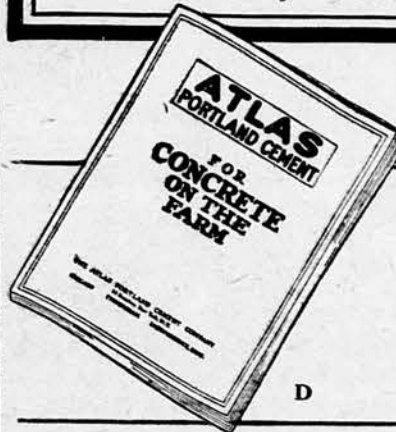
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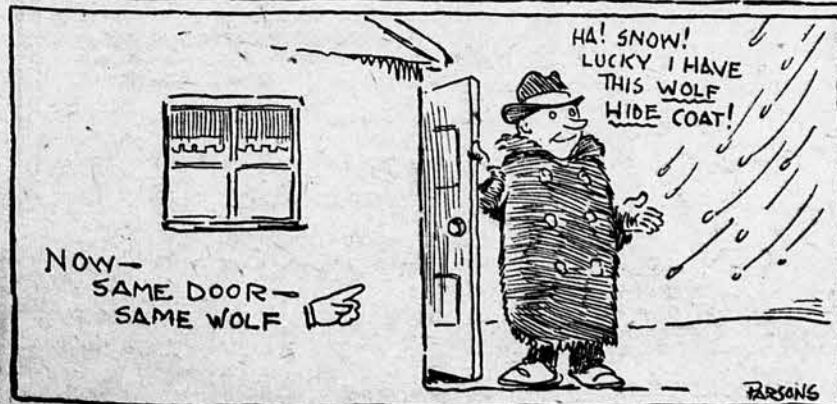
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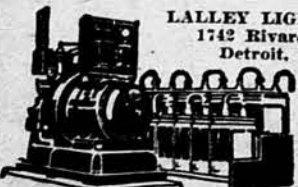
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Marching Sands

(Continued from Page 3)

curious thing happened to an English explorer, Ney Elias. I quote from his book, 'An old man called on me at Kwei-hwa-ching, at the eastern end of the Thian Shan Mountains, who said he was neither Chinaman, Mongol, nor Mohammedan, and lived on ground especially allotted by the emperor, and where there now exist several families of the same origin. He said that he had been a prince. At Kwei-hwa-ching I was very closely spied on and warned against asking too many questions.'

Van Schaick peered over his spectacles at Gray.

"The Thian Shan Mountains are just north of this blind spot in the Gobi Desert where we think the Wusun are."

The historian broke in eagerly. "Another clue—a generation ago the Russian explorer, Colonel Przewalski, tried to enter this blind spot from the south, and was fought off with much bloodshed by one of the guardian tribes."

Gray laughed frankly. "I admit I'm surprised, gentlemen. Until now I thought you were playing some kind of a joke on me."

Van Schaick's thin face flushed, but he spoke calmly.

"It is only fair, sir, that you should have proof you are not being sent after a will-o-the-wisp. A few days ago I talked with a missionary who had been invalidated home from China. His name is Jacob Brent. He has been for twenty years head of the college of Chengtu, in Western China. He heard rumors of a captive tribe in the heart of the Gobi. And he saw one of the Wusun."

He paused to consult one of his papers methodically.

In the Gobi Desert

"Brent was told, by some Chinese coolies, of a tall race dwelling in a city in the Gobi, a race that was, they said, 'just like him.' And in one of his trips near the desert edge he saw a tall figure running toward him over the sand, staggering from weariness. Then several Chinese riders appeared from the sand dunes and headed off the fugitive. But not before Brent had seen that the man's face was partially white."

"Partially?" asked Gray quizzically. "I am quoting literally. Yes, that was what Brent said. He was prevented by his native bearers from going into the Gobi to investigate. They believed the usual superstitions about the desert—evil spirits and so forth—and they warned Brent against a thing they called the pale sickness."

Gray looked up quietly. "You know what that is?"

"We do not know, and surmises are valueless." He shrugged. "You have an idea?"

"Hardly, yet—you say that Brent is H. Could he be seen?"

"I fancy not. He is in a California-sanitarium, broken down from overwork, the doctors informed me."

"I see." Gray scrutinized his companions. The same eagerness showed in each face, the craving for discovery which is greater than the lust of

the gold prospector. They were hanging on his next words. "Gentlemen, do you realize that three great difficulties are to be met? Money—China—and a knowledge of science. By that I mean my own qualifications. I am an explorer, not a scientist—"

At this point Balch, the financier who had not spoken before, leaned forward.

"Three excellent points," he nodded. "I can answer them. We can supply you with funds, Captain Gray," he said decisively.

"And permission from the Chinese authorities?"

"We have passports signed, in blank, for an American hunter and naturalist to journey into the interior of China, to the Gobi Desert."

"You will not go alone," explained Van Schaick. "We realize a scientist must accompany you."

Enter Professor Delabar

"We have the man," continued Balch, "an orientologist—speaks Persian and Turki—knows Central Asia like a book. Professor Arminius Delabar. He'll join you at Frisco." He stood up and held out his hand. "Gray, you're the man we want! I like your talk." He laughed boyishly, being young in heart, despite his years. "You're equal to the job—and you can shoot a mountain sheep or a bandit in the head at five hundred yards. Don't deny it—you've done it!"

"Maps?" asked Gray dryly. "The best we could get. Chinese and Russian surveys of the Western Gobi," Balch explained briskly. "We want you to start right off. We know that our dearest foes, the British Asiatic Society, have wind of the Wusun. They are fitting out an expedition. It will have the edge on yours because—discounting the fact that the British know the field better—it'll start from India, which is nearer the Gobi."

"Then it's got to be a race?" Gray frowned.

"A race it is," nodded Balch, "and my money, backs you and Delabar. So the sooner you can start the better. Van Schaick will go with you to Frisco and give you details, with maps and passports on the way. We'll pay you the salary of your rank in the army, with a fifty per cent bonus if you get to the Wusun. Now, what's your answer—yes or no?" He glanced at the officer sharply, realizing that if Gray doubted, he would not be the man for the expedition.

Gray smiled quizzically. "I came to you to get a job," he said, "and here it is. I need the money. My answer is—yes. I'll do my best to deliver the goods."

"Gentlemen," Balch turned to his associates, "I congratulate you. Captain Gray may or may not get to the Wusun. But—unless I'm a worse judge of character than I think—he'll get to the place where the Wusun ought to be. He won't turn back."

His visitor flushed at that. He was still young, being not yet thirty. He shook hands all around and left for his hotel, with Balch and Van Schaick to arrange railroad schedules, and the buying of an outfit.

This is a brief account of how Robert Gray came to depart on his mission to the Desert of Gobi, as reported in the files of the American Exploration Society.

It was not given to the press, owing

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to the need of secrecy. Nor did the Exploration Society obtain authority from the United States Government for the expedition. Time was pressing, as they learned the British expedition was getting together at Burma. Later, Van Schaick agreed with Balch that this had been a mistake.

Learned of Pale Sickness

But by that time Gray was far beyond reach in the foothills of the Celestial Mountains, in the Liu Sha and had learned the meaning of the pale sickness.

Gray had meant what he said about his new job. Van Schaick pleaded for haste, but the army officer knew from experience the danger of omitting some important item from his outfit, and went ahead with characteristic thoroughness.

He assembled his personal kit in New York, with the rifles, medicines and ammunition he needed. Also a good pair of field glasses and the maps that Van Schaick furnished. Balch made him a present of twenty pounds of fine smoking tobacco.

"I'll need another man with me," Gray told Van Schaick, who was on edge to be off. "Delabar'll be all right in his way, but we'll want a white man who can shoot and work. I know the man for the job—McCann, once my orderly, now in the reserve."

"Get him, by all means," agreed the scientist.

"He's in Texas, out of a job. A wire'll bring him to Frisco in time to meet us. Well, I'm about ready to check out."

They left that night on the Western express.

Gray was not sorry to leave the city. Like all voyagers, he felt the oppression of the narrow streets, the monotony of always going home to the same place to sleep. Wanderlust had gripped him again at thought of the venture into another continent.

He took his mission seriously. On the maps Van Schaick and Balch had given him they had pointed out a spot beyond the known travel routes, a good deal more than a thousand miles into the interior of China. To this spot Gray was going.

Van Schaick talked much on the train. He explained how much the mission meant to the Exploration Society. It would add enormously to the knowledge of humankind. Gray, he said, would travel near the path of Marco Polo; he would tear the veil of secrecy from the hidden corner of the Gobi Desert. It would be a victory of science over the ancient soul of Mongolia.

'Ras With "Bud"

It would shake the foundation of the great jade image of Buddha, or the many-armed Kali, or Bon the devil-god, and the ancient Vishnu. It would strengthen the hold of the Bible on the Mongolian world.

If only, said Van Schaick wistfully, Gray could find the Wusun ahead of the expedition of the British Asiatic Society, the triumph would be complete.

Gray listened silently. It was fortunate, in the light of what followed, that his imagination was not easily stirred.

He looked curiously at the man who was to be his partner in the expedition. Van Schaick introduced them at the platform of the San Francisco terminal.

Professor Anminius Delabar was a short, slender man, of wiry build and a nervous manner that reminded Gray of a bird. He had near-sighted, blood-shot eyes encased behind tinted glasses, and a dark face with well-kept beard. He was half Syrian by birth, American by choice, and a denizen of the academics and byways of the world. Also, he spoke at least four languages fluently.

The army man's respect for his future companion went up several notches when he found that Delabar had already arranged competently for the purchase and shipment of their stores.

"You see," he explained in his room at the hotel to Gray, "the fewer things we must buy in Shanghai the better. Our plan is to attract as little attention as possible. Our passport describes us as hunter and naturalist. Foreigners are a common sight in China as far into the interior as Iiangchowfu. Once we are past there and on the interior plains, it will be hard to follow

us—if we have attracted no attention. Do you speak any Chinese dialects?"

It was an abrupt question, in Delabar's high voice. The Syrian spoke English with only the trace of an accent.

"I Was Born in Shensi"

"A little," admitted Gray. "I was born in Shensi, but I don't remember anything except a baby white camel—a playmate. Mandarin Chinese is Greek to me."

Some time afterward he learned Delabar had taken this as a casual boast—not knowing Gray's habit of understanding his qualifications. Fortune plays queer tricks sometimes, and Gray's answer was to loom large in the coming events.

Fortune, or as Gray put it, the luck of the road, threw two obstacles in their way at Frisco. Van Schaick had telegraphed ahead to the sanitarium where the missionary Brent was being treated. He hoped to arrange an interview between Brent and Gray.

Brent was dying. No one could visit him. Also, McCann, the soldier who was to accompany them, did not show up at the hotel—alho he had wired his officer at Chicago that he would be in Frisco before the appointed time.

Gray would have liked to wait for the man. He knew McCann would be useful—a crack shot, a good servant, and an expert at handling men—but Delabar had already booked their

passage on the next Pacific Mail steamer.

"Van Schaick can wait here," Delabar assured Gray, "meet McCann, and send him on by the boat following. He will join you at Shanghai."

"Very well," assented Gray, who was checking up the list of stores Delabar had bought. "That will do nicely. I see you've thought of all the necessary things, Professor. We can pick up a reserve supply of canned foodstuffs at Shanghai, or Hankow." He glanced at Van Schaick. "There's one thing more to be settled. It's important. Who is in command of this party? The Professor or I? If he's to be the boss, all right—I'll carry on with that understanding."

Van Schaick hesitated. But Delabar spoke up quickly.

"The expedition is in your hands, Captain Gray, I freely yield you the responsibility."

Gray was still watching Van Schaick. "Is that understood? It's a good thing to clear up before we start."

"Certainly," assented the scientist. "Now we'll discuss the best route—"

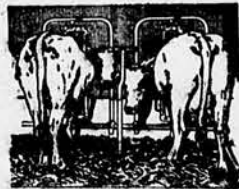
Into the Deep

Van Schaick stood at the pier-head the next day when the steamer cast off her moorings, and waved good-by to the two. Gray left him behind with some regret. A good man, Van Schaick, an American from first to last, and a slave to science.

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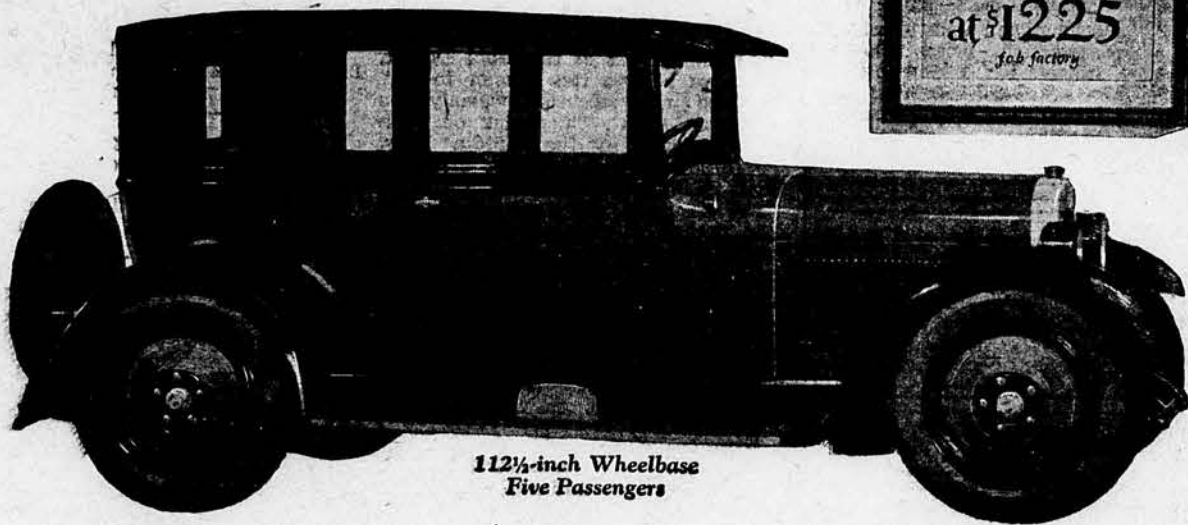
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Leads the World in Motor Car Value



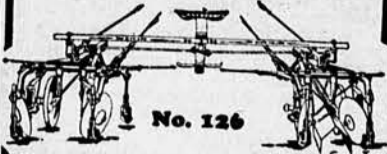
112½-inch Wheelbase
Five Passengers

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S-P-E-E-D! 60 flashing miles per hour when you want it. That's the result of the new-type engineering C. W. Nash has incorporated in the design of this perfected valve-in-head Special Six motor. **R-O-A-D-A-B-I-L-I-T-Y!** Extremely low-sprung and beautifully balanced, this car seems literally to drive closer to the road at high speed. The price, \$1225 f. o. b. factory, includes 4-wheel brakes, full balloon tires, and 5 disc wheels at no extra cost.

THE NASH MOTORS COMPANY, KENOSHA, WIS.

Holds to the Furrow at All Times



Rock Island Two-Row Lister Cultivator

The wheels can be adjusted for work in various width rows, also can be adjusted to lead in at the front, holding machine so it cannot climb out of the furrow.

You can regulate depth of shovels independently of the discs. Discs can be set to throw dirt in or out any desired width or angle.

Sold by your local Rock Island Implement Dealer.

FREE BOOK

"Making Farm Life Easier"—describes this cultivator and many other implements which will help to make farm life easier and more profitable to you.

Rock Island Plow Co. Rock Island, Ill.

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Select Stock—None Better—55 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

Red Clover, \$15.00 Per Bu.

Alfalfa, \$8.00; Sweet Clover, \$7; Alsike, \$10; Timothy, \$3.50. Tests 96 per cent pure.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY 119 E. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Advertisement for Golden Apple Winesap featuring a picture of the fruit and text describing its qualities and availability.

Golden Champlain Cantaloupe

Paid good profits in 1924; others failed entirely. This sure-crop melon leads in combination of earliness, hardness, quality and yield.

Advertisement for FREE BIG CATALOG OF SEEDS featuring a picture of a seed packet and text about the catalog's contents.

20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES - \$1.00 8 ELBERTA PEACH TREES - \$1.00 8 ASSORTED APPLE TREES - \$1.00

Advertisement for SPRAY FRUIT TREES featuring a picture of a sprayer and text about the benefits of spraying.

During the monotonous run across the Pacific when the sea and the sky seemed unchanged from day to day, Delabar talked incessantly about their trip.

The officer was well content to lie back in his deck chair, hands clasped behind his curly head, and stare out into space. This was his habit, when off duty.

The energetic professor fancied Gray paid little attention to his stream of information about the great Gobi Desert. In that, he did the other an injustice.

"Beyond American Gunboats" "You don't seem to appreciate, my young friend," remarked the professor once, irritably.

Delabar shrugged his shoulders, surprised at his companion's pertinent remark. "True, China is a republic and progressive, perhaps.

Gray had spoken truly when he said he remembered nothing of China, except a white camel, but, subconsciously, many things were familiar to the soldier.

"At the border of the Gobi Desert, where we believe the Wusun to be," continued the scientist warmly, as Gray was silent.

the ancient Gautama ruled the spiritual world before the coming of Christianity.

"So you can see," he pointed out, "that the discovery of a white race—a race that did not acknowledge Buddha—in the heart of China would be a blow to their doctrine.

Gray nodded, puffing at his pipe. Presently, he stirred himself to speak.

"Rather suspect you're right, Professor. You know the religious dope. And the religions of Asia are not good things to monkey with.

Delabar hesitated, glancing up at the moving tracery of smoke that rose from the funnel, against the clouds.

Towers in the Sand

"The Ming annals mention a city in that place, some two thousand years ago. A thousand years later we know there were many palaces at this end of the Thian Shan—the Celestial Mountains.

"Marco Polo trailed along there, didn't he?"

"Yes. We know the great city of the Gobi was called Sungan. The Ming annals describe it as having massive gates, walls and bastions, besides underground passages, vaulted and arched."

"European travelers don't report this city."

"Because they never saw it, my friend, Brent, who was at the edge of the Gobi near there, states he saw towers in the sand.

"Let's have it," said Gray, settling himself comfortably in his chair.

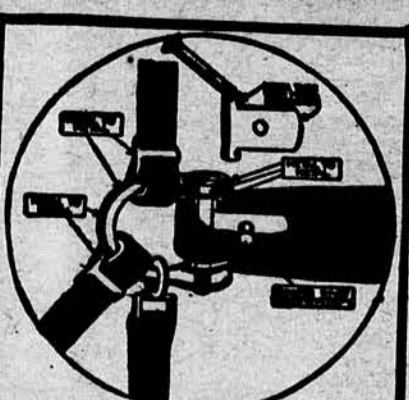
(TO BE CONTINUED)

"Are you a messenger boy?" asked the near-sighted man of a boy in the street.

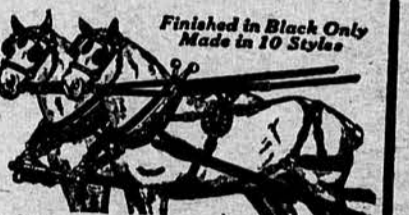
"No, sir," was the indignant reply, "it's my sore toe that makes me walk so slowly."



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The Original Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness



\$17.50 After 30 Days FREE TRIAL

We trust you wherever you live. We will send you the harness on Free Trial. Easy Payments. Write for free harness book.

Olde Tan Harness

First Olde-Tan leather produced 70 years ago. Now known throughout America for its proven superiority.

Write for Free Book

Ask for free harness book. Learn all about our Free trial and easy payment offer and the Olde-Tan metal-to-metal harness.

Babson Bros., Dept. 89-82 19th St. & Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Cut this out — it will not appear again. ALMANAC—How to plant by the moon—Best fishing days—Weather forecast. Send 2c postage.

FREE Cope Level Lift Sweep Rake



Has floating head feature—automatic ground pressure adjustment. Special arrangement of carrier wheels reduces incline of teeth, and enables the rake to pick up all loose hay.

CELOSIA CHRYSANTHEFLORA

Largest and most gorgeous flower grown in recent years. FLOWERS 8 TO 12 INCHES ACROSS. Blooms first year.

CONDON'S GIANT TOMATO

"QUEEN OF THE MARKET." Big Money-Maker. Large, solid fruit; excellent canner. To introduce to you our Northern Grown Live Seeds and Plants, we will mail you 125 seeds of Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato and Plants.

SAVE MONEY ON ALFALFA \$10.50 PER BU.

Extra Hardy Tested Reclaimed Seed. Sow Alfalfa this spring. Much cheaper than Clover and twice as profitable. Our prices will save you Big Money.

Tomato

Medium size, very solid, dark red color. Tough skin makes it a good keeper and shipper. Fruit ripens in June. 20c per pkt. Postpaid. Sent anywhere.

From Station KSAC

Sunday, February 15, 1925
Radio Rural Sunday Service

P. M.
8:00—Piano Voluntary
8:05—Special Sacred Music
8:10—Prayer of Affirmation
8:15—Hymn
8:20—Practical Talk, "Common Folks," Their Glory
8:35—Song of Benediction
.....Under Direction of Walter Burr

Monday, February 16, 1925
Opening Exercises for Rural Schools

A. M.
9:00—March
9:05—Music Lesson
9:07—Music for Singing Exercises
9:15—Inspirational Talk...Department of Education
9:20—Callisthenics...Department of Physical Education
.....Housewives' Program

A. M.
10:00—"Back Yard Gossip"
10:05—"All Round the House"
10:10—"Questions and Answers"
10:20—"Suggestions for Today's Meals"
.....Under Direction of Miss Amy Kelly
.....Noon-day Program

P. M.
12:30—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
Weather Report
Pruning Grapes.....L. C. Williams
Radio Question Box
Certified Seed of Adapted Varieties
.....A. J. Schoth
"College of the Air"

P. M.
7:20—College Bell and Quartette
7:30—Where are the Hogs and Where are They Consumed.....A. D. Weber
7:40—Radio College Quartette
7:50—Development of Dairy Heifers.....R. H. Lush

Tuesday, February 17, 1925
Opening Exercises for Rural Schools

A. M.
9:00—March
9:05—Music Lesson
9:07—Music for Singing Exercises
9:15—Inspirational Talk...Department of Education
9:20—Callisthenics...Department of Physical Education
.....Housewives' Program

A. M.
10:00—"Back Yard Gossip"
10:05—"All Round the House"
10:10—"Questions and Answers"
10:20—"Suggestions for Today's Meals"
.....Under Direction of Miss Amy Kelly
.....Noon-day Program

P. M.
12:30—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
Weather Report
T. B. Poultry.....J. W. Lumb
Radio Question Box
Sweet Clover Pasture.....L. E. Willoughby
"College of the Air"

P. M.
7:20—College Bell and Music
7:30—Fertilizing Alfalfa.....R. I. Throckmorton
7:40—Music.....Under Management of Mrs. G. W. Salisbury
7:50—Operating the Incubator.....L. F. Payne

Wednesday, February 18, 1925
Opening Exercises for Rural Schools

A. M.
9:00—March
9:05—Music Lesson
9:07—Music for Singing Exercises
9:15—Inspirational Talk...Department of Education
9:20—Callisthenics...Department of Physical Education
.....Housewives' Program

A. M.
10:00—"Back Yard Gossip"
10:05—"All Round the House"
10:10—"Questions and Answers"
10:20—"Suggestions for Today's Meals"
.....Under Direction of Miss Amy Kelly
.....Noon-day Program

P. M.
12:30—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
Weather Report
Why Study Markets.....R. M. Green
Radio Question Box
Prairie Dogs on the Run.....Ray Moore
"College of the Air"

P. M.
7:20—College Bell and Music
7:30—A Proposed Form of Organization...L. E. Conrad
7:40—Vocal Solos.....Harold Plamm
7:50—Why Build of Permanent Materials.....H. E. Wieher

Thursday, February 19, 1925
Opening Exercises for Rural Schools

A. M.
9:00—March
9:05—Music Lesson
9:07—Music for Singing Exercises
9:15—Inspirational Talk...Department of Education
9:20—Callisthenics...Department of Physical Education
.....Housewives' Program

A. M.
10:00—"Back Yard Gossip"
10:05—"All Round the House"
10:10—"Questions and Answers"
10:20—"Suggestions for Today's Meals"
.....Under Direction of Miss Amy Kelly
.....Noon-day Program

P. M.
12:30—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
Weather Report
Pushing the Lamb for the May Market
.....C. G. Elling
Radio Question Box
Care in Ventilating the Potato Cellar
.....E. A. Stokdyk
"College of the Air"

P. M.
7:20—College Bell and Music
7:30—Treatment of Wall Surface...Araminta Holman
7:40—Music.....Under Direction of Mrs. G. W. Salisbury
7:50—Catering to That Sweet Tooth
.....Margaret Ahlborn
8:00—9:00—Scottish Songs and Stories
.....Music under Direction of Prof. P. P. Brainard
.....Stories by Dr. H. T. Hill

Friday, February 20, 1925
Opening Exercises for Rural Schools

A. M.
9:00—March
9:05—Music Lesson
9:07—Music for Singing Exercises
9:15—Inspirational Talk...Department of Education
9:20—Callisthenics...Department of Physical Education
.....Housewives' Program

A. M.
10:00—"Back Yard Gossip"
10:05—"All Round the House"
10:10—"Questions and Answers"
10:20—"Suggestions for Today's Meals"
.....Under Direction of Miss Amy Kelly
.....Noon-day Program

P. M.
12:30—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr
Weather Report
Soil Blowing.....E. B. Wells
Radio Question Box
Landscaping the Home Grounds...C. K. Sheed
"College of the Air"

P. M.
7:20—College Bell and Quartette
7:30—Principles of Insect Control...J. W. McColloch
7:40—Radio College Quartette
7:50—Control of Tomato and Cabbage Diseases
.....E. A. Stokdyk

Saturday, February 21, 1925
Noon-day Program

P. M.
12:30—Questions and answers pertaining to radio
12:45—Lecture on some phase of radio

A letter has been received by L. H. Sarchet of Wellington, who is the local weather observer, from a man in Ore-

gon, asking him to give the size of the hail stones which fell there in "June or July of 1921 or '22." It seems there's a bet up on the size of Kansas hail stones.

Then the Tools'll Run

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

There has never been a year when there was so much worn-out farm machinery on hand as there is today. So the situation which confronts many farmers is one of either replacing a lot of worn-out equipment or doing about a half job of farming.

No automobile will operate properly when only half the cylinders are firing. No fiddle will give out much music if half the strings are broken, nor will any worn-out plow turn a proper furrow. The grain binder with the worn-out head will allow all of the profit in the grain crop, if any, to fall back on the ground. The man who is in need of new equipment to replace the old stuff will pay for the new even if he tries to worry along with the old.

But there also is the man who has equipment which can still be repaired to good advantage. He may have a binder which needs some new canvas or a few gears, and perhaps a chain and two reel arms. Otherwise the binder is serviceable. That man cannot afford to discard his old machine for a new one. It would be just as much folly for him to do that as for

the other man to attempt to fix up his piece of junk. So for this man there is the repair program clearly cut out. He can get his repairs from the local dealer or from the factory and put his machine in first class condition for another season's work, but how many folks are doing it at the right time?

The week of February 22 has been designated as Implement Preparedness Week. It is suggested that during this week farm folks make a thoro inspection of their farm equipment and list what will be needed to put it in good condition for 1925. A systematic check will disclose whether the mower is in condition to go thru another year, or if the binder or hay rake is worth repairing. The early date will enable everyone to get his orders in soon. If you find you will need a new plow, you can notify your dealer. He may not have it in stock, but he can order it immediately and have the machine ready when you need it.

The railroads can keep supplies of equipment and parts flowing to distribution points in an orderly fashion, and there need be no delays anywhere along the line.

The implement industry has adopted a slogan, "Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better." It was coined by a Missouri farm woman who evidently knows what she is talking about. Every farmer can apply that slogan to himself. If part of his equipment is worn out he can make it good by replacing what he needs.



KEEP Gombault's Caustic Balsam in your barn—ready for emergencies. For 41 years a reliable and effective remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Coll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Grease, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds. Treat these things with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Directions with every bottle. Won't scar or discolor hair. \$1.50 per bottle at drug stores, or direct on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio. GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

HIDES TANNED

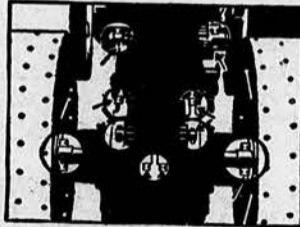
FOR twenty years our purely American Organization, headed by the real American name, "Smith," has given reliable, better service in tanning hides and skins and making for coats, robes, caps, neck pieces, etc. You save 25 to 50 per cent by furnishing the hides and skins yourself. We guarantee our work. FREE Style Book—Send today! KENNETH SMITH, Pres. GLOBE TANNING Co 248 S. E. First St., Des Moines, Ia.

More power for actual work



No friction to steal away your power in this smooth-running ball-bearing transmission

In the Light-Weight OilPull, Rumely engineers have achieved another distinct triumph in tractor engineering. Power loss in bearings and gears has been reduced to practically nothing. Friction, the power thief—the cause of rapid deterioration—of breakdowns—of lost time—of heavy repair expense and many other ills—has been shackled.



Ball-Bearing Transmission

This has been done, first, by means of a Ball Bearing Transmission. All shafts in the transmission of this OilPull Tractor are mounted upon smooth-running, annular ball bearings. The rear axle is likewise ball-bearing mounted. Each bearing is housed individually and packed in grease. Second, every gear inside the transmission is machine cut; with case-hardened teeth. And the complete transmission is enclosed in a dust-proof case and operates in a bath of oil.

Frictionless construction is only one feature of the Light-Weight OilPull which assures more power for

plowing, discing, cultipacking and many other drawbar and belt jobs—at less cost.

Mail Coupon for Catalog

In this Light-Weight Oil-Pull, Triple Heat Control, Oil Cooling, Dual Lubrication and all the famous OilPull principles of construction have been retained. It is still the famous OilPull with many improvements and refinements. The design is small, light, compact, easy to handle and maneuver.

Mail the coupon. Get the complete catalog which completely describes Light-Weight OilPull tractors. Address Dept. F.

ADVANCE - RUMELY Thresher Co., Inc. (Incorporated) La Porte, Ind.

Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kan.

The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, husker-shredders, clover and alfalfa hullers, silo fillers and motor trucks.

Serviced through 33 branches and warehouses

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc. La Porte, Ind. (Incorporated) Dept. F

Please send me free catalog of the Light-Weight OilPull Tractors.

Name.....

Address.....

The Light-Weight OIL PULL

The 10-Year Tractor

"GOOD EQUIPMENT MAKES A GOOD FARMER BETTER"



Your Choice of Two Popular Brands

EVER SINCE 1872 the Goodyear "Gold Seal" trademark has stood for super-quality in rubber footwear, and always will. No better rubber footwear is made than "Gold Seal".

Of equally favorable recognition is the Lambertville "Snag-Proof" line, which for half a century has paralleled Goodyear "Gold Seal" goods in popularity. "Snag-Proof" rubbers, boots, and overshoes are the highest grade standard quality rubber footwear obtainable, and are made with the same care and expertness as "Gold Seal" goods.

Both of these brands — Goodyear "Gold Seal" and Lambertville "Snag-Proof" — are products of the Goodyear Rubber Company and afford our friends their choice of these two popular lines of rubber footwear — the best super-quality and standard quality goods you can buy.

Sold by most good shoe merchants everywhere.

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General Offices: 787-89 Broadway, New York

Branch Offices:

Philadelphia, Pa., 26 No. Fourth St.	Kansas City, Mo., 807 Baltimore Ave.
Chicago, Ill., 31 South Franklin St.	St. Louis, Mo., 1103 Washington Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis., 85-89 Buffalo St.	Portland, Ore., 61-67 Fourth St.
St. Paul, Minn., 371-77 Sibley St.	San Francisco, Calif., 539 Mission St.



This gold trademark, like the "Sterling" mark on silver, is a guarantee of super-quality.



This trademark, in green, identifies highest grade standard quality rubber footwear.

RUBBERS BOOTS·OVERSHOES

Price Trend is Upward?

General business prosperity during the first half of this year will maintain the domestic demand for the 1924 farm products yet to be marketed, and should stimulate the demand for the better grades of certain foods. But the domestic demand for the 1925 crops may be no better than at present.

The year opened with many factors pointing toward continued progress in business activity for the first half of the year. Agriculture, itself, out of the 1924 crops, is contributing an increased-money income of about 500 million dollars, which is 4 per cent above the farm income from the 1923 crop. The improvement is particularly marked in the wheat belt of Kansas.

In addition to the improvement in general business due to agriculture, there has been a marked gain in industrial wage earnings as a result of the increase in employment in basic industries, particularly in woolen fabrics, pig iron and steel production. Building activity remains at a high level. Present easy credit induces further business expansion. The general price trend has been upward since June, 1924, and is now at the level it reached during the period of active business in the spring of 1923.

The unusual activity of the stock exchanges since last November indicates further general business prosperity, at least during the first half of this year. Therefore sustained urban demand may be expected for the portion of the 1924 farm products yet to be marketed. Active business with full employment at good wages, such as is indicated by the present outlook, will stimulate particularly the demand for cotton, wool, the better grades of fruits and vegetables, eggs, dairy and meat products.

Altho the factors influencing the demand for the current crop are favorable they do not necessarily indicate the conditions under which the 1925-26 crops will be marketed. It is not assured that the industrial improvement of the first half of 1925 will continue into 1926 at the same high level. Should an over-stimulation of business and over-production of manufactured goods occur in the next few months, there may be expected to follow a reduction in business activity, and slackened demand for some of the 1925 farm products.

It is further probable that in the season for marketing the 1925 crop there will be a lessened farmers' income in certain regions, which, thru reducing the demand for industrial products, may weaken the urban market for agricultural products. In the wheat belt, for example, farmers should not expect a repetition of the unusual situation of 1924—a very good crop in this country and a short crop for the rest of the world. In the corn belt, the short crop of hogs will be partially offset by higher prices.

Where Gold is Cheap

The warning of Apostle Paul to the Galatians that the love of money is the root of all evil has its counterpart in the commonly accepted dictum of modern life that no really heroic human action is ever based on the mere hope of cash.

Gold never has spurred men on to such dramatic endeavor as we have witnessed in the expedition for the relief of diphtheria sufferers at Nome. Men have gone out into the savage bitterness of Arctic winds that send the thermometer to 50 degrees below zero, a terrific punishment that would be fatal to the average Kansas man in less than an hour.

An epidemic of diphtheria has been sweeping Nome. Its schools are closed, its one little hospital filled and many of its homes saddened. Diphtheria is especially virulent and deadly when it breaks out during a Far North winter, and the ravages at Nome are the worst Alaska has had in many a year. Physician and nurse have used every available means, husbanding the little tubes of antitoxin laid away five years ago and finding them still effective. When that supply failed, the call came for help. And now dog teams, a steamer from Seattle and airplanes from Fairbanks are being used to win the race with death.

Here in civilization we take toxins and antitoxins as a matter of course. We know there is a means to tell whether our children are susceptible, a means of immunization for those who

would take the disease and a means of relief for those who fall victims. And a little while ago the discovery of a similar cycle of treatment for scarlet fever passed almost unnoticed. Every day matters to us now.

But up there on the ice-bound fringes of civilization they suddenly see these means of combating death at their true worth. Yes, a thousand times more precious than gold; for what parent, sitting by a bedside would take a bag of gold in lieu of one of those little tubes? Perhaps it will be of some worth to us to reflect that we have at hand the things that are more valuable than the golden hills of Alaska.

Youth Looks for Progress

BY EVA DRUMM

People of today are in the habit of laying everything which the youth of today does—everything, that is, which the speaker does not like—at the door of "the war." In its way, this charge is true; but it does not go far enough. The "youth movement," as it is commonly called, may have found its genesis in the wartimes. But it is not a direct result of the war.

The "youth movement" is a great social movement, much as were the renaissance and the reformation. It is the term used to denote a change of attitude on the part of the young people, and the "old-young" people, of today. Today's young men and young women are imbued with the scientific spirit. They do not accept a statement or a condition until they can prove its truth. Old conditions as well are questioned, hence the oft-quoted charge that the young people of today are irreverent.

But they do not aim merely to tear down. They wish to analyze the reasons for the existence of a thing before accepting its existence as a necessity. Those who uphold the old, point out that the institution in question has stood the test of time. But this "test of time" is often a becoming used to the deficiencies of a system rather than a finding of its benefits. If the old can stand the test, well and good. If it cannot, let it die, say the youngsters.

To be sure, not all of the plans of youth are workable, either. But youth is willing to put them to the test, and is as ready to drop its own plans when unsuccessful as it is to tear down the old which has outlived its usefulness. And young men are making and executing plans.

Both young men and young women are coming forward as leaders. Dr. F. G. Banting, the young surgeon who discovered the marvelous new insulin treatment, stands out as a worthy example of those young ones who achieve. C. H. Best, who assisted him, is called the most distinguished medical student in the world by the editor of The Open Road. The man who invented the Heising modulation system which put radio broadcasting on a commercial basis had been out of a university only six weeks when his basic patents were taken out.

For every individual who gets into the limelight as a Leopold or a Loeb, there are others in the background, not recognized as yet, who have the ideals and the strength of mind and body which the oldsters would have us believe belonged solely to the youth of a past day.

Youth is something which is not confined to those who are young in years. Some men with gray hair are as young in their thoughts as the most beardless undergraduate. These men are always willing to try anything new if it gives promise of being an advance over the old. Two such men who are much in the public eye today are Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison. They are old men in years, their hair is gray, but they are young in spirit. They are the sort of men who do things.

Pass a Good Thing Along

After you have read this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, hand it to your neighbor, who is not a subscriber. Get him to give you a dollar for a year's subscription and send the money to us and you will be given a year's credit on your paper.

Don't overlook the flowers this season. Grow some to decorate the home table and see whether the meals don't taste better.



Magic Lantern

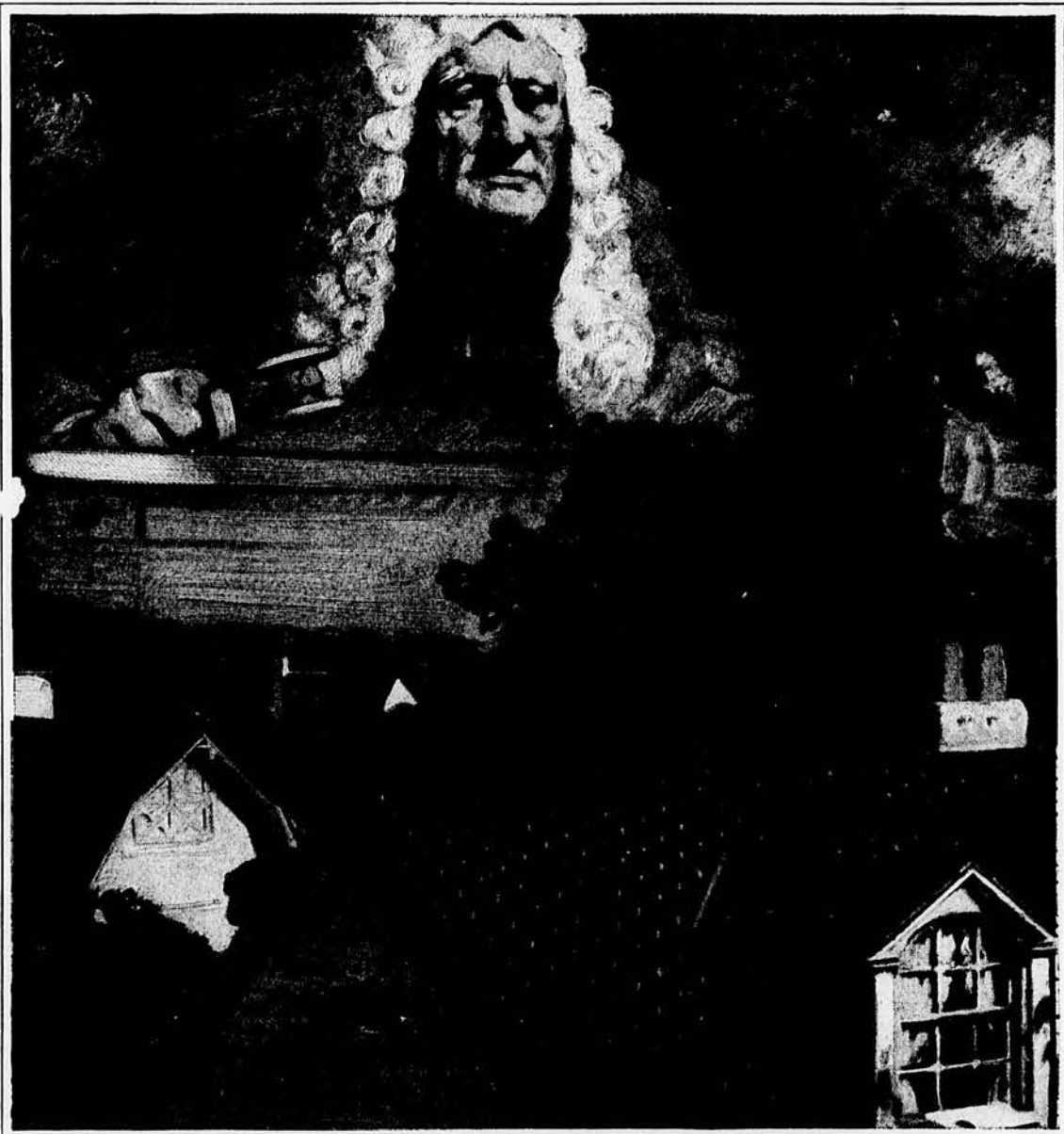
Brings Movies Into Your Home

If you want to see your favorite Movie Star—if you want to have lots of fun in your own home—get this Magic Lantern. This wonderful invention has been made especially for boys and girls. It throws a clear, distinct picture 36x48 inches in size. Equipped with 12 Magic Lantern Slides, a package of Theater tickets, Officer's badge, Usher's arm badge, kerosene lamp complete, and full instructions for operating machine. It is absolutely safe—no danger of fire or explosion. Here's a prize worth working for. Be first in your town to own one, then you can furnish entertainment for your friends. We will send it free for an hour of your time spent in a little pleasant work for us.

SEND NO MONEY!

Just send in your name and address and we will send you 8 packages of beautiful assorted Postcards to distribute on our special advertising offer. It will only take an hour of your time to do this. You will be well pleased with Magic Lantern Machine which we will send you free and postpaid. Send name and address today. MOVIE MAN, 43 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

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Be Your Own Judge!

Get the *facts* in the case before you spend a cent for roofing. Put Beaver Vulcanite on the stand. Examine it and cross-examine it. Bring out all the evidence concerning its quality. Make this roofing *prove* its durability beyond a reasonable doubt. This is the only way you can be sure of doing justice to your money and your property.

Send for a free sample of Beaver Vulcanite Roofing. Give it these 6 Daring Tests—the "third degree" for roofing quality. Twist it; bend it. Make it *prove* that it is strong and tough. Throw it on the floor; kick it; scuff it. Make it demonstrate that its slate surface is firmly embedded in its asphalt. Put it on ice;

then pour hot water on it. Make it show you that temperature changes will not harm it. Soak it in water. Make it convince you that it is water-proof. Leave it on a hot radiator. Make it prove that it won't run or dry out under summer's sun. And, last, put burning embers on this sample of Beaver Vulcanite. Make it establish itself as a fire-safe roofing. Then, be your own judge.

Decide now to defend yourself against the waste and damage of a roof that will crack, peel, blister or curl on your buildings. Send the coupon now for your sample of Beaver Vulcanite Roofing. Arrive at your verdict through the *facts* of roofing quality.

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RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES—ARCTICS—CANVAS SHOES—ATHLETIC SHOES—HEELS AND SOLES—RUBBER SPECIALTIES—TIRES AND TUBES

Now Comes Tax Revision

The new legislature has the power, and it is its duty to classify intangible property for taxation. This covers more than a billion and perhaps nearer 2 billions of Kansas wealth. To adjust taxation to this property means one of the greatest benefits to the state within the province of a legislature. The people put up to the legislature a duty not to be performed in any half-hearted attack on the task; no lick-and-a-promise and no hit-or-miss attempt will answer. It is not one of the incidental items of a session. There is no power of the state to be compared with the taxing power, and no duty requiring greater seriousness in surveying what can be done.

The legislature is expected to do something about mortgages, perhaps by some measure like a registration fee. It is expected to enact a gasoline tax law, fixing a tax of probably 2 cents a gallon, which seems to be about the average of states that have this tax to improve highways.

These are but high spots in the revision of taxation, and if no more is attempted the state will be disappointed. Money should, like mortgages, have a special tax or fee. Money is not wealth, but is the medium of exchange. A revenue may be obtained from it by a small tax, perhaps as high as 1 mill. The present taxation of the stock of building and loan associations is a failure and should be. This is a thrift system that deserves encouragement. Little revenue is obtained from it. A small levy, not to exceed 5 mills, would no doubt bring in considerable revenue from this class of property and yet free it for development. A similar small tax on the assets of banks, in the form of notes, would relieve the heavy taxpayer under the high general property tax. And a small tax on savings bank deposits would encourage savings, where the present full property tax discourages it or else leads to concealment.

The amendment specifically mentioned "mineral products" for special classification, and a heavier tax, perhaps as high as Professor Englund's suggestion of 20 mills, on the gross value of oil, natural gas and perhaps some other minerals would help the overburdened taxpayer on general property. "Standard Oil declared a stock dividend of 806 million dollars in 1922," Prof. Englund notes, "while delinquent taxes on farm real estate in the wheat belt of Kansas were increased 470 per cent from 1917 to 1922." The minerals production tax has been applied in other states.

A state income tax is a big problem in itself, which a short-session legislature with these important new duties put up to it would very likely not care to tackle at all, leaving it to a future legislature or creating a commission to study and report on it.

What Two Quacks Did

The twilight had settled like a pastoral poem on the broad acres of Wallace Grimes, 70, bachelor living near Bennington, a few weeks ago, when two villains, posing as eye doctors, drove up to his home. He had company, so they said they would call again. A few days later they did, and found Mr. Grimes alone.

"You are going blind," said the tall blond quack.

"We'll save you," declared the short dark quack.

Thereupon the tall blond pinioned Mr. Grimes's arms behind him while his short pal doused a burning liquid into the aged bachelor's eyes. He was literally, for the moment, blinded.

"You owe us \$500 for treating you," said the tall blond quack.

They came down to \$300 and forced him to write a check for that figure. They then made him get into their car and go to Niles with them, where they stopped outside the bank, in plain view of the officers of that temple of cash. The tall blond quack went in with the check, while the short, dark quack stayed in the car with Mr. Grimes, telling him all about the worms that feast upon the chins and noses of silly people who thwart the well-laid plans of desperadoes.

The cashier of the bank said to the tall blonde quack:

"I don't know you. I can't cash this check."

Said the tall, blonde quack, "But there's Mr. Grimes out in my car. If

you want me to, I'll call him in. I think it's absurd, however."

The cashier thought so, too, and paid over the \$300 in velvety greenbacks that crinkle musically when rubbed together. The two quacks, the tall blonde and the short, dark chappie, drove off with Mr. Grimes and parked him along a country road and told him to run along and play.

Mr. Turgler is a farmer who lives 5 miles south of Grimes, and he was trimmed by the eye doctors even more classically. They got \$500 from him, and he accompanied them into the bank and told the cashier to give the tall blonde and the short, dark quacks the money. This happened at the Farmers State Bank of Salina.

The authorities are looking for the slick pair. The cops don't think they are eye doctors at all. They want to send the rascals to prison before they effect any more cures.

Breaking Litigation Records

The news reports the end of a famous trial in Massachusetts of a damage suit for 15 million dollars, with a verdict for the plaintiff of a little over 10 1/2 millions, against a group of Boston bankers, involving banker control of corporations. But the remarkable feature of the case was not the sum involved or awarded, but that the trial is the longest in American records. As England is famous for its expeditious court trials and this country is not, it might be supposed that this breaks the Anglo-Saxon record; but it appears that the second Tichborne trial in England beat it by four days.

Nevertheless the Massachusetts case was before the court and jury 184 days hand-running. One juror died, in the ordinary course of nature, and it was agreed to go along with 11. Two jurors got married while the trial was going on. The private affairs of the jurors suffered as a matter of course, and a bill is in the legislature to raise their pay as jurors to compensate them somewhat for their losses. The testimony finally came to an end. But the argument consumed several weeks, and even the judge's charge occupied three days. In a case involving so much money the verdict did not end it, as a matter of course. An immediate appeal was taken to higher courts and the longest case is not ended yet. It may even be remanded for a new trial.

The Crossword Surrender

If it be true, as Bill Nye said, that the average American loves nothing better than a good square fight, it may be said also that he likes a puzzle equally as well.

And it begins to look as if the whole world loves a puzzle.

In the older heads this manifestation is shown in the love of a good scrappy mystery story that looks like it might bleed any time. If you want to call this a weakness, boys and girls inherit it, too.

Not so many years ago every periodical for juveniles had its puzzle department. Some publications still cling to the habit.

There are many still robust people who can recall the days when the fifteen puzzle mystified and perplexed the whole nation. It was the forerunner of a great brood of similar contrivances, of which Pigs in Clover was an ingenious type.

The crossword puzzle seems to have made a greater hit than any of its predecessors, probably because it has a bigger field to work in. Just now our big country is divided into two classes—those who have the knack of solving the puzzles easily and those who haven't.

Distinctively, this most up-to-date of the American puzzle crazes is a study in synonyms. In that respect it has an educational bent. There may be only a kernel of education to a bushel of recreational chaff, but what of it? Facility for picking out the right synonym for a word or short phrase is a valuable asset to every writer or speaker.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

New Carlisle, Ind.
Jan. 4, 1922.
Gentlemen:
After using for 3 years the barn I built from your suggestions and plans I cannot see where I could make one change that would make it more convenient.
It is the only thing I ever built in which I did not see some mistake about the time I got it built. Certainly if I ever build another barn I want the Louden folks to help me plan it.
Yours truly,
L. M. Waggoner



Save Money Two Ways Building or Remodeling YOUR Barn

On the average farm, once in 25 years perhaps, a new barn has to be built or the old one remodeled—hence like most farmers your barn building experience is probably limited. Possibly too, you've waited several years to get at that building or remodeling you're now figuring on doing this spring.

One thing is certain—you want to save expense wherever you can, yet get the best barn possible for the money. That's exactly what the Louden Barn Plan Department, established years ago by William Louden, is here to help you do.

Profit by this Plan Service

More than 15,000 barn owners have profited two ways from the suggestions and plans freely given them by Louden Barn Plan Experts. You too, can do the same. These carefully worked out plans show how to use lumber with little or no waste—avoid expensive changes—save carpenters' time, etc. You get an ideally arranged barn that will save you hundreds of hours of time and labor every year.

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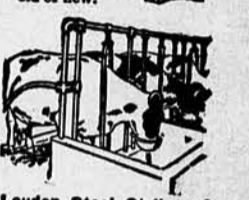
Tell us number and kind of stock you want to house—and any other special requirements you may have—when you desire to start erection. We will immediately send you free of any charge or obligation a suggestive plan with blue prints to fit your particular needs. Write at once.

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Pictures and describes different methods of framing, types of roofs, shows how capacities, tells about concrete work, explains ventilation—112 pages of practical building information on barns. Sent free, postpaid, to any farmer who is figuring on building or remodeling a barn or hog house. Fill in coupon and mail today.

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Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions give cows pasture comfort in the barn. Keep cows healthy—Increase their production—save work.

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I expect to build (remodel) _____ 502 a barn (date when) _____ for (how many) horses _____ cows _____ Name _____ Town _____ R.F.D. _____ State _____ Send me postpaid without obligation The Louden Barn Plan Book Details on Louden _____ Name Article _____

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Bouncing Buster Top Free With Every Sack of Marbles

We want every boy reader of this magazine to have a sack of these Flint Agates. Send your name and address on a Postcard and we will tell you how you can get a sack of Marbles without costing you a cent. To every boy who gets a sack of marbles we will also send as an extra prize, a Bouncing Buster Top and string. All we ask you to do is to distribute four packages of assorted Postcards on our special introductory offer. It's easy. You can do it in half hour. Send your name and address today.

THE MARBLE MAN, 23 Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

It Was a Gala Time, This 50th Anniversary of Farm and Home Week

By Florence K. Miller

THE latch string of the Kansas State Agricultural College was out to farm women February 2 to 7—the 50th anniversary of Farm and Home Week. From all parts of the state they gathered, armed with notebook and pencil that they might carry to the clubs they represented the messages that gave them a new vision of home, a keener realization of the importance of their jobs as homemakers and firmer resolutions to raise the health standards of their families.

Home and health were the theme of every discussion. It was altogether fitting that the principal speaker of the week should be a representative of the new Bureau of Home Economics at Washington. Hildegard Kneeland, a specialist in the Research Division, linked the department closer with Kansas farm homes. She explained the work that has been done to solve some of the problems of homemaking, and outlined the plans for future research. Notable among these is the effort being made to devise a budget that will be practicable in the average farm home. "Spend your money on paper first if you would distribute it to the best advantage," emphasized Miss Kneeland. Budgets are no longer theoretical; they are a workable reality, putting the farm on the business basis on which it must rest if it is to compare with other industries.

Consider if You're Reducing

Exercising for health, athletics for school boys and girls, dieting to reduce or gain, well balanced menus, the teeth and their influence on physical condition—these are only a few of the subjects on the health angle that were discussed. A warning was sent out to women dieting to reduce. Cut your calories judiciously! The constitution has certain food requirements which even the overweight woman must not overlook. Reduce the quantity but do not eliminate necessary elements. Rich desserts and salads came in for a scoring, especially pie and ice cream, and salads topped with mayonnaise. There are 100 calories in 1 level tablespoon of mayonnaise so hesitate before you heap on this appetizing sauce—if you are overweight.

No matter what the application, all the speakers mentioned as being good foods for health, milk, green vegetables, fresh fruits, dark breads and cereals. Scientists have discovered that vitamin D is found in sunshine as well as in cod liver oil, so an aversion to freckles or tan shouldn't keep us indoors on a bright day—unless we relish cod liver oil.

Babies Entertain Quite Royally

Pearl Martin, home, health and sanitation specialist of the extension service, presented something new in her demonstration on the "positive health child." She not only explained the steps in the development of the normal baby, but she brought with her a delightful group of lively babies to illustrate her discussion. The first baby was 2 months old. She was just beginning to lift her little head, which she should be able to do without help when she is 3 or 4 months old, Miss Martin says. By the fifth month the child should begin to creep. At 6 or 7 months old, it should be able to sit upright without support to its back.

By the eighth or ninth month, baby should try to stand, clinging to chairs or table and he should be able to take a few steps alone at 11 and 12 months. He should not walk before the 12th or 14th month. Don't rush the baby, was the key-note sounded thruout. On the other hand, if he seems too backward, consult a physician. The youngsters seemed delighted to be on exhibition and made themselves very much at home in the baby pen or at the chairs and table Miss Martin had provided. Children up to 11 years were used to show traits of the positive health child. Lastly, the audience was introduced to Gladys Vandersteldt of Clay county, Kansas' positive health girl.

Clothing wasn't omitted from the bill of self improvement. A discussion of millinery, hair dress and

necklines by Maude Finley, former millinery specialist, was intensely interesting. Miss Finley used the photographs in her new bulletin, "A Study of Faces," (which is free for the asking) to illustrate her points.

Home beautification and its bearing on the happiness of home life rounded out the program. Altogether, it was as concentrated and complete a short course as one week could give. Will you be there next year to enjoy it?

New H. and C. Chairman

MR.S. H. E. GILLETTE of Ottawa was elected State Home and Community Chairman at the recent Annual Farm Bureau meeting held in Topeka recently. She holds the position as county chairman in Franklin county, which has one of the largest and most effective home and community units in the state with 625 members. At present there are only 12 counties actively engaged in this new work, but the leaders feel encouraged by the interest these organizations are evincing.

Nine counties sent representatives to the state meeting: Atchison, Mrs. Delfelder; Butler, Mrs. Fremont Liedy; Douglas, Mrs. Manwarring; Franklin, Mrs. H. E. Gillette; Leavenworth, Mrs.

THRIFT is such a simple thing—and it means so much. It is the foundation of success in business, of contentment in the home, of standing in society.—Russell Sage.

A. G. English; Montgomery, Mrs. Eugene Hatton; Pratt, Mrs. J. V. Chitwood; Reno, Mrs. A. E. Keesling; Sedgwick, Ionia Connor and Mrs. A. P. Foster. Mrs. Foster is the past state chairman, having held this office since the organization of the unit in Kansas a year and a half ago.

Rubbers Out of the Way

THIS is something I saw the other day. A tin box painted on the outside and fitted with handles forms a drawer under the kitchen cupboard. It has compartments just large enough to hold one pair of rubbers each. It can be taken out, washed and dried when necessary. The inside is painted and altho it has been in use for several seasons it has not rusted.

Mrs. Carrie Travis Urban.

Around the Farm Home

INK may be removed from upholstery by covering the spot with a paste made from baking soda and water. When thoroly dry, it should be brushed off. This may be repeated if necessary.

A few drops of commercial ammonia on a dry cloth will do much to remove "water spots" from polished floors or furniture. If the surface is

waxed the spots should be rubbed with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil.

Wash your windows the easy way with a piece of chamois skin 15 to 18 inches square wrung out of warm water. Dry with the same chamois wrung from clean water.

Some folks say to put a bowl of apples on the table and keep it filled. But a better plan is to keep it emptied.

When grinding bread for dressing, a paper bag tied over the grinder helps catch the crumbs.

Carrot and orange marmalade is loaded to the gunwales with vitamins and scarcely stays in glasses long enough to pay to cover with paraffin.

Radio Spreading to Country Schools

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

OUR state agricultural college has an excellent plan to broadcast opening exercises for rural schools that possess radio receiving sets. Where is the school that wouldn't enjoy "listening in" to exercises that some other school was furnishing? And where is the district that would object to voting sufficient funds to provide a radio receiving set?

The one big drawback is probably not one that the college authorities foresee. In this and neighboring districts, the schoolyard is considered a public parking place for transients. To this few would object if some did not break into the school house and carry off much that has been bought for the benefit of the children. A phonograph was taken by some vandal and all the records. A neighboring school suffered the same loss. A radio receiving set doubtless would offer more bait for some unprincipled character than did the phonograph.

Those schools that have built cottages for their teachers to use as homes may not have such troubles. Few wish to bar windows and doors so that a pleasant schoolroom is transformed into an apparent prison. Such troubles may, with good roads, lead to consolidation of several small schools and provision for proper care of the property.

The Grange Dinner

Our Midland Grange is accustomed to have an annual basket dinner. It is an affair to which many members look forward. And no wonder! Tho this dinner was eaten during "thrift week" there was little to suggest frugality in that dining room. A very small kitchen serves as a place where skilled hands transfer the baskets' contents to plates for the long tables. One convenient part of the kitchen arrangement is a cupboard over the serving table between the kitchen and dining room. By means of shelves, plates and other dishes may be taken down from either the kitchen or the dining room side.

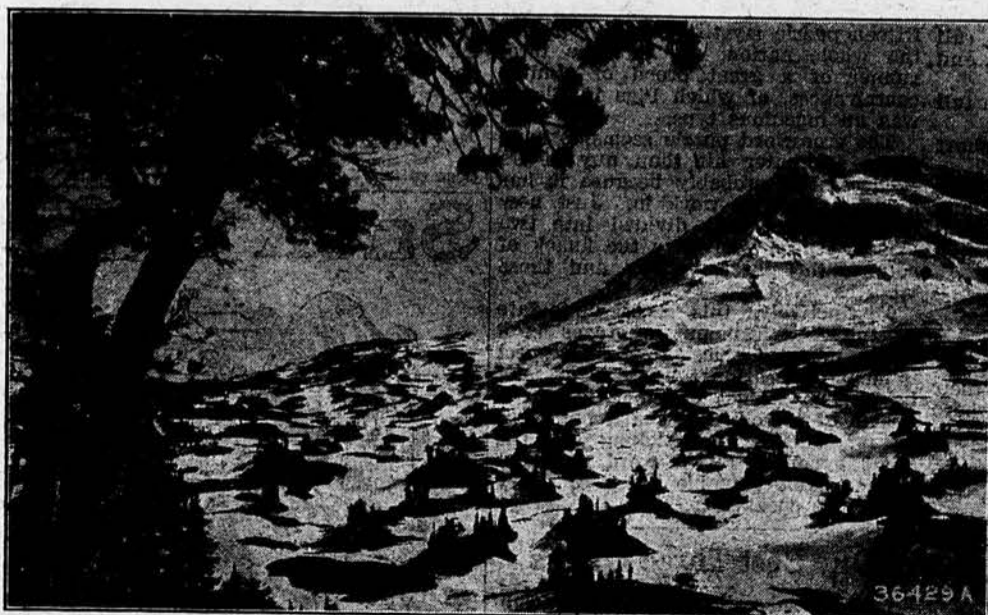
Early Chicks are Best?

There is a little good natured rivalry in this neighborhood between poultry raisers to be the first with a bunch of chicks. Despite the fact that the proverbial socks often are needed, the Jan-

uary chicks make the high priced broilers. February chicks make the early layers; these are ready to set about this time, so, once started, the early hatching round is easy to keep up. Similarly, late chicks are likely to mean late layers and late sitters for those who depend on hens for hatchers. One way to overcome the trouble is thru the purchase of chicks. Hatcheries are hatching in February in many places. When one considers the price of eggs, the loss from chicks dead in the shell and other expenses it is doubtful if the average hatcher using a small incubator gains much by hatching very early. She may gain by purchasing very early chicks, and hatching later ones. This, I suppose, might make a subject for debate.

Hair and thread may be removed from the brush in a carpet sweeper or vacuum cleaner by the use of a curry comb.

Winter in the Northwest

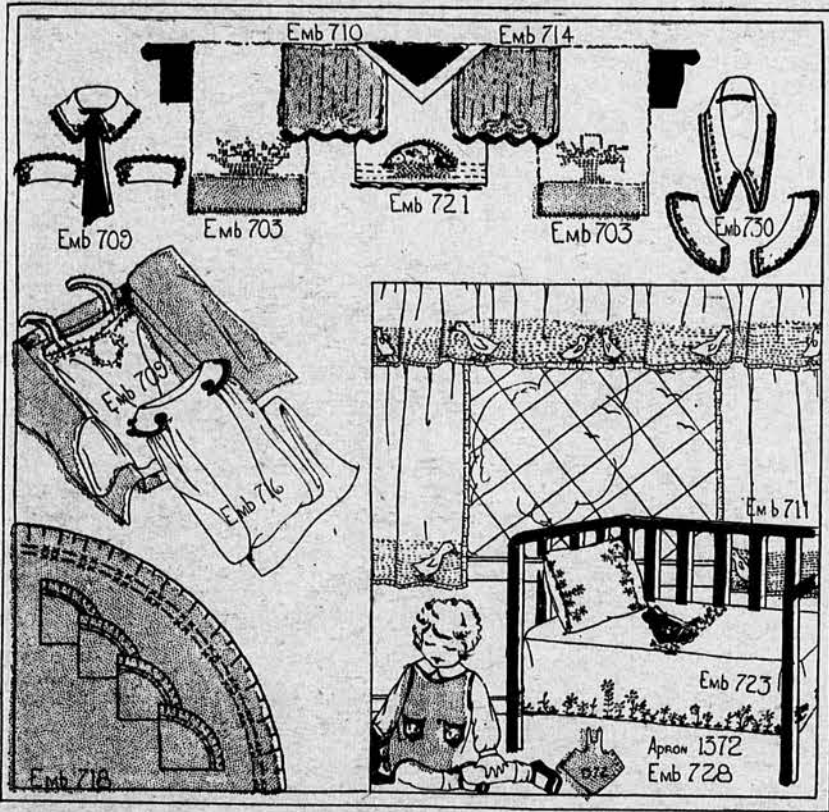


Looking Northwest Towards Base of Mt. Adams, Columbia National Forest, Washington

—Photo by Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Spring Needlework News

Handwork Gives the Right Decorative Note to Linens, Lingerie and Wee Folks' Togs



HAND in hand with spring house cleaning comes the desire for new furnishings and linens to brighten the home. Somehow, the spirit of the season seems to demand these new and dainty touches. We look, too, to our wardrobes and plan our summer lingerie. Our transfer patterns are shown here applied to various articles in a way we think quite charming. These uses will suggest others to suit your particular needs.

709—This pattern includes more than 50 small motifs suitable for application on collar and cuff sets, lingerie, handkerchiefs, infants' and children's clothes, and household linens. Blue only.

703—Cross Stitch Motifs. Pattern includes 10 transfers. They are suitable for luncheon cloths, scarfs, towel ends and other household linens, also for children's clothes and dresses of the summer type. Blue only.

710—Five yards of border 2 1/4 inches wide are included in this pattern which comes in blue and yellow. As shown, it is applied to a towel end, but it is suitable for other household linens and for dresses, scarfs, hats, and so forth.

721—This pattern includes 3 yards of border 2 1/2 inches high. Suitable for towel ends, table runners, and so forth. The fruits can be worked in their natural coloring and the basket in black. Or the entire design can be worked in one color. Blue only.

714—Five yards of border 1 1/2 inches wide are included in this pattern which comes in blue and yellow. Suitable for household linens, dresses, children's clothes, and so forth. Blue and yellow.

730—Included in this pattern are three border motifs, 5 yards of each. The borders can be used on household linens, pillows or draperies, and are suitable for collar and cuff sets, dresses, wraps or children's clothes. Blue and yellow.

716—Three yards of scalloped border with flower motif—1 1/2 inches high are included. Blue only. Suitable for lingerie, children's clothes, and dresses.

718—Cross-stitch border and edge border—5 yards of each. Pattern comes in blue and yellow. Suitable for household linens, dresses, children's clothes, hats, scarfs, and so forth.

1372—Child's Creeping Apron. Sizes 6 months, 1 year and 18 months. The applique pockets are included with 10 other motifs in pattern No. 723 which comes in blue only. Suitable for children's clothes, aprons, nursery hangings, and so forth.

728—Two Borders are included in this pattern which comes in blue only. There are 3 yards of each border. As shown the design is effectively used

on a child's crib or bed quilt and pillow.

711—Four yards of banding 2 1/2 inches wide, not including the blanket stitch edge comprise this pattern. Suitable for children's clothes, nursery hangings and decorations, and so forth. Blue only.

These transfer patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. If the designs come in blue and yellow, be sure to state the color desired.

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beautifying, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and a personal reply will be given.

Colors Bother Her

Can you help me? I'm not an attractive girl and have the misfortune to have what is called "sandy" hair. Nothing I seem to wear looks well on me. My eyes are light brown, and I'm rather sallow. What colors would be best for me to choose?—Disgusted.

Don't be discouraged because nature hasn't given you blue eyes, blonde hair and rosy cheeks. You undoubtedly have good points that with a neat arrangement of the hair and well selected clothing will be emphasized. As to colors, you should stick to the dull, dark shades and use only splashes of color for trimming. Before you select a dress, hold the material to your face with various bright colors, study the effect carefully and decide on the tones that seem best suited to you. Clerks are always glad to assist one in deciding when a frank opinion is asked.

The Wedding Anniversaries

Is there any special designation given to the fourth wedding anniversary? What are the other wedding anniversaries?—Hilda F.

The fourth wedding anniversary is fruit and flowers. The list is: First, cotton; second, paper; third, leather; fourth, fruit and flowers; fifth, wooden; sixth, sugar; seventh, woolen; eighth, India rubber; ninth, willow; tenth, tin; eleventh, steel; twelfth, silk and linen; thirteenth, lace; fourteenth, ivory; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.

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Five Different Varieties
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You will receive the bushes, packed in damp moss, by prepaid parcel post, and we GUARANTEE that they will reach you in perfect condition.

The entire set is packed in one bundle and the Climbing Rose is labeled to guide you in planting in the proper location.

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By Special Arrangement with the largest and best known firm of rose growers in the world, we are enabled to give you five of the finest Hardy Ever-blooming Roses in cultivation—and to insure your COMPLETE success in growing them we will also send you special printed instructions on their planting and cultivation. There are five different varieties in the assortment and each of them is absolutely the PRIZE of its class, noted for its hardy, vigorous habit of growth, liberal blooming qualities, symmetrical form and bright, clean foliage. Each bush is one year old and in a GROWING CONDITION when delivered to you.

Do not compare these Roses with the large bushes that have been forced for cut flower purposes. The Roses we send you have not been forced and are the kind most desirable for planting. They will establish themselves in your garden much better than the large bushes which have been forced.

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Jackie Rabbit and Snoopy Rat

BY ALICE LUTES

"OH!" "EW!" Both of these exclamations came at once as a large, white body with a short tail and long ears, and a small grey body with a long tail and short ears bumped noses at a corner of the summer kitchen. And this is how it came about:

Jackie Rabbit, the one with the long ears and short tail, was very, very hungry and remembering that a few nights ago he had found some juicy potato parings on the ground behind the summer kitchen, he thought he would see if he couldn't find some more in the same place.

Snoopy Rat, the one with the long tail and short ears, remembered finding some crisp, brown crusts in the very same place, so that is how they came to bump noses.

"Oh! You frightened me!" cried Jackie Rabbit, rubbing his pink, bumped nose with both paws.

"Ew! You frightened me, too!" squeaked Snoopy Rat, rubbing his little, grey snoot and sneezing several times.

"What are you doing here?" asked Snoopy Rat, saucily.

"Hunting my supper," replied Jackie.

"So am I," said Snoopy Rat, stopping suddenly to listen.

"Why do you act so frightened?" asked Jackie,

"And you ought to have a part of your long tail, which is absolutely useless, put on your absurdly short ears," snapped Jackie Rabbit. "What is the use of such a long tail, anyhow?"

"We will not quarrel about such foolish things, Jackie, as we can't help being made as we are. Let us talk of something pleasant," said Snoopy. "I know where there is a hole in this kitchen, and we will creep thru it and get some nice, yellow corn. Yes, sir. I have been there several times myself. In fact, I made the hole myself. Hurry along if you want to go."

Very carefully they crept along without making a single sound, until Jackie Rabbit hopped on the

the wall and was this very moment sitting behind Snoopy and laughing at him gnawing so hard to make the hole large enough for him when he was already in.

Suddenly they both heard sounds that caused them to scurry around in search of a hiding place. "Oh!" cried Snoopy, as they almost bumped noses again. I didn't see you come in at all."

But there was no time for words now. They barely had time to dodge behind a little pile of kindling wood near the kitchen stove when a big, tall Mr. Man came walking in with his lantern.

"Take down your long ears," whispered Snoopy to Jackie.

"Draw in your long tail," snapped back Jackie Rabbit.

"Well, well, so you were trying to get in, were you, Mr. Rat?" boomed Mr. Man's big voice as he turned the light of his lantern on the hole in the door. "Well, you got fooled nicely. But maybe you are hiding outside. I will just take a look."

"Now is our chance to escape," whispered Snoopy, as he crept from his hiding place.

Perhaps rats aren't supposed to whisper, but sometimes they just have to.

"Come on, hurry," whispered Snoopy, starting toward the door. But he came back with a snap,

Always in a Hurry

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry; She races thru her breakfast to be in time for school; She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry, And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries thru her studying, she hurries thru her sewing, Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime. She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going, And yet—would you believe it?—she never was in time.

It seems a contradiction until you know the reason: But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state That she never has been known to begin a thing in season, And she's always in a hurry because she starts too late.

end of Snoopy's tail which somehow always seemed to be in the way.

This, of course, caused Snoopy to give a sharp, little squeak. But nothing came of it, and they were soon standing by the hole in the kitchen door.

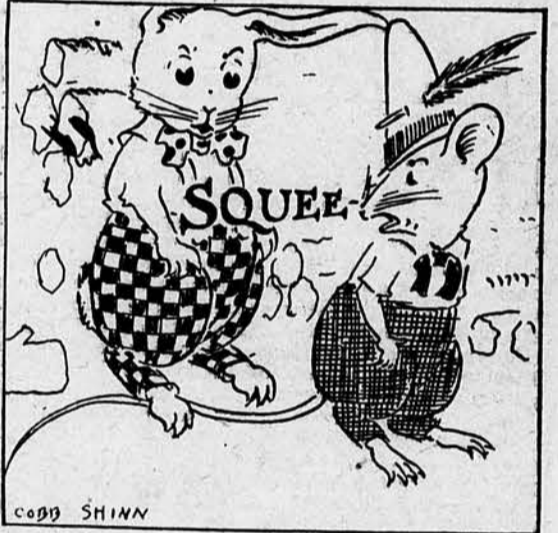
"Come on," called Snoopy as he disappeared thru the little, round hole—all but his long tail which Jackie had to step on, of course.

"Pshaw! The idea of me going thru that hole!" sniffed Jackie scornfully. "Why, I couldn't get one of my paws in it, even, much less my whole body."

"If you will kindly get off of my tail, I will gnaw the hole larger for you," said Snoopy, jerking it away crossly as Jackie took his hind foot from it.

Then, for a long time, nothing was heard but the steady scrape, scrape of Snoopy's long front teeth as he gnawed the hole larger and larger.

But Jackie wasn't sitting idly by as Snoopy worked away. No, sir, not he. He had dug under



cocking one long ear and listening too. "I can't hear the tiniest sound, even."

"Hm! what have you such long ears for, Jackie? You can't hear with them as well as I can with my short ones. It seems to me that you are made wrong. You should have had some of those long ears put on your short tail. Ha, ha, ha!"

There are Five of Us

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Pleasant Valley school. My teacher's name is Miss Girvin. For pets I have a cat and a dog. I have two sisters and two brothers. My sisters' names are Freda and Ferne and my brothers' names are Russell and Maurice. I would like to have the boys and girls write to me. Irene Hester Baker. Ozawkie, Kan.

A Variety of Pets



and two dogs. The dogs' names are Harvey and Shep. Alamosa, Colo.

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 2 1/2 miles to school. I go with my brother and sister. I have three sisters and two brothers. My oldest brother is 13 years old and my oldest sister is 16 years old. For pets I have a pony, pig Paul Divine.

Try to Do This

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

1. A common name for a dog. 2. A notion. 3. Costly. 4. Instrument for rowing a boat.

The problem is to fill the above rows of dashes with words which will read the same across the columns as down the

columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. A surprise gift each for the first 10 correctly filled out squares. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

We welcome suggestions like this. If any of you boys and girls have any such puzzles we shall be glad to print them.

Can You Guess These?

What is worse than raining cats and dogs? Hailing omnibuses.

On what day of the year do women talk the least? The shortest day.

What is it that every living person has seen but will not see again? Yesterday.

Why is it dangerous to keep a clock at the head

U - LIGHT + VE

W - 3 - REAL - EE's

W - U

(1/16 OF A POUND) - NCE + G + ♥ - 3

U - UM + EE's

U - UM + EE's

A saying boys and girls might like to learn is concealed in the above puzzle. When you have found what it is, send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards for the first 10 boys or girls sending in correct answers.

of a flight of stairs? Because it sometimes runs down.

Why is modesty the strongest characteristic of a watch? Because it always keeps its hands before its face and runs down its own works.

What is the most awkward time for a train to start? 12:50, because it's ten to one if you catch it.

Why are doctors bad characters? Because the worse people are, the more doctors are with them.

Why is "I" the luckiest of vowels? Because it is in the center of bliss, while "e" is in hell and the rest are in purgatory.

Tom and Brownie are Pets

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two brothers and one sister. My teacher's name is Mrs. Fee. I live 3 miles from town. We girls raise White Rock chickens. For pets I have a cat named Tom and a dog named Brownie. The dog is brown and white. The cat is gray and white. Thelma Carpenter. Brewster, Kan.



Thanks for the Postcards

I received the postcards and was very pleased. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 1 mile from school. Thank you very much for the postcards. Edna Marie Porth. Winfield, Kan.

Science in the Kitchen

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

To prevent pneumonia, wash your dishes in hot soapsuds!

To some of you this may seem nothing more than ordinary common sense. So it is. But it is science, too, since Dr. John E. Walker of the laboratory service of the Army and Navy General Hospital has made actual scientific tests. If the dishwasher contains half of 1 per cent of ordinary yellow or brown bar soap the pneumococcus (which causes pneumonia) and the streptococcus (which causes any number of foul diseases) become discouraged immediately, emit three feeble groans, and take their places in the army of those that are dead, and gone hence.

Doctor Walker's tests disclosed the additional fact that hot water kills 'em quicker. Cold solutions of soap don't get very far with typhoid germs, but if you bring the temperature up to about body heat they cry "Kamerad" at once.

More science! See that the dishwasher is not only soapy but hot. Naturally enough there should be some clear, hot water for rinsing, but the report preserves a sad silence about what this does to the germs. Possibly all died before reaching that stage.

This contains a wonderful moral for our young boys and girls who are to study physics, chemistry and other branches of science in high school. We recommend that preliminary experiments be conducted at an early age.

Don't Use Pain Killers

I am a woman of 48 and I wish to ask your advice about migraine headache. I have endured it about as long as I can, which is about 17 years, with just an occasional one five years or so before. I have been to good doctors and they said they were unable to do anything for me and to take pain-killing medicine. What do you think about taking pain-killing medicine, or hypodermics of morphine?

J. R. J.

Leave the pain-killing medicine alone. It kills a lot of things besides pain. Better be yourself and suffer these agonies occasionally than to be a slave to drugs all your life. Migraine is not a matter of headache. It is dependent on habits of life, mental distress, and many irregularities. The nearer you can live a perfectly normal life the better. A woman of 48 may well hope for great improvement in the next few years as she weathers the climacteric.

Wise Eating is Necessary

I am 36 years old. My heart flutters nearly every night just as I am dozing. It lasts about 2 minutes. My whole body seems to quiver and tremble. I do not drink coffee or tea, weigh 200 pounds, am 5 feet 8 inches tall, look well, and feel well. Am a hearty eater.

MRS. J. C.

Your diagnosis is made in the last two sentences. You are 50 pounds overweight for your age and height. This means a lot of extra work for the heart every minute of the day and night. No wonder it flutters. The remedy is to change from a "hearty eater" to a very moderate and wise one.

Home Treatment May Help

What is the cause of mucus in stool?
M. C. R.

Mucus in stool is not only a symptom of catarrh of the bowels but also of various other ailments. The trouble may be confined to the rectum and indicate fistula, piles or inflammation of the rectum. Home treatment by a daily enema consisting of a salt solution prepared by dissolving 1 level teaspoonful of common salt in each pint of water may help. You must be examined to find out just how serious is the trouble.

Better See a Doctor

I am a woman past 30. I never knew I had worms until a month or two ago. Are they injurious to one's health? Or can they keep a person from gaining weight? What can I do to get rid of them?

MRS. C. S.

Many remedies are used to dislodge the round worm, but I know of nothing better than santonin. This is taken in connection with calomel. It is not safe to take without medical advice. The dosage must be prescribed by a doctor to fit the individual case.

W. F. Merrick, general freight agent of the Santa Fe, has applied to the Public Utilities Commission at Topeka

for permission to charge a half rate on purebred and registered livestock moving for breeding purposes. The rate will be granted; other roads will follow; it is supposed that soon it will be effective generally. This should boost the purebred business considerably, as it places the scrub under a considerable handicap so far as freight rates go.

Styles in Heads

It is a proverb that there is no accounting for tastes in fashions and what is desirable at one period is ridiculous at another, which has a bearing on the report that small heads are now the style. Not so long ago women to be beautiful were supposed to require sloping shoulders, but square shoulders are de rigueur now. It is an athletic age. There is nothing disgraceful in being healthy, and at least one popular religion demands it. Not so long ago to be healthy was vulgar. The well-born and well-bred woman was physically frail and "poorly." Nowadays it is a rare woman who faints, and cosmetics have taken the place of smelling salts.

But small heads have nothing apparently to do with an athletic cult, and if they are the style it must be as a corollary of bobbed heads. Anyhow, in defense of the fashion a scientist who has measured thousands of craniums of students, Professor Reid of Aberdeen, comes out strong for pinheads. Browning is quoted as having said that pinheads made the best poets, and Byron was cited as a fine example. But not only poets but artists generally have not been noted for large heads. The painter Watts was famous partly because of his genius and partly because of a remarkably small head.

"It is really the forehead and not the back of the head that makes for intelligence," according to Dr. Frederick Lucas, director of the New York museum of natural history, whose opinion was asked on heads, large or small. He cited the Neanderthal man of prehistoric time who possessed not only

a larger head but a weightier brain than present man, but "it didn't do him any good." Not the size of the cranium, nor the shape, nor the weight of the brain, but the convolutions tell the story. The Neanderthal man's convolutions were few and far between; that was his trouble. In fact, according to the anthropologists, almost any head is large enough to carry all the brains that can be used, and more than are commonly used to the best advantage.

But anyhow the small head is right; it has been decreed by fashion. A fashion article in the Cleveland Plain Dealer declares: "In fashion today the tendency is toward the small head—slick coiffures or none at all. And whether one possesses hair or not, the hat must compress the head like the old-fashioned headache invalids used to brag about."

Denman Heads Producers

The new president of the National Livestock Producers' Association, a cooperative commission firm with branches at 14 markets, is C. B. Denman, Farmington, Mo. Denman is a Hereford and Duroc breeder. He has been president of the producers' firm at East St. Louis since it was opened in January, 1922. He succeeded John G. Brown, Monon, Ind., who has been president of the national organization since it was formed.

Adam Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia., president of the Chicago branch, was re-elected vice-president. Scott Melks, of the new firm which will open soon at Cincinnati, and H. H. Cable, president of the Sioux City Co-op, were elected to the national board. H. G. Beale, Columbus, Ohio, was made secretary-treasurer. C. A. Stewart was re-elected executive secretary.

Then Wheels Will Turn

A larger attendance than usual is expected this year at the Wichita Tractor Show, which will be held February 24 to 27.

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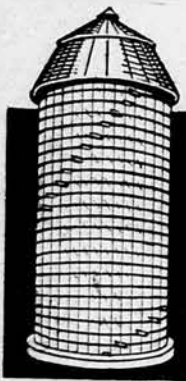
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A Tragedy of Wet Land

BY R. A. HAYNE

The field is undrained. The owner wants to plow it, but he can't—it is too wet. It is April 1, and it is high time to plow—yes, the plowing should have been done long since.

Here and there in the 40 acres is a knoll dry enough to plow. Here and there a pool of water stands; over yonder is a young lake. The rest of the field is neither swamp nor lake and yet not fit to plow.

What will the farmer do? He has a job of waiting out for him. He waits and hopes for the field to dry. While he is waiting and hoping, it rains. Again the pools fill, the lakes widen and lengthen. Hopes of plowing go glimmering until the sun comes out and the wind blows, when again the plowman looks forward to the day when he can hitch to the plow and begin preparing for a crop.

Gradually the lakes recede, the knolls become dry, and lo! again the clouds come up; again the rain pours down.

Time drags on. It rains and shines; spring keeps going; day after day is lost; the plow rusts; the harness molds; the idle horses eat; the feed grows scarce; the field stays wet. The farmer, heartsick, discouraged, ill-tempered, nervous, watches a neighbor plow and plant on well-drained fields.

After repeated waits, the man finally sallies forth to plow. Some spots in the field are too wet to venture on to, so he goes 'round them. Thru some spots he wallows and wades with team and plow; the soil turns over in shiny, greasy streaks, and water stands in the furrows. The rest of the field does fairly well.

By and by the sun comes out in earnest and the whole field dries off. The lakes evaporate, and their slimy beds harden—crack open and bid defiance to tools. The spots that were wallowed thru bristle with chunks as soft as concrete. The farmer, team and tools wear and grind in trying to prepare the field for planting. The knolls are worked into good condition; the rest of the field is not. Every time over, the harrow turns up new chunks each time newer and harder.

The crop is planted. It grows in spots—only in spots. The summer wears on; fall comes. One half the field bears fruit; the other half bears weeds that came up in the wet places and between the clods after the cultivated crop had given up in despair.

The man has paid taxes; he has paid interest. He borrowed more money to do both; he has worn himself out. His teams, his tools; his disposition

and happiness have depreciated 50 per cent, and he gathers, as his reward, a few baskets of small grain, a few bundles of fodder.

The remedy? Tile drainage.

Why Kirchner Grows Kafir

Kafir made 50 bushels an acre last season for H. H. Kirchner, 5 miles north of Osage City. Corn on the same kind of upland produced 40 bushels. Last year the season was dry, and hard on corn, which made 30 bushels. But the kafir was little affected, and it made 47 bushels.

That explains why Kirchner is growing kafir. Two years ago he obtained certified Blackhull seed from the Kansas State Agricultural College. He believes kafir is better adapted to Osage county than corn.

He is specializing in pure seed production, and receives a better price than he would for commercial grain, but even at the market price he thinks kafir is a more profitable crop because of the relative certainty and the better yield.

"I did not sell all of my crop for seed last year and I fed that which was left to milk cows and horses," said Kirchner. "They seemed to like it as well as corn, and I did not notice any reduction in milk flow. I ground the kafir and added some bran, about one-fifth to four-fifths of ground kafir."

Smut is the big drawback to kafir production, but he contends it can be controlled by careful selection. He goes thru his fields during the growing season and rogues out foreign heads and any that show smut. He field selects the seed for his own planting, and in that way maintains purity and avoids diseased heads. Smut also can be controlled by treating the seed.

He expects to sell his seed to elevators and dealers this spring. "I hope to build up a wholesale business by submitting samples and prices to elevators in this surrounding territory. That will be better than shipping it in dribbles. Last year most of my sales went out on mail orders. That is a good way to sell but it is too slow when one has a large quantity. Selling in quantities to dealers will simplify my marketing problem."

Dog Show at Wichita

The Mid-West Dog Show will be held March 2 to 4 at Wichita.

Wife—"I suppose now you wish you were free to marry, again?"
 Hubbie—"No—just free."



He is "Bee-Proof," Maybe, Perhaps, Yes?

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Birds, and the Trees

BY ALBERT DICKENS

The redbird loves the cedar for a nesting tree, as it gives the privacy that nesting birds seek, and the pursuer of small birds is always baffled by the prickly branches in which the pursued takes refuge.

No species excels the cedar in hardness and adaptability. It is native of every corner of Kansas wherever the surface is sufficiently broken to protect it from fire. It withstands almost any hardship except fire, but the resinous tissues kindle quickly and burn almost instantly. The fruit is eaten by many birds when food is scarce; and as the berries so called, are retained thruout the winter, the cedar is both bedroom and storeroom for the bird that knows no other home than Kansas. Red cedar grows slowly, but is valuable wood when grown.

All evergreens seem slow in growth, but they are distinctly worth while. They are economical in growth. A large proportion of their tissue is in the central stem or sawlog, and they do not trespass on the territory of the neighboring plants as do most of the rapid-growing species.

As landscape trees they are in high favor, and for windbreaks they are unexcelled, as they offer maximum resistance every day in the year. Austrian pine is our favorite, with Scotch pine second. Many birds nest in pine trees, and the seeds in the cones are a source of food in time of scarcity.

As a source of both shelter and food in times of scarcity the elms are to be rated highly. For shade and beauty they also rate well. Perhaps no species is more generally satisfactory than the White elm for a lawn or street tree. It is a real Kansan, adapting itself to circumstances and protecting itself and the soil it grows in from sunburning. Many folks head it too high, and the trunk sunburns and the soil scorches and the borers finish it shortly; but given a chance to branch out, it is one of the hardiest of the list. Of course a bird prefers many other kinds of food to elm buds and elm seeds, but the seeds come early, and many birds expand a wrinkled crop with the buds and seeds. The Red elm is preferred by the food-hunting bird, but White elm is more commonly found and is a more handsome tree. For fuel, posts or lumber the Red is superior.

Another member of the same family as the elm—the hackberry—is desirable in every way. Thick foliage and edible seeds, edible for birds and boys at least, the hackberry is worthy a place in any Kansas grove. The questioning child wonders if the "false bird's nest," an excrescent growth on small branches, may not be a protection for the little homes hidden among the hackberry leaves. The growth detracts from its appearance, but rarely injures the vigor of the tree.

The cherry grower finds it cheaper to plant some mulberry trees than to let the robins and thrushes collect all their wages from the cherry crop, and the thieving catbird will often leave the strawberry bed when the mulberries ripen. For the same reason the grape grower may well leave the elderberry bushes along the fence row, for the birds that eat worms will claim their dessert later in the season, and elderberries seem to satisfy at least some of the birds. The mulberry furnishes good fuel and fair posts and makes good windbreaks and deserves a place in the grove, but not near the house. The staminate-flowered (male) mulberry makes a good yard tree and fine shade without the messy nuisance of the berries.

For nesting places many birds choose the thorny trees. A little selection of a nook among the young shoots and the nest is guarded by bayonets that repel the lawless invader. The Osage orange is one of the hardest of Kansas trees. With frequent and systematic pruning it forms a mostly excellent hedge. Given space and some thoughtful pruning, it forms a really fine tree, hardy in every way, and one of the most durable and valuable for all sorts of uses, from the plebeian fence post to finish for high-class buildings.

The Honey locust is a good tree in many ways—hardy, fairly rapid in growth, and handsome when well grown. It must not be pruned over-high or the sunscald and borers will shorten its life.

Last year's birds' nests show that

the Black locust furnishes apartments for several birds. The rinds of the borer make the locust less valuable, but its glory in flower time makes it worth an effort to grow it.

The wild cherry is a good tree, usually bearing large crops of fruit, which ripen in time to help save much better fruit from fruit-loving birds.

The hawthorns are hardy and well suited for any location where a small tree is needed. There are several species and all are good.

Persimmons that have hung on the trees until they are partly dry are eaten by the birds that winter in Kansas. It is a fruit that is increasing in popularity, and the tree is hardy, good-looking and well worth planting.

All the above-mentioned trees are well suited to Kansas conditions and will be found successful in practically all parts of the state in soil at all suited to trees.

For the highest, driest and windiest prairie places of Kansas Red cedar, hackberry and Russian olive probably are the hardest. They can endure hardships, adapt themselves to conditions and dwarf themselves to suit the limitations of food and moisture.

Muskrat Crop is Waiting

The story of the rise of the muskrat from a little known and less esteemed animal to the supplier of the largest item in the world's list of furs reads almost like a modern fairy tale. Whether the muskrat appreciates his new importance and favor is doubtful, but the fact remains that, today, not only is his fur regarded as one of real beauty, but it outranks in usefulness almost all other furs.

The millions of dollars that are spent annually for this little animal represent also, millions of skins. And yet despite the almost countless numbers that are trapped every year, he seems to thrive under the treatment, and his numbers to increase rather than to grow less.

Today thruout the country he may be found in almost every stream and pond and marsh. He is there waiting to offer his coat to the numberless, canny men and boys who are forever searching for him. Even in the outskirts of the large cities, man is constantly passing little streams and bodies of water, which to him seem only a ditch or swamp, and yet which, if he but knew it, would give him a rich harvest in the pelts of these valuable little water animals. The open season for trapping fur bearing animals of this kind in Kansas is from December 2 until February 28.

For spring trapping in swamps, look for the muskrat's house and when found, search for hole in the ice beneath which will be found his feed bed. Set the trap on the bed and cover the hole. It is usually best to cover the trap with grass, altho the muskrat is not particularly suspicious. A good, strong bait should always be used as it will make trapping much easier.

Remember that skins caught too early or too late will bring you in but little, where if left they would be really valuable. Care should be taken to follow strictly the proper methods of skinning, stretching and drying, for this will often mean the difference between a pelt that is worthless and a pelt that will bring a good price. Upon the observance of proper rules in handling chiefly depends the value of the skin.

If you are just starting in as a trapper, valuable directions may be obtained from the fur houses for the proper methods both in capture and in handling.

Last of the G. A. R. Officers

Oscar L. Moore, reporter for the supreme court of Kansas for the last 14 years, and the only veteran of the Civil War now holding a constitutional office, has resigned, effective February 28. Judge Moore was born November 10, 1840, and enlisted in the Union Army at 14. He will be succeeded by Earl H. Hatcher of Hill City, first assistant reporter since 1923, and a World War veteran who saw service "Over There."

219 Pounds for Hogs

The average weight of the hogs sold on the St. Joseph market for January was 219 pounds, as compared to 231 pounds in January, 1924.

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Earn \$100 Prize

Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$100 in cash to the person who sends in the largest list of correctly spelled words made from letters in the word "Insulated," providing the list is accompanied by 50c to cover a three-year new or renewal subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words with 50c to cover a three-year subscription to our big farm and home journal—whether they win the \$100.00 cash prize or not—will receive a prize. See how many words you can make out of "Insulated."



THE RULES ARE SIMPLE

1. The object of the contest is to make as many words as you can from the letters in the word "Insulated." A letter may not be used more times than it appears in the master word. For example: A word may not contain more than one "E" as that letter appears but once in the master word.
 2. Proper names and proper adjectives, prefixes, suffixes, abbreviations, contractions, foreign words, obsolete words, combining forms, Scotch, English and Irish dialectic words will not be counted. Both singular and plural may be used and both will be counted. Latin plurals will not be counted except those shown in the dictionary. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one word, out words spelled differently with the same meaning will be counted as separate words.
 3. This contest is open to any person living within the United States except capital prize winners in any previous word building contest of the Capper Publications. But one prize will be awarded to a single household or group of persons. Collaboration is permissible in working the contest but if it is evident from the lists submitted that a household or group of persons has submitted more than one list, the Capper Publications reserve the right to refund the qualifying money and bar such entrants from the contest. The Capper Publications also reserve the right to bar any list which it is evident comes from a source which has previously been awarded a prize. In such a case the subscription price for qualifying will be refunded. Your list of words, subscription and 50c must be sent in at the same time.
 4. Three persons not connected with Capper Publications in any way will act as judges in this contest and their decision is to be accepted as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used by these judges in determining the winner or winners.
 5. In the event of a tie, the Capper Publications will pay the prize tied for to all tying contestants, the amount paid each contestant to be the full amount of the prize tied for.
 6. Lists may be written with pencil, pen, or typewriter as the contestant may elect but are to be written on one side of the paper only and in vertical columns. Each word must be numbered. No list will be accepted which does not conform to the above rules.
- This spelling club closes March 15, 1925, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words.

When sending in your list of words and 50c, make it plain to whom we are to send Capper's Farmer for three years.
Capper's Farmer Spelling Bee, 23 Capper Building Topeka, Kansas



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Better Yields of Wood

BY C. R. TILLOTSON

Improvement cuttings are needed in most of the farm woodlots of Kansas. Poorer species are in the majority and are crowding out the better ones, many of the trees are overmature, some show evidence of insect or fungus attack, some are dead, young trees are entirely wanting in the open places, and grazing is allowed to the extent of damaging the older trees and preventing reproduction. Improvement of these conditions can be secured thru the judicious use of the axe, by assisting natural reproduction, by the exclusion of stock at least from portions of the woodlot, and, where necessary, thru planting.

There are two general types of woodlots, each of which requires a different method of handling: (1) Woodlots which are characterized by the presence of old trees which dominate the stand, and (2) woodlots made up of a nearly even-aged stand of second growth.

Where the old trees almost completely dominate the stand, they may practically exclude the younger growth, or they may exist only as a few scattered individuals thruout the stand. Such material is likely to be deteriorating in quality, and the problem is that of removing it, and at the same time providing for a new stand of seedlings. From the standpoint of strict business management, timber when mature should be cut just the same as wheat or oats; and usually this also is desirable for the good of the woodlot itself. No dead or diseased timber should under any circumstances be allowed to stand. The first operation necessary then, in woodlots of this type, is the cutting out at once of the dead and diseased material. The second is to cut the mature living trees as soon as sufficient reproduction is started in the openings and marketing conditions permit a satisfactory sale. Heavy stands composed almost wholly of mature trees should not be removed all at once unless the owner expects to provide for the new crop by planting.

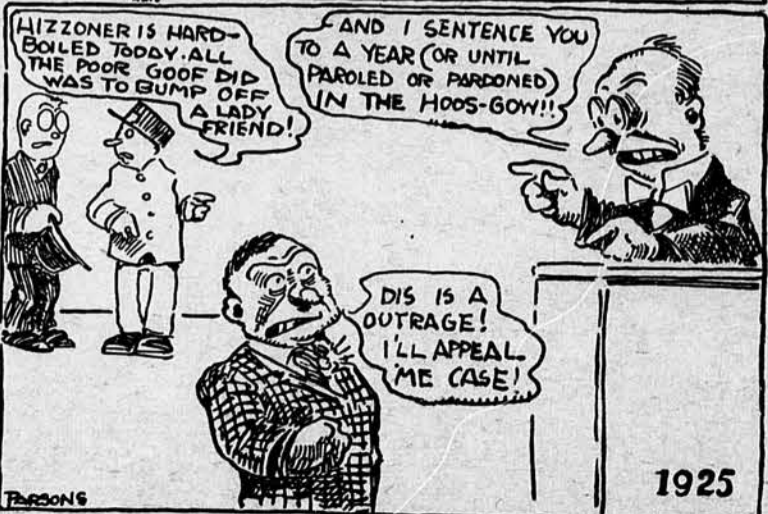
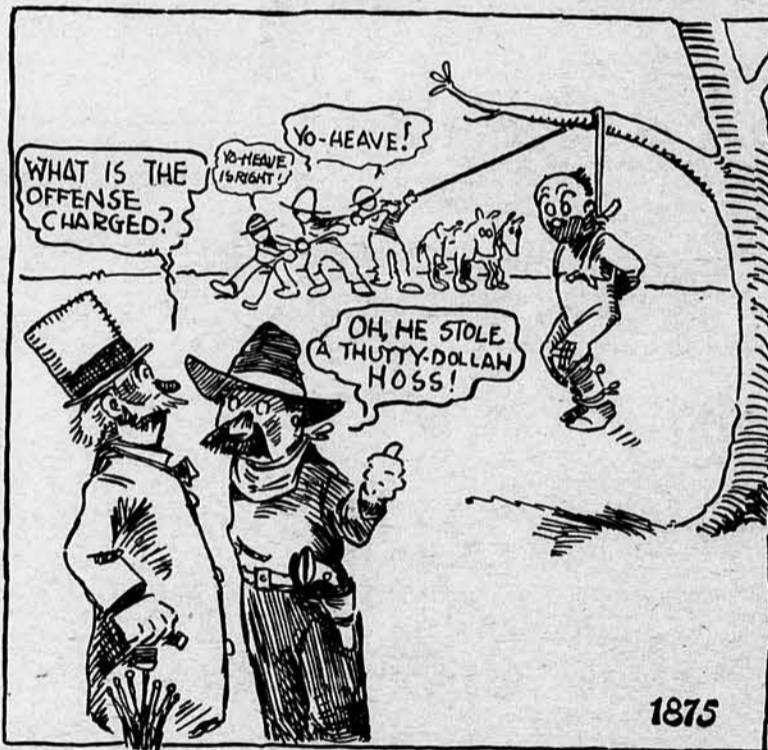
If the stand of trees is made up of an even-aged growth, it is best to remove those of the least prospective value. In any young stand, the trees may be assigned to several classes according to the position of their tops or crowns—dominant, codominant, intermediate, suppressed and dead. Dominant trees are the tallest ones, whose tops receive almost complete sunlight; codominant trees are those of slightly less height with relatively narrow tops which are not fully exposed to sunlight; intermediate trees are considerably smaller than those of the first two classes, but still healthy because their tops continue to occupy open spaces in the canopy; suppressed trees are those hopelessly behind in height growth and which will either be killed by the shade of the other trees or continue to exist only as stunted individuals.

The trees which remain after a thinning should, as a rule, be those which are of the best form regardless of species, the most rapid growing, and presumably of the highest final market value. The trees to be removed should, accordingly, be principally the dead ones and those of the least value, but insect and fungus infected specimens of all classes should by all means be taken out. To obtain a proper opening of the crown canopy, some of the dominant trees also may have to be cut. In thinning, it must be remembered that the vigor of the forest trees is influenced by the soil. It should be kept fresh, soft, loose, and free of a mat of grasses. With field crops, this condition is attained by cultivation. In woodlots it must be secured by keeping the ground shaded. In making thinnings, therefore, it is desirable to retain any of the trees which are necessary for shading the ground.

'Tis on Kansas Wheat

More profit for the Wheat Farmers of Central Kansas, Bulletin No. 1,440, may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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The Farmiscope

Welcome Change

"You look so pleased, old man; the fortune teller must have predicted something good."
 "You bet! She predicted that I would have a financial reverse."
 "I don't see anything joyous in that."
 "You would if you knew anything about my finances. I tell you that if they don't reverse pretty quick I'll be busted."

The Only Way



A Real Surprise

The lady shopper had ordered about everything hauled down from the shelves.
 "I don't see just the right thing," she decided at last. "I want to surprise my husband on his birthday."
 "Well," suggested the exhausted clerk, "why don't you hide behind a chair and yell 'Boo!' at him?"

Worse and Worst

A Scotchman and an Australian were discussing the conditions in Scotland and the commonwealth.
 The Scot said he understood there were many Scotchmen in Australia.
 "Yes," replied the Australian, "but the worst feature is the rabbits."

"By Ear"

"My dear young lady," said the clergyman in grieved tones, as he listened to the extremely modern young woman tear off some of the very latest jazz on the piano, "have you ever heard of the Ten Commandments?"
 Modern Young Lady—"Whistle a few bars and I think I can follow you."

Going, Going, Gone

An ancient car chugged painfully up to the gate at the races. The gatekeeper, demanding the usual fee for automobiles, called:
 "A dollar for the car!"
 The owner looked up with a pathetic smile of relief and said: "Sold."

In Veterans' Bureau Letters

Just a line to let you know that I am a widow and four children.
 Previous to his departure we were married to a Justice of the Peace.
 He was inducted into the surface.
 I have a four months' old baby and he is my only support.
 I was discharged for a goiter which I was sent home on.
 I did not know my husband had a middle name and if he did, I don't think it was none.
 Your relationship to him? Answer: Just a mere aunt and a few cousins.
 You ask for allotment number. I have four boys and two girls.
 Please return my marriage certificate, baby hasn't eaten in three days.

Both sides of our parents are old and poor.

I am writing to ask you why I have not received my elopement. His money was kept from him for the elopement which I never received.

I have already written to Mr. Headquarters and received no reply and if I don't get one I am going to write to Uncle Sam himself.

I ain't received no pay since my husband went away from nowhere.

We have your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was born and brought up according to your instructions.

You have changed my little boy to a girl. Will it make any difference?

Please let me know if John has put in an application for a wife and child.

You have taken away my man to flite and he was the best I ever had. Now you will have to keep me or who in the Hell will if you don't?

Please send me a wife's form.

A Retake

"So," said the film-producer, "you take the kidnaped child, climb up the lightning conductor to the fifth story, clamber on to the roof, dash along the coping-stone and, at the end, jump the passage to the roof opposite."

"But if I fall down!" asked the actor.

"Then you will have to start all over again!"

The Smile Loses

As a rule grouchy looking men are not popular, but a druggist of our acquaintance says he likes to see them come into his store. "When a man comes in with a grouchy face," he remarked, "I know he wants to buy something. The fellow who approaches with a broad grin either wants to hone me for a donation or stock me up with some unsalable line of goods."

Big Prices for Livestock



First German Farmer—Vy can't you rent me your barn? You've soldt your last cow alretty.

Second Ditto—Chass, but dat barn iss full of der brice I gets me for der cow yet.

The Uses of Adversity

Curious Person—"So you've left the side show, Major Runtleigh?"

Famous Dwarf—"Yes, all my family and I have a new line."

"What is it?"

"Being photographed in small touring-cars so as to make the cars look big in the advertisements."

Almost, but Not Quite

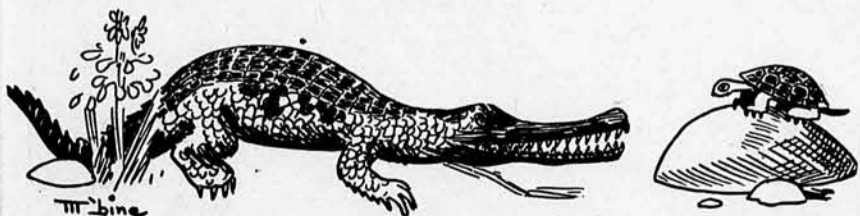
A fond father discovered his young hopeful reading a dime novel.

"Unhand me, villain," the detected boy cried, "or there will be bloodshed."

"No," said the father grimly, tightening the hold on the boy's collar, "Not bloodshed, woodshed."

Honk, Honk!

"The road to the police court," mused the motorist, "is paved with good pedestrians."



Heart or Stomach?

Job Crocodile—"I have a place in my heart for all my friends."
 Sam Turtle (warily)—"And a place in your stomach, too, I fear."

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Send a Set to Some Friend

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Oats Seeding is Just Ahead?

Farmers Also are Buying Sweet Clover—And Waiting For the March Hog Tops

OATS seeding is getting nearer, every day in every way. There has been a good deal of corn stalk cutting, and the oats seed market is active. And so is the Sweet clover market for that matter—there will be a big increase in the acreage of the legumes this year, especially with the clovers and alfalfa, if we have any luck with the weather.

The market movement of livestock is lighter. Many sections report a real shortage of hogs, and the folks who still have 'em on hand are beginning to look ahead with some enthusiasm for the March top. And in general cattle are doing well, with plenty of feed available, altho this is not the case everywhere in Western Kansas, especially in Sherman county. There is some blackleg in Southeastern Kansas.

Wheat seems to be doing fairly well, except in a few of the North Central counties, where it got off to a bad start last fall, because of dry weather. It seems likely that Kansas may have a good crop again, even with the inevitable troubles which the spring will bring forth, especially with Hessian fly. There already is a good deal of talk about the prompt sale of the grain at harvest. And while this is pretty early to talk about selling 'er, still one thing does appear evident: there will be but a small carryover. This should help to maintain prices for a brief period after the crop begins to move.

But here's where the county reports go to bat:

Butler—Some roads are in excellent condition now. Wheat is growing slowly. There have been few public sales. Wheat, \$1.93; corn, \$1.10; oats, 70c; eggs, 30c; cream, 32c.—Jacob Dieck.

Cherokee—The weather is cold and the ground is freezing. Wheat looks brown from frequent freezings and thaws, but the heavy ice did no damage. Some public sales are being held, and livestock and fodder feeds sell low. Corn, oats and farm seeds sell high at all sales.—L. Smyres.

Cloud—February opened with real winter weather. Snow is practically all gone and the moisture has gone into the ground. Corn is all gathered and much of it is shelled. Hay and feed are becoming scarce. Egg production is increasing. Wheat, \$1.80; corn, \$1.10; eggs, 38c; cream, 32c.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—The week started out blustery but is quite pleasant now. Farm supplies are coming in regularly. Some poultry is moving to market. Hens, light, 19c; springs 18c; eggs, 40c.—Charles Grant.

Douglas—Poultry raising is receiving considerable attention in this county. Egg production is high now. Farmers are cleaning Sweet clover seed and preparing to sow next month. Roads are in excellent condition, and the weather is fine for all kinds of work.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Snow is disappearing. Farmers are trying to finish corn husking. If warm weather continues plowing soon will begin. There will be plenty of feed if weather conditions continue favorable. Several cars of horses and mules were shipped from this county recently. Wheat, \$1.78; corn, \$1.12; hogs, \$9.40; butter, 31c; eggs, 34c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ford—Weather is pleasant and warm. Roads are passable now. Wheat prospects are excellent. Wheat, \$1.77; corn, \$1.10; cream, 32c; butter, 45c; eggs, 30c.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—Snow is gone from the fields. Roads are in bad condition, and little farm work can be done. Livestock is doing well as there is plenty of rough feed. There is brisk demand for grain of all kinds. Corn, \$1.05; kafir, \$1.—John H. Fox.

Hamilton—We are enjoying ideal winter weather. Snow has gone down into the soil. Livestock is in excellent condition. Farmers are planning spring work. Eggs, 40c; capons, 35c; hens, 18c.—H. W. Hutchison.

Harvey—A cold wave recently froze the ground and made the roads exceedingly rough. Snow is nearly gone. Feed is becoming scarce. Wheat, \$1.82; corn, \$1.10; alfalfa hay, \$12 to \$15; butter, 40c; eggs, 40c; bran, \$1.55; shorts, \$1.85.—H. W. Prouty.

Hodgeman—Livestock is wintering well. There is sufficient feed yet. Alfalfa, \$14; wheat, \$1.80; kafir, \$1.80; corn, \$1.05; cane seed, \$1.25 to \$1.50; eggs, 36c.—C. A. Thresher.

Johnson—After a long siege with muddy roads the weather has at last turned favorable. Snow is nearly gone. Livestock is in excellent condition. Some public sales are being held. Bran, \$1.95; flour, \$5.25; butter, 40c; eggs, 42c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kingman—The snow is gone and we are having freezing nights. Stock feed will be scarce before spring. There were a few public sales this week. Roads are exceedingly rough. Butterfat, 30c; butter, 45c; chickens, 18c; corn, \$1.15; seed oats, 88c; wheat, \$1.85; alfalfa, \$15 to \$20; bran, \$1.70; shorts, \$2.80.—W. C. Craig.

Leavenworth—The weather is cold, and may damage the wheat, as the fields are bare. Corn is nearly all cribbed. There have been a few public sales and prices are satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.85; corn, \$1.08; oats, 60c; eggs, 41c; cream, 35c; hens, 17c.—R. P. Moses.

Labette—Snow still is on the ground, but the weather has been bright. Wheat is unharmed and fruit has not been damaged. There is an abundance of stock water. Corn, \$1.08; wheat, \$1.80; bran, \$1.70; flour, \$2.40; oats, 60c.—J. N. McLane.

Lincoln—Snow is practically all gone, but roads are in bad condition. The ground is frozen. Feed is scarce and strawstacks are in demand. Cattle are thin but healthy. There is a large acreage for spring crops. Some Sweet clover will be sown.—Fred W. Brown.

Logan—We are enjoying some nice weather and the roads are much better. Barley and oats have not been sown as the fields are too wet. Some wheat is coming to market. Wheat, \$1.70; corn, \$1.05; barley, 75c; oats, 45c; kafir, \$1.70; butter, 35c; cream, 38c; chickens, 17c to 18c.—J. C. Postal.

Marion—Many of the roads have been almost impassable for the last week. There is little grain coming to market. Some farmers are losing cattle with cornstalk disease. Wheat, \$1.80; corn, \$1.12; oats, 60c.—Jacob H. Siebert.

Ness—We are having warmer weather and just a few snow drifts are left. Roads are in good condition. Wheat is turning green. Livestock is in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.95; corn, \$1.10; kafir, 90c; oats, \$1; kafir, \$1.25; eggs, 40c; cream, 29c.—James McHill.

Norton—We have had ideal weather for the last two weeks. Snow is nearly all gone. Corn husking is in progress again. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, \$1.13; hogs, \$10; eggs, 40c; cream, 30c; flour, \$1.65; potatoes, \$1.35.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—A great deal of corn is going to market. Public sales are being held occasionally. All farm machinery sells well. Some farmers report their kafir as having yielded 60 bushels an acre.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—Weather is fine and there is plenty of sunshine. The wheat prospect is indefinite. There were several public sales this week and prices are improving.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt—A few warm days have nearly cleared the roads again. Spring sales started this week. Wheat seems to be uninjured by the severe weather this winter. Much of the wheat is infected with Hessian fly. Wheat, \$1.80; corn, \$1.14.—A. P. Barrett.

Rawlins—We have had an exceptionally cold winter with lots of snow. There is a great deal of corn in the field. There have been no public sales. Hog prices are better and many hogs are being sold. Wheat is not going to market as the roads have been impassable.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—There have been no public sales. There is a demand for horses and mules. Wheat is coming out well and looking better than was expected. Some livestock is dying because of being fed corn stalks. Feed is scarce. Wheat, \$1.80; corn, \$1.12; hogs, \$9.75.—Ralph Maughlin.

Sedgewick—Weather is cold, but the snow is gone and wheat seems to be in good condition. Side roads are impassable. There is a lively demand for seed oats. Eggs, 38c; wheat, \$1.80; oats, 60c; corn, \$1.15; hens, 18c; hogs, \$10.85; butterfat, 32c.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—Snow is melting slowly. Wheat fields are covered with ice and snow. Feed is becoming scarce. Rabbits destroyed a large part of the corn crop left in the field. Flour, \$2.60; alfalfa, \$22; prairie hay, \$13.—J. B. Moore.

Smith—We are having excellent weather and the snow is nearly all gone. Wheat ground is moist. Public sales are not held frequently and prices are satisfactory. Wheat is nearly all sold, but there is a great deal of corn on hand. Cattle are wintering well, and there have been no diseases. Cream, 30c; eggs, 40c.—Harry Saunders.

Crowned With Cheer

"Business is Business," the Old Man said,
 "It's warfare where everything goes,
 Where every act that pays is fair
 And all whom you meet are foes.
 It's a battle of wits, a heartless rush—
 It's a tearing, wearing fight;
 It's a trick of the strong to win from the weak,
 With never a thought of the right."
 And he schemed, and he fought, and he pushed men aside,
 While the world in contempt looked on;
 It buried him deep 'neath the wealth that he claimed
 And covered his name with scorn.
 "Business is Business," the Young Man said,
 "A game in which all may play;
 Where every move must accord with the rules
 And no one his fellow betray.
 It's wholesome and clean, and full of good-will,
 It's an urging, surging game,
 It's a mission to serve in your day and age,
 And a guerdon to honor your name."
 And he sought and he bought, and he brought from afar,
 And he served with conscience clear;
 While his praise was sung by his fellow-men
 And his service crowned with cheer.
 —Everett W. Lord.

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Foreign Markets Decline

Nearly half the export trade of the United States consists of agricultural products. This fact has sometimes led to the hasty assumption that the decline in prices of agricultural products in 1920-21 was due to the inability of Europe to buy its normal quota of our farm production. But our agricultural exports, instead of declining, increased for a time after the war. Our exports of wheat, corn and rye during the years of low prices not only averaged much greater than in the pre-war years but were even greater than during the war years. This likewise was true of pork and pork products which make up our largest meat exports. It was equally true of tobacco.

These figures dispose of the myth that the farm depression was due to loss of export markets. Europe bought our farm products all the more freely because we were selling them at bottom prices. But we had more foodstuffs to sell than Europe could absorb at prices remunerative to our farmers. This overbalanced supply situation is now being corrected. The last two years have seen a decline in exports from the high levels of 1918 to 1922. In the year ended June 30, 1924, the volume of our agricultural exports was only 4 per cent above the average for the five pre-war years. Probably we must be prepared for a further decrease in our farm exports. European agriculture is getting back to its pre-war productiveness, and the competition of other surplus food-producing nations whose land and labor are cheaper than ours is increasing in the European market.

How unlikely it is that an increase in the foreign demand for our farm products will by itself bring about better prices is apparent when we consider the competitive situation among food-exporting countries. Canada, which had an average crop of 197 million bushels of wheat from 1909 and 1913, produced 301 million bushels in 1921, 400 million bushels in 1922, 470 million bushels in 1923, and over 300 million bushels this year. Argentina, whose average annual production from 1909 to 1913 was 147 million bushels, has produced in the last four years an average of more than 200 million bushels. The shortage of American cotton has led to systematic efforts in other producing countries to increase their output. There seems in short to be no basis for the hope that the economic rehabilitation of

Europe will increase the market for our foodstuffs, because the tendency of this rehabilitation to increase the demand for American grain and meat and fibers is offset by the heightened competitive situation among the agricultural exporting nations.

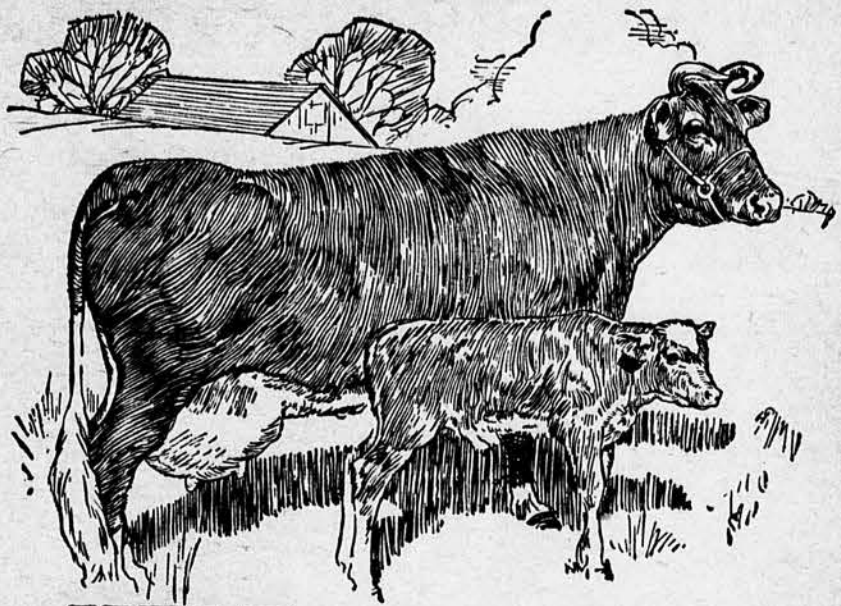
Our two best foreign customers have been the United Kingdom and Germany. Probably the United Kingdom will continue to import from the United States cotton in decreased volume, tobacco in constant or perhaps increasing volume, pork products so long as the price remains low and in reduced quantities at higher prices, wheat and flour in small quantities varying with the competition from Canada and Argentina, foodstuffs when crops are short in competing countries, fresh fruits in relatively small quantities, dried fruits in fair volume, glucose and perhaps other specialized grain products. A study of German conditions leads to the conclusion that we may hope for a market in Germany during the next few years for perhaps 900,000 bales of cotton. Probably the German market will be good for pork products and fats so long as prices remain low. German purchases of grain from us probably will depend on what Russia has to offer. Our tobacco exports to Germany should continue. On the whole, however, our sales to Germany probably will be less than during the five pre-war years.

In 15 or 20 years we shall not have the same need for a foreign market. By that time our population should have grown large enough to consume most of what we produce. Meantime we must be careful not to build excessive hopes on the possibility of increased foreign sales from Kansas farms.

For the 89th Division

Wouldn't you like to have the story of "the long long trail" of the old 89th, from Funston, "where the sand comes up to your neck," on to Stenay, then to Germany, and back to Funston? We have just that in the official Brief History of the 89th Division, written by C. J. Masseur, of the 353rd infantry. The price is 25 cents postpaid; please address Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

She—"I wonder what Sir Walter Raleigh said to the Queen when he put his coat down for her?"
He—"Probably, 'Step on it, Kid.'"



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In handling our farm flock we have one object always in view, and that is a well-filled egg basket. So we keep White Leghorns. Our hatch comes from March 15 to April 15. Our chicks are raised in flocks of about 500, and they are left in the brooder-house until the cockerels are separated from the pullets.

The cockerels are then fed for the broiler market, and the pullets are put out on range, where they will have plenty of green feed and grain. Our pullets are always well fed, for this is the secret of a high fall egg production. Our one serious problem comes here, and that is to keep these pullets from laying until they are 5½ or 6 months old. About September 1 they are moved to the laying houses, where we start feeding for egg production.

Our mash consists of ground wheat, corn and oats, with 20 per cent of meat scrap. After cold weather comes and the pullets can't be out on the rye, we feed germinated oats, and 3 gallons of sour milk a day to 100 hens. We vary the scratch ration according to the price of grain and the season.

From 742 pullets we gathered 7,518 eggs last October, and 11,973 in November. On December 1 we culled the flock down to 642, and that month gathered 10,449 eggs. Thus we sold 2,495 dozen eggs in the three months; the income from this source and from 230 old hens marketed was \$1,398.94.

Our eggs are graded and sold as extras, firsts and seconds. The extras and firsts are shipped to the New York and Chicago markets.

We start culling the old hens when they quit laying, and we cull until October. All hens laying then are kept the second year to produce hatching eggs.

When a flock is handled in this way one has an income from it the year around. First is the sale of broilers and spring eggs. Then comes the income from the sale of hens and summer eggs. And there is a heavy production of eggs in the fall and winter when they are highest in price.

Mrs. C. C. Hutchison.

Wetmore, Kan.

A Profit of \$309.35

Our young chicks are hatched at as nearly the same time as possible, to insure uniformity in feed and care and to have the pullets start laying at the same time. As soon as they are large enough to show defects the culling is started, so hens that are kept will grow up into strong birds of good color.

About the middle of November they are put into winter quarters, a shed 34 by 20 feet. Muslin curtains are used in front, which may be lowered in cold or stormy weather. A large lot is fenced in front, in which the hens run in good weather. A deep straw litter is kept in parts of the house.

Pearl grit, oyster shells and a dry mash are kept before the hens at all times. Alfalfa hay, stock beets, turnips and stock melons are placed in covered racks. Buckets of water are set in boxes above the scratch litter. Warm water is added several times a day in cold weather.

In the mornings a mash composed of 5 quarts of bran, 1 quart of shorts, 1 quart of corn chop and 1 quart of meat scraps, moistened with warm milk, is placed in the troughs. This warm breakfast is not a full meal, but it brings the birds off the roost all ready for work. Their scratch feed consists of shelled corn, kafir, wheat and cooked oats. Sprouted oats is thrown on the scratch straw in the mornings.

The flock last year consisted of 75 1-year old hens and 150 pullets. They laid 1,863 dozen eggs, which were sold for \$447.58. Old hens brought \$81.53, and we also sold young fies worth \$73.33. Expenses were \$293.00, which left a profit of \$309.35.

This year the flock consists of 130 pullets and 130 1-year old hens. In December the sales of eggs amounted to \$58. We will use incubators and brooders this season.

Mary B. Martin.
Havana, Kan.

Then the Chicks Grow!

According to an old saying, "if you wish to reform a boy you must start with his grandfather." And so it is with chicks; if they are to be healthy and normal the eggs must come from properly nourished and well-bred breed-

ing stock. I always select medium sized and normal-shaped eggs.

And I study the instruction book for the incubator carefully before starting the season's run. Eggs are turned twice daily. In the evening I take a dozen or more eggs from the middle of the tray, and roll the others gently toward the center, placing those I have taken out along the edges. The lamp is filled with good oil twice a day.

I have never had so small a hatch that it would be termed a failure, and I have hatched 110 chicks from 116 fertile eggs. I usually average about 80 per cent; and I have had but few crippled chicks.

When the eggs begin to hatch I place a lined box on the incubator so it will be warm. In about 36 hours, or when most of the chicks are out of the shell, I put them in the boxes, and leave them there 24 to 36 hours. Then I place the chicks in a warm place, and give them buttermilk feed, and sour milk and water to drink. I then put them back in the boxes.

A brooder house must be warm, and well ventilated and lighted. If the chicks are noisy I watch them carefully, to find out what is wrong.

For the first two weeks I keep buttermilk feed before them in a hopper, and supply grain scratch feed in a shallow litter. Sour milk and water are available. After the first week the chicks should have ground to run on, to help prevent leg weakness. Later they can be fed cracked grains, with plenty of water and grit.

I am greatly in favor of the use of incubators and brooders.

Mrs. Boyd Messer.

Growing Grapes in Kansas

BY FRED P. ESHBAUGH

Grape plants should be set in the spring as soon as the soil warms up enough to start growth. The ordinary planting distance is from 8 to 10 feet between plants, but allowances may be made in either direction if the plants of the variety are vigorous or naturally weak. The best method of planting is throwing out a deep furrow and setting the plants well down in the soil. The top of the cutting from which the plant was grown should be at least 3 inches under the surface, because it is from this point that one whorl of roots springs. After the soil is packed firmly around the plants the furrows may be filled in later by cultivation. When the young plants have been set they should be pruned to one strong, vigorous cane, cut back to only two buds.

Clean cultivation is best. A crop grown among the vines is a serious handicap to the cultivation, and also robs the growing grapes of their food. However, the growing of a cover crop such as vetch, if disked under as green manure, is a good practice.

An accurate knowledge of how to prune grapes is not to be found among many small growers. But the principle involved is simple. The bud is the basis of all grape pruning. After the vines have grown for a year they are cut back to one cane with two buds—the same as when set. The vines may be tied to small posts during the first two seasons' growth, but there is no serious disadvantage in allowing them to lie on the ground. By the third spring, a trellis is necessary. One cane with 15 buds is left on the vine, all others having been pruned off, and the cane tied vertically on the trellis. It depends on the type of trellis used as to the pruning after the third year. But as a general rule the vines are cut back every year to the number of canes required, to supply the trellis system in use. The number may vary from two to six, with 25 to 45 buds.

Grapes, like other fruits, are more successful if sprayed. Two common sprays are Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. These may be applied together or separately. Application of spray made at random throughout the season may be effective in disease and insect control, but a regular spray schedule is more efficient. There are five recognized applications. They are: (1) At the time the leaf buds open. (2) Shortly before the flower buds open. (3) Immediately after the blossoms have fallen. (4) Ten days after the blossoms have fallen. (5) Ten days after the fourth spray, if needed. It is well to depart from the schedule and apply a spray immediately if insects or disease appear between spraying periods.

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MYERS SPRAY PUMPS

FOR SPRAYING PAINTING WHITEWASHING AND DISINFECTING

FOR orchard or vineyard, citrus grove or truck patch, cotton and tobacco, for field or garden, dairy barn or poultry house, for fence or cellar walls—there is a special Myers outfit. They are unexcelled for the application of insecticides, disinfectants, whitewash or paint. Quick, efficient and economical. Hand Pumps with easy-operating cog gear handle, and Power Pumps with automatic pressure control, give a powerful penetrating spray that reaches every leaf and blossom, every nook and corner.

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NO. 431 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio

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Have You Stopped to Think

that Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory? Maybe your neighbor doesn't know this. Show him a big interesting copy full of stories written by experienced farmers and ask him to subscribe.



A Self-Filling Fountain Pen

Here is a self-filling Fountain Pen with a 14-karat gold pen point that is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer in the strongest kind of way. It has a hard rubber barrel, fully cased, and with proper care should last for years. Only one action needed for filling. It is a pen you will be proud to own.

BIG REWARD OFFER—A Self-Filling Fountain Pen will be given FREE for a club of four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, or three two-year at 50c each—just a \$1.00 club. **CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

HORSES AND JACKS

REG. PERCHERONS



Stallions and mares sired by MOLOCAS 130410 by CASINO 27830-45462...

A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kansas.

PUREBRED PERCHERONS

Of the best breeding. For sale stallions, mares and colts of different ages...

Chas. F. Rezeau, Cullison (Fratt Co.), Kan.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

10 stallions weighing from ton to 2300 lbs. 20 mares from 1300 to a ton...

JACKS

Plenty of them the right kind and ages, also good young Percheron stallions...

5 Jacks—Large and Heavy Boned

Two black top Percheron stallions, 1 Morgan stallion...

J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS

H. MARSHALL

Breeder of Mammoth Jacks and Duroc hogs. Stock for sale at all times...

FOR SALE

2 Registered Percheron Stallions and 2 Registered Jacks. JOE FOX ESTATE, GREELEY, KANSAS

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions...

CATTLE

A LARGE AND OLD-ESTABLISHED HERD of Jersey cattle of the ideal dairy type...

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALF, 8 months old. For particulars write or call H. L. Klopfer...

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves from heavy milkers...

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BROWN SWISS bull calves from accredited herd...

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm...

RED POLLED BULLS, ACCREDITED herd, prices reasonable. Ray Henry, Delavan, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, PRICED right. John Bates, Prairie View, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS AND HEIFERS, Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

HOGS

400 DUROC BRED SOWS—400. ALL REGISTERED, prize winning blood, guaranteed in farrow...

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC AND Berkshire hogs. Best of breeding. Prices reasonable...

O. I. C. FALL BOARS, ALSO HERD BOAR Peterson and Son, Osage City, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE: REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion; sound and right in every way...

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion and mares two to sixes. Also Herd stallion...

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD JACK, 6 YRS. old. Write for particulars. E. A. Moss, Eureka, Kan.

WILLIAMS BROS., BREEDERS OF MAMMOTH Jacks, herd headers. Garden City, Kan.

SHEEP

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—PREVENTION and cure positively guaranteed. Write for folder...

are very popular all over the country and this is the first public sale of Guernseys in this part of the country.

J. E. Mitchell, Wymore, Neb., is selling a big sale, practically a dispersion sale at his farm near Wymore...

R. A. Cooley and Grant Engle, Abilene, Kan., will sell 40 head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers...

Chapman, Kan., is a well known Spotted Poland China center and Wilkins and Anderson, L. E. Acker and E. F. Dietrich are three breeders...

The Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association held a big pep meeting and banquet last Tuesday night at Manhattan...

J. W. Meyer, Valley Falls, Kan., is dispersing his herd of pure bred and high grade Holsteins at auction...

The Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Association elected officers Wednesday evening at the college as follows: President, Geo. L. Taylor...

Geo. L. Taylor, Onaga, Kan., breeds registered Ayrshires and has about 35 registered cattle...

Henry Woody of the firm of Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan., attended the hog meetings at Manhattan last Tuesday...

C. C. Wyckoff, of the firm of Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Kan., attended the meetings at Manhattan last week...

Vern Noble, Manhattan, Kan., likely is associated with more land auction sales than any other auctioneer in Kansas...

The Kansas Jersey cattle breeders association re-elected the last year's officers in the annual meeting at the College last Wednesday evening...

The Guernsey breeders of Kansas held a meeting Wednesday at Manhattan and organized a state association...

The Kansas Shorthorn breeders association meeting at Manhattan last Thursday was well attended and the following officers were elected...

The Kansas Hampshire Breeders' Association met at Manhattan last Wednesday and elected officers as follows: President, F. B. Wempe...

F. H. Manning, Parkville, was re-elected president of the Kansas Spotted Poland China breeders' association...

C. E. Selbe, Phillipsburg, Kan., lives about seven miles north of Gretna, the first station east of Phillipsburg...

In commenting on the fine display of apples at the college last week Mr. Robt. Scott, of the firm of Scott Bros., proprietors of the Kansas Evergreen Nurseries...

The annual meeting of the Kansas Chester White breeders was held at Manhattan last Tuesday and Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, was elected president...

In reporting the Shorthorn sale at Denver during the week of the Western Na-

tional, I aimed to say the average was about \$170 but it read just \$70.00. In the report of Mousel Bros. Hereford sale at Cambridge, Neb., the top mistake sale was \$1250 instead of \$125. Mistakes like this are usually made by the printer...

The Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association held a meeting recently and decided not to hold a spring sale as had been talked of...

The Tri-county Shorthorn breeders association held its meeting immediately following the Kansas Shorthorn breeders meeting at the college last Thursday...

Bolen Bros., Downs, Kan., breeders of Durocs had planned to hold a bred sow sale but about the middle of December decided to sell them at private sale...

The Kansas Aberdeen-Angus breeders association held their annual meeting at Manhattan last Thursday and elected officers and discussed plans for the fall show...

In "Dairying in Kansas," a book published by the state board of agriculture last year was listed the state record cows of the different breeds...

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson Eaton Hotel, Wichita, Kan.

F. C. Crocker & Son, veteran Duroc breeders of Filley, Gage county, Neb., write in a very entertaining way regarding the general conditions in their state...

SHORTHORN CATTLE Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Bulls from 12 to 18 months old...

Young Shorthorn Bulls Choice individuals well grown out. Reds and roans. Sired by son of ROSWOOD DALE...

Bleam's Shorthorns Two bulls, 18 to 24 months old, 20 young cows, all reg. W. F. Bleam & Sons, Bloomington, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE GOERNANDT POLLED HEREFORDS Young bulls ready for service this spring...

TRUMBO'S POLLED HEREFORDS. Heifers: Coming yearlings to 3-year-olds, bred or open...

SHEEP Gatewood Farms Registered Shropshire Sheep. For sale: 40 bred ewes and choice ram lambs...

POLAND CHINA HOGS Baby Polands—Either Sex Best of breeding, registered, crated light and priced low...

POLANDS, either sex, by Designer and Clotte, Jr. Few Designer and Clotte Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelation...

HAMPSHIRE HOGS Whiteway Hampshires on Approval Choice bred gilts sired by Champion and bred to champion boars...

DUROC HOGS

Top Sissors Sale

Emporia, Kan., Feb. 19

40 head of tops, bred and fed for results. Rich in the blood of the best known sires, CHERRY KINGS, SENSATIONS PATH-FINDERS and others...

W. A. Gladfelter Emporia, Kansas Auctioneer: Col. Homer Rule. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

Shaw's Third Annual Duroc Bred Sow Sale, Wed., Feb. 18

six miles from town. Sensations Pathfinders, bred to BIG SENSATION by Great Orion Sensation and Double Sensation...

S. D. SHAW, WILLIAMSBURG, KANSAS

400 DUROC BRED SOWS

All reg. Prize winning blood. Guaranteed in farrow. Special delivered prices on car load lots...

WOODY & CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

VERY CHOICE BRED GILTS

We offer for quick sale a few nice gilts to farrow in March and April. Very best of breeding. Prices reasonable.

WOODY & CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

Duroc Jersey Bred Gilts

Sensation and Pathfinder breeding. Bred for March and April. Good ones priced so farmers can buy them.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

Some Choice Yearling Duroc Males

For sale, also early summer boars and fall pigs. Have shipped to 68 different counties in Kansas...

your wants to J. E. WELLEN, HOLTON, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bred Sow Sale

Reg. Spotted Polands Chapman, Kan., Feb. 26

Very choice selections from the herds of L. E. Acker, E. F. Dietrich & Son, Wilkins & Anderson

Sows and gilts to farrow in March and April. The blood of Improver, Pickett, Pathmaster, Carmine, Designer, and Eliminator Marvel...

W. N. Wilkins Chapman, Kansas Auctioneer: Jas. T. McCulloch, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze

50 Spotted Poland Sows—March 3

the best collection of the year featuring the breeding of noted sires. Largely bred to HIGH SPORTSMAN, Nebraska grand champion 1924...

A. W. ANDERSON, Stanton, Neb. Chas. Taylor, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Real boars, also sows and gilts bred to boars of National known blood lines...

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

SOME BY BEAUTY KNOOT Excellent weaning and two year old bulls, 100 per cent the blood of world record cows for butterfat...

Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill or Topeka, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE SWINE Fall pigs, either sex. Boar pigs of serviceable age sired by Kansas Buster \$25. Large type...

EARL SCOTT, WILMORE, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Hereford Sale

At the C. E. Selbe farm 7 miles north of Gretna, Kan. Tuesday, Feb. 24

18 coming two-year-old bulls. 12 open heifers and five young cows. All Anxiety breeding. Also 30 young grade cows...

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service from a combination of the best blood lines we have been able to procure...

Spring Valley Farms

Breeders of high grade Holsteins for sale. Cows and heifers including several 5 to 8 gallon cows...

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

A few baby bulls; also cows and heifers. H. B. COWLES, 331 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write your wants. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

Reg. Holsteins and Durocs

Calves and pigs for sale. Inspection invited. F. E. PEEK & SON, Wellington, Kan.

Worth-While Holsteins

Heifers and calves for sale. Butterby Howtje Maid Canary, and King Pontian Mutual Segis breeding. Prices reasonable. GEO. WORTH, LYONS, KANSAS.

JERSEY CATTLE

100 Reg. Jerseys

For Sale from Jackson county's famous herds. Some R. of M. cows among the offering...

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey Bulls ready for service. Sired by Belva's Premier Pogis No. 201227 from Register of Merit Dams...

Sylvia Jersey Ranch

Bull bred by HOOD FARM, 7 half sisters averaged over 500 lbs. fat as two year olds...

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Fairfield Ayrshires

Serviceable bulls sold. Now offering females—all ages—all with records or from record dams...

Nordayr Ayrshires

Choice bull calves out of high record ancestors and A. R. dams. Both granddams of their sire have advanced registry records...

Cummins' Ayrshires

For sale: Heifers and bull calves. Write at once to R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KAN.

SPRINGHURST FARM AYRSHIRES

Two fine three months old bull calves. Plenty of records. Write for pedigree and delivered prices. Manly Bros., Diamond Springs, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS!

Beef, Milk and Butter. One of the largest herds. Bulls \$60 to \$250. Fine pair of Polled Shorthorn calves \$150...



POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale, 8 to 15 months old, reds and roans. R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Registered Angus Cattle

We have a nice lot of heifer and bull calves for sale at very reasonable prices. H. L. KNISELY, TALMAGE, KANSAS.

member of the firm has bred and sold hundreds of Durocs and his judgment is worth much. He looks for a big future demand for all kinds of hogs.

F. W. Curl of Meade, Kansas, and his tenant, Jacob F. Fritesen have engaged in the pure bred Shorthorn business...

C. E. Talley of Meade, Kansas, is one of the best known Galloway cattle breeders in the state; he has been in the business for over twenty years...

A. W. Anderson, Spotted Poland China breeder of Stanton, Neb., now has a herd of over 200 head. He owns and has at the head of his herd, High Sportsman...

E. A. Brown, proprietor of the Meadview Holstein herd at Pratt, Kansas, reports the recent purchase of a young bull, Prospector Imperial Korndyke...

Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kansas, besides carrying on his farm as do most farmers keeps a small herd of registered Jersey cattle from which he sells annually from \$1,000 to \$1,200 worth of butter fat...

Eight years ago F. W. Boone of Murdock, Kan., was carrying mail. Becoming interested in Holstein cattle he purchased a bull and three cows, later he bought two more cows...

G. M. Frisbie & Son, Kingman, Kansas, breeders of registered Holstein cattle have one of the well equipped dairy farms of their part of the state...

Fred Stalder, Meade, Kansas, breeds Jersey cattle and has erected for himself and family one of the finest bungalows to be seen on any farm in his part of the state...

H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest breeder of registered Holstein cattle in the state...

E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan., drew a splendid day for his first Duroc Jersey bred sow sale, a big crowd of farmers and a few breeders were present...

Public Sales of Livestock

- Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. March 1 to 7—Okahoma City, Okla. F. S. Kirk, Eaton Hotel, Wichita, Kan., Manager. March 30 to April 4—F. S. Kirk, sales mgr., Wichita, Kan. Hereford Cattle. Feb. 24—C. E. Selbe, Phillipsburg, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle. March 5—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Concordia, sale manager. March 9-10—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Kansas City, Mo. W. A. Cochel, Mgr. Holstein Cattle. April 13—Collins Farm, Sabetha, Kan. April 15—Kansas State Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr. Feb. 21—J. E. Mitchell, Wymore, Neb. Feb. 25—J. W. Meyer, Valley Falls, Kan. Guernsey Cattle. Feb. 17—Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kan.

- Spotted Poland China Hogs. Feb. 18—A. C. Flammang, Orleans, Neb. Feb. 26—Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan. March 3—A. W. Anderson, Stanton, Neb. Duroc Hogs. Feb. 18—S. D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan. Feb. 19—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan. Feb. 20—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., at Emporia, Kan. March 4—Breeders sale, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kan. Chester White Hogs. Feb. 16—E. B. McReynolds & Son, Fairfield, Neb.

High Grade Holsteins at Auction

At farm adjoining

Wymore, Nebr., Saturday, Feb. 21

24 cows, either in milk or heavy springers from 2 to 5 yrs. old. 24 heifers up to 2 yrs. old. 2 bulls, one the herd bull, a 2 yr. old, and the other an 8 mos. old calf, both recorded.

This is an offering of real dairy cattle, cows that milk up to 8 gal. of milk a day at two milkings.

All excepting one were bred and raised by us. Have passed 6 annual T. B. tests and never had a reactor. They have proven their worth at the pail as we have retailed over \$9600.00 worth of milk and cream in Wymore the past year from this herd exclusively.

32 head of the offering were sired by the 1000 lb. bull, Kilbroe Ormsby Lad. The young herd bull, Dutchland Creamelle Mary Boy, which sells, was bought direct from the Dutchland Farms of Brockton, Mass. The bull calf is sired by him and out of a high producing dam.

If you are in the market for anything in this line you will not be disappointed by being here Feb. 21. If you don't want to buy come and see some good cattle sell.

Plan now to attend this sale. Wymore has the same train service on Sundays as other days. Take a free bus direct to the farm and make yourself known. Will be pleased to entertain you. Everything sold with the usual 60 Day retest privilege.

J.E. Mitchell, Owner, Wymore, Nebr.

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Holstein Dairy Herd Dispersal

For three years this dairy has averaged 600 pounds of milk that has been sold to the condensery. Sale at the farm near town,

Valley Falls, Kan., Wednesday, February 25

This is an excellent working herd of pure bred and high grade Holsteins in good condition. All T. B. tested.

60 Choice Cows and Heifers—60

10 cows fresh sale day, 20 to freshen in March and April. 10 of them pure bred.

20 coming two-year-old heifers bred to Henry Colantha Pontiac, a son of the state record butter cow of Kansas. This bull is also included in the sale. 10 of these heifers are pure bred. 10 yearling and heifer calves.

The cows are bred to a son of U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis. Write for sale catalog today. Address

J. W. Meyer, Valley Falls, Kansas

Auctioneers: Harry Metzger, John Trigg, Frank Blake. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze

Public Sale High Grade Holsteins

At the H. S. Engle farm, eight miles southwest of

Abilene, Kansas, Friday, February 27

Real dairy cattle consisting of 24 cows, milking, heavy springers or to freshen soon, 8 yearling heifers, 7 heifer calves and one registered bull. The herd is federal accredited. Also the following machinery: New Racine 28-inch separator, one Ohio ensilage cutter, 17-inch, one 14-inch Ohio ensilage and hay cutter, one De Laval cream separator, size 15; seed corn, Yellow Dent, 200 lbs. Kanota seed oats, and other farm machinery. Lunch on grounds. For the sale catalog address

R. A. Cooley or Grant Engle, Abilene, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Eli Hoffman, J. G. Engle. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Dr. Harbour's Dispersal Sale of WOODLAND PARK GUERNSEYS

This herd was founded a few years ago by purchases from the government herd, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, and from John Hettis, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Sale at the Fair Grounds

Lawrence, Kansas, Tuesday, February 17

Woodland Park Dairy has conducted a retail milk route in Lawrence and milk from this herd has sold five cents per quart in advance of other milk. The sale consists of 40 registered Guernseys as follows: 20 mature cows, in milk or to freshen soon. 15 heifers, two years old and under, some of them bred. 2 two-year-old bulls. Four young bulls. The herd is federal accredited. For the sale catalog address

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kansas

C. M. Crews & Son, Auctioneers, J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Mail and Breeze.

DUROC HOGS

DUROC HOGS

HUSTON'S DUROC BRED SOW SALE The Emporia Sale pavilion, Emporia, Kan., Friday, Feb. 20.

35 fall yearlings and spring gilts bred to Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stitts. The above gilts are sired mostly by the above boars.

Jake Waltemeyer's breeding predominates in this herd as in no other herd in Kansas or the Southwest. This breeding has won more prizes at state and national fairs during the last 16 years and made the farmer more money than any other breeding. Last chance to buy Duroc bred sows in winter sales. Corn worth \$1.10 will be worth \$2.00 fed to these good pure bred Duroc sows and their litters in 1925.

The great Haddon boar sells in this sale. Still have good boars for sale privately. Write for sale catalog now. Address

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Homer Rule, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail & Breeze.

Big Babson Sale!

Credit for Everybody—Easy Payments

READ this tremendously important announcement. Nearly everything you want is offered in this big sale. High quality, low prices. Small payment down — credit to everybody — easy monthly payments. Mail coupon below for free catalog.



\$7.50 Down

After 30 Days' FREE Trial

for the Genuine Melotte Cream Separator, on this offer. Not a penny down. See the only suspended self-balancing bowl — the porcelain lined chamber — the easiest turning, closest skimming separator. Mail the coupon below for free catalog.



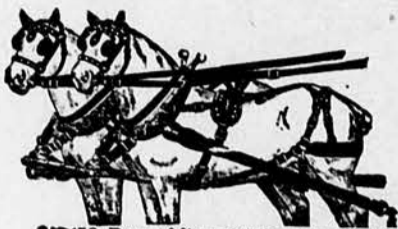
\$3.00 Down

Fits Your Dining Room with this Handsome Buffet
Rigid angle brace construction. Roomy drawers and compartments. Fine French Plate mirror. Finish in beautiful golden gloss oak. An acceptable piece of furniture in any home. You must see it in your home to really appreciate it. Find out about our special price and terms on this fine piece. Send for catalog today.



\$5.00 Down Brings You this Beautiful Marshall 4 Tube Non-Oscillating Receiver Complete with All Accessories

Two weeks free trial. Receiver and Loud Speaker in combination cabinet of solid mahogany. Embodies all the very latest improvements known to radio. Excellent selectivity. Easy to operate. The Marshall is the greatest advance yet made in radio construction. Mail free coupon for full information.



\$7.50 Down After 30 Days Free Trial Puts the Old Tan Harness on Your Horses—The famous metal-to-metal harness. Protected by metal wherever there is strain. Finest and heaviest leather. Winner in great strength test. All styles to suit your needs. Quick adjustability. Write today for details.



\$5.00 Down

Brings This Conservative Yet Snappy Business Man's All-Wool Three Button Sack Suit for Your Approval

Strictly up to date all-wool pattern in brown or blue. You cannot beat this suit for quality and distinctive tailoring. Sent on approval — down payment refunded if not satisfied. This is your chance to get a strictly first class suit at a reasonable price on very liberal terms. Find out also about many other numbers in our line of fine suits and overcoats. Send for catalog today.



\$3.50 Down

and \$2.50 per month for This Big Sheepskin Lined Coat

Wind-proof, rain-proof, moleskin outside. 56 inches long. A real all-weather coat. Sent on approval — down payment refunded if you do not like the coat. Strong double seams, attractive lines. Do not miss this big bargain. Mail the free coupon for complete offer.



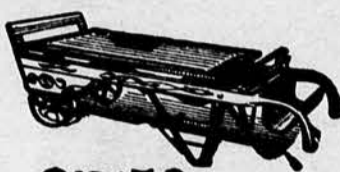
\$5.00 Down And Easy Payments for the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace

A completely Erected Pipeless Furnace. Fits any height of basement. Goes through any door. Extraordinarily economical. Walter Geary heats 5 rooms with 2 1/2 tons of coal with the Bulldog. This is a furnace you must investigate. Send now for free catalog giving full details and special price offer.



\$6.00 Down Brings this "Lightning" Washer for FREE TRIAL

Large 6 sheet size tub, wooden frame and strong cypress tub. Gears enclosed in tight metal case, and run in hard oil. Full swinging reversible type wringer. Equipped with electric motor, or with pulley for gasoline motor power. Costs only 2 cents per hour to operate by electricity. A fine washer and great time saver. Send for full information today. Mail coupon.



\$7.50 Down

After 30 Days' Free Trial

for the great Renfrew Truck Scales. Wheel it where you want it. Weigh everything — your stock — loose hay — coal — grain. Wheels around like a wheelbarrow. Mail free coupon for free book today.

Only \$1.00 Down



Equip Your Home with this Complete Hot Water Bath Outfit

Complete outfit ready to set up. You do not need any plumbing. Set it up yourself. Big roomy tub made of heavy gauge non-rusting steel, 6 or 6 1/2 foot size. Inside finish in glistering white enamel. Large hot water tank. Heater uses oil. Can be carried to any part of the house. Perfectly safe. Do not fail to find out all about this amazing household convenience. Send for free catalog today.



\$3.00 Down Puts Any

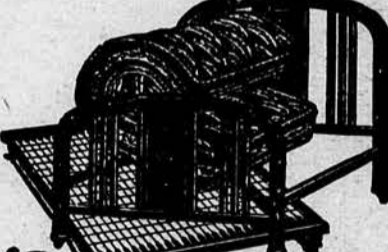
Piece of this Davenport Set in Your Home

Sturdy, high grade construction. Finish in dull rubbed mahogany, golden oak, or fumed oak. Upholstered in rich, long-wearing imitation leather in black or brown. You will be proud to own any piece of this fine set. The davenette adds an extra room to your home — one many other amazing values in high class furniture. Send today for catalog.

\$5.00 Down

Puts this Beautiful Embassy Upright

in your home for 30 Days' Free Trial. Soft, lovely tone — beautiful, artistic construction. Plays all makes of disc records. Mahogany or oak finish. 10 Double faced records of your choice given FREE with this phonograph. Don't buy a phonograph till you have found out all about this and other Embassy models. Mail free coupon.



\$3.00 Down Brings this Inlaid Marquetry Panel Bed

Easy monthly payments. First class all-steel bed, in Ivory, American Walnut, or brown mahogany finish. Complete outfit with frame, springs, and mattress. All parts best quality. This is a future number of our magnificent line of steel and brass beds. You will like it. But be sure to find out about our other great bed values. Mail coupon now for catalog.



\$4.00 Down Brings This Paragon Model Sewing Machine for 30 Days' Free Trial

Ten year guarantee. All attachments come with machine. Automatic bobbin winder, tension release, and head lifting device. Outside belt on hand wheel. Woodwork, solid oak in rich golden shade. Four drawers. Send coupon for prices and terms.

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