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In Future Days

A VISION of the future rises: I see our country filled with happy homes, with firesides of content—the foremost land of all the earth. I see a world where thrones have crumbled and kings are dust; the aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

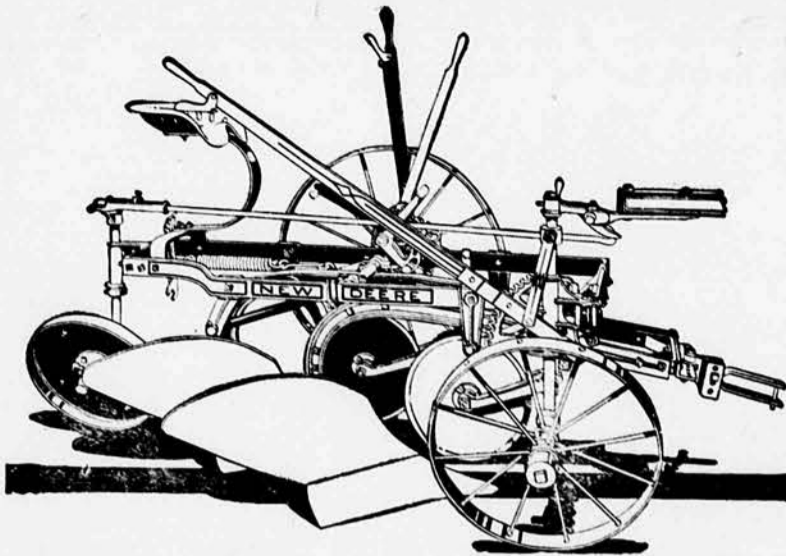
I see a world without a slave; man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all of the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.

I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth—a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward; and where work and worth go hand in hand. I see a world without the begger's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look, life lengthens; joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope.

—Robert G. Ingersoll

Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World



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SPRING plowing time is just around the corner. You are getting ready for it. Your old plow isn't in harmony with your plans—it is too worn from years of service to do the work the way you want it done. Think of the satisfaction of tackling the job with a brand-new New Deere.

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Write today for your copy of our illustrated folder which gives in detail the reasons why New Deere plows are the leaders. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois; ask for folder NH-111.



Look for the Red Strand

OUTLASTS Any other Farm Fence

Write today for official proof, which shows this fence outlasts any other farm fence—yet costs not one cent more than ordinary kinds.

Indiana State University; R. W. Hunt Company, Chicago; C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Madison, Wis., renowned chemists,

show that "Galvannealed" fence out-tests all other farm fences. New type furnaces, patented, weld an extra heavy amount of zinc right into the wire (not just laid on). Two to three times more zinc coating means 2 to 3 times longer life for your fence. This copper-bearing "Galvannealed" Fence is always marked with a Red Strand. Look for it—buy it.

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(No Extra Price)

In no other fence can you find all of these points:

- (1) Copper is mixed in with the steel which makes it resist rust twice as long.
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- (3) The Red Strand identifies this triple-life-wire Square Deal Fence.
- (4) No extra price—in fact it costs only 1/2 or 3/4 as much because it lasts 2 to 3 times longer.
- (5) Stiff picket-like stay wires require fewer posts—fence is always tight and trim—no sagging.
- (6) Famous Square Deal Knot guaranteed not to slip.
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Send for Official Proof which will absolutely convince you "Galvannealed" Square Deal lasts far longer than any other farm fence. Illustrated fence catalog, tells all about sizes, lengths, etc. Ropp's Calculator figures interest, farming costs and answers 75,000 other questions. All 3 sent free to land owners—write.



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FREE

5 Bushels From Fertilizer

Acid Phosphate Seems to Pay Most Years on Wheat at Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

I HAVE received a letter from Mulvane asking what results we have had on this farm from the use of commercial fertilizer. We have used it on wheat for three seasons; in two of them results were good, the yield of wheat being increased from 5 to 8 bushels an acre. The last year we used it was a very growthy year for wheat; even on light upland the straw grew tall. The fertilizer which we used—acid phosphate at the rate of 100 pounds an acre—made a very heavy straw growth, so heavy that the absence of rain at harvest time was the only thing that allowed us to save the crop in good condition. That wheat made 21 1/2 bushels an acre along with straw enough for 50 bushels. Other wheat grown on the farm that year, which was unfertilized, made as good a yield and we did not have to handle much more than half the straw. On the average upland in this part of Kansas I believe fertilizer will increase the average acre yield by 5 bushels. But the continued use of commercial fertilizer will help to rob the land of its remaining fertility. In other words commercial fertilizer is the key which allows us to unlock and use still more of our stored fertility.

still with us and, worse, the weather prophets say it is going to remain until we have some more to go with it. Altho this has been snug winter weather it is not at all bad; the days are bright and sunny, the roads are still passable, the wheat is under a safe cover and stock are doing well in this dry, cool atmosphere. There are no storms and very little wind, so little, in fact, that fully half the time we have to use the engine to pump water, as the wind does not blow enough to turn the windmill. It is in times like this that a dual water system has its advantages; if one pumping plant will not work, the other will. Altho the roads are getting sloppy there is much motor travel, and lots of corn and kafir are being hauled to market by teams and trucks are running, too. Feed is holding out well; it does not take so much feed this cool, crisp weather as it would if it were rainy and misty. Personally, I prefer this kind of a winter to the warm, wet, muddy kind.



'Rah for Coal Creek

I have in the last week received a number of letters from men who wish to procure seed of the Coal Creek corn which I mentioned recently. We have no seed of this variety which we wish to sell. We have 300 bushels of it in our crib, but it is mixed with Silver Mine; we are not going to plant it ourselves but will try to get some from a farmer in this county who has been raising it for years and who has made an effort to keep it pure. Several of the letters were from folks who formerly lived in this part of Kansas and who have in the past raised this variety of corn. Years ago Coal Creek was a noted corn variety here. It had the reputation of being the hardiest and surest corn that could be raised. In good corn years the larger varieties would outyield it, and it is rather hard and flinty. Of late years it has not been raised largely, but a few farmers stuck to it; then came a few seasons when corn was a short crop, and it was then noted that those farmers who grew Coal Creek were raising more and better corn than anyone else. It is not a corn for bottom land; the larger, later varieties are more profitable there, but for ordinary upland Coal Creek corn is as sure a yielder as one can grow.

First Grass, Then Corn

Another inquiry from Mulvane asks about spreading manure heavily on land on which bluegrass is to be sown. I assume English bluegrass is meant, as in former years it was largely grown in Sedgwick and Sumner counties. Bluegrass has an affinity for manure equal to alfalfa. The richer your land the better grass you will grow. There is no grass which will make a better and surer growth on our uplands than English bluegrass, but it will grow just as much better on bottoms or rich uplands as corn will. Before the war, when it paid to raise bluegrass seed, we grew the crop quite largely on this farm; we sowed it in the fall and harvested a seed crop the next June. In the following June we would take another seed crop; then it would fail to produce paying seed crops until it was given a top dressing of manure. A heavy coat of manure was always sure to produce another good crop of seed and often two. Then it was time to plow it up and raise a crop or two of corn. This grass makes good pasture for early spring or fall, but it does not provide much feed in the summer unless there is more than the usual rainfall.

Came With "Aid" Corn?

Mention of the Coal Creek corn brought me an interesting letter from G. A. Bowman of Lebo. Mr. Bowman says this corn came to Kansas in a shipment of "aid" sent from the East—presumably Illinois—in the "grass-hopper year." Included in this shipment was some corn, a little of which was planted by a farmer living 12 miles north of Burlington. It made good and was seen to be extra early and well adapted to the country, having a short stalk and a good sized ear. The seed was scattered over the county, Bowman Brothers, living south of Lebo, planting 1/2 bushel in the spring of 1877. It has been raised on their farm ever since and has been kept pure. They have discarded the flinty ears and have built up a type which they think superior to the old corn. It received its name of Coal Creek because some early day farmers from the south part of Coffey and the north part of Woodson counties saw it growing on their way to the coal banks on Coal Creek, near Lebo. They returned and got a wagon load, and from this it spread all over this part of Kansas. I think few farmers who know of Coal Creek corn know how it received its name, and they may be interested in reading this.

Brine Cure is Used

From Abilene comes a letter regarding the curing of meat to be later smoked and then sliced and packed in lard. This inquirer says he has kept meat this way with good success but has had to wait some time after smoking to let the moisture dry out of the meat or else it would get strong. He asks if we use a dry cure instead of curing in brine, as he does. No, we use the brine cure; we do not slice and pack down the meat until warm weather compels, and for that reason probably never noticed the moisture content of the meat, it having had plenty of time to dry out. In making brine for hams, bacon and shoulders we use what is called the 3-2-1 cure; 3 gallons of water, 2 pounds of salt and 1 pound of brown sugar and a teaspoonful of black pepper. For hams and shoulders scatter some salt in the bottom of the jar and then rub the pieces with salt and put on the brine, which should be boiled, skimmed and cooled before applying. No salt need be rubbed on bacon. This is a mild cure, but we have never lost any meat since using it. For larger amounts use the same proportions. A good dry cure used with success by many farmers here is to take 2 1/2 cups of salt to 1 of brown sugar and 1 teaspoonful of black pepper. Rub this on the meat at intervals as long as it will take the cure.

Up Comes the Water

Here is January one-third gone and the snow which came December 15 is the year around. Set out a strawberry bed correctly and the family may have this fruit the year around.

Lady Luck Picks Dustin Farm as Her Abiding Place

By M. N. Beeler

WE'VE never had a hard time—don't know what it would be like, do we, mother?" W. E. Dustin turned to his wife for confirmation. She averred that, in view of their inexperience, adversity would go pretty hard. The Dustins are Shawnee county farmers. They live on 310 acres southeast of Topeka. A son and son-in-law operate the farm, which has three sets of improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Dustin have retired—at least to the extent that is possible for folks who have worked hard all their lives and prefer to reside in the country. The state capital city has no charms for them—as a place of abode—alho Mr. Dustin admits he goes to town often when the weather is good.

But if they're "dirt" farmers, why this absence of discontent? What do they mean, they never had a hard time? Why hasn't the great agricultural mumble of complaint infected them? Well, it's all on account of Lady Luck, only she didn't have much choice in the matter. Some 15 years ago W. E. Dustin gathered that goddess by the forelock, towed her into his barnlot and tethered her by the fetlocks to his establishment. Thenceforth she was hog-tied to the Dustin corral.

He Sells 'Em Young

Of course 15 years out of the 69 that Mr. Dustin has accumulated doesn't explain his inexperience with hard times. The 54 that went before certainly offered ample opening for Lady Luck's dark brother to get in his dirty work. But he didn't. Mr. Dustin has always kept a few jumps ahead of opportunity, which never had a chance to knock at his door, because it was always opened beforehand.

Downtrodden horse breeders will read this and snort. Mr. Dustin has been producing Percheron drafters during these 15 years while Lady Luck's benign countenance has been distorted with a hilarious horse laugh. She could not do otherwise. Mr. Dustin saw to that. But how can a fellow breed horses and avoid Old Man Trouble? It's easy, under the Dustin system.

"Last year my horses brought in more than \$1,600," said Mr. Dustin. "And I didn't try very hard to make money either. I never try to make money. It just comes to me. The cows make our living and so do the chickens. What the horses bring is profit, I guess.

"Maybe other breeders keep their horses until they eat their heads off. I have never kept one until it was 3 years old, outside of mares and the herd stallion. If I can't get my own price, I take the other fellow's. That's better than carrying feed and water to them. And that's why I make money on 'em. It's the way to make purebred drafters pay.

"With brood mares it's different. I won't sell one that suits me at any price—unless I've got too

many. But a fellow ought not to be overstocked. Some fellows have enough horses to eat them up, and the longer they keep 'em the more they lose. I've got 11 head now, and that's all I need."

Here Mrs. Dustin averred that she wouldn't care if they had a hundred. She likes horses as well as her husband does, but he's for being cautious.

"I aim to keep about five mares now. They don't cost me anything because they pay their way. Of course they can't do quite as much work as a gelding because they lose out at foaling time, and suck-

ling a colt weakens them a bit, but they can do enough at that. The mares pay for their own keep and for the development of their foals. That makes the colts about clear profit.

"Last summer I showed nine head at four fairs and won \$1,307. My expenses for a month on the show circuit were \$500. I sold a pair of yearling colts at Hutchinson for \$500, got \$200 for a mare at a sale and received \$100 for my half of the stallion fees. My son and I own the stallion together.

"I have lots of fun showing. I like the excitement, and it's a real vacation. Last season I traveled with D. F. McAlister of Topeka and Ed Nickelson of Leonardville. They make mighty good company."

Mr. Dustin never fits an aged horse for show. "It costs too much to fit old ones," he said, "and it's hard on them. Besides they don't win often enough. Judges usually pick the young ones."

Then He Swaps Sires

He has bought only three stallions for his own use since he has been breeding Percherons, and they have all been young. "I know about when I will need to change my stallion and I begin looking around. When I find one that suits me I watch his colts. If they develop all right and if the horse is a good breeder, I strike the owner for a trade. Maybe I won't say anything to him until I have had a chance to observe his horse for two or three years and am ready to change. Usually he is as anxious to trade as I am, and we both get tried sires. That saves us money. If we went out and bought new stallions it would eat up the profits. The stallion we have now, Brilliant, I bought as a colt and sold to a man in Smith county. He developed into a good horse, and when I got ready to trade I put the proposition up to his owner. We traded last fair time. Now I have a good stallion for the next five years.

"That's the best way. I couldn't afford to buy a stallion for four or five mares every time I had to change. If the horse I pick is a good one, and I wouldn't have any other kind, it's easy to trade, and his owner and I both gain."

Before he retired from active operation of the farm, Mr. Dustin averaged selling about \$1,000 worth of horses a year. Most of these were young, under 2 years. Mares were used for farm work then as now.

"No, we don't know anything about hard times," he said in conclusion. "Paid my taxes the other day, \$650. Always pay them on time. Money's always ready, with the horses and cows and chickens. I do all the work around here—just chores—milking and feeding the chickens. There's no water to carry and the horses run to that feed stack all winter. Why, the money just comes in, that's all."



Dustin's Horses Have Taken a Winter Contract of Removing the Pile of Cane Hay Which Forms a Windbreak. They're Fat and Sleek



W. E. Dustin is Talking It Over With His Grand Champion Mare. She Came Up to Nuzzle Him as He Told How the Herd Was Wintered

We've Gone to Sleep, Maybe?

We don't agree with anything much in this article, which was written by Luis Araquistain, and appeared originally in El Sol, a liberal daily of Madrid, Spain. But still it doubtless is a good idea to have some pessimistic pup around once in a while. Anyhow let's allow Luis to say his little piece—for he's all full of ideas, alleged and otherwise!

THE recent elections in the United States and England typify perfectly an age and a type of society that distrusts great men. No one questions that the mental caliber of statesmen has diminished in every country in the last half century. Possibly many high officials today are better trained for their specific duties than were those of yesterday, and to that extent they are better administrators in the technical sense. But they lack the emotional and intellectual elevation that gave to some men of an earlier period the character of heroes or prophets. In our time any competent business man can run a government.

A Democracy Fears Originality?

I do not know if this growing depersonalization of public men is due to democracy. Possibly it is. If so, that is not because democracy cannot see the difference between men of personality and men of no personality. It sees that difference clearly—and fears it. A democracy instinctively dreads a man of force and originality, lest he plunge the country into unsound adventures and moral crusades of which it will repent later. This fear induced the people of the United States to elect Harding after they had broken Wilson.

For Wilson, despite his limitations—no doubt vastly exaggerated by detracting persons in both America and Europe—was one of the last great political idealists. He personally led his country into the European war, guided by the same spirit of justice that later impelled him to create the League of Nations. But when his people recovered their pragmatic balance, for a moment upset by Wilson's prophetic fervor, they silently resolved

that many a year should pass before they ever raised again to the chief magistracy of their country a man of pre-eminent qualities. They elected Harding as a perfect example of impersonality. But the impersonality of Coolidge, of which the country convinced itself thoroly during his term as provisional Chief Magistrate, is more than perfect. And so the North American democracy can sleep in peace for the next four years.

Baldwin likewise is the most impersonal individual in the most impersonal of all political organizations—the British Conservative Party. England likewise shows evidence of a remarkable falling off in the philosophical ability, if I may use the word, of her political leaders. I do not mean "philosophical" in the narrow scholastic sense, but the faculty of seeing events under the aspect of eternity. Probably there never has been another period in British history when there were so few thinkers in public life as today. We may except the Labor Party, which includes the Fabian Society and other organizations that have among their members some of the most original minds that England has produced during the last 30 or 40 years.

With the death of Lord Morley a few months ago the Liberal Party lost its last and most distinguished modern humanist. Lloyd George, the incomparable political guerilla, gifted with an infallible art of playing on the emotions of the populace in great crises, is a man of mediocre mental caliber. Asquith excels him in culture, but has a colorless, uninspiring personality, quite incapable of kindling the fire of enthusiasm in others. Not long ago, to be sure, the New Statesman called him the most imposing political figure in Great Britain. But Gulliver was a giant among the Lilliputians.

But the real party of Lilliputians is the Conservatives. The general law that the mediocre shall be selected to preside over the destinies of modern states has its most perfect application in the English Tories, on account of the peculiar psychology of the men who form that party. The Conservatives

try to keep things precisely as they are, not only because that is instinctive with them, but also to avoid the intellectual and creative effort that all change demands of us. Reforms require thought, critical study, and imagination—forms of mental activity in which the English do not willingly indulge. Any Conservative Party will always have a tremendous following among them, and will include not only those who own property and are afraid of losing it, but also those who do not possess a penny, but prefer poverty without mental effort to the labor of thinking out ways to better their condition. Conservatism in Great Britain means, positively, holding on to what one has, and negatively, shunning the intellectuals and all their works.

No Men of Distinction?

Such is the party of impersonalities to which the English nation has entrusted its repose and its slumber for the next few years. The Labor Party does not possess any men of exceptional distinction. The same is true of the other Socialist parties throuthout the world. One by one the representative men of larger mould who survived from an earlier epoch have been taken from us. Juarez was perhaps the last of the great romantic figures—yes, classical figures—of intellectual Socialism. The Labor apostles, the Bebel, the Keir Hardies, have also disappeared. In saying that the British Labor Party possesses no outstanding personalities of first rank, we are merely saying what it true all over the world.

Perchance the times are so unpropitious for such men that it is impossible to have them. Perchance Socialist democracy, like other democracies, distrusts the unpredictable, the ungovernable, element in the truly great. The spirit of democracy limits more and more the freedom of initiative of those whom it chooses for its guides. But if Labor lacks eminent, romantic personalities, it is none the less decidedly romantic as a party, so far as it

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

AMBASSADOR KELLOGG, who has just been appointed Secretary of State in place of Secretary Hughes, is said to have found the position of ambassador so expensive that he could not afford to hold it, and was planning to resign even if he had not received the appointment as Secretary of State. The salary of our ambassador to Great Britain is \$17,500 a year. Kellogg is said to have found that it cost him \$125,000 a year above his salary.

His predecessor, Colonel Harvey, is said to have quit because he could not afford it, altho just how much it set him back is not stated. Preceding him was John W. Davis, recent candidate for President on the Democratic ticket. The story is that he not only spent his salary but all that he had accumulated, and in addition was in debt \$25,000 when he gave up the job. That was one reason why he took employment with the House of Morgan and other great corporations when he returned. He felt that he had to recoup his fortunes.

Of course a condition is wrong that seems to preclude any except very wealthy men from acting as our representative at any of the great foreign courts. Either our representatives ought not to be expected to entertain so lavishly that their salaries will not meet the bills, or else they should be permitted to present bills to Congress for these entertainments and have them met by appropriations.

Hughes Has Shown Skill

IAM of the opinion that the people of the United States generally, without regard to their party affiliations, will regret the resignation of Secretary Hughes. He is one of the great men of the world. But one can hardly blame the Secretary for giving up his job. As a lawyer he can easily make five or six times as much as his salary amounts to as Secretary of State, and the demands on his purse will be less. As he has been in public life practically all the time for 20 years or more, he probably has not accumulated a very large fortune. He is now in the sixties, and must do his accumulating in the next 10 years if he does it at all.

Away With Attorney Fees

WITHIN the last two weeks the air about the state capitol has been filled with charges of corruption connected with the pardoning of convicts. The ex-governor and his son have been arrested, charged with receiving bribes. Presumably these cases will be tried in due time, and I have no wish to prejudice the cases. However, there is one suggestion I would like to make to the legislature; it should pass a law forbidding under severe penalty, anyone from acting as attorney for a convict seeking a parole or pardon.

The reason for such a law ought to be self-evident. First, there is the possibility of a bribe being cloaked as an attorney fee; second, there is the unfairness of permitting the rich convict or the convict who may have rich friends or relatives to employ a brilliant attorney to plead his case before the governor, while the poor convict cannot have any such advantage. Most criminals are poor; only a few have either wealth or wealthy friends, yet these poor convicts should have just the same opportunity to have their cases presented to the governor in the most favorable way as the rich convicts.

No attorney should be permitted to take employment from a convict for the purpose of getting him either a commutation of his sentence, a parole or a pardon.

Archer Favors One House

REPRESENTATIVE Archer of Brown county is in favor of changing our constitution to provide for a one-house legislature. I hope such an amendment will be proposed.

We should have a single legislative house of not more than 30 members. The legislative sessions should not be limited, and members should draw a moderate salary and not a per diem.

To prevent possible domination by outside interests two-fifths of the members might demand a referendum of any bill of general nature, so the people would have an opportunity to pass on it.

The governor should still have his veto power.

In my opinion there would be fewer laws passed, and such as were enacted would be much more carefully considered.

Emergency legislation could be enacted at any time and very promptly by calling the legislative body into session.

The cost of the legislature would be reduced materially.

Let's Use the Army

THE legislature may be asked to establish a state constabulary, but if so the bill will not become a law. Yet there are many arguments in favor of such a measure.

A plan might be adopted that would do away with any necessity for a state constabulary, save the taxpayer a good deal of money and have all its advantages.

We will continue to maintain a small regular army. In time of peace a regular army is about the most useless thing one can imagine, but most persons will admit that such a force is necessary. They regard it somewhat as they do a fire department. So long as there are no fires the city fire department is idle. The firemen just loaf; however, we would not do without a fire department. When it is needed it is needed badly and right away.

We seem to have settled down nationally to the opinion that we will maintain a regular army of somewhere between 125,000 and 150,000 men.

This is what I would like to see done: distribute the regular army thruout the states and let it act in the capacity of a state constabulary force. Let us say, for example, that 500 men were stationed in Kansas, part at Leavenworth, some at Ft. Riley and the rest at Wichita. These troops should be equipped with motorcycles and subject to the call of the governor as well as the President. In case the governor felt there was danger of a riot in any part of the state he could call on the commander of the nearest body of regulars to send a detachment, as large as he might deem necessary, to that locality, not to take charge of things or supplant the civil authorities, but just to be on hand in case there was any need for action.

In case of a bank robbery or any other crime which could not be handled by the civil authorities word could be telephoned to nearest post, and a detachment of men on motorcycles could be on the trail of the bank robbers within 15 minutes after the news of the robbery reached the governor.

This would do away with the necessity for any state guard and would not materially increase the cost of maintaining the regular army. For that matter, the state, being relieved of the expense of maintaining a state guard, could share in the expense of maintaining the regular troops stationed within the state. The expenses of the state would be decreased rather than increased, and the state would have a most efficient constabulary always available.

Of course this would require an act of Congress; all our legislature could do would be to ask Congress to pass the necessary legislation.

To Make Students Pay

IT SEEMS to me that the row over the head of the State University is calculated to strengthen the argument in favor of taking our higher educational institutions out of politics by making them independent and self-sustaining.

If I were governor of Kansas I would recommend to the legislature a bill providing for an adequate student loan fund from which any Kansas young person who could present satisfactory proof of character, diligence, honesty and a fair degree of mental ability could borrow on an unsecured note, sufficient money to enable him to take a course at one of the higher educational institutions.

Then I would make the tuition high enough so it would pay the expenses of maintaining the institutions; they would have to pay their own way and the students would pay for their education.

I would be willing that the state should contribute the buildings and equipment already provided, but that would be all; the upkeep would be counted as part of the expense of running the school and would be figured in the tuition.

Then I would relieve the institutions from political control. The faculty would be selected by a

board of trustees elected by the alumni of each institution, and therefore would be nonpolitical. The Board of Administration would have nothing to do with the selection of the faculty or the management of the institutions.

When once the new system was in working order I would have the state turn over the property of these institutions to boards of trustees, but would take a mortgage to the state running for 50 years at not to exceed 3 per cent interest on the mortgage bonds, which would be exempt from taxation. These would be amortized bonds with sufficient added to the interest rate to wipe out the principal in 50 years. This would be something less than 1 per cent, but counting it 1 per cent, the institutions would pay into the state treasury 4 per cent of the principal every year for 50 years.

I do not know how much the state has invested in these higher educational institutions, but I would favor an appraisal considerably less than what the buildings and equipment have actually cost. Let us assume, for purposes of illustration, that the buildings and grounds of the State University were appraised at 5 million dollars; the amount to be paid into the state treasury would be \$250,000 per annum.

A Loan of \$900 a Year

HOW would such an arrangement affect the expenses of the student? Well, for the fiscal year 1923 the legislature appropriated, for the University and Medical School, \$1,514,500. Whatever was collected more than that came from the students as fees.

There are between 4,000 and 5,000 students at the University. The enrollment soon will be 5,000. Add to the appropriation the \$200,000 payment of the amortized interest on the bonds, and the average cost to the student would be \$343 per annum. Let us say that the tuition required in order to maintain the University would be \$400 per annum. Living is higher than it was, but even now the student should be able to live comfortably outside of his tuition for \$500 per annum, and this should include all the society that is good for any student.

I would permit the young Kansas man or woman who could fill the requirements to borrow \$900 a year during the four college years. I would make the notes payable to the state bearing 3 per cent interest, and with sufficient added to wipe out the principal in 10, 15, 20 or 25 years. To protect the state from loss on account of the death of the student, I would require that he take out temporary life insurance. In event of the death of the student after a number of payments whatever equity there might be in the policy after the payment of debt due the state would go to the beneficiary of the insured.

The student should be able in the summer vacation to, earn enough to pay the annual installment on the loan.

If the student borrowed to the limit the cost after graduation would be a little less than \$300 per annum for 20 years.

After the fund had been once established it would maintain itself—in other words, it would become a revolving fund.

This would enable the legislature to reduce appropriations approximately 40 per cent, and the people who received the higher education would pay for what they got.

With the drain for the support of the higher educational institutions eliminated the other state expenses could be taken care of with fees and indirect taxes, and no direct state tax would be necessary. Then it would be up to the various local taxing bodies to tax their own citizens much or little; they could no longer lay the blame for high taxes on the state.

Women Need More Hair?

IHAVE not noticed any particular scarcity of hair on the part of American women, but Armand Blatt, a creator of styles in coiffures, and a writer, traveler and lecturer, intimates that such is the case. In a recent lecture in Chicago he delivered himself of this sentiment: "More brains means less hair. Women who never think have hair to sell."

"Peasant women who spend their lives in hard

manual labor have, as a rule, abundant hair of strong, fine fiber. Being short on money for trinkets and new clothes they make money by selling their tresses.

"Peasant girls with luxuriant locks of particularly fine color have been able to buy a complete trousseau with the proceeds from their hair. The best grade of hair comes from Brittany. Regular shops have been established there where peasant women come to have their hair thinned. It is no longer customary to cut off all the hair. Instead it is thinned out in the thickest places. In some instances the hair is said to grow 12 to 18 inches in a year's time. The annual hair crop of Europe reaches an enormous total in both quality and value.

"American women, having brains and using them, have brittle and comparatively thin hair. There are, of course, exceptions. Strange as it may seem there are brainless women in America whose flowing locks prove the rule. But brains and hair are not biological twins. So long, however, as there is a plentiful supply of peasant hair in Europe, beauties on this side of the Atlantic can always buy as much of woman's crowning glory as they want.

"But heaven help the American women when the peasant girls of Europe learn to think!"

The Child Labor Amendment

READER of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze asks me to discuss the proposed "Child Labor" amendment to the Constitution of the United States. What is the proposed amendment? It reads as follows:

Section 1: Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years old.

Section 2: The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Why is the word "persons" used instead of "children?" Because of the differences in legal usage of the term "children" in different states.

How many children are employed in the United States in gainful occupations? According to the Federal Census of 1920, 1,060,858 children from 10 to 15 years old were engaged in gainful occupations. This is one-twelfth of the total number of children of that age in the United States.

How are these children employed? The Massachusetts Assistant Commissioner of Labor says that there are 21,000 children from 10 to 15 years old in cotton mills, 7,000 of these are employed in

cotton mills in Massachusetts and 8,000 in the mills of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; the others are scattered about in other mills.

The same authority says that 16,000 children between 10 and 17 years old are employed in the textile mills of Massachusetts and 25,000 in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. 1,650,000 children between 10 and 17 years old are employed in non-agricultural, gainful pursuits in the United States, of whom 50,000 are in the mines or are employed in mining and 772,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

How many hours are they worked? In Georgia and other Southern states where there are more than 100 cotton factories, children more than 14



years old are worked 60 hours a week—11 hours a day for five days of the week, and 5 hours on Saturday, whereas in Massachusetts and New York children between 14 and 16 years old can be worked only 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week.

How will it affect labor of children on the farms? The proposed amendment does not forbid all labor of persons less than 18 years old and the advocates of the amendment argue that it is absurd to assume that Congress would pass a law forbidding all labor of boys and girls on the farms;

that no congressman who would vote for such a measure could hold his seat. I think this is true, however, it must be admitted that if the amendment is adopted it would give Congress the power to enact such legislation.

The advocates of the proposed amendment call attention to the fact there have been two child labor laws enacted by Congress, one in 1916 and the other in 1919, and that neither one of them interfered in any way with the labor of children on the farm. Both acts were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and it was because of these decisions that the 20th Amendment was proposed. The advocates of the proposed amendment say that there is no reason to believe that some future Congress will enact more drastic laws than were enacted in 1916 and 1919 when Congress supposed it had the authority to enact such legislation without any change in the Constitution.

Some More "Experts," Maybe?

WILL the adoption of the Amendment develop a bureaucracy? The advocates of the proposed amendment answer to this question is that under the law of 1916 the Child Labor Law Division which was charged with enforcement of the law had 51 persons on its staff, a director, a law officer, 17 inspectors, 22 certificate issuing officers, eight clerks and one messenger; it also had the friendly co-operation of State Labor Departments and the Federal Department of Labor.

As this really was only a beginning it is reasonable to suppose that the Department once established would grow and expand not only in its activities but in the number of people employed. How much it would grow time only can tell.

Will Federal legislation help or hinder state action? In reply to this question the advocates of the proposed amendment quote from the labor departments of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Rhode Island and Maine to the effect that the Federal Child Labor Law while it was in operation was a help rather than a hindrance to the enforcement of the state labor laws.

The two valid arguments against the adoption of the proposed Amendment are first, that it will tend to increase bureaucratic government and increase the power of the Federal Government to the possible weakening of state and local control, and the other is the power it will place in Congress to enact unreasonable laws interfering with the home life and parental authority over children.

This last objection, of course, is speculation. No one knows what Congress will do. You are just as competent to forecast the probable action of Congress as I or anyone else.

If Rail Regulation Fails

GOVERNMENT ownership and operation of railroads is now before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House in a bill introduced by Congressman Berger of Wisconsin. The bill would condemn, then acquire the roads for Government operation.

Ever since the act of 1887 creating the Interstate Commerce Commission, Congress and the Republican party have followed one course as to transportation; that is, to govern it and to regulate it as a public utility. And in these nearly 40 years, while mistakes have been made, this policy has not only been consistently adhered to with the support of the public but the transportation managers themselves have become its converts, and are today its warmest defenders.

Great progress has been made in the regulation of transportation.

Regulation is the settled policy of the country. It is founded on the principle that railroads are a public utility and must be conducted for the public good. If the policy of regulation fails, if it does not meet the needs and demands of the public, the only alternative in the public interest is public ownership and operation outright.

Congress, the Republican party and the country are opposed to public ownership. Railroad management is opposed to it, on the ground that efficient operation is impossible as a political proposition. But even if the railroads could be physically operated as well by the Government as by private enterprise, public ownership would still be condemned, for it is not the American policy. That stands for private enterprise, initiative and responsibility.

If competent operation by the Government could be obtained, it would be hampered by political, class and local jealousies and interests. Congress would be plagued by local demands for preferential rates—even about such matters as the location of offices, shops and division points. Men would seek election to Congress chiefly to further local interests in all these questions of transportation. Every detail of railroad expansion would become a political question. Moreover, a million men would be added to the already enormous payroll of the Government and would become a powerful political factor.

It is these political features of Government ownership which would be disastrous to the railroad service and even more disastrous to the country.

Yet there is no alternative for public ownership except Government regulation. For transportation, which affects every business and every home in the United States, cannot be left to private interests to be conducted solely for profit.

Co-ordination and co-operation of competing systems have been found impossible by costly experience. "Gentlemen's agreements" to play fair and to consider the public interest, as once described by a railroad executive, are "agreements in which the gentleman gets the worst of it." Government supervision over capitalization and rate schedules must work out the solution of the problems of transportation. Only the Government itself can take a broad enough view to protect fundamental public interests against discriminations that are ruinous.

Nothing could be further from the truth than to say the railroads or their owners have been injured by Government regulation. Under regulation, with all its faults, the old abominations of secret rates and rebates and deliberate discriminations and privileges have been abolished, to the great relief of the railroads themselves. Cut-throat competition that demoralized trade and carried traffic at a loss has disappeared. And because of Government regulation which has stabilized rates the railroads are today more prosperous, as a whole, than they were ever known to be before.

The Esch-Cummins act offered to transportation what it had never before enjoyed or expected—a reasonable profit on the whole railroad investment of the country, good and bad, strong and weak alike.

But this law, drafted in the interest of the owners of the properties, took no note whatever of important relative interests that produce transportation revenue. The greatest of all, the producer of food, the fundamental industry of agriculture, has not had a square deal.

We are now told that agriculture cannot be prosperous until the farmer takes over his own marketing problem. While I believe this to be of greatest importance to agriculture, yet the transportation system can greatly help or can greatly hinder the marketing of farm products. The schedules that have prevailed have unquestionably been a great hindrance to the farmer in obtaining a fair return on his labor and investment.

Compared to agriculture, other interests have received a favored position in rate treatment. And

at a time when all the products of the farm were selling notoriously at a disadvantage as compared with all other industries, the farmer was compelled to pay charges higher than were ever known before.

Petitions for relief were ignored or refused, which would not have been possible if agriculture were considered "a fundamental industry," as Congress by overwhelming action declared it must rightly be considered in the construction of rate schedules.

In some particulars agriculture is in an improved position, owing to temporary conditions, but even with farm prices benefiting from short crops abroad and the misfortunes of agriculture in other countries of the world, the vitally important farming industry is still not on a parity with other industries, after four years of ruinous losses which a decent treatment in rate schedules would greatly have mitigated.

Government regulation will not be successful, it will not solve the transportation problem, it will not satisfy the country, until this fundamental industry is fully and justly recognized in the construction of rate schedules. The people of the United States can afford to pay the farmer a fair price for his products, for as the great agricultural industry flourishes so will all the other interests dependent upon it. But agriculture cannot permanently prosper until rate schedules are re-adjusted with the deliberate and considered purpose of fair treatment of the most important and the most neglected interest of the nation.

I wish the railroads to have a fair return. That is of first importance if we are to have first class service.

Probably all the roads are not being successfully conducted at this time, and certainly the burden is not fairly apportioned. But while the rate-level is being steadily lowered, the rates on farm products and livestock are unreasonable compared with the prices farmers are receiving. There should be such readjustment of the entire rate structure as would give farmers and stockmen a reasonable rate. That would give us less of a railroad problem.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

President Coolidge Presiding at Fully-Attended Cabinet Meeting Just Before He Announced the Nomination of Attorney General Stone as Justice of the Supreme Court. General Stone, Seated Second From the President in the Back Row. Held Cabinet Post as U. S. Attorney General



At Right, Her Excellency, Governor of Wyoming, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, with Her Sons, George and William. Mrs. Ross is First Woman Governor in U.S. and the Boys Are First in History to be Sons of Two Governors



The Camera Caught This Young Man "Setting up the Treats" to the Ducks in the Kitchen. It May be Somewhat Out of the Ordinary, but the Guests Seem Quite Satisfied, and Maybe Mother Won't Scold



Above, Raisuli, Brigand and Rebel Leader of Riffs of Morocco, Reported Dead Again for the 15th or 40th Time. Unfortunately for Spain He Refuses to Stay Dead

Red Grange, at Right, Gridiron Star of Illinois University and Greatest Football Player of 1924, Whose Services as a Baseball Player Are Sought by Christy Mathewson, President, Boston Braves



Mrs. C. W. Carr, Right, Wife of Commander C. W. Carr, U. S. N., Spoken of in Washington Social Circles as "the Navy's Most Beautiful Woman." Before Her Recent Marriage She Was Miss Dorothy McCormick Sime, of Washington, D. C.



Paavo Nurmi, Above at Left, Greatest Runner in History, Congratulated by Willie Ritola, of the Finnish American A. C., After 5,000 Meter Run in Madison Square Garden Where Nurmi Lowered World's Indoor Record From 14:54 to 14:44 3-5



Policeman "Smoky" Buchanan of West Palm Beach, at Left, Censors Costume of Miss Betty Pringle, of Rochester, New York, at Gus's Baths



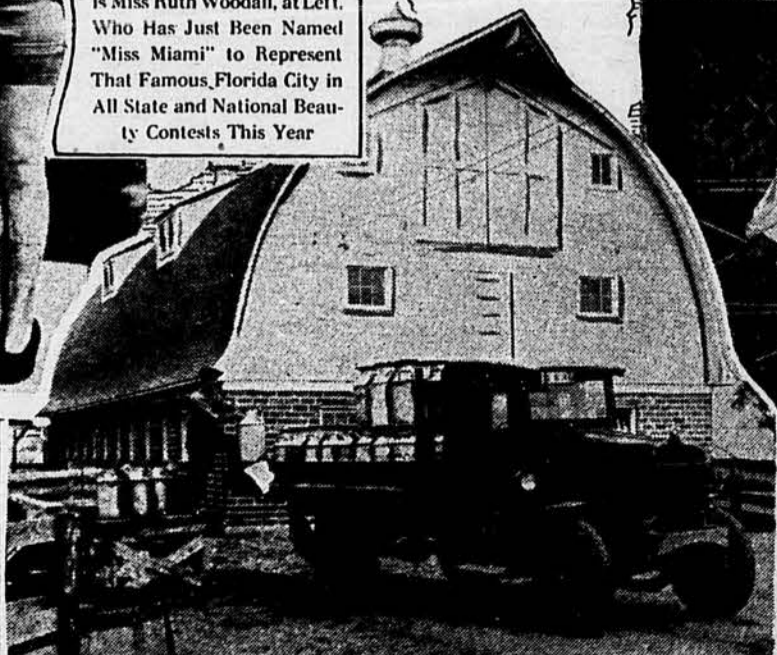
Miss Ingrid Landon, Dancing Girl of the New York Hippodrome, Performing with "Bill" the Only Trained Bull in the World. This is the Only Bull That Can Do All the Circus Horse Tricks, and Miss Landon's Red Costume Doesn't Bother Him in the Least



First Under the Wire in the Race for the Beauties of 1925 is Miss Ruth Woodall, at Left, Who Has Just Been Named "Miss Miami" to Represent That Famous Florida City in All State and National Beauty Contests This Year



Severe Black and White So Popular for Next Spring, Relieved in Canton Crepe Gown Shown Below, by Effective Girdle in Chinese Blue Crepe, Embroidered with Gold Thread and Gold Spangles and Having a Blue and Gold Tassel at Side



Model 63, 1 1/2-Ton International Truck, Right, Owned by Harry Marsh, Carlisle, Ia., Who Regularly Collects Milk on 60-Mile Route for the Flynn Dairy, Des Moines. Mr. Marsh is Shown Collecting Cans on Charles Keeney Farm. The Barn is Said to be One of Finest in Iowa



Jackson Proceeds Against T. B.

By J. C. Burleton

JACKSON county is setting its cattle house in order. The tuberculosis eradication campaign has been in progress for some months, and during the last few weeks testing has been done in more than half the territory. If the remaining herds show no more infection than has been found to date, a record in establishing a modified area will be made.

In the northern half of the county and in the territory around the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation only one-third of 1 per cent infection has been encountered. The maximum allowable is half of 1 per cent. If the rest of the county should be as free of the disease as the part already covered, then the county will be eligible to designation as a modified free area immediately. Whether the county will be declared free without subsequent testing depends on the attitude of the federal authorities.

The northern half contains the greatest cattle population, and is generally believed to have the greatest infection. If that should be proved by the test, then Jackson county's tuberculosis problems will be solved. Apparently the territory has been unusually fortunate in that it was not singled out for attention by speculators in dairy cattle some years ago before tuberculosis control was undertaken. The heaviest toll by the disease was on a farm where a speculator had placed some cattle a few years ago. The farmer had nine head, and five reacted recently to the test. This farm is in the northern part of the county, and is near the center of the territory where most of the reactors have been found.

Scented Soap for Floors

THE board of county commissioners of Pawnee county suffered a severe shock recently when they learned that the janitor of the court house had been using an expensive liquid shampoo soap with which to scrub the floors of the court house. It developed that the janitor had been placing about a quart of the liquid soap in a pail of water. The commissioners ordered 70 gallons of soap of a more hard boiled and cheaper nature—and the knowledge of soap values of Mose Madison, the negro janitor, has been considerably augmented.

But the Dog Went to Sleep

MISS Vivian Wood, a former K. U. girl, who is employed at Pryor, Okla., visited with her parents recently, who live on a farm. They had just received a dog from Germany, and naturally the animal doesn't understand English. So when Miss Wood went home to visit she was hailed as a godsend, because she could talk his language. Unfortunately the best German she spoke was poetry. So she tried this on the dog. Evidently he didn't come from that kind of a family, for all he did was to half open one eye and then go to sleep again.

He's Vulcanizing Corsets

VULCANIZING rubber reducing corsets has become a profitable sideline for Henry Theile, who runs a tire repair shop at Junction City. A short time ago a prominent Junction City woman split her reducing corset, but instead of buying a new one she took the damaged article to Mr. Theile, who was able to vulcanize the break successfully. Since then the word has gone around among the women, with the result that he has had many similar jobs.

Farm Trek to Manhattan

FARMERS and their families will journey to Manhattan February 2 to 7, to help in the annual harvest of new knowledge. Professors, doctors, assistants and specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural College are marshalling their array of facts to pass on to those who come. There'll be special programs for every member of the family and for persons interested in every branch of farming or household endeavor at Farm and Home Week.

Worked With Broken Neck

CHARLES WILLIAMS, a farmer of Uniontown, walked into a hospital at Fort Scott recently to have a sore neck examined. It was found that his neck was broken. He fell off a load of hay two weeks before, landing on his head, and the soreness in his neck which it caused had persisted. One of the vertebrae was found broken, but not pressing on the spinal cord. Mr. Williams had been doing his farm work since the accident.

W. F. C. is Quitting Business

EUGENE MEYER, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, is getting ready to fire himself. He sent a check for 409 million dollars to the United States treasury a few days ago, which leaves 'im with but 1 million dollars of working capital. Since this organization was revived in

1920 it has made advances to 4,317 banking and financial institutions in 37 states, and had a tremendous influence in taking agriculture thru the lean years.

Fire Loss Was \$5,884,553

THE loss from fire in Kansas last year was \$5,884,553, a new high mark—this is \$621,856 more than in '23 and \$154,706 greater than in '22. Thirteen persons were burned to death.

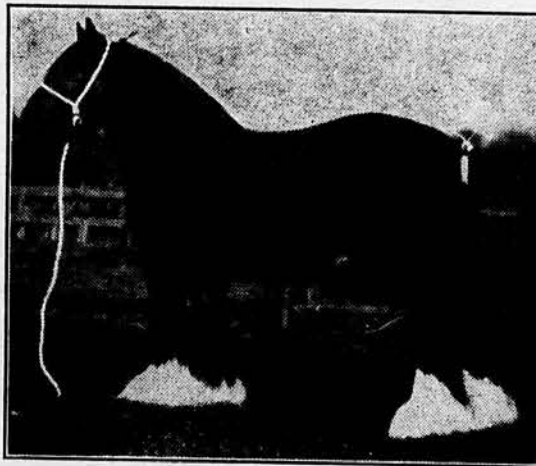
United Just 5,590 Couples

JUDGE G. W. C. Jones of Sedgwick county, who retired last week after 10 years of service in the probate court, married 5,590 couples during that time.

Dible's a Hairless Wonder

WAYNE DIBLE of Rexford, near Smith Center, is one of the two hairless wonders of the world—the other is George Smith of New York. Both lost every hair on their body from the effects of

Like My Cake Eater Pants?



mustard gas during the World War; they will join Ringling Brothers' Show in Los Angeles March 1. Dible suffered no other bad results from the gas. Physicians say he is normal and physically fit. He is married and has one child.

That Shot Came Pretty Close!

AFEW days ago J. J. Heinerickson of Cottonwood Falls was hunting with a friend, who presently took a shot at a rabbit. But instead of hitting the animal it struck Mr. Heinerickson, just grazing the eye-ball. While he suffered some pain, the eye was uninjured.

How the Corn Was Used

EIGHTY-FOUR per cent of the corn acreage in 1924 in the United States was used for grain, as compared with 86 per cent in 1923. The total area was 105,012,000 acres, of which 87,838,000 acres was used for grain. Another 6,090,000 acres was cut for silage, and 11,084,000 "hogged down" or used for forage.

Much of the 1924 corn going into silos was unfit for husking, as it was immature or frosted. The immaturity of the crop also increased the quantity cut for forage.

Now About That Lease!

DOUBTLESS many owners and tenants are puzzled as to just what to do about that lease for this year. Maybe you would like to get some dope about the way various leases have worked out, and some blank forms. If so we suggest that you write to W. E. Grimes, professor of agricultural economics in the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, who has such material, which he'll be glad to send you free.

Let's Get Hard Boiled

THE daily papers are filled with stories of how booze, immigrants and narcotics are entering the United States, in defiance of all law, and national policy. Even honest officials have more difficulty than in any past era in stopping this smuggling, in these-days of airplanes and fast motor cars and fast ships.

This is a rich country; we occupy the unhappy position of living in a glass house, with a bunch of bad boys on the outside.

Why not try three moves to help this situation?

1. Pass a national hard boiled narcotics law, providing about 99 years in the jug for folks engaged in such smuggling.

2. Place a heavier punishment on bootlegging, especially if the stricter narcotics law works out.

3. Require every citizen to have a card proving his citizenship, to allow a check up from time to time, especially in the large cities.

If the national policy we have adopted, in eliminating booze and narcotics, and regulating immigration is ever to mean anything, it is a lead pipe cinch that the laws must be obeyed. As it is now their violation seems to be easy, and from the standpoint of profit for the men engaged in this work the situation is the tadpole's bathrobe.

Now That is Progress!

WHEN ice harvesters started to work at Blue Rapids recently they found the ice covered with a thick layer of snow. J. E. Rodky solved the problem by bringing out his airplane. He started the motor, which blew the snow away.

Didn't Break His Nose!

IF WILLIAM EXLINE of Kipp, a machine shop proprietor, were as tough as his nose he would be a hard man to handle. He was working in his shop recently when a gas tank exploded, throwing a heated soldering iron against his nose with such force that it broke, not his nose, but the iron.

Pigs Will be Pigs!

IF KANSAS has a good corn crop next fall there will be a wild scramble for pigs, to the profit of the man who has 'em to sell. Reports show clearly that the pig crop of next spring will be very light. For example Jesse Johnson, one of our fieldmen, called on 14 breeders recently; they were keeping 114 sows for spring farrow, in comparison to 278 last year. That's about typical.

KSAC is Going Over

THERE'S no question but what broadcasting station KSAC, the Kansas State Agricultural College, is "getting away with it." Its programs, at noon and in the evening, are making a hit with the folks. And its audience is increasing rapidly; there are 20,000 receiving sets now on Kansas farms, and the number increased, taking the country generally, 165 per cent last year. At that rate it won't be long until 'most every farm has a set.

Cowley Has 109 Oil Wells

COWLEY county has 109 oil wells, which are producing 14,500 barrels a day.

Was Ignorant of Broken Skull

CLYDE ROBERTS, a senior in the Burns High School, had a broken skull for nearly two weeks before he found out about it. The injury was caused by a girl trying the William Tell stunt of attempting to throw a brick over his head, which hit the boy, and resulted in a fracture. In about two weeks infection set in.

They'll Farm Better, Maybe?

EXPORTS of agricultural machinery from the United States for the first 11 months of '24 amounted to \$56,431,156, or 9 million dollars more than for all of '23. The principal article exported was wheel tractors—22,747 of 'em, worth \$12,386,675. The next largest item was harvesters and reapers, the exports of which were 40,803, valued at \$7,351,279.

Maybe Call Can Help

AGOOD deal of interest has been aroused on many farms by the proposed trial of new crops. The agricultural college has been testing 'em all for years on the stations, and in co-operative tests with farmers. You can get the full dope from L. E. Call, professor of agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

A New Santa Fe Epoch

THE Santa Fe Railroad was placed on a 7 per cent dividend basis recently, and this marks an epoch and is a historic event for this section, where it was born and grew up. It was in 1897 that the Santa Fe was broke, went into bankruptcy and was reorganized. Its progress since that time has been steady and uninterrupted. In place of financial presidents who were a detriment and a liability to the property it has grown mainly under a traffic president, E. P. Ripley, and his successor, an engineering president, W. B. Storey. It was placed on a 6 per cent dividend basis in 1907 but dropped to 5½ in 1908 and 1909, going back to 6 per cent in 1910, which has been regularly paid ever since. Dividends on the preferred stock began in 1899 and have been paid without interruption for 26 years, the rate for the last 24 years being 5 per cent. The Santa Fe is in far better position to maintain its new 7 per cent dividend than it was the lower rate in 1910.

With a strong Front-Furrow-Wheel-Lift Rock Island Tractor Plow, and Lever-Controlled Tractor Disc Harrow you are assured a better seed bed.



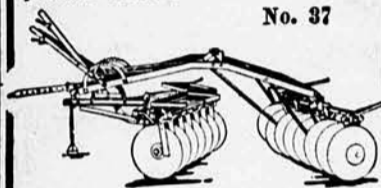
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Rock Island Tractor Disc Harrows

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A remarkable book of intense interest to anyone mechanically inclined has just been published by Henry Rahe, who has trained more than 50,000 Auto Mechanics, including 5,000 Soldier Mechanics for the U. S. Government during the World War. It includes more than 100 illustrations of various mechanical and electrical operations and a vast amount of practical information that every home mechanic and car owner should know. You will be amazed at the real opportunities in this big business, as shown by data in this book. Get out of the poor pay class—let Henry Rahe tell you how easy and inexpensive it is to become a real, Rahe-trained mechanic. Take the first step today—now—by writing—a card will do—for your free copy of this remarkable book. Address Henry Rahe, President RAHE AUTO AND ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, 168 Rahe Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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- POULTRY HOUSE
- HOG HOUSE
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I buy my lumber in..... (town)

NAME.....

R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

WHO PAYS?

By Mary Imlay Taylor

(Copyrighted)

WHEN will they all get leave again?" she asked idly, thinking of Harold and wondering why he had failed to appear.

"They won't get another spell off for a week or ten days, I reckon," Mr. Chubb replied shortly.

He spoke with unusual gruffness, and Nancy noticed that he seemed preoccupied and worried. She watched him idly after that, from time to time, and felt sure that something was wrong. Two or three customers strayed in and out, and Mr. Chubb waited on them without his usual willingness to gossip. Old Mrs. Levine, who had long ago quarreled over the price of potatoes, wanted to know if Mrs. Chubb had signed the food conservation card yet.

"I guess she has," Pap replied tartly, tying up her package and biting off the string. "We've got three boys in—we count 'em as ours, all three—an' I guess she'd sign anything to help."

"I've signed," said Mrs. Levine, "an' I think it's goin' to be just as easy as easy! Folks take it hard at first, but I says, 'You're eatin' too much, look at your hangin' chins!' Seems to make 'em mad, too."

"Shouldn't wonder." Mr. Chubb pushed her package across the counter, and taking off his spectacles, wiped them carefully. She stopped at the door and looked anxiously at the sky.

"I believe it's goin' to rain," she observed. "Mrs. Simpson said it was."

Mr. Chubb glanced skyward. "It does look like a she storm—kind o' squally," he admitted.

"It's beginning to drop now!" The old woman opened her umbrella and departed. Mr. Chubb slammed down the top of his sugar barrel.

"Food conservation ain't goin' to hit her a mite," he growled. "She lives on dried lima beans and canned salmon. Ain't bought anything else but a pound of potatoes an' a box of matches in two months!"

"Mr. Chubb," said Nancy, "you're out of sorts."

He gave her a quick look of surprise and sat down in the old chair that he kept by the bookkeeper's desk. His face grew suddenly old and lined, and he took off his spectacles again and rubbed them.

"Miss Nancy," he said, "you're

right. I am out of sorts. I'm all broke up!"

Nancy pushed aside the detested ledger, which a moment before had seemed an extraordinary barrier between her and achievement, and leaned her hands gently on the bare, worn old desk, where David had long ago whittled his initials.

"I hope it isn't anything serious," she said softly, a vision of financial collapse rising before her.

Pap, having once given way, was apparently sinking deeper and deeper into dejection.

"It's serious," he admitted. "The fact is—" Looking up and catching the soft kindness of her eyes, he faltered. He felt that he had contemplated dealing her a blow. "I—I guess I'd better not say anything," he stammered. "Martha was afraid I'd make a mess of it. She's upstairs cryin' now."

"Oh!" said Nancy, and then softly and kindly: "Is it—is it anything that papa could help you about, Mr. Chubb?"

Mr. Chubb shook his head. "I don't know that it rightly is."

Nancy, reluctant to intrude on his confidence, drew back. She had a warm friendship for the kindly old man, and his evident trouble touched her. She did not know what to say, but she averted her eyes. Looking straight ahead, she could see the service flag floating from its staff outside the door, and the gentle fall of the rain that was beginning to cast a faint blur over the village street.

"I'm so sorry," was all that she ventured to say.

More About the Letters

Then she heard steps, and her mother came into the shop. It was an unusual thing for Roxanna to do. She almost always avoided contact with people, and seemed to prefer to be entirely alone; but she came in now with a strange look on her face, and Nancy instantly surmised that she had been talking to Mrs. Chubb. This was confirmed, too, by her first words.

"Mr. Chubb, your wife has just told me of your nephew's letter," she said directly, coming over and standing by Nancy, her hand on the desk.

He looked up in a dazed way and nodded his head.

"It ain't true—I mean about David." Nancy was startled.



The Daily Routine for Ben

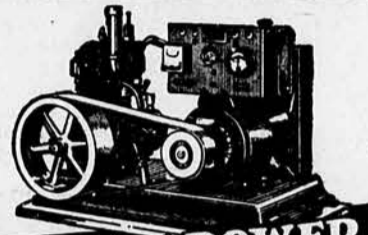


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"Is there anything the matter with —with him—I mean with David?" she asked quickly.

Mr. Chubb looked up and caught Roxanna's eye.

"Martha, she allowed I mustn't tell her," he said bluntly.

"You mean my daughter?" Roxanna looked at Nancy. "I think she must know. Nancy, Mrs. Chubb received a letter from her nephew, Peter Layman, this morning. He sent it to her by a messenger. It seems that Colonel Lockmore, down at the camp, gave David two letters to carry up to New York and deliver in person to Harold McVeagh. Harold was to take them on to General Goldsmith, who had some work for him to do—something special. General Goldsmith, it turns out, was not at the hotel. He was out of town for the day, and the letters have disappeared. David says he delivered them to Harold on time, at the Pennsylvania Station in New York. Harold says they were not delivered to him at all. David is consequently under arrest at camp, and the whole matter is being investigated. It's bad for poor David!"

This was too much for Mr. Chubb. He rose from his seat, took off his coat, and hung it up. The thing made him hot all the way thru.

"It ain't true!" he broke out. "I'm sorry, Miss Nancy, I don't mean to offend you, but—standing right here in my hall—David says to me: 'I delivered two letters to Harold today, an' he ought to be up at General Goldsmith's, but he's down there now—this minute—at the Zedlitz house!' It's my belief—I'm not sayin' anybody lies—but it's my belief Harold lost them two letters, or he had his pocket picked, an' he's puttin' it off on David!"

"No!" cried Nancy. "No—that's past belief!"

"Is it?" stormed the old man. "Ain't it past belief that David—our David—would lie about them letters?"

Nancy rose with a flushed face. "Yes," she replied in a low voice. "That's past belief, too!"

Mr. Chubb began to walk about the shop frantically.

"Then where are you?" he demanded. "What 're you goin' to do about it? One of 'em lost the letters. I know it wasn't David, but he's got to suffer!"

Nancy's mind was on another point—a point that moved it nearer to her. "Was Har—was Mr McVeagh here last night?" she asked quietly.

Again Lucille Enters

Roxanna, who was watching her narrowly, said nothing; but Pap Chubb spoke. He had got past all minor considerations.

"He was. I guess I know. I saw him go by with Lucille Zedlitz. He oughter have been with the general then. No one knows just what happened, but there's one thing that's all-fired certain," burst out the old man: "an' that is, David's ruined if he can't prove it, an' he's such a blamed fool he won't tell where he knows Harold was! He says, so Peter writes, that it don't have anything to do with his part of it, for he gave Harold the letters in New York."

"That's like shielding Harold at his own expense," remarked Roxanna quietly.

"Do you mean," said Nancy slowly, "that this will hurt David?"

"Hurt him?" Pap Chubb groaned. "I guess you don't know anythin' about the army, Miss Nancy!" He seized his coat and jerked it on again. "Excuse me, miss, I can't stay here. If I do, I'll say things I hadn't oughter!"

He plunged out into the rain and disappeared toward his potato field, his gray head bare and his coat only half on.

Nancy stood quietly looking down at the desk. On it she saw the carved letters of David's name.

"I can't understand," she said slowly. "It's pretty bad, isn't it, mother? But I can't make it out!"

"It's quite simple," Roxanna replied. "I went to speak to Mrs. Chubb and found her crying. I read the letter. Of course, it's only what Peter has heard, but the missing papers were of great importance, and somehow they have been made away with. It lies between Harold and David. Harold denies that he ever received them, and his word as an officer counts. David will be court-martialed and—

for all I know—either imprisoned for a while or dishonorably discharged from the service."

Nancy turned pale.

"That's terrible! He's so proud of being a soldier! I—I used to call him a slacker because he was late in volunteering. It seems he waited to pay off an old debt to papa. Why, mother, he's splendidly honest. Could he have lost them?"

"He says he gave them to Harold." Nancy drew a quick breath.

"I remember he told me himself that he had given them to Harold."

"Then it's a question whether he had planned this and begun to tell falsehoods all around, isn't it?"

Roxanna was cool and a little cynical. Nancy threw back her head.

"I'd never believe that he was deliberately dishonest—never!"

"Then you've got to believe that Harold lies!"

"Oh, I can't do that!" the girl cried, with a little break in her voice. "I can't believe that, either!"

"Nancy," said her mother, "will you ask him?"

Her daughter turned a startled face toward her.

"What do you mean, mother?"

"I mean this. I know—I'm not willing to tell you yet how I know, but I do know that David gave those letters to Harold and Harold lost them. I'm not sure that he knows how he lost them, but he knows that it will injure

him, and he's saving himself at the cost of David's ruin. Do you believe me, Nancy?"

"I've got to believe you!" the girl replied in a low voice.

"I've never told you a falsehood, Nancy."

Then Nancy Understood

There was something in Roxanna's melancholy and beautiful voice that touched her daughter's heart with keen reproach. It was like that of a woman who felt herself unloved despite her best endeavors to do right at last.

"Oh, mother!" the girl cried brokenly.

But Roxanna ignored her gesture of affection.

"Harold will be here. He can get leave, and he knows we shall learn that he was here last night. He'll come, you see, and I want you to ask him yourself. Give him a chance to explain, to clear this up, Nancy. He has no right to ruin young Locke in order to save himself. If he lost those letters, let him say so. If he doesn't tell the whole truth about them, he'll force another man to suffer for him."

Nancy shook her head.

"I—I can't believe Harold would do that!" she said steadily. "I—"

Roxanna laid her hand gently on her daughter's arm.

"Do you still love him, Nancy?"

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The girl lifted her eyes to her mother's, and blushed painfully. "Yes," she said slowly.

"Then ask him. Your love will make him tell you the truth. If he doesn't tell it, he means to ruin another man. And I"—she hesitated—"I like David. I couldn't let him be unjustly disgraced."

Nancy said nothing for a moment. The last word seemed to force the truth in upon her.

"Disgraced!" she repeated. "It—it would be that—wouldn't it?"

"Of course," replied Roxanna. "He has no proof that he didn't give those letters to an enemy of the country."

Nancy avoided her mother's eyes. She was pale again now, and her hand lay on the desk, close beside the initials of David's name. In the silence that followed she moved it slowly until the letters were covered. There were tears in her eyes.

"I can't believe it of Harold!" she cried.

Roxanna moved slowly to the door and looked out at the rain. Then she turned back to her daughter.

"Nancy," she said with new gentleness, "remember what it means. Think of it as it really is. It's a military matter. The letters were important. No soldier can shirk or fail in his duty. The man who lost those papers, or gave them away, will suffer disgrace. I know who lost them!"

Nancy made no reply. She looked up and met her mother's tragic eyes bent earnestly upon her. Her lips quivered. She sank down, with her head on the worn letters now and burst into tears.

When Harold Came

If Nancy was at first unable to visualize the terrible disaster that military disgrace would bring to David, she was made keenly aware of it when she saw the effect of the mere shadow of it on Harold. She had been unable to bear the suspense, and had written to him. He answered her letter, as Roxanna imagined he would, by coming almost at once.

Nancy was alone in the little living room when she heard his step on the stairs, and she tried, tremulously, to calm herself. She told herself that all her dread and her doubts would be hushed in a moment. Her mother must be mistaken; it could not be true, and Harold would reassure her. In some way he would make his innocence as clear as daylight—at least, his innocence of any intent to injure David. There had been some mistake, some accident. She snatched wildly at the hope that Harold had already been able to clear it away, that he would bring her the news of David's exoneration.

She stood waiting for him, aware of the bare little room, only softened now by the softening of the light outside, for it was early evening. She fixed her eyes eagerly on the door; but in another moment she was shocked by the sight of his haggard eyes, his set mouth.

"Harold!" she exclaimed sharply.

He scarcely noticed her dismay. He came on rapidly, caught both her hands in his, and kissed her; but there was neither joy nor love in the caress. It was perfunctory, a matter of form. His inward torture was too great to permit any dissembling.

"I got your note, Nancy," he said in a hurried, unnatural voice, "and luckily I could come. I've got half an hour, perhaps, on my way back. I was ordered to take a squad of new men to another camp this morning. A queer lot! 'Barbarians and Scythians, bond and free,' I guess. Anyway, they didn't talk English. I left them all right, and now I've got to get back; but I saved half an hour for you, dear."

As he spoke he tried to put his arm around her, to lead her to a seat beside him; but she eluded his touch and took a low chair with her back to the window. He dropped into the one opposite, his elbows on his knees, looking at her.

"I felt terribly to miss you at luncheon the other day," he said, as if he was trying to remember, to piece things together, and to seem like himself. "I simply couldn't get there."

His excuses, which sounded so hollow and unnatural, fell on deaf ears. Nancy did not heed them; she was regarding him with something like a rush of pity.

"Harold, you're ill—I never saw you look like this before!"

He straightened himself, putting up a hasty hand, smoothing back his rumpled hair, and trying to smile.

"Nonsense, Nancy! I've never been better. I'm awfully fit!"

"You don't look so. I can't believe you are the same man I saw ten days ago. Are you, Harold?"

Something in her tone, and in the earnest gaze of her beautiful, shadowed eyes, made him start uneasily. He managed to laugh.

"I may have gained a pound or two."

"Oh, I don't think it's a matter of the body. It looks as if you were suffering in your spirit. What is it, Harold?"

"It's nothing!" He was a little impatient. "Nancy, you're angry with me because I didn't come to see you before. You're not like yourself—you're giving me the cold shoulder! Is that why you sent for me?"

Playing For Time

He was bluffing, he was playing for time, but he could not conceal his desperate wretchedness.

"No, that isn't why I sent for you. Harold, I've heard all about David and the missing letters, and I can't believe he meant to do wrong. These old people here, and even my mother, insist that he gave them to you. It's all been terrible—and it's hurt me, too. Harold, tell me about it. Make it all clear to me, so that I can tell them!"

Her words had a startling effect upon him. His face turned deeply crimson and his eyes sank under hers. A moment ago he had looked like a man haggard and old beyond his years; now he was more like a school-boy caught in a serious offense and unable to extricate himself.

"I think it's all pretty clear as far as I'm concerned, isn't it?" he said in a low voice. "I'm sorry for him, deuced sorry, you know, but I haven't the letters."

"I know—they told me. You say he never gave them to you. But, Harold, that day I went to your aunt's luncheon, you didn't come, and I—"

She stopped, blushing even at this moment as she recalled her frantic flight. He looked up puzzled.

"Aunt Diantha told me," he said awkwardly. "I say, Nancy, I'm afraid she was a brute, and she's got me into hot water! Is that it, dearest?"

Nancy shook her head.

"No, no! I went back to the station, and there, at the train gates, I met David. He told me—by accident—that he had seen you and had given you some letters a little while before. Harold, he was so certain of it—I can hear his voice now. What happened? Didn't they slip out of your pocket? Weren't you robbed? What could have happened?"

He lifted his head at that. His face lost its color, but it hardened.

"Nothing could happen, Nancy, to such letters that wouldn't ruin one of us, don't you see?"

"But you're not answering me!" she exclaimed tremulously. "Harold, tell me—make me believe that you never saw them!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER

ALTHO a slump in the price of poultry occurred just about the time club girls were figuring their profits for 1924, still they made \$8,740.42. And one most unusual thing happened—not a single report in any department showed a loss. Some of the profits were small, to be sure, but they were profits nevertheless.

Fern Hewitt First

Linn county may feel justly proud of Fern Hewitt and her Barred Rocks, for winning first place in the baby chick department and the silver trophy cup given to the girl making the best profit record on her investment. Fern raised 17 of her 20 chicks, which she purchased for 47 cents, and her profit was \$30.64. This gave her a proportionate net profit of 1.362 per cent.

Della Ziegler, Morris county, placed second in the baby chick department with her White Rocks. Della raised all 20 of her chickens; her initial investment was \$2.40 and her profit \$56.25, but her proportionate net profit was 1.308 per cent.

The complete list of winners in this department are: Fern Hewitt, Linn, \$12; Della Ziegler, Morris, \$7; Arlene Chase, Dickinson, \$5; Edith Hewitt, Linn, \$4; Irma Epps, Linn, \$2; Eunice Hillman, Trego; Jane Anderson, Logan; Bertha Moellman, Lyon; Pearl Wittman, Franklin; Rubie Guffey, Linn; Lois Reynolds, Reno; Annie Moellman, Lyon; Laura Guffey, Linn; Bernice Gould, Norton; and Arlene Sturgis, Morris, \$1 each.

Pen Department Winners

Lyon county has worked faithfully for a number of years—but Laura Moellman, leader for 1924, has helped individually and as a leader to make a real record for her county. Not only did Laura and her teammates finish second in the pep contest but Laura placed first in the small pen department. She raises S. C. White Leghorns.

Laura entered eight hens and one cockerel at a cost of \$10. She hatched 374 chicks and raised 354 of them. Her profit was \$512.30, and she made a grade of 92 per cent.

Mary Bailey of Atchison county placed second. Mary's initial cost was \$18. She hatched 677 chicks and raised 450, and her profit was \$809.48, but because of a higher feed cost her grade was 87 per cent. Mary has Rhode Island Whites.

Winners in this department are: Laura Moellman, Lyon, \$20; Mary M. Bailey, Atchison, \$15; Sarah Sterling, Dickinson, \$10; Grace Harrison, Linn, \$5; Nancy Hauser, Chautauqua, \$3; Mabel Morrill, Linn; Bessie Lamb, Chase; Marjorie Bunce, Ellsworth; Zola Gardner, Wichita; Beth Siron, Linn; Della and Rella Gray, Linn; Mabel Lyons, Washington; Mildred Light, Woodson; Mildred Brown, Rooks and Evelyn Sterbenz, Lyon, \$1 each.

Rhode Island Reds are all right. If you don't believe it ask Velma Todd of Clay county. She placed first in the large pen department, entering 15 pullets and one cockerel. Her initial cost was \$40. She hatched 208 chick-

ens and raised 150. Her profit was \$29.50, a profit lower than the other girls in this department, but her feed cost also was lower, and her percentage of chickens raised and hatched was so much higher that this enabled her to place first.

Laura Cunningham, leader for Morris county, placed second with her S. C. Buff Leghorns. She hatched 153 chickens, raised 102, and her profit was \$34.33.

Winners in this department are: Velma Todd, Clay, \$15; Laura Cunningham, Morris, \$10; Dortha Nielson, Marshall, \$8; and Dorothy Shuff, Reno, \$5.

Mothers Report, Too

Poultry club mothers are just as accurate in figuring their reports as the girls, and most of them may be well pleased with the records of their year's work. To Mrs. J. H. Moellman of Lyon county goes the first prize in the mother's department. Mrs. Moellman realized a profit of \$947.74 from her flock of S. C. White Leghorns. Her prize is \$20.

Other winners are Mrs. Lula Harrison, Linn, \$10; Mrs. Fred Johnson, Franklin, \$6; Mrs. Henry Sterling, \$5; Mrs. Joe Sterbenz, Lyon; Mrs. E. A. Bailey, Atchison; Mrs. J. W. Epps, Linn; Mrs. Ellen Siron, Linn; Mrs. Nellie Sample, Smith; Mrs. J. A. Shuff, Reno; Mrs. J. W. Shuff, Reno and Mrs. Alice Aldrich, Cloud, \$1 each.

Mrs. J. H. Moellman and Bertha placed first in the mother-daughter division, so Lyon county scores again. Second prize of \$5 goes to Mrs. Lula Harrison and Grace of Linn county, and Mrs. Fred Johnson and Marguerite of Franklin won third place and \$3. Mrs. J. W. Epps and Erma of Linn county placed fourth and won \$2. Mrs. Joe Sterbenz and Evelyn, Lyon; Mrs. Henry Sterling and Sarah, Dickinson; Mrs. E. A. Bailey and Mary, Atchison; Mrs. Ellen Siron and Beth, Linn; and Mrs. J. A. Shuff and Dorothy won 50 cents each.

Mother's Cup Awarded

The pep trophy for mothers for 1924 will soon make a journey out to Reno county to dwell permanently with Mrs. J. W. Shuff. Mrs. Shuff has given time and energy untold to the girls of Reno county during the last two years, and many prompt reports may be traced to her constant reminders. Clever ideas for originality came from this modest farm mother. I'm glad to award this cup to Mrs. Shuff and I hope it will stand thru the years as a symbol of work appreciated and work well done. My only regret is that I have but one mother's cup to award, for every Kansas mother who has stood by her girl, urging her on to bigger and better things, is deserving of a reward.

A study of the work to be done helps in doing it better and with less loss of time.

Sentiment is likely to battle with good sense when cleaning the attic. May the best man win!

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives ofcounty in the CapperClub.
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

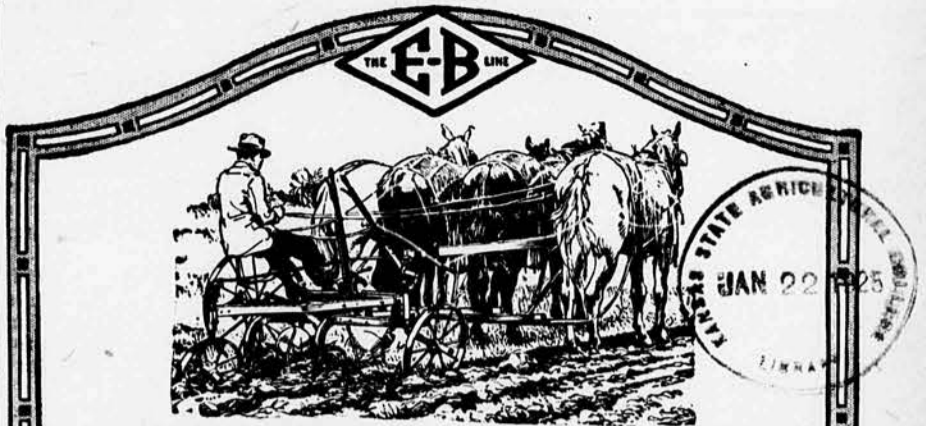
If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and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

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

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....R. F. D..... Date.....
Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers.



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E-B Foot Lift Sulky and Gang Plows—Better because they are light draft and easy to handle. The patented E-B foot lift enables driver to lower or lift bottoms with his feet, leaving hands free to handle team. Turns uniform furrows. Made extra strong for long life.

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E-B Fordson Plow—Built especially for use with the Fordson tractor. Extra clearance of 2 inches under beams and between bottoms make it turn easily and cover trash. Flexible hitch, rope control power-lift, and adjustable coulter-jointers. Popular with Fordson owners because it enables them to plow more acres at less expense.

Be sure to get free circulars describing E-B Plows. And remember, whatever farm machine you need you will find it in the E-B Quality Line.

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You can learn best by actual experience.

A European trip, for instance, need not be expensive: \$12.50 per day is sufficient for all expenses of a six weeks' tour, including round trip steamship fare. Such a journey offers a world of pleasure, education and recreation, and will provide you with first hand knowledge of the connections between the American Merchant Marine and the farmer's pocket book.

Uncle Sam has made it easy for you to go. If you will send the coupon below, illustrated booklets will be sent you. One tells about the U. S. Government ships of the United States Lines and contains eight suggested low-price tours, the result of actual experience. The other is full of information on how to travel: passports, visas, baggage, duties, life at sea, etc. Send for this interesting information. All you have to do is mail the coupon. It puts you under no obligation.

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Please send me the booklets "To Europe on United States Lines" and "Going Abroad."
If I go date will be about.....
There will be.....persons in my party.
Name.....
Address.....

She's the Kansas Wheat Girl

MEET Vada Watson of Turon, who has been chosen Kansas Wheat Girl! On January 29, the birthday of our state, she will present President Coolidge with a sack of wheat bearing the slogan, "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World." It isn't ordinary wheat, either, but was harvested by former President Harding in 1923 when he stopped several hours in Hutchinson on his Presidential tour to harvest a few acres of wheat on a real Kansas farm, the Chester O'Neal ranch.

Miss Watson, who is 19 years old, is a typical farm girl, born and reared on a Kansas farm. She is the daughter of M. E. Watson and lives on her father's farm 2 miles southwest of Turon, in Pratt county. Since the death of her mother several years ago, she has been manager of the home and mother to younger brothers and sisters. She knows what it means to cook for harvesters and threshers, too, she says.



Miss Vada Watson

The commercial club of Turon, the Turon high school of which she is a graduate and Sterling college where she now is attending school all supported her loyally. She was a candidate from the seventh district and the winner in the Hutchinson News-Herald contest. On election day in Hutchinson, altho the thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero, 48 young people of Turon drove 50 miles to Hutchinson where they made a house to house canvass for editions of the News and Herald from which to cut votes for Miss Watson. Many of the young folks suffered frozen toes, hands and ears but they decided the contest for their candidate. The honors which she has received are only a small part of those yet to come. She probably will be asked to broadcast over the radio and will be entertained and photographed in cities over the East.

The contestants were judged not alone on beauty but on personal charm, poise and the ability to photograph. Miss Watson has all these qualifications, with light brown bobbed hair, blue-gray eyes and dimples. She is 5 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 115 pounds.

Other contestants were Ethel Wilson, Parsons; Lucile Marks, Emporia; Helen Trotter, Fort Scott; Ruth Milan, Ottawa; Josephine Casper, Junction City; Vera Larne Morgan, Leavenworth; Julia Eckel, Douglas; Lois Rice, Greensburg; Estella Oberhelman, Silver Lake; Marion Rude, Great Bend; Dorothy Barnhart, Iola; Inez Pratt, Lawrence; Ruth Hobson, Pittsburg; Leona Ryman, Arkansas City; Hazel Wakefield, Salina; Ruth Bigham, Kansas City; and Marie Stauth, Dodge City.

When the Cream Won't Churn

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

IT WAS rather a surprise to see a neighbor coming in with a pail of cream. Lacking enough cream to use in her large churn, she had tried stirring, shaking and all the usual methods substituted for real churn dashing. Hours of work had failed to produce butter. Her experience with our small glass churn was no better. Either the cow's feed or her period of milking caused the fine particles of butterfat to fail to gather as butter. At our suggestion our neighbor tried scalding the milk while fresh and then setting it aside to cool. The cream may be rolled off in a thick, tough layer entirely separate from the milk. That method of procedure has enabled her to churn butter.

Bed Linen and Towels

January probably is the best month in the year in which to replenish the supply of bed linen. It is easier then to take stock of the amount on hand.

Remember Farm and Home Week!

FEBRUARY 2 to 7 is the date. Home and health will be the theme of the meeting and the discussions will interest the small town and city woman as well as the rural woman. Hildegard Kneeland of the United States Bureau of Home Economics and Mrs. Mignon Quaw Lot, Bozeman, Mont., formerly with the extension department of the Montana Agricultural College, will speak, Miss Kneeland on thrift in the home and Mrs. Lot on community recreation. And there will be other interesting speakers. Aside from the help you will gain from the intensive short course, you'll enjoy the social side—the meeting of old friends and the making of new. A vacation spent in Manhattan during Farm and Home Week will remain one of the bright spots in memory.

In that month, too, many stores make special displays or special prices on muslin of various grades. I am not certain that our wide sheets without seams are so economical as the seamed ones our mothers used to make. Most of us can recall the winter evening picture of the mother with two breadths of sheetings pinned to her skirt while she whipped or overcast the seam. When the used sheet showed signs of wearing thin in the center, all those stitches were ripped out and the two outer edges were sewed together for a center seam. The pillow case, too, made with the selvage at one

side wore longer than the cheap ones we purchase made on "the wrong way of the goods."

We are promised cheaper towel linen. Reports are made that show an unusual acreage of flax. Many growers are expected to be disappointed in the price. If their lower returns are reflected in the consumer's price he must pay for linen, it will but add another illustration to the truth that often "what is one man's loss is another man's gain."

Quick Biscuits and Griddle Cakes

Probably hot breads are more relished in the winter than at any other time. Often one hesitates about making them because all the ingredients are cold and difficult to blend. Many overcome this difficulty by mixing a large quantity of the dry ingredients and storing the mixture away in some covered container such as a sirup pail or a 3 pound coffee can. Flour, salt, soda and baking powder may be properly proportioned for pancake batter. The addition of lard to such a mixture placed in a can provides one with the wherewithal for biscuits.

Sour Cream for Biscuits

In my own experience I often am reminded of Josiah Allen's wife. It will be recalled by readers of those dialect stories that whenever Samantha wished to place Josiah in an especially good humor she made some of her "cream biscuits." A medium rich cream used in place of milk in making biscuits does away with the need for lard and makes the task a very simple one. Better still, the product is far superior to the lard mixed biscuit. They are enough to put any Josiah in a state of good feeling with himself and the world.

Try Peanut Butter

Sometimes the manufacturers of a product contrive to find a hundred uses for it. At other times, the users must discover the product's many ways of rendering service. Such seems to be the case with peanut butter.

School children enjoy the nut butter in a sandwich especially if it is thinned with cream or salad dressing and mixed with chopped olives or pickles.

A hostess recently, who found she lacked the nut meats she should have for a salad combined peanut butter with the dressing and "saved the day," or the salad.

Some Christmas candy of the fudge order lacked the usual excessive sweetness. It was discovered that peanut butter had been used in the making and had helped in the flavor.

Cake fillings are rendered more pliable by the addition of peanut butter. Its uses in fact are limited only by one's range of ideas.

Who Does the Catching?

SOME persons talk about catching cold; it is the cold which catches them. It catches them when they are over tired, or have over-eaten or have

let themselves become constipated. Colds are infectious. A cold can be passed from one person to another. If you are the person who has it, take care not to give it to any one else. Use your handkerchief to hide your sneezes and coughs.

Keep a cold from catching you by:

1. Drinking plenty of water.
 2. Eating the right food.
 - a. Avoid too much fried food, sweets and candy.
 - b. Eat at least one fruit and two vegetables every day.
 - c. Eat bran as a laxative instead of taking pills.
 - d. Be careful not to over-eat.
 - e. Sleep eight hours with the window open.
 - f. Keep the room where you work well ventilated.
- Barbara Brooks.

Use the Meat Grinder

A GOOD short cut in butchering that saves the men's time and the women's effort is to run the lard fat thru the meat grinder. It makes a better lard in less time than the old squeezing process.

Our booklet, "How to Can Fruits, Vegetables, Meats," explains in a clear, concise manner how to can meat besides giving a number of favorite butchering recipes for sausages and the like. Next summer you will value it for the fruit and vegetable canning suggestions it contains. It may be ordered from the Book Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Clothes Sprinkler Suggestion

I HAVE found a handy way to sprinkle clothes that is much easier than the old, commonly used method. I punched about a dozen tiny holes thru the metal top of a jar lid, and when I am ready to sprinkle my clothes, I fill a pint jar with water, and adjust a rubber then screw on my improvised sprinkler. Everyone who tries my plan will like it, I feel sure.

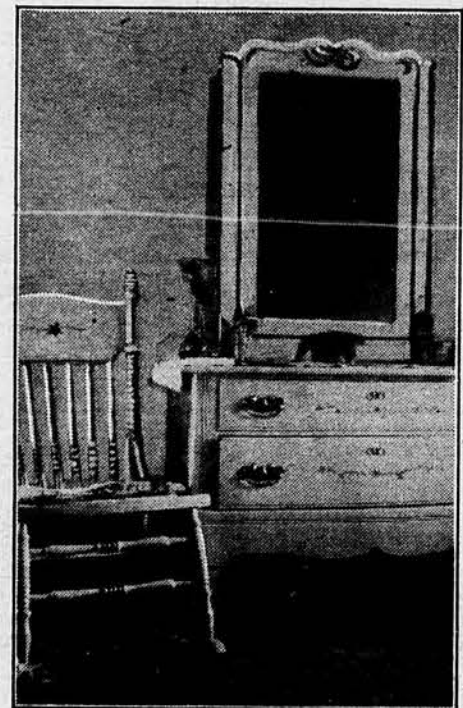
Mrs. J. R. Cumming.
Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

New Agent for Labette County

A NEW home demonstration agent, Mabel E. Hinds, began work in Labette county January 1. Miss Hinds is a graduate of the home economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural College and since leaving the state school has had several years of experience in various branches of home economics work. She will find a well organized body of interested and congenial women in the various women's clubs of the county.

Don't Weep if You Can't Buy New

By Florence K. Miller



YOU may not be able to invest in new furniture, but you can modernize your old if you will follow Mrs. B. L. Israel's lead. She had an old-fashioned dresser with a chest on one side of the top. This was removed and the dresser treated to ivory enamel. Small sprays in lavender and pink add an interesting note. A rocker was painted to match and covered with a cretonne cushion, the predominating colors of which are lavender and pink. Curtain tie backs in the room are of the same material. Altogether, the bedroom is as artistic and dainty as one could want. The Israels live in Shawnee county.

Satisfying Fashionable Taste

Correctness of Detail Extends to Every Type of Costume

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



2297—Modish Design for Misses and Girls. The separate jacket and skirt idea combine in this smart one-piece dress. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

2191—Little Boys' Suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2307—Two Ways to Make It. Checked flannel was chosen for this style, the patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The smaller sketch shows the dress made of crepe-back satin, both the lustrous and dull sides being used.

1942—Attractive Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

2296—The Tunic Vogue. This pattern which comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, consists of a separate tunic and slip.

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

of complexion clays, but you know we cannot print brand names in our editorial columns. However, I will send the list to you if you will give me your name and address on a stamped envelope. We also have worked out a milk diet for gaining weight that many who have followed say is excellent. I will send this upon request, too.

Milk Shake

What is a good recipe for making milk shake?—Mrs. J. H. G.

I am glad to give you this recipe for making milk shake.

- 3 tablespoons whipped cream
- 1/4 cup milk
- 2 tablespoons chopped late sirup
- 2 tablespoons chocolate
- ice

Place the ingredients in a glass quart fruit jar, adjust the lid and shake vigorously a few minutes. The chocolate sirup is made by boiling together 5 minutes 1 square grated chocolate, 1 cup boiling water and 2 cups sugar. Add 1 tablespoon vanilla and cool before using.

Around the Farm Home

IS IT difficult to make the family like some healthful food? Prunes or greens, for instance? A change in methods of cooking may do the trick.

A cream of onion and potato soup makes a mighty satisfying supper dish for these cold days. It is filling and nourishing, too.

"There is nothing in which God asks

OF ALL the good gifts that ever came out of the wallet of the Fairy Godmother, the gift of natural gladness is the greatest and best. It is to the soul what health is to the body, what sanity is to the mind—the best of normality.—Bliss Carmen.

so little of us and gives so much as in planting of a tree."

Homemade sweets are sure to be wholesome. Many may be made of fruit.

Want to raise some dough? Hard work is excellent yeast.

Plants which grow the year around should be repotted as their growth requires.

A little brown or maple sugar on the hot breakfast cereal offers a welcome change.

If opportunities clustered like blackberries, lazy people would never see them.

Women's Service Corner

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

Who Won?

Who won the Pulitzer Prize for 1923?—A Reader.

Margaret Wilson won the Pulitzer Prize for 1923 on her story, "The Able McLaughtons."

Dressing for Cabbage

What is a good dressing for cabbage salad besides ordinary mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing? I like to serve raw cabbage often for I think it is a healthful food, but my family doesn't care a great deal for it served with ordinary dressing.—Puzzled.

Perhaps your family will like this dressing. It is especially good for cabbage.

- 1/2 cup cream
- 1/2 cup vinegar
- 2 teaspoons mustard
- 2 tablespoons hot water
- 1 teaspoon salt

Whip the cream until stiff and gradually add the vinegar. When well mixed, add the other ingredients, first dissolving the ground mustard in the boiling water.

Milk Builds Up

Will you kindly send me a list of complexion clays, and also a diet one may follow to gain weight if you have such help in your department?—Mrs. H. W. S.

I should be very glad to print a list

CALUMET

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

has produced PURE FOODS—BETTER BAKINGS—for over one-third of a century.



Don't try to save

money by buying a baking powder that costs a few cents less than Calumet—that's the worst kind of false economy—you'll throw out more in spoiled bakings than you save on the price of the powder. And that isn't all—think of the time you lose—the failures—the disappointments.

The unfailing strength of Calumet guarantees perfect results, so join the millions who refuse to accept anything but the "best by test" leavener.



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SALES 2 1/2 TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

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7 Big Issues Each Week

14 Months or 425 Days

At Our Regular Yearly Rate of \$6.00

This is a Dollar Saving to You on Subscription

Kansas Day is January 29, on that day 64 years ago Kansas was admitted into the Union of States.

The above offer, saving you a dollar, is made so you who take advantage of the offer may enjoy reading a Daily paper that has done and is still doing its part in keeping Kansas on a high plane and maintaining the high ideals that those who worked for statehood had in the early history of Kansas.

The Topeka Daily Capital is the Official State Paper of Kansas and at this time with our State Legislators here in Topeka in regular session every Kansan should keep posted with just what is taking place and know what your Governor and State Senators and Representatives are recommending and enacting into laws.

The Daily Capital keeps a special correspondent in Washington, D. C. and all the proceedings of the 69th Congress will be accurately reported for the benefit of our readers.

We are also members of the Associated Press and give our readers the advantage of this Great News Gathering Service. We feel that every Loyal Kansan should be a reader of our Daily. This 14 months offer will supply you with a Kansas Daily that will keep you posted.

Fill in the coupon—Do it NOW—Offer good for new or renewal subscriptions by mail only and must be in Kansas. No mail or carrier subscriptions accepted on this offer where delivery is to be made to a Topeka city address.



TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed find \$..... to take care of subscription to the Daily and Sunday Capital 14 months. I thank you for this opportunity to save a Dollar.

Name.....

Address.....

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I WISH the big folks that I know,
Would stop their awful worryin'
so,
Whenever I fall down and tear
My dress and stockings, I don't care!
And if I play in mud, and make
Some lovely pies—"For pity's sake,
Just see that child!" some grown-up
cries,
And stares at me in sad surprise.

I'm never happy when I'm dressed
So fine, in all my Sunday best,
'Cause then I'm 'fraid to breathe at all,
For fear I'll stub my toe, and fall
Right smack into the dirt. O, dear!
Grown-ups are surely very queer.
And this is what I just can't see—
Why won't they let us children be?



A fire-cracker may be hot,
But it has nothing on a bee;
See this dreadful swollen spot
Where one sat down on me.

Can You Guess These?

- When is an apple tree like a pig? When it roots.
- How is the best way to make a coat last? To make vest and pants first.
- Why is a figure nine like a peacock? Because it is nothing without its tail.
- If you were doomed to the stake, what one would you prefer? A beef-steak.
- What is it that shelters the weakest as well as the wisest of all mankind? A hat.
- Why does a lady's housedress wear longer than any other? Because she never wears it out.
- If a little girl fell into a river, why couldn't her brother help her out? Because he was too busy with his arithmetic.



The name of a town in Florida is concealed in this puzzle. When you have found what the town is 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.

cause how could he be a brother and assist her (a sister), too?

What is the difference between a pie and a pair of trousers? The pie has to be made before it is cut; the trousers have to be cut before they are made.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have five pets—a pony named Prince, two dogs named Pup and Pal and two cats. I ride my pony to school. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. I enjoy my Sunday School work.
Atchison, Kan. Junior Lewis.

I Call My Pony "Butterfly"

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Moravik. I have two sisters. One of my sisters is named Clara and the other is Edna. We have a Shetland pony named

Betty Butterfly. We call her Butterfly because she has a plain white butterfly on her back. We have a buggy and saddle for her. We have two dogs named Queen and Sport. They are white Scotch Collies. We have three cats. Their names are Snowball, Tommy and Sparkie. Snowball is all white. We live on a 200-acre farm. We raise a lot of fruit and melons.
Wilson, Kan. Alma Jilka.

Enough Older

"Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago looking for a position?"
"Yes, sir."
"I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"
"Yes, sir; that's why I'm here now."

A Variety of Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a sister named Helen. I have two cats and one dog. My cats'

names are Black Pussy and Gray and the dog's name is Fritz. I have a few pet calves, too. I help in the house and I milk one cow. I like to go to school. There are 17 in our school. I like my teacher. Dorothy Hybska.
Medicine Lodge, Kan.

We Hear From Mildred

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I live on a 170-acre farm. We milk 15 cows. I walk 1 1/2 miles to school. For pets I have a cat named Jack and a cow named Buttercup and five chickens. I would like to have the boys and girls my age write to me.
Mildred Regnier.
Clyde, Kan.



Cat and Duck for Pets

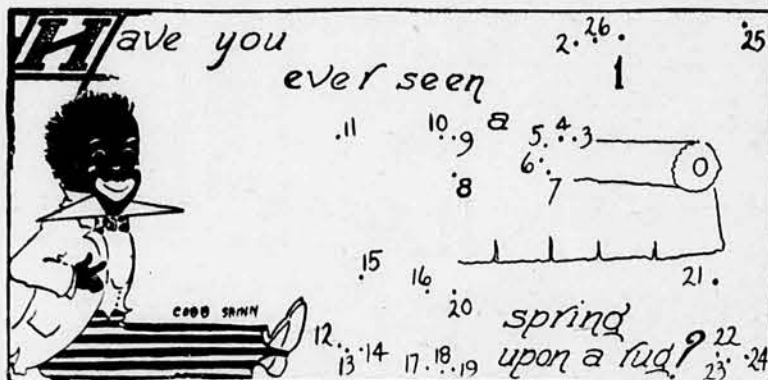
I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I have a cat and a duck for pets. The cat likes to ride in the car. My duck is 4 years old. She laid 42 eggs last spring.
William Ord McGuire.
Isabel, Kan.

In All Seriousness

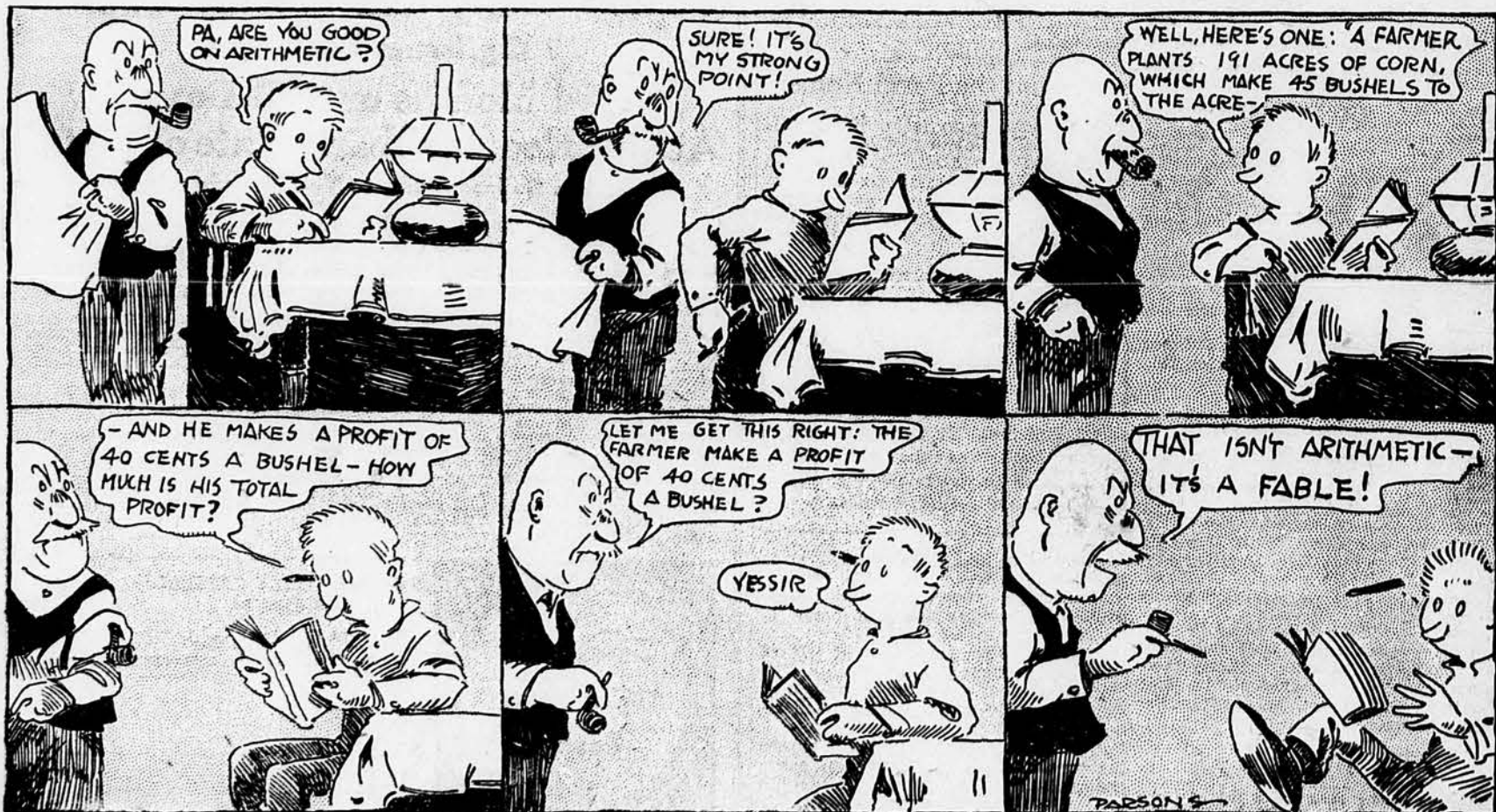
Little Boy: Mamma, is Mississippi in the West?
Mother: Yes, dear.
Little Boy: Well where is Mr. Sippl?

Georgia Has Some Bantams

I live on a farm. I have a Bantam hen and three Bantam chicks. I am in the second grade this year. We ride a pony to school. I have two sisters and a baby brother.
Georgia Maybell Brown.
Ottawa, Kan.



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—Maybe He Didn't Mean Last Year's Crop

The Mark of the Beast

BY DR. CHARLES H. MERRIGO

A lady was with me as I entered the hall. The little knot of middle aged men who had their heads together in hilarious conversation became suddenly silent.

"Why the sudden solemnity?" I asked the men, as my companion passed on thru the hall.

"Lady present," replied one. "You spoiled the story, Doc."

"You know the old gag about there being a gentleman present," I responded.

"Why tell your beastly stories?"

"Ain't 'beastly' a pretty scandalous word for my stories, Doc?" asked the raconteur, still good-natured.

"No. It's the exact word. 'Beast' is good English for 'animal.' And it's the uncontrolled animal in you that makes you enjoy telling such stories and makes you other fellows laugh at them. Man is an animal, but whereas the lower order is supposed to revel in animal nature, man is supposed to control it."

The thing I dislike worse than a group of young men telling salacious stories is a similar group of men who are older and therefore should be wiser.

But this has nothing to do with a health column, you say? Indeed it has a tremendous lot to do with it. It has to do not only with the health of the man but also of his wife and family.

These fellows who refuse to learn that the sex instinct needs control rather than pandering are the men who spread venereal disease. If they do not bring to their wives the seeds of contagious disease they are pretty sure to offend domestic happiness and health by their exorbitant interest in sex relations. And for themselves: do they think they will escape scot free? Not a bit of it. My mail is filled with letters from the uncontrolled ones who have reached their fifties, sixties and seventies, and now fail to understand why they should have hypertrophied prostate or vesiculitis or varicocele, or a dozen other things. It is emphatically in the interest of health that I give my warning.

Yes, Bran May Help

I am surprised that you never advise people to eat bran for constipation. All advice you have given for constipation is of little value compared to what bran in any form, raw, with milk or cream, coffee, or mixed with the flour in the bread, or any other way of a mixture will do for constipation. I have found this out from my own experience. If you do not believe in bran, I would be pleased to have you let me know why in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

J. L.

This merely shows that J. L. does not always read his paper. I am a strong believer in bran as an aid to those who must have help for the bowel function, and have recommended it many times. I don't think it is as good as fresh fruit and vegetables because it lacks many food properties they possess. But sometimes it will overcome constipation when they fail. Many thanks to J. L. for the reminder.

'Tis a Lack of Iodine

What is thyroid gland trouble? And what are the symptoms? Should certain foods and combinations of foods be avoided? Is it beneficial to drink water with iodine in it?

Peg.

There are many forms of "thyroid trouble," but the most common is that known as simple goiter. It has been demonstrated that this occurs chiefly in localities where the soil and water show a deficiency of iodine. Preventive treatment is by use of iodized salt and similar measures. Aside from that there is no reason to change from ordinary diet.

Better See a Doctor

Can a woman take simple home treatments for syphilis so it will not be contagious? Or is it contagious? Can it be outgrown by a young person?

S. F.

Syphilis is a very dangerous disease which may attack any tissue of the body. Altho considered a "venereal disease," it may be acquired innocently. It is contagious, yet if proper care is taken it is not hard to keep it from spreading to others. It is very important to have treatment by a physician who gives special study to the disease. Its tendency, if untreated, is to get worse instead of better.

This is the Life!

The sheepman is the envy of all stockmen. With his industry thoroly liquidated in 1921, a world shortage of both sheep and wool, a brisk demand

for lamb and mutton and a protective tariff of 31 cents a pound on wool, it is not surprising that both lambs and wool are higher than at any time since 1919. Not only that, but thousands of unborn lambs and millions of pounds of wool which will not be shipped for another four or five months have been contracted for at prices which the growers considered too favorable to reject. Hence, while the cattle and swine producers look hopefully toward the future, the sheepman already has put his money in the bank.

