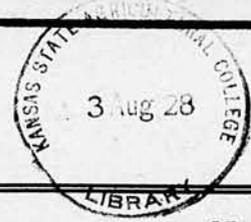


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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

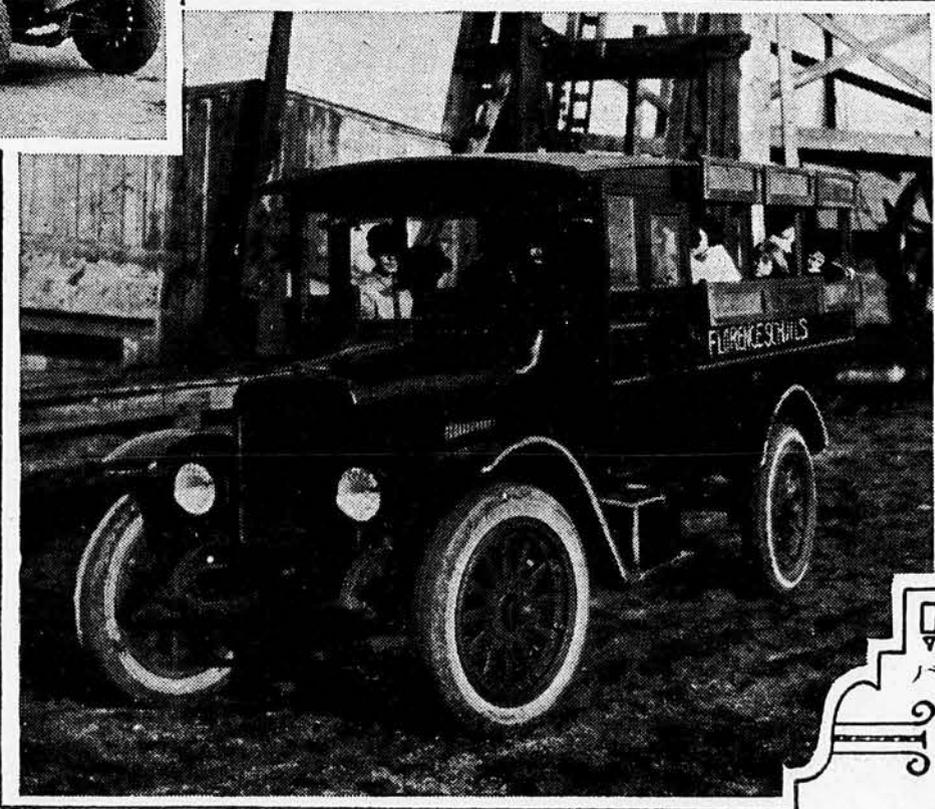
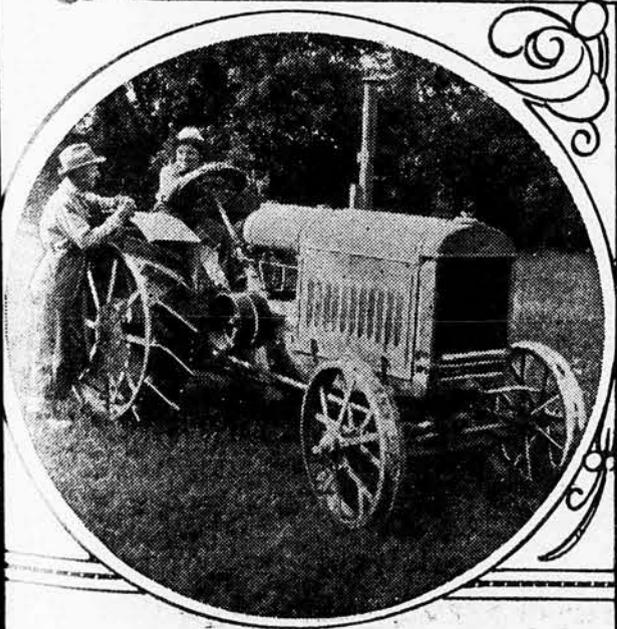
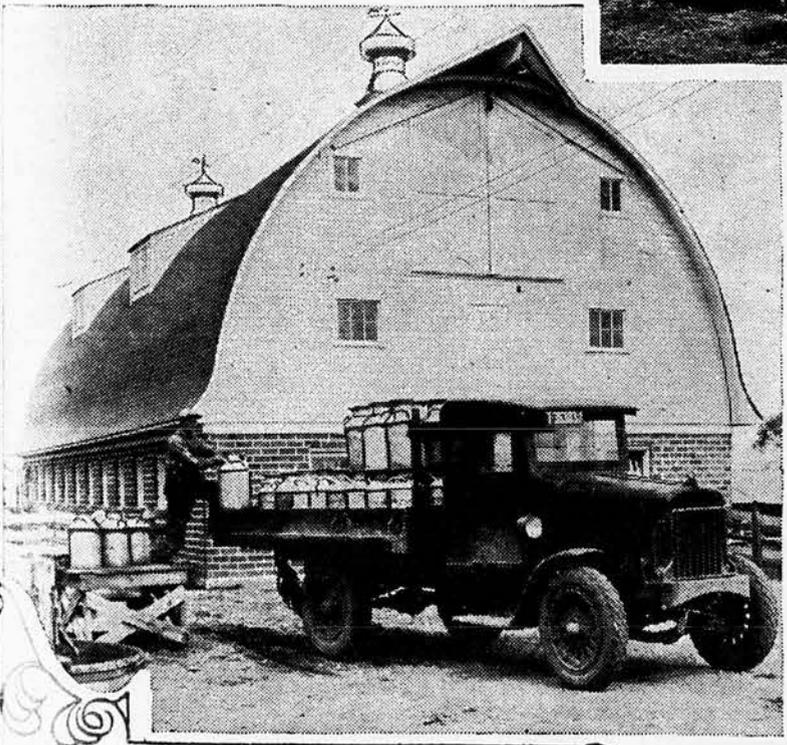
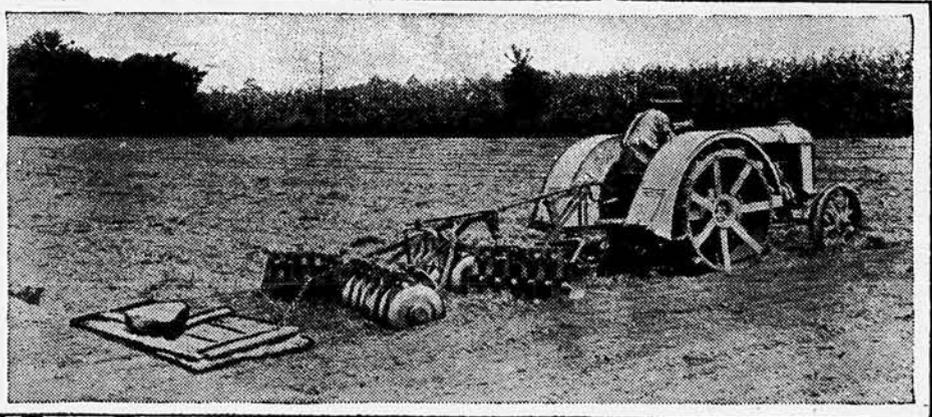


