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# KANSAS FARMER

AND

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# Morrison and Putnam in Account With 60 Acres of Alfalfa

By M. N. Beeler

**T**WO Salina business men own a farm. One is C. A. Morrison, local manager for a big implement concern; the other, J. F. Putnam, is in the loan and investment business. The place is west of town. They call it "Golden Belt Stock Farm." Half of it is in alfalfa. They keep books which show how much money their crops and stock make.

Last season they cut 60 acres of alfalfa for seed. If they had grown wheat instead it would have had to make more than 57 bushels an acre and sell at \$1 to have produced the same gross returns that they got from alfalfa. Everybody knows that the chances for such wheat yields are mighty slim. But their record on alfalfa would not be hard to equal in many sections of Kansas.

From the 60 acres they sold \$2,012 worth of seed at \$9.50 a bushel. That wasn't a big price, but it equaled \$33.50 an acre. Wheat would have had to make 33½ bushels and sell for \$1 a bushel to equal that gross return. That would be a mighty good average for wheat. Besides the cash return they kept 6 bushels for seed. That was worth \$57.

## What the Figures Show

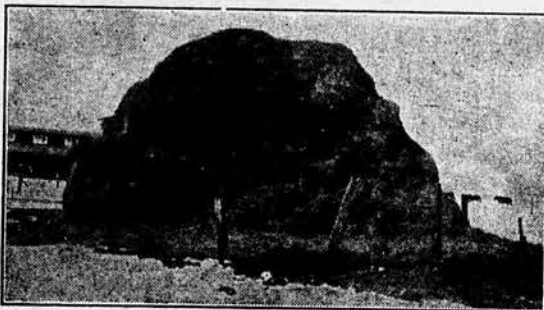
They took two crops of hay from the land before seed was harvested. Putnam estimates that the hay made 1¼ tons an acre. They sold hay from the stack at \$10 a ton. That made the two cuttings of 105 tons worth \$1,050. The seed crop produced ¾ ton of straw. Such straw sold for \$7 to \$8 a ton. The 45 tons of seed straw at \$7 would be worth \$315. But they did not sell that. Cows and work stock ate it.

All together the 60 acres of alfalfa returned a gross value of \$3,434. But every farmer knows that wasn't profit. It takes money to produce hay and seed. W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist, Kansas State Agricultural College, has estimated that the cost of producing alfalfa in that section of the state is about \$25 an acre on the average. Let's see how Morrison and Putnam came out on their expenses.

They put the cost of cutting and stacking 105 tons of alfalfa at \$2 a ton. That makes \$210. On the basis of \$3 a ton for harvesting and delivering

45 tons of seed crop to the machine that item cost \$135. The threshing bill was \$241. The land is valued for taxation purposes at \$160.80 an acre. That would make the 60 acres worth \$9,648. The tax rate is \$8.33 a thousand, which would make the taxes \$80.36. Interest on the land at 6 per cent on the basis of the tax value would be \$578.88. The tax value is higher than the cash or cost value of the land.

The total cost of producing the alfalfa seed and hay from this 60 acres, then, was \$1,245.24. That from the gross returns leaves \$2,178.76 above expenses. Is it any wonder that they propose to sow



Here's Half the Straw Left From Threshing \$2,069 Worth of Alfalfa Seed. Hogs, Cows and Work Stock Fed on It All Winter

the rest of the farm in alfalfa? Of course last year was a good season for seed. But lop off another \$1,000 for failure of seed or hay, low prices or anything else, and you still have a pretty good return, nearly \$20 an acre above expenses. Note that their costs were \$255 below the estimate made by Professor Grimes as the average for the region around Salina. Maybe their costs are too low, but they have still made a good return even if you use the Professor's cost figures. The farm contains 160 acres, of which 80 already are in alfalfa.

About 10 acres of that are used for pig pasture.

Other projects of the farm did not pay so well. Gross returns amounted to \$7,452, and expenses to \$6,193. They raised some hogs and kept some milk stock. They hire a man to do the farm work. He gets \$50 a month, a third of the milk and 15 per cent of the profits, if any. For the last two or three years the farm has been running behind. The small profit last season will be needed to wipe out some of the indebtedness incurred in former years. But more alfalfa will make it pay better. Morrison believes they can make money by buying corn and other grains for their stock. He contends corn growing out there does not pay.

They bought an old fashioned reaper or sweep rake with which to cut seed last fall. It did a good job. Both Morrison and Putnam say it paid for itself two times in the seed it saved. The reaper dumps the cut hay off in little piles where it can be picked up with very little shattering. A mower with a bunching attachment drags the hay and shells out a lot of seed.

## They Seed in Spring

Spring seeding they believe best. That is somewhat at variance with common practice elsewhere. Most farmers prefer to seed in the fall. Morrison and Putnam seed on corn land and harrow it down well. That gives a firm seedbed, similar to one required for Sweet clover.

Putnam has another farm or two on which he is growing alfalfa. One field of 50 to 55 acres produced a gross return of nearly \$2,900. He sold 120 tons of hay from it at \$10 a ton in the stack, and his seed crop brought \$1,346.57. He figured the 50 tons of seed straw was worth \$7 a ton, or \$350. The cost of hay harvest was \$2 a ton, and his threshing bill was \$150. Other expenses, taxes, interest and delivering the seed crop to the machine were about the same an acre as the cost on the Golden Belt Stock Farm.

How weather affects the seed yield is illustrated by Putnam's experience. A rain fell while he was threshing. Before that eight loads made 10 sacks of seed; afterward 10 loads made eight sacks. The rain caused pods to open and the seed shattered.

# Chicken Necks and Pinfeathers

**P**INFEATHERS constitute one of the problems of marketing poultry. And a chicken neck looks twice as long once it is divested of its raiment. A half-dressed bird with either or both attached is an unlovely sight. Devoid of these appendages it's a neat and appetizing package.

Mrs. Carl Scott, 7 miles north of Topeka, has learned that folks will pay a premium for fully undressed and properly truncated birds. That is why she sells the meat portion of Sunday dinners ready for the oven.

"And when I say they're ready to cook, I mean just that," Mrs. Julia Kiene, Shawnee county home demonstration agent, had said of Mrs. Scott's birds. "They're the cleanest I've ever seen and her customers don't have to do a thing but slip them in the oven."

The seeker after properly prepared dressed poultry fared forth on the Central Avenue Road to the Scott Farm. It was Friday afternoon. Mrs. Scott was preparing her Saturday orders.

## An Enclosed Model

"I always cut the neck off just as close as I can and fold the skin over that way," and she effectively closed the anterior excavations on the bird's person by tucking in the loose skin, folding it over and fastening it with a pin, just as the dress-maker fastens cloth. "When the bird is chilled I will remove the pin and the skin will stay in place." Next she made an incision in the abdominal wall and poked the knee length legs thru. The superfluous neck and giblets were inserted into the hollow thru a posterior opening which had been made in removing the chicken's machinery.

"I get waxed paper from a North Topeka bakery and wrap the birds in that," said Mrs. Scott as she draped the fowl in thin paper. "Now, doesn't that look nice?" It did, and the spectator parted with \$1.60 for 4 pounds of chicken by way of expressing his appreciation of the package. J. O. Browning, Mrs. Scott's father, took the hooked wire and departed "poultry-houseward" to catch another pullet for replacement purposes. When birds are ordered cut up she puts them in ice cream or oyster cartons.

If Mrs. Scott had a show window in the heart of a big city, past which hungry folks go home to eat and rest, she could decorate it with dressed birds and sell all that could be produced in a county. As it is she must be content with delivering the few she can supply to discriminating customers in Topeka.

"I tried delivering live birds," Mrs. Scott continued, "but that was unsatisfactory. It's a lot of bother to handle them. Some may get away and some may smother. Then most folks don't care to dress them. I quit when a woman asked me to come into her home and dress a live bird when I had my best clothes on."

"In making my prices for dressed birds I follow the most exacting markets in Topeka. One of my best customers is a woman who continually quarreled at first over the price. She was forever quoting her neighborhood grocery. I finally told her to get her chickens there, but she didn't, and I haven't heard any complaints since."

Mrs. Scott has a flock of 222 Rhode Island Red layers. In the spring she begins marketing the fryers and broilers. Later she picks the small pullets. As non-layers are eliminated from the flock she dresses them. In late winter there is a slack period when nothing but hens are available, and her sales are not so numerous.

Every Friday she telephones her customers and determines their requirements. In winter she dresses the birds in the afternoon, but in summer she does the work Saturday morning to insure that they are fresh. She also delivers eggs to the same customers. Orders are taken for these at the

same time she calls on customers about the birds.

"I have sold as many as 30 dozens a week," she said, "but the average is about 20. I receive the same prices that are paid at the best retail stores. Sometimes I cannot supply the demand from my own flock, and in that case I get additional eggs from neighbors. There are several who are reliable and take proper care of their eggs."

In 1923 Mrs. Scott sold more than \$50 worth of dressed geese at Thanksgiving time, but last year her crop of geese failed. "They're too hard to raise," she averred, "and besides I can make more money on the chickens, for which there is a year around demand and a wider market even during the holiday season."

"I can make a good profit by dressing the chickens, altho I have not made a comparison of selling live and dressed birds. I wish I might get 25 cents for dressing all the birds I could handle, but I make more than that on my own."

During the last year Mrs. Scott has sold 174 dressed chickens. Her orders usually run from four to six a week during the winter and spring seasons.

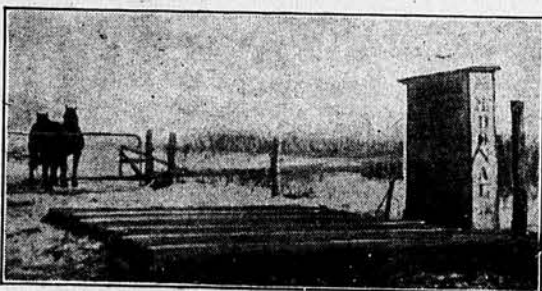
## Free Texts are Coming?

**A**HINT contained in Governor Paulen's message, not going so far as a recommendation, is free textbooks. "The day is not far distant," said the governor, "when this law (publication of textbooks by the state) and the state printing plant will make possible free grade textbooks for the pupils of the Kansas public schools."

And why not? The state requires parents to send their children to the schools until they are 16 years old, and it prohibits child labor under 14. With this compulsion the state supplies school buildings, teachers, desks, some materials—everything but the books. Why should not the state take this last step and make a complete job of it?

Missouri has had for some years a district option law under which any school district may vote whether it wants textbooks provided free by the state. Ninety per cent of Missouri's school districts, including all the larger cities, have voted for free textbooks, which indicates how the people think about it.

Free textbooks are of course a benefit to persons of large families who are more often than not working men and widows with children, and are therefore an encouragement of general education. A number of states have had the policy in effect for many years, and we believe none has ever gone back to requiring pupils to buy school books.



**T**HIS scale saved Morrison and Putnam \$3.25 the first day they owned it. Local dairymen had been buying their alfalfa in the stack. Just after the scale was installed one man bought a ton of loose hay. "Looks like a ton," said the dairyman when his wagon was loaded. "Looks like a ton to me," said Morrison. But when they put it on the scales it weighed 2,650 pounds. The extra 650 pounds at 50 cents a hundred weight, the price at which the hay was selling, was worth \$3.25. Do you guess or weigh?

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## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

**C**ALVIN COOLIDGE became President of the United States in his own right March 4. There was one incident connected with the inaugural that was without precedent. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taft, the only living Ex-President. For the first time in the history of the Republic the oath of office was administered to an incoming President by an Ex-President.

President Coolidge's first induction to the office of President also was without precedent. When the news came to him of the death of President Harding he was at his boyhood home in Vermont. His father, a local justice of the peace, administered the oath of office to his son by the light of a kerosene lamp. This was the first time in the history of the Republic that a father had the privilege of administering the oath of this office to his son. And this probably was the first time a President has been sworn in at night, and certainly the first time one has taken the oath by the light of a kerosene lamp.

### Let's Give 'Em \$8

**T**HE people of Kansas will have an opportunity at the next general election in November, 1926, to vote on an amendment to the constitution increasing the pay of members of the legislature from \$3 to \$8 a day, and limiting the regular sessions to 60 days and special sessions to 30 days. I would have been glad to have seen an amendment submitted doing away with one house of the legislature and limiting the single house to not more than 30 members with no limit on the length of sessions, but with a definite annual salary.

Also I think two-fifths of this single legislative body should have the power to demand that any bill should be referred to the voters of the state for ratification or rejection before becoming a law. I am certain we would have less and better considered legislation under such a system.

But such an amendment was not proposed. The question is whether the one submitted should be adopted. I am of the opinion it should be. The supreme court rightly held that the legislature could not set aside the constitution and by an indirect method increase its pay above what the constitution provides, but that does not do away with the fact that the present pay of members is not sufficient to cover their necessary expenses while attending the session.

This is hard on the poor men, and there are poor men in the legislature. Some of the members have been much embarrassed financially during this session.

That is not fair. Either we should not have a legislature or we should pay the members fairly adequate salaries. But we must have a legislature of some sort to transact the necessary business of the state. I have indicated the kind of legislature I would approve of, but until we change the constitution we must get along with the two-house legislature. I hope the proposed amendment will be adopted.

### Across the Uncounted Miles

**F**OR the first time in the history of the world, last week, the chief magistrate of the greatest of all nations delivered an inaugural address which was listened to by millions of people. They heard not only the words but also the tones of the voice as distinctly as if they had stood within 10 feet of the speaker.

The world is getting pretty small when the people of an entire continent can actually hear one another talk. Even the ocean is not a barrier; conversation in America can be heard in Europe, Asia and Africa. So far as sound is concerned, space is practically eliminated.

Jules Verne was supposed to be approaching the limit of imagination when he wrote his famous story, "Around the World in Eighty Days." That imaginary record has been beaten at least a dozen times since he wrote the story, and within a short time the globe will be encircled by flying machines in five days. That would be practicable even now. Within 10 years it is possible the trip will be made in three days.

But there are greater wonders in store. Trains, vessels and street cars will be moved by radio. Cities will be smokeless, and manufacturing plants will be operated by the same mysterious force.

As man already has accomplished what seemed impossible to people of even one generation ago, it does not now require a great stretch of the imagination to vision a time when he will be able to control the atmosphere and make weather to suit his fancy. Of course the great obstacle to that will be the the divergence of taste in regard to this.

Unless a change occurs in human nature it will never be possible to get a majority of mankind to agree on any one brand of weather.

### Stands Up for France

**I** FEEL like expressing my opinion in regard to the propaganda which appears to be headed by our President, Senator Borah and a thing called Senator Reed of Missouri," writes John C. Biddle of Axtell. "This propaganda is to make France pay to the utmost farthing her obligations to the United States and Great Britain. Now it seems to me that France is in truly a pitiful position, or in other words between the devil and the deep sea.

"She was the anvil on which the United States and England beat Germany to submission. When the war was over she was bled white, beaten almost beyond recognition, and trembling on the verge of a collapse. Now her allies are demanding payment in full, an amount beyond human comprehension, regardless of whether her debtors are a bankrupt Russia or a sullen and stubborn bully, Germany. I say shame on England. Shame on the United States.

"The statement that France needs the United States worse than we need France is, I think, only true in part. I am a farmer and realize the difficult problem of farm relief. A tariff on farm products, advice to raise less crops and most other proposed remedies are more or less idle gestures in my opinion. We need a prosperous and working Europe; England, France, Germany and Russia and all the rest, so that they can afford to buy and use our surplus farm products and let us raise all we can.

"I think we should join the League of Nations and help to advance the cause of peace and fair play. Civilization must not war again; let us help to see that it does not."

### Look Out For Russia

**I** AM in agreement with nearly everything Mr. Biddle says. However, if Russia ever really gets on its feet agriculturally it will be a formidable rival for the United States. The fields of Russia could supply all of Europe with wheat, and the Russians certainly could undersell the farmers of the United States in the European markets.

However, a prosperous Russia would make a demand for a vast amount of American farm machinery, and also other crops than wheat. I am a firm believer in the doctrine that the whole world is necessarily bound together in either prosperity or adversity. I insist that it would have been to the advantage of the world if every war bond had been destroyed at the time of the armistice and an international banking and currency system established, backed by all the nations. That would have been the greatest safeguard against future wars.

### Could He Pay Out?

**A** READER asks if he can borrow the money to buy a farm and pay out on it, getting a loan for as much as possible from the Federal Land Bank. I wish I could tell him, but not knowing him personally, and therefore not being in position to form an opinion as to his judgment and hustling ability, and not being gifted with prophetic vision, I do not know.

It certainly is an uphill job to go in debt for the price of a farm, support a family, pay the taxes and interest on the loan and pay the debt out of the products of the farm. Yet I have known a few men to do that very thing.

My guess would be that about one man in 100 can tackle that sort of a job and succeed. Perhaps 20 men out of 100 will manage to keep up the interest and taxes and live after a fashion, but they will not get out of debt unless they happen to have some good luck.

Furthermore, the chances of success will depend on the location and price of the land. My attention was called the other day to the case of a man with a large family and no capital who located in Southwest Kansas and rented a quarter section on the shares, giving the owner one-fourth. He cleaned up this last year nearly \$2,000. The land he farmed could be bought for \$25 an acre, possibly for less. With good luck for another year or two this man will accumulate enough to pay for this quarter section and the stock and implements necessary to farm it, but if it were selling at from \$150 to \$200 an acre he would have to work a lifetime and have a more continued run of good luck than most Kansas farmers enjoy to pay out from the earnings of the farm.

There is no rule by which any man's future may be forecast. During the hardest years for the farming and stock raising industry a few farmers and stock raisers made money. Apparently they had no better opportunity than their neighbors who failed. And yet their success was not a mere matter of luck. They simply had in them the elements of success, which the majority of men do not seem to have.

I do not know whether this reader can go in debt for the cost of a farm where he lives and where the price of farm land is moderately high, and pay out from the income of the farm. I would say, however, that probably he cannot.

### Didn't Get Typhoid Anyway

**I** N NEBRASKA there is a tribe of Indians known as the Omahas. There are not many of them, just a small band, but they are magnificent men, and they have some peculiar ideas which just now, when there is so much talk about the danger of typhoid from eating oysters, are interesting; for these Omahas do not eat oysters.

Recently two chiefs of this small tribe visited Washington, and were invited to dinner in the Senate Restaurant by Senator Sheppard of Texas. Part of the meal consisted of oysters on the half shell. The two chiefs did not eat the oysters, and the situation was a trifle embarrassing. Senator Howard of Nebraska suggested as diplomatically as possible that one of the chiefs tell why they refrained, and this was the explanation given:

"Senator, you will excuse me and my President, Mr. Cline, for failing to eat the food you placed before us, but we cannot do that and be true to our obligations. We belong to a band within the Omaha Tribe. Now, you white folks would call it a society; we call it a band. We have a small band, and we pledge ourselves to each other that we will do certain things along the pathway of life, and we will refrain from doing other things. Now, one thing we have pledged each other is that we will not eat an insect or a worm, and we regard a snail and an oyster as of the worm species, and that is why we cannot eat the food you place before us."

### If There Were No Babies

Twelve years ago or more there was an article in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze about a person who dreamed that there were no more children being born, and describing what the world was like under that condition. I would like so much to see that article in print again; it was splendid. It seems to me it was in Passing Comment. Mrs. E. J. Ewing.  
 Larned, Kan.

**I** RECALL writing such an imaginary dream, but it is like hunting for a needle in a hay stack to go thru the files of 12 years in search of an article which may have appeared in any one of several hundred issues. Perhaps I may be able to draw another picture for the satisfaction of Mrs. Ewing of what the world would be like if no more babies were born.

For a year or two the babies on hand would come near supplying human needs. There would still be heard the laughter and chatter and occasional crying of children at play. The schools

would for four or five years continue to have about the same enrollment, as the babies now living and under the school age would come on and take the places of those who passed from the lower to the higher classes.

The population of the United States would immediately begin to decline as soon as babies ceased to be born, at the rate of about 1 1/4 million a year, unless we opened the door to foreign immigration, but as this dream is based on the supposition that no more babies would be born in the world the same rate of decline and in fact a much greater rate would be going on in most of the foreign countries, so there would not be much inducement for the inhabitants to move.

At the end of the sixth year the school attendance would begin to fall off with great rapidity. In seven years the first primary grade would be empty, and at the end of 10 years only the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades would still contain pupils. By that time the population of the United States would have fallen below 100 million and a gray pall of hopelessness and despair would settle on the childless world.

By the end of the second decade all the grade and high schools would be empty, and the colleges and universities would begin to rapidly fall off in attendance. The vocation of teachers, except professors and instructors in the higher educational institutions, would be gone, and the people would be plunged into cynicism and dissipation such as has never been seen in all the world. Without the softening, humanizing influences of childhood men and women would turn to sensual pleasures, and every form of vice and indulgence. The population of the United States, even at the present death rate, would by that time have been reduced to 85 millions, but the chances are that the death rate would be greatly increased because of the habits and manner of life of the people.

### No More Colleges Then

AT THE end of the third decade all the colleges and universities would be empty; the youngest man or woman would then be 30 years old, and in all probability, owing to reckless living and dissipation, the youngest would appear older than their years. The death rate would be double the normal as the result of excesses, and the population of the United States would have declined to 65 millions. The disproportionate number of old people would be very evident, and the sound of laughter would seldom be heard. The number of insane would increase out of all proportion to the population, but it might be that the prison population would be less in proportion to population than now, as at present 90 per cent of inmates of prisons are under 30 years. During the fourth babyless decade there might be something of a moral reaction. In the majority of the peo-

ple living the fires of youth would by that time have died down, and the natural excesses of youth would perhaps no longer seem attractive. The industries of the world would begin to feel the need of workers, and slow down because of decreased demand.

At the end of the fifth decade the youngest person would be 50 years old. Gray has become almost the universal color of hair. Nearly all the remaining population, reduced to 40 million people, have reached the reminiscent period of life. They seem at least 10 years older on the average than people at the present time, for we renew our youth by mingling with the young. One of the principal topics of conversation, especially among the women, is of the time when any of them last saw a baby. A few old ladies can recall the time when they had babies of their own, and bring out with pride the little garments which they have preserved for half a century. The women under 50 who have never seen a baby regard these garments with curiosity, and some with skepticism. In the back of their minds is an opinion, which they do not express out of respect to their mothers, whom they tolerate as being in their dotage, that there really never were any babies. The world by this time has grown pessimistic and rheumatic. Organized industry has declined to the point where it has almost ceased to be. Men cannot be found sufficient to operate the machines. Men and women who are the youngest of the living seem older than they really are. Hope has gone, for now that 50 years have passed without the birth of a human being there is no hope of future increase of population. The natural enemies of mankind, the wild beasts and destructive insects, have tremendously multiplied, because mankind no longer has the strength or will to combat them.

These causes combine to further the destruction of human life and during the next decade the mortality increases at a frightful rate. At the end of the sixth decade there are left in the whole United States perhaps 20 million people, old, decrepit and most of them senile. All organized industry has by this time ceased. There is no longer heard the sound of machinery. Here and there may be found rusted and decaying machinery, relics of a past age. The manufacture of clothing has by this time ceased, and the weak remnants of the race make shift to cover themselves with skins of beasts. There is still some cultivation of the soil with worn out implements, but for the most part subsistence depends on what nature provides.

Everywhere there is the pall of death; the dreadful end of a once proud human race is at hand.

At this point the dreamer is awakened by the laughter of children at play; he wakes to find his body bathed in a cold sweat, and thanks his God that it was all a dream and children are still be-

ing born, and that because of them life is still worth living.

Maybe this isn't as I told the dream 12 years ago, but that is a fairly true picture, I think, of what the world would be like without the blessed little children.

### Harris Knows Poultry Raising

I WILL not go so far as to say that all of our troubles are due to ignorance, but I believe a great share of them are.

This was impressed on me a few evenings ago when I was invited to attend a little meeting of young poultry raisers at Silver Lake. The principal talk was made by N. L. Harris, formerly connected with the poultry department of the agricultural college. I do not pretend to know much about the poultry business. I have a sneaking notion that as a chicken raiser I probably would make a failure, but I am of the opinion that N. L. Harris knows a great deal about the business. He loves it, and therefore has more than a mere financial interest in it.

I found out a great many things about hens during that talk that I never knew before, and I think those boys and girls and men and women who listened to the talk also got some new ideas. They probably knew more about the business to start with than I did, and consequently did not get so much information that was new to them, but I am sure they learned some things worth while.

Now after listening to that talk I could understand why so many people fail to make a success of the chicken business. The wonder to me is that so many of them succeed as do. And yet there was not a thing in that talk that was not perfectly evident common sense. It was easy enough after hearing the explanation to understand why some hens lay and some do not; why some chicks are healthy and thrive right from the start and others droop and die.

The fault is nearly always owing to the ignorance of the person trying to raise the chickens.

### What is a Fair Division?

If A engages B to care for a small amount of stock and put in a crop, A furnishing everything, groceries for B's family of four included, what would be a fair division of the crop in the fall?  
E. S.

That is a mere matter of opinion. There is no rule for determining the amount which should go to the owner. It might be that the groceries furnished by the landlord would amount in value to all of the crop. I would say, however, that speaking generally, if the renter is a good farmer and takes good care of the land and stock, about 50-50 would be a fair division.

## So the Farm Program Goes Over

A HOUSE divided against itself cannot stand." The experience of the President's farm program in the short session of Congress, just closed, proves again this famous saying of Lincoln's.

Three things contributed to the postponement of farm-marketing legislation and prevented a prompt redemption of campaign pledges to the farming community. They were:

Lack of union—failure of farm opinion, or at least the neglect or failure of those purporting to voice that opinion, to get together and stick together in community of effort and purpose.

Misinformation.  
Partisan politics.

The first was the most fatal. Lack of a united front has always made it comparatively easy for short-sighted, selfish interests to thwart efforts to obtain fair consideration of the legitimate interests of agriculture and to erect and maintain artificial barriers that handicap the farmer and keep him in a position of economic dependence, the prey of those who exploit him.

"Divide and rule," was the maxim of a crafty ancient who rose to power and kept it by shrewdly setting his opponents at cross purposes and by splitting them into hostile factions. This done, he merely stood by and let nature take its course.

These are the tactics of the farmers' opponents; those who fatten because the farmer is impotent to protect his rights.

Never was the stage so well set for favorable action in the interest of agriculture as at the beginning of February. The Republican party had pledged the farmer to enact "measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success." The President, accepting this pledge as his own, gave the promise a definite purpose in his declaration that "the farm problem is not on the farm but in the market."

This declaration was in harmony with the consensus of economic thought. To consider it and to suggest definite remedies, the President assembled a commission of men actively engaged in farming and livestock production; others recognized as authorities in farm economics and yet others, the leaders of the four great farm organizations of

America, all of them close to folks on the farms.

This Commission was asked to study the situation and recommend procedures whereby a marketing system might be developed that would enable the agricultural producer more effectively to bring demand into contact with supply; and to banish the "roulette wheel" from the process of distribution between producer and consumer.

The Commission reported a program which the President approved and recommended to Congress. A bill in conformity with this program was written and reported to Congress by the agricultural committees of both House and Senate.

This program didn't represent any man's individual notion. It was the result of expert study of the farming situation, conducted by competent men who were not the sort that may be "led by the nose" by anybody. These men were looking for facts—all the facts—not just such facts as would serve to bolster up a preconceived fad or theory.

Their plan as presented to the Congress by the President was not a visionary scheme nor a panacea. It promised no miracles. It proposed to lay a solid foundation and build up a permanent structure of farm prosperity according to approved means that big business has evolved in the conduct of the nation's commerce in every activity—save agriculture.

Yet this program, launched under the most favorable auspices—free of any suggestion of "ism" or taint or "half-baked theory"—encountered a vigorous opposition.

Apparently this opposition was from those whose interests the plan was intended to serve—the co-operative marketing associations. It was declared the plan did not have the approval of the farming interests of the country—this despite the fact that the presidents of the Farmers' Union, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the American Live Stock Association were joint authors of the plan and were enthusiastic—each of them—in its support.

Had these leaders desired to resort to the tactics of propaganda, Congress might have been buried under telegrams and resolutions urging support of the legislation. But the Commission left these devices to the opponents of the measure.

A small group of men, including a number of attorneys and legislative representatives, was the

source and inspiration of the opposition. They had back of them less than 100 of the 10,000 co-operative organizations in existence in the United States.

These opponents raised the alarm that the plan proposed to "regulate the farmer" and put him under the domination of a federal bureau. Unfortunately time was too short to show up the absurdity of this objection and get action before the adjournment of Congress.

That this objection so effectively used in the propaganda against the President's plan was baseless, is clear. In neither the plan as suggested by the Commission, nor in the bill proposed in Congress, is there a single involuntary obligation put upon any farmer or group of farmers; upon any co-operative association or group of co-operatives. The system proposed is entirely voluntary. It can be taken; or it can be let alone. There is no compulsion about any part of it.

Yet such was the vigor of the barrage of opposition that sufficient members of Congress were swept off their feet and into the snare set by the Democratic minority, to thwart the President's program, for the session.

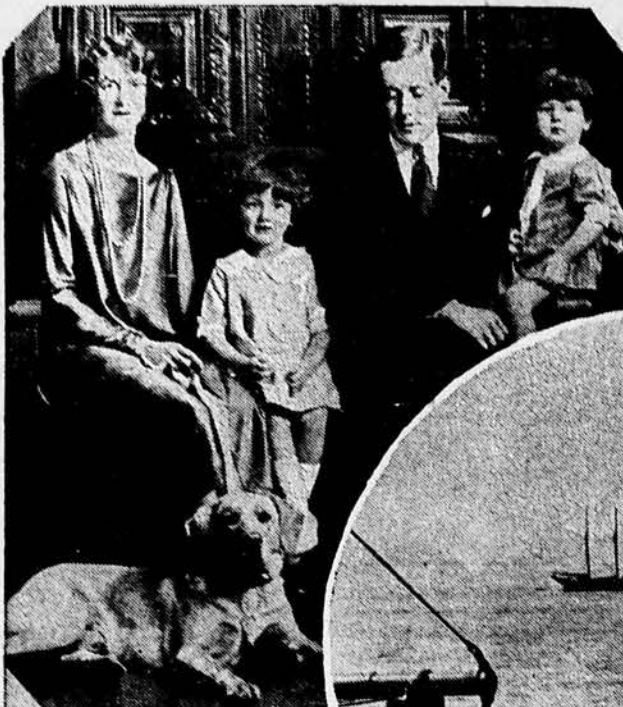
These minority members did not care to come out in the open as hostile to farm legislation, so they supported a hastily trumped up substitute bill, a flimsy excuse for a marketing bill. It set up a farmer's advisory council of 50 members to meet twice a year for an indefinite period and receive \$25 a day, also a Federal Marketing Board of four members, each to receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. And it appropriated 1/2 million dollars a year to be used principally in giving farmers more advice.

As between the House substitute and no legislation at the short session, the President made it plain he preferred no legislation.

And so, because of misinformation, political strategy and lack of effective and aggressive union in purpose on the part of farm leadership, the President's program of farm legislation is postponed until next winter.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



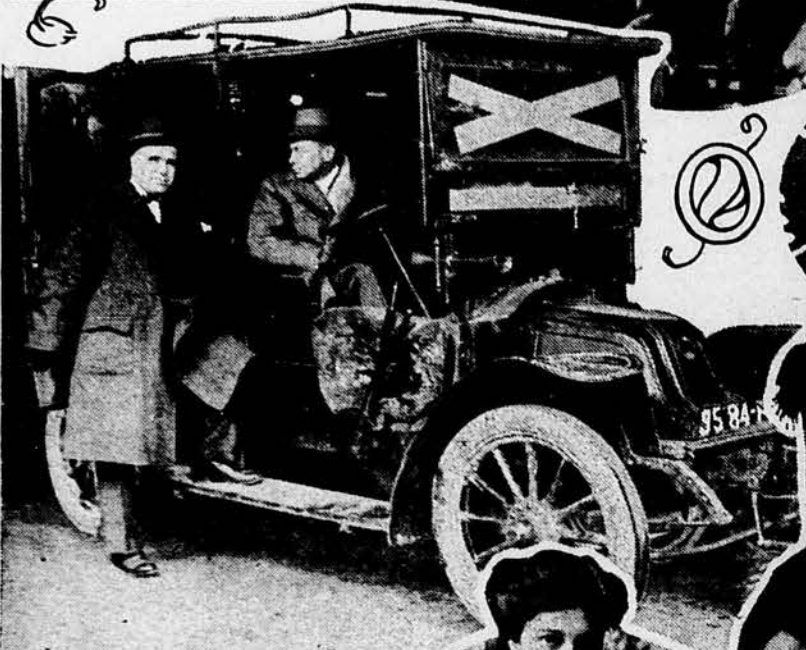
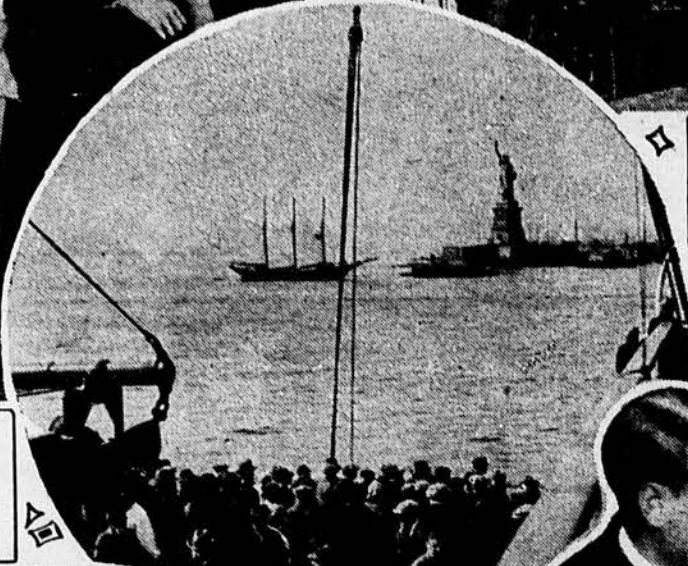
"Best Dressed Family in the British Nobility," Sir Victor Warrender, Baronet of Lochend, East Lothian, with Lady Warrender and Their Sons, John and Simon



Exodus of Yankee Players from New York to Training Camp at St. Petersburg, Fla. Witt, Dugan, Hoyt, Gehring, Mullin, Malone, McIntyre and Raymond



Immigrants Gazing for First Time at Statue of Liberty, Left, from Deck of S. S. President Harding



First of Aged Taxicabs That Helped Rush Troops from Paris to the Marne in 1914. Arrives in New York and is Received with Military Honors



Sinclair Lewis, Author of "Main Street" and "Babbitt" with His Wife, as Man Ray of Paris, an Internationally Celebrated Photographer, Sees Them

Smart Spring Topcoats are Cut with Circular Flare and Soft Band of Grey Fox Fur is Offset by Matching Pumps of Pearl Grey Kidskin



Right, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago, Medill, Jr., and Katrina, Family of Late Distinguished Senator from Illinois

George Campbell Carson, Right, Prospector, Inventor and Self-Styled "Old Desert Rat," Who Won Millions in Court Battle Over Smelting and Refining Inventions

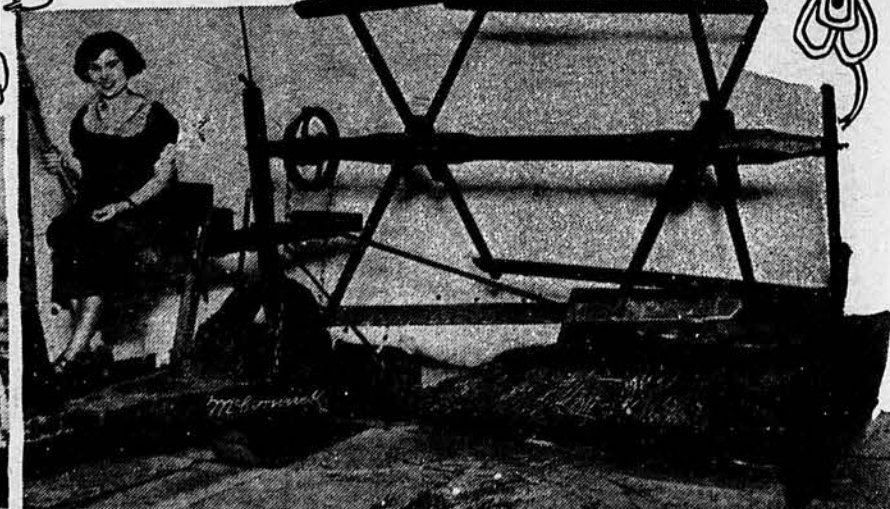


This is Regarded as Loveliest Portrait of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Who Heretofore Posed Only in Simplest of Afternoon Frocks

Vada Watson, "The Kansas Wheat Girl," Below, Seated on Model Built in 1851 of First Reaper Which Cyrus Hall McCormick Produced in 1831

Ancient and Modern Science Combined are Found in the Furniture and New Broadcasting Equipment of the Crosley W.I.W. Studios, Cincinnati

Below, Arch Erected to Welcome Lord Goschen and Lady Goschen when the Governor of Madras and His Lady Made a State Visit to Mandala



# He's Strong for Station KSAC

**T**HIS kind of letters makes the folks who are responsible for the programs of Station KSAC feel that their efforts are appreciated. It was one of the 300 to 350 which arrive every day at the station office, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and was written by J. A. Conrey of Herington:

"I wish to commend you on the excellence of your radio broadcasting station. It is without doubt the best station on the air.

"Your program is wonderful and cannot be measured in dollars and cents. There is nothing that Kansas could do that would be of more benefit to the farmer than has been done in the erection of this broadcasting station. Those who are in charge have shown themselves to be second to none as broadcasters. Your new schedule at 9 o'clock for the rural schools and the 9:55 program for housewives are two features that no doubt will be copied by many other stations at the different state colleges over the country.

"While you have been on the air but a short time, you have made a decided hit. I doubt if there is a more popular station received in Kansas than KSAC. Keep up the good work."

## Lower Rates for Purebreds

**R**AILROADS are willing to boost the purebred business a little. They offer to transport purebred cattle and horses in less than carload lots for half the regular rates. All the major railroads in Kansas have concurred in the rate, and many roads in other states have adopted it.

The lower rates are effective until December 31, 1925, and were put into effect as an emergency measure to assist in the distribution of purebreds. High freight rates on purebred cattle have been blamed to some extent for slow sales. The transportation costs have been, in the case of groups of animals in less than carlots, frequently more than the original cost of the animals where a considerable railroad haul was necessary in delivering purchases.

## To the Plains of Gobi

**W**HEN the third expedition sent to Asia by the American Museum of Natural History reaches the Gobi Desert a few months from now Maj. Leo R. Roberts, formerly of Emporia, will be the party's topographer. He sailed from California this week for the Orient. The serial story, *Marching Sands*, now running in *Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze*, is concerned with adventures in the desert of Gobi.

## They Reduce Freight Costs

**T**O EVADE the freight on walnut logs, C. M. Wickiser & Son of Sabetha, dealers in walnut logs, have erected a sawmill on the Rock Island right of way. The logs are cut into 2½ inch plank and 1 inch boards, thus securing a better classification and the full minimum carlot weight. This concern buys walnut trees above 12 inches in diameter.

## Nice Trip for the Duroc

**S**OME time ago Mel Shepherd of Lyons consigned one of his fine Duroc Jersey hogs to a customer in Alberta, Canada. The animal started out on its 2,500-mile journey, but was stopped at the international boundary and refused admission to Canada, and finally returned to its former owner at Lyons. This was because of the foot and mouth disease in California and Texas.

## 'Twas a Gold Fish Fire!

**R**ECENTLY Mrs. L. E. Montayne of Topeka placed a bowl of goldfish on a couch by a sunny window, so the fish could have a sun bath. An hour later she smelled something burning—the reflected rays of the sun had set fire to the couch, and burned a hole thru the thick cover and the heavy padding underneath. The fish will get no more sun baths!

## 2 Cents Plus \$6.04

**S**ABETHA grocer, E. M. Newman, owns a cash register. Recently, a small spring broke. He had it repaired by the maker. The bill he received listed the spring at 2 cents and the cost of the work at \$6.04. Mr. Newman is of the opinion that the garage-man who does his work is a piker.

## Kept Hogs 60 Years

**F**OR the first time in 60 years the Henderson farm south of Junction City is without hogs. For a number of years Robert D. Henderson has kept careful count of the cost of fattening porkers for the market. When corn hit the dollar mark he decided that there was no profit in feeding it to hogs. So he loaded up his 35 head of brood sows, his boars and all other hogs, and shipped them to

market. Since the Civil War days the Hendersons have been keeping from 30 to 60 brood sows on the farm.

## Wild Life in Sabetha

**R**ECENTLY Mrs. John Bauman of Sabetha was stirring oat meal for breakfast, when the front of the cook stove blew out, scattering the breakfast all over the room. And a few days before she had been visiting a neighbor, Mrs. Blerdi. A gun had been placed on top of a binder. One of the children picked it up and shot a playmate, who will recover. And the following day she visited another neighbor, and the house caught fire. Mrs. Bauman says life is not slow on the farm these days.

## 'Tis a Melting Pot

**T**WO pamphlets giving statistics of the November election are issued from the federal printing plant, one a list of Presidential electors and the other the popular vote. The name that heads the list of Presidential electors is John Quincy Adams, which on its face is a jolt to the melting-pot idea. Strange to say, however, John Quincy Adams was elected a Presidential elector not from Massachusetts, but from Alabama. When we look over the Massachusetts candidates for electors, on the other hand, here are some of the names on the electoral



tickets: Telesphore Leboeuf, John F. Fitzgerald, Anne O'Keefe, Humphrey O'Sullivan, Genevieve McGlue, John J. Murphy, E. W. Quinn, J. A. Gallivan, Michael S. Keenan, Michael Plepys, George Kraska, Robert Zelms, William Martilla, Onni Saari, John Louko, Wirna Sointu, E. J. Sinisalo, William Jonhonen, Herman Koepke, Oskar Kinsalis, Joseph Jiskra, Lois I. Galber, Peter O'Rourke and Hyman Levine. So the melting-pot is fully in evidence, after all.

## Here is Andy Gump

**T**HAT farm boys and girls keep in close touch with the newspapers, at least with the comic strips, is shown by the names they have bestowed on their calves. When the members of the Geary County Calf Club were required to furnish data regarding their entries, it was found that "Spark Plug," "Andy Gump" and other similar characters had been drawn upon to supply the names.

## All Goods Cheerfully Demonstrated

**W**HILE Carl B. Cowley, a fire insurance agent of Cottonwood Falls, was talking with a prospective customer recently, the city fire truck and the firemen made a run to a fire raging in a small building 40 feet away. The agent and his customer, K. E. Stotts of Elmdale, dropped their discussion and rushed to the fire. But after they had watched it for a few minutes, they returned to the office, and Stotts bought the policy.

## Hays Round-Up April 25

**L**IVESTOCK men will gather at Hays April 25 for the annual round-up at the branch experiment station. The date has just been announced by L. C. Aicher, superintendent. At this meeting results of the winter feeding tests will be given and methods of livestock management in Western Kansas will be discussed.

In addition to the usual livestock judging contest for high school students and boys' and girls' club members, a grain judging contest will be held this year. Youngsters from Western Kansas congressional districts are eligible, but no one team

can compete in both contests. Details of both the junior and the round-up programs can be had from Superintendent Aicher, Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays. The contests will be held April 24.

Among the speakers will be F. D. Farrell, newly appointed president of Kansas State Agricultural College; R. E. Getty, associate agronomist in charge of forage investigations for the branch station; J. B. Fitch, dairy husbandman for the college, and C. W. McCampbell, head of the college animal husbandry department. Other speakers will be added to the program later.

## From Header to Harvester

**A**N ATTACHMENT by which a combine harvester and a header work as one machine has been invented and patented by Frank Bloor, a farmer near Bucklin. The attachment, which is claimed to reduce the harvest bill by 40 per cent, was invented by Mr. Bloor three years ago. He saw the need of such a machine and made one for his own use. Since that time he has harvested his crop of 700 acres with the machine, but never dreamed that he might commercialize the idea. Last summer one of his neighbors suggested that he get a patent.

The invention is simple, it consisting of a 13-foot extension, 36 inches wide, to the harvester platform, and a roller elevator which elevates the grain from the header to the platform of the harvester. The 13-foot extension allows the header that much play in distance. The invention allows a swath twice the width of that of the combine to be cut. Any kind of a header and any make of combine can be used. The attachment allows the harvest to be completed in half the time and adds only the expense of running the header.

Mr. Bloor has been a wheat farmer for 40 years.

## Indian Paid \$375 for a Dog

**A**N OSAGE Indian, living near Cherokee, Okla., saw a picture of an imported German police dog owned by C. L. Cully of Saxman, Rice county, recently. He wrote to Mr. Cully and asked the price—and was informed that it was \$375. By return mail Mr. Cully received a draft for that amount, with shipping instructions.

## More Work for the Cows

**T**HE Borden Company has decided to build a special plant at Ft. Scott to manufacture its Eagle brand of condensed milk. This will be one of the five factories of this kind in the United States, and it will practically double the Borden capacity at Ft. Scott.

## Boy Swallowed a Whistle

**O**RVA STANBROUGH, the 10-year old son of the Rev. O. W. Stanbrough of Troy, recently swallowed a whistle, which lodged in his throat. The lad was rushed to a hospital and the whistle was removed, by a very delicate operation, it being necessary for the surgeons to work between breaths.

## \$350 For These Mules

**A**TEAM of mules was sold by J. R. Blackshire of Cottonwood Falls at public auction recently for \$350.

## Freed's White Dent Won

**F**REED'S White Dent made the best showing, 73.8 bushels an acre, in the corn variety test conducted last year by the Butler Farm Bureau.

## L. E. Call is Dean

**T**HE new "acting" dean of the division of agriculture at K. S. A. C. is L. E. Call, professor of agronomy, in place of F. D. Farrell, who has become acting president—all of which comes from Dr. W. M. Jardine going to Washington to become Secretary of Agriculture.

## 6 Loads, 6 Hours, 7 Miles

**C**HARLEY MATHES recently hauled six loads of hogs in six hours to Smith Center from the farm of Will Edin, 7 miles southeast of town.

## On Farm for 50 Years

**A**FTER homesteading the land and living on it for 50 years, Robert W. Millard of Lyons recently sold his quarter section farm to Henry Soeken for \$12,000.

## Crawford Has 37 Rural Routes

**C**RAWFORD county has 37 rural mail routes, which cover 954 miles; the drivers make 191,985 miles a year.

## Married 64 Years Ago

**R**ECENTLY Mr. and Mrs. John J. Craig of Waverly celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary.

Two Valuable Books  
Farm  
Account Book  
and Catalog of



FREE

# SuperZinc-ed

## WIRE FENCES

BE sure to build the fences you need this spring. Prices are the lowest in years, and will probably be higher later on. Good fences improve the appearance of your farm and increase your profits more than any other similar investment you can make.

## COLUMBIA FENCES

are made from a special formula of steel which we have developed especially for fence manufacture. The wire is *Super-Zinc-ed* with an *extra heavy* and *well bonded* armor of zinc which gives it the best rust protection of any fence on the market. The Super-Zinc-ed covering will not crack or peel, thus keeping rust away from all parts of the fence.

All of our fences are Super-Zinc-ed, and include both hinge-joint and stiff-stay fences for farm, poultry, garden and lawn. Fully guaranteed. Send for farmers' account book and Super-Zinc-ed fence catalogue, both mailed FREE. Use coupon or postal card.

## Pittsburgh Steel Co.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.



Gentlemen: Please send me, FREE, The Farmers Handy Manual, also Super-Zinc-ed Fence Catalog.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## COLUMBIA & PITTSBURGH PERFECT FENCES

## Protect your Home from the Commonest of all Calamities~

The shadow of impending trouble is on the unprotected home. Accident is the commonest financial tragedy of farm life. Suddenly the earning power ends and bills double. These days an accident would mean financial ruin in many homes.

Farm work is dangerous. Statistics show that one farmer in nine is seriously injured each year. Protection costs but 2½¢ a day in our company—66¢ a month. For this we pay liberal sums when you meet accident. You need not worry about the Doctor Bill, the Grocery Bill or the extra help.

This wonderful policy is very easy to carry while you are well and is a Godsend when you are injured. Send the coupon and let us tell you all about its provisions.

## Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT COMPANY  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

317

Please send me details of your accident policies.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ RT. \_\_\_\_\_



## Entering a New Tractor Age?

Dealers in Coffey County Report a Revival of Interest in Power Farming

BY HARLEY HATCH

DEALERS say the demand and inquiry for tractors is greater now than it has been for many months. Tractors apparently are getting ready for a safe and sane come-back. Folks who purchase now will buy after due deliberation. They will get the machine suited to their farm and work, and profiting by the experience of others, they will succeed where many have failed. There are folks who cannot get service out of a tractor in proportion to its cost, just as they are unable to get the proper service out of a sulky plow or any other farm machine. Such men have bought tractors in the past, and because they did and lost thereby the tractor has fallen into bad repute in the minds of many folks, but this is not as it should be. Those who are buying tractors now will make money by using them, because they are largely men endowed with the necessary "know how."

the grain. The nearness to pasture is another deciding factor.

### As Bad as a Fire?

For once the Kansas renter who was on the move this year had good roads if he did his moving around the first of March. A few have moved to farms of their own, but more have simply changed places with other renters, in which case each probably thinks he got the best end of the swap. An old saying tells us that three moves are as bad as a fire, which is nearly a fact, yet the old timer who moved didn't have trucks to help, which at least lessen the length of the job if not the cost. Anyway you look at it, however, a move is a costly affair, and those folks who move every year often find the profits of their year's farming needed to balance up the cost of the year's move. We need more long term leases, for the benefit not only of the renter but for the farm and farm owner as well.

### Piston Rings Were Changed

One of this week's jobs was overhauling the tractor, which has now seen five years' service. New piston rings were put in, connecting rod and main bearings tightened, and valves were ground. The pistons also were drilled with six holes in each to drain back surplus oil, as one or two had begun to pump oil a little late last season. The other tractor we have was handled in this way, and oil pumping was stopped. These six holes are 3-16 inch in size, and are drilled beneath the lower ring, slanting downward. It takes but a few moments to do this when one has the pistons out fitting new rings, and a better running motor is the result, for no motor can use too much oil and deliver the power it should, due to overfouling. Besides the harm it does, the overplus of oil is costly. All this is work that can be done in any farm shop, by anyone handy with shop tools.

### Rough on the "Innards"

The beginning of March found us supplied with more than enough rough feed to go around. Very, very few farmers have a shortage, while many have a great surplus. Some fields of corn fodder look as if they might still be untouched, so little has been used. This surplus is going to be in the way of farming the land soon, and there is no way to get the true value out of it except to husk out the corn. This is a slow job for the fellow who has many other jobs to do. There are no shredders in this neighborhood, so a few are trying to make shredders out of their grain separators, which is rather strenuous work on the "innards" of these machines. Counting all the cost of threshing and the help required to do it, there is a question if hand husking would not be the cheaper. Getting the job done quickly, however, looks bigger to many of us than the cost of it, especially with the rush of field work right around the corner.

### 'Ras With the Weeds

It sounds early to talk about corn cultivators, but we brought home two new ones last week, trading in an old one on the purchase price of the new. These new machines are of the same make as one bought last year, the "pivot axle" style. For ease of operation in the field, whether in listed or top planted corn, and for quick adjustments this type beats any cultivator we ever have used, and we have used many, from the old walking tongueless that laid down every time the team stopped to the more recent balanced frame rider. It costs money to buy new machinery nowadays, but we had got to the point where it was necessary to buy at least one new one, and since used machines are also bringing good money, we made a swap for two new ones while about it, thus doing away with the hardship of one out of three having to use the old one. This likely would have resulted in many drawings of straws to see who would be the unlucky one for the day—now we'll go to the field this summer with all hands whistling.

### There Goes More Corn!

A local stock shipper found us another batch of shotes this week. Ordinarily we can raise enough pigs to match up the corn produced, but this year found us long on corn and short on pigs, altho the eight sows kept raised an average of six pigs apiece. The 18 shotes we bought the middle of December will soon hit the 275-mark, and the recent purchase is to take their place. They cost us 8½ cents a pound, and should grow into some profit, even if eating dollar corn and \$3.25 tankage. Shotes of this hundred pound class are getting harder and harder to find. Folks who sneered at hog feeding when corn was going higher in price and pork lower are now beginning to make some inquiry for shotes, realizing that the recent advance in hog prices makes feeding return a greater profit than selling

### Let's End Tax Dodging

The privilege given Kansas owners of existing mortgages to have them registered for payment of the new registration fee is a factor in the revenue to be obtained. The law expressly forgives any past delinquency in listing mortgages under the general property tax, and seems to be planned all around to induce the payment of the registration fee in lieu of all taxation. If existing mortgages held in the state are therefore brought in for registration, some additional revenue will come in the first year from this fee.

Where property is classified and taxed at a low minimum the administrative features of the law should be strictly enforced.

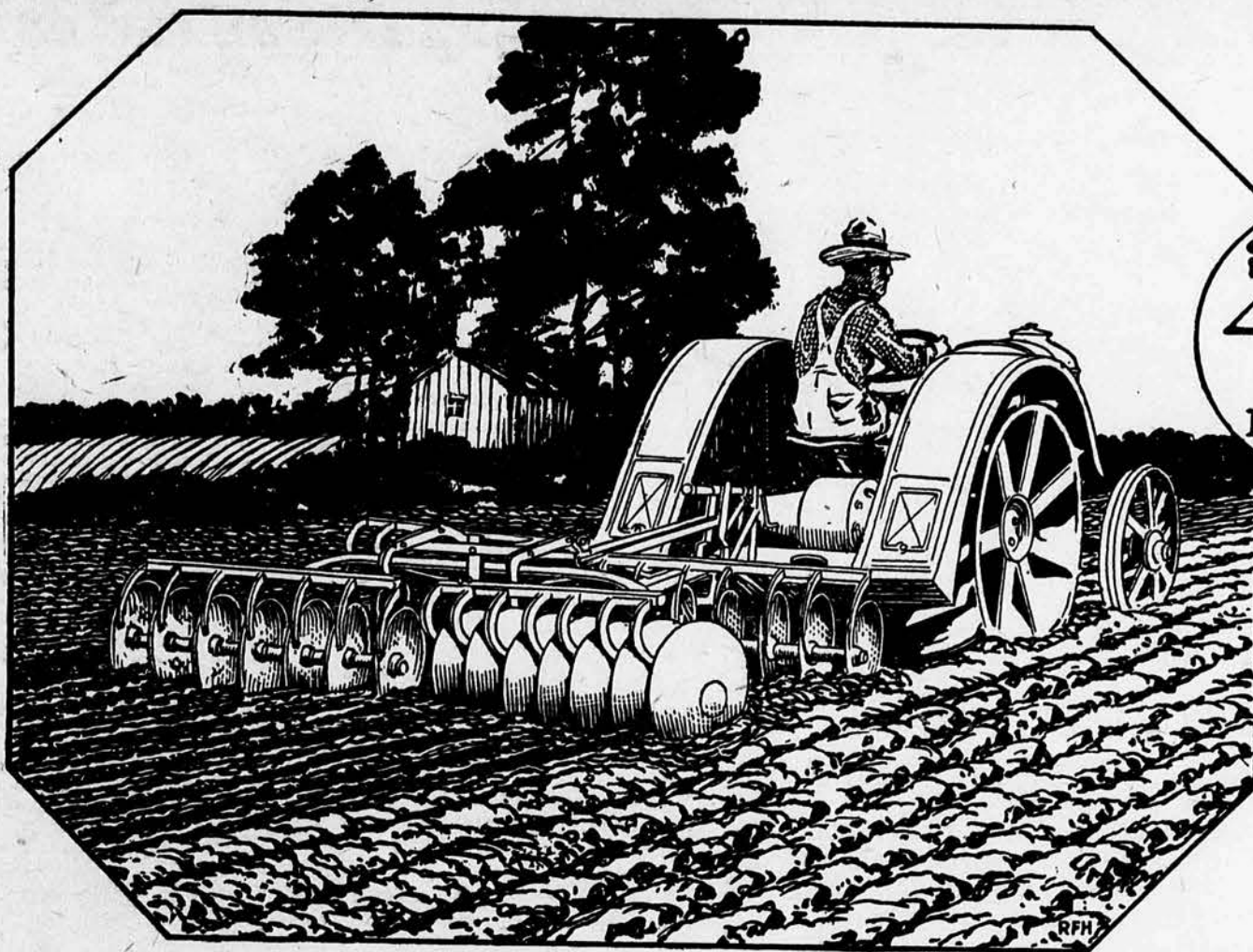
The law has winked at tax dodging where the rate is recognized as excessive, but tax dodging should be put out of business under classification of property. Officials will go to it to enforce such a requirement on the property owner where they have been tolerant of evasions under the general property tax of intangibles, and public opinion will back up severe administrative provisions and penalties.

Owners of mortgages who neglect to bring them in for registration should be compelled to pay the general property tax, and if the proposed 2½-mill intangible property tax falls at the start to bring in the property the law has administrative clauses that should make it unhealthy to attempt tax dodging.

The lame-duck situation presents a pretty serious problem to the best thought of our common country and, if we don't give 'em jobs, they'll retaliate by resuming the practice of law.

A man in New Orleans was injured by a barrel of wine falling from a truck, which emphasizes the arguments of the advocates of light wines.





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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
 MAR 12 1925  
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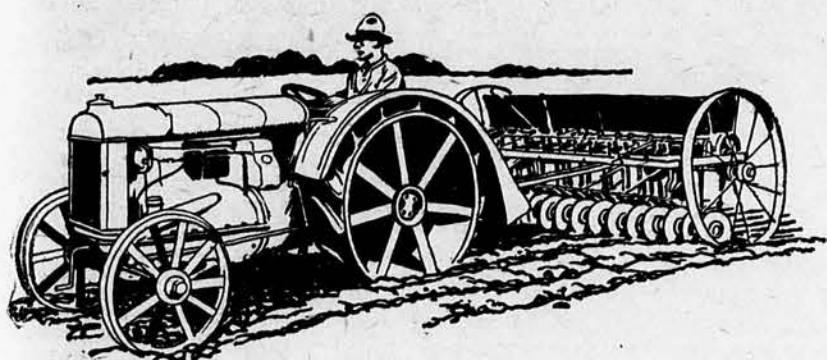
## The Lesson of Lean Years

Lean years—such as those passing—often lead to long profits because of the lessons learned in cutting the cost corners.

Progressive farmers have found that good farm machinery, particularly the tractor, does more to reduce costs and increase yield than any other one thing.

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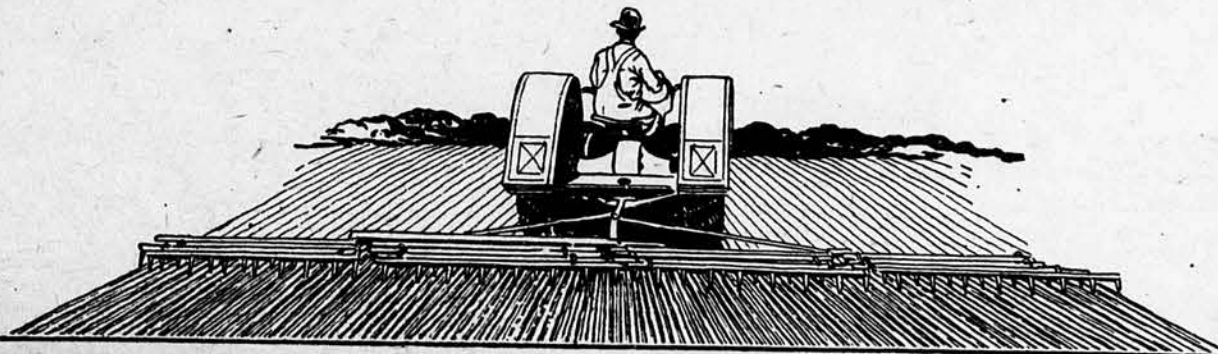
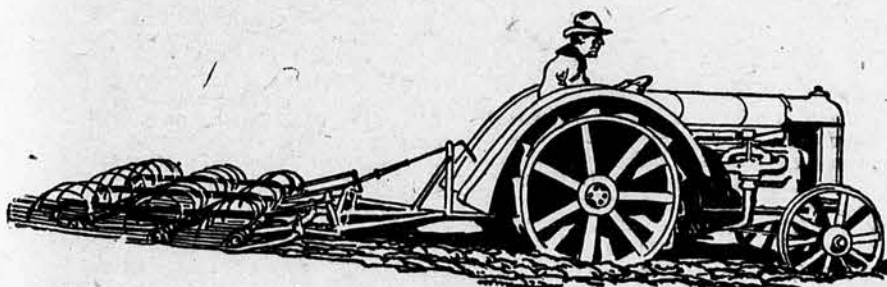
So it is no wonder that farmers generally are facing an era of better prices with every confidence that the things they have learned in the lean years are going to lead to better profits in the better ones ahead of them.



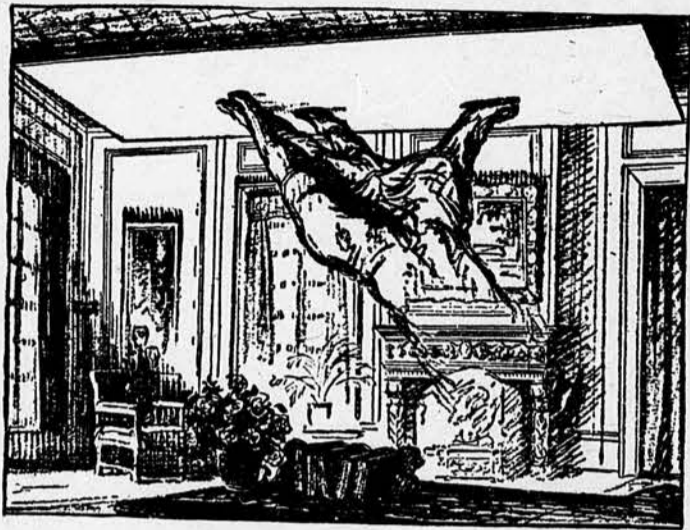
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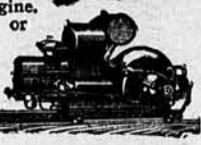
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## Klan and Roads Get Action

### Closing Days of Kansas Legislature Marked by Hard Fighting and Bitter Debates

BY CLIF STRATTON

HERE is a summary of the legislation of statewide importance accomplished by the 1925 legislature:

Limited state highway system enactments.

The intangible property tax, known commonly as the millage tax, 2.5 mills, with an exemption for state and municipal bonds issued prior to March 1, 1925.

The mortgage registration fee, 2.5 mills, payable when the mortgage is recorded.

The gasoline tax, 2 cents per gallon, for roads and highways, apportioned among the counties.

The consolidation of the public utilities commission, the tax commission, and the industrial court into the public service commission, of five members.

The bus regulatory bill—senate amendments are still under consideration, but the passage of the bill seems assured.

Creation of a state banking board to work with the state banking commissioner.

Investment companies posing as building and loan companies brought under the supervision of the state banking department, and all such companies must get permission from the state charter board on a showing to include the necessity for such a company in the community in which it is to be located.

Board of regents act, taking state schools from the board of administration, and providing appointive board of nine members, to serve without pay, with power to employ executive head of school, and to fire any employe. Finances of schools to be handled by state business manager.

The budget law, creating a budget director responsible and reporting to governor, with advisory powers only so far as legislature is concerned.

Third grade teachers' certificates abolished.

State boxing commission created.

By the time this is read, the 1925 legislature will be just winding up its work. It is scheduled to cease consideration of bills today, March 14. As this is written both branches of the legislature are making desperate efforts to get action on appropriations and local bills. The house also is trying to untangle the road problem, and the senate is figuring on some way of convincing Charles B. Griffith, attorney general, that it doesn't approve of him.

Governor Paulen is preparing to announce his appointments for the five places on the new public service commission, to include Lew T. Hussey of Topeka, W. C. Millar, member of the house from Kiowa county, Clarence T. Smith, former secretary of the tax commission, and two others. F. M. Watkins, otherwise known as "Doc," and Senator Frank O'Brien of Fort Scott, have received favorable recommendations from business interests and may be appointed. These last two are not regarded as certain at the time this is written.

Closing days of the session had as outstanding features the Klan bill, the roads amendment, and road legislation. Some road legislation—just enough to retain federal aid and at the same time keep control of expenditure of road funds in the hands of the counties—has been enacted.

It took almost strong arm methods on the part of administration leaders and the house calendar committee to keep the Klan bill from blocking all legislation in both houses two weeks ago. The Klan bill was written to al-

low the Klan to enter the state legally without applying to the state charter board for permission to do business in the state. To make it general, the measure included all fraternal and educational corporations organized in other states.

### Punishments and Threats

The senate amended the measure to compel such organizations to file the names of state and local officers with the secretary of state, and sent the bill to the house. Then the row started. Senator Dalton of Pottawatomie was reputed to be much interested in the board of regents bill. He voted against the Klan bill in the senate. The next day the board of regents bill was killed, every senator except three who voted for the Klan bill voting against the board of regents bill.

Over in the house Clifford Hope, speaker, sent the Klan bill to the judiciary committee, which held it three days, and reported it to the house without recommendation. Under the house rules a calendar committee decides which bills are the more important, and shall receive consideration each day. It takes a two-thirds vote of the house to override the decisions of this committee, which consists of five members. Klan supporters—there are no Klansmen in the house, and only one in the senate, according to statements on the floor of both houses—tried vainly to get the bill up for immediate consideration.

### Friends Take a Hand

Governor Paulen's friends, worried over the rather scant attention his measures were getting, finally agreed with the house calendar committee to hold the Klan bill at the foot of the calendar until certain important bills were passed. These included the budget bill, the consolidation (utilities and tax commissions and industrial court) bill, and the board of regents bill. When this became known the budget bill and consolidation bills were passed promptly, and demands were made that the Klan bill come out.

"Pass the regents bill," was the response of the house calendar committee to a committee of Klan supporters. And three hours later the regents bill had been resurrected in the senate, amended, passed to the house, and passed by the house. The following day the Klan bill came up in the house, which refused, by a tie vote, either to pass it or kill it. This happened Thursday of last week. Friday the bill was killed by the decisive vote of 65 against to 57 for the measure.

### Back to Board of Regents

The board of regents bill takes away the administration of the five big state schools—university, agricultural college, and teachers' colleges—from the state board of administration, and turns them over to a nine-member, non-pay board of regents, appointed by the governor. Funds of the schools will still be handled thru the state business manager, but his functions will be largely those of an auditor.

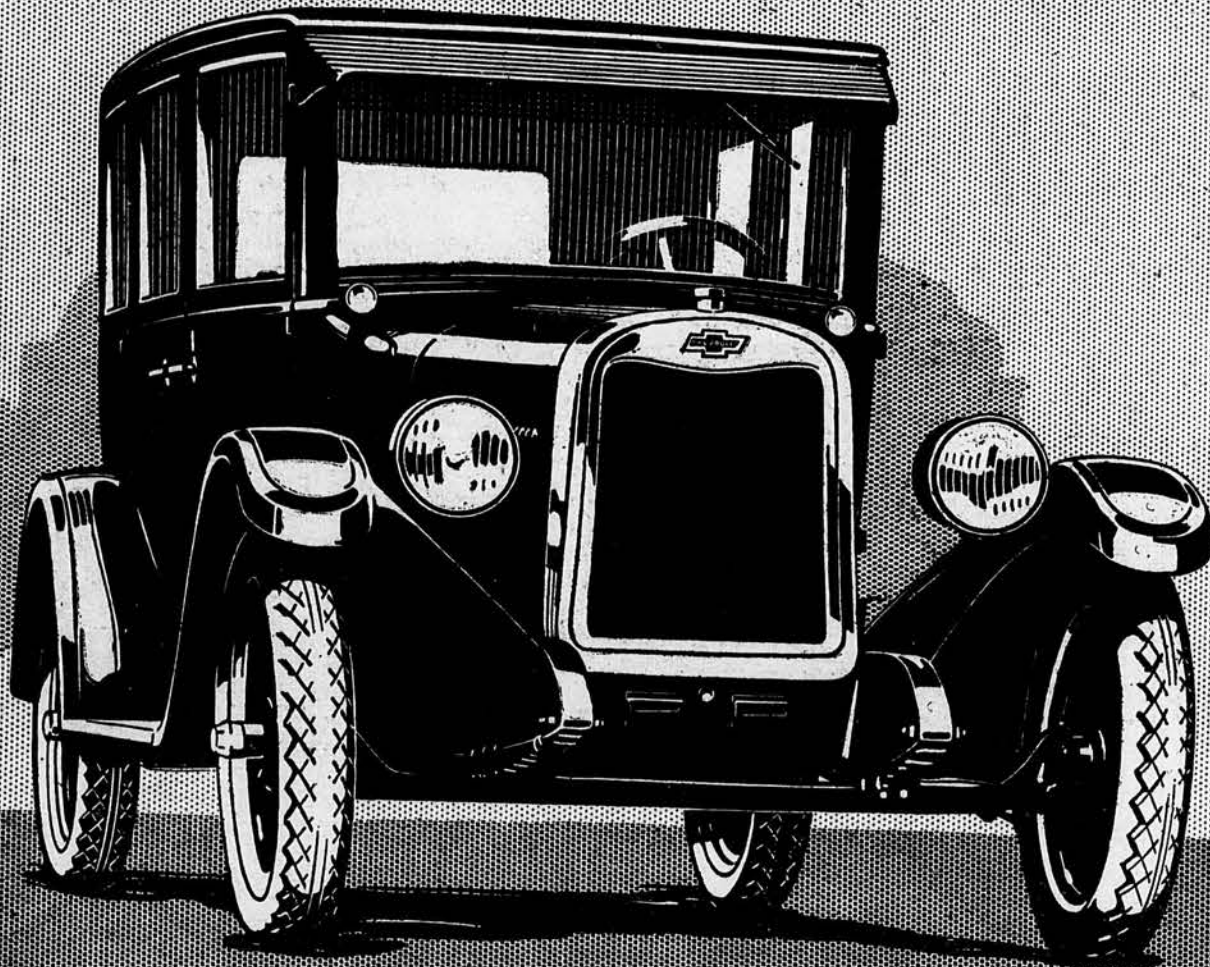
The board of regents will meet four times a year to hear and consider reports from the executive heads of the state schools. The members may visit the schools, study conditions, and outline the general policy of the schools. As amended and passed, the board will employ the executive heads of the schools, and the heads will select their own faculties and other employes. The board, however, has the power to discharge any head or any employe, either faculty or otherwise, at its discretion.

The consolidation of the tax commission, public utilities commission, and industrial court into the public service commission was made in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Paulen. The new board will have work of the other three, five members instead of the nine, and will have total appropriations about \$50,000 annually below those of the three old boards.



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## Why All of This Opposition?

### The Capper-Haugen Bill "is the Greatest Single Effort" to Aid Farm Organization

BY CHARLES S. BARRETT  
President National Farmers' Union

This statement was issued a few days before Congress adjourned. Mr. Barrett is a Democrat.

**D**ELIBERATE misstatements and selfish opposition have arisen against the recommendations of the President's agricultural conference regarding the co-operative marketing of farm products. Legislation incorporating these recommendations in the form of the Capper-Haugen bill is now before Congress. This legislation proposes to set up a federal board, selected by the farmers themselves, which board would not only promote and serve co-operative marketing associations but would represent the interests of the American farmer.

It is stated by those who are opposed to this bill that it would involve the Federal Government in the actual management of co-operative associations, and would stifle and kill the co-operative movement in this country. The contrary is true. This plan, if authorized by Congress, will act as the greatest single effort ever put forth to help the farmer organize his own marketing associations in a sane and constructive manner. Furthermore, it may be the salvation of the co-operative movement, and the means of saving some of the co-operative organizations which are in difficulties now. During the last 20 years I have constantly and bitterly opposed federal domination in agricultural matters, and I am vigorously supporting this measure for the very reason that it gives assistance and service to the American farmer thru a board of his own selection. A board designed to help him but not dictate to him.

#### Press Agent Was Active

Early in January, officials of the National Council of Co-operative Marketing Associations met in Washington, almost a month before the President's agricultural conference made its recommendations on co-operative marketing; in fact, before the conference had reached any conclusions on this subject. Even before the meeting of this co-operative association a statement was given to the press by its press agent saying that it would oppose all legislation before Congress relating to co-operative marketing and any sort of farm legislation.

It launched its attack on co-operative marketing legislation before the conference recommendations were known, and it has deliberately continued this attack without presenting one single legitimate argument against the Capper-Haugen bill. As these gentlemen, who claim to represent the farmers, say they are opposed to agricultural legislation, must we assume that no legislation is necessary? Are they truly representing the farmer? I have known the membership of the organizations represented in the National Council for years, and I know they want legislation as a means of restoring agriculture to a profitable basis. In view of this fact, I know that the council does not represent the views of its members or farmers generally.

#### Were For the Bill

An explanation appears necessary in connection with the activities of the National Council of Co-operative Marketing Associations. At the time it launched its first attack, and before the conference made its first recommendations, several co-operative bills were before Congress. The conference studied these bills most carefully. It found good points in most of them, but no single bill met the problem in a satisfactory manner. Some of them were far-reaching in scope and would have involved the Federal Government in the operation of co-operative organizations. The national council might have been justified in its original attack on pending legislation, but not in the present instance. Every semblance of federal interference is far removed from the Capper-Haugen bill.

By carrying the indorsement of the President's conference, it is approved by

the heads of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Livestock Association, the National Farmers' Union, and other agricultural representatives. It is opposed by a small group of co-operative leaders in Washington who are desirous of making their organization the representative of the co-operative movement in the United States. It is unfortunate that there is not time between now and March 4 for the millions of American farmers to be heard and to learn from them whether they consider legislation necessary.

Let us consider the provisions of the Capper-Haugen bill. It sets up a federal board of five members, to be appointed by the President from nominations made by the farmers themselves acting thru their co-operative associations. The five men composing the board must be experienced in agriculture and marketing, and one member will represent each of the following agricultural groups: livestock, grain, dairy and poultry products, cotton and tobacco, and fruits and vegetables. The Secretary of Agriculture is an ex-officio member of the board, in order that there may be co-operation between the board and the Department of Agriculture.

The question naturally arises, what can this board do for the farmer? Let us assume, for instance, that a group of farmers in Georgia wanted to organize a co-operative association but did not know the necessary steps to take. Upon the request of these farmers, the board would make a survey and investigation as to the best type of organization suited to their purpose, and would then advise them and assist them in completing their organization. There is nothing in the bill requiring the farmer to follow these recommendations.

Upon application, and purely as a voluntary action, co-operative associations could register with the federal board. Upon the request of an organization, it could call on the board for an audit of its books, and each registered association would submit regular sworn statements as to its financial condition. What sincere co-operative leader would object to furnishing the members of his association with a statement as to the conduct of the organization or as to the condition of its finances?

#### So Members Can Know

Farmers are entitled to the same knowledge as to the condition and management of a co-operative organization to which they belong as are the depositors in national banks. Scores of organizations have failed because of faulty handling of their finances. Proper audits would go a long way in keeping co-operative organizations out of financial difficulties. If an association is "broke" the sooner its members know it the better.

Then, again, let us assume that one of the organizations registered by the federal board should have difficulty in finding a market for its products on account of overproduction. The association could call on the board for an immediate nation-wide or world-wide survey to determine the best outlet for this surplus. The board would act as the sales representative of the organization in this or in foreign countries.

Perhaps this same organization might find it necessary to make specific recommendations to its members looking to an adjustment of acreage so that supply might more truly meet demand. To co-operatives this means a "production program." To undertake such a program today is in violation of anti-trust laws. The Capper-Haugen bill, among other things, would legalize production programs and enable organizations to exchange information in order not only to regulate production but to bring about more orderly marketing.

The proposed board would not interfere with any Government department or agency, but it would have the

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power to call on any Government department for assistance in handling any problems confronting any agriculture either in production, distribution, transportation or finance. It could call for assistance from the Departments of Agriculture or Commerce, from the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Tariff Commission, or any other agency of the Government. The board would be independent of any Government department and free to act quickly and without any of the encumbrances so frequently noted in Government agencies.

The board will be the direct representative in Washington of the farmer selected by the farmer. Farmers could place their problems and difficulties before the board and either get action or select others to represent them. Adoption of this plan means that farmers will choose their own representatives on a board, clothed with all the power of the Federal Government to see that the laws enacted for the benefit of agriculture are properly administered. It is absurd to think that this can be done at the present time. For example, if a farmer wants to get action from the Interstate Commerce Commission today he has to hire his own legal and traffic experts and then spend a lifetime arguing his case before the commission before he can ever expect to get relief.

**He'd Spend a Lifetime!**

Important information from foreign countries as to the probable demand for American products or the possible competition with other countries as received by the Department of Agriculture or other agencies would be interpreted by the board and sent to associations in the shortest possible time. Co-operative associations would be kept in touch with the market needs in this and foreign countries, thus giving to farmers practical interpreted information which they have needed since American agriculture was first faced with its present economic problems.

These are only a few of the many services which would be made possible under the proposed law.

The President's agricultural conference is proposing thru the Capper-Haugen bill to set up for agriculture the same kind of an agency that other

industries have perfected thru trade organizations to look after their interests. It is not expected that the proposed law will be a panacea for all agricultural ills, but it is one of the things necessary to establish agriculture on a sound basis. There are other problems confronting the American farmer that must be solved. The proposed law interferes with no other suggested solution of the farmer's problem. The agricultural conference has much work ahead, many problems to solve, but from my association with the conference, I can frankly say that every member of the conference is most desirous of working out a plan and suggesting legislation that will be constructive and will be the means of establishing American agriculture on a sound economic basis.

**What F. D. Farrell Believes**

Acting President F. D. Farrell, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has issued a statement in which he said he would follow the principles which have made the college of such vital importance in the agricultural welfare of Kansas. It is as follows:

"Certain policies in the conduct of Kansas State Agricultural College have become traditional. One of these is based on the fact that the college is supported by all the people and should therefore serve all the people. The college has done this consistently thru serving agriculture and certain other industries which are fundamental to the public welfare, and training men and women for leadership in practical affairs of the state.

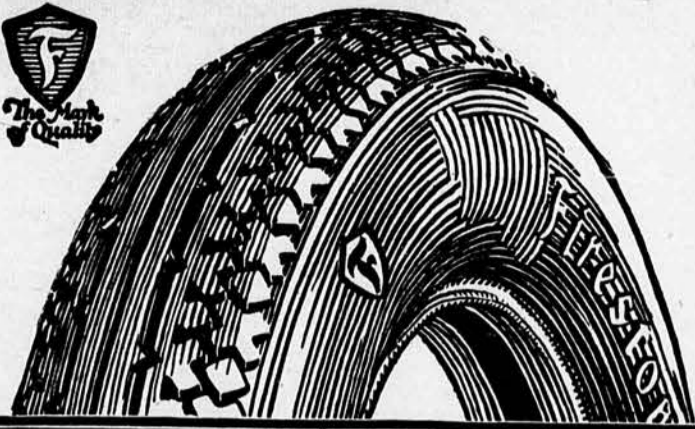
"Another policy is that the college maintains a democratic atmosphere in which young men and women may fit themselves for good service and good living.

"A third policy is that the college is properly expected to ascertain truths and then publish them courageously, in the firm belief that only truth can make us free.

"These policies and others like them, which are traditional at K. S. A. C. will, of course, be continued."

Old Lady—I hope you don't sell papers on Sunday.

Small Newsboy (sadly)—No'm, ain't big enuf to carry the Sunday 'dition yit.



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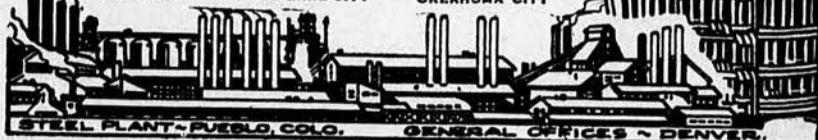
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# MARCHING SANDS

By Harold Lamb

WHEN the sky paled behind them and the dawn wind struck their faces, Gray made out that they were in a nest of hillocks. No house was visible. It was waste land, with only an occasional stunted cedar clinging to the side of a clay bank. They had put more than a dozen miles between them and Liangchowfu.

It was now light enough to discern his companions' faces, and Gray halted the cavalcade.

"We will let the mules breathe a bit," he informed the Kirghiz who glanced at him inquiringly. "I will speak with my friend."

He led the animal the scientist was riding a few paces to one side, and tossed off the blanket that enveloped Delabar. The man had awakened, half blue with cold and with retarded circulation due to his cramped position and the effect of the liquor. He peered at Gray from bleared eyes, sobered by the exposure of the night.

The officer undid the rope that confined Delabar's legs, then seated himself on a stone and lit his pipe.

"Professor," he said meditatively, "you don't know it, but I've been thinking over things in the last few hours. And I've come to a decision. I'll tell you what I've been thinking, because I want you to understand just why I'm doing this."

Delabar was silent, peering at him inquisitively.

"Back on the steamer," resumed Gray, "you showed me you had nerves—quite a few. Well, lots of men have 'em. Under the circumstances, I can't say I blame you. But at Honanfu your nerves had a severe jolt. Back there—he jerked his head at Liangchowfu—"you had a bad case of fright. You're all in now."

"I am hungry," complained the scientist. "Why did you tie me to the mule?"

"This is China"

"That skirmish with Wu Fung Chien," continued the officer, ignoring the question, "wasn't more than a good sample of what we may have to face in the Gobi Desert. It showed me you aren't able to go ahead with the trip. You'd be as sick in body as you are now in mind."

"I am not a horse," snapped Delabar. "The Buddhist priests—"

"Precisely, the Buddhist priests. They've got you scared. Badly. Let me tell you some more I've been thinking. Intentionally or not, you have done all you could at Liangchowfu to hinder me. Only luck and Mirai Khan got us out of the place with a whole skin. In the army where I served for a while they shot men who became drunk when on duty."

"This is China, another world," retorted the man moodily.

"China or not, it's my duty to go to the Gobi Desert and find the Wusun if I can. I promised Van Schaick that, and drew up a contract which I signed. I'm going ahead. You, Professor, are going back to the coast and to the states. You can report our progress to Van Schaick."

Mingled relief and alarm showed in the Syrian's keen face.

"You can complain that I sent you back, if you want to. I'll answer to Van Schaick for this." Gray held up his hand as the other tried to speak.

"You'll be all right. I've been quizzing Mirai Khan. The coolie can guide you back, to the north of Liangchowfu, where you'll meet some missionaries. Wu Fang Chien will be looking for us to the west, not in the east. You'll take the money you have on you, and two mules with half the supplies. Promise the coolie enough gold, and he'll stick by you—as he'll be safer going back than forward. Any questions?"

It was a long speech for Gray to make. Delabar studied him and shivered in the cold breeze that swept the plain. Hardship brings out the strength and weakness of men. In his case it was weakness. Yet he seemed curiously alarmed at leaving Gray. Twelve hours ago he had implored his companion to give up the venture into the Gobi.

"Why are you doing this?" he asked. "For two reasons. I don't want a sick man on my hands. And—you tried to destroy the maps. There's another reason —" Gray hesitated, and broke off. "I don't claim to be your judge. Every man follows his own course in life. But yours and mine don't fit any longer. It's good-by, Professor."



Looks Like It's Up to You, Bill

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He rose, knocking the ashes from his pipe. Delabar gave an exclamation of alarm.

"Suppose the men of Wu Fang Chien find me?"

"You'll be safer than here with me."

**A Bottle of Vinegar**

Delabar stared into the steady eyes of his companion, and his gaze shifted. "I can't go back. I must go with you."

"I've said good-by. Your coolie knows what he's to do. Choose your two mules."

"No. I'll be better now —"  
"I doubt it. I've been watching you. Closer than you thought. Which mules do you want?"

Delabar flushed, and turned his animal back to the waiting group. He was muttering to himself uncertainly. Gray walked beside him. Once he spoke. "Buddhism, Professor, is a bad thing to think about. As Wu Fang Chien said, it is bad to enter forbidden ground. Well, good luck, Delabar. It's better to part now—than later—"

But Delabar passed out of hearing. He did not look again at Gray, who remained talking to the Kirghiz. Later, Gray regretted he had not watched Delabar.

The Syrian wasted no time in selecting two animals, and turned back at once. Mirai Khan followed the cavalcade with puckered brows as they passed out of sight among the hillocks. Gray waved his hand once when he thought Delabar looked back. But the man did not turn, humping himself forward over his beast, his head between his shoulders.

"It is a pity," said Mirai Khan, stroking his gray beard reflectively, "to lose the two mules, and so much money. However, what will be, will be. Come, I know a davan nearby where we can rest until we are ready to go forward, at night."

He conducted Gray along a sheep track for some miles to a ravine well into the hillocks. Here there was a grove of cedars, and a small spring. While Gray built a fire, Mirai Khan, acting on the white man's instructions, unburdened the two remaining mules.

"We have little food, Excellency," he observed suggestively.

"Open one of the boxes," said Gray.

Presently Mirai Khan appeared beside the fire, carrying a heavy object.

"What manner of food is this?" he asked contemptuously. "I have tasted and the flavor is a mingling of salt and sour wine."

Gray stared at the object in surprise. It was one of the boxes, with the cover removed. It was filled with an array of long bottles. One of these had the cork removed, and effused an acrid odor. Gray picked it up.

It was a bottle of a very good kind of vinegar.

Hastily Gray went to the other boxes and opened them, after noting that the fastenings and the seal were intact. They were all filled with vinegar.

**An Unexplained "Why?"**

Gray gave a soft whistle of bewilderment. These were the boxes that were supposed to contain their emergency rations, that Delabar had purchased in San Francisco. The Syrian's name was written on them.

He wondered fleetingly if Wu Fang Chien had been tampering with their baggage. But the boxes had clearly not been opened since they were packed. Also, the vinegar was of American make, and bore the name of a San Francisco firm.

Had there been a mistake in shipping the order? It might be. Yet Delabar should have checked up the shipment. No, the Syrian must have known what was in the boxes. He had chosen the other two mules—knowing these few boxes were worthless.

"I should have looked at 'em before I let Delabar go," thought Gray. "He is too far away now to follow. Now why —"

That was the question—why? Delabar, from the first, had placed every obstacle in the way of the expedition. Even to buying bogus supplies.

Delabar had not wanted Gray to succeed. He had used every means to keep the American from the Gobi Desert. He had tried to instill into Gray the poison of his own fear. He had attempted to seize the maps, showing the location of Sungan, which were of vital importance.

Delabar had been Gray's enemy. Why?

Gray had guessed much of this, when he ordered the other back to the coast. But he did not know the answer to this "why?" He puzzled over it much in the following days, and gleaned some light from his reasoning.

It was long before he knew the answer to the "why?" It did not come until he had gained the desert, and seen the liu sha. Not until he had met with Mary Hastings and seen the guards of Sungan. Not until he had learned the explanation of much that he as yet dimly imagined.

**Into Brown Hills**

Mirai Khan agreed with Gray that it would be useless to stay where they were until dark. They had no food. Despite the risk of discovery, they must go forward.

"If we sleep," the hunter agreed, "we will waken with empty bellies and our strength will be less than now. The time will come when we shall need meat; and there is none here. To the west, we may see a village or shoot a gazelle."

Without further delay they unhitched the mules, packing the small remainder of Gray's outfit—a tent, and his personal kit—on one animal. The American mounted the other.

With Mirai Khan leading on his shaggy pony they made their way westward out of the hillocks to the

plain. They were now on the Mongolian plain—a barren tableland of brown hills and stony valleys. No huts were to be seen.

They had left teeming China behind, and were entering the outskirts of Central Asia and the Gobi Desert. A steady wind blew at their backs. The blue sky overhead was cloudless.

Gray had left the useless boxes of vinegar behind. And as he went he puzzled over the riddle of Arminius Delabar. It was a riddle. Van Schaick and Balch had said little about the man, for they had been in a hurry to get Gray started on his voyage. He remembered they said Delabar was a Syrian or Persian by birth, an inveterate traveler who had been in most of the corners of the earth, and—the only man in America who could speak Chinese, Turki, Persian and Russian, the four languages a knowledge of which might be necessary on their expedition, and who thoroly understood anthropology, with the history of Central Asia.

This being the case, Gray had taken a good deal on himself when he sent Delabar back. But he had done right. The vinegar boxes proved it.

Gray had a steady, logical mind which arrived at decisions slowly, but usually accurately. He now reasoned out several things.

Delabar, he guessed, had not come willingly on the expedition. Even on the steamer he had shown fear of the Gobi. Why? He must have known something about the desert he did not



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tell Gray. What was that? Gray did not know.

This led to another question. Why, if the man was afraid, had he come at all? He might have refused to start. Instead he had bought, purposely, a shipment of worthless stores; he had worked on Gray's mind to the best of his ability.

Gray suspected Delabar had come because he wanted to prevent him—Gray—from reaching the Gobi. But Delabar might have stated his objections before they left San Francisco. Why had he not done so?

Possibly because, so reasoned Gray, Delabar had thought if he prevented Gray from starting on the mission, Van Schaick and Balch would engage another man.

Gray checked up the extent of his reasoning so far. He had decided Delabar had been bent on preventing not him but any American from undertaking the trip to the Gobi. And to do that the Syrian had come along himself, altho he was afraid.

**Afraid of What?**

Yes, Delabar had certainly been afraid. Of what? Of Wu Fang Chien for one thing; also the Buddhists. He had been on the verge of a breakdown at the inn at Liangchowfu after their experience in the temple.

Gray recalled a number of things he had passed over at the time: Delabar's pretext of purchasing supplies at Shanghai. The scientist had been absent from him for many hours, but had bought nothing. Then the incident of the Chinese steward on the river steamer of the Yang-tze. Something had been thrown overboard which a passing junk had picked up. Had this something been information about Gray's route? It was more than possible.

And the attack at Honanfu. How had the Chinese known that Gray kept a rifle under his bed—unless Delabar had so informed them? Delabar had been frightened at the attack. Perhaps, because it failed.

Lastly, at Liangchowfu Delabar had tried to steal the all-important maps. Failing that, the man had, literally, collapsed. And—Gray whistled softly—it might have been Delabar who gave the information that led to the delay of McCann, whom Gray needed, at Los Angeles. No one else, except Van Schaick and Balch, had known Gray had sent for McCann.

It was reasonably clear that Delabar had sought to turn back Gray. When the American had ordered him back, instead, the man had protested. Obviously, he dreaded this. Yet he was safer than here with Gray. Delabar had said, in an unguarded moment, that he feared to be caught by Wu Fang Chien. Why?

What was Delabar's relation to Wu Fang Chien? When drunk, he had said the mandarin was only a slave of an unknown master. Who was the master? Obviously a man possessing great power in Central Asia—if a man at all.

This was what Delabar had feared, the master of Wu Fang Chien. Was Delabar also a slave? Gray laughed. His reasoning was going beyond the borders of logic. But he was convinced his late companion had been serving not Van Schaick but another; that he feared this other; and that his fear had increased instead of diminished when Gray ordered him back.

Gray looked up as Mirai Khan turned, with a warning hiss. The Kirghiz had reined in his mount and Gray did likewise. A short rise was in front of them. Over this the hunter had evidently seen something that aroused him. "Look!" he growled. "Take the windows of long sight and look." It took a moment's puzzling before the American realized that his companion referred to the field glasses slung over his shoulder. He dismounted and crept with Mirai Khan to the top of the rise. Thru the glasses he made out, at the hunter's directions, a pair of gazelles moving slowly across the plain some distance away.

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**A Pair of Gazelles**

Immediately Mirai Khan became a marvel of activity. He tethered the beasts to a stunted tamarisk, loaded his long musket, cut himself a stick in the form of a crotch, and struck out to one side of the trail, beckoning the American to follow.

The gazelles had been feeding across the trail, and Mirai Khan trotted steadily to the leeward of them, keeping behind sheltering hummocks. It was a long run.

From time to time Mirai Khan halted and peered at the animals. Then he pressed forward. Gray was not easily tired; but he had been long without food and he stumbled as he ran after the hardy Kirghiz who was afire with the spirit of the chase.

"Allah has given us meat for our pot this night," he whispered to Gray, "if we are clever and the animals do not get wind of us."

Gray understood how important their quest was. Their shadows were lengthening swiftly on the sand, and the sun, like a red brazier, was settling over the horizon in front of them. If they did not bag a gazelle, they would

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have no food that night, and—both men were weakened by hunger.

Mirai Khan stalked his prey with the skill of long experience, pushing ahead patiently until the wind blew from the gazelles to them. But darkness falls fast at the edge of the Gobi. The sky had changed from blue to purple when Mirai Khan threw himself in the sand and began to crawl to the summit of a rise, pushing his crocheted stick in front of him.

Gray made out the gazelles feeding some hundred and fifty yards in front of them. The light brown and white bodies were barely discernible against the brown plain, but Mirai Khan arranged his stick, and laid the musket on it carefully.

Gray, stretched out beside him, hazarded a guess as to the distance. The hunter touched him warningly.

"Let me have the shot, Excellency," he whispered. "If I cannot slay—even at this distance—no other man can."

He said a brief prayer and sighted, gripping his long weapon in a steady hand. He had removed his sheepskin cap and his white hair and bushy eyebrows gave him the appearance of a keen-eyed bird of prey.

Gray waited, watching the gazelles. As Mirai Khan had claimed the first shot, Gray humored him, but at the same time threw a cartridge into the chamber of his own weapon.

The gazelles had sighted or smelled something alarming, for they quickened their pace away from the hunters. Mirai Khan fired, and swore darkly. Both animals were unhurt, and they had broken into a swift run, gliding away into the twilight.

**Twas a Difficult Shot**

Gray had laid his own sights on the game, and when the Kirghiz missed the difficult shot, the American pressed the trigger.

A spurt of dust this side of the fleeing animals told him his elevation was wrong. Calmly, he raised his rear sight and fired again, as the gazelles appeared in the eye of the sun on a hillock.

The animal at which he had aimed stumbled and sank to earth. It had been a difficult shot at three hundred yards in a bad light, but Gray was an expert marksman and knew his weapon.

A wild yell broke from Marai Khan. He flung himself at Gray's feet and kissed his shoes.

"A miracle, Excellency!" he chattered joyously. "That was a shot among a thousand. Aye, I shall tell the hunters of the desert of it, but they will not believe. Truly, I have not seen the like. By the beards of my fathers, I swear it! I did well when I followed you from Liangchowfu—"

Still babbling his exultation, he hurried to the slain animal and whipped out his knife.

By nightfall, the two had made camp in a gully near the tethered animals. Mirai Khan had dug a well, knowing that water was to be found in this manner, and, over a brisk fire of tamarisk roots, was cooking a gazelle steak.

Gray stretched a blanket on the sand near the fire, watching the flicker of the flames. The gully concealed them from observation. He was reasonably sure by now that they had escaped any pursuing party Wu Fang Chien had sent from Liangchowfu—if one had been sent.

Mirai Khan ate enormously of the steak. When the hunger of the two was satisfied and the white man's pipe was alight, he turned to the Kirghiz thoughtfully.

"Have you ever heard," he asked, "of the city of Sungan?"

Mirai Khan, Gray gathered, was a Mohammedan, a fatalist, a skilled horse-thief, and a dweller at the edge of the Gobi, where life was gleaned from hardship. He was a man of the yurts, or tents, a nomad who ranged from the mosques of Bokhara to the outskirts of China. Somewhere, perhaps, Mirai Khan had an aul, with a flock of sheep, a dog, and even a wife and children.

**"It is an Evil Place"**

The Kirghiz glanced at him keenly and shook his head.

"I have heard the name," he responded. "It was spoken by my father. But Sungan I have never seen."

"It is a city a week's ride beyond Ansichow," persisted Gray, "in the Desert of Gobi."

"That is in the sands," Mirai Khan reflected.

"No game is found there, Excellency. Why should a man go to such a place?"

"Have you been there?"

"Does a horse go into a quicksand?"

"Have you known others who went there?"

"Aye, it may be."

"What had they to say of the desert?"

"It is an evil place."

The Kirghiz nodded sleepily. Having eaten heavily, he was ready for his blanket.

"Why did they call it an evil place?"

"How should I know—who have not been there?" Mirai Khan yawned and stretched his stocky arms and legs, as a dog stretches. "It is because of the pale sickness, they say."

Gray looked up quickly from his inspection of the fire. He had heard that phrase before. Delabar had used it.

"What is the pale sickness?" he asked patiently. Mirai Khan ceased yawning.

"Out in the sands, in the liu sha, hangs the pale sickness. It is in the air. It is an evil sickness. It leaves its mark on those who go too near. I have heard of men who went too far into the liu sha and did not return."

"Why?"

"It is forbidden."

"By the priests of the prophet?"

"Not so. Why should they deal with an evil thing? Is it not the law of the Koran that a man may not touch what is unclean? The rat priests of

China, who worship the bronze god, have warned us from the region. I have heard the caravan merchants say that men are brought from China and placed out in the sands, the liu sha."

Gray frowned. Mirai Khan spoke frankly, and without intent to deceive him. But he spoke in the manner of his kind—in parables.

"Three times, Mirai Khan," he said, "you have said liu sha. What does that mean?"

The Kirghiz lifted some sand in his scarred hand, sifting it, thru his fingers to the ground.

"This is it," he explained. "We call it in my tongue the kara kum—dark sands. Yet the liu sha are not the sand you find elsewhere. They are the marching sands."

Gray smiled. He was progressing, in his search for information, from one riddle to another.

"You mean the dust that moves with the wind," he hazarded.

Mirai Khan made a decisive, guttural denial. "Not so. It is the will of Allah that moves the sands. Once there was a city that sinned—"

"And a holy mullah," Gray recalled the legend Delabar had related on the steamer. "He alone escaped the dust that fell from the sky. It was long ago. So that is your liu sha?"

**Reader of the Koran?**

The hunter's slant eyes widened in astonishment. "By the beard of my father! Are you a reader of the Koran,

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to know such things as this? Aye, it is so. The lin sha came because of a sin, and without doubt that is why the place is still inhabited of a plague. The Chinese priests bring men there—men who are already in the shadow of death."

"Then, Mirai Khan, there must be a city or an encampment, if many men live there."

"I have not seen it. Nor have those who talked to me."

"But you have not been there?"

"How should I—seeing that the place is inhabited of a sin? No Mohammedan will go there."

"What manner of sickness is this—the pale plague?"

"I know not. But for many miles, aye, the space of a week's ride, no men will bring their yurts for fear of it."

Gray gave it up with a shrug. The Kirghiz was speaking riddles, twisted recollections of legends, and tales doubtless exaggerated. While Mirai Khan snored away comfortably, the American went over what he had said in his mind.

The night had grown cold, and he threw the last of the wood on the fire, tucking his blanket about his feet. Their camp was utterly silent, except for the occasional splutter of the flames.

Mirai Khan had said positively that he had seen no city in the Gobi where Gray was bound, nor heard of one. The American knew that if buildings existed on the immense plain of the Gobi they would be visible for miles around. Even if the comrades of Mirai Khan had kept away from the place which they considered unhealthy, they would have sighted the buildings, at one time or another.

Yet Brent had declared that he saw the summits of towers. Imagination, perhaps. Altho missionaries were not as a rule inclined to fancies.

Here was one contradiction. Then there were the lin sha. Mere legend, doubtless. Central Asia was rife with tales of former greatness.

But one thing was clear. The Chinese priests came to this spot in the desert. And the legend of the plague might be framed to keep the Mohammedans away from the place. Since the late rebellion Mohammedan and Chinese frequently had taken up arms against each other—they had never been on friendly terms. Evidently the Buddhists, for some reason, took pains to keep this part of the desert to themselves.

They even guarded it against intrusion—as Brent had discovered.

And Brent had died of sickness. What was the pale sickness? Were men afflicted with it brought to the Gobi—the dreariest stretch of land on the surface of the earth?

Gray nodded sleepily. The riddles presented no answer. He determined to learn the truth for himself. Wearied with his exertions, he was soon asleep. Silence held the camp, the brooding

silence of great spaces, the threshold of infinity which opens before the wanderer in the Gobi. The wind stirred the sand into tiny spirals that leaped and danced, like dust wreaths across the gully, powdering the blankets of the sleeping men and the rough coats of the mules.

Along the summit of the ridge a shadow passed across the stars. It hesitated to leeward of the embers of the fire, and the jackal crept on. The crescent moon moved slowly overhead, throwing a hazy half-light on the surface of the sand, and picking out the bleached bones of an antelope.

It was nearly a week later, on the border of the Gobi, that Gray and Mirai Khan sighted the caravan. The day was rainy. During a space when the rain thinned, the Kirghiz pointed out a group of yurts surrounded by camels and ponies a mile away.

Gray scanned the encampment thru his glasses, and made out that the caravan numbered a good many men, and that the yurts were being put up for the night. The rain began again, and cut off his view.

It was then late afternoon. Both men were tired. They had pushed ahead steadily from Liangchowfu, killing what they needed in the way of game, and occasionally buying goat's milk or dried fruit from a wayside shepherd. The few villages they met they avoided. Gray had not forgotten Wu Fang Chien, or the fears of Delabar.

"They are Kirghiz yurts," said Mirai Khan when the American described what he had seen. "And it is a caravan on the march, or we would have seen sheep. Many tribes use our yurts. They are taken down and put up in the time it takes a man to smoke a pipe. But these people are not Kirghiz. My kinsmen have not wealth to own so many camels."

"What do you think they are?"

"Chinese merchants, Excellency, or perhaps Turkestan traders from Kashgar."

Mirai Khan's respect for his companion had increased with the last few days. Gray's accurate shooting inspired his admiration, and the fortitude of the man surprised him.

Gray trusted the Kirghiz. If Mirai Khan had meant to rob him, he had enjoyed plenty of chances to do so. But the Kirghiz's code would not permit him to steal from one who was sharing his bread and salt.

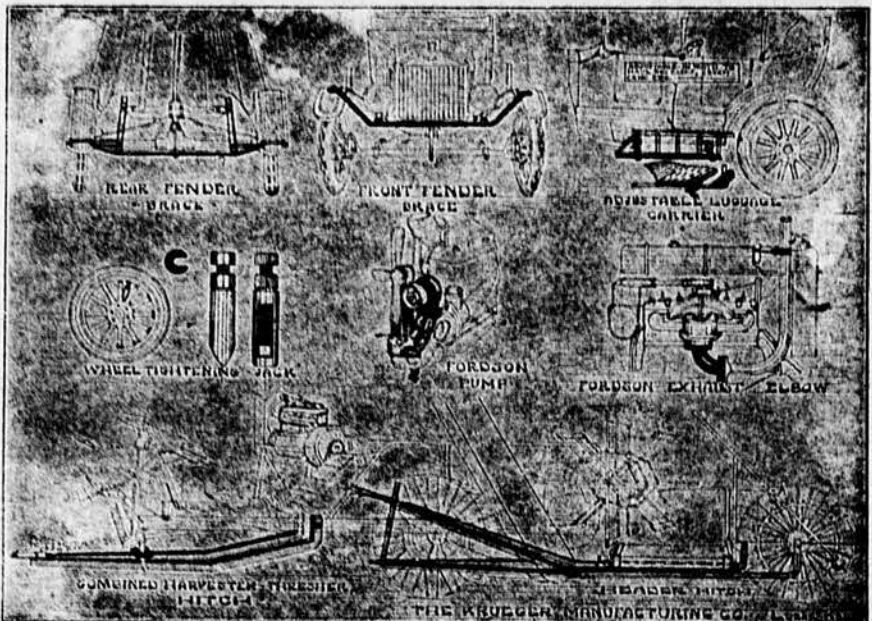
"If they are Chinese," meditated the American, "it will not be wise to ride up to their camp. What say you, Mirai Khan?"

"This. It is the hour of sunset prayer. When that is ended you and I will dismount, Excellency, and stalk the encampment. By the favor of God we will then learn if these people are Chinese or Turkomans. If the last, we shall sleep in a dry aul, which is well, for my bones like not the damp."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



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Ford rear fender brace fits all models \$ 3.50	Wheel and spoke tightener, absolute-ly does the trick, also 100 washers \$ 3.50
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Fordson water pump..... 17.50	Fordson can pull Combine, only... 28.50
Fordson Exhaust elbow..... 2.00	Header hitch, guaranteed. One man carrying the farmers' egg case... 2.75 handles entire outfit..... 38.50
Luggage carrier, best in the world for	

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John Deere bottoms, famous for good work, service and long wear. John Deere "999" corn drop—the most accurate ever devised. Can also be furnished with cotton and corn can, with the accurate John Deere picker-wheel cotton drop. Covers quickly adjustable to cover seed shallow or deep as desired. Press wheels adjustable to suit soil conditions.

**HERE** is the new, farm-proved, six-horse lister built to give you two-row capacity at its best.

New and important features include: Quick-adjustability of row-spacing to 36, 38 or 40 inches; setting of main wheels so heavy eveners do not affect quality of work; quick leveling of both bottoms with lever, regardless of position of frame; unusual clearance, and high and easy lift. See it at your John Deere dealer's.

WRITE TODAY for free folder to John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Ask for Folder HL-411.

**JOHN DEERE**  
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

**Have You Stopped to Think**

that Kansas Farmer has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory? Maybe your neighbor doesn't know this. Show him a big interesting copy full of stories written by experienced farmers and ask him to subscribe.

# Breeders' Prizes Awarded

## Older Folks Well on Road to Success Stop to Lend Club Members Encouragement

BY THE CLUB MANAGERS

EVERY girl who enrolls in the Capper Poultry Club secretly hopes to win a prize. She looks ahead to pick out the features of the club work that will be worth while to her. The educational and social values of the club work are more or less hidden from her, and generally she does not realize the worth of them until they pass and have their effect on her. What girls and boys, too, look forward to gaining in this club work are the actual profits, and breeders' and cash prizes. The better the prize is, the more worth while is the winning, and that fact is recognized in Capper clubs. Liberal prizes are offered in both poultry club and pig club. And these cash prizes are so distributed over a range of classifications that boys and girls are rewarded for their good records, whether it be pep, profit, co-operation or open contest records.

### Made Club Work Better

Thru the kindness of established breeders, our club work has had a greater appeal to boys and girls, accomplished by generous offers of prize birds, couples and trios by these prominent breeders. Certainly there is an opportunity for energetic girls to win where both cash prizes and breeders' prizes are offered. Breeders all over the state recognize the worth of our club work, and they understand well how hard some girls are trying to improve the blood in their flocks. Members of the Capper Poultry Club in the different breed clubs rejoice when they read in the columns of the Capper Club news each new announcement of breeders' prizes offered. These girls are particularly grateful when a new bird is offered in the breed which they raise and are boosting.

Last year several very liberal offers were made, and girls who scored highest won these breeders' prizes. Let Mrs. Neiswender tell you about them in just the meaningful way in which she can tell it.

"Every year established breeders come forth with offers of prize birds and settings of eggs to encourage the girls of the Capper Poultry Club. It means a great deal to a girl just starting in the poultry business to win one of these offers, for by so doing she obtains a first class grade of stock to use with her own flock. And we certainly appreciate the breeders, who having arrived at the end or near the end of the hard road to success, will stop to help the beginner.

### Dorothea Wins Cockerel

"To Dorothea Nielson of Marysville, Marshall county, goes the honor of placing first in the White Rock division and thereby winning the fine cockerel offered by Mrs. J. H. West of Prescott. Dorothea has worked several years with White Rocks and would not exchange them for any other breed.

"Della Ziegler of Council Grove, Route 5, placed second in this division and will receive the setting of eggs offered by Mrs. West for the second best profit record. No doubt Della

will manage to raise a pen from this setting of eggs. A club girl knows how to make the most of everything.

"Grace Harrison of Blue Mound, Linn county, is shown, by her records, to be the best Barred Rock breeder in the poultry club. This means something to Grace. It means she will receive the fine prize cockerel offered by Mrs. Robert Simmons of Severly, one of the foremost Barred Rock breeders in the state. Mrs. Simmons has the best Imperial Ringlet Barred Rock stock and her bird will be a decided addition to Grace's club flock.

### Still Believe in Blacks

"Despite the unfavorable manner in which black chickens now are held by most folks, still many sponsor them and make a go with them, too. One of these is J. A. Lovette of Mullinville, who is a well known breeder of Black Langshans. Last year he offered a fine cockerel, but there was no winner for it. However, we're glad to report this year that we have a winner, Jane Anderson of Oakley. Jane will receive the prize cockerel offered by Mr. Lovette, and he will be glad to know that she is just as strong for Black Langshans as he is."

This announcement of the winners in the breed clubs who win breeders' prizes will inform you in regard to who wins and why. Mrs. Neiswender has told very definitely why each of these girls wins the prizes offered. Not all of these winners were winners of firsts and seconds in the open contest, but in awarding breeders' prizes the breed awarded must be the same as the contestant's entry in the contest. Not profit alone, but promptness in sending in monthly reports, hatching largest per cent of eggs set, raising largest per cent of chickens hatched, contest profit record, and story and accuracy of annual report all count on the standing of those who compete for prizes offered by breeders.

### Thanks to You All

We, the club managers and all the members of the clubs are grateful to you, kind breeders, for your generous offers. We thank you for the interest you are taking in the work we are doing, for the offering of birds you have made, and for fostering club work. We hope you will be rewarded by watching the increased zeal of the members when they are informed there are breeders' prizes, by pleasure in giving and by rewards from other sources. We appreciate all this, again let us thank you.

### Throckmorton is Head

R. I. Throckmorton, formerly professor of soils, has become professor of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural College, in place of L. E. Call, who is acting dean of agriculture.

As proof of progress, we submit that modern youth would be bored stiff by the dime novel that was considered a menace to youth of yesteryear.

## Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of \_\_\_\_\_ county in the Capper

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

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

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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

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

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers.



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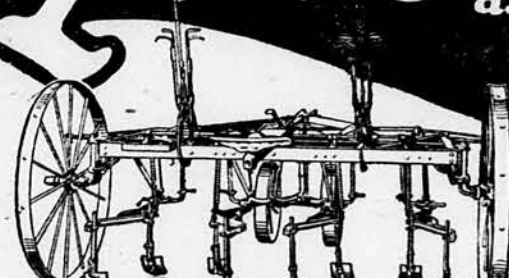
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Here is a Two-Row Cultivator that is a real success—one that handles as easily as a one-row cultivator but does twice the amount of work in the same time. Successfully cultivates straight or crooked rows, listed or checked corn, on flat or rolling ground or on side hills.

### The Original Two-Row Cultivator

was a Dempster, built 25 years ago. Its record in Western Corn Fields since that time proves it still the Leader. The Dempster Two-Row is equipped with gangs which can easily be changed from 2 to 3 shovels, making it an 8 or 12 shovel plow. Made with Pin Break or Spring Trips, with or without disc attachment. Wood evener or steel hitch.

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## Sack of 25 Marbles

NOT A POTTERY IN THE BUNCH



Be ready when the Marble Season starts with a sack of 25 Flint Agates, every one a different color. This collection of Marbles is one of the best we have ever offered. Just what every boy wants. Each marble is a different color and is the right size for accurate shooting. When you kneel down to a game of Boston with a hand full of these marbles, they will attract the eye of every one of your boy friends. The minute the game starts they will be anxious to get a shot at your marbles. 25 Marbles come in a handy sack with a drawstring. The very thing to carry marbles in.

### Bouncing Buster Top Free With Every Sack of Marbles

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



THE MARBLE MAN, 23 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas



### The Sure Way to Get Dependable Harness

MOST of the good qualities of harness show up after hard usage. The Boyt Harness will look better to you when you first see it, but the enduring, dependable leather, the rustless bronze hardware, the superior workmanship used in making it, will prove their quality when cheaper harness is worn out.

Ask any user of the Boyt Harness. He will tell you from experience that you can safely multiply by two, the years of wear you will get from a set of the Boyt Harness over cheaper harness. He will tell you that dependability in Boyt Harness means that it will be in good condition each spring, and that it will go through the season without causing those costly losses in time from breakdowns. Boyt Harness is a guarantee of dependable harness service.



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



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

### Same Price as Last Year, Yet Leather Is Higher

The Boyt Harness is the best work harness you can own, and the cheapest to use. Because it is so favorably known, it will always bring a better price, secondhand, should you ever have occasion to sell it. The retail price \$78.00 per set, is the same as last year although leather is much higher.

Be sure to see this wonderful work harness before you buy this spring. Write for booklet which fully illustrates and describes in detail every feature of it. We will tell you the name of your nearest Boyt dealer where you can see the Boyt Harness, or we will arrange to send a set to you.

**WALTER BOYT COMPANY**  
230 Court Ave., Iowa  
Des Moines, Iowa



### Use American Ships for American Prosperity

DO you know about your own ships? Are you aware that there are great fleets of both freight and passenger liners carrying American products and Americans like yourself between American ports and the world's markets? You should know what these ships mean to you, for they are your ships, working for your prosperity.

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.  
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### From Station KSAC

Monday, March 16, 1925  
A. M.  
9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools  
9:55—Housewives' Half Hour  
Noon-day Program  
P. M.  
12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr  
Weather Report.....  
Forecast of Market Prices.....E. A. Stokdyk  
Radio Question Box  
Irrigation Problems.....Claud K. Shedd  
"College of the Air"  
P. M.  
7:20—College Band.....Directed by H. P. Wheeler  
7:30—Types of Sheep.....C. E. Reed  
7:40—College Band.....Directed by H. P. Wheeler  
7:50—Production of Wholesome Dairy Products.....N. E. Olson

Tuesday, March 17, 1925  
A. M.  
9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools  
9:55—Housewives' Half Hour  
Noon-day Program  
P. M.  
12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr  
Weather Report.....  
Preparation of Wool for Market.....C. G. Elling  
Radio Question Box  
Kind of Trees to Plant.....L. C. Williams  
"College of the Air"  
P. M.  
7:20—College Quartette  
7:30—Control of Alfalfa Diseases.....L. E. Melchers  
7:40—College Quartette  
7:50—Types of Poultry Houses for Kansas.....J. H. McAdams

Wednesday, March 18, 1925  
A. M.  
9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools  
9:55—Housewives' Half Hour  
Noon-day Program  
P. M.  
12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr  
Weather Report.....  
Hints for the Horticulturist.....W. R. Martin  
Radio Question Box  
Caring for Early Hatches.....J. H. McAdams  
"College of the Air"  
P. M.  
7:20—Instrumental Trio  
7:30—Grading and Draining the Roadway.....C. H. Scholer  
7:40—Instrumental Trio.....L. R. Putman  
7:50—Some Common Tractor Troubles.....W. H. Sanders  
8:00 to 9:00—Classical Music.....Department of Music

Thursday, March 19, 1925  
A. M.  
9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools  
9:55—Housewives' Half Hour  
Noon-day Program  
P. M.  
12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr  
Weather Report.....  
Avoiding Cecidiosis in Baby Chicks J. W. Lumb  
Radio Question Box  
Shall I Change My Seed.....H. R. Sumner  
"College of the Air"  
P. M.  
7:20—Music.....L. R. Putman  
7:30—Selection of Hangings for Rooms.....Harriet W. Allard  
7:40—Music.....L. R. Putman  
7:50—Vitamins Up-to-date.....Pearle E. Ruby  
8:00 to 9:00—St. Patrick Program.....Music Under Direction of Prof. P. P. Brainard

Friday, March 20, 1925  
A. M.  
9:00—Opening Exercises for Rural Schools  
9:55—Housewives' Half Hour  
Noon-day Program  
P. M.  
12:35—Readings.....Osceola Hall Burr  
Weather Report.....  
Saving Time During the Busy Season.....W. E. Grimes  
Radio Question Box  
Marketing Problems.....E. A. Stokdyk  
"College of the Air"  
P. M.  
7:20—College Quartette  
7:30—The Sanitary Control of the Milk Supply.....A. C. Fay  
7:40—College Quartette  
7:50—Third Claimant.....T. J. Anderson

Saturday, March 21, 1925  
P. M.  
12:35—Radio Fan's Question Box

### Pick These Up Sometime

Following is a list of stations that are readily picked up with radio sets ranging up to 1,000 miles. These stations offer a great variety in the way of entertainment, music and educational instruction. Stations as listed are for week day programs only. The Sunday programs consist of religious services, music and talks. It will be noted that some of the meter lengths for various stations are being changed.

- WGN, Chicago, grain market reports on 370 meters, broadcasting at 9:35 a. m.; 10 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 11 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.; 12:01 p. m.; 12:30 p. m.; 1:01 p. m.; 1:25 p. m. Music and entertainment Monday night 6 to 9, and other week nights 7 to 10 p. m.
- WOS, Jefferson City, Mo., using 441 meters, summaries all Western market reports at 9 a. m.; 10 a. m.; 11 a. m.; 12 p. m.; Monday, 8:30 p. m. Wednesday, and 8 p. m. Friday, music.
- KSAC, Manhattan, using 341 meters, broadcasts program thruout each week day of general educational value to farmers.
- KFKU, Lawrence, using 275 meters, broadcasts music, lectures and educational talks 6:50 p. m. to 7:45 p. m.
- WDAF, Kansas City, 411 meters, musical matinee each day 3:30 to 4:30 p. m.; music Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8 to 9:30 p. m.
- WHB, Kansas City, 411 meters, Tuesday 7 to 9:30 p. m.; Thursday 8 to 9:30 p. m.; Friday 7 to 8 p. m. music and amusements.
- WLS, Chicago, on 345 meters, music and entertainment Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 6:30 to 10 p. m. Every noon except Saturday from 12 to 1 p. m., farm program.
- WOC, Davenport, using 484 meters, sport news every evening 6:45 p. m.; educational lectures Monday and Friday starting 7:20 p. m.
- WTAM, Cleveland, 389.4 meters, 6 to 7 p. m.; 8 to 11 p. m.; 11 to 12 p. m., music and novelty programs.
- ROA, Denver, on 323 meters, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8 p. m.; Saturday 9 p. m., music.

### Prizes for Silage Steers

Fat cattle in the carlot division of the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, next fall will be eligible for competition in the contest recently announced by the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Co., if they have been fed silage. Yearling or older cattle must have received at least 25 pounds of silage daily during not less than 60 days any time during 1925, and calves must have had 10 to 15 pounds daily for 60 days or more.

The show management will formulate the rules for judging. Prizes will

be \$100, \$75, \$50, \$30 and \$20 for the first five places in the long fed carlot section, and \$100, \$75 and \$50 for the first three places in the short fed section. County extension agents will be requested to supply information on the feeding, but an affidavit by the feeder will be accepted. The Dickey Company has requested feeders who expect to compete to notify it, and to supply the date on which the cattle were started on silage. The purpose of the prize offer is to popularize this home grown and home preserved feed.

### Farm Prices Balanced

David Friday, former president of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been a persistent optimist, owing to which fact in the agricultural depression he became objectionable to Michigan farmers and lost his job. Now he stands on top of the pile and crows, with justification, since he points out that the agricultural depression has run its course. The average of all farm products is on a par, or a fraction above, with non-agricultural commodities, on the basis of 1913. Compared with that year the December index of the Bureau of Labor wholesale price record makes farm prices average 157 and other commodities the same.

All that this signifies is that farm prices and non-agricultural are 57 per cent higher than in 1913. That year has been selected in comparisons because it is the last year wholly free from the effects of the war. But, as Dr. Friday says, "there is nothing sacred or ordained about the year 1913 as a basis of comparison. If 1903 were taken farm products will show an increase of more than 100 per cent (instead of 57) at the end of 1924, while non-agricultural commodities show an increase of only 75 per cent since that time." In 1913 farm prices were relatively high.

Present prices place the farmer on a balance with non-agricultural interests for the first time since 1920, a period of four troubled years. He has not made up those losses, of course, but he is on a better footing. And prior to 1920 he had four or five years of higher profits than normal, tho probably they did not greatly benefit him. Farmers in those prosperous years bid up the price of land by their buying, and many bought land at high prices which they lost in the depression following. Prosperity, as always, also induced extravagance, so that the war prosperity was soon dissipated, and was followed by the most drastic deflation and depression in agricultural history.

Dr. Friday is entitled to crow because at the worst of the depression he kept preaching that the farmer would come back and that natural conditions made for greater agricultural prosperity than ordinarily in the past. He still believes so and that the present rise in farm prices is not temporary but reflects fundamental conditions—chiefly the lack of large new agricultural areas to be opened anywhere on the globe and the constant increase in population.

The farmer is sometimes advised to combine with others against the industrial worker, to reduce wages. But high wages are just as true a factor making for high farm prices as increase in population. High wages do not mean more mouths to feed perhaps, but they do mean that the mouths can be more fully and abundantly fed, which is a matter that interests the farmer.

### Three Stages of Fly

Plenty, few and none—that's the verdict after E. H. Moss, Labette county agent, and D. D. Day had gone Hessian fly hunting in Mr. Day's three seedings of wheat. The first acreage was sown before the fly-free date and was found to be heavily infested. The second seeding was about October 15 and contained a light infestation. No flies were found in the last seeding which occurred after the fly free date for Southern Kansas.

Mr. Day will keep a weather eye on his crop and determine at threshing time just what difference the fly makes in his wheat yields. There was very little winter killing and the crop on his farm ought to make a fairly good fly control demonstration.

A third party seems to be about as unpopular in politics as in love.



# The FARM of your dreams

EVERY farmer wants his farm to produce a comfortable living. He wants it to be sufficiently attractive and profitable to keep the children interested. It must have that well-kept look of success.

Realizing this dream isn't a matter of luck. It's a matter of planning. Concrete buildings of Lehigh Cement play an im-

portant part. They allow no profits to slip away in repair and paint bills, no fire, rat or storm losses.

Concrete, in building new farm homes or remodeling old ones, makes them attractive and comfortable. Nothing adds more to the average farm's appearance and salability.

See how many building suggestions in the list at the right appeal to your good business judgment.

## Make Concrete of Lehigh Cement for Permanent Satisfaction

- Barn—to save painting and repairs
- Barnyard—to keep live stock healthy
- Cellars—to keep dry and clean
- Cisterns—for clean, soft water
- Cooling tank—to increase milk profits
- Corn Crib—to keep out rats
- Dairy house—for clean handling of milk
- Dipping vat—for healthier stock
- Drain tile—to utilize more land
- Feeding floors—to fatten live stock
- Fence posts and rails—for permanence and appearance
- Floors—for lowest cost utility
- Footings—to save buildings
- Foundations—for permanence
- Gate posts—for fine appearance
- Home—write for our special booklet describing how new and old farm houses are made more convenient and attractive
- Ice house—for cheap cooling
- Manure pit—to prevent loss of fertilizer
- Poultry house—for bigger profits
- Septic tanks—for sewage disposal
- Sidewalks—for convenience and cleanliness
- Silos—to safeguard crops
- Smokehouses—for safety
- Stairways and steps—to end repairs
- Storage cellars—to get higher crop prices
- Troughs—for healthier live stock
- Wallows—to raise fatter hogs
- Water tanks—to protect water supply
- Well covers and linings—for protection and permanence

### How to get Permanent Satisfaction, whatever you build

#### [1] Get Dependable Materials

Reputation for dependability has made Lehigh Cement the largest-selling cement in the world.

The dealer who insists on carrying Lehigh often does so in the face of constant pressure to offer you the "just as good" brand. Is it not reasonable to expect a dealer of this type to protect your interests in every way and to handle a line of other thoroughly dependable materials? Let the Blue-and-White Lehigh Sign guide you to a reliable dealer.

#### [2] Get Competent Workmanship

The Lehigh Portland Cement Company publishes free illustrated bulletins and booklets which any farmer can confidently follow. The easiest, approved methods of building are described. Secure them from your Lehigh dealer or write to us.

On work requiring a contractor, remember that a contractor who insists on using dependable materials is likely to put skill and dependability into all that he does.



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Name.....

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## How a Bourbon County Woman Grows Celery

MRS. L. M. BULLA, Bourbon county, has been growing celery successfully for 20 years, and this is how she does it. The seed is sowed in a box the latter part of March.

The soil should be rich and packed well. Sow the seed over this, not too thick, then sprinkle finely pulverized soil over the seeds. Put a cloth over the box and fasten it down with toothpicks. Moisten every day, using quite a lot of water. Leave the plants in the box until they are 1 or 2 inches high, then transplant in rows about 10 inches apart. If possible, transplant in cloudy weather. Hoe until the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, when a trench should be made leaving as much dirt as possible on the roots.

In October, tie up each plant in a newspaper with the tops of the plants projecting. Let the plants remain in the ground as long as possible, but be sure to take up before the ground freezes. This year Mrs. Bulla dug her celery just two weeks before Christmas.

Plenty of dirt should be left around the roots when dug, and the paper should not be taken from around the plants. Pack in boxes, place in a cool cave and keep the roots damp by watering occasionally.

Mrs. Bulla uses Giant Pascal seed, altho she says there are other good varieties but this seems to be a good dry weather plant.

Besides having a fresh, crisp vegetable every day, Mrs. Bulla says she doesn't have to spend so much time canning pickles as she uses her celery in place of these. All who taste the celery say it is a delicious product, unusually crisp and tender.

### To Buy or Not to Buy?

THERE are few gatherings of farm women that have not, at some time in their conversation, a discussion of their chick problems. There have been so many burned brooder houses and chicks from poorly managed, large oil burners that many are afraid to risk them. Some save trouble by use of wire guards and by placing sand beneath the blaze. Not all fare better with the coal burners. It is a fact that coal burners, for large numbers, prove most satisfactory if they work well. Poor coal and faulty regulation cause unlimited annoyance.

A neighbor recently substituted seven brooder heaters for a large coal burner. The kind purchased is used by many in Minnesota where, in the cold spring, they prove their worth. These little heaters burn a round wick and require attention only once a week. They resemble a double mushroom—the heat from the upper one being reflected to the lower or base. They are placed in a box 30 inches by 15 by 12. Many find they can tend to a small bunch of chicks in the kitchen, on stormy days or on the porch. As these little

WHERE the city of the healthiest father stands,  
Where the city of the best-bodied mother stands,  
There the great city stands.  
—Walt Whitman.

brooders cost only \$4.25, the one wishing a few extra early chicks might well use the little heater for the first 50 and then a larger stove for the big hatch.

Brooder houses built on runners are not always movable from farm to farm. One renter, the owner of a model house on runners, found he could not get thru a bridge with it. Hereafter, he plans to build sectional houses so they may be taken down and hauled on a hay rack.

Jefferson County. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

### A B C's of Household Furnishing

AT TIMES it is better to discard certain household furnishings than to buy more. Rooms which are literally crammed with bric-a-brac add neither to the use nor beauty of the home. Even supposing that every article in a room is in itself a thing of beauty, the combination of many such articles may not be a joy forever. Incidentally, each extra object in a room is one more thing to dust. Spaciousness is one of the most restful effects in a home and one of the most difficult to attain. Massive furniture dwarfs small rooms and many pieces of small furniture will clutter up any room unless they have a desirable usefulness.

### New in Rolls and Records

HOW about dance music this spring? Are you well supplied? Folks who make records and rolls must have anticipated rush orders for dance music for there's a long list from which to choose. Here's a few of the latest:

Waltzes: "When the One You Love Loves You," "All Alone," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," "Merry Widow Waltz," "Mattinata," "Kashmiri Song," "Pale Hands I Loved Beside the Shallmar,"



THE dominant note of this room is daintiness. It seems to belong to the mother of the farm family. The easy chair and its flowered covering is exactly the sort of chair she would enjoy sitting in. The grouping of the pictures shows excellent taste, and the mirror on the left wall with its quaint frame adds to the general scheme.

"Lazy Waters," "When the Shadows Fall," "Deep in My Heart," "Serenade," "At the End of a Winding Lane," "Listening," and "When You and I Were Seventeen."

Foxtrots: "Where's My Sweetie Hiding?" "Oh, Joseph," "Washington and Lee Swing," "Nobody Loves You Like I Do," "Blue-Eyed Sally," "Oh! How I Love My Darling," "Moonlight and You," "Show Me The Way," "Glad Eyes," "Ev'rything You Do," "Feedin' the Kitty," "Nobody Knows What a Red Head Mama Can Do," "Prince of Walls," "Some Other Day," "My Rose Marie," "Then You'll Know You're in Love," and "My Road."

Any music questions will be gladly answered upon receipt of a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

### Black Diamond Pudding

MODERN scientific knowledge has so perfected the steps of placing fresh milk in cans for the wife's cupboard that the taste of the original milk scarcely is changed. As a result evaporated milk can be used in even the most delicate puddings. This makes a delicious dessert:

2 cups evaporated milk	6 tart apples
2 cups water	2 tablespoons butter
1/2 cup quick tapioca	Cinnamon
1/2 cup brown sugar	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup black walnut meats	Sugar

Soak tapioca in 1 cup of water 1/2 hour. Add the half cup of sugar, the milk, and the second cup of water, and cook in a double boiler until the tapioca is soft. Peel and core the apples and place in an oiled baking dish. Fill the cavity in each apple with a small bit of butter, some cinnamon, and sugar. Pour the tapioca over the apples and bake until the apples are tender. Chill and serve.

### Labor Laws in' Algeria

LITTLE girls in Algeria will, in the future, be permitted to work in carpet factories at the age of 10 years, according to a recent decision by the advisory committee on labor of the Government of Algeria. This committee recently approved the lowering of the minimum age for such work from 12 to 10 years.

### Clothespins Enter In

CHAIN race will add much to the fun of your next party. To play this game, divide the players into two equal teams and range them in lines along opposite walls, facing the center of the room. Each of the players of one team grasps with the right hand the left wrist of the player at his right while each of the players of the opposing team grasps with his left hand the right wrist of the neighbor on his left. In this way the teams make chains, each person having but one hand free, the wrist of which, however, is held by his neighbor.

Chairs are placed at both ends of both lines and a dozen clothespins are placed on the chair at the head of each team. At a signal from the umpire, the player at the end picks up the clothespins one at a time and passes them to his neighbor who in turn passes them to his neighbor, and so on. As the clothespins reach the end of the line they are placed on the chair and when all have been received, they are started back one by one toward

the head of the line. The team wins that returns all of the clothespins to the leader first. If a clothespin is dropped the player must not let go of his neighbor's wrist, but the several players must bend over together to enable the one who dropped the clothespin to recover it.

### Aunt Ada's Axioms

LIKE the pies and cakes that mother used to make, there are no bedtime stories in these days of radio like the ones that mother used to tell.

The people who feel like conquering the world are the people who keep clean inside and out.

If your candle seems to be burning at both ends, blow out the end that gives the most smoke and the least light.

Your own living room is the real center of the world.

Common sense is a big part of many of life's recipes.

When we spend as much time and money on fostering a spirit of love as we have on war, we shall begin to have a reign of peace and good will.

## A New Dish Calling for a Can of Salmon

By Nell B. Nichols

KEEPING a can of salmon on hand to use when unexpected company "drops in" for a meal is a custom in many households. New ways of serving this favorite fish always are welcome, which explains why I am telling you about the most recent experiment I have had in evolving a new salmon recipe. Here it is:

Cut 1 medium-sized onion in thin slices and brown neatly in butter. Sift together a scant 1/2 cup flour, 1/4 teaspoon chili pepper and 1 teaspoon salt and add to the onions. When the mixture is browned slightly, stir in 1 pint of cold water. Continue the stirring until the mass is smooth. Add 1 can of salmon, after discarding the bones. Heat thoroughly and serve on squares of buttered toast.

### The Lemon as a Beautifier

IN THE lemon Nature has provided not only a delightful flavoring agent and garnish, but a toilet aid as well. Lemon juice, clear or diluted with pure water, is an excellent bleach for those whose skin freckles or tans easily. It also is valuable for manicuring, as it removes stains from the fingers and nails.

Lemon juice as a hair rinse is especially valuable for those who have oily hair. It cuts the curd often formed by the use of soap, and leaves the hair soft, clean and fluffy after the shampoo.

Lemon juice is good also as an occasional dentifrice. It is an excellent astringent for flabby necks and cheeks, and is said to be much used in the tropics in foot baths to relieve swollen, tired feet.

Lastly, the internal benefits of lemon juice should not be forgotten. Lemon juice in water, without sugar, is an excellent tonic to take upon first rising in the morning. Many persons find this morning "lemon cocktail" not only a mouth sweetener and an appetizer, but a gentle laxative as well.

Phoebe Cole.

# Our Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

WHEN I buy linoleum again," said a friend, "I'm going to look at the under part as much as the pattern." The reason for such a determination was the appearance of a rug that had been wet under the edge. It was found that the painted surface was merely placed on a kind of felt paper or several layers of paper. Had the foundation been cork as is true of the better grades a little water would not have caused a frayed, spongy looking edge.

In fastening a chicken house door on the inside we find many use a strap with a hole in it that slips over a nail. Recently we saw an improvement on this in a strap fastened to the door and the buckle adjusted to slip over a nail. Button fasteners are probably the most common tho not always dependable.

## Our Books Help Out

SPRING brings with it a renewed interest in the farm flock. Probably you are planning to build some new houses, or change your methods of feeding. We have just the help you will want in our booklet, "The Elusive Egg," which is a brief, concise discussion of every phase of the poultry industry. "Hints for Dressmaking," is a booklet that is pleasing many of our readers, as are "Club Day Activities," and "The Baby and Its Needs." Each of these booklets sells for 15 cents, or the four for 50 cents. Address, The Book Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## The Men Are Chefs

One of our helpers attended a public sale at some distance from home. We learned from her that in that locality, the men of the church do the cooking and the women serve the lunch. In a community where the church organization was just starting in serving sales lunches, this plan might well be used. It would doubtless be difficult here where even male water carriers or fire builders are generally absent quantities. Sandwiches with freshly fried sausage filling were relished.

## On Door Fasteners

There are many varieties of homemade door fasteners—some handy and some otherwise. The amount of time a person wastes over an inconvenient fastener probably amounts to a good deal in a year. We were greatly surprised in visiting a dairy farm to find the dairyman closed his front gate, thru which he drove, by twisting baling wire, and the gate into the feed yard by tying a rope.

## K. S. A. C. Girl is Honored

MARY HAISE, Manhattan, is the first girl ever to represent the Kansas State Agricultural College on a stock judging team in intercollegiate competition. She ranked second in individual ratings for the entire competing group at the National Western Livestock Show held in Denver recently.

## Weavers

The years of man are the loom of God  
Let down from the place of the sun,  
Wherein we are weaving ever  
'Till the mystic web is done;  
Weaving blindly, but weaving surely,  
Each for himself his fate,  
We may not see how the right side looks,  
We can only weave and wait.  
—Anson B. Chester.

# At Home in Gingham

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



2046—Made of chambray or gingham, this would make a lovely house dress. Or developed in a silk crepe, it would make a pretty afternoon dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
2133—Attractive Morning Frock. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
1943—This becoming morning dress will radiate cheer to the entire household. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
2102—Slenderizing Indoor Frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.  
2082—Housework becomes a pleas-

ure if you are dressed attractively and comfortably, too. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our spring and summer catalog is ready, showing all the authentic styles for these seasons. The dressmaking lessons and embroidery suggestions would be helpful, especially to the woman who is just learning to sew. It sells for 15 cents also, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

# COOK'S

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ARE you ashamed of your woodwork? Is it dingy and worn? Are your chairs, tables and floors in need of refinishing?

You can brighten your entire home with Cook's Armorcote Varnish, rejuvenating woodwork, chairs, tables and floors with a beautiful new finish of re-creation. Cook's Armorcote Varnish stains and varnishes with one stroke of the brush. And you can apply it in a completely satisfying way yourself. Furthermore, there is a complete range of beautiful transparent colors to select from.

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50 other uses

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# TREES

at wholesale prices. Don't place an order until you see our prices and terms. Everything for the Orchard and farm at a saving of about 50 per cent. Forty-three years of experience stands back of our Guarantee. Certificate of Inspection. Free Fruit and Seed Book, postpaid. Free day for it. Wichita Nurseries and Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

## I Make the Best CHOCOLATE BARS

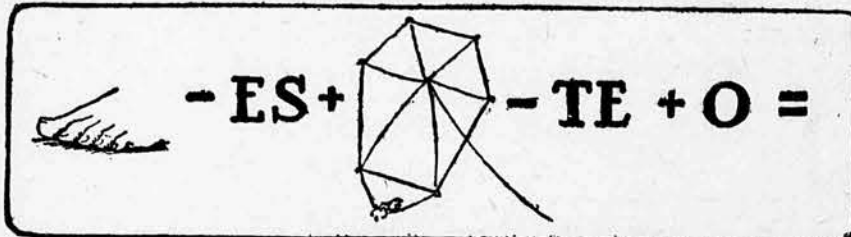
Mints and Chewing Gum. Be my agent. Everybody will buy from you. Write today. Free Samples. MILTON GORDON, 588 Jackson St., Cincinnati, Ohio



## Given to Girls

For just 15 days we will send the package shown here to each girl who furnishes us the name and address of one friend, not over 15 years old. The package consists of one 32 page memo or note book and one 18 inch strand of beads. Don't fail to enclose 10 cents to cover postage and packing. NOVELTY DEPT., Desk 20, 8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



What famous Eastern city is concealed here? 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.

## Queen is My Dog's Name

I have two sisters and three brothers. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have a pet dog named Queen and a pet kitty.

Pauline Elizabeth Walters.  
Dresden, Kan.



## Will, Peaty and Ring

I live on a big farm 1/2 mile from Elberta. For pets I have a goat. His name is Will. I also have a little dog

named Peaty and a big dog named Ring. I have two brothers and two sisters. We have 200 sheep on our farm, four horses, two cows and a calf. Our house has six rooms in it. My grandma and grandpa are staying with us. I am in the fifth grade and my brother is in the third grade. We walk 3 miles to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Hanks. I am 11 years old and my brother is 9 years old. I would like to hear from the young folks.

Emma L. Brown.  
Elberta, Utah.

## A Test for Your Guesser

How many sides has a pitcher? Two, inside and outside.

What is black, white and red all over? A newspaper.

Why does a chicken cross over the street in the mud? To get to the other side.

What does a stone become in water? Wet.

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because it's at the end of pork.

Why is the letter A like 12 o'clock? Because it's the middle of day.

Merle Randolph.  
Chester, Okla.

## Truthful

Troubled Youth: Suppose you were in my shoes, what would you do?  
Bright Boy: I'd shine them.

## Francis "Thanks" You

I am taking this means of thanking the boys and girls who answered my letter. I have received so many letters it is impossible to answer all. I shall try to remember each with a postcard, tho. I want to thank all who wrote. I never received a more welcome bunch of letters. I received 51 letters

in all. These came from 10 different states besides Kansas. Thanking all again, I remain  
Francis Howard.  
Baker, Kan.

## Lots of Fun

"Wille!" What in the world are you pinching baby for? Let him alone!"  
"Oh, I ain't doing nothin'! We're only playing auto and he's the horn."

## There are Nine of Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. There are 19 pupils in our school. I have one brother that is married and four that are not married. I have two sisters that are married and one that is not married. For pets I have a cat and calf. I go 1/2 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Klatt. I wish some little boys or girls my age would write to me.

Longton, Kan. Ruby Snyder.

## Jimmy Was Generous

"Did you leave anything for the cat, Jimmy?"

"You know I wouldn't forget him. I left a whole can of salmon with a can opener beside it."

## Max Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I live in town. For pets I have three pigeons and a dog named Sport. He is light brown and white with a

diamond on the back of his neck. I have a cat named Grey. I have a sister but no brothers. I have a wagon, bicycle, skates and sled. I did have a pet chicken but Daddy killed it.

Hoxie, Kan. Max Martin.



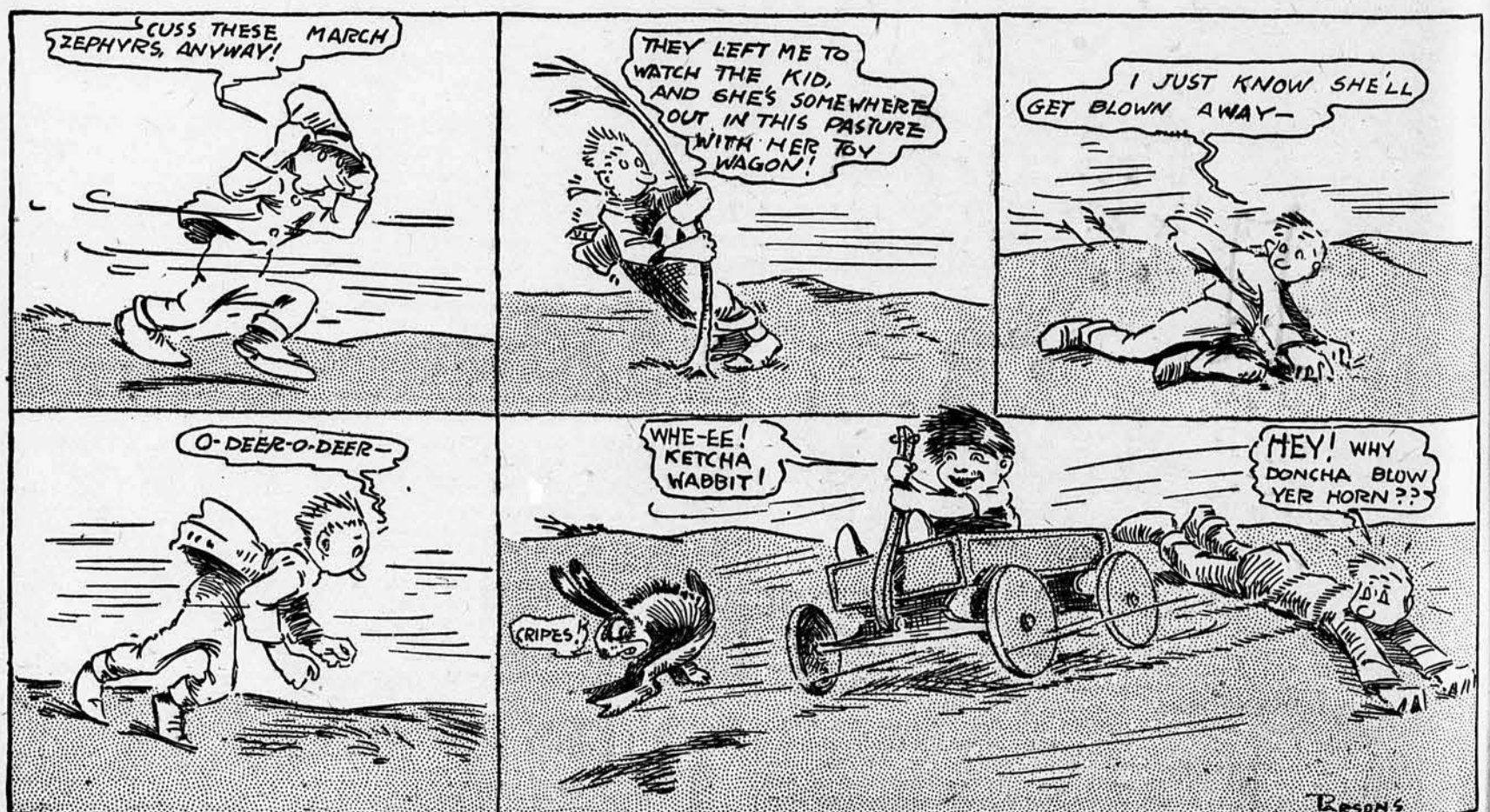
## Wants to Be an Engineer

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My highest ambition is to be a civil engineer. I think it would be a very interesting vocation.

Frederick Michalowski.  
Trinidad, Colo.



See if you can cut these funny looking animals apart and put them together as they should be.



The Hoovers—When the March Winds Blow



### A Spring Health Cleaning

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Please tell me the best medicine to take for a good spring tonic."

In the spring the young man's fancy, as well as that of the older man, his cousins and his brothers and his aunts, all incline them to write letters like the above. One correspondent earnestly solicited the proper formula for sulfur and molasses. In the interest both of science and humanity I refused to give it. I myself have suffered the torture of brimstone and treacle.

Apparently spring is the one season that reminds man that he should do something for his health. Many persons seem to be inspired to an ambition to take massive doses of something dark in complexion and bitter in taste from a large bottle. Having done this they feel ready for the heat and conflict of the summer. Without disputing their good judgment, let me recommend a better program for Spring Health Cleaning:

1. Have a good dentist clean your teeth, yank out old snags and repair cavities.

2. Drink at least 2 quarts of water a day, and eat an abundant supply of green, leafy vegetables and fresh fruit.

3. Sleep eight hours every night on an open porch.

The tonic effect of this combination is remarkable.

### Moist Air May Help

How can a person stand having the temperature of the room at 70 degrees when he is cold unless it is between 80 and 85? I wear the heaviest wool underwear I can find and dress very warmly in winter, but for all that I am the coldest one in the crowd wherever I am. Z. A. S.

Keep the air of the room moist. When dry it steals moisture from the body, and the radiation gives a sense of chilliness. Moist, fresh air at 70 is more comfortable than dry, hot air at 80 degrees. There are some unfortunate who feel the need of more heat because of anemia, poor circulation or undernourishment. Nothing short of building their bodies up to normal will help.

### Better See the Doctor

I had typhoid fever in a bad form last fall. Was very sick for 13 weeks. I now am better; have a good appetite and the kidneys work all right; but my left ankle swells and the foot is swollen somewhat. What do you think is the cause? I am not now under the care of a physician as I thought I should take care of myself. M. B.

You should go back to your doctor and stay under his care until entirely well. There are many things that might account for the swelling of the ankle, chiefly some circulatory trouble or lack of proper action of the kidneys.

### Moles Are Overgrown Cells

Of late years I have had a great many moles appear on my face. They appear small and keep getting larger. They are very annoying. Can you tell me what causes them, and how to prevent more? Is there any way to remove them besides electricity? K. G.

Moles are as hard to explain as cancer. They consist of an overgrowth of normal cells, and the tendency seems to be inborn. Hairy, pigmented moles are best removed by an electric needle, but the simple variety may yield to the application of a pencil of carbonic acid snow.

### Mental Balance is Restored

Is there anything about a case of pneumonia that might affect the mind? If so is it curable? L. L. V.

Pneumonia frequently has meningitis as a complication. Delirium and wild insanity may occur, and sometimes death ensues. If the patient recovers, the mental balance is restored as the meningitis disappears.

### Wool Clip is Increasing

The American wool clip for 1924 was 238,530,000 pounds of fleece wool and 43,800,000 pounds of pulled wool. In '23 it was 224,330,000 pounds of fleece wool, and 42,500,000 pounds of pulled wool. Wool production from fleeces steadily decreased from 287,111,000 pounds in 1909 to 222,560,000 pounds in 1922, but took an upward turn in 1923 and 1924.

Making light of troubles will help you see the way clear.

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"At Gordon-Van Tine's prices anyone can have a new home this spring," says one of our customers. And what homes they are! Planned by skilled architects—embodying many modern step-saving devices, they offer the utmost in beauty and convenience. Our Ready-Cut, direct-from-mill system, and our huge volume makes possible the savings of from 30% to 50%. Write today for FREE BOOKS on Homes, Barns, and Building Materials!

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**20-Year Guarantee**  
We guarantee your home for 20 years; backed by over \$1,000,000 resources.

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# Riverside Oversize Cord Tires and Tubes



### Read what the users say

Does a Riverside Cord last as long as any tire? Is it as good a tire as any tire made? Is it as well made as a tire can be made? Tens of thousands of users of Riverside tires answer enthusiastically—"Yes!"

Just forget that our prices are low. Compare quality, service, mileage—tire for tire, and Riverside Cords stand equal to the best. There is a big saving in price—and the quality, mileage, service is all that you get in any tire.

### How our low prices are made

Riverside tires cost as much as other tires to make. You pay as much for fabric, rubber and labor. But you pay less profit. That is why Riverside prices are so much less. We are the largest retailers of tires in the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Riverside Tires are made in the best factories—on our specifications, under our supervision. We know their quality.

### Greater Protection against Skidding

Big heavy blocks of live rubber and extra thick side studs and the husky ribs of Riverside Cords grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Riverside Cords are thus the safest tire, the most satisfactory tire and the most economical tire you can possibly buy. Why pay more?

For 53-years Ward's have sold "Quality" goods only—with a definite "Money Back" guarantee. The reliability of Montgomery Ward & Co. is beyond question. You can not buy a tire with a better guarantee.

"A pair of Riverside Cords have already given me one year's service on rough mountain roads, and they have never been off my car. You can't beat Riverside for good road service."  
James A. Kipe,  
Cascade, Maryland

"The Riverside Cords I bought last Summer show very little wear. High-priced tires put on my car at the same time are all gone. I tell my friends to use Riversides and get their money's worth."  
Chas. F. Poor,  
Danvers, Mass.

"A Riverside Cord on my Buick, with your heavy duty tube, has run 15 months, in use every day, and it still has in it the same air put in 15 months ago. 'That's going some!'"  
D. S. Robbins,  
Las Cruces, N. Mex.

# Montgomery Ward & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1872

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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



Only One Question

A certain elementary school was visited one day by an important educational authority, who proceeded, as was his custom, to cross-examine the pupils.

ing or label which never deceived him. "You, for instance," he declared to the man on his right, "are from Chicago."

Easy

Captain (in civilian clothes) — "Come on, fellow, open the gate." Sentry opens the gate; Captain passes.

Perfect Imitation

Jack and Mary had just been to the grown-up's church for the first time. A day or two afterward they were found in the nursery whispering audibly to each other.

De Mortuis

"Say, pa." "Well, my son." "I took a walk thru the cemetery today and read the inscriptions on the tombstones."

What's the Use

Mrs. Motorist: "Why don't you ask some one where we are?" Mr. Motorist: "What the deuce difference would it make? Five minutes from now we won't be anywhere near here."

A Little Difference

Schultz—"What's the difference between the death of a barber and the death of a sculptor?" Hartman—"I don't know. What is it?"

An Error in Calculation

Host (to guest, a retired doctor): "And did you ever make a serious mistake in your diagnosis?" Guest—"Yes, one serious one—I once treated a patient for indigestion and she could easily have afforded appendicitis!"

Want On, Want Ever

"No, Herbert, I am sorry; but I am sure we could not be happy together. You know I always want my own way in everything."

Probably Gave it a Weigh

"All my life I've been unfortunate—when still a child, I was left an orphan!"

AT THAT I GUESS THAT I CAN SHARPEN A LEAD PENCIL AS QUICKLY— AS EVERYMAN CAN THREAD A NEEDLE. EVERYWOMAN

POOR EVERYMAN! HE WORKS TWELVE HOURS A DAY TO WIN ME, THEN HE HAS TO WORRY EIGHTEEN HOURS A DAY ABOUT HOW HE IS GOING TO KEEP ME. FORTUNE

Doing Her Part

"This is a nice canoe, isn't it, Maud?" said the tall, dark young man. "Very nice, indeed, Charlie," replied the pretty girl in the stern.

Get the Axe

Sam, looking very disreputable and very much as tho he had been "hit" by something, sorrowfully appeared before the judge. In a stern voice the judge said:

Bright and Snappy

Insurance Salesman (over phone): "Is this Mr. Jones? How would you like to have your wife and child receive \$50 a week after your death? Now our—"

Located

"Look here!" exclaimed the stranger, as he stumbled into his twentieth puddle, "I thought you said you knew where all the bad places were on this road?"

Almost

Visitor (to butler who is showing thru the picture gallery)—"That's a fine portrait! Is it an old master?" Butler—"No, that's the old missus."

Man With an Alibi

One of the men in the smoking-car was an expert, he explained, on cities. He could look at a man and tell from what town he hailed. To this discerning eye, aided by his profound and discriminating judgment, every city put on its inhabitants a certain bear-

"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"

Do you know

- how much your new roof should cost ?
how long each type of roofing should wear ?
how to measure a roof ?
how to apply asphalt shingles and roll roofing ?
how to judge good roofing ?



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A Self-Filling Fountain Pen

Here is a self-filling Fountain Pen with a 14-karat gold pen point that is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer in the strongest kind of way.

BIG REWARD OFFER—A Self-Filling Fountain Pen will be given FREE for a club of four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, or three two-year at 50c each—just a \$1.00 club. CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

California Are you getting ahead fast enough?

SEND coupon below for free booklet "Farming in California." It tells about a better place to live, to succeed and to enjoy life here, where crop values are twice the national average.

They came, they saw, they stayed

"There is a better chance for the middle class to make a living in California, because they can buy a few acres of land and start raising chickens or start a dairy."

One can get fresh fruit and vegetables the year round. The winters are short and not very cold, so do not have to take up cannaas, dahlias, etc. One nicety is one doesn't have to keep fighting weeds all summer.

"We do not need expensive clothing that was necessary to buy in winter, and have no electric storms or blizzards."

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Headquarters, San Francisco, 140 Montgomery St., Room 913 Please send me the booklet, "Farming in California."

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### Hog Trend is Upward?

BY TRUE D. MORSE

The Kansas farmer is again facing a new producing season, and with it the problem of how best to plan his production program for the coming year. Just what to produce and in what proportion will depend on two things. First, he must be governed by the adaptation of his land, and his farm in general. Second, he must consider the general price or market outlook for the various commodities.

The present high price of corn does not warrant any increase in the corn acreage. The short crop which brought about present prices was due entirely to weather conditions, and there is little chance that the coming season will be as unfavorable as that of last year. In addition we may expect the country as a whole to plant more corn than usual due to present prices, thus making doubly sure of a larger crop next year. A big decrease in demand for corn next fall and winter is indicated by the reduced supply of livestock on the farms. With increased production and with this certain decrease in demand, lower prices for the new crops will result.

The farmers who are preparing for this situation by an increase in fall arrowing of pigs will to some extent be able to save themselves. For more than two years the price of hogs has been low as compared with the price of corn. This is longer than the usual period, and we can expect to see the situation reverse this year. Hogs are sure to be profitable as compared with corn, and farmers will do well to plan to market the new corn crop in the form of pork. The United States has fewer hogs than for 15 years.

Liquidation in the cattle industry is still going on, but the cycle of cattle production and prices is a long one, so that much improvement cannot be expected in the near future. Prospects of higher pork prices would indicate that consumers will use more beef. This coupled with some 20 per cent less cattle than last year points to some improvement during the coming season.

As might be expected, sheep production is on the increase. The future outlook for wool prices is good, and cotton prices are justified by present production. Lambs, however, are choice meat, and wool responds to changed industrial conditions. The profit in the sheep industry would be quickly affected by any serious industrial depression which would bring unemployment. But this is not likely, and sheep should continue to be profitable for some time.

For a number of years folks have been turning to dairy and poultry because prices on these products, when compared with other farm products, have been holding a very favorable position. These branches of the farm industry are now showing the results of greater production. There is certainly nothing in the present situation to encourage a further expansion of the dairy industry.

### A Cure For Wars

A frank discussion of war, its causes, the good and evil it does and of plans to abolish it by a soldier of 30 years' experience who has fought in five British wars, including the World War, and has since held a cabinet portfolio in the British government, is reported by the St. Louis Star as having "made a profound impression" in that city. The speaker is Lord Thomson, late minister of Air in England's cabinet.

After a survey of the five wars with which he had personal experience, Lord Thomson defined the causes of wars to be "envy, greed, hate and love, all, unjust treaties."

These are fundamental enough, and the speaker observed, require equal fundamental treatment if they are to be rendered harmless to plunge civilization into suicidal war. The true solution of the problem of war he believes to be disarmament. Conferences that end are always to be commended. "The idea of peace should be kept before the world, and after any future conferences there might be a complete achievement."

This veteran of wars praised the League of Nations as a useful piece of mechanism, but declared that it is young, weak and inexperienced, and will have to be nursed and strengthened. Without the co-operation of the

United States, Germany and Russia, it cannot attain its purpose of establishing peace in the world.

Yet the speaker believes that the abolishment of war is not impracticable, and he mentioned three important defects or weaknesses of war to attain its objects—the demonstration from the last war that nothing can be gained by it, since greed and avarice cannot be satisfied, the victors are little better off than the vanquished; that the greatest force was not successful, and that future wars will not be by professional soldiers alone but will be a struggle for survival between antagonists with all their man-power and economic resources.

These comparatively new conditions of warfare make it less effectual to achieve any definite purpose and render it so objectionable that intelligence will more and more turn against it and to methods of avoiding war. He places great reliance on the co-operation of English-speaking people in the United States, Canada, Australia and England for a cure of war. "We have common interests," he said. "We want peace. We want justice. We have great wealth and great resistance. I do not think we have in our hearts much envy and hatred. If we can come together—not by alliance, but thru common purpose and cause and thru generous emulation—one great step will have been taken in the cause of world peace."

### A Week's Notice?

Minnesota's legislature is considering a bill, patterned somewhat after Wisconsin's, for the better regulation of marriage. It would require a week's advance notice of the application for a marriage license, during which time the court could inquire into the eligibility of the parties.

Is this another interference by law with customs or freedom? The truth is that marriage is unregulated in comparison with the customs of the past, among English-speaking people. There is an absence of social as well as legal restrictions that have heretofore prevailed. In all countries of the world marriage has been for ages a contract guarded by many social observances. It has been regarded as fundamentally concerning the state or community. Solemn formalities have customarily attended it. It has been preceded by more or less complicated preliminaries. Arrangements of an economic character were regarded as essential even in primitive times, and should be, one would say, in times when economic conditions are so vastly more important and difficult. The husband or representatives of his family were bound to make certain jointures or settlements, and all these preliminaries took time. It was a serious matter, entered into with grave formalities.

Now the couple are up and off at a whim. Marriage is not regarded seriously as a community matter; it belongs to the parties concerned. They must be of age, and nothing else is required. Down in Oklahoma the other day after a court hearing in which the bride was shown to be under age, the enthusiastic crowd, according to the well known slogan that "all the world loves a lover," called on the groom to "claim your wife." It wanted no social or legal interference with the inalienable right of two persons to assume the responsibilities of rearing a family, no matter how unprepared they might be. To be sure, in this case, the bride's mother shot her son-in-law five times, killing him without a word.

### Cutting Receivership Costs

Roy L. Bone, the newly appointed bank commissioner, is making an efficient start in his new field of action. He has appointed one receiver for all the defunct state banks of Kansas. Under the old system of a receiver for every bank failure the expense for a year was about \$100,000, but with this new innovation Mr. Bone will save the depositors about 90 per cent of that amount.

There has been much dissatisfaction over the high cost of receiverships, and the new bank commissioner is seeking to eliminate this expensive feature of a closed bank.

An editor says that the "Nicaragua canal scheme has been knocked into a cocked hat." A Panama hat, we assume.

## Inoculate Alfalfa!

**Clover, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peas, Beans and all Legumes with**

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

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1/4 bu. size for 15 lbs. seed \$ .40	1 bu. size for 60 lbs. seed \$1.00
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**Caution:** Like all really big things, Nitragin has many imitations. Inoculators are perishable; genuine Nitragin is dated on each package for your protection.

Order through your seed dealer or seed catalog. If dealer does not handle it, have him order it for you, or order direct from us. Always state kind of seed you want to inoculate. Write for free booklet explaining Soil Inoculation with Nitragin.

The Nitragin Co., 661 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.





## Everybody's Wearing them now

# FISH BRAND SLICKERS

for rainy days.

Serviceable enough for the hardest wear, Stylish enough for the most exacting.



The Rainy Day Pal

For Men, Women and Children

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON.



AT YOUR DEALERS YOUR DEALER HAS THEM

# Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60 per cent of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big. Use the order blank in this issue and send in your copy.