Youngsters Run This Show

High school students supply much of the motive power for the seed and poultry show held in Rossville every winter. The exhibition is made a project of the vocational agricultural department, of which A. S. Parr is head. The school board is co-operating by furnishing cooping for poultry.

An adult chairman is appointed for each department of the show and the agricultural class is apportioned to these chairmen. Students enter the exhibits, do all the clerical work and arrange the exhibits. Parr is chairman of

the show; C. E. Gresser, secretary; E. D. Hartzell, treasurer; H. R. Spurrier, superintendent. Will Van Orsdal is in charge of the seed project.

A farmers' institute was held in connection with the show this year. About 300 persons attended the night meeting. L. E. Willoughby and L. F. Payne of the Kansas State Agricultural College lectured on seeds and poultry. Motion pictures were shown by W. H. Metzger, county extension agent and Mrs. Julia Kiene, home demonstration agent. The Shawnee County Farm Bureau is co-operating with the community in conducting the community club work and in the educational features of the show.

Our Best Three Offers

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

The production of oleo in the United States is about 20 per cent that of

Concrete Stave SILO. Built of Concrete and Steel—King of Silos. Special statement for January orders. The Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co. Wichita, Kansas.

BUY WOOL Comfort Batts \$2.58. Wool Batt Co., Dept. "B", Box 1323, Charlotte, N. C.

Your Child's Dress Cut Out Free. Your name on best card brings full pattern.



Sparkling White!

WHAT a meaning the color of sugar has to an experienced eye!

Color is the one simple test of sugar purity, a sure test by which the housewife may judge whether or not she is getting a standard sugar of highest purity.

Sparkling white sugar tells its own story. It is of the highest degree of purity. It has been

thoroughly washed and cleansed of the juices from which it was extracted. It will fill every cooking requirement perfectly. It sparkles in the sugar bowl. It looks pure. It is pure!

The outstanding quality of Great Western Sugar is its sparkling whiteness. Compare it with any sugar—make any test for color or purity—use it for any purpose—it is the standard among sugars in the West.

Western Farms Produce This Sugar

The sugar beet is an important farm crop in the West. In your state or in a neighboring state thousands of beet growers regularly depend on this crop for their livelihood.

You can encourage this great farm industry—this American industry—by buying Great Western Beet Sugar from your grocer.

And more!—because of a sliding scale payment to the farmer for his beets, by which he profits more on sugar sold in these Middle Western States

than on sales in more distant markets, your purchase of Great Western Beet Sugar helps him to realize a still greater profit from his main crop.

Farm organizations generally in this section favor the use of beet sugar, not only because it directly benefits another farmer, but also because it is a pure sugar, useful for every cooking purpose.

Order Great Western Sugar from your grocer by name. Judge its sparkling whiteness for yourself.

The Great Western Sugar Company Sugar Building Denver, Colo.

Great Western Beet Sugar

free—seventy-five delicious new desserts are described in Ida Bailey Allen's recipe book, just published. A copy will be mailed you free. Just ask for Volume 11 of the Sugar Bowl Series.



Try One Sack of It!

You are your own best judge of sugar quality and purity. Order one sack of Great Western Sugar. Examine it carefully. See its sparkling whiteness, its luster, its evenness of grain. Use it for any purpose. It is guaranteed to meet any test.

Board in a Peaceful Session

Farmers Swat Frolicking Fungi and Intangible Taxables, Reform Rivers and Reduce Rates

SCATHING oratory and pent up speeches threatened to break forth in emblazoned splendor upon an otherwise tranquil meeting during the closing moments of the 54th annual convention of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. For three days not a single gust had ruffled the sleek feathers of the peace dove. Then came the report of the resolutions committee. The body adopted with well oiled precision 14 of the score of recommendations.

Then Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha, chairman of the resolutions committee, supplied the spark which loosed the seething speeches that had been incubating since last year. "We recommend that all intangible property be exempted from taxation, such as money, notes and mortgages," read the chairman. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, member from the Second District, bounced to his feet in opposition. F. W. Dixon, Holton, strawberry-growing member for the First District, was just as emphatically in favor of it. After that half a dozen struggled for recognition simultaneously. W. J. Tod, Maple Hill, who had been called to preside, sighed with relief when H. W. Avery, Wakefield, injected that emblem of peace to troubled conventions and moved to table the resolution. It carried with a whoop, and bloated mortgage holders will have to struggle along another year or two without the support of the state's big agricultural body.

"Do you remember what they did to the state road resolution three years ago?" remarked Dixon after the session had closed. "Now you watch them on this intangible tax question."

A Diet of Economics

On the theory that farmers have an acute case of co-operative marketing indigestion, that subject was not presented to the delegates this year. They were given an intensive diet of economics, political, practical and otherwise. Sidney J. Roy, representing the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, was enthusiastically received in his suggestion that the Missouri River be made navigable from Kansas City, Kan., to St. Louis. Later the convention adopted a resolution supporting the plan to complete the work in three years.

James E. Poole, special representative of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, diagnosed the ills of beef trade to the satisfaction of all the beef economists present. Dr. E. A. White, director of the committee on relation of agriculture to electricity, discussed the progress that had been made in surveying the possibilities of extending electricity to farms. W. E. Grimes, Kansas State Agricultural College, predicted a more stable agriculture in his discussion of the outlook for 1925.

Among the other speakers were Mrs. Edith H. Stewart, Goodland; F. W. Bell, Manhattan; Elam Bartholomew, Stockton; W. E. Berg, Pratt; DeWitt C. Wing, Chicago; I. D. Graham, Topeka and C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado.

Jake Was Indorsed

Other resolutions passed by the convention included disapproval of the so-called child labor or Twentieth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The meeting favored a sales tax on luxuries, but tabled a resolution on income tax. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, was endorsed for national secretary of agriculture. The convention called for an adequate tariff on hides or a removal of the tariff on manufactured leather goods, a reduction of freight rates on certain bulky agricultural products of low unit value; a tax on motor fuel, motor cars and commercial trucks for building and maintaining a state system of surfaced roads that will connect all county seats and market centers; appropriations by the legislature for assisting in control of orchard pests; an appropriation for making a state exhibit at the Central States Horticultural Exposition in Kansas City next fall; a pure seed law; appropriations to complete the soil, geological and other scientific

surveys; support by agricultural agencies and institutions in the campaign for improvement of Kansas wheat thru smut and other disease control and thru better seed; a co-operative law that will enable marketing agencies to become members of Kansas boards of trade; an emergency appropriation to control poultry diseases; prevention of introduction and sale of cull dairy animals from other states.

Part of the Friday afternoon session was devoted to a tribute to F. D. Coburn, former secretary of the board and friend of Kansas agriculture.

Tod was elected president of the board; E. A. Millard, Burden, vice president; W. J. Young, McPherson, treasurer. Wolf and E. E. Frizzell, Larned, were re-elected to the state fair board.

From Station KSAC

Here are the programs for next week:

Monday, January 26
Noon-day Program
12:30—Tuning in Piano Selection
Reading
Weather Report
Farm and Home Week. L. C. Williams
Radio Question Box
Hatch Disease Free Chickens
..... J. W. Lumb
"College of the Air"
7:20—College Bell and Opening Exercises
7:30—Duroc, Poland China and Chester White Breeds. A. D. Weber
7:40—Radio College Quartet
7:45—Feeding for Milk Production
..... J. B. Fitch
8:00—Livestock Shipping Association

Tuesday, January 27
Noon-day Program
12:30—Tuning in Piano Selection
Reading
Weather Report
Sheep Clubs..... M. H. Coe
Radio Question Box
Plans for Early Broilers
..... J. H. McAdams
"College of the Air"
7:20—College Bell and Opening Exercises
7:30—Time to Seed Alfalfa..... L. E. Call
7:40—Radio College Trio
7:45—Natural Method of Incubating Eggs
..... L. F. Payne

Wednesday, January 28
Noon-day Program
12:30—Tuning in Piano Selection
Reading
Weather Report
The Way Out..... F. Pattison
Radio Question Box
Join a Farm Organization
..... A. L. Clapp
"College of the Air"
7:20—College Bell and Opening Exercises
7:30—Annual Cost of a State System
..... L. E. Conrad
7:40—Solo..... Harold Plamm
7:45—The Suitable Farm Dwelling
..... W. G. Ward

Thursday, January 29
Noon-day Program
12:30—Tuning in Piano Selection
Reading
Weather Report
Some Seven Day Dairy Rations
..... A. W. Knott
Radio Question Box
Mating for Breeding. J. H. McAdams
"College of the Air"
7:20—College Bell and Opening Exercises
7:30—Labor and Saving Devices
..... Harriet W. Allard
7:40—Radio College Trio
7:45—Meat: The Muscle Maker
..... Katherine Hudson

Friday, January 30
Noon-day Program
12:30—Tuning in Piano Selection
Reading
Weather Report
Studying Last Year's Business From Farm Accounts..... I. N. Chapman
Radio Question Box
The Hessian Fly..... E. G. Kelly
"College of the Air"
7:20—College Bell and Opening Exercises
7:30—Making the Address..... Henry A. Shinn
7:40—Radio College Quartet
7:45—Reading..... Henry A. Shinn

At Home, February 23-28

The last week in February has been set aside as Farm Implement Preparedness Week. The purpose of the campaign is to get every man who uses agricultural implements to get his equipment in condition for the season's work. The movement is being backed by various farm organizations, agricultural colleges, the implement trade press and the farm press. The railroads have promised to keep implements and repairs moving promptly.

When You Help Others

Instead of letting your neighbor always borrow your Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, why not get a one dollar bill from him for 52 issues of our paper so it could come to his own address and you send us the dollar and credit will be given you on your paper for a year.

Decide right Now to make 1925 the Turning Point in your Milk Business

There are thousands of dairymen and farmers all over the country who look back at the day they put in their Empire Milkers as the beginning of a new deal for them.

They are making big profits out of milk instead of small profits. Many are making money where they could only break even, or even worse, before.

They have gotten away from hand milking. That's part of it—but only part. The rest is they invested in the one milking machine that is different from all others—the Empire.

Different in action—different in results. The milker that milks in Nature's way—by alternately sucking and massaging the teat completely from tip to udder. The cow likes to be milked by the Empire—stands quieter, stays in better condition, gives more milk and gives it longer.

Decide right now that you are through with hand milking—through with drudgery—through paying three men to do what one man can do better—through with poorly conditioned cows and small yield because of the trouble with hired help that not only does not know how to milk properly but is not willing to go to the trouble—through with high bacteria counts.

Even if you only milk six cows—you can benefit by the Empire—for the new Empire Electric Milker makes it economically possible. It is both inexpensive to install and cheap to operate.

Look into this thoroughly now—and make up your mind. Talk to the Empire agent. Send for the free Empire catalog.



Empire Advantages

1. Teat cup lining is hand made and has linen inserts. Basic Empire patents cover these teat cups—they give the only complete three-sided massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
2. Standard Empire Milker Units may be used with Empire Electric Pumping Outfits—a practical size for every dairy of 6 or more cows.
3. Single or double units to meet your requirements.
4. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
5. Single pipe line with no complicated or moving parts to wear and get out of order. Clean. Costs less.
6. The Simple Pulsator guaranteed 4 years against wear. Only one Pulsator needed for a single or double unit.
7. Low power cost. 1/2 H. P. Motor operates 4 double units, milking 8 cows at a time.
8. Sanitary claw with automatic shut off and without moving parts to wear and get out of adjustment.

The Machine to Meet Every Dairymen's Requirements

EMPIRE Milking Machines

TRADE-MARK REG'D.

H. E. McWhinney, President
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, Bloomfield, N. J.

Rock Island Implement Company

1310 W. 13th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 1408-10 Wazee Street, Denver, Colorado

Farmers Get \$30 More Per Acre for Wheat

Bert Garrison of Illinois made \$700 extra profits last year by spreading straw with a remarkable new invention. It enabled him to raise 9 bushels more to the acre than on land not mulched. He says every farmer ought to spread straw this new easy way by using the spreader invented by L. D. Rice of Kansas City.

William Knop of Kansas tried the same plan, checking 160-acres spread in this way against 160 acres left unprotected. He grew 800 extra bushels on the mulched quarter-section, getting the most bushels to the acre of any farmer in his locality.

The Agricultural College of Missouri also covered test plots with straw manure and got 40 bushels to the acre, while other plots left uncovered were badly winter killed.

Hundreds of others testify to the efficiency of this new invention. It has been clearly demonstrated that the use of this new type machine, called by its inventor the Simplex Straw Spreader, increases wheat yield from 5 to 15 bushels to the acre and protects the crop from freezing, soil blow and drouth. Hand forking has proved impractical. It bunches the straw and is too slow. The Simplex shreds the straw, spreads evenly and smoothly and covers 10 to 20 acres a day.

Mr. Rice is willing to pay \$50 to \$150 a week to someone in each locality to introduce the Simplex. He collects and delivers and pays representative at once while the farmer pays nothing down as the spreader is sold on a year's time.

Every farmer in your locality will want a spreader on these easy terms, so write at once for full particulars of this offer to Mr. L. D. Rice, 705 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Galloway's new improved radio sets—another Galloway Bargain made possible by large production in our own factories and plan of selling direct from factory to home.

Save the dealer's profit when buying your radio. Get the best. The Galloway 5 tube set is unequalled for selectivity, distance, volume, clearness, non-regenerative. It is so simple to control that an 8-year-old child can tune in any station wanted.

Write today for complete information on Galloway Super-quality radio sets, easy terms and guarantee.

THE GALLOWAY COMPANY
Box 42 Waterloo, Iowa
\$69.50
without accessories. Save one-half on your new radio. Order here.

Look for This Tag **ELECTRIC** On Steel Wheels

It is Your Guarantee of Quality

Our Catalog illustrated in colors describes

FARM WAGONS
With high or low wheels, either steel or wood, wide or narrow tires.

Also Steel Wheels
to fit any running gear. Make your old wagon good as new, also easy to load—save repair bills.

Be sure and write for catalog today.

Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Sore Teats

In the opinion of more than one million farmers, users of Corona Wool Fat healing compound, there is nothing so quick and sure-healing for sore teats, caked udders, cuts, bruises, boils and every flesh wound on man or beast. Does not blister or smart. A time-tested remedy for household and farm.

Send today for a big Corona Sample, only 10c. Full size at drug stores or by mail 65c postpaid.

Corona Manufacturing Co.
Box 100 Kenton, Ohio

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.

Buy Now
Erect Early
Insulate **NO** Blowing In
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Insulate **NO** Freezing

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
1404 B. & Log Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Wheat is 25 Per Cent Higher

But E. E. Frizell Asks Why the Freight Rate Was Boosted 73 Per Cent

IN THE battle for lower freight rates which Kansas is making, it has a leader in E. E. Frizell of Larned who doesn't quit. He has had a series of rounds with Henry C. Hall, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A few days ago Mr. Frizell wrote to Senator Capper, enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. Hall, and said:

"You will note that the rate on wheat from Larned to Galveston September 1, 1923, was 26½ cents for 100 pounds, or 5.9 cents a bushel, and that the present rate is 46½ cents a hundred, or 7.9 cents a bushel, an increase of 73 per cent.

"And you will see that Mr. Hall refers to the prices of wheat on October 1, 1924, as being 64 per cent in excess of that in 1913. But permit me to give you the actual price of wheat as shown by sales at mills and elevators in this locality. The price for No. 2 dark hard wheat September 1, 1912, was 73 cents a bushel; July 1, 1913, 77 cents; September 1, 1913, 76 cents; September 1, 1914, 76-1-6 cents; September 1, 1924, 1.02. The price in September of last year shows a gain of 34 per cent over September, 1913. So the price of wheat could not justify an increase of 73 per cent in the freight rate. While it is true that more recently it has sold as high as \$1.60, such prices are very unusual. The general average to farmers the 10 years before the war was 80 cents a bushel; since the war it has been less than \$1, or less than a 25 per cent increase.

From \$9.05 to \$9.38

"The freight rate on baled alfalfa from Larned to Jacksonville, Fla., September 1, 1913, was 50½ cents a hundred, or \$10.10 a ton. The present rate is 81 cents, or \$16.20 a ton. We find that the average price of alfalfa Larned in September, 1913, was \$9.05 a ton; September, 1921, \$7.22; September, 1922, \$6.69; September, 1923, \$10.10; September, 1924, \$9.38. How is the Interstate Commerce Commission justified in granting an increase of 60 per cent on freight rates from Larned to Jacksonville, with a price of \$9.05 a ton in September, 1913, and \$9.38 for September, 1924?"

"Many thousands of tons of alfalfa are produced in the Arkansas River Valley every year. Most of this alfalfa has been used in recent years to fatten livestock, because it cannot be shipped at a profit. But the larger part of the winter feed should be obtained from such crops as sorghum, timothy, milo and Sudan grass, which we produce in this district in such abundance. And the handling of this immense alfalfa hay crop would be a large business for the carriers if they could make a rate so it could be moved.

"In the hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission on freight rates from Kansas City to Memphis, which was held in Kansas City September 8, 1924, I noticed there were only two farmers and the president of the Farm Bureau present at the meeting—along with 45 representatives of the railroads! The general impression prevails among farmers that the commission has never attempted to get the facts direct from farmers."

Let's Get the Facts

Senator Capper sent Mr. Frizell's letter on to Mr. Hall, with this note: "May I again request your attention to the serious indictment Senator E. E. Frizell of Larned, Kan., brings in relation to existing transportation rates on wheat and on shipments of alfalfa from Kansas points of origin to southeastern destinations? To this end, I am enclosing a letter from Senator Frizell in respect to a reply from you on an earlier letter on the subject that Senator Frizell directed to me—a letter brought to the attention of the commission.

"It is evident Senator Frizell is not entirely satisfied with your reply. I am frank to say that in view of the facts set out by Senator Frizell, his dissatisfaction is not unnatural.

"Senator Frizell's purpose is quite clear. He brings to the attention of the commission a situation that to all

surface indications is unfair and inequitable. He urges the investigation of both sides of the case.

"Senator Frizell is not a fault-finder nor a mischief-maker nor a 'railroad baiter.'" He is a man of large affairs and wide experience both in private and public business. He understands that there are two sides to any question. He is entirely in the right, of course, in his insistence that in fixing freight tariffs the rights and interests of shippers are entitled to the same consideration as the rights of the carriers.

"Senator Frizell's statement that the opinion prevails among farmers that the commission has never attempted to get the facts from the farm viewpoint is not an exaggeration. Such an opinion undoubtedly prevails.

"How can it reasonably be expected to be otherwise when the wheat grower is charged, as Senator Frizell relates, an increase of 73 per cent for shipping his wheat when the average increase in price he has received since the war as compared with pre-war price levels is less than 25 per cent?"

Must Farmers "Swarm In?"

"Let me invite your attention in particular to Senator Frizell's statement with respect to rates on baled alfalfa. He points out that this is a case where rates for transportation, out of just proportion to the sale value of the commodity, result not only in a loss of a market to the producer but also in a loss to the carrier of a considerable volume of tonnage that an equitable rate would assure.

"Senator Frizell says that at the recent hay rate hearing in Kansas City there were two farmers against 45 railway attorneys in attendance. You may, perhaps, say that more farmers could have been there had they so desired. But the people have been told repeatedly that the agencies of government exist to represent the people and to foster and conserve the general public interest. They have been assured that the function of such agencies is to find and declare the right, and to work substantial justice and fairness as between groups and interests at apparent difference. Surely they are not now to be told that they must swarm the tribunal to see that justice is done?"

"We want the railroads to have a fair return for the service rendered. Taking the country as a whole, the earnings of the railroads are not excessive, but our contention is that the burden of transportation costs is not equitably distributed and that there should be a readjustment of the freight rate structure.

"I most earnestly recommend Senator Frizell's contention to the careful consideration of the commission in the hope that something may be done to relieve the situation he brings to notice."

How About the Chain?

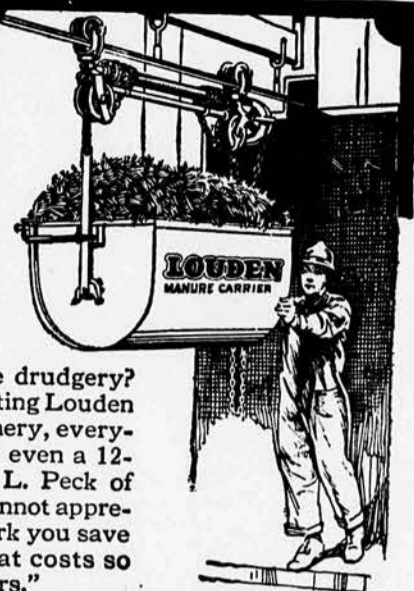
Chain lightning, frequently employed by those whose vocabularies are limited in describing actions of extreme speed, remains unexplained, according to our meager knowledge. But not so ball lightning. The United States Department of Agriculture elucidates thus on this variety:

"Altho science is not yet able to explain ball lightning, and all attempts to reproduce it in the laboratory have thus far failed, its existence is generally admitted by scientific men, and quite a large fund of knowledge has been gathered concerning its characteristics. There are apparently two distinct types of ball lightning. One type floats freely thru the air, while the other moves along terrestrial objects as if attached to them. Ball lightning occurs during thunderstorms, and in some cases its appearance is preceded by an ordinary flash of lightning. Ball lightning is generally only a few inches in diameter, and in the majority of cases remains visible only a few seconds, tho it has been known to last for several minutes.

Now let's have an explanation of chain lightning so that time honored expression will be in good standing. Ball and chain go together well on occasions, anyway.

No More Dirty Barn Drudgery

The dirtiest chore on the farm! That dull, monotonous, time-wasting task—cleaning out the barn! How many years have you been a slave to a manure-bespattered wheelbarrow?



Why not get rid of this disagreeable drudgery? Put in a big, smooth-running, easy-lifting Louden Manure Carrier now and turn this ornery, everyday chore into a job that's easy for even a 12-year-old boy. You'll agree with J. L. Peck of Gypsum, Kansas, who says: "You cannot appreciate, until you have used it, the work you save with a Louden Manure Carrier that costs so little and lasts so long with no repairs."

Save Manure Money

Manure is worth money, but its true value depends upon how much time and labor you spend in handling it. The cheaper you get it out of the barn the more you make on it.

Your Louden Manure Carrier takes the equal of 5 wheelbarrow loads at once and the chore is finished in a fraction of the usual time. Dumping direct into wagon will do away with reforking. The chore time saved can be devoted to income producing labor, that increases your farm earnings.

Send for This Booklet

Many Louden Carriers are still in service after 20 years' daily use. Naturally, that's the kind of a Carrier you want. And the Louden is easily installed in any barn, old or new. No expensive changes—you can do the work yourself.

Let us show you why the Louden is the greatest Manure Carrier ever built. An attractively illustrated booklet, showing full details, will be sent, postpaid, upon request.

If you're going to build or remodel a barn, get our 112-page book of barn building information. Explains different methods of framing, types of roofs, concrete work, ventilation, most convenient arrangement—everything. Written for farmers. Sent postpaid—no charge—no obligation. Check and mail the coupon.

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501 Court Street (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa
Branches: Albany, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Paul, Minn.

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"EVERYTHING FOR THE BARN"

Send Coupon for Quick Reply

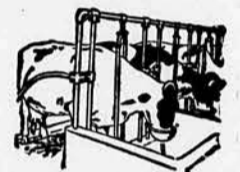
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 Louden Water Bowls
 Louden Stalls & Stanchions
 Louden Barn Plan Book

Name.....
Town.....
RFD..... State.....
I have..... cows..... horses.



Wm. LOUDEN
Holds the first patent ever granted by the U. S. Gov't on a Manure Carrier.



Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions give cows pasture comfort in the barn. Water Bowls increase the milk flow. Manger Divisions, Cupolas, Bull Staff, Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Hog House Equipment, "Everything for the Barn." Write for information and prices on any of these articles.



The Healthy Udder makes a healthy Pocketbook

Udder troubles are costly; don't take chances. Just a touch of Bag Balm, the great healing ointment, quickly heals any cut, bruise, chaps or injury to the delicate udder tissues. Caked bag or any inflammation promptly clears up after Bag Balm application.

Big 10-ounce package, 60c. Feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.
Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM

MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

It is impossible to fatten calves for butchers on silage without some kind of supplementary feed such as cottonseed cake or corn.

\$3 down Brings Any Size American Separator



On New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Try any American Separator, in your own way, at our risk. If it is not the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and best Separator for the least money, return at our expense and every cent received promptly refunded.

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If you have some good breeding stock, better sell now before it gets too cold to ship. Use the classified column; 10 cents a word for one time, 32 cents a word for four times.

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Those who are malnourished are handicapped in ability to resist weakness.

Scott's Emulsion

is vitamin-rich food and tonic that helps remove the handicap. Keep your body strong and sturdy. Insist on Scott's!

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BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Be MR. C. E. BROOKS



White Blossom Sweet Clover \$3.00 per BU. Don't delay writing for our 116-page catalog giving full particulars and 25 FREE SAMPLES. Our prices save you money. Also low prices on all other seeds. Write today. A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 935 Clarinda, Iowa

CULBERTSON GET MORE EGGS QUALITY CHICKS by ordering our healthy, vigorous chicks from leading pure bred strains of America. All varieties, prompt service, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Low prices. Illustrated catalog free. G. B. Culbertson, Box C Ottawa, Kansas

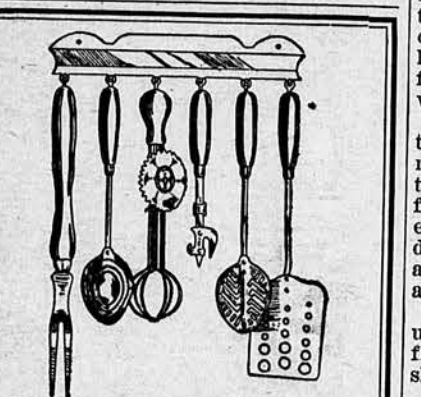
Quality Baby Chicks 15 varieties. 100 Pure Bred flocks, bred especially for profitable egg production. We ship promptly and guarantee 100% per cent live delivery. 1925 catalog free. Unusual inducement for Early Orders. Emmetsburg Hatchery, Box B, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

64 BREEDS Most Profitable pure-bred ducks, geese, turkeys, Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. 32nd year. Largest plant. Free valuable poultry book and catalog free. R.F. Neubert Co., Box 328, Mankato, Minn.

CHICKS Get those sturdy Northern chicks free from disease. Quality supreme. Bred and W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, \$15.00-20.00. Leghorns, \$15.00-20.00. W. and B. Leghorns, \$15.00-20.00. Prepaid full live delivery. ZUCKER HATCHERY, Scribner, Nebraska

CHICKS 12 varieties, \$500 daily. Vigorous, healthy purebreds, from egg-producing flocks. 100% Live arrival, postpaid. Leghorns, 100-114. Leftovers, 100-110. Write for free catalog. Bush's Poultry Farms, Dept. K 4 Clinton, Mo.

Send 1 Name This complete outfit consisting of one toy horn to call the gang together, one horseshoe magnet—both useful and amusing, one genuine carnival rattle—a big merry maker for young folks and one serpent blowout that will frighten the bravest of the brave. All four packed in a handy box, will be mailed to each person who sends name and address of one boy or girl between the ages of eight and fourteen years. Be sure to enclose 10 cents to cover postage and packing. This Offer is good only 15 days. NOVELTY DEPT., DESK 5, 6th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas.



6-Piece Kitchen Set

Set consists of meat fork, measuring spoon, egg beater, can opener, mixing spoon, pancake turner and metal rack on which to hang each piece. Parts are of good grade metal and nickel plated. Handles are of hard wood, finished in white.

OUR OFFER This six piece kitchen set will be sent FREE and postpaid for two one year subscriptions to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze at \$1.00 each—just \$2.00 in all. Your own new or renewal subscription will count as one. Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Topeka, Kansas

Power From the Air

Anton Flettner has invented a "rotor ship," whatever that is, which woke 'em up in Germany with a bang. We judge that when the Jerries aren't cussing the government, or General Dawes, or the United States in general, or the high price of beer, which likely is a good deal of the time, they discuss the influence of the "rotor ship" on world commerce.

Briefly it is a device substituting vertical revolving cylinders for sails on ships. If it does what its enthusiastic champions claim, it will revolutionize the merchant marine of every country, and restore the windjammer—or perhaps we should say "wind-twister."

But Kansas is a considerable distance from the ocean, and the excitement we have observed over this ship hasn't exactly set the prairies afire. However, Anton has still another idea, but let's let the dear boy tell it:

"I studied air currents first in the Zeppelin works, and Count Zeppelin was among the first to recognize the importance of this type of research. I devised a new rudder for airships, but conditions for aircraft were so bad after the war in Germany that I accepted a post as director of the Institute for Aero and Hydro-Dynamics in Amsterdam, where I applied my aerial experiments in steering gear to craft in the water. While I was working there I still continued experiments in the technical laboratories of the University of Gottingen. It was during these experiments that I recalled results achieved 70 years ago by the fore-runner of Helmholtz, Professor Magnus, relating to the velocity of shots fired and the extraordinary effect of wind on violently rotating bodies. This is known to physicists as the 'Magnus Effect.' Till now nobody thought of turning this theoretical knowledge to practical use. This we have done. Next year a tower will be erected just outside of Berlin, as well as several towers in Holland, to generate electricity from the air."

In common with a good many writers, Anton gets at what he is driving at, at least from our standpoint, at the end of his little piece. We are inclined to think there is something in what he says. There is no doubt that his funny looking ship runs; it is not exactly a howling success—we hope it is all right to use "howling" in reference to a wind-driven boat—but it does run. And they made fun of Fulton's Folly when he built his first steamship, too.

In other words, from the Kansas angle to the thing, and following Anton's system of getting at the important thing last, we 'spect he is about to overturn all theories of windmill construction!

And fix things so a lot more power can be pulled from the air. And that won't hurt Western Kansas a bit!

Gas Attack on Ants

Red ants may be vanquished from their mounds in the fields by carbon bisulphide. This is the same material of destruction used against grain moths and weevils. But in this case the embattled farmer, reinforced by a county agent or an extension entomologist from the college, sallies forth from his dwelling with a tub or other vessel and a can of the lethal gas.

The vessel, which should be practically air tight, is inverted over the mound and one or more gateways to the subterranean abode of the pestiferous red ants. The carbon bisulphide evaporated under the vessel, sinks downward because it is heavier than air, and the happy ant home becomes a death chamber and burial ground.

This carbon bisulphide is extremely uneasy in the presence of an open flame. Handle it as you would, or should, gasoline, only more carefully.

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Collect a dollar of your neighbor for the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and send it to us and your own paper will be credited up a year.

Ice to the Farms

The Community Ice Company of Smith Center will start ice delivery to farms around that town in the spring.

The life of a vacuum tube is from 1,000 to 2,000 hours constant use.

Lighter Draft Better Seed Bed Fewer Horses

Don't plan your spring planting until you get our circular about this wonderful 2-Row Lister built for this western country by Prof. L. W. Chase, for 16 years head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska. Great success for four years. It leaves the soil in wonderful condition for cultivation and gets the greatest possible use of all moisture in the soil. Does not scatter weed seed in the bottom of the trench. A boy can operate it. Works perfectly on side hill. One farmer wrote after trying the Chase: "It certainly does nice work, is very simple in construction and is built strong enough to stand the strain. It comes nearer my ideal of a 2-row lister than anything I ever saw."

Large packer wheels insure corn getting a good start

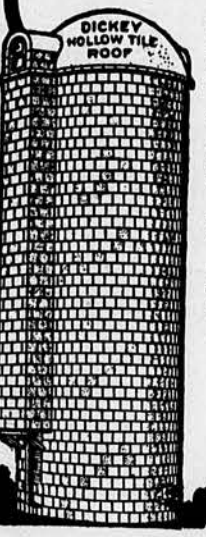


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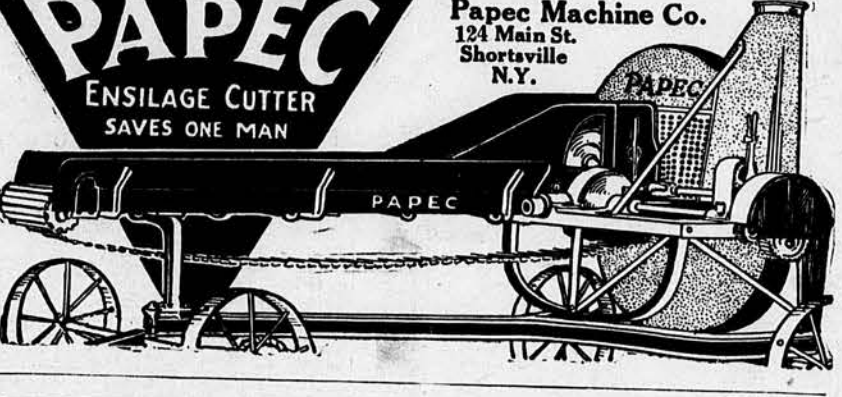
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ANY small gas engine, developing 4 h. p. or better, will pull an R-10 Papec. A Fordson or other light tractor will keep an N-13 or L-16 comfortably busy. If you have a heavy tractor, and a big crew, the K-19 Papec will handle all the corn you can bring to it.



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Poultry Special

Our Special Poultry Number this year will be issued January 31st. Send in your copy right now so that your advertisement will appear in this big Poultry Directory. See Table of Rates on page 20. Your copy must be in this office before January 24th to be sure of insertion in the Poultry Special.