Volume 66

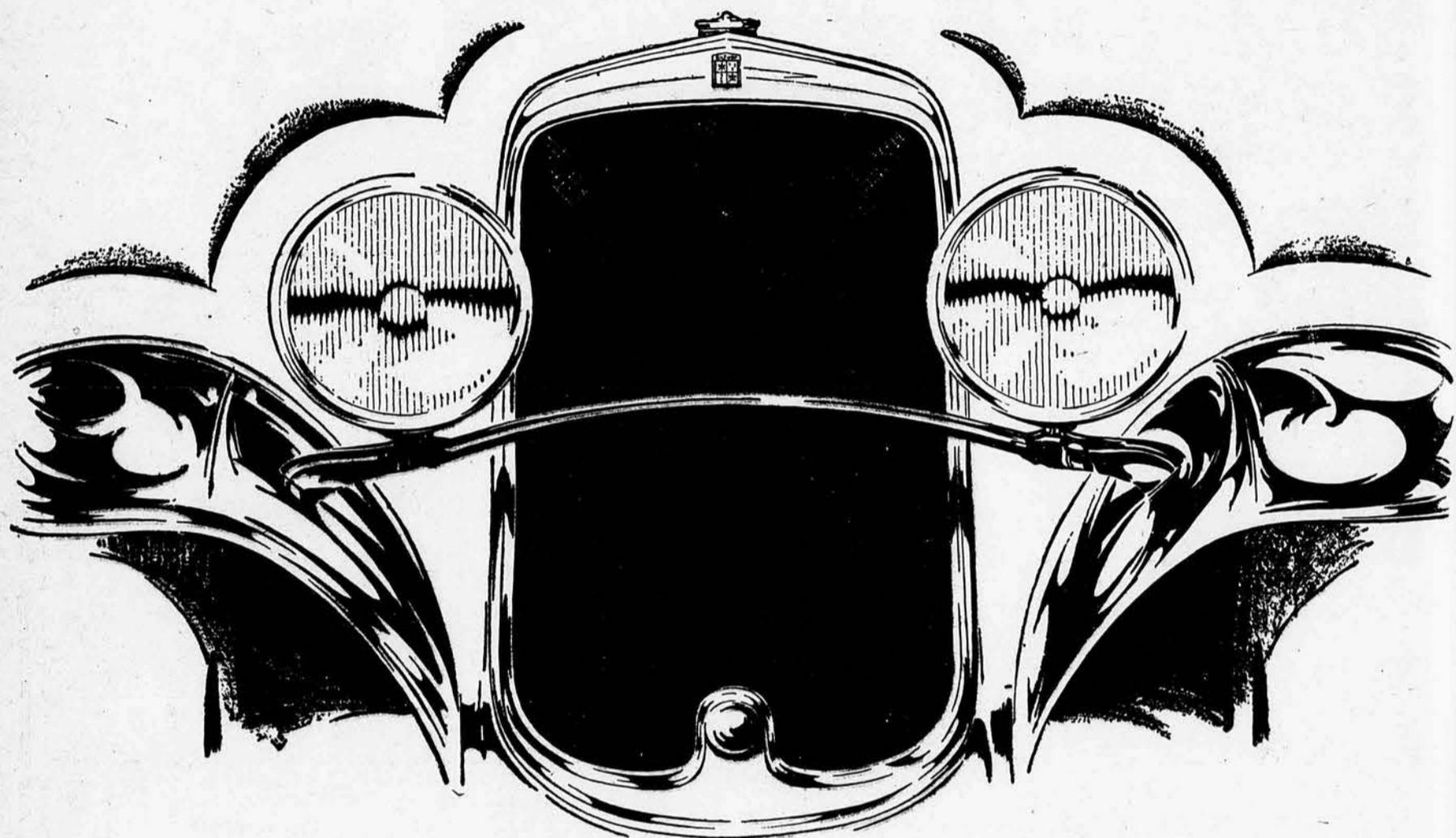
August 4, 1928

Number 31

It's a Motor Age



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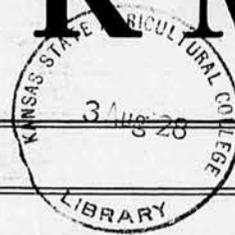
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

August 4, 1928

Number 31



Here's Home-Made Pride and Pleasure

Payne's Lily Pond Can Be Reproduced at Little Expense, So Your Lawn May Boast a Riot of Color Thru a Long Season

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

TOO often the farm lacks something that tickles the city man's vanity and gives him a world of pleasure. