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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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THE aspiration of Kansas is to reach the unattainable; its dream is the realization of the impossible. Alexander wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. Kansas, having vanquished all competitors, smiles complacently as she surpasses from year to year her own triumphs in growth and glory. Other states could be spared without irreparable bereavement, but Kansas is indispensable to the joy, the inspiration, and the improvement of the world.

John J. Ingalls.



Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World

When Pruning the Apple

BY R. J. BARNETT

The apple tree bears its fruit on short crooked growths known as spurs. These are produced laterally on branches at least 2 years old, bear the fruit from terminal buds, and, if not starved or too heavily shaded, will continue to produce for 10 or 12 years. Individual spurs are biennial in fruit bearing, and when all the spurs on a tree produce blossoms the same season the tree as a whole is likely to assume the alternate habit. Pruning should be so managed as to prolong the productive life of the fruit spurs by keeping the tops of the trees reasonably open to the sunlight. These spurs should never be pruned off so long as they remain fruitful, except in case they are situated directly on a large branch, when the danger of their transmitting fire blight to the framework of the tree may make it advisable to remove them.

Sent Photos by Radio

Portraits of President Coolidge, Premier Stanley Baldwin, the Prince of Wales and Owen D. Young recently were transmitted by radio from London to New York, in experiments conducted by the Radio Corporation of America. Officials say this all-American invention is a success. It was developed by C. H. Taylor, E. F. W. Alexanderson and R. H. Ranger of the Radio Corporation.

These experts explain that with a little refinement, their process will be available for trans-Atlantic transportation of news pictures, secret business messages, diplomatic correspondence and identification photographs of criminals. The cost of transmission of a picture is around \$30 to \$40, based on the number of words that could be sent at toll rates in the 30 minutes required to dispatch the picture.

Horses and Violins

Manufacturers of violin bows are becoming disturbed over the growing scarcity of white horses, from the tails of which are taken hairs for use as bowstrings. According to an expert there is a decided shortage of white horse tail hair from Siberia and East Russia where the best supplies are obtained, and thus far no substitute has been found. When the supply of gut for instrument strings began to dwindle, silk and metal were successfully introduced as substitutes.

Find 350-Year-Old Tree

The class in forestry of the Kansas State Agricultural College found a tree in the northwest corner of Pottawatomie county, the age of which Prof. Alfred Dickens estimates at 350 years. A stump of another tree was found to have 288 rings. According to the estimate, the older tree was a fair sized sapling 46 years old, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, and had acquired the ripe age of 287 years at the time Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861. The trees were cedars.

No Value to Cactus

Are cactus of any value? Where can I find a sale for these plants?
Garden City, Kan. J. W. Duitman.

The species of cactus that grow in Kansas have very little value from a botanical standpoint. It is only occasionally that some of the conservatories in the larger cities will buy species of cactus, and it would be a hopeless job to try to work up a trade selling such species as occur in Kansas.
K. S. A. C. L. E. Melchers.

Then You'll Have Berries

Strawberries should be mulched at once with about 3 inches of wheat straw. The purpose is to keep the plants from blooming too early next spring, and thus getting in line to be killed by a late frost. And then, too, the plants are shallow rooted, and they often are damaged greatly by freezing and thawing. The mulching prevents this thawing, keeps moisture in the ground and also prevents the fruit from getting muddy during a rainy season at picking time. The strawberry prospects are very promising in this locality, due to a good fall season.
Shawnee, Kan. Frank Payne.

When men are friendly even water is sweet.—Proverbs of China.

60 Bushels at 90 Cents, \$54

That's the Return From Many an Upland Corn Field in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

THERE has been but one crop in Coffey county which returned a greater gross than this 1924 crop of corn. That was the 1919 crop of wheat, which made a county average of well over 20 bushels an acre, and brought an average price of \$2.50 a bushel. But that crop was a costly one to raise, and our corn crop of this year was raised very cheaply. I have heard several farmers say this fall that their corn this year produced a gross sum equal to nearly what the land would have sold for last spring. Several upland yields of 60 bushels an acre have been reported to me by reliable persons, and these were grown on land which was valued last spring at no more than \$60 an acre. Sixty bushels of corn at 90 cents a bushel makes a gross return of \$54 an acre. The net return is, of course, not nearly so great, but the corn crop of 1924 was in almost every instance raised by the farmers' own labor, and most Eastern financiers are very reluctant to admit that a farmer's labor should be given any money value in counting up crop costs. So, from an Eastern financial standpoint, this crop of 1924 did not cost us anything.

Shocks are a Nuisance

It seems certain we are to have no dry spell in this locality in 1924, as the first days of December brought us a rain sufficient to last until the month is gone. It made the fields soft again, and those men who have not finished corn husking find that their work is slowed up considerably, and that 25 bushels makes about all a team needs for a load. On this farm the standing corn is husked, but we have 30 acres of shock corn to work over this winter, and I would by far rather husk 50 acres of standing corn than 30 acres from the shock. We do not aim to take all the corn from this shocked stuff; we will leave plenty to keep the stock cattle in good condition. But for some time they will not need much feed as we have just begun to pasture the stalk fields. Yesterday was the first day the cattle were in the stalks, and we left them out just an hour; today we will leave them out 30 minutes longer, and by the end of the week it will be safe to leave them in a full half day. It is a good time to break cattle in to the stalk fields as the stalks are damp; a dry period is the dangerous time.

15 Cents for 6 Trees

By the time you read this you will likely be thinking of selecting that Christmas tree if you live where evergreens do not grow. In that case you may be interested in reading about where these trees come from, and what the man who grew them received. A friend writes me this week from Northern Vermont to say that 30 carloads of Christmas trees had just been shipped from their station. These trees are cut in the pastures by men skilled in the business. They are then packed in bundles of from one to six trees, and for each bundle the owner of the land on which the trees grew receives 15 cents. The trees are then hauled to the station where they are unpacked and examined by Federal inspectors for canker worm. So far no worms have been found in the Northern Vermont trees. The trees are then packed in compact bundles and shipped to all parts of the country. Some of these trees are spruce, but most of them are Balsam fir, which is an exceedingly pretty tree. We hear much of the great damage done to future forests caused by cutting these young trees but, as a matter of fact, no damage is done. The trees are cut in pastures, and if not kept cut there would soon be no pasture.

A Better Financial Outlook

The rain which fell this week stopped corn hauling for a day or so, which will give men and teams a little rest. This big crop is leaving the country just as fast as teams can haul it to the railroad and the elevators

can handle it. Nearly all is going to the elevator in the ear, and the shellers there are kept busy almost night and day. Virtually every hauler is convinced that he is getting more for his corn, when he gets 90 cents a bushel at the elevator, than he would have had a chance of getting by feeding it to cattle or hogs. This crop will go in long way toward repairing the financial damage caused by the last four years, but it will not put matters back where they were. The interest that has piled up in four years combined with the principal will require more than one crop to remove. When unpaid interest is put into a renewed note every year for four years it piles up at a rate that discourages the man who has to pay it.

Only a Few Tasks!

With the standing corn husked we don't get up quite so early as we did. I don't like to do chores with a lantern. One can't half see what he is doing, and the stock are more or less neglected. So our work now is done mostly when there is light enough to see; it is an easy time for the farmer as he works but 8 hours a day, as compared with 12 to 14 hours when there is real work. We only have piled up ahead of us about 10 days of manure hauling, 30 acres of shock corn to husk, a lot of fencing to do, 200 hedge posts to cut, a supply of wood to cut, saw and split for the next year and some dozen other odd jobs which bob up every day. We have this in addition to the regular chores. This is the easy time which many picture the farmer as having. The farmer himself, ourselves included, is always planning for that easy time which seems likely to arrive when the next big job is done, but when that time comes another job is waiting. There is just one way to get a vacation on a farm, and that is to drop everything and take it. If you wait until all the work is done the vacation will never come.

Better Wait for March

From Winfield a friend writes that he has 120 shots of late May farrow which weigh from 125 to 150 pounds apiece. These shots are running over the farm and are making a fair growth. Our friend asks our opinion as to the right time to begin feeding them. If they can be run on the farm at small cost and still be kept gaining it probably would be best to put the final feeding off so the hogs could be sold on the March market. Prices are depressed now by close to \$2 a hundred under what they should be, and they will be kept depressed until the run of light hogs stops. That seems likely to occur around the first of the year, and then, in our opinion, is the time to begin feeding. Barring a financial flareup, which does not seem likely to occur, it does not seem possible to keep hogs under a 10-to-1 ration with corn much longer. Even the big runs of light hogs are picked up quickly, and just as soon as those runs cease we may look for quick upturn in prices.

Held Horticulture Meet

Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society held their 58th annual meeting, December 2 to 4 inclusive, in the state representative hall at Topeka, and many leading horticulturists and nurserymen found time to attend and make the meetings more valuable by their discussion of the vital topics concerning their business. The three day program included papers presented by members of the association on certification and disease control, growing and marketing, production of seed, culinary qualities of different varieties of apples, orchard inspection, cold storage and many other subjects equally important.

Outside speakers included Prof. E. A. Stokdyk, Prof. L. O. Williams, W. R. Martin, Jr., W. F. Pickett, Prof. R. J. Barnett, Prof. E. G. Kelly, all of

the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Dr. H. B. Hungerford, entomologist from Kansas University. W. F. D. Batjer, Fayetteville, Ark., spoke on "Apple Production in the Arkansas Ozarks." C. E. Durst, Managing Editor, American Fruit Grower Magazine, Chicago, spoke on "Marketing Fruits and Vegetables," and the "Root Stock Question." Considerable time was used after each talk for discussion.

One topic in which all took an interest was the proposed state pure seed bill, which last session was introduced into the state legislature. Some members opposed it on the ground that it would not materially benefit the growers, while others strongly supported the measure, assuring that some regulatory measure is needed to set a standard for seeds sold by seed merchants in the state.

Election of officers resulted in George W. Kinkead of Troy, being selected as president of the association. He was advanced from vice president. T. P. Van Orsdol, Silver Lake, vice president; James N. Farley, Hutchinson, treasurer; O. F. Whitney, Topeka; secretary, and A. F. Baker, Baldwin; James Homer Sharpe, Council Grove; W. R. Flanders, Ellsworth and J. G. Maxwell, McPherson, were re-elected trustees.

An especially interesting feature of the three day meet was the display of Kansas grown fruit arranged by the Kansas State Agricultural College; W. B. Vining, Piper; A. L. Brooke, Grantville; R. P. Nevin, Pittsburg; Maxwell Orchard Company, McPherson, and T. P. Van Orsdol, Silver Lake.

Open Season on America

In a report from Paris on European trade conditions Basil Miles, Administrative Commissioner for the United States to the International Chamber of Commerce, calls attention to the agreement that has been entered in by French and German potash producers apparently for the control of the American market. Most of the French mines are government property.

"All the mines of Alsace," says Mr. Miles, "are members of an organization known as the 'Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace.'" At the end of August, the Alsatian Commercial Potash Association signed an agreement with the German Potash Syndicate (the Kali-synlikat) regulating for a period of three years the proportion of sales to be affected by the French and German potash producers in the American market. This agreement provides that the German mines are to supply 62½ per cent and the French mines 37½ per cent of the potash jointly sold in the United States. Some reports say that the contract price is fixed at \$27 a ton of 80 per cent chloride of potash delivered at an American port. Both parties agree to share the expense of a sales campaign among American farmers. In case of dispute there is provision for arbitration.

It is stated that French potash sales in the United States rose from 5,450 metric tons in 1919 to 50,580 tons in 1920, while Germany's sales increased only from 70,128 tons to 112,678 tons in the same years.

"It is rumored that as this agreement is aimed specifically at control of the American market, and as one of the parties to the agreement is in the last analysis, the French government, the American Government will protest on the ground that it was not consulted before the agreement was entered into. At the same time, it is stated that American capital has been enlisted in this scheme and that large credits beginning with one of 6 million dollars are to be extended by Americans to the German potash industry."

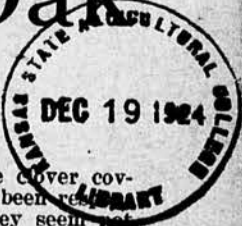
Helped His Conscience

Some thief with a trace of conscience stole \$50 worth of alfalfa seed from A. McChesney, Republic county farmer, and filled the sack from which he removed the alfalfa seed with oats.

Aid Experimental Work

Experimental work in rural electrification at the Kansas State Agricultural College is being aided by an appropriation of \$3,000 made by the Kansas Public Service Association, at a recent state convention.

Goats Rout Buck Brush, Jack Oak and Sumac From a Pasture



By John R. Lenray

THOSE of you who are beset with buck brush, sumac and scrub jack oak take heart. There's a solution to your problem in the form of the maligned, rantankerous but fleet and self-protective Angora. In those sections of Eastern Kansas where the despised brush is over-running pastures the aforementioned goats will prove a help in time of dire need.

Five years ago the Reinhold sisters, west of Perry in Jefferson county, after losing cows and calves repeatedly in the foreign growth which infested a 50-acre pasture, bought 12 goats and turned them into the brush. That was quite an undertaking for a mere dozen, but they fared forth, undaunted by the prodigious task, and fell to work with a will.

J. F. Holmes, who does the farm work, was appointed straw boss of the outfit. But they did not require much direction. Later another group was added and the clean-up campaign progressed apace. They stripped the leaves from buck brush and it languished. They gnawed the bark from the tall sumacs, and when Holmes cut the bushes they gobbled up the seed clusters. Development of jack oak was arrested when they trimmed off the sprouts and stood on their hind legs to garner leaves and twigs.

Cows Were Lost

"When those goats were turned into that pasture," said Holmes, "the brush was high enough to conceal a horse. Cows and calves wandered into it and refused to come out. In walking across the pasture you had to pick and push your way. Now look at it."

The pasture was free of brush. A few old dead buck brush stems remained standing and others, fallen to the ground, bore testimony of the statements he had made. Across the fence in a neighbor's hog lot was a fair sample of what the Reinhold pasture was five years ago. Only constant

vigil, endless grubbing and occasional mowing would have cleaned the pasture, and then the job would not have been so well done as the goats did it.



The Foreground is a Portion of the Reinhold Pasture. Back of the Fence Where the Goats Have Not Ranged Is a Tangle of Brush



Here's Part of the Land Clearing Crew Assembled to Enjoy a Bit of Shelled Corn, a Rare Treat

A good set of bluegrass and White clover covers the pasture now. The goats have been responsible for distributing the clover. They seem to care for bluegrass, and altho 65 head have grazed there recently the grass has made a thick growth and is dark green, indicative of the fertilizing value of goat droppings. The pasture is practically free of weeds, altho there were a few struggling ragweed which had escaped the Angoras. The first lot of goats cost \$7 a head. They are now worth about \$2.50. Even with this depreciation, however, Amelia Reinhold, one of the three sisters, considers that the land has been cleared at practically no cost. Ten of the goats will eat about as much hay as a cow. Most of their keep has been grazed from the pasture. The fleeces are worth about as much as wool, but are not so heavy. The goats have sheared 2 to 5 pounds. Last year 180 pounds were received from 65 head. The mohair brought about 30 cents the last two years.

Snared by the Horns

It was necessary to extend the fence upward to keep them in. The Reinholds also formed a practice of counting their flock every day to be sure that none was missing. Frequently the horns of the goats became fastened in the hedge or fence. Of course after the brush was cleared out this was hardly necessary because the fence could be seen all the way around the pasture.

Sheep are fairly good land clearers, and of course they are more profitable because their fleeces are heavier and their meat is more valuable, but they are not so efficient in eliminating brush. They do not consume so much of the woody parts and bark and are not such good foragers. Furthermore, other stock will not graze after sheep so well as they will after goats, in Holmes's opinion. The goats do not require so much care and will get a greater portion of their living from the pasture. And they are essentially disease free.

Farm Profits on the Upgrade?

THE gross income from agricultural products in the United States for the crop year 1924-25 may reach 12 billion dollars, as compared with 11,500 million dollars in 1923-24 and 9,550 million dollars in 1921-22, according to the annual report of the late Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace. The report was transmitted to the President by Secretary Howard M. Gore, who explains that altho Mr. Wallace did not see the final draft, it was prepared under his direction and is believed to express his views regarding the agricultural situation.

The report declares that American agriculture is in the best position it has held since 1920. Prices of many crops are at the highest point in four years, and costs of production have declined from the high point of the depression period. This year's harvest was in many respects the finest in five years. Tho not the greatest in volume of products it was the best balanced and represented the best income. The showing of 1924 brings agricultural prosperity nearer, altho the improvement it represents has not yet lasted long enough to produce any huge betterment in the finances of farmers.

The total acreage in all crops in 1924 is estimated to have been about 370 million acres. This was a decline of about 3 million acres from the area planted in 1923, and a decline of 6 million acres from the area planted in 1919, when the last census was taken.

1,210 Million Dollars From Grain

"Tho the crop story of 1924 spells improvement to agriculture as a whole, the improvement will not be shared equally by all sections of the farm population," says the report. "Grain producers, who had a cash income from sales in 1923 of about 920 million dollars, may earn this year approximately 1,210 million dollars. Of this prospective increase of 300 million dollars the wheat growers stand to gain by far the greater share. Wheat growers in hard winter and spring wheat areas will gain more than other wheat growers.

"Corn in October was bringing 30 to 35 cents a bushel more than in October, 1923, but corn growers will have less corn to sell this year owing to a reduction both in the yield and the quality of the corn crop. In some corn states, however, particularly Illinois and Indiana, the unfavorable corn prospects will be offset by gains in cash returns on oats. As a whole the Corn Belt must look for increased returns from higher hog prices. Based on data available for the first eight months of the present year it is estimated that total hog slaughter probably will amount to approximately 75 million head, compared with 81 million in 1923; 67 million in 1922; and 62 million in 1921.

"Hogs at the farm are now selling at \$8.50 a hundred pounds. This is about \$2 over the price

of a year ago. At this price level the cash income of hog producers during the 1924-25 hog marketing season should be equal to that of last year, notwithstanding a prospective reduction in marketing of not less than 20 per cent.

"Cotton growers realized about 1,520 million dollars from last year's crop. An average price of approximately 25 cents a pound would be necessary to realize an equal income from this year's estimated yield of 12 1/2 million bales. In the first month of the crop movement the cotton growers received only 22 cents a pound. They now are getting 22 to 24 cents. Altho these prices are below those of last year, the large cotton crop should enable the South to hold its relatively satisfactory position.

"Cash returns from dairy and poultry products do not promise to exceed last year's income from sales of 1,980 million dollars. Marketing of poultry products during the first nine months of 1924 was less than in the same period of 1923, and it is possible the peak of poultry production has been passed. In dairying production continues to increase, but heavier marketing may not result in a greater income. There is no certain prospect of increased income from cattle and sheep production. Probably the returns will be about the same as those of last year."

In the main the year will bring increased income to the surplus grain-producing regions, to the Corn Belt, and possibly to the cotton states. The tobacco, fruit, vegetable and dairy-producing states probably will not contribute much to the estimated increase in the gross agricultural income of the year. The gross income from agricultural production in the United States for the crop year 1924-25 may be 500 million dollars more than last year. Returns on the estimated present value of farm capital from this income, if operating costs were not greater than those of the crop year of 1923-24, would amount to 3.8 per cent. This return is much below the average return to other capital. And production costs for 1924-25 may turn out to be slightly greater than those for the preceding year. Nevertheless, the showing is declared gratifying when compared with that of the last few years.

Income from agriculture has not in any year since the price decline of 1920 sufficed to allow both a commercial return on capital and adequate rewards for the farmers' labor, risk, and management. Yet it has shown a gradual improvement in the last three years. In 1920-21, after deducting operating costs and a wage allowance for the farmers' labor, and before paying interest on debts, the net income on the current values of agricultural capital was only 0.6 per cent. It increased to 1.4 per cent in 1921-22. It made a further gain to 3.1 per cent in 1922-23 and 1923-24. The indicated further improvement to nearly 3.8 per cent for the present crop year thus represents a substan-

tial advance from the low point of the depression period. These returns, however, are made on a capital valuation that has been scaled down. Thus the real gain is not so large as the apparent gain.

The drop in the gross income of agriculture from 15,800 million dollars in 1919-20 to 9,550 million dollars in 1920-21 roughly shows the extent of the disaster suffered by agriculture from the fall of prices. Similarly the improvement already cited in the gross income of the industry as a whole since 1920-21 measures the general betterment that has taken place. But rewards to actual farm operators are said to indicate more nearly the position of the average farmer. Actual farm operators, after paying interest on borrowed capital and rent on rented farms, may earn approximately 2 per cent on their own capital investment in the crop year 1924-25. This compares with a loss of 3.1 per cent on their capital investment in 1920-21, a loss of 1.4 per cent in 1921-22, and a profit of 1.5 per cent and 1.4 cent in 1922-23 and 1923-24.

It is noted in the report that farm purchasing power, as measured by the quantity of things for which a definite amount of agricultural commodities can be exchanged, has improved in the last 12 months. There was an increase in purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products. A farmer's dollar now is worth 90 cents. And the farm purchasing power in some localities, especially in Kansas, has been materially increased by large yields of crops that have brought good prices.

Russia Takes a Vacation

Improvement in the wheat situation has been the outstanding event in the agricultural history of 1924. As the year began the world grain market situation was more favorable than at any time since the general price deflation of 1920-21. Apparent surpluses of bread grains had been much reduced and the world's crop is 350 million bushels below that of last year. Exportable surpluses in the principal producing countries were reduced and requirements of the importing countries were increased. Indications are that wheat will continue thruout the crop year on a price level considerably higher than that of the crop year 1923-24. Total production of wheat in the Northern Hemisphere outside of Russia and China is estimated to be about 2,750 million bushels, compared with 3,045 million bushels last year. Russia is unlikely to export wheat, whereas last year she exported about 25 million bushels. Wheat crops of the Southern Hemisphere are estimated not to be larger than those of last year. The world rye crop, an important factor in the world wheat market, is approximately 100 million bushels short of last year. It is figured that the total world's supply of bread grains for 1924-25 probably will be 10 per cent less than that of the preceding crop.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

IT IS not a pleasant experience to be laid up anywhere with a broken limb or a case of fever or something like that, but to be laid up with a sore toe seems worse. If a man has a broken leg he gets more or less sympathy, but where he is laid up and some acquaintance just to pass away the time asks what is the matter with him and is told that he is confined to the house with a sore toe, if the inquirer doesn't say "is that all?" he looks as if that is what he would ask if he wasn't polite. Here I am in the greatest city in the world, with more things of interest going on than anywhere else on the globe, compelled to sit around the house all day nursing a sore toe.

But let me say, if you have never tried it, that a big toe that has been suddenly separated from its nail in a violent manner is a troublesome member.

The doctor gives me the comforting assurance that if I have good luck the new nail will grow on in six months maybe.

Into the Radio World

HERE is where the radio becomes a very present help in time of trouble; I suppose New York is the greatest radio city in the world. I can sit here and listen to more interesting things than it would have been possible either to see or hear even a year or two ago. I have followed the plays of two great football games and had a better understanding of what was going on than if I had had a \$5 reserved seat near the President's box. I have listened to some of the most wonderful music and some of the worst, just as well as if I had been in the room where it was being played or sung. I have listened to at least two very eloquent sermons by H. Park Cadman of the Second Brooklyn Congregational Church, and heard him answer 15 or 20 questions each time, some of them mighty foolish it seems to me, and heard every word as plainly as if I had been in the room. These sermons were not preached in his church, but in the general assembly room of the Y. M. C. A. I notice that the audience applauds Cadman just like a crowd at a political meeting. I can see no objection to applauding a sermon if the preacher puts over anything good.

I am entertained with all sorts of talks on nearly every conceivable subject. I am very strong for the radio. It has added more to the pleasure and information of the world than any other invention since time began.

Still there are quite a good many things to see and hear in New York that one can't get over the radio.

Both Tong and Tiong

I DID not suppose there were enough Chinamen here to create a disturbance, but these New York Chinks have been raising Hades during the last two weeks. There are two Chinese societies, one called the Tong and the other the Tiong, or something like that, which have an old time feud. Nobody but the Chinese seem to know what it is all about, but they take it seriously, and three or four Chinamen have been shot as a result. About the time this Chinese trouble is settled I presume the Italians will go into action. An individual who craves excitement can always get it in New York.

Going Into Society Now?

ABOUT four years ago there was a good deal of excitement, judging from the New York papers, over the graft disclosures of a labor boss, Robert P. Brindell, known as the "Czar" of the New York building trade unions, who levied tribute on all the principal contractors. After a hard legal battle he was convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for from five to 20 years. He has served less than four years and has been paroled. It is said he gets out thru a political pull, and gives no assurance that he will not go back into the old grafting holdup game. However, as Brindell is reputed to be worth a million dollars or more, he may prefer to go into society rather than take the chance of getting back into prison.

The Wall Street crowd has the reputation of being financially very smart, but I somehow have my doubts. A few probably are, but there is a large percentage of suckers who, like suckers every-

where, plunge in where the market is at the top, but keep out when the market is low.

But there is one great financial house, however, which seems to have a cinch.

I have learned in a general way how the house of Morgan operates. When an issue of bonds, for example, is thrown on the market, like the German loan, or the French loan, it is not open to the general public, but is underwritten by the House of Morgan, or possibly Kahn, Loeb & Company. Then the smaller fry among the bond selling houses are asked how much they want. That looks fair enough, but the fact is that an invitation to take bonds which the house of Morgan is underwriting is equivalent to a command. If the smaller houses refuse to buy they are marked off the Morgan list, and that means that they will find it hard to get bonds next time. It can readily be understood that the house of Morgan has a reliable market. The small fry dealers may lose, but not Morgan. It is only fair to say that no doubt this great banking house does not intend to pass off rotten securities on the smaller dealers, but it plays safe.

No Fresh Eggs in New York

THE other night some domestic science lady was broadcasting information concerning the art of cooking. During the course of her talk she made the broad announcement that there are no fresh eggs in New York, that the grocers simply fool their customers by telling them that some eggs are fresh and charge 15 cents a dozen more for them. As eggs are selling here at 90 cents to \$1 a dozen this news comes as something of a shock.

Now I know there are folks who claim to be able to tell a cold storage egg as soon as they taste it. I was raised on a farm and never tasted a cold storage egg until I was a man of middle age, but I will frankly admit that my taster is not expert enough to tell the difference between storage eggs and eggs direct from the hen. Evidently these people who pay fancy prices for supposedly fresh eggs are no smarter than I am. For me an egg is either good or bad.

With a Market at Hand

HERE is another surprising bit of information. There are 400,000 acres of good farming land lying vacant in New Jersey. Now with prices of farm, and especially dairy, products as high as they are here within easy reach of every part of New Jersey this fact seems incomprehensible. If there are 400,000 acres of good land lying idle in New Jersey, as the head of the National Grange asserts, why is that true? He blames it on the middlemen. Certain it is that Mr. Consumer pays enough for what he has to eat. In this particular case the blame can hardly be laid on the railroads, for there is hardly any railroad haul, and if the freight rate is high the cost of trucking is not exorbitant. On the face of it farming in New Jersey on good land ought to be very profitable, but the head of the Grange declares it is not. He says the middlemen have combined to hold down prices to the producer and hold up prices to the consumer. Producers ought to be able to work a successful combination themselves and not only get better prices for what they produce, but lighten the burden of the consumers to some extent. I must confess I have never been able to understand why producers have not been more successful in playing the game in their own interest. They seem to average up with other people in point of intelligence, but it is difficult to understand why it is hard for them to work together.

Curtis is a Real Leader

SENATOR CURTIS, according to Clinton W. Gilbert, a Washington correspondent who specializes on Senators, "knows human nature as no one else in the Senate." When the Senate starts trouble this correspondent thinks "Mr. Curtis will handle it as nobody else can, which doesn't mean very much. He knows it as no one else does. He has studied it, individually and collectively, as no one else has. And I suppose he is about as free from personal ambition and from love of the limelight as any one can be." He describes Curtis's method of drawing a bill that he hopes to see enacted. "He thinks of the pet ideas of half a dozen

Senators whose support for it he desires. Then he will draw the bill imperfectly so that each one of these men will perfect it according to his ideas." In other words, the new Senate leader will lead when the Senate doesn't suspect it is being led.

Coolidge's Object Lesson

SENSATIONALISM is the last quality that would be ascribed to President Coolidge, yet he has done a sensational thing, in violation of the precedents of 60 years, by traveling from Washington to Chicago in an ordinary Pullman coach of a regular train, contrary to the advice of punctilious officials and of public men at Washington who think the President should take special precautions in traveling. "A play to the galleries," is one reaction to this democratic action. But "common sense," which Coolidge has adopted as a slogan in place of Harding's "normalcy," tells us that Coolidge does not play to the galleries. His appeal to popularity is a good deal more subtle than the methods of sensationalism or demagoguery. Washington advises as to President Coolidge agree that "he thinks things out." In deciding to travel on a par with Senators, judges and everybody but new-rich millionaires, the President has thought it out. He would try it, he is reported as saying, "this once, anyhow."

A more likely reason for the President's sensationalism in this case is that it is a powerful object lesson against an American vice of display. When the President can travel like other people, the luxurious exhibitions of an exclusiveness due merely to wealth in the often advertised special cars and special trains of blue-sky millionaires and movie actors, or of socially fastidious and finical persons who are unable to endure contact with American hot polloi, appear for what they are—silly pretentiousness and vanity. If the President can mix with the ordinary American family in traveling on the well appointed Pullman trains of our railroads, other people who can't merely become ridiculous.

Luxury and display are an American vice. The old fashioned Yankee President might broadcast his preaching of simplicity in living over all the radio lines in the country and make no such impression on the national mind as he makes by traveling from Washington to Chicago as an ordinary citizen, or a mere Senator or Chief Justice of the United States. The only objection against it is the possible danger to his life from some lunatic, and this danger, which a President always runs, is perhaps no greater than when he is on his own train. The moral effect of the Coolidge trip to Chicago may be greater upon Congress and state legislatures and public opinion than a special message on the subject of social pretensions, luxury, extravagance, waste, display and speed in living.

Fresh Perils of the Deep

THE London Daily Telegraph learns, thru the New York papers, of a new peril confronting those who go down to the sea in ships. In the following editorial it views with alarm the state of affairs reliably reported to exist on ocean-going vessels:

"It is one of the maxims of worldly wisdom that a long voyage is a dangerous thing for the susceptible. The way of a ship upon the sea is found to have a stimulating influence upon the way of a man with a maid. Some philosophers have always held that the only universal and absolutely necessary condition of falling in love is propinquity. Anyone, they maintain, may marry anybody if the two see enough of each other; and certainly there are strange facts which seem to support this grim hypothesis.

"But life aboard ship provides other circumstances conducive to the arrangement of marriage. The limitation of choice fixes wayward attention, the lack of anything else to do concentrates interest. Of all this, people concerned with the problem of marrying and giving in marriage have long been aware. How many men and maidens, ignored or unconquerable on land, have been found ready to woo and content to be won—we do not attempt to distribute these functions between them—as the liner steams over the wine-dark sea? But in our reticent country we do not call a spade a spade or a liner a matrimonial agency. The owners,

when they advertise her charms, leave this one to be inferred.

"On the other side of the Atlantic they are not so prudish. When a ship is sent on one of those long pleasure cruises round sunny lands where the trumpet orchids blow, enterprising agents make sure that mothers with marriageable daughters know all about it. A communique addressed to that deserving section of the community has just appeared in the New York press, and we can only do justice to its style by quotation. 'It has been demonstrated,' we read, 'by the number of marriages resulting from de luxe steamship cruises that as a rule Cupid commands the ship from start to finish....' As most of the steaming on this particular cruise 'will be in tropical or semi-tropical latitudes where the moon is brighter, the breezes softer, and the sea a deeper blue than in the colder north, opportunity will not be wanting for scenes that should lead to thoughts of wedlock.' It is not given to many of us to write in such a style as that. 'There's richness!' as Mr. Squatters said, but we are bound to add, there's also delicacy. 'Furthermore,' says the communique, and ends with the abruptness of genius, 'furthermore, the ship will carry two clergymen.' Thus Cupid thinks of everything. Two, mark you. Is not that luxury? There need be no waiting."

Barrymore's Hamlet

Far be it from us to get into a controversy about Hamlet; there are too many of the late Mr. Shakespeare's friends in Kansas. But anyhow it is recorded that a truck driver recently attended a Barrymore production of the same, and that he had several "reactions," thus:

Last night the boss slips me a ticket
 For a show by the name Barrymore.
 What was wrote by a bird they call Hamlet,
 An', believe it or not, kid, I'm sore.
 For it's gloom from the moment it opens
 Till the time the theater shuts,
 An' the company's half o' them loony,
 An' the rest o' the cast is all nuts.
 This Barrymore lad is called Hamlet,
 But his real name's George W. Gloom.
 He's a regular Life o' the Party,
 He's as jolly an' gay as a tomb.
 His old man was King o' the Denmarks,
 An' the poor simp's gone weak in the bean,
 For his dad has been croaked by his uncle,
 Who right afterwards marries the Queen.
 So young Hamlet just hangs around sad like,
 An' he talks to hisself like a nut,
 But as yet he ain't hep that his father
 Was bumped off by his uncle, the mutt!
 One night he slips out o' the castle,
 And goes up on the roof for some air,
 When along comes the ghost of his father
 An' he shoots him an' careful fer fair.
 "That lowlife, your uncle, has croaked me,
 An' has went off an' married your ma.
 Will you let that rat hand you the ba ha?"
 Says Hamlet, "Just notice me, pa!"

Young Ham has a frail called Ophelia,
 An' her pop is a dreary old goof,
 An' they can't dope why Hamlet's gone batty.
 They don't know what he seen on the roof.
 Well, Ham goes an' calls on his mother
 An' he bawls the old girl out fer fair,

Then he sees somethin' move in the curtains,
 An' he thinks that the uncle is there.
 So he jabs with his sword thru the curtain,
 An' he cried, "Now we're even, my lad."
 But it ain't the King, but Polonius,
 An' he's killed poor Ophelia's old dad.

Then Ophelia, poor kid, just goes daffy
 When she hears how her old man is crowned,
 An' she goes around singing like crazy,
 Till she walks in the lake and gets drowned.



There's a jolly old scene in the graveyard
 Where Prince Hamlet gets into a scrap
 With Ophelia's big brother, Laertes,
 Who wants to muss up Hamlet's map.

Then the King says, "Now, boys, don't act nasty,
 I know how to fight this thing out.
 I've got some tin swords at the castle,
 An' we'll frame up a nice friendly bout."
 Then he winks at Laertes and whispers,
 "We'll knock this here nut fer a good;
 I'll smear up your sword with some poison,
 And we'll make Hamlet look like a fool."

So they pull off the bout like they plan it,
 But the King thinks his scheme may slip up.
 So he orders a cold drink for Hamlet
 An' some poison he sneaks in the cup.
 Then Ham and Laertes start fighting,
 An' the King slips Laertes the wink,
 But the Queen she ain't wise to what's doin'
 An' she swallows the King's poisoned drink.
 Then Hamlet gets stuck in the shoulder,
 An' he sees how he's framed from the start,
 So he switches the swords on Laertes

An' he stabs the poor bum thru the heart,
 Then he runs his sword right thru his own.
 An' he says, "Well, let's call it a day."
 Then the Queen dies, the King dies, and Ham dies,
 I calls it a helluva play.

Hubby is in Luck

What are the wife's privileges where a piece of land is in the name of the husband and wife jointly? The deed reads "John Blank and Mary Blank and their heirs." Does this mean that no heirs other than the children of these two particular people can inherit? If the wife dies and her husband remarries would his children by the second wife share in it? The wife's inheritance is invested in this particular piece of land and she wishes in some way to insure that the amount of her inheritance shall be made available to her children for their education and other needs. What is the difference between this joint deed and a deed to one-half interest? Please explain the difference between one-half interest and an undivided half interest.

S. M. E.

In this case John Blank and Mary Blank are joint owners of this property. At the death of either without will one half of this half would go to the surviving spouse and the other half to the children of the deceased. If Mary Blank dies without will one-half of her half of this estate would go to the husband and the other half would go to her children.

Where an estate is deeded to John Blank, Mary Blank and their heirs this includes all their heirs who may inherit. For example, if they died leaving no children but parents, the respective shares of each would go to their surviving parents. If they left neither children nor parents, their shares would go to their surviving brothers and sisters if they have any. If there were no children all of the estate of each would go to the surviving spouse unless there was a will willing away one-half of it. There is no way under the Kansas law in which this woman can deprive her surviving husband of his share in her estate.

In effect there is no difference between the rights of each in this property from what there would be if the deed read "to each an undivided half interest." Unless there is some other qualifying word or phrase there is no difference between deeding a half interest and an undivided half interest.

Can a Bank Take All?

Can a bank take everything I have away from my family? I have everything mortgaged. I borrowed money and bought this stuff and was unable to pay it back. Can they get judgment against me after I have turned everything over to them?

W. M. M.

The mortgagee which in this case is the bank has the right to take mortgaged property where the mortgagor fails to pay the note. Unless there is some compromise agreed upon by which the property is taken in full satisfaction of the debt the law contemplates that the mortgaged property shall be sold at public sale after posting notices in at least three places in the city or township in which the sale is to be held. If the mortgagee complies with this requirement and sells the property and it fails to sell for enough to satisfy the note he would have a right to take judgment for the deficiency and in case the mortgagor had any property which is not exempt the creditor might levy upon that property.

Farm Problems Will Not be Ignored

THE farm bloc's opportunity faded with dollar wheat." That is the opinion of a Wall Street newspaper. However, that opinion is not the opinion of the President nor of his party in Congress. These recognize in the farm problem a fundamental national concern, and they are pledged in the Cleveland platform "to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor."

The present session of Congress ends by law March 4. Time is short. It is not reasonably to be expected that an ambitious program of farm legislation in harmony with that pledge can be enacted within that time. I am of the opinion there will be no extra session of Congress; the President does not want one. An adequate farm program can hardly be put thru until the 60th Congress meets, in December, 1925. However, the present session cannot without grave question of the sincerity of platform pledges, ignore the farm problem nor, like the newspaper quoted, can it toss the matter aside as unworthy of concern.

There is no disposition to ignore the problem here. On the contrary many measures proposing "steps necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor" are before the two houses and will get consideration.

Consensus of opinion gives measures designed to promote co-operative marketing among farmers a prominent position in any worthwhile program of proposed farm relief. Among such proposals now before Congress are the Curtis-Aswell bill and the Capper-Williams bill. The legislation ultimately enacted should be aimed not so much to meet immediate and pressing emergency needs but to lay a foundation upon which an enduring structure of profitable agriculture may be erected.

The farm problem must continue a problem until the farmer is more in control of the selling end

of his business. While the short session may not enact definite legislation of this character, its committees can contribute to ultimate action by their work at the present session.

The question of farm freight rates is presented for definite action at this session, in the Hoch-Smith resolution. This resolution directs the Interstate Commerce Commission at once to reconstruct the freight rate structure with particular regard to the farmer's transportation needs, giving the basic industry every possible and legitimate concession in recognition of the fact that present rates are unfair to the farmer. This resolution passed the House last session, but failed of passage in the Senate because of a last minute filibuster staged by advocates of reclamation projects. The Hoch-Smith resolution will be pressed for passage this session.

Disposal of the Government's vast power and alkali project at Muscle Shoals is generally classed as agricultural legislation, because the operation of this enterprise promises the farmer an unlimited supply of fertilizer and, it is hoped, at a fair price.

Many proposals for the disposition of the Shoals are in tentative stages before Congress. The Norris bill would have the Government finish the great project and operate it. Another proposal would create a commission to investigate all proposals and make a recommendation to Congress or the President.

Some such action on the Shoals project is expected this session.

Truth-in-fabric legislation indorsed by farm organizations probably will be reported from the Interstate Commerce Committee and a vote obtained on the passage of the legislation. Committee hearings were held last session, and the bill is now ready for consideration by Congress. Only de-

liberate "pocketing" can keep this from a vote at the present session.

Federal co-operation in measures to relieve the stock-growing industry and assistance in eradicating bovine tuberculosis both in the interest of public health and of the livestock grower, and measures to check the spread of European field pests that attack growing crops, are subjects of proposed legislation before the committees.

Farm organizations are vigilant to defend the farm loan act against any attempts to hamper the law in its administrative features or to permit increases in interest rates to farm borrowers. These organizations are opposing ambitious reclamation projects proposed for action at this session.

Their opposition is based on considerations of economy in government spending and upon the argument that with the farm industry now battling to regain its footing it would be ill advised to force upon it the competition of new acreage opened to production by government enterprise and at public charge.

Revived interest is manifest in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway project. This ambitious enterprise cannot hope to come to final action at this time, but its subsequent consideration may be advanced by the attention now given it in committee.

In brief review these are some of the proposals before Congress. As I have said, time limitation will prevent many of them from reaching final action, but each will be given consideration and subsequent action be facilitated. The farm problem will not be ignored.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



Mrs. Jessie Snyder and Mrs. H. M. Freeman, New York, Starting Duties as Dog Catchers. Men are Replaced Because They Lack Sympathy



Opening of Last Session of Sixty-Eighth Congress of U. S., With Chaplain Montgomery Delivering Prayer and Speaker Gillette Presiding

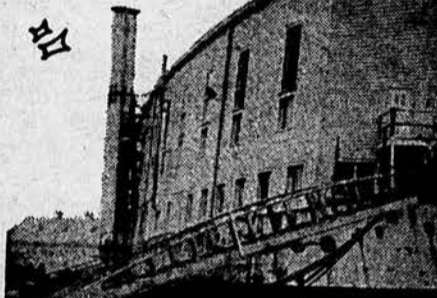


Charles E. Mitchell, President National City Bank, New York, Which is One of World's Greatest Financial and Commercial Institutions



Above are Men at Hays, Kan., Experiment Station Bringing in the Sorghums for the Cattle That are on Special Rations

At Left Above Miss Mary Pringle, Chosen in Beauty Contest as "Miss Tallahassee," to Represent State Capital at Florida Centennial Celebration



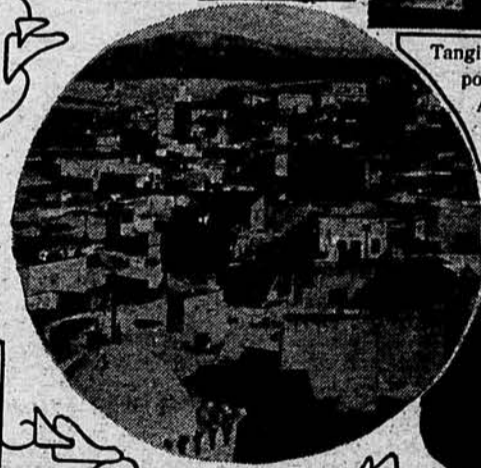
U. S. S. Illinois Transformed, Under Disarmament Treaty, From One of Finest Dreadnaughts into Training Ship for New York State Naval Militia



Kansas Delegation to Farm Boys' and Girls' National Congress Who Attended International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, as Guests of Rock Island Railroad



Margaret M. Justin, Dean, Division of Home Economics, K. S. A. C., Who Makes Especial Effort to Get Acquainted with the Freshman Girls Enrolled in Her Division



Tangier, at Left, North African Seaport, Under Control of Legislative Assembly Making it an International State Where Residents are Guaranteed Neutrality

V-1 Submarine, U. S. Navy's Newest and One of World's Largest Submersibles Can Maneuver With Fleet on Cruise. Surface Speed is 21 Knots, Submerged 9 Knots



Society Girls in Ogden, Utah, Left, Who Acted as Baggage Smashers at the Ceremonial Opening of New Union Station. They Actually Treated the Trunks Tenderly

Miss Beatrice Roberts, at Right, "Miss Manhattan," the Prize Winning Bathing Beauty in Her Modish New White Bathing Suit, Especially Designed for Her



Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Awarded \$25,000 Prize by Woodrow Wilson Foundation "For Meritorious Service Tending to Establishment of Peace Thru Justice"

Preventive Medicine in a Harvey County Chicken Yard

THE McLean county system for the prevention of wormy pigs works also in the promotion of chicken health. Mrs. Eli Yoder, 1 mile south of Hesston in Harvey county, has followed the "clean ground" method of growing her chicks and has practically eliminated sickness. Even during the last season when poultry diseases were particularly trying her losses were lighter than those of the average flock in normal years. She provides movable colony houses for her young chickens and by changing their location to fresh ground periodically, cleaning them regularly and practicing rigid sanitation she has eliminated most of the disease trouble that ordinarily besets poultry keepers. Her chickens are never wormy and rarely sick. Fresh ground for each lot of chicks, keeping them separate from the old birds, sunshine and constant vigil against filth explain her successful efforts in raising disease free chickens. Mrs. Yoder is developing a flock of White Minorcas which she believes will soon be one of the popular breeds in Kansas. At a distance they may be mistaken for White Leghorns, but are quite different on closer inspection. They have longer and more rounded bodies. They are not so nervous and she contends, are as good layers as the Leghorns. Her motive in changing to this breed was to avoid the discrimination against broilers. The trade accepts the meat birds of this breed without discount. The Yoders are tenants on the farm of a one-crop land owner. He insists that wheat be grown and demands an especially high rent on land that is devoted to other crops. Even under these conditions Mrs. Yoder contends that the "clean ground" culture pays, even the more land is required for runs and lots than is necessary under the permanent yard system.

Seven Dairymen in School

SEVEN Kansas dairymen are enrolled in the dairy herdsmen's short course which opened last week at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The course includes two weeks of intensive training in the feeding of dairy cattle and the management of dairy herds. It is given by the dairy department of the college. The men enrolled are L. Odle Olson, Angola; W. E. Wooley, Osborne; Leonard Young, Haddam; Earl E. Black, Hays; Jacob Griebel, Little River; Vernon Worth, Lyons, and Girs Kandt, Herington.

60.2 Pounds of Butterfat

APUREBRED Holstein cow owned by R. C. Beezley of Girard produced 1,722 pounds of milk in November, which contained 60.2 pounds of butterfat. This was the high cow of the Crawford County Cow Testing Association, according to J. B. Vicker, tester. Five cows produced more than 40 pounds, and 19 over 30.

But He Lost the Mustache

THE Eskridge young man who filled his radiator from a bucket that had previously been filled with gasoline, and then struck a match to see if the radiator was full, was not blown up. According to the Independent he merely lost most of his eyebrows and an incipient mustache.

Co-operatives Meet January 5

THE National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations will meet January 5 to 8 in Washington, D. C. This association represents nearly 1 million farmers, with a co-operative business of about a billion dollars a year.

Got \$14.25 for His Lambs

NATIVE lambs averaging 75 pounds were sold on the Kansas City market recently by O. O. Wooster of Beloit for \$14.25. He keeps high grade ewes and a registered Shropshire ram, and has about 300 on his farm now.

Didn't Need the Team

ACAR driven by Stewart McClave of Herington was stalled on the railroad tracks there a few days ago. Stewart went for a team to move it. While he was gone a train came along and did the job for him.

A Growth in Good Equipment

KANSAS had 96,595 cream separators March 1, an increase of 1,832 for the year. There were 25,019 tractors, an increase of 899 for the year. And there were 3,116 combines, a gain of 320.

Hopes It's a Life Job?

JUDGE Frank Thompson, 23 years old, youngest probate judge in Kansas, recently received his first "bridal" kiss. When he completed the mar-

riage ceremony uniting Miss Altha Dyer, 21, Excelsior Springs, Mo., and Donald W. Carrel, 21, Liberty, Mo., Judge Thompson urged the happy bride to bestow a kiss on the bridegroom. Blushingly she did, then turned to the judge and asked him if it was customary to kiss the court, too. Judge Thompson reddened, smiled, and said it wasn't customary but would be all right. Whereupon he received a kiss.

Here are Two Records

CHARLES WIRSIG of Council Grove shucked 125 bushels of corn in one day recently; he has a record of 2,249 bushels in 22 consecutive days, or 102 bushels a day. Claude Jacobs of Herington gathered 113 bushels and 20 pounds in 10 hours a few days ago, in white corn averaging 40 bushels.

Hoover of Prairie Grove

ONLY one man of two infantry companies from Emporia which fought in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., 63 years ago remains in Emporia. He is C. L. Hoover, who was a boy when he took part in the bloody conflict with the Confederates in which many Kansas and Missouri troops participated.

Recently in the G. A. R. hall at Emporia the an-

Well, Who's That?



nual anniversary of the Prairie Grove battle was celebrated and Hoover was guest of honor. The dinner has been held annually for 62 years, the first reunion taking place in Kansas City, Mo. Gradually the number of living in Emporia diminished, until Hoover stands alone.

No Spooning in Court

THE advent of the woman juror has created more worry for George Van Arsdale, jury clerk for the three divisions of the district court at Wichita. There are several women, including a widow and several spinsters, on the venire drawn for the present court term, and during their leisure time spent in the clerk's office in the basement of the court house, several widowers and eligible bachelors have made that place their headquarters the last few days, according to Van Arsdale.

"These bachelors and widowers seemed to get the wrong meaning of the word 'court,'" says Van Arsdale. "They even invaded the office of the coroner to hold their spooning matches. I had to stop it some way so I put this sign up over there: 'No sparking allowed in the coroner's office. Don't be too conspicuous. Make your date for evening. Don't annoy the lady jurors. Stay in this room. I don't mean maybe!'" The warning has been heeded, the clerk says.

Those 11 Children Help

SEVEN boys and four girls, all at home, help to do the work on the farm of Ed Toberum of Cleburne. He occupies the home place on which his father located in 1856.

German Workers Desperate

ABERLIN dispatch giving data of German wages and living costs seems to show that the Marx-Stresemann government has a good way to go before it satisfies the reasonable demands of industrial workers. Organized labor in most of the trades is reported to have decided "with the greatest reluctance" to fight for higher wages all along the line, giving as its reason the fact that promised reduction in prices has not been realized. The Ber-

lin dispatch gives the wages of railroad labor in four classes, skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled and women. The average hourly wages are given in American values as 16 cents for skilled labor, 13 cents for semi-skilled, 12 cents for unskilled and 9 cents for women workers. That these wages are typical appears by the wages given for the metal trades, where the skilled worker gets 13 cents an hour.

Prices, on the other hand, for the industrial worker are entirely out of line, and even to a greater degree than they were from the American farmer during the time of severe depression after 1920. Food prices are reported as follows: Butter 65 cents a pound, eggs 60 cents a dozen, bread 12 cents a loaf, sugar 9 cents a pound, coffee 17 cents a pound (or \$3.50 for a 50-lb. sack) and beef 33 cents a pound. "It is not difficult to see," says the dispatch, "that many workers are absolutely unable to make both ends meet."

These are food prices, however, and prices for rent, heat, clothing and other articles and services are not given. With wages at so low a standard these prices should be lower than those for food. Nevertheless food is the first necessity, and where food prices are so high and wages so low, not much can be left for extras, no matter how cheap these may be. With the wages of skilled labor barely sufficient to buy a pound of butter, a dozen eggs and a loaf of bread a day, every available member of the family must work to enable the family to live. The reported "reluctance" of labor to fight for higher pay is attributed to labor's appreciation that to get along at all Germany must produce and sell below competitors in world markets.

Had 7 Great-Great-Grandchildren

SEVEN great-great-grandchildren, eight grandchildren, nine grandchildren, two daughters and one son survive Mrs. Carrie A. Hollenbeck, who died recently at Parsons. However, she was only 73 years of age. She was married immediately after the Civil war at the age of 14.

Rice County Ships Rye

THE manager of the Farmers' Union at Lyons, A. Swanson, shipped a carload of rye a few days ago; this was the first load of that grain which had gone out of Rice county since the war. It went to St. Louis.

Made Just 192,252 Mistakes

CLAIMS of 192,252 persons, amounting to \$137,006,225.65, for taxes illegally collected, were approved by the internal revenue commissioner of the United States in the last fiscal year.

That Load Paid Well

OSCAR DAUB of Cottonwood Falls hauled a load of alfalfa seed to town recently, containing 75 bushels and 50 pounds, for which he received \$9.75 a bushel.

250 Bushels of Potatoes

AYIELD of 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre was grown this year by F. J. Hannankratt of Sterling. Some of the potatoes weighed 1½ pounds.

Horses Down to \$8

THIRTY-FIVE years ago this month 78 head of Western horses were sold in the stockyards at Wellsville, and brought from \$8 to \$15 a head.

\$702 From 13 Acres

THIRTEEN acres of alfalfa produced \$702 this year for Phil Nickel of Rice county. This included 28 tons of hay and 50 bushels of seed.

10,000 Bushels From 165 Acres

TEN thousand bushels of corn were grown this year by Henry Rogler of Matfield Green on 165 acres, mostly Cottonwood River bottoms.

A Profitable 3 Acres

FROM 3 acres of fruit in '24, W. V. Stutz of Ness county sold \$300 worth of grapes and plums and 300 bushels of apples for \$1.50 a bushel.

Fourth From the Farms

OUT of the 538 students in Baker University this fall, 140 came from farms.

56 Loads of Corn

ALOCAL corn buyer at McLouth, George Casabier, bought 56 loads of corn in one day recently.

Cotton at Elmdale, Too

ABOUT 700 pounds of cotton was grown this year by W. A. Wood of Elmdale on ½ acre.

A Loss of 4 Million Dollars

THE annual loss in Kansas from corn smut is about 4 million dollars.

In the Wake of the News

CERTAINLY 1924 has been a great year from the crops standpoint in Kansas. That's fine. But we must admit that the high prices have been due mostly to the misfortune of farmers elsewhere. And also that there might be more profit in livestock if it weren't for the high price of feed. Not only that, but there is a great deal of real liquidation with cattle, and the pig crop of the spring of '25 will be the shortest in years. It is likely that by next fall grain prices will be much lower, and that the stockmen will be in the best position, relatively, that they have had for several years.

America is Valued Higher

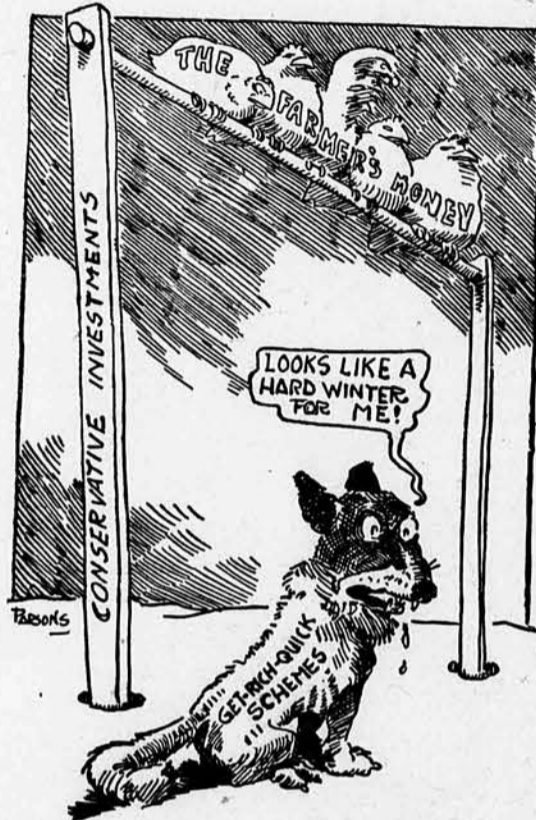
ONE effect of the American immigration restrictions is to give pause to foreign nations in the advice, alleged and otherwise, which they give their people who come here. In general Europeans are realizing that Americans are tired of the "hyphen stuff," and that unless the whole outfit proceeds on a basis of "silence, 'n' mighty little of that" Congress will shoot thru an immigration law that really will be hard-boiled—even if that present 2 per cent one isn't.

Anyhow we have been interested in reading some opinions expressed by the editor of La Stampa of Turin, Italy, who observes:

"Become Americans! That is the new watchword among our self-expatriated subjects. It settles once for all the indecisions that have hitherto haunted the emigrant's mind—questions of sympathy, ideals, customs, and standards of living—to the benefit of America, and indirectly to the benefit of Italy itself. Our people abroad will no longer be Dagos, but citizens. Does this mean a loss to the Latin race? Will not the Italian boy, admitted to the schools as the equal of the American boy, often surpass him in talent and intelligence? Have not Italian professional men already attained distinction in America in many intellectual and scientific pursuits? And where are skilled workers to be found better trained in certain trades than those of Italy?"

"It will seem atrocious to many of our intellectuals, with their conventional conception of nationalism, that no choice should be left us except to encourage our emigrants to become Americans—while of course preserving their Italian sympathies. But if these protesters will stop to ponder a moment, they will realize that no Italian culture has taken root in the Little Italys, which speak a hodge-podge of American-Italian; and they will recognize

that the imperfectly educated intellectuals we send there are rapidly submerged among their struggling and necessarily material-minded countrymen. The only educated Italians to whom America opens the doors of opportunity are those who have an established reputation and are truly qualified representatives of our culture. Such



men are welcomed with esteem by the Americans themselves as well as by their homesick fellow countrymen, who eagerly long for some authoritative message from the heart of the motherland they still love.

"We stand, therefore, at a decisive parting of the ways in our emigration policy. The amorphous

Little Italys are about to disappear. Their members, enrolled among the citizens of their adopted land, are certain to assimilate the language, the customs, and the ideals of their new country. They can become good Americans without ceasing to be good Italians. We already have examples of this in the older and better communities of American-Italians—for example, in California, where immigrants and their descendants live like Americans.

"Italy should therefore send forth her sons not as emigrants but as future citizens in their new home. That is an inexorable necessity, compensated by the certainty that not all her sons will be lost; they can become Americans without sacrificing that intimate and sensitive something that constitutes the Italian type of mind. Memories of the motherland and love of her traditions will always remain a spiritual refuge from the arid routine of a life spent among machines and devoid of the graces of poetry and sentiment. It is eternally true that man does not live by bread alone; but it is still more pertinently true that he must have bread first."

Usually we are pessimistic over the opinions of newspaper editors in Italy, as they usually talk a weird line of hot air, but for once the gentleman from Turin had some correct ideas.

City Folks'll Have More Money

ASUBSTANTIAL revival of business is getting under way in the cities—and that is true even if we discount the tin pan activities of the joy artists, who maybe have been operating on the bull side of Wall Street. And in the language of modern youth, that certainly is the cat's whiskers. It means from the agricultural standpoint, that the folks there are going to have some money with which to purchase food. More power to 'em. If they have money farming will get some of it.

The need for a high purchasing power in the cities is mighty well reflected yet, God help us, in the cattle market. It is alleged by the economic sharps that the rotten condition of the same today is partly a "hang over" from the unhappy condition out of which the textile trades are only now beginning to emerge. Just what the folks of Jewish descent—or otherwise—engaged in that work lived on last summer and fall is a matter perhaps open to academic argument, but judging from the records of the salesmen for packing companies in New England and elsewhere it wasn't beef. And this produced a backfire on the producers which hasn't helped a bit with price levels.

Aged Steers Decreased 34.61 Per Cent

By Herbert C. Schaefer

STATISTICS from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry show between 1900 and 1920 there was an increase in the percentage of beef calves, heifers, cows and bulls in the United States, and a decrease in the percentage of aged steers. In fact, aged steers showed a marked decrease of 34.61 per cent, while animals 1 year and under 2 showed an increase of 16.35 per cent.

The increased population of beef cows and bulls makes it possible to produce and market a larger number of beef animals at a younger age. As a natural consequence, livestock men have been constantly changing their show types. The majority of the winning animals at the Chicago Fat Stock Show from 1880 to 1885 ranged in weight from 1800 to 2900 pounds. The ideals of the early breeders were reflected in such animals as "The White Heifer That Traveled," and in "The Durham Ox." Contrast with these ideals the aims of the present day beef man, as demonstrated in young animals like "Chenoweth Jock," grand champion of the 1922 International.

Tracing the history of the swine industry over 50 years, one finds that in 1873 the average live weight of hogs packed was 289.5 pounds, compared with 228.5 pounds for 1922. This shows the trend toward the production of a type of animal of lighter weight. The earlier swine breeders' idea of type is shown in animals like Nasby, the champion barrow of the 1890 Fat Stock Show.

Fat Lambs Are in Demand

The farmer of today is breeding a hog slightly above medium weight, possessing quality, smoothness and symmetry. The weight of the modern hog is due to growth rather than gain. Swine production is leaning toward animals like "The Great Colonel," champion Duroc Jersey boar of the 1924 Iowa State Fair. The aim of the hog breeder is to produce an animal which gives the largest number of high-priced light-weight cuts.

A census of the sheep industry taken in 1880 by J. B. Killebrew of Tennessee shows that only a small percentage of the lambs were put on the market for mutton at that time. The Government report for 1921 shows that the average live weight a sheep slaughtered in 1922 was 80 pounds. This shows that the sheep market now is dominated by fat lambs. The transition in the sheep industry has not made itself so evident in the shows and exhibitions as in the change in types of sheep farming. The size and number of the Western flocks has decreased constantly, while in the farm

states there has been an increase, thank goodness.

Sheep production has been running on a more or less in-and-out basis for the last few decades. This policy has had a tendency to induce speculation rather than production. Sheep raising, however, has come down to a fairly stable basis, and it is leaning toward the fat lamb market. In former years when wool was the all-important product, large numbers of wethers were kept, some until 4 and 5 years old. Since that time there have been higher market values for lambs; the wethers have been discarded, and ewes put in their place. Ewes produce practically the same crop of wool and in addition a crop of lambs every year.

The trend toward a quicker turnover is making itself evident to a certain extent in the dairy cattle industry. In the lighter breeds like the Jersey and the Guernsey, by improved methods of care and management, the breeding animals can be brought to maturity at an earlier age than in previous years. Nature, however, has fixed a certain age limit beyond which the breeder cannot go. It takes a certain time for the young dairy animal to develop to a stage of greatest usefulness as a breeder and milk producer.

In horses there also is a limit set beyond which the breeder cannot go toward maturing the drafter at an earlier age. There has not been so much of an effort toward this goal in horses as there has been in other forms of livestock. The market wants a horse which is matured, trained, and in a working condition. The horse market is demanding 1400 to 1500-pound wagoners with plenty of action and speed, and ready for the collar and traces.

There are two chief causes why changes in meat production have taken place. First, the evolution of the agricultural industry has made it necessary for the farmers to pay increased attention to the market demands. Second, had the farmer always respected the market to the same extent that he does now, there would still have been a change in methods of livestock production due to an actual change in the demands of the consumer.

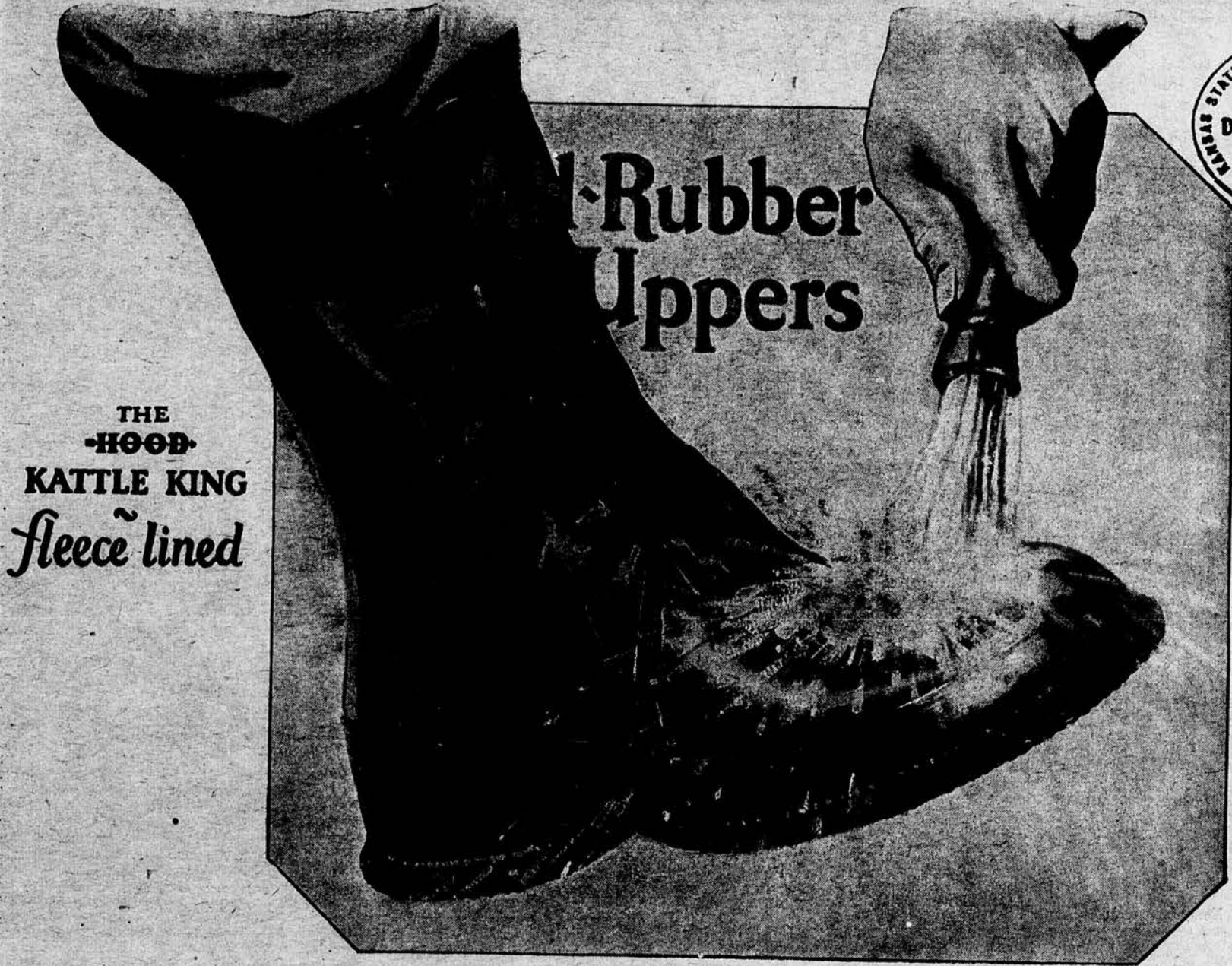
One might ask why the consumer should have any more influence on the livestock market now than he had in decades gone by. The answer is simple. The proportion of our city population to our rural population has been continually increasing, and due to such an increase greater specializa-

tion and increased efficiency has had to take place on our farms. The specialized livestock producer of today has to employ business principles and struggle with forces of the market which were unknown to his self-sufficing ancestor. Because the country as a whole is better off by a more thorough division of labor between its classes, it has been necessary for the farming people to concentrate their efforts on food production and exchange their surplus food with the city population for the commodities which they formerly manufactured at home. It is all a story of passing from domestic to commercialized farming. The change in livestock types hinges on economic reasons rather than on the change in the fancies of the farmer and breeder.

Murdo Views With Alarm

Because of the growth of the country, it has become necessary for farmers to produce more food on about the same area of land; this has resulted in increased farm land values. There has been a necessity for better meat animals on our farms. There has come to be such an increased demand for manufactured commodities that the city is competing with the farmers for labor; the result is an increase in labor costs for the farmer. Public functions have increased to such an extent that the farmer's tax burden has mounted. Murdo MacKenzie of the Matador Cattle Company, Texas, says: "The new scale of taxation, if nothing else, will prevent us from maturing steers. Our policy hereafter will be to market the annual increase of the herd at the yearling stage." The net result of this entire process has been to bring about better systems of farming and livestock breeding.

There is one chief way for a farmer to respond to such a given set of circumstances, and that is by reducing his costs. The well-known law of diminishing returns functions in livestock as well as in any other kind of production. It is a recognized fact among breeders that the relationship between feed put in and meat taken out of the young animals is greater than in older animals. This was known to the breeders as early as 1882. In the Chicago Fat Stock Show of that year in the cost of production class, the lowest cost a pound of gain in the 3-year old class was \$0.861 as compared to \$0.281 in the yearling class. Here, then, is one of the chief reasons why the livestock men are responding to the forces of the market by ceasing to hold their animals long enough to allow labor and overhead costs to eat up the profits made during the early life of the animal.



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Who Pays?—By Mary Imlay Taylor

A Story of Youth and Love in World War Days

MRS. BLAIR came to meet Nancy with a little flush on her broad, kind face and a watery look about the eyes. She was perfectly and expensively dressed for traveling and she wore a hat that would have been becoming if it had not closed down too much like a cover on a cheese.

"Dear Nancy," she said tremulously, "we're both late—somebody just said the train was inside the block. I've got something for you. Oh, it's nothing, dear—just a darling little apron with a pocket for your knitting."

Nancy took the package hurriedly and kissed her.

"You're always doing things for me," she whispered, for she saw the bystanders staring at them. "Mama, where's papa?"

"Oh, Nancy!" Susan's eyes filled again. "He went to New York last night. He saw something in the local paper here about—about her, you know, and he just started off alone. I'm going to join him."

Nancy straightened herself; she felt her heart sinking horribly.

"He—he didn't want to see me, then?"

"It wasn't that. He loves you. Oh, Nancy, it will come right! I—I shan't leave off working for you a single minute." The good woman looked tremulously over her shoulder. The train was slowing beside the platform. "Write to me, Nancy—write to me every day, won't you, dear?"

"He didn't want to see me!" Nancy repeated with white lips. She was stunned. "My father didn't want to see me!"

"Oh, he did!" Susan kissed her again. "Nancy, you—you won't forget me?"

Nancy looked up into the kind, tear-drowned eyes.

"Oh, mama," she almost sobbed, "you're so real I can't believe the rest! You understand I've got to do what is right?"

Her stepmother nodded tearfully.

It was Nancy, indeed, who so far regained her self-control that she could hurry Mrs. Blair and her bags and shawl-straps into the car just as it started. Then, as she stood back, she saw Susan's hand waving until the train increased its speed and swept out of sight with a thunder and a rush that shook the platform and threw up sparks of light into the air. It left a vacancy behind it, an awful space, into which Nancy felt as if she had been dropped. Never before in all her sheltered life had she felt so wretched, so small, so utterly forsaken.

David's Voice Thrilled

She felt like crying, but she could not cry in public. She suddenly remembered the article in the local paper, which had jarred upon the judge, and she felt that it might as well have been printed all over her back. The baggage-master, the clerks, and even the ticket-agent, were looking interestedly in her direction. She turned and started across the platform, only to encounter a tall figure in khaki.

"Why, Miss Nancy!"

It was David Locke, and his voice thrilled. There was joy in it—joy that the mere sight of her meant to him.

Nancy looked at David with a sudden feeling of relief. He stood there like a rock, and his blue eyes were kind. A moment before she had felt herself an outcast; now she knew he was delighted to see her. The joy of it rose in his face like the sun.

"Oh, David!" she cried unconsciously, and held out her hand.

He grasped it firmly, but his smile faded. He saw that her eyes were full of tears, and he felt the trembling of her hand in his.

"You're tired," he said quickly.

"Shall I call a taxi?"

She shook her head.

"I'm going to walk." She hesitated and then walked on. "I'm going your way, David—I'm living with the Chubbs, too."

He turned and walked beside her, deftly shielding her from the curious eyes at the station window. David was not given to words, and he was tongue-tied now.

There was no sound for a while but the crunch of their feet on the gravel. "You—do you know?" Nancy asked at last, sure now that she would not cry.

David did not look at her.

"Yes, Mrs. Chubb wrote me. Miss Nancy, is there anything I can do?"

There was a little pause, and then she answered:

"Yes, there is. We've known each other a long time—ever since we were children. I know I haven't been nice to you, David; I think I've been a snob, but please forget it. I'm eating humble-pie now. I'm in trouble, and I want an answer. Do you think I've done right?"

"Yes," he replied soberly, "I do."

He turned a flushed face toward her. "I think you've done nobly."

Nancy drew a long breath.

"Oh!" she cried. "No one else thinks so! My father has just gone away without even bidding me good-by."

David, who remembered Pap Chubb's opinion of the judge, frowned.

"He's angry, but he'll get over it. Miss Nancy—he was very earnest—"I know how you feel. I loved my mother, and I did all I could for her. It wasn't much. I had to work hard, and I got too small pay to be a real help; but it's been a comfort that I did what I could. You'll feel so—in the end."

Former Friends Were Rude

Nancy blushed. She knew that his mother had been a far different woman, and the comparison made her wince, yet she felt a new interest in the big fellow at her side. She stole a cautious glance at him. He looked tall and straight in his uniform, and his shoulders had lost their stoop. He seemed more boyish, too, and yet so much of a man. His eyes were blue and direct in their gaze.

"Do you remember that time when I couldn't get across?" she asked thoughtfully. "You carried me over dry-shod. You must have been a very strong boy!"

"I—I wish I could pick you up now, Nancy, and carry you straight

past all this trouble!" he broke out with unconscious passion.

She raised startled eyes to his face, and what she saw there made her turn away. He loved her! Nancy had never quite believed it, but she saw it now, suddenly, unexpectedly.

It was not an affront, even if David had descended to driving an express van and selling potatoes. He was so vitally human that it was balm to her sore heart and her wounded pride. She was engaged to Harold McVeagh. Harold was holding her to her promise, and she loved him, she was sure that she loved him, yet she was not angry with David. She even gave him time to grip himself together again before she answered.

"You've helped me—yes, really! I haven't had any one to agree with me, and I"—she faltered a little now—"I'm trying to do my duty."

As she spoke a big motor car bore down on them and went slowly past. There were three women in it, and David recognized them. They belonged to the most exclusive of the summer residents, they were friends of the Blairs, but they had not spoken to Nancy.

The girl watched them go past, and then gave a quick little tremulous laugh.

"I've known them all my life," she said quietly, "but they no longer see me when they pass!"

David could not understand it. "You don't mean to say that they dare to be rude to you?"

She nodded. "The brutes!" he raged, clenching his hands and scowling after the cloud of dust.

"They're not the only ones, David. It's strange, isn't it? I have done nothing wrong, but my old friends are forgetting me. In a week I shall scarcely know any one. Perhaps"—she smiled bravely—"perhaps you'll forget me then, too."

An instant later she would have given the world not to have said it, for she saw his face again.

"For Heaven's sake," he groaned, "don't say that to me! It's—it's cruel! I always felt as if you were away

above me, and I know you're to marry McVeagh. I can't tell you how I feel, how I'd do anything, give anything, to serve you. Don't speak like that—I can't bear it!"

Nancy, with a quaking heart, looked up at him again. It seemed to her that she had never seen such power in David's face before. She felt suddenly safe and sheltered beside him, and yet afraid and ashamed, too, because of what she had said. She forced a smile, with tears in her eyes.

"You don't need to tell me, David," she said softly. "I know, and I—I thank you, my friend."

He did not answer her. He walked beside her with his hands clenched at his sides. He was vowing in his heart that if he caught Harold McVeagh with Lucile again he would thrash him.

Roxanna Recovered Slowly

Two weeks later—weeks of worry and work for Nancy—found Roxanna on the road to recovery. She had been very ill for a little while, and she was still weak. She would sit listlessly in her chair by the window for hours at a time, and she did not take kindly to knitting. She said the sound of the needles worried her.

So far she had shown no friendship for any one but David. On the day when he walked home with Nancy he had come upstairs to see her, and Roxanna had shown her interest in the khaki he wore. Something in David moved her, but she asked few questions. She had displayed more emotion over the apron Susan Blair had given Nancy at the station. When the girl had returned with it, Roxanna questioned her, and Nancy showed it with a reluctance her mother saw.

"There's something in the pocket," she said harshly, as she thrust the apron aside.

Nancy, taken unawares, pulled out an envelope. It contained two hundred dollars in small bills, neatly tied with a ribbon, and a little card with the words: "For my dear Nancy's use."

Roxanna snatched the card and read it, her face flushing.

"She won't give you up!" she exclaimed bitterly, her stormy eyes on the girl's flushed face.

"She's so good, mother!" Roxanna's lips quivered, and she turned her head away.

"Please remember, Nancy, that I won't take a cent of that money, or use anything you buy with it."

"I understand that, mother," replied Nancy, rescuing the card Roxanna had thrown on the floor; "but she didn't mean to offend you."

Marion Brought Some News

Roxanna said nothing. She only gripped the arms of her chair and stared out of the window. She felt weak and lonely, and her stormy heart clamored for affection. She had fancied that she could yet reclaim it, that her child would love her in spite of everything. She had snatched at the chance, half in anger against her husband for trying to keep Nancy from her, and half in a wild desire to show her repentance to her daughter; but she had found that they were strangers. Roxanna saw it more clearly than the girl, and it tore her heart to watch the tenderness with which Susan Blair's gift was treasured.

Since that day she had been ill, and Nancy had never spoken of it again; but as soon as she could leave her mother alone she had begun to keep Mr. Chubb's books. She was earning money to help support her mother, and Roxanna knew it—knew that she had taken the girl out of her home and was making it necessary for her to work.

It had a cruel effect on the older woman's sore heart. She said nothing, she accepted the sacrifice, but her whole soul was in a tumult. There were moments when she almost hated Nancy for being so thoroly Susan Blair's child, for trying so hard to do her duty, without the power to conceal that she was wretched. Roxanna's keen eyes saw this, saw the signs of tears; and she began, too, to suspect Nancy was paying the price. This was made clear to her one day

When Charley Dawes Presides



Later on, when Marion Grant climbed the stairs in search of her old playmate, Roxanna was alone when Marion opened the door and strode in with military directness of manner, still wearing her khaki and her smart military hat. She greeted Roxanna carefully; she had made up her mind to be polite to "that woman."

"Where's Nancy?" she demanded briefly. "She isn't down stairs." Marion hated to say "in the shop."

"I think she had to go on an errand," Roxanna replied coldly, for she did not like Marion. "Won't you sit down and wait for her?"

"I suppose I'd better," Marion dropped on a window sill, boy fashion, one foot swiveling, clad in a high tan leather boot and legging. "It's awfully hot, isn't it? I came over to see if Nancy was going to Mrs. Bingham's today."

Roxanna turned her head slowly and looked at Marion.

"Why should she go to Mrs. Bingham's?" she asked.

"Why, the garden-party—don't you know? They always have it every year."

"I don't think she's invited." Marion's jaw dropped. Something in Roxanna's face made her redder. There was a little silence, Marion looking attentively at the toe of her aggressive boot. Then, suddenly, she plunged in.

"I wonder if you'd mind if I talked to you about—about Nancy's affairs? I think you ought to know."

Roxanna gave her a strange look. It seemed to Marion that something within the woman shrank behind her sad eyes.

"If Nancy wants me to know of them—yes," she said reluctantly. "You see, we're really strangers."

Marion stared.

"I don't see how you can be! But this isn't anything that Nancy seems to know herself. It's about Harold McVeagh."

"Oh!" said Roxanna, and this time she showed less reluctance. "I think you could tell me that."

"You're her mother, and I think I can. I've been just dying to speak out to her, but I haven't dared. Harold is following Lucille Zedlitz about like a lap-dog. It isn't square to Nancy. I want to kill him!"

Roxanna seemed to consider this slowly. Then she said:

"He isn't here a great deal, and each time he comes to see Nancy."

"And goes there afterward," said Marion. "Oh, I know! Besides, I want to tell you that the officers often get off for Saturdays and Sundays. He doesn't always come down here. I've seen him in New York with Lucille, and there's a story that Zedlitz is jealous."

"I know a good deal about Zedlitz," said Roxanna quietly but bitterly.

Marion blushed, suddenly remembering.

"He's a German, anyway," she said harshly. "I don't believe in his loyalty." "You needn't."

What the Judge Said

Roxanna looked at the girl and hesitated. She felt moved to explain that fatal arrest, but the habit of silence was strong.

Marion rose from the window-sill.

"I suppose you think me a meddler," she said flatly, "but I had to speak."

"I don't think you a meddler," Roxanna rose weakly and stood holding out her hand. "I like you."

Marion shook hands impulsively.

"Tell Nancy I'll take her over in the car—if she's going to the Bingham's."

Roxanna smiled faintly and stood listening to the heavy tramp of those military shoes on the stairs. Then she sank into her chair again and thought. She felt a curious sinking of the heart. She was no longer young. She had wasted her youth, had flung the challenge of self-will and passion in the face of life and lost. Now she had nothing but a harvest of tares!

She was still sitting there when Nancy, returning from her errand to the village, came upstairs. She had been to the postoffice and received her first letter from her father. It was brief and to the point.

Dear Nancy:

I have just heard you are a bookkeeper at Chubb's place. I suppose this is to help your mother. I entirely disapprove. You are making a scandal, and she has no right to allow it. My home is open to you. I believe I have been good to you. Do I deserve nothing at your hands?

Your Father.

Poor Nancy! As she walked home

thru the summer sunshine, her heart had throbbled heavily. She could not desert Roxanna in her illness, and she knew Roxanna had drained her own purse to make suitable arrangements—as she thought—for Judge Blair's daughter. Was ever a girl so beset? How terrible it all was!

She came in quietly. It seemed to her that she must look guilty.

"Marion Grant has been here," said Roxanna. "She wants you to go with her to the Bingham's. You haven't spoken of their garden-party. Didn't they invite you?"

Nancy hesitated; she seemed reluctant to answer.

"Why, no, mother, it's just their garden-party. They didn't ask me."

"Haven't they always asked you?"

"Ye-es, usually."

Roxanna seemed to consider this. "Have there been other parties, Nancy—I mean parties that you usually attended?"

Nancy reddened to her little ears. "Ye-es, a few—three or four."

Roxanna said nothing more. She turned and looked out of the window. She, too, had flushed a little.

Nancy took off her hat and prepared to go downstairs to her book-keeping. She was looking paler and thinner than she had a month ago, and Roxanna saw it with a new twinge at her heart.

"Mother," said Nancy—she never called her "mama"—"I want to go to New York tomorrow, if you're strong enough to stay alone a few hours. You see, Harold wants me to take lunch with his aunt, Diantha Morris. She's lived abroad for years, and she wants to know"—Nancy blushed prettily—"Harold's promised wife."

"Ah!" said Roxanna. "Then she has asked you?"

Nancy's face changed again.

"Yes, she has. Harold is going to get leave for the day, and he'll be there, too. I'll come home after the lunch, so it won't be very long. You don't mind, mother?"

Her mother shook her head faintly. "Am I such a tyrant, Nancy?"

"Oh, no! But you've been ill, and I shouldn't leave you; only I do want to go tomorrow!"

"And I want you to!"

With her first natural impulse Nancy kissed her.

"Thank you! Now I'll go happy."

Roxanna, who had colored at the touch of her lips, watched her as she turned and went out the room. The girl had discarded the rich and delicate clothes she had worn as Judge Blair's daughter, and went about in the simplest things; but in her mother's eyes she was more beautiful than ever.

It was not altogether of Nancy that Roxanna was thinking. Harold and Lucille haunted her, and her thin hands clenched in her lap. To Lucille and Lucille's husband she owed the trial that had blighted her. Her early sin might have been forgotten, but this sordid ignominy was ruining Nancy's happiness. For Nancy's sake, then, Roxanna hated Lucille.

Yet, at the moment, she did not know just what to do. Did Nancy love Harold? To a woman like Roxanna this was a mooted question. She saw nothing to indicate that Nancy was deeply stirred, but she could not tell. To her Nancy was indeed a stranger.

Then she remembered the old friends who had slighted her daughter, and the hot blood crept up and burned in her face. She sat quite still, staring out of the window, but a slow agony was gnawing at her heart.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Santa Fe Will Build?

Surveys have been completed by the Santa Fe Railway Company for two extensions in the Southwest. One is a 60-mile extension from Elkhart, thru the Oklahoma panhandle into New Mexico. The other is an extension of the Manter branch west from Manter about 70 miles to Springfield, Colo., penetrating Baca county, Colo., at present without a railroad.

Should Have Said "Alleged"

Kentucky has a law providing fines of from \$10 to \$100 for persons "creating or circulating false reports." A farmer's wife was the first victim. She told someone that the police got 50-50 with the bootleggers. It cost her \$10. The Leavenworth Times says such a law in Kansas, strictly enforced, would furnish enough money to run the state.

Important News about the Value of Fertility

1. Authorities have estimated that from 1/3 to 1/2 of all our barnyard manure is absolutely wasted, the annual loss totaling about \$800,000,000. This loss is not alone on poorly managed farms but it includes many that in other respects are operated efficiently.
2. A Nebraska farmer reports this result of an experiment in manure spreading over a 3-year period—
Six acres, manure spread by hand from a wagon box, average number of bushels of corn raised per year: 336.
Six acres, manure spread evenly by a manure spreader, average number of bushels of corn raised per year: 420.
Three-year gain in bushels of corn, by the use of a good manure spreader, on the 6-acre area: 252.
3. McCormick-Deering manure spreaders put fertility into the soil as it should be done. They are light in draft, strong and simple, yet with the right adjustments so that you can spread all kinds of manure, as heavy or light as you need it.

Note these features:

1. Auto Steer.
2. Front Wheels Track with Rear.
3. Two All-Steel Beaters.
4. Wide-Spread Spiral.
5. Narrow Tread.
6. Self-Aligning Bearings.
7. Steel Main Frame.
8. Six Feed Speeds.
9. Positive Apron Drive.

Built in two sizes to fit small or large farms. See the spreader and its practical features at the store of your McCormick-Deering dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

McCormick-Deering Manure Spreaders

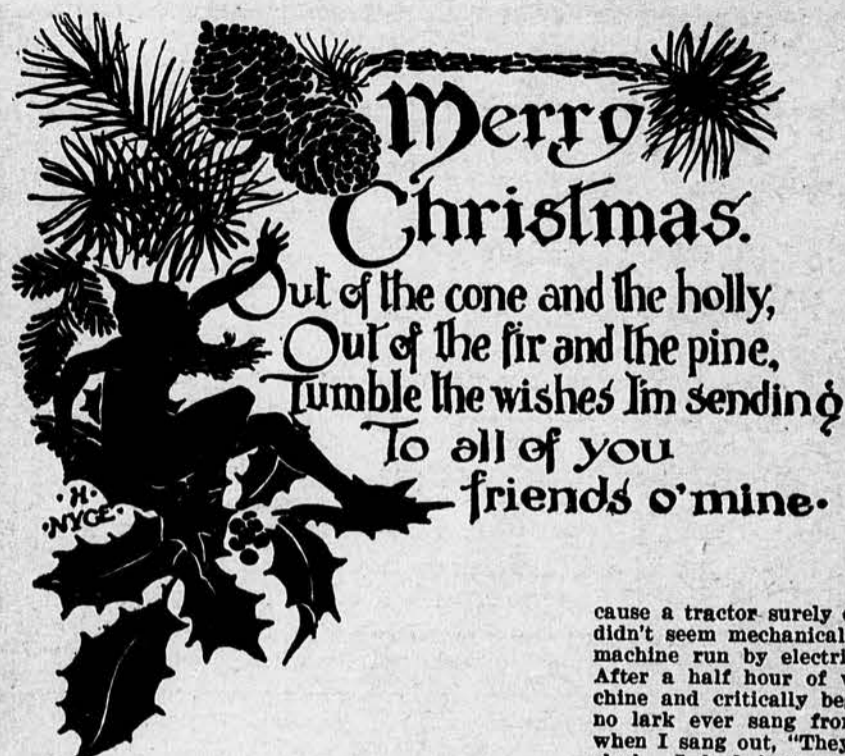
Your Favorite Club Lowest Rate Ever Offered

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Club 214K all for \$1.35</p> <p>Capper's Weekly 1 yr. Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze... 1 yr. The Household Magazine..... 1 yr. Good Stories..... 1 yr. Home Friend Magazine..... 1 yr.</p> <p>Club 215K all for \$1.35</p> <p>American Needlewoman..... 1 yr. The Household Magazine..... 1 yr. Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze... 1 yr. Home Friend Magazine..... 1 yr. People's Popular Monthly..... 1 yr. Home Circle Magazine..... 1 yr. The Gentlewoman..... 1 yr.</p> <p>Club 234K all for \$1.55</p> <p>Woman's World 1 yr. Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze... 1 yr. The Household Magazine..... 1 yr. Mother's Home Life..... 1 yr. Rhode Island Red..... 1 yr. The Gentlewoman..... 1 yr. Home Circle Magazine..... 1 yr.</p> <p>Club 235K all for \$1.50</p> <p>Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze... 1 yr. People's Home Journal..... 1 yr. Good Stories..... 1 yr. The Household Magazine..... 1 yr. Leghorn World..... 1 yr.</p> | <p>Club 232K all for \$1.40</p> <p>Good Stories..... 1 yr. The Household Magazine..... 1 yr. People's Popular Monthly..... 1 yr. Home Folks..... 1 yr. The Gentlewoman..... 1 yr. Home Circle Magazine..... 1 yr. Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze... 1 yr. Mother's Home Life..... 1 yr.</p> <p>Club 233K all for \$1.40</p> <p>People's Popular Monthly..... 1 yr. Good Stories..... 1 yr. The Household Magazine..... 1 yr. Mother's Home Life..... 1 yr. Home Folks..... 1 yr. Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze... 1 yr. Rural Mechanic..... 1 yr. Household Guest..... 1 yr.</p> <p>Club 230K all for \$1.70</p> <p>McCall's..... 1 yr. Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze... 1 yr. Woman's World 1 yr. American Needlewoman..... 1 yr. The Household Magazine..... 1 yr.</p> <p>Club 231K all for \$1.75</p> <p>Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze... 1 yr. McCall's..... 1 yr. Today's Housewife..... 1 yr. The Household Magazine..... 1 yr. Good Stories..... 1 yr.</p> |
|---|--|

Offers Good for 15 Days Only
NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazine in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas
Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for a term of one year each.

Name.....
Address.....



Every Meeting Better Than One Before

By Mrs. A. E. Forinash

WE ARE proud of our Merry Matron Club of 11 members, organized about 4 years ago. We meet every two weeks at the members' homes and it seems that we enjoy every meeting better than the one before. The meetings are opened with a song composed for our club by one of the members. Roll call is answered by a verse from the Bible, a favorite recipe, a joke or a quotation according to the program. Then comes the business session.

We are entertained by two of the members at each meeting who are decided on by drawing numbers. The entertainers prepare whatever they wish. We have various stunts, some of which are suggested by puzzles we see in the newspapers and magazines. Every member does her best at what is assigned her because it helps her to do what our motto says, "Learn a little every day." Lastly, we have a lunch of not more than three things.

Ice cream suppers, entertainments, dinners at sales and election days fill our club treasury. This year we had a bazaar in connection with the election dinner. Early in the summer every member drew \$1 from the club treasury and invested it in some material. She was to put as much work on the article as she could find time to do. The difference between the dollar and the selling price of the article went into the club treasury. Every member also donated some small thing for the bazaar, preferably a pair of something for our "pear tree."

Our money is spent for flowers in cases of sickness or death, for farewell gifts and for entertaining our husbands and children. We have given several articles to a hospital and plan to make donations to other charitable institutions.

Pottawatomie County.

Always on the Job

MRS. WILL BOWER is known as the busiest woman in Clay county. Among other offices, she is secretary of the County Farm Bureau and a millinery leader. Farm Bureau officials feel that they couldn't have a membership campaign without Mrs. Bower's help. She is always on the job and ever ready to solicit for new members or to help in any other way she can. Incidentally, she is a charter member of the organization.

Last spring and summer Mrs. Bower took care of 1,500 baby chicks and canned 450 quarts of food. So you know she was busy. The Bowers have purebred White Leghorn chickens which are sheltered in up-to-date, well lighted poultry houses. They made more money from their chickens last year than from any other venture, according to Mr. Bower, although they lost quite a few from chicken pox. Their flock was culled this fall, and 850 hens were kept for winter laying.

Florence K. Miller.

Electricity Versus Liniment

I LOOKED at the liniment bottle reposing on the shelf and confidently felt I never would need it again. And the why for the feeling was an electric washer bought for \$135. A large power plant just completed brought electricity to our front gate. My husband felt no greater improvement could be put on the farm than to bring the electricity from the front gate to the house and on to the barn.

Wash day always had been the worry of my life. My back absolutely refused to hold up even thru the white clothes and when I reached the overalls and the boys' shirts I was pretty completely worn

out. The washing machine was brought out on Saturday and on Monday I was up early to get the washing out. The book of instructions had said, "Soak the clothes over night in tepid water," which I did. I wrung these out first and sorted them, putting the cleanest clothes in a pile by themselves to be washed first. Boiling water and then the soap, already dissolved, were put in the machine. Twenty minutes later when I opened the machine a pile of fluffy white clothes proved to me that the machine could wash semi-dirty clothes clean at any rate.

However, I was yet a little skeptical about the colored clothes because a tractor surely did get things dirty, and it didn't seem mechanically possible that a washing machine run by electricity could get them clean. After a half hour of washing I stopped the machine and critically began my inspection. Surely no lark ever sang from a happier heart than I when I sang out, "They're clean." I looked at the clock. I had been washing just 2 hours. The clothes were on the line, even to the starched things, and I was all thru but the scrubbing.

But even the joy over the overalls couldn't compete with the joy over my back. For the first time in many years I had washed without a backache and no member of the family would have to rub out the ache that night. Wash day no longer will be dreaded, and the line of snowy white clothes will from henceforth, be a delight to me. Shawnee County. A Reader.

Club Programs Sent for the Asking

FACTS About Kansas and Fancies of Kansas," the program planned for homemakers' clubs by the Kansas State Agricultural College for January, promises some interesting meetings. Poems, songs, quotations and facts about our state are given, with even the music for the Kansas song. These programs may be obtained by addressing the Extension Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

"How Big is Kansas," by I. D. Graham of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is reprinted and has some illuminating facts, in part:

"The United States Census is the yard stick with which to measure the state and this shows that Kansas has more acres under cultivation than any one of the 48 states except Texas, which is three times as large.

"Kansas has a larger farm acreage operated by owners than 46 of the other states.

"Kansas has a value of \$3,302,806,187 in farm property which is greater than that of 42 of the other states.

"Kansas has a lower ratio of mortgage indebtedness on its farms than have 41 other states. The average for the United States is 20.1 per cent, while that for Kansas is only 25.9 per cent.

"Kansas has more automobiles on farms than have 45 other states; more farm tractors than have 46 other states; more farm trucks than have 35 other states and more farm telephones than have 42 other states.

"There are only two states which have more purebred Herefords than Kansas and only five which have more purebred Shorthorns.

"And Kansas is only 62 years old"

Here They Are!

WE'RE judging the worth of our new dress-making book, "Hints for Dressmaking," by the complimentary letters we receive every day. You would like it, too. Hand sewing, machine stitching, short cuts in finishing, ways to finish a collar, how to give a tailored look, what you should wear if you are stout or slender—these are only a few of the subjects discussed and illustrated. "Fun Making Games," "Club Day Activities," "Today's Etiquette," "Trap Line Ways to Profit," "Stories by Truthful James," (by Tom McNeal) and "How to Can Fruits, Vegetables, Meats" still are pleasing hundreds of our readers. These books sell for 15 cents apiece, or any four for 50 cents. Order from the Book Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Luella Sherman Leaves Us

LUELLA SHERMAN, whose good work is known in every community where nutrition has been studied, has left the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and joined the extension department of the Wyoming Agricultural College at Laramie. Connie Foote, who has been doing nutrition work in Kansas for some time, is to succeed her.

What Goes into a Good Squash Pie

By Nell B. Nichols

FOLKS who believe pumpkin pie has no worthy substitute evidently have forgotten how fine a filling made from squash can be. At least I am willing to recommend squash pie made according to the following directions. To 2 cups of cooked squash, which has been mashed very fine or put thru a sieve, add 1 cup milk and scald. Then stir in ¾ cup brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon ginger, ¼ teaspoon allspice, ½ teaspoon salt and 1 cup small seedless raisins. Stir in 2 well beaten eggs. Pour into a pan lined with pie-crust and bake like pumpkin pie for about 40 minutes.

In baking squash and pumpkin pie I have the oven quite hot when the pie is inserted so the lower crust will be set before the filling has an opportunity to soak into it. After the first 10 minutes, the heat is reduced so the filling will cook thoroughly without browning too much. If you like a pie with a nicely browned top, a few tablespoons of cold milk may be poured on top of the pie just after it has been placed in the oven. This superfluous milk browns during the cookery.

Christmas Inn

By Martha Haskell Clark

LITTLE white rooftop that sleeps at the turning,
Close by the crossroads where new years begin,
Waken each lattice and set your hearths burning;
All the world's knocking—make ready within!

Childhood is waiting all wondered and breathless;
Youth is on tiptoe with dreams in its eyes;
Manhood is wistful with hope that is deathless;
Age from its ingle smiles, tenderly wise.

Little lost dreams are the wafts that shall sing
them
Echoes of carol strains dimmed with the years:
Memories golden, the page-boys to bring them
Holly-sweet moments of laughter and tears.

Friendships forgotten shall ring with the meeting;
Joys unremembered shall call them by name;
Voices long silent shall hail them with greeting;
Faces undying shall circle the flame.

They shall find cheer till the embers are gray,
Heart warmed and sheltered from winds whirling white;
Never a score shall they find for their paying;
Lean purse and proud purse shall comrade to-night.

Little white rooftop of welcome unfalling,
Love shall they find here, the truest and best;
And in the dawn when the tapers are paling
Faith, starry mantled, shall light them to rest.

Brighten Your Corner

LET me tell you of a clever way to brighten the reading corner of the living room. Use two "gunny sacks" and some scraps of yarn. Your sacks, of course, will be natural tan colored burlap. Your yarn may be black, red and a blue-green. First comes a cushion for the big chair. One half



a sack should be big enough for both back and front of the cushion. Among your crochet patterns find a simple basket and flower design. This design is to be cross-stitched with yarn on the cushion cover. Make the basket and handle black, the flowers red and the foliage blue-green. If you want a fancy cushion, make a border around it near the edge of little crosses, then fringe the edges by pulling about 2 inches of threads and overcasting close to the border to keep it from raveling farther.

Now we must cover the footstool with burlap using the same basket design to decorate it. And we also must favor the table with a burlap cover, fringed and bordered with a basket hanging just over the edge of the table.

Weld Co., Colorado. Mrs. Marc Claypool.

Blinded by "Prettying"

EVER hear of a woman putting out her eyes with curling irons? We have it on authority of the National Health Council that in the 12 months just passed 31 women burned their eyes with hot curling irons, causing serious if not irreparable injury, while prettying their hair before a mirror. The cause assigned is failure to recognize that in the reflection of the mirror the movements of the hand are reversed. The same report says that 35 were blinded during the same period by drinking wood alcohol; boys with slingshots injured the eyes of 27 persons, and golf ball accidents endangered the sight of 17. The wood alcohol jag and the curling iron seem to lead the way.

There's Variety in Fashion

2228—Slender as Dame Fashion demands the new frocks are the lines of this smart style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2233—Youthful Design. Just the dress for the young girl to wear to a



party is this! Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2230—Button Trimming is Smart. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1430—Girls' Bloomers and Under-waist. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns 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, cook-ing, sewing, beauty, and so on.

A Very Bad Habit

Several years ago I formed the habit of squeezing the blackheads out of my nose and just recently I noticed that tiny veins could be seen on the sides of my nose thru the skin. I learned that these were ruptured veins caused by forcing out the blackheads.

Squeezing out blackheads surely is a bad habit, and often does for others just what it has done for you. However, there is a remedy, and if you will send me a stamped, self addressed envelope I will tell you the name of it and where you can buy it.

About Javelle Water

Can you tell me how to make Javelle water, the preparation for removing stains? Or must one buy it already prepared?—Mrs. G. R. E.

It is possible to buy Javelle water already prepared, but it can be made in the home. Mix thoroly 1 pound sal soda, 1/2 pound chloride of lime and 2 quarts cold water. Let stand several hours. Pour off the clear liquid and bottle for use.

Wants to be a Nurse

Can you give me any information as to where I can go to a nurses' school that doesn't require a high school education, somewhere in Kansas?—Miss G. A.

It is a state law that girls entering a hospital for training must have at least one year of high school. Some

hospitals however, require that a student must have finished high school, and others require two years. Most hospitals are eager for students, providing they can fill the requirements. I suggest that you get in touch with the institutions in a town near you and if they are not in a position to take students, you should be able to gain entrance in a hospital in Topeka, Wichita or perhaps Kansas City, that is, providing you have had at least one year of high school.

Cream Puff Paste

Please print a good recipe for cream puffs. Thank you.—Inexperienced.

I am glad to give you the recipe for cream puffs. Use 1/2 cup water, 1/4 cup butter, 1/2 cup flour and 2 eggs. Put butter and water into saucepan and place over heat. As soon as boiling point is reached, add flour all at once and stir vigorously until the mixture cleaves from the pan.

center. Bake until thoroly set (about 30 minutes) in moderate oven. Make a cut in the top of each with a sharp knife and fill with a cream filling or sweetened whipped cream. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Ever Useful Rubber Bands

RUBBER bands are very useful in the work basket to snap around balls of crochet cotton to keep it from unwinding. Try using a rubber band around your cook book to mark your page. When you wish to cover a dish of stewed fruit or cold vegetables and have no lid to fit the dish, cover it with waxed paper and slip a rubber band around to close the top.

Betty King.

The Magazine Fund Grows

GOOD magazines are my pet extravagance, and these are some of the ways I accumulate the price of a subscription. By saving all the buffalo nickels the price of a favorite is laid by in a very short time.

are devoted to the children's bank account.

I like, too, the plan of giving each child a subscription to his favorite magazine for his birthday gift. The occasional checks I receive for articles and hints submitted to magazines are devoted to this worthy end, also.

Mrs. N. D. B.

Apple Ginger is Relished

APPLES are so plentiful this year that we who have our bins full, are scrambling around for new ways of using them. Apple ginger makes a delicious spread. Pare and core about 2 1/2 pounds of sour apples. Chop fine, Add 1 1/2 pounds light brown sugar, the juice and rind of 1 1/2 lemons, 1/2 ounce ginger root, a few grains of salt and enough water to prevent apples from burning.

DRUDGERY is the terror of ignorant minds. The wise workers take drudgery as a matter of course, an alphabet that must be well learned before going on.



Why those tired little bodies crave sugar

Home from school and an afternoon of hard play, little muscles are tired out... fatigued... and an insistent demand goes up for sweets of one kind or another.

Any wise mother is careful to warn growing youngsters against overeating of any food... but here is a demand coming from fatigued muscles that need re-energizing. "Fuel foods" will do it.

Foods containing sugar supply new energy quickly. Sugar builds up endurance against the exhaustion of hard work or hard play. It relieves fatigue. It sustains energy, it creates new energy. Sugar has its place in the diet of children and grown-ups as important as that of any other foodstuff.

Lack of the proper amount of sugar in a child's diet is to be avoided as carefully as over-indulgence. The amount varies, according to what a child can assimilate without detracting from his appetite for other necessary foods—something to be determined individually for each child.

Sugar is an important part of the diet; sugar purity is an important consideration for every housewife.

Purity in sugar is all-important.

Perhaps you have never made even the simplest test of sugar in your kitchen. Here is one way you can determine something of its purity, with little trouble:

Place a little sugar on a piece of cardboard under a good light.

With a strip of white writing paper laid beside it, compare the sugar for color. Look carefully for a slight yellowish shade, a certain indication of impurities.

With the tip of a finger, spread the sugar thinly on the cardboard. Examine it carefully for evenness of grain. The grains should be of uniform size; if several grains cling together in a ball, it is probable the sugar was not thoroughly cleansed of impurities.

Great Western Sugar, because of its uniform high purity, meets this test satisfactorily in every respect.

Great Western Sugar is sparkling white in comparison with any sugar, the best assurance a housewife can have of the utmost purity.

The grains are uniform in size, without that "coarseness" to which so many women naturally object. The crystals have been thoroughly washed of all juices, so that in any such test the grains are found to be individual units—not masses of grains bound together by impurities.

Safeguards all through production in Great Western plants assure maximum purity; and at final inspection, any sugar failing to meet the highest standard of color and uniformity known in the industry is rejected.

Make the sugar test in your own kitchen today. Your own judgment will approve Great Western Sugar. Order it by name from your grocer.



Western Farms Produce It.

Sugar beets are a farm crop. The development of this crop has broken up vast, fenceless areas, brought irrigation—and, what is more important, has brought increasing prosperity to beet growers.

The hundreds of thousands of acres in sugar beets would otherwise be used for wheat, corn and other small grains. This acreage does not compete with the wheat and corn grower—instead, it helps to produce sugar for your table.

Buy this farm-produced sugar. The beet grower, who has a 50-50 plan of payment with this company, profits himself to greater advantage on Great Western Sugar sold in the states west of the Mississippi River than in more distant markets, because of the differential in freight rates.

Great Western Sugar is a product from Western farms, produced right here in your own part of the country. As a matter of co-operation... for the sake of being sure of a superior sugar... specify Great Western Sugar to your grocer.

The Great Western Sugar Company Sugar Building Denver, Colorado

Great Western Beet Sugar



Merry Christmas, Girls and Boys



Santa Claus

If a body hears a prancing
On the snowy roof—
While she's hanging Christmas stockings—

As of reindeer hoofs—
If they're coming near, and nearer,
She won't run, because
She will know, this little lassie—
That it's Santa Claus!

If a body meets a body
With a jolly face,
While he's stuffing Christmas stockings
In the chimney place;
If he's short, and stout, and rosy,
She won't run, because
She will know, this little lassie—
That he's Santa Claus.



We Hear From Arlene

I am 6 years old and in the second grade. I have one brother. His name is William. He teaches school away from home. I have one sister. She goes to the teachers' college at Greeley, Colo. I am home alone so I like for

Friday night to come as my brother comes home then. And how I wish Christmas was here as my sister will come home for Christmas vacation.
Genoa, Colo. Arlene Suchanek.

A Test for Your Guesser

Why is a postman in danger of losing his way? He is guided by the direction of strangers.

Why is it dangerous to go out in the spring time? Because every flower carries a pistol, the grass has blades, and the trees shoot.

Why does a dog wear more clothing in summer than in winter? In winter he wears a coat, in summer he wears a coat and pants.

What is the difference between a church organist and the influenza? One stops the nose, and the other knows the stops.

Why is a pair of skates like an apple? They have occasioned the fall of man.

Why is the letter B like a fire? It makes all boil.

Learning Politeness

"I am glad to see you home, Johnny," said the father to his small son who had been away at school, but who was now home on his Christmas vacation. "How are you getting on at school?"

"Fine," said Johnny. "I have learned to say 'Thank you' and 'If you please' in French."

"Good!" said the father. "That's more than you ever learned to say in English."

I Call My Pony "Bonnie"

I enjoy the boys' and girls' page very much. I live 5 miles from town. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a black and white spotted pony. I call her Bonnie.

Here is a little joke: One time my cousin was visiting his aunt who didn't have any children. Her house never got very dirty. He was watching her sweep

and when she finished she had very little dirt. Then he exclaimed, "Oh, you're not as good a housekeeper as my mother. She gets a big dust pan full every time she sweeps."
Clarence, Mo. Latrelle Dehner.

the little folks' page and would like for some of the little folks to write to me.
Wilda Overholt, McAllaster, Kan.

Can You Do This?

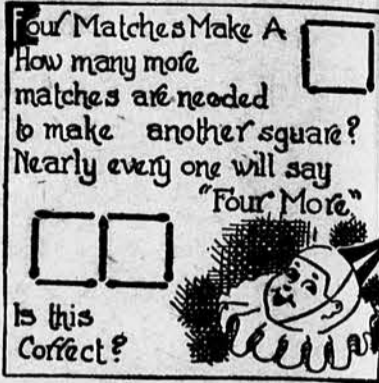
— I — —
I — — —
— — — R
— O — —

1. Food we get from water. 2. To the inside of. 3. A heavenly body. 4. Something most cars have.

The problem is to substitute the above dashes with letters which form 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 game pamphlet each for the first 10 correctly filled out squares. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

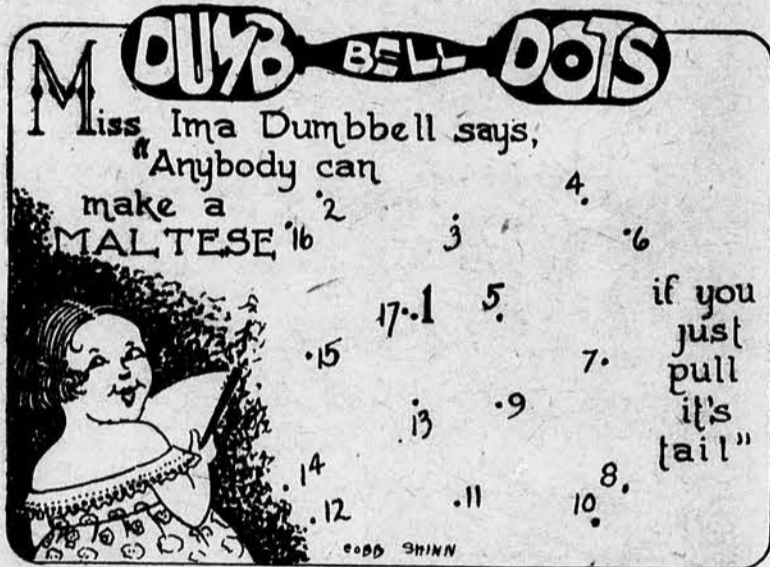
I am 9 years old and am in the fifth grade. I have three brothers and one sister. I stay with my aunt and take care of her little boy. His name is Lester Raymond. I enjoy reading



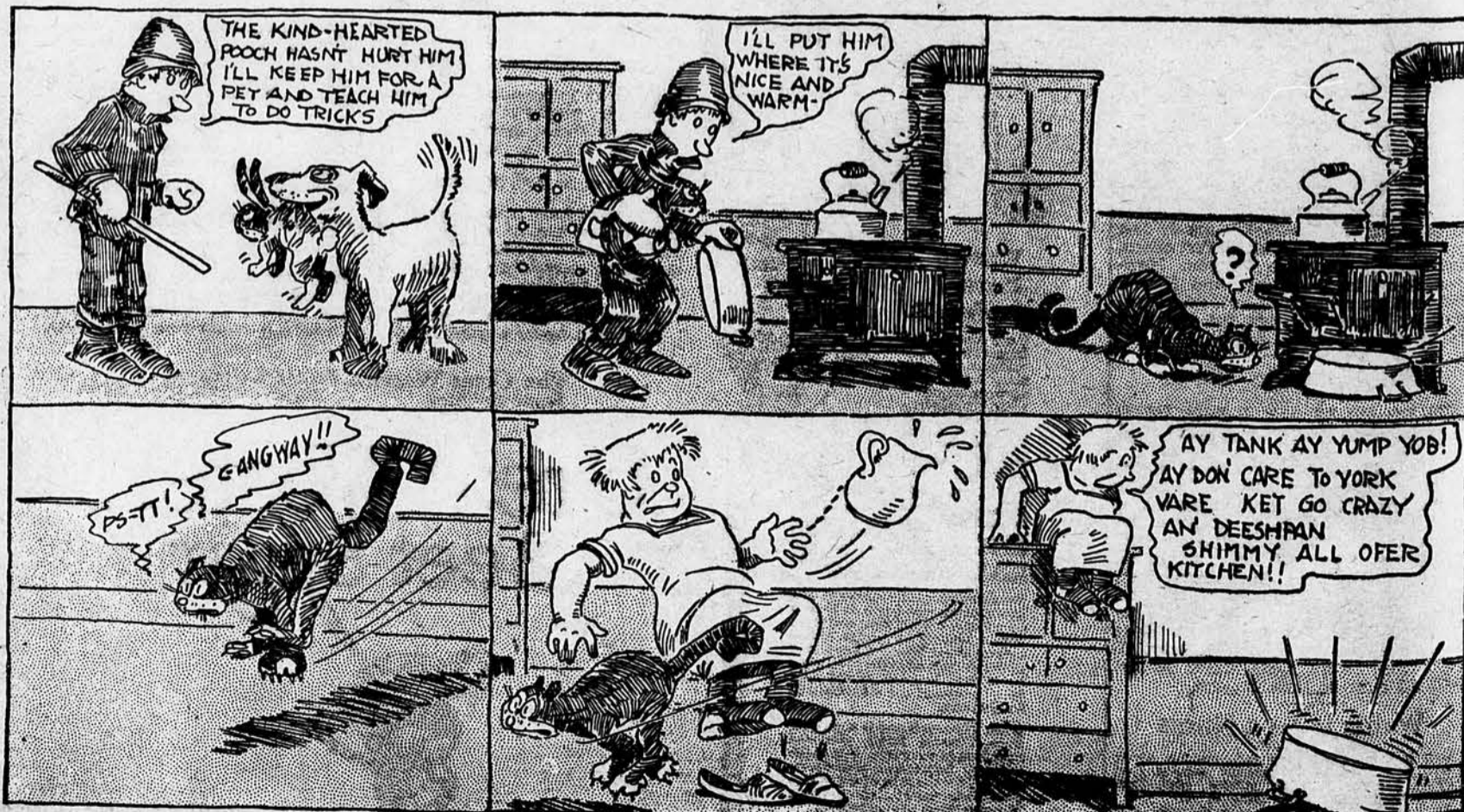
Roy Was Killin' Indians

The teacher told the boys of her Sunday School class that every time we breathe some one dies. Presently one of the youngsters was observed puffing heavily, his face red with effort.

"Why, Roy, what on earth is the matter?" cried the astonished teacher. "I'm—uh—killin'—uh—Indians!"



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The first 10 boys or girls answering correctly will receive a package of postcards each.



The Hoovers—How Are You Going to Keep 'Em Down on the Farm With Buddy Around?

Save Money by Ordering Clubs

Our Special Favorite Club 197K all for \$1.55

Capper's Weekly.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Tractor & Gas Engine Review.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 198K all for \$1.25

American Thresherman.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.

Club 202K all for \$1.05

The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Home Friend Magazine.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 238K all for \$1.05

The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Home Folks.....1 yr.
 People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.

Club 236K all for \$1.65

American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
 McColl's.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 237K all for \$1.40

Woman's World.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 The Gentlewoman.....1 yr.

Club 239K all for \$1.35

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 People's Home Journal.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Rural Mechanics.....1 yr.

Club 240K all for \$1.45

Woman's World.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Needle Craft.....1 yr.
 Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.

Club 241K all for \$1.50

American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Illustrated Companion.....1 yr.
 Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.

Club 209K all for \$1.40

American Fruit Grower.....1 yr.
 American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 210K all for \$1.40

People's Home Journal.....1 yr.
 American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 242K all for \$1.50

People's Home Journal.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Mother's Home Life.....1 yr.
 American Fruit Grower.....1 yr.

Club 243K all for \$1.50

Today's Housewife.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 American Poultry Advocate.....1 yr.

Club 244K all for \$1.35

The Pathfinder.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Park's Floral Magazine.....1 yr.

Offers Good for 15 Days Only
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Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas
 Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for a term of one year each.

Name.....
 Address.....

Taming of Scarlet Fever

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

What is the biggest thing the medical profession has done in 1924?

Looking back for accomplishments the big triumph is the taming of scarlet fever. It isn't dead yet. But it is one thing to have a wild animal at large, likely to spring out upon your child at any dark corner, and quite another to have the animal caged and tame enough to eat from your hand. That is about where scarlet fever is now for parents who wish to take advantage of the discovery recently announced by Doctors George and Gladys Dick, husband and wife, of Chicago.

The Dick research into scarlet fever has its romantic side. The work began 15 years ago. One of its incidents has been the union by marriage of the two chief investigators. They have carried on the work with little outside help, and Doctor George Dick has earned the necessary funds by performing the prosaic duties of a family doctor, yet giving all of his spare time to the great objective. There has been real heroism, for many of the tests have been made on the persons of the workers.

The research is not at an end, but the most difficult goals are won. The benefits you may now definitely realize for your family are:

1. The "Dick test," which will definitely determine whether the patient is susceptible to scarlet fever. (The older the child the more likely it is to be immune.)
2. Immunizing treatment similar to that used in the prevention of diphtheria. This is not yet standardized but will be available for general use as soon as certain matters regulating the safety of the dosage are determined.
3. An antitoxin serum of the nature of anti-diphtheritic serum for use in treatment. This also awaits final tests before general distribution, tho it has worked successfully in test cases.

Pressure is Too High

What can I do to reduce my blood pressure? It is now 200 and I am 46 years old, in general good health otherwise. Can't stand any excitement and am very nervous. MRS. C.

A blood pressure of 200 at your age is not a mere happening. There is some real source of underlying irritation, probably a hidden infection. The only sensible thing is a searching examination to discover what that is, and then clear it up.

An X-Ray Will Tell

My husband's right arm and shoulder were hurt in a runaway over a year ago. Doctors told him that his shoulder was out

of place. It hurts him all the time. Have been told there is help for it. Do you think so? INQUIRER.

Undoubtedly there is help. It is just a matter of going to a competent surgeon. A capable man will be able to tell by the X-Ray whether there is any dislocation or fracture, and will give the treatment necessary. You must not be satisfied with anything but the best of treatment.

Suitable Food Will Help

Is there any cure for asthma and bronchitis? If so, what? MRS. M. E. J.

Both are stubborn ailments, and when combined as bronchial asthma the cure is difficult. There is no medicine that will do more than help certain symptoms, and it may be one remedy for one patient and an entirely different one for another. This is one of the ailments in which a dry, sunshiny climate really does give much help. General care as to clothing, plenty of rest, light work free from dust and smoke, and suitable food also will be of value.

Warts Again

Will you kindly tell me how I can remove a wart that just appeared below my right eye?—Mrs. L. S.

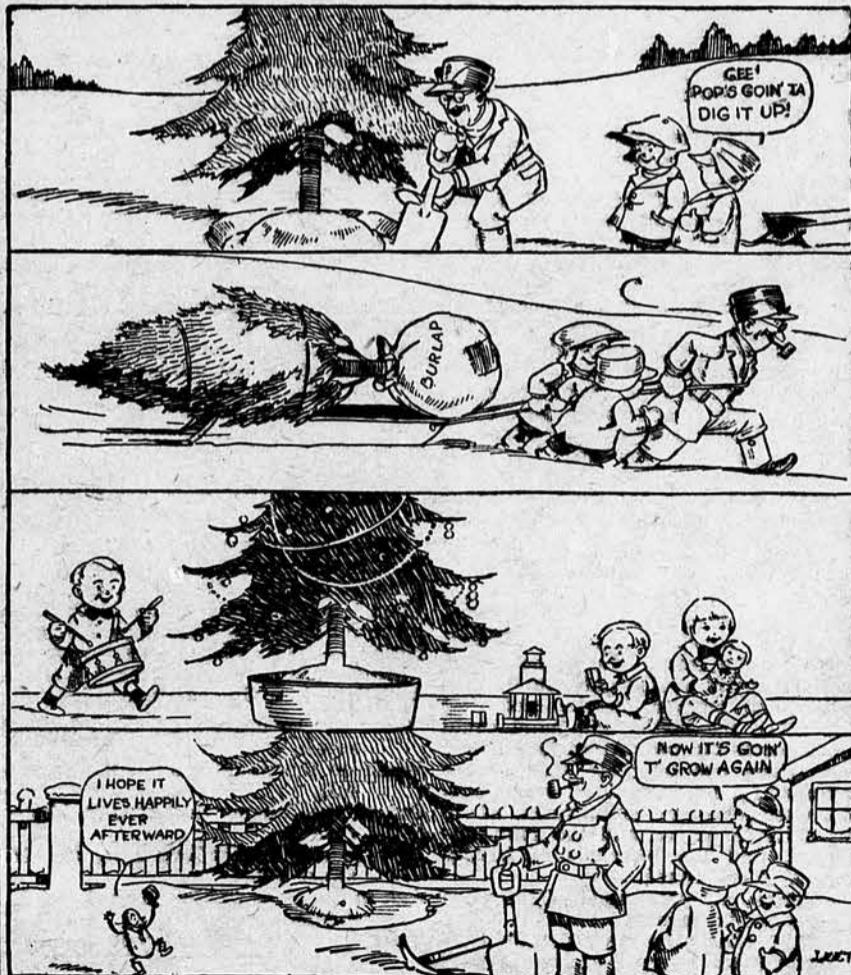
I wouldn't advise you to tamper too much with a wart. However, there are simple remedies one may apply with safety. Try putting a pinch of alum over it and moistening with a drop of water. Soda may be used in the same way. Or bathing frequently with strong soda or alum water often is effective.

The Why of H. Lee

H. Lee Jones of Topeka, director of the information bureau of the Kansas Public Service companies, did not start to part his name in the middle because he wanted to. It was a necessity. Back in 1912 in Los Angeles, a certain Harry Lee Jones was indicted in connection with the blowing up of the Times building. "He was getting my laundry and I was getting his, so I thought it best to change my name to H. Lee Jones," he said. He has parted his name in the middle ever since.

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In Hell, Heaven or Hoboken?

As It Actually Worked Out, However, Christmas of '18 Was Spent in Briey

BY F. B. NICHOLS

Just as Company F approached the headquarters of Camp No. 1 at St. Nazaire there came, from the commander, the two abrupt commands of "Halt!" and "Fall out at the side of the road." I threw my heavy pack on the grass, and then laid down with tired muscles completely relaxed.

We were just off the ship that had brought us across the submarine-infested Atlantic, in the fateful summer of '18—that epoch of world destiny.

Presently a soldier with three wound stripes came slowly and painfully down the road. He stopped near where I was, and we arose and talked to him. Without any apparent indication of "putting on a parade" he told of the clash of those two mighty forces on the front, of days of shrapnel hell, and of nights when the mustard gas dew of death lay in wait for the unwary. And he expressed the belief that the United States Army would end the war in the coming months, before winter clamped down.

"Pershing says," he remarked, "that it's hell, heaven or Hoboken before Christmas." "Com-pan-ee," came down the line, from the captain.

I adjusted my pack. "ATTEND-SHUN,"

"Where d'you reckon we'll be Christmas eve?" asked Tom, under his breath, as he buckled his belt.

"Fall in."

"You can search me," I replied.

"Forward—MARCH."

The company went on, up the road.

ABOUT 5 o'clock on the afternoon of December 24, 1918, I walked down a street in Briey, France, near the Lorraine border, toward the company kitchen. Night already was settling its blanket of darkness over the land, and the inevitable drizzle was falling. I was tired and hungry; my work that day had taken me to Verdun, and back thru shell-shattered Etain. As I walked in the door a familiar "Hello, Nick," came from the group just inside. Before me was Tom—the first time I had encountered him since that long-ago era, expressed in terms of the rapidly moving fortunes of the A. E. F., since I saw him, faintly outlined at a box car door, disappear into the northward, from the St. Dizier railroad yards, into that rantankerous land known in America as the "Argonne Front."

I had heard later that he had been in the shambles near Dun-sur-Meuse. "So they didn't get your number, Tom?" I asked presently, after the preliminary expressions of pleasure at seeing one another were over.

"Nix," he replied shortly. "By the way, when are you going home?"

"When at last I hear the command," I replied, quoting an A. E. F. song I had heard somewhere.

"Yes, it will be 'a wonderful, wonderful sound,'" he continued with the quotation. "By the way, d'you remember the unanswered question we had at old Camp No. 1 as to where in 'ell we'd be at Christmas?"

"Yep," I replied, after a moment's thought.

He relapsed into silence.....as we passed the K. P. line, and got the evening meal.

"It's been a hell of a trail, hasn't it?" he said presently, as we sat down at a table, from which the Jerries had been eating only a few days before.

"Right," I admitted.

"And d'you think it has been worth while?" asked a corporal across the way, who was quite a student, as I well knew, of men and events.

"Yea," replied Tom. "Don't you?"

"Sure. But it has cost a lot. I left the best buddy I ever had outside of Stenay. An H.E. got 'im."

"Yea?"

"Sure did. By the way. Wonder what the folks are doing tonight?"

Where Children Played

Westward in fancy my mind went, across the wide Atlantic, to the Oak Hills of Woodson county, Kansas, down on the farm. There, no doubt, in the security of a brighter land, were father and mother, on the land that had given me birth. No hand could reach across the wide Atlantic and take from them one of their sons of the savings of a lifetime. And over there, too, were my other countrymen, where the children played and the sunbeams danced, and the blessings of liberty were still enthroned.

America, my homeland! Once more your sons had won.....

But of what were the men thinking? Evidently it was not of the glory of war, or of the fact that the avalanche of young America had plowed its way thru the German Army with a fighting

wallop that had astonished the civilized world. For up near the door a group, survivors, I knew, of the same shambles thru which Tom had gone at Dun-sur-Meuse, had finished their meal. Then there came, with more melody than one would expect, that plaintive A. E. F. song:

"Nights are growing very lonely,
Days are very long;
I'm a-growing weary only
List'ning for your song.
Old remembrances are thronging
Thru my memory,
Till it seems the world is full of dreams
Just to call you back to me."

"A Long, Long Trail"

"D'you see that bird over there?" said Tom, indicating a rather mild mannered sergeant, with a high forehead and face of a student, who evidently was the leader. "I saw that guy walk along the line one night when we were going in on a relief, up the river from Dun-sur-Meuse, with the Jerries filling the air full of flares, and the whole damned German Army shooting at 'im, and he didn't even stoop down. I'll tell the world I was down. Another time I saw 'im go into a house and bring out a dozen Germans that had been shooting at us only a minute before."

Again the chorus started.

"There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingales are singing
And a white moon beams."

"And another time I saw 'im kill a German captain in a trench raid with a knife in a hand-to-hand fight in a shell hole, and drag in his body for identification. He was a sight—all covered with German blood!"

"There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true
Till the day when I'll be going down
That long, long trail to you."

Letter From His Wife

I looked the sergeant over with fresh interest. Apparently his mind was far away from shell-ridden nights and the shrapnel-filled dawns of Dun. For presently there came from his group:

"When the golden sun sinks in the hills
And the toll of a long day is o'er—
Tho the road may be long,
In the lilt of a song
I forget I was weary before.
Far ahead, where the blue shadows fall,
I shall come to contentment and rest;
And the toll of the day
Will be all charmed away
In my little gray home in the West."

"By the way," remarked Tom, "that bird's married. And he got a letter from his wife only an hour ago."

"There are hands that will welcome me in,
There are lips I am burning to kiss,
There are two eyes that shine
Just because they are mine,
And a thousand things other men miss.
It's a corner of heaven itself
Tho it's only a tumble-down nest;
But with love brooding there,
Why, no place can compare
With my little gray home in the West."

There was a commotion in the group, with the center evidently the sergeant. Finally, obeying his fellows, he arose. Then I noticed, as I hadn't before, the three tell-tale gold stripes on the right forearm—the insignia of men "wounded in line of duty," one for each wound. And then, in a fine baritone voice:

"Once in the dear, dead days beyond recall,
When on the world the mists began to fall,
Out of the dreams that rose in happy throng,
Low to our hearts love sang an old sweet song.
And in the dusk where fell the twilight gleam,
Softly it wove itself into our dream.

"Just a song at twilight,
When the lights are low,
And the flickering shadows,

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Softly come and go,
Tho the heart be weary,
Sad the day and long,
Still to us at twilight,
Comes love's old sweet song,
Comes love's old sweet song."

A burst of handclapping filled the room. The sergeant arose, and bowed solemnly, and then smiled, but refused an encore.....

American Bayonets Ahead

Presently Tom and I went out into the street. Brie is built on a side hill, and after putting away our mess kits we went up to the top, where a Y. M. C. A. hut had opened. Snow was falling softly, and the view down into the valley in the faint moonlight of the snow on the red tile roofs made an unusually picturesque view. From various points over the town one could hear the French children singing the Marseillaise, that age-long epic of hope and liberty.

What an irrepressible thing is youth! For four long years in Brie this had been a song which had been "verbotten." Thru these hideous months in the minds of the older people faith had been almost, but not quite, destroyed. Even we young men from faraway America had lost part of the boundless belief in life which had once been ours. But with the French children the boots of the Hun invader had been unable to trample it out.....Here, indeed, was the idealism for national service which had written those heroic words, "They Shall Not Pass" into world history at nearby Verdun with hot shrapnel, the roar of the H.E.'s, the "put-put-put" of machine guns and the crack of rifle fire.....

We stood watching the beautiful scene for several minutes.

"Well, Nick," remarked Tom at last, "here's the answer to our question at St. Nazaire."

"Yep," I replied. "Twas neither hell, heaven nor Hoboken."

"Nope," he continued. "But it's worth a lot just to hear those kids sing like that—under the protection of American bayonets."

Again he looked across the valley.

"But I wonder what they're doin' at home?"

"Spect they've got a Christmas tree at the West Buffalo school house," I remarked, as we walked into the "Y."

Cracked Ribs Bested Him

Morill Ross, Jewell county farmer, was leading a cow to pasture when she ran wild and pulled him down. A hammer in his pocket cracked two of his ribs, but Ross held the cow and led her home. And that wasn't all. The next day he went into the field and husked 40 bushels of corn and scooped it into the crib, but since then he has been in bed.

Has Ancient Bibles

In a collection of curios owned by S. E. Kester, Franklin county, is a Bible that was printed in 1611, and a second Bible printed in 1791, to which an attached record shows that General George Washington was a subscriber for a copy of the edition. This collection also contains swords 2,000 years old.

New Spuds This Month

New potatoes in December, grown in his garden, and the second crop of the year, is the unusual performance of J. W. Davidson, Sumner county. The crop came to maturity a little before Thanksgiving and his family enjoyed new potatoes with the turkey.

Women's Beauty Aids

American women used nearly 18 million packages of rouge last year. They also used 55,047,000 jars of cold cream; 240,902,000 boxes of talcum and face powder, and 1,413,000,000 hair nets despite the bobbed hair craze.

Hot Welcome for Bandits

Osage county bankers are planning an exceedingly hot reception for bank robbers. At a recent meeting of the Osage County Bankers' Association, tentative plans were drawn for a system of community vigilance committees. Under the plan several hundred Osage county citizens can be armed within a few minutes and dispatched on the trail of the bandits or at places

of vantage to obstruct avenues of escape. Some such move seems necessary thruout the state because during the last 10 months Kansas has had 56 bank hold-ups with losses amounting to \$175,000.

Won't Make House Pets

Officials of Herington, Kan., are in receipt of a letter from the U. S. Department of Interior, offering a pair of buffaloes for the city park on payment of \$85 to \$100 for catching and crating. The animals now are in Yellowstone park. The letter stated that strong pens will be needed as the buffaloes are wild and weigh around 1,200 to 2,700 pounds, and advised that they are not recommended as pets.

Rats Take School House

Big, brown wood rats have been causing Ruth Stone and her 12 pupils, in the High Prairie district, Chase county, untold grief. They have gnawed holes in the floors, eaten a large portion of the window curtains, blackboard erasers and other fixtures. They simply take possession when the building is vacant, and sometimes they don't wait until school is out to make their attack.

\$20,000 From Orchard

A tract of land near Council Grove, originally set aside by the U. S. Government for the Kaw Indians, has been converted into one of the largest orchards in the state. It is owned by James Sharpe & Sons. The Sharpes have sold, stored and shipped 25,000 bushels of apples this year, valued at \$20,000, from 175 acres.

A Dry Farming Success

Effect of dry farming in Kansas is very strikingly shown in the experience of C. E. Noble, Jewell county. He grew 90 acres of corn this year with practically no rain all summer. He went over the field five times and dragged wheels thru the furrows to keep the soil pulverized. Some of the corn made 35 bushels an acre.

More Grief for Ponzi

Charles Ponzi, promoter of the get-rich-quick scheme of four years ago, has been arrested by immigration authorities on a warrant charging that he is in this country illegally. Deportation proceedings are to begin immediately, according to John P. Johnson, Immigration Commissioner.

Roughage Was Too Rough

"Bossie," a Jersey cow owned by W. B. Grimes, Oklahoma farmer, recently underwent an operation. In her stomach the veterinarian found 11 nails, a ball of baling wire, two screws and a hair pin. Yes, she died because one of the nails punctured her lungs.

Bus Route Thru Kansas

A new bus line from New York to Los Angeles is being established. Its route thru Kansas, altho not fully decided, is likely to be thru Belleville, Concordia, Salina, McPherson, Lyons, Great Bend, Dodge City and Syracuse. Weekly trips are planned.

Fourth Patent Found

A copy of a patent issued in 1791, the fourth ever issued in the United States, has been found by the patent office of the Department of the Interior. It was signed by George Washington, and was granted on a new type of matrices for making printing type.

Not in Rush Season

Solar electrical energy wakes us from our sleep, and its discontinuance makes us sleepy at night, so George L. D. Hazard, scientist and electrical engineer of San Francisco says. Not always—especially if it is the busy season on the farm.

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.



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Here is an amusing Christmas Puzzle for young folks. To make it still more interesting to you, we are going to give each boy or girl who solves it, and complies with the rules below, a Christmas Box containing a number of articles such as every young person likes. The Puzzle is easy; you can solve it in a few minutes. All you have to do is to make as many words as you can from the letters contained in the word CHRISTMAS. Here are some of the words that can be made: hat, smart and this. See how many other words you can make.

Package Mailed Promptly

If you can make as many as 15 words, write them on a separate sheet of paper, enclose the list with the coupon below and mail in to us at once. Be sure to enclose 25 cents to pay for packing and postage on the Christmas Box, also, a yearly subscription to The Household Magazine. Subscription may be either new or renewal. Just as soon as we receive your solution to the puzzle we will send the package and will have subscriber's name entered on mailing list. We will also tell you about our plan to give away a young folks' Automobile, Shetland Pony and Harley Davidson Bicycle.

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Pocket Telescope. Magnifies 4 1/2 Times. SEND NO MONEY. Uncle Ezra, Topeka, Kansas

Big Wheat Yields for '25?

Recent Rains Have Helped Place the Crop in Excellent Condition for Winter Weather

WHEAT prospects in Kansas have improved greatly in the last two weeks. The additional moisture in various forms, rain, sleet and snow, even abolished the dry area in the north central counties...

Recent rains have helped place the crop in excellent condition for winter weather. The weather has been quite cold, and we have had an abundance of moisture recently...

Popular Clubs At Bedrock Prices

- Club 222K all for \$2.15 Today's Housewife... Club 223K all for \$1.75 Capper's Weekly... Club 229K all for \$1.75 McCall's... Club 225K all for \$1.10 Hunting and Fishing... Club 226K all for \$1.00 Plymouth Rock Monthly...

Offers Good for 15 Days Only. NOTE-If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price...

Surprise Package Given. A surprise package crammed full of just the things boys and girls want. The package contains marbles, a ball eraser, magic fan note book, ring, small slate and pencil, cricket, bird call, whistle, blow out, rattle, sack of beads, horn, necklace, jumping frog, balloon, magnet and a lot of other dandy articles...

All for 10 Cents. This wonderful package consists of one novelty memo or note book, one Swiss warbler—a small device which will enable a boy to imitate various bird calls with great precision...

Send 1 Name. This complete outfit consisting of one toy horn to call the gang together, one horseshoe magnet—both useful and amusing...

'QUEEN ANN' Lamp Burner. This improved 'Queen Ann' Lamp Burner gives a clear bright light of about 80 candle power. Equal to electricity. It produces three times the amount of light, and you can use the cheapest grade of kerosene.

farm sales. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, \$1; turkeys, 24c; butterfat, 37c; heavy hens, 18c; springs, 18c; eggs, 40c.—John W. Finn.

Sedwick—We are having the coldest weather of the season at present. Corn is gathered and shelling is in progress. We had a good rain during the last week. Livestock is well. Wheat, \$1.37; corn, 98c; oats, 52c; butterfat, 34c; butter, 35c to 40c; eggs, 48c.—W. J. Roof.

Thomas—About 1 foot of snow fell last week, and it has been cold since. Roads are almost impassable. Livestock is in excellent condition. There is some corn to be husked. Wheat was as yet undamaged when the snow came. Most of the wheat has been marketed, and barley is scarce. Corn, 50c; eggs, 40c; wheat, \$1.40; butterfat, 41c; hogs, \$1.—C. C. Cole.

Wabunsee—The recent rains have been a great benefit to the wheat. The retarding corn husking to some extent. Corn is yielding from 30 to 40 bushels an acre. A number of farmers are thru corn husking. Corn, 55c; kafir, \$1.50; eggs, 38c; butter, 30c.—G. W. Hartner.

Wyandotte—Corn is nearly all gathered. Wheat is looking fine, with plenty of moisture. Livestock is in prime condition. There have been no public sales, and prospects are for very few changes in tenantry.—A. C. Espenlaub.

A Herdsman's Short Course

During the Christmas holidays of 1921 the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College offered for the first time a short course in beef cattle herdsmanship. The number of men enrolled, and the interest shown in the work warranted the making of this course an annual event. Since then the course has been offered every year during the Christmas recess, and the number of men enrolled has increased steadily.

The Fourth Annual Beef Cattle Herdsman's short course will begin Monday, December 29, and close at noon on Saturday, January 10, 1925. The work covered will touch on the theories of breeding, feeding, herd management and pedigrees, but the practical application of these, both in the class room and laboratory, will receive the greatest attention. Numer-

ous men who have taken this course in the past commend the work highly. All interested persons should communicate at once with the animal husbandry department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and register at an early date.

Somebody Loves "Static"

"Static," at last has found a friend. Altho it sometimes is responsible for poor radio reception, it performs a valuable service to the electric light and power companies of Kansas, according to information from the information bureau of Kansas Public Service companies. By use of radio principles, plant engineers receive warning of advancing storms, because "static" invariably is most noticeable just before and during such periods. This warning enables these service companies time enough to fire boilers and get generating equipment ready to meet the extra demand for electric service.

Corn Stalks Kill Cows

Corn stalks killed five head of registered Shorthorn cows for H. G. Brookover, Greenwood county. He turned the herd into a corn field one morning recently and five cows were dead before night.

How to Make a Dollar

Get three people to take the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze at \$1 each for a year's subscription. Send us \$2 with their proper names and addresses. You have a dollar for your trouble.

Woods look well and furnish a cash return for poor land.

"Oh! Daddy, Won't It Be Wonderful to Be Like Other Girls?"

By Con Van Natta

IT WAS in late November, near Thanksgiving, 1922, and the early morning. The sky was overcast; there was a flit of snow on the frozen ground. The employes of the great Capper plant had just begun work when a stranger appeared on the composing room "floor." He wasn't a printer—one could tell that—he didn't have the look.

With him was a sensitive, shy young girl, dressed plainly but neatly, out of whose big brown eyes shone the sorrow that was hers.

"We just got in on the morning train," he said. "We have waited a long time to bring our girl but just could not put it off any longer. I will pay every cent it costs—if you will only help Esther to walk and make her like other girls. I can't pay now but I thought—well, I just couldn't wait any longer."

A heart to heart talk and then dad and Esther and the "crippled children man" took the next train for Kansas City, where at the Christian Church Hospital, is the big surgeon who does such wonderful work for our crippled children.

"We can help her." The big doctor never says he can "cure" anyone. A smile came over Esther's face, her eyes flamed with a new light—the shy, pensive, sorrowful attitude left her and she took a step forward as best she could, gave voice to her thankfulness and turning to daddy, said, "Oh, how can I believe him? Now I can go to school. Now I can wear shoes like other girls and people won't stare at me so. Oh, it will be wonderful to be like other girls."

Always crippled children want to

"be like other girls." A pathetic plea. It soon will be two years since Esther and dad came. She wouldn't be "cured" I knew—I did not expect what only God could do—but to most people Esther "will be like other girls."

In a letter received this week—there were many in between—Esther writes: "Dear Friend—I am getting along fine. I don't think I will ever have to go back to the hospital again. My feet are getting better every day and I don't need my crutches any more. I am sending you my picture—I could not get a good one. Don't I look smart? I can walk anywhere I want to go and I do all my work, too. I thank God, the doctors, Mr. Capper and all the people who helped me in my trouble, and made it possible for me to get the help I did. I hope a whole lot more girls like me may get well and be as happy as I am now. I am very gratefully, Esther."

Aren't you glad, friends, you who have given your money, that you helped to make such a thing possible? Wouldn't you like to have Esther tell you her wonderful story and hear from her own lips the blessing she gives? You can't do that but she told it to me and I'm sending it on to you. There are many more Esthers who have written to me for the help I may never be able to give them. Last month I said I could depend on my old friends. They did not disappoint me. It is not a sacrifice—it is an opportunity. Send your contribution to Con Van Natta, Administrator, Capper Fund for Crippled Children, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas. He serves without salary. Christmas time is here—do something that will put the spirit in you.



1922—1924
Esther of Kansas—Now "Like Other Girls"

47

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4

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Sold

De Laval Separators have done more than any other factor to change dairying from a "pin money" proposition to the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture. The original centrifugal separator to begin with, De Laval's have led in every important improvement, and today the latest

Improved De Laval Separator is generally acknowledged as being the best cream separator ever made. Among other improvements and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions. It soon pays for itself.

Trade Allowance
Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Laval. Sold on easy terms from **\$6.60 to \$14.30** Down the balance in 15 easy monthly payments

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See and Try the NEW DeLaval

Just Like Having Green Pasture All Winter

Dry winter feeds are harder to digest, harder to assimilate than the tender, green food your cows enjoy in summer. The added strain on the milk-making function naturally reduces the milk yield in winter—unless something is done to invigorate these important organs.

Kow-Kare accomplishes just what is needed. It is a wonderful builder of natural vigor in the genital and digestive organs. A tablespoonful given with the feed twice a day, one week out of each month, will pay for its slight cost many times over in increased milk-flow. Besides, your cows will not become the prey of such ailments as Barenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Milk Fever, Garget, Lost Appetite, etc., all of which result from sluggish digestive and genital organs.

If you are troubled with any of these diseases in the herd, Kow-Kare will correct the trouble. For over twenty-five years it has been "The Home Cow Doctor" to many thousands of cow owners.

Let Kow-Kare work for you this winter. Start now; your feed dealer, general store or druggist has it—in \$1.25 and 65c sizes. Or we will send by mail, postpaid on receipt of price.

Send for valuable free book, "The Home Cow Doctor". Cow owners use nearly one million copies of this book yearly. Thousands say they could not get along without its help.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vt.

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If you are not satisfied with your present position, if you are looking for a place that will mean more money to you, then learn about our subscription proposition. The representatives of the Capper Publications are succeeding in any part of the country they choose to work. Some of them give full time to our line while others work only in spare time, but in either case the pay is good and new bank accounts are started as a result. Fill out and mail the coupon below. It will bring you full particulars with no obligations.

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Gentlemen: Please explain your plan for giving steady and remunerative employment to local subscription representatives.

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LARGE TREE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY... toms \$6.00, hens \$4.00...

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, VIGOROUS breeders with size and plumage...

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NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS; NONE BET-ter. Toms \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; old toms, \$7.00. Joe Dickson, Webster, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLD-bank strain. Hoganized, vaccinated. Hens, \$8.00; Toms, \$10.00; \$12.00. Mrs. Geo. Whar-ton, Agenda, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, from prize winning stock; Toms, \$7.00; Hens, \$6.00 if taken soon. Mrs. Harry Waters, St. John, Kan.

TURKEYS, BRONZE, BIRD BROS. GOLD-bank direct. Big lusty early hatch, beau-tifully plumaged. Toms, \$10.00 up, hens \$7.00 up. Mrs. Iver Christenson, James-town, Kan.

STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH SNOW White Holland Turkey. Extra large boned, pink shanks, all standard birds. Toms, \$10.00; hens \$8.00. R. O. Hanneman, Lincoln, Kan.

REWARD! LIVE OR DEAD—FOR GOOD turkeys. We will pay a reward in the way of good prices for good live or dressed turkeys. Write or wire us for prices at once. Topeka Packing Co., 938-844 North Madison Street, Topeka, Kan.

SOLOMON VALLEY LARGE RANGE, Gold Medal, Goldbank strain, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Thirty years careful mat-ing. Prices: cockerels \$12.00 to \$15.00; pul-lets \$7.00 to \$10.00. R. L. Parrott, Os-borne, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$3.00, pullets \$2.50. J. O. Stewart, Wamego, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Mar-tin strain, now \$1.50 and \$2.00. Goodson Wright, Kinsey, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, exhibitor. Carl H. Flock, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Regal Dorcas strain, \$2.00-\$5.00. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. G. F. Frissen, Cottonwood Grove Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, foundation D. D. Sullivan best breeding direct, games trap record 200 to 240 eggs, \$5.00 to \$10.00. Roy Cook, Pleasanton, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DARK RED Rose and Single Comb Reds, Buff Or-pingtons, Columbian, Partridge, Silver Lace and White Wyandottes. Males, \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Females, \$2.00 to \$2.25 each. Also all other leading varieties chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas. List free. Miller Poultry Yards, Dept. 7, Hamp-ton, Ia.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

HOLIDAY POULTRY WANTED. WRITE for prices and coops. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our qua-tions now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

WANTED: TURKEYS, GESE AND DUCKS by Kansas City's highest buyer. Two cents over top on turkeys from 7 to 15 lbs.; one cent over top on all other turkeys, geese and ducks. John L. Clark Prod. Co., 809 East 31st. Kansas City, Mo.

SPRINGS AND EGGS WANTED BY KAN-sas City's highest buyer and biggest re-tailer. We guarantee you 2c over top Kansas City prices day of arrival on eggs and springs over 2 lbs. Top on all other poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese. Furnish coops and cases free at your station. John L. Clark Produce Co., 809 East 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATOR BARGAIN NO. 5 BUCKEYE, (600 capacity). Big bargain for cash. Box K, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SEASONABLE POULTRY HELPS. 4 GAL. double wall top-fill fountain \$3.25; 6 tray metal egg sprouter \$6.00; Cal-O-Glass 18c sq. ft. Few choice White Rock cockerels \$3.50. Postals brings particulars. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kan.

Invest Safely and Profitably

In these days when every dollar counts and when so many "invest-ment" schemes are directed at the farmer, the problem of investing sur-plus funds is really important. I believe that I have solved that problem for the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. This investment is backed by 23 years of success in a business which has grown to be one of the strongest concerns in the Midwest, and in fact, the largest business of its kind in the world. Further conserva-tive expansion and additional equip-ment are the motives for obtaining ad-ditional capital at this time. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited. The rate of interest is 7 per cent payable semi-annually with the privilege of withdrawing any or all of the invest-ment at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment and believe it as safe as a government bond. A letter to me will bring you promptly further informa-tion. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

You can fill that gully with a soil-saving dam. Ask the county agent how.

Why Corn Needs Rain

During the hottest days of summer a fully leaved corn plant will lose thru evaporation from its stem and leaves 4 or 5 quarts of water a day—an amount of moisture weighing twice as much as the plant itself. This, along with other extensive data on loss of moisture from evaporation, was determined by Prof. E. C. Miller of the department of botany at the Kansas State Agricultural College during the course of experiments in the summers of 1924 and 1923.

The experiment of the last summer to determine the amount of water evapo-rated from a corn plant was carried out with great care to assure accuracy. A large can was filled with soil the moisture content of which was known and the can placed under field condi-tions. When the seed had germinated and the plant had pushed above the surface the can was sealed about the stem of the plant. A known amount of water was added from time to time, and the plant, with can and soil, was weighed every other day.

When the plant died and moisture was no longer used, 5 1/2 gallons of water had been evaporated. Estimating 6,200 corn plants to an acre, the moisture transpired from an acre of corn ground would amount to 334,800 gallons, or an equivalent of 12 inches of rain, Pro-fessor Miller computes.

Altho evaporation is dangerous at times to the life of a plant, the loss of moisture cannot be controlled. Epa-ration takes place thru the pores of the leaf, and these number from 40,000 to 60,000 a square inch on the corn leaf.

These pores are essential to the life of the plant because it is thru them that the plant extracts materials from the air. Evaporation is beneficial to the plant, too, in that it keeps the plant cool during hot weather.

Thru experiments similar to the one with corn it was found that a single tomato plant would lose 37 gallons, and a potato hill would lose 25 gallons, during the life of the respective plants. The amount varies, however, for dif-ferent seasons. While a single corn plant lost 5 1/2 gallons in 1924, a single corn plant lost only 52 gallons in 1923. The smallest amount of moisture lost by a corn plant during a season was 40 gallons.

Six Months is Enough

I received a weekly newspaper for about six months for which I never subscribed. Then I exchanged places with a man who was a subscriber. The mail routes are so situated that our addresses are at different towns. I received his copy for about three months and he the one sent me. Then he discontinued his and the one he was receiv-ing in my name stopped. Also as I told the publishers of our moves the paper never came to us again, but about two years later we received notice to pay up. I tried to ex-plain to them. Now they are entering suit against me. I also told them at the time I went to see them to stop the paper as I didn't get it anyway. Regardless of that they claim they sent it another two years but I never received it except the six months. Can they collect? I offered to pay them a year's subscription which they re-fused to accept.

Under your statement of the facts in this case this paper could not in any event collect for the subscription for more than six months.

226 Loans for \$819,000

During November the Federal Land Bank of Wichita made 226 loans, ag-gregating, \$819,000, according to Miles Lasater, president. Kansas received 57 loans amounting to \$257,000; Okla-homa, 55, for \$158,200; Colorado, 84, for \$301,200 and New Mexico, 30, for \$103,500. Since the organization of the bank in 1917 the institution has closed 92 million dollars' worth of loans dis-tributed among 29,090 persons. The bank now has 85 million dollars in loans, distributed among 26,865 bor-rows in the four states, Lasater says.

Got Right up Again

Without knowing it, Dick Sewell of Topeka recently spilled a quart of turpentine on the seat of his automobile and then sat down in it. But he didn't sit long.

Concrete in 24 Counties

Twenty-four Kansas counties now have concrete roads.

There's more milk in the pails and less purchased feed on the farms which are planted with more legume seed.

The Real Estate Market Place RATE For Real Estate Advertising on This Page 50c a line per issue

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or discontinued and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

CALIFORNIA FARMER WANTED—Industrious and am-bitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 20-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janss, 1729 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

COLORADO 1/4 SECTION in Del Norte Irrig. District, \$25. Write 721 Lincoln St., Denver, Colo. A FEW good Colorado farms can be bought from loan company at foreclosure prices. Easy financing. The Farmers Loan Company, 638 United States National Bank Building, Denver Colorado.

MISSOURI POULTRY LAND \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22A, Kirkwood, Mo. I OWN several fine tracts land. Heart S. E. Mo. None better, must sell. Write for particulars. Hal Galeener, Silkeston, Mo.

MINNESOTA FARMING pays in Minnesota—Get free map and literature by writing State Immigra-tion Dept. 733, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. CHOICE Farm Land in Northeastern New Mexico, for sale on the crop payment plan. For particulars write C. A. Sawyer, Arcade, New York

TEXAS ALFALFA AND COTTON pay well in Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Alfalfa always a money maker, whether sold as hay or fed to dairy cows; yields four to five cuttings yearly. Land reasonably priced, very favor-able terms; tracts offered have been in-spected and approved as to values and quality by local Chambers of Commerce. Some are improved farms with buildings. Ample and certain water supply for irriga-tion; long growing seasons; short and mild winters; congenial neighbors; good roads; up-to-date city and country schools. All grain crops, vegetables and fruit also do well. Cotton farmers last year received from \$100 to \$150 per acre gross. Write for full particulars. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry. 924 Rail-way Exchange, Chicago, Illinois.

WASHINGTON EASTERN WASHINGTON wheat land at half value. Write, I'll tell why. Wm. O. Lewis, Ritzville, Washington. SALE OR EXCHANGE TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Berte Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

REAL ESTATE LOANS FARM LOANS in Eastern Kansas. 5%, 5 1/2%, and 6 1/2% and small commission. W. H. Eastman, 115 W. 6th, Topeka, Kan. REAL ESTATE WANTED FARM WANTED from owner lowest price sell now through Fuller Agency, Wichita, Kan.

ARKANSAS 180 ACRES, \$725, improved, good soil, close to market, school, terms, etc. Write for list of farms. J. M. Dwyer, Mount Lebanon, Ark. FOR RENT FOR RENT—50 Acres improved. Harry Hull, Yates Center, Kansas.

Holding Cholera in Check

BY ROBERT GRAHAM

Sanitary yards and clean, properly ventilated poultry houses, together with wholesome, properly balanced rations, tend to keep down outbreaks of fowl cholera. Little dependence can be placed on the curative or preventive value of medicines or vaccines in checking this disease. Altho they are produced commercially under Government license, bacterins for the treatment of fowl cholera belong to a group of biologic products of which the immunizing value remains to be definitely established.

Improperly drained yards should be avoided. Self-feeders and sanitary drinking containers should be provided to prevent pollution of feed and water. Frequent cleaning of dirt and litter from the houses, followed by proper disinfection, should be carried out in a systematic way. Hot lye water—1 pound of lye to 40 gallons of water—applied with a broom will aid in cleaning houses. A 3 per cent compound cresol solution (U. S. P.) and white-wash containing 3 per cent carbolic acid, applied with a spray pump, are reliable disinfectants. The lye solution should be allowed to dry 24 to 48 hours before the disinfectant is used.

To prevent outbreaks of fowl cholera it is advisable to quarantine all newly purchased stock, as well as fowls exhibited at shows, for three weeks before admitting them to the flock. Uncooked garbage containing poultry offal should not be fed to chickens. In localities where fowl cholera is prevalent owners should not overlook the part that sparrows, pigeons and buzzards and the intermingling of neighbor flocks play in carrying the infection from farm to farm. Every possible precaution should be taken to guard against these agencies when the disease exists in a community. Altho it has been suggested that there is danger of introducing fowl cholera thru the purchase of hatching eggs from chronically infected flocks, no evidence has been obtained to show that cholera is communicated in this way.

The spread of fowl cholera in a flock may be checked by isolating all sick chickens and burning the dead ones. The healthy chickens should be taken from the yard or premises where the disease appeared and divided into as many groups as possible. The infected yard should be plowed and not used for poultry for three to six months.

Attention should be given to the rations of the birds as well as to the cleaning and disinfecting of their houses. On the appearance of the disease, the grain fed should be reduced and supplanted with bran fed as a wet mash.

Why Animals Need Salt

BY JOE ALEXANDER

The mineral needs of livestock, so far as a farmer is concerned, are comparatively simple, being supplied mainly in the feed. Those that are for any reason deficient, moreover, may be safely and cheaply supplied in pure form, thus eliminating part of the expense and all of the possible danger involved in the purchase and use of mineral mixtures of unknown value.

Most farmers provide salt for their livestock with but little thought as to why they do it. They know that farm animals in either barn or pasture, if not supplied with salt, will in a short time become "salt hungry." Salting stock is a habit that has been handed

down to us from the dim and distant past; a habit that is followed in a sort of hit-or-miss manner by a majority of feeders, without much thought being paid to amounts needed, what for, and why. Here are the reasons why salt is necessary if farm animals are to thrive as they should, as explained by Prof. E. B. Hart, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture:

"It is necessary to supply salt to livestock because the farm crops and mill feeds they eat are low in the element chlorine, that particular element that common salt supplies cheaply and in an easily available form. The main use of salt is to make the hydrochloric acid found in the digestive juice of the stomach of all animals. This substance is essential if that organ is to properly perform its digestive function, but without salt in sufficient quantity the acid cannot be manufactured in the amounts necessary, and digestion is certain to be impaired. Experiments have demonstrated that a dairy cow, for example, cannot get along without receiving salt in quantity. Diminished milk flow and a generally impaired physical condition soon follow if salt is not included in the ration she receives."

There are a number of practical ways of supplying salt. The commonest and simplest, and the way most generally employed, is to keep rock salt or block salt where each animal can help itself at will. This method serves better in pasture than in the barn, however. In winter salt may be sprinkled on coarse and unappetizing roughage to make stock "lick it up clean." Some farmers make it a practice to salt their clover hay as it is put into the mow. Others find that the prepared stock feeds they buy contain all the salt their animals need. A point to be remembered is that young stock need salt every bit as much, and perhaps more, than older stock. Do they always get it? We know of many dairymen who diligently salt their milk cows, but who supply none whatever to their growing calves.

Worms Cause the Trouble

My fall pigs cough quite a good deal. I am feeding wheat shorts, tankage and corn, and they have a nice, dry place to sleep and the run of the farm. What should I do? Haddam, Kan. H. G. G.

This coughing is unquestionably the result of worm infestation with the larval form of the ordinary intestinal round worm.

The life history is as follows: The eggs of the worm are swallowed from contaminated surfaces such as the sow's udder, or the floor of the pen or lot in which the pigs are born or kept during the early days of their existence. The eggs hatch in the intestines into the very small larvae which immediately pass, by means of the blood circulation, into the lungs. It is at this time that the coughing results. After a short sojourn in the lungs, the larvae are coughed up and reswallowed by the pig, finally developing into the mature round worm so commonly found in the intestines of hogs.

There is but little that can be done during the time that the larval parasite is in the lungs. There is no form of medication that will reach these larvae.

The disease should be prevented when pigs are farrowed, by placing the sows previous to farrowing in thoroly cleaned and disinfected pens that have not been used by hogs for some time. The best way to clean and disinfect the pens and farrowing houses is by means of a solution of lye in boiling hot water. This is to be ap-

plied when it is hot. The sow should be scrubbed to mechanically remove from her all adherent parasitic eggs. She is then to be placed in the cleaned farrowing pen and should be kept there for several weeks. The sow and her pigs may then be turned into an alfalfa or other suitable pasture in which no hogs have been kept for some time. After the pigs have reached the age of 3 or 4 months they are much more resistant to parasitic infection. By following a careful system of hog lot sanitation, thrifty, profitable pigs can be raised.

To remove those worms which are already in the intestines many hog raisers ask their local graduate veterinarian to administer worm capsules. The correct performance of this type of medication is technical and should be attempted by no one but an experienced graduate veterinarian.

K.S.A.C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Is the Trouble Ended?

About a week ago a Jersey heifer I own came fresh ahead of time. Her calf was about two-thirds grown and it was dead. Was this a case of abortion? Isabel, Kan. F.

Your heifer is undoubtedly affected with abortion, which simply means premature birth of the calf. If you have no other cattle, I do not believe this disease will cause much trouble. If you have other cattle, the heifer that aborted should be kept away from them just the same as a person with small-pox should be kept away from healthy people. The heifer should be kept away until she no longer has a discharge from the genitals.

As soon as all abnormal discharges have ceased from the genitals; and if the heifer appears otherwise healthy, her milk is fit for human consumption. When the abnormal discharges have ceased from the genitals and when she comes in heat, she should be bred. The chances are she will carry her next calf for the full term. If she does not, she is again to be treated in a similar manner. Most cattle abort only once, tho occasionally they abort twice and even three times.

I do not believe there is any danger that the bull will become infected from serving this heifer. Under separate cover we are sending you our abortion bulletin.

K.S.A.C.

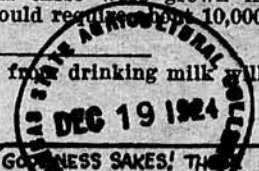
Public Has a Good Ear

It was only a day or two after the Wichita Beacon celebrated Charles S. Curtis that both Topeka papers printed a story about Attorney Robert M. Stone. People who neglect to give their children middle initials needn't worry; the newspapers will take care of them. The middle initials given by the public and the newspapers, for that matter, have an advantage over those conferred at christening in always being euphonious. Parents are handicapped by the fact that they are naming their child after somebody. Senator Capper usually gets letters addressed to Arthur W. Capper, which is as euphonious as Charles S. Curtis or Robert M. Stone. In conferring middle initials the public shows that it has a good ear.

Use Many Xmas Trees

Approximately 5 million Christmas trees are cut in the United States every year. If these were grown in one space it would require about 10,000 acres.

Pink cheeks from drinking milk will not rub off.



Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words; No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

CATTLE

FRED CHANDLER, RT. 7, CHARITON, Iowa. Breeder of heavy producing Jersey cattle. For sale, young purebred Jersey cows, descendants of imported Prize winners, some bred to freshen very soon, others along later, \$60 each. Tuberculin tested. Ship cheaply crated by express or larger number in car by freight. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

WESTERN DAIRYMEN—FOR SALE ONE hundred seventy-five high grade Holstein cows and heifers. Seventy-five dollars car-load lots. Williams Bros., Lamar, Colo.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

HIGH GRADE AND REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer calves. A. G. Hirsch, 414 N. Robinson, Oklahoma City, Okla.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, YEARLINGS and calves. Priced right. H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, Kan.

THREE MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS, also some cows and heifers for sale. James Freeborn, Miltonvale, Kan.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisc.

FIVE REGISTERED JERSEY COWS, fresh soon. Federal accredited. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—MY SMALL HERD OF FIVE Res. Jersey Cows and Heifers. A. C. Dodd, Linn, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS, ACCREDITED herd, prices reasonable. Ray Henry, Delavan, Kan.

RED POLLS: CHOICE BULLS AND heifers, Halloren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED GALLOWAY Bulls, Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS AND HEIFERS, Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS AND HEIFERS. L. W. Beem, Meriden, Kan.

HOGS

GIANT HERD BOAR STILTS ULTIMUS, grandson of Stilts. Choice fall pigs of his get and some unusually promising spring gilts, bred. Leroy D. Pierce, Linwood, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS BY SENSATIONAL Pilot, Unique's Top Col. and King of Sensations. Priced reasonable. Robt Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

BERKSHIRES, BOARS OF GRAND CHAMPION breeding, serviceable, good individuals, priced right. A. L. Pinet, Onaga, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS, SIBED BY 800 lb. son of Pathfinder, Orion dams. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

HORSES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED MORGAN stallion, broke, gentle in every way. Extra good saddle. A. W. Anfeldt, Holly, Colo.

Got 5.34 Bushels More

An average difference in yield of 5.34 bushels an acre in favor of good glossy seed ears of corn over rough, starchy seed ears was shown by the summary of 60 corn type seed selection demonstrations completed in 1924 by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Kansas raises annually about 5 million acres of corn. By better seed selection methods, Kansas farmers can increase their corn production 25 million bushels, which at 80 cents a bushel would equal 20 million dollars, says L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist.



RUN-AWAY !!



**Old Tan
Harness**
Finished in Black Only.
Made in 10 Styles

AGRICULTURAL
LIBRARY
DEC 19 1924

*Harness Not Even
Ripped-Everything
Else Broken Up*

Metal to Metal Was Responsible

**No Money Down
30 Days FREE Trial**

**Only \$7⁵⁰
Down
After
Trial—
Easy Payments
for Balance**

Better Than I Can Buy Locally

Received your harness on the 12th of May. Am very much pleased with same. It seems to be a much better harness than I can buy locally for the same money, and I think I can sell one or two for you.—A. A. Beckley, Delevan, N. Y.

**Intends to Have 6 Sets of
Olde Tan**

I like the harness extra fine. It is the best built harness a man could ask for. I am going to order more as soon as I get the two sets paid for. I intend to own 6 sets.—Ralph A. Howe, Mellette, S. Dak.

Read What Mr. Schubbe Says:
My dad bought a set of harness from you, and we use them on a team of colts. The harness has already gone through three runaways. One of them was with a corn-binder, and there was nothing left of it, as they cut off three fence-posts and four telephone poles. We have proof that nothing ripped or tore on the harness!—C. W. Schubbe, Elgin, Ill.

**You Never Have Read Such
Testimonials As These —**

Broke Other Harness—But Not Olde Tan
The other day a farmer was pulling a load of coal out of my mine and broke both tugs on one harness. I told him to put my harness on his team and he did. The harness stood the pull fine, and it was so quickly adjusted, too. I told him to get an Olde Tan, and he said he will ask you for a catalog. Send me several, as I haven't any left.—Ben F. Schultz, Glen Ullin, N. Dak.

Better Than Represented
Received your harness all O. K. Am well pleased. They are better than you represent them.—Otta J. Shapes, Muncie, Ind.

Olde Tan Harness Has Them All Beat!
As I was out yesterday for a demonstration with my new Olde Tan harness to my neighbors, I'll tell you what they think of it. They all think it is a good harness. One sure thing is, your Olde Tan harness has most of them beat for quality of material.—J. S. Carlson, Carthage, S. Dak.

Not One "Flanky or Flimsy" Piece of Leather in Olde Tan Harness
My harness is sure worth the money. I haven't ever found one flanky or flimsy piece of leather any place. Please mail me another one of your harness catalogs. Thank you very much for your kindness.—Lewis Hunter, Richards, Mo.

Would Not Take Three Times the Price He Paid
Find enclosed a postoffice order for the remainder of my account for harness. I would not take three times what I am paying for this harness, as a team can back a load or hold a load going down hill with ease, and can also pull all they can with no danger of breaking. Olde Tan cannot be beat.—Joseph M. Broyer, Adrian, Mich.

Likes Them Better Every Time He Puts Them on the Horses
We are pleased with the harness and like them better every time we put them on the horses. I never saw such harness yet, and am very glad I bought them.—George Yadro, Florence, Wis.

As Gold
I find the harness to be of fine quality, and surely, gentlemen, I find Babson Bros.' word as good as gold.—Chas. H. Blobaugh, Waynesboro, Pa.

Beats Local Harness on Leather and Price
I received harness O. K. There were several people at the station when I received them, and they said they beat anything a person could get here in leather and price.—J. R. Allmendinger, Hiwassee, Ark.

Babson Bros., 19th St. and Marshall Blvd., Dept. 89-89 Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Please send me without any obligation on my part, your FREE catalog on Olde Tan Harness, telling all about this wonderful harness and giving your liberal prices, terms, and 30 Days' Free Trial offer.
(Print Name and Address Plainly.)

Name.....
Address.....

Mail Coupon for FREE Harness Book
If you even think you may need a harness within a year, mail this coupon for the free Olde Tan Catalog now. You should read about this wonderful metal-to-metal harness. Metal placed at all spots where there is hard wear or strain. You owe that to yourself. It is a better harness and has so proved itself in actual farm work and in a great harness strength test made in Chicago in 1923 when it proved it had twice the strength of some competitors. Mail the coupon now — today!

BABSON BROS., 19th St. and Marshall Blvd., Dept. 89-89 Chicago, Ill.
Distributors of Melotte Cream Separators, and Edison Phonographs