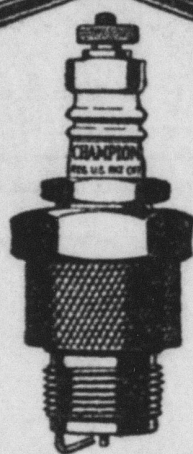


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**ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL**

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK  
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

**LONG HAIR**

PHYSICAL beauty is relative, of course, and the standards of beauty vary at different periods and in different countries. Perhaps the time will come, as masculine badness increases, when a heavy growth of hair on a man's head will seem as grotesque and unbecoming as a flowing beard does today. Whiskers have had their vogue, and long hair has been the prevailing style even for men. In proof of which statement witness the illustrations extant of Moses and Sampson. Whenever a woman adopts a style, whether it be short skirts or low-heeled shoes or bobbed hair, for the alleged reason that it is cheaper or more comfortable or less trouble or more sanitary, it is for everyone to laugh. It is always easy to find an excuse for the most extreme styles. Long skirts are far more graceful, high heels give height and therefore slenderness to a figure, long hair requires no more attention than short if the latter must be kept curled and tanned up. Women, and men, too, follow styles because at the time they are thought to be stylish though not necessarily beautiful.

There was a picture in the paper this morning of a French actress who has gotten the cure of her hair down to fundamentals. She's used the clippers on it, and it's as short as a jell-bird's. She looks like an escaped convict, but possibly she will be able to introduce a new style.

Literature has almost invariably given the beautiful woman long hair, strongly pronounced shades being preferable. Red has always been considered a good color and the longer the better.

Queen Esther telling Persian tales to Haroun al Raschid a thousand years ago gives her idea of feminine beauty. She is describing Gulnare the wife of Shabazman, who was looked upon as something of a winner in those far off days.

"She is perfect in beauty," the queen asserts, "and perfect also, in gravity and dignity"—two qualities which are not characteristic of all of our beauties today.

"Her hair reacheth to her ankles, and is black as night, but her face is even like the day."

Bobbed hair and cosmetics weren't the thing in those good old days. Most men even now, I think, prefer long hair in women and a fresh healthy "ace" "that is even like the day."

**SILENCE**

IT IS true that when I was a boy we did not have a doctor often, and for that reason, possibly, his coming was the more impressive. He had to come some distance, and the roads were none too good in those days, so that he was not sent for until things were critical.

Doctor Newton was a most fastidious man, carefully dressed, fastidiously groomed, a slow dignified man who came into the room without bustle or noise. His eye seemed to take in every detail, but he asked few questions, and when he had looked the patient over, he said little; only he sat quietly for a time as if in deep thought before writing the prescription. His very silence awed and impressed us. I myself thought him very wise—too wise, indeed, to waste speech on so insignificant individuals as ourselves. Saying nothing, he never had anything to explain or to take back.

In fact, as I have learned since, he was not over-well trained; he was, indeed, quite ordinary. It was his sphinx-like silence that gave him prestige.

I sat through a play not long ago beautifully acted, the leading role being taken by one of the best known actors on the present day stage. He had a wonderful voice—clear, well-modulated, every word he utters well enunciated. It is a pleasure to listen to him, and yet his greatest charm and his moments of greatest effectiveness, are his moments of silence.

In the most tragic incident of the play he did not wring his hands, and smite his bosom, and tear his hair between sobs and broken sentences; he stood quietly, uttering no sound, his silent grief far more impressive than words.

It is so in nature. As a child I lived on the prairie where an unbroken view stretched out until objects were lost in the haze of distance. There was nothing to shut out the view of the union of the earth and the sky. Nothing terrified me more than an approaching storm. I could see it miles away, the great black clouds rolling up most menacingly. The lightning flashed, followed by reverberating thunder, but always before the storm struck, the wind died down, the clouds rolled on and there was a period of silence that struck a chill to my very marrow. I can feel the horror of it yet.

I have never found it difficult to understand why Moses was impressed more by the "still small voice" than by all the earthquakes and thunderbolts that rent the earth.

Silence is far more impressive than speech often in the expression of emotion. It is more subtle, more difficult to meet, more disconcerting in a quarrel or an argument, more delicate in love. Most of us talk too much.

**Meat Is Chief Use for Pure Breds**

Animals Marketed Directly Cost Slightly Less to Raise Than Scrubs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
About 62 per cent of pure-bred live stock is marketed directly for meat purposes.

Pure-bred meat animals cost slightly less than scrubs to raise to maturity; pure-bred dairy cattle cost slightly more.

Only about one-half of the pure-bred animals in the country eligible to registration are actually registered.

Pure breeds are much more profitable to raise than scrubs, and somewhat more so than grades, the degree depending on the proportion of pure blood the grades possess.

About 96 per cent of persons who give the use of pure-bred sires a fair trial stick to the general principle of using them for all classes of stock.

Improving the quality of pure-bred live stock by rigid culling and by selling only worthy animals for breeding purposes is urged and also is being practiced by progressive farmers.

**Results of Questionnaire.**

These statements are based on the results of a questionnaire inquiry, covering 45 states, conducted by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose was to obtain directly from farmers information on the current trend of the live-stock industry with respect to the quality of stock. An analysis of the detailed replies on 653 report forms of three pages each, supplemented by numerous letters and explanatory comments, shows an unmistakable trend toward the raising of pure-bred animals for utility purposes.

**Marketing Pure Breds as Meat Animals.**

The extent to which pure breeds are sold as meat animals is seen in the following figures: Swine, 75.1 per cent; sheep, 62.2 per cent; cattle, 41.8 per cent. The foregoing figures represent the records or estimates of purebred live-stock owners who sell a considerable proportion of their pure-bred animals for slaughter. The weighted average for all classes of these animals is 62.0 per cent.

The remainder were sold chiefly for breeding purposes. In this connection it may be explained that the majority of persons answering the questionnaire were average progressive farmers rather than professional or especially skilled breeders. Some told of their preference for selling their surplus pure breeds only as breeding stock, but such owners were in the minority.

Judging from numerous comments, the reasons for using the market outlet so extensively, as well as selling stock for breeding purposes, were the greater convenience and equally satisfactory returns.

**Grass Seed Comes From Many Different States**

Where does the grass seed come from?

Illinois steps out with practically all the red-top seed that supplies the demand in this country and Europe. It is produced down in the southern end of the state, with southern Iowa and Missouri contributing a small quantity. Illinois is the big red top center.

Kentucky bluegrass doesn't necessarily come from old Kentucky. This seed, main constituent for lawn-grass mixtures in the northern two-thirds of the country, is produced by northern Kentucky, northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa for the most part, special machinery having been introduced into the last-named section for harvesting the seed. Meadow fescue or English bluegrass seed is produced in surplus quantities in eastern Kansas and to a much less extent in Missouri.

Kentucky and southern Indiana contribute most of the orchard grass seed. Other much-less-used varieties of grasses are furnished by scattering sections of various states, so that a well-balanced lawn-grass mixture represents considerable territory when it is assembled.

Arizona and California furnish most of the Bermuda grass seed for southern consumption.

**Spraying Potato Vines for Control of Beetle**

Spraying of potato vines is very necessary if insect damage is to be avoided. Any of the arsenical insecticides will control the striped Colorado potato beetle and the gray blister beetle. The usual spray is 50 gallons of water with 1.5 pounds of paris green, 2 pounds of calcium arsenate or 3 pounds of lead arsenate. If paris green or calcium arsenate is used, an equal quantity of lime should be used, to prevent burning. These poisons are frequently applied in the form of a dust, mixing 1 part of poison with 20 parts of hydrated lime. In a home garden paris green and flour is sometimes used.

**Setting Out Raspberry**

Raspberry plants may be set out in either fall or spring, spring preferred. Keep them free from weeds by cultivation until late in June, then cease cultivation and let the late weeds grow until the next spring, and cultivate again. The tops should be cut back in early spring before any growth has started, to hip or waist height.

**Power for the Farm From Small Stream**

Neglected Sources May Be Put to Good Uses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Small streams frequently are neglected sources of power that may be utilized in generating electricity to light buildings and grounds and possibly to operate a number of small machines, says the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin 1430, "Power for the Farm From Small Streams," just published. Electrical equipment on the farm saves time and labor in the household and farm work. To be a sound investment, however, the cost of installation should not be greater than the benefits obtained would justify. In this respect, the bureau points out by way of caution, farm water-power electric outfits have their limitations.

In the new bulletin an attempt is made to acquaint farmers with the possibilities of developing the power of small streams by converting it into electrical energy. It discusses the uses to which the power can be put. The bulletin gives information that will enable prospective water-power users to avoid unnecessary expense, and explains how to determine the power a stream will supply.

Copies of the bulletin may be had free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

**Toad of Great Value on Farms and in Orchards**

We say that life is made up of the little things, yet we are not aware of the value that many little animals are to us. How many of us ever stop to consider the toad? In most instances he is considered just a little nuisance, but here to be in the way just as other harmful animals are. But the next toad you see hopping along, stop and watch him perform. By studying the toad the student will learn that he is of great value to the farmer and orchardist, writes J. W. Recknor, Jr., in the Farm and Ranch.