## Boys' and Girls' Coaster Wagon



**Disc Wheels and Rubber Tires**

Here is the Coaster Wagon which is so popular all over the country today. It is made on correct principles. Just the right size for a husky, healthy boy. The box is 16 inches wide, 30 inches long. Take a ruler and measure the size of this wagon box on your table. It will give you an idea of the real size of this Coaster Wagon. It has special disc wheels of extra strength to carry heavy loads. The bed is made of seasoned oak. The axles are strong. There are a number of braces to keep the bed and axles rigid, which will make the wagon last a long time. The disc wheels are equipped with long wearing rubber tires. Any boy would be proud to own one of these Coaster Wagons. You can have one for very little effort. It will be sent to your home Parcel Post or Express, all charges prepaid.

**Send No Money—Just Your Name and Address**

Simply send us your name and address and we will send you full particulars telling how you can receive this dandy Coaster Wagon, without costing you a cent. Address

**CAPPER'S FARMER, WAGON DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, KANSAS**









Farmers' Classified Advertising

Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 5c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order.

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Table with columns: One word, Four words, One word, Four words. Shows rates for various ad sizes and durations.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising.

AGENTS

SALEMEN WANTED: PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. Payment weekly. Outfit free. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

HONEY

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, 50 lbs. \$4.25; 60 lbs. \$7.50; 120 lbs. \$14.50 here. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS \$10 AND UP. MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Yotz Company, Shawnee, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO. POSTPAID. GUARANTEED. Best red leaf chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.75. Smoking 20c pound. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

AULTMAN-TAYLOR 25 HORSE ENGINE, 40x64 separator. Geo. Kuchar, Caldwell, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

GOOD SUDAN SEED 6c. LB. CHAS. White, Clifton, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

HAND PICKED KENTUCKY HONEY Drip Sugar Cane Seed, \$2.50 per bushel. A. I. Paris, Kanopolis, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SCARIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM BIENNIAL Sweet Clover, 1924 crop, for immediate shipment from Topeka or Lyndon, \$7.99 bushel, \$11.00 hundred. Bags free. Lyndon Shipping Association, Lyndon, Kan.



LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS... STATE ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns... SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS... FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN EGGS... BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN EGGS... SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS... PURE RUSSELL SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorn eggs... WHITE LEGHORNS, LARGE, LOPPED comb year round layers... S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4 AND \$5 per 100... TANCRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN \$1.50 setting... PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs... PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS... SHARRA'S LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS... R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, KULP STRAIN heavy layers... ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN... BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN EGGS... SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5 per 100... PURE STRAIN S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS... PURE WHITE ENGLISH BARRON EGGS... EGGS: ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns... S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, HOLLYWOOD strain... THEY'RE MAKING RECORDS—MY NEW pure dark brown S. C. Leghorns... PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs... FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs... PURE BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs... BRED TO LAY ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs... PURE BRED S. C. DARK BROWN LEGhorn... PURE BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns... EGGS FROM IMPORTED BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns... S. C. W. LEGHORNS, HOLLYWOOD direct, 275-290 egg record... STATE CERTIFIED ENGLISH BARRON Single Comb White Leghorn eggs... PURE ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns... ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Baby Chicks... PURE EVERLAY SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns... BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY... SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS... BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN EGGS... PURE TANCRED LEGHORN EGGS... KULP STRAIN R. C. LIGHT BROWN Leghorn eggs... S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FROM 2 and 3 year old hens...

LEGHORNS—Eggs

STATE CERTIFIED A PLUS SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn flock... CEDAR LAWN BUFF LEGHORN EGGS for hatching... BETTER LEGHORNS; YOUNG'S S. C. W. state certified A grade... S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, HEAVY PRODUCERS... PURE TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs... STATE CERTIFIED BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorns... BARRON-TANCRED, FAMOUS WINTER-lay... AMERICAN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS... CERTIFIED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS... LARGE ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn... EGGS FROM LONG BACKS, LOW TAILS... BARRON'S ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS... DON'T WORK. LET OUR HENS SCRATCH for you... PLEASE CANCEL THE LAST WEEK of my ad in paper...

ORPINGTONS—Eggs

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 hundred... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 PER 100... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.25 SETTING... WINNING, BIG, BLOCKY BUFF ORPINGTONS... PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS... CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$5 hundred... SUPERB BUFFS, 10 YEARS TRAPNESTED... ACCREDITED CLASS A BUFF ORPINGTONS... FARM RANGE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 HUNDRED... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.00 PER HUNDRED... CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM EXTRA heavy laying stock... FOR SALE: PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON eggs... PURE BUFF ORPINGTONS, HEAVY LAYERS... PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, OWEN'S FARM strain... PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$6.00 PREPAID... S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WINTER layers... SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 hundred... CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTONS, BRED TO LAY... PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, from good layers... SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from vaccinated stock... SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, heavy layers... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; RANGE FLOCK \$4.00 per 100... CERTIFIED GRADE A. S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs... CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY winter layers... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM SECTED FLOCK... SHADY SPRING FARM—HOME OF Vogel's Quality Buff Orpingtons... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PEN culled to lay 300 eggs... STANDARD BRED BUFF ORPINGTON eggs... STATE CERTIFIED BUFF ORPINGTONS, single comb... PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

FISHEL'S WHITE ROCKS, HEAVY LAYERS... PARKS' OVER 285 EGG STRAIN COCKERELS \$3 to \$5... WHITE ROCK COCKERELS; \$3, \$5, EGGS; 3 matings... LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT and dark... WHITE ROCKS, EXTRA LARGE, SNOW white, fancy shape... CERTIFIED ACCREDITED WHITE ROCKS, Barred Rocks... BARRED ROCK WINNERS AMERICAN Royal, Kansas State and others... STATE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS, A-grade... PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs... PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS 100-\$5.00... PARKS 200-325 STRAIN, \$6.00 HUNDRED... PARKS BARRED ROCKS; EGGS 100-\$5.00... WHITE ROCK EGGS \$4.50 PER 100... RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$5.00 PER 100... THOMPSON RINGLET EGGS \$5.00-100... WHITE ROCKS, STATE ACCREDITED, \$5.00-100... BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 SETTING... BUFF ROCKS, CERTIFIED EGGS 100-\$5.00... 100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00; 50-\$3.00... PARKS' 200-325 BARRED ROCKS, EGGS \$8.00-100... 60 FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM ten pound pullets... BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS, EGGS 100-\$5.50... WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM CULLED flock... BUFF ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock... BUFF ROCK EGGS, CULLED FLOCK, \$6.00-100... BRADLEY BARRED ROCKS, PRIZE winners... PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, SINGLE combs... EGGS FROM BARRED ROCKS, YOU WILL like... BUFF ROCKS, HIGH CLASS EGGS \$1.50-1.75... RINGLET ROCK EGGS, SETTING \$1.00; \$1.25... WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 HUNDRED... BUFF ROCK EGGS, PURE STRAIN, Grade A... PURE BRED PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS... BUFF ROCK EGGS, THIRTY YEARS established... BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.25 PER HUNDRED... PARKS-HOLTERMAN BARRED ROCK eggs... RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, SWEEP-stake stock... BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR SALE... RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, LAYING strain... BUFF ROCKS, STATE CERTIFIED B-PLUS... WHITE ROCK EGGS, IVORY STRAIN... LARGE, VIGOROUS, PURE BARRED Rock eggs... WHITE ROCK EGGS; \$4.40 PER HUNDRED... BUFF ROCK EGGS, EXHIBITION EGGS... BUFF ROCKS, TWENTY SECOND YEAR... WHITE ROCK EGGS, CERTIFIED A, prize winning stock... THOMPSON'S RINGLET ROCK EGGS, from culled flock... PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, BIG BONE, dark barring... BUFF ROCKS, CERTIFIED B, EGGS, \$7.50-100... SIMS STRAIN BARRED ROCK EGGS, setting \$1.50...

MINORCAS

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS \$3.00; eggs \$8.00... GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas...

MINORCAS—Eggs

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS \$7.00-100... GOLDEN BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$2.00-15... WHITE MINORCA EGGS, FLOCK CULLED by state man... WHITE MINORCA EGGS, SELECTED flock... BUFF MINORCA EGGS 100-\$6.00... PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca eggs... LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA eggs... S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS, SWEEP-stake winners... GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS, STANDARD bred... PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs...

ORPINGTONS

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, HUNDRED \$5.00... BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM HEAVY layers... PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs from Cook's best birds...

I AM RETURNING CHECKS FOR orders that I cannot fill from this ad... D. B. C., Greensburg, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS... PURE BRED BUFF ROCK COCKERELS... BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 AND \$3.00 each... PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00... PARTRIDGE ROCKS, STATE WINNERS... WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS AND Baby Chicks... RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS... BARRED ARISTOCRATS, HOLTERMAN'S... BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM TRAP nest ancestors... WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHEL strain... APPLEBAUGH'S FAMOUS WHITE ROCKS... PARKS PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS direct... STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, AA—GRADE Barred Rocks...





HORSES AND JACKS

Prize-Winning Percherons



Some good young Reg. Percheron mares and fillies. Also a few matched pairs, also a few extra good young stallions and stud colts.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, Seneca, Kan. Nemaha Co. C. H. Wempe, Prop.

REG. PERCHERONS

Stallions and mares sired by MOLOCAS 130410 by C.A.S.I.N.O. 27830 - 45462.



A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kansas.

Young Jacks by Kans. Chief

Priced Right.

J. W. Stormont, Dighton, Kan.

Jacks and Stallions

Plenty of big registered well broke jacks, good ages, extra good breeders.

M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS

JACKS

Plenty of them the right kind and ages, also good young Percheron stallions, a good Morgan stallion and some good mules.

HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, Dighton, Kansas

HOME OF THE GIANTS

100 head of Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. The largest and best of the breed.

BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.

5 Jacks—Large and Heavy Boned

Two black ton Percheron stallions, 1 Morgan stallion. Will sell or trade for land in Central Kan. or Central Neb.

J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS

Our Big Mammoth Jacks

Several head of large registered black jacks, 3 to 6 years old for sale reasonable.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Kan.

H. MARSHALL

breeder of Mammoth Jacks and Duroc hogs. Stock for sale at all times. Want to buy a registered Shire stallion. Winfield, Kansas.

DUROC HOGS

400 DUROC BRED SOWS

All reg. Prize winning blood. Guaranteed in farrow. Special delivered prices on car load lots.

F. C. CROCKER, Box M. Filley, Neb.

VERY CHOICE BRED GILTS

We offer for quick sale a few nice gilts to farrow in March and April. Very best of breeding. Prices reasonable.

WOODY & CROWL, BARNARD, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

Champion blood. Immune, shipped on approval. Size and bone. From big litters. Write for circular.

Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Nebr.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Real boars, also sows and gilts bred to boars of National known blood lines, hurry if you want them.

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLANDS, either sex, by Designor and Clotie, Jr. Few Designor and Clotie Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelation. The Outpost and Checkers-Heritage, at farmer prices.

J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

NUBIAN MILK GOATS

heavy milk strain; reg. and bred. Good ones for sale reasonable.

V. C. Falchild, 348 Laura St., Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE SELLS SPOTTED POLANDS

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find check for our ad of Feb. 7. Have sold entirely out of "Millionaire bred" gilts and am turning down orders every day.

Religion in Rural Life

One of the big things discussed at a recent conference on rural life was religion, a most discussable subject in these changing times.

Neither is there any doubt as to the church being the place where the religious side of life is cultured and nourished.

Church activities in general have changed in keeping with the other activities of life. The modern church enters more into the social life of the community than it did.

Thus, it was agreed at this conference that the minister should have qualifications as a social engineer, as well as a spiritual counselor.

Minerals With Proteins

Vegetable proteins, those originating from the seeds or other parts of plants are inadequate for supplementing corn and other grains in animal feeding.

Lately the deficiency of vegetable proteins has been isolated. According to Dr. J. S. Hughes, Kansas State

Agricultural College, all the vegetable proteins lack is minerals. Soybean meal properly supplemented with calcium and phosphate will give just as good results as meat scrap or tankage.

That may solve the supplement shortage. If all hog feeders used tankage there would not be enough to go around. Even now there is a scarcity.

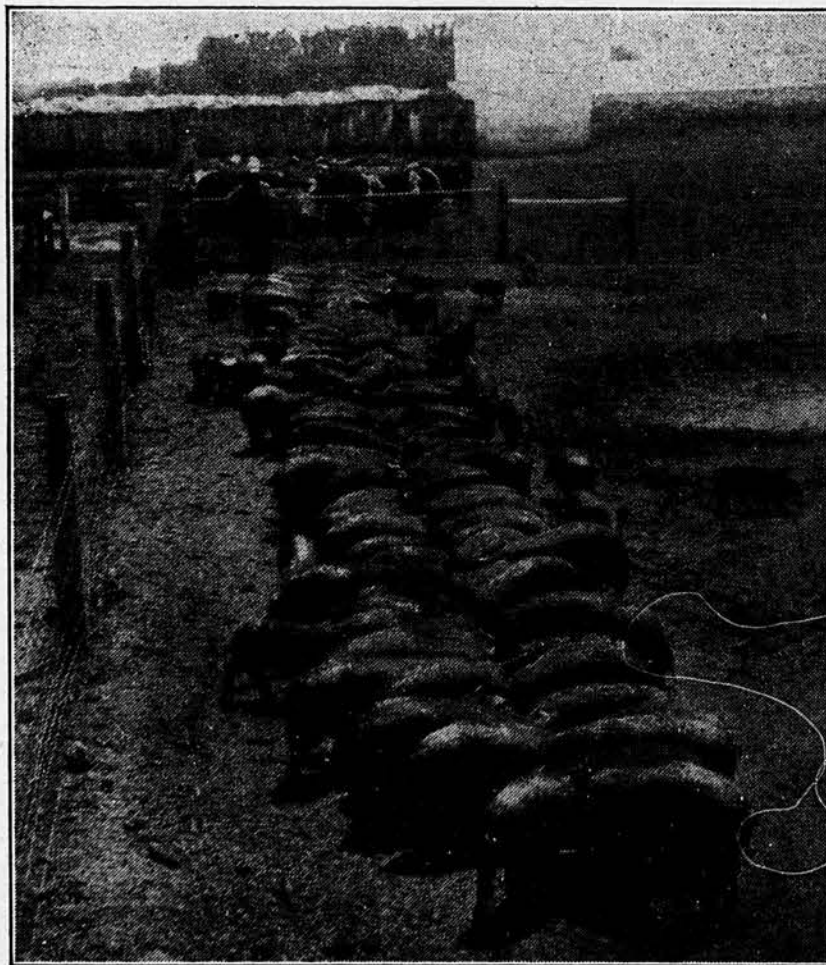
Hereafter farmers may grow a portion of their proteins. But of course there is a possibility that they cannot afford to produce them.

Still Mussolini May Win

We have read the reports of the farewell address made by Prince Caetani, the retiring Italian Ambassador to the United States.

With this heredity, this background, this entire nobility, the Prince leaves his position as Ambassador and goes back to Italy as an avowed exponent of and contender for the principles of facism.

He takes the trouble to throw some light on this movement in Italy, of which he says the true aim was "the ethic, social and political reform of Italy along lines morally sound, politically practicable, and conformable to the nature of the Italian people."



Breakfast Time in Hogland

facists and the program which they put into effect were exceedingly unique in the annals of history because the change about was complete without violence and without blood.

It was perhaps the first complete revolution of its kind in the history of the world. It was a revolution not against the king, not against the form of government, but against conditions, and with an avowed determination to save Italy, and to restore her to the position which they felt she was entitled to hold.

The followers of Mussolini were regarded as the saviors of Italy during the war, for they were indeed the veterans of the war, and having gone so far they seem to have been honestly under the impression that their duty to Italy was not ended.

It naturally leads to the conclusion that this movement is real and entitled to get far, and that it is not by any means at an end.

Up to \$325 a Team

D. O. Durr of Dighton sold 124 mules at auction recently for \$11,700. The best mule brought \$225, and several teams sold up to \$325.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word.

CATTLE

A LARGE AND OLD-ESTABLISHED HERD of Jersey cattle of the ideal dairy type, bred especially for heavy production of rich milk and cream.

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

FIVE PURE BRED REGISTERED HEREFORD Bulls for sale. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

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

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS FROM high testing dams. Accredited herd. Peter Johansen, Ringsted, Ia.

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS, 3 months, price right. Frank Myers, Erie, Kan.

JERSEY BULL 9 MONTHS OLD \$40. HOOD Farm breeding. Registered and transferred. B. Salisbury, Tescott, Kan.

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

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS FOR sale. M. E. Heisz, Lucerne, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION — PREVENTION and cure positively guaranteed. Write for folder. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HOGS

400 DUROC BRED SOWS, F. C. CROCKER, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER stock, 4 Mammoth bred jacks, one Percheron stud, registered. J. C. Hentzler, 25th and Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

CHOICE PERCHERON STALLIONS AND jacks priced so you can buy. George Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE ONE MAMMOTH JACK 6 YRS. old, sound. Four hundred dollars. Tony Yeick, Selden, Kan.

FOR SALE—BLACK MAMMOTH JACK BY Kansas Chief, Russell Lonner, Dighton, Kan.

WILLIAMS BROS., BREEDERS OF MAMMOTH Jacks, herd headers. Garden City, Kan.



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Used for Every Type of Roof

**69¢**  
PER HUNDRED SQ. FEET

## Easy to put on

SAVE the old roof! No need to spend money tearing it off. Pour OLD IRONSIDES Roofing on right over the old roof and then spread with roofing brush or a broom. Goes on quickly and easily. No heating—no preparation necessary. Simply tip the drum so OLD IRONSIDES runs out over the roof and then smooth it out over the entire surface. Quickly forms a thick, solid, wear-and-fire-resisting blanket, guaranteed for twelve years. It is flexible—adjusts itself to all weather changes to prevent cracking, breaking or pulling. And costs less than any roof you can buy!

## Read these points of value

- Put on right over old roof—no need to remove present roofing.
- No Heating Necessary—always ready to put on instantly.
- Forms thick, solid, wear-resisting blanket for any building.
- Adjusts itself to all weather conditions—no chance for cracking, breaking or pulling.
- Protects against all weather—heat, blazing sun, cold, snow, sleet, hail, rains, all are harmless to OLD IRONSIDES.
- Fire resisting—Helps protect your property against fire.
- Guaranteed for twelve years—You get a new roof if OLD IRONSIDES doesn't give complete satisfaction.
- Free brush and 25-lb. steel drum of OLD IRONSIDES Patching Cement.
- Saves all labor costs—one man can roof any building easily and quickly.
- Saves fuel costs in house—OLD IRONSIDES serves to keep the heat in the house, as well as to keep the cold out.
- Reduced prices give you the advantage of our savings.
- Covers greatest possible area on any kind of roof.
- Smooth, glossy surface gives well-kept appearance to all of your buildings.
- Most simple, efficient, economical roofing available.

**FREE** With each order of a 60-gal. steel drum of OLD IRONSIDES Roofing, we will include, absolutely free, a fine roofing brush and a 25-lb. drum of OLD IRONSIDES Patching Cement, for patching around chimneys, flashings, gutters and cornices. With each order of 40-gal. steel drum, we will include the roofing brush entirely free.

**Freight Will Be Prepaid on All Orders of 40 or 60 Gallons**

**SEND NO MONEY**—Study these prices and then use coupon for order. You are saving money. We buy and sell for cash—and give you the benefit. You can't buy better roofing, at any price.

60 Gal. Steel Drum—per Gal. 69¢—per Drum	.....\$41.40
<b>YOUR ACTUAL SAVING.....</b>	<b>15.00</b>
40 Gal. Steel Drum—per Gal. 73¢—per Drum	.....\$29.20
<b>YOUR ACTUAL SAVING.....</b>	<b>10.00</b>
25 Gal. Steel Drum—per Gal. 82¢—per Drum	.....\$20.50
<b>YOUR ACTUAL SAVING.....</b>	<b>4.50</b>
5 Gal. Steel Kits—per Gal. 89¢—per Kit	.....\$ 4.45
<b>YOUR ACTUAL SAVING.....</b>	<b>.00</b>

### NEW SELLING PLAN

We are now selling OLD IRONSIDES ROOFING to you on a money saving basis. We buy and sell for cash. You get the benefit of the saving we make.

### LOW FREIGHT COSTS

Because we are in Kansas City, freight costs to your home are low. Here's another saving we pass on to you.

**Freight Pre-Paid**  
on 40 and 60 gallon drums

### BIG DEMAND FOR OLD IRONSIDES

Because of big volume of business, we can buy at lowest possible prices. This economy is money in your pocket.

## Modern Method of Roofing for the Farm

OLD costly methods of roofing have given way to the OLD IRONSIDES method. It is so simple, easy, efficient and economical. No preparation necessary—just pour OLD IRONSIDES Liquid ASBESTOS Roofing right over the old roof and spread with brush or broom. Every crack, crevice or hole is instantly filled. Stops all chance for leaks. Makes new roof over old. Cannot rot or decay. Helps keep house warm in winter and cool in summer, because it protects against all weather conditions. Made of pure long fibre Canadian Asbestos and Bitumen base, with waterproofing and vegetable oils—OLD IRONSIDES gives a smooth, finished, well-kept appearance to any building.

## Covers Greatest Possible Area

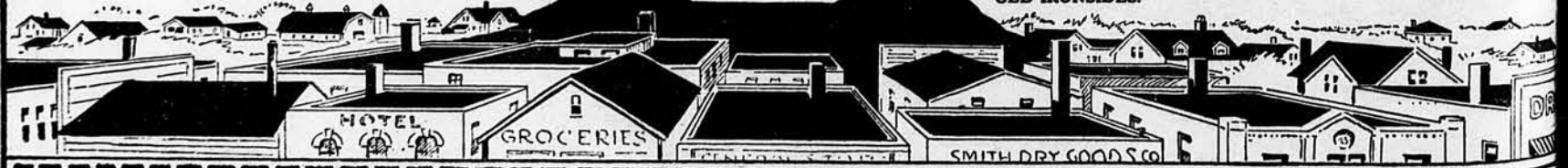
OLD IRONSIDES Roofing will cover a full 100 square feet of smooth surface and 75 square feet of shingle surface with a solid, thick weatherproof blanket. Always ready to be out on without any preparation.

## OLD IRONSIDES 12 YEAR GUARANTEE



## YOU are the only judge

OLD IRONSIDES Roofing stands entirely on its merit. No salesman will try to make you believe anything about it; we are not going to try to make you like it. You must be satisfied with it, or we do not want your money. The highest quality roofing backed by the strongest guarantee—that's OLD IRONSIDES.



OLD IRONSIDES PAINT CO.  
STATION A, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Please ship by quickest freight the item checked.  
Send bill of lading and draft to bank named below.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Town and State.....  
Bank.....

Check in Square

Amount	Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> 60 Gal. Drum	\$41.40
<input type="checkbox"/> 40 Gal. Drum	29.20
<input type="checkbox"/> 25 Gal. Drum	20.50
<input type="checkbox"/> 15 Gal. Kits	13.35
<input type="checkbox"/> 10 Gal. Kits	8.90
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Gal. Kits	4.45

# OLD IRONSIDES PAINT COMPANY

STATION A  
KANSAS CITY, MO.