The tongue of the toad is half an inch long or longer, and he can use it to perfection, too, when it comes to catching flies. I admit that the toad seems to be a very lazy creature hopping about, but that is the very time he is doing his duty. The toad hops about, and when a fly comes near enough, out goes his long tongue in an instant. Mr. Fly is caught and his career, carrying typhoid germs to well people's dining rooms, is stopped.

Mr. Toad is an eater of insects and is valuable to the farmer in his crops. It is estimated that the toad is worth \$10 per year to the farmer. If he is worth only half this much, then the toad is a valuable little fellow to us rural people. Toads should be given all the protection possible so their number will increase. Some people allow their children to kill toads, but this should not be. Protect the toad, for he is our good little friend.

**Cutworms Cause Serious Damage to Many Crops**

Cutworms often cause serious damage to some small fruits, vegetables and other crops. Because of reports of serious damage to strawberries and blackberries in 1924, the entomologists of the New York State agricultural experiment station at Geneva gave the following directions for controlling this insect.

For quick results an inexpensive poison bait is recommended, either broadcast in the field or, in the case of small fruits, sprinkled about the bases of the plants. The following formula will provide enough material for five acres:

Bran, 20 pounds; paris green, one pound; cheap sirup, two quarts; three lemons and three and one-half gallons of water. The bran and paris green are mixed dry. The juice of the lemons is squeezed into the water and the peel and pulp chopped to fine bits and added to the water. The sirup is then dissolved in the water and fruit mixture and the liquid stirred into the bran thoroughly in order to dampen it evenly. If a smaller quantity is wanted, the amounts of the different ingredients may be reduced proportionately. It is recommended that the poison bait be applied in the evening, because the cutworms are night feeders and the bait will thus be in a fresher condition than if applied earlier in the day.

**Farm Hints**

Think of alfalfa. Then plant it.

The first step toward securing poor yields is buying cheap seed.

The best way to hit stumps is not with your plow but with dynamite.

'Tis a long way to harvest, but there is no escaping the results of using poor seed.

Certified potato seed is the kind that best growers buy, plant, and depend upon.

It costs no more to feed a good cow than a poor one; the difference all comes in the returns.

Rape stimulates gains in pigs and saves feed, especially the purchased supplements, such as tankage.



**Save Lives With Concrete**

Do you know the condition of the school that your children attend? Is it a firetrap? It is imperative that all old frame buildings, used for public gathering, be replaced with fire-proof concrete structures. The cost of Portland Cement is exceedingly low in comparison with other building materials. It is the cheapest of all manufactured commodities. Talk to your building material dealer about Atlas Portland Cement. He will tell you its advantages in construction of all kinds.

**ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT**

"The Standard by which all other makes are measured"

**The Chivalrous Male**  
Conductor—Watch your step, miss. Edith—It is not necessary; there are several sapsheads behind doing that

**Cuticura for Sore Hands.**  
Soak hands on retiring in the hot soda of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Advertisement.

**Bibliology**  
Jack—A kiss speaks volumes. Jess—Are you collecting a library?—Boston Transcript.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain only vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic laxative, by stimulation—not irritation. 372 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Everything that's pompous needs to be burlesqued.

Don't lose the thread of your story when spinning a yarn.

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HOW I GOT RID OF A GRAVE-YARD COUGH, weak voice and low breath without drugs. Address: BOX 103, OCEAN BEACH, CALIFORNIA.

New university buildings costing \$5,000,000 are being built at Johannesburg, South Africa.

**CHILDREN CRY FOR**

**Fletcher's CASTORIA**



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Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*. Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

At times, when one is tired of himself, he is surprised to find someone interested in him.

It may be true that one who is shocked at profanity will prevaricate without compunction.

**Tanlac puts solid flesh on scrawny bones**

HOW can you expect to get back your health and strength as long as your body is scrawny and underweight? Let Tanlac put some good, solid flesh on your bones, put your stomach in shape to digest your food, purify your poisoned blood! Then see how much better you feel.

In our files are one hundred thousand glowing letters of thanks from men and women who have been helped back to health and strength by Tanlac. What it has done for these folks it can surely do for you.

Tanlac is Nature's greatest tonic and builder. It is compounded after the famous Tanlac formula from roots, barks and curative herbs. It gets right down to the seat of trouble and makes you feel right from the first dose.

Don't put off taking Tanlac another day. Don't go on dragging your poor, tired-out, sickly body around when this great remedy can bring you quick relief. In cases of torpid liver, rheu-



matism, stomach complaint, lowered resistance, indigestion and malnutrition Tanlac will work wonders. Get a bottle this very day and start feeling better tonight.

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**TANLAC FOR YOUR HEALTH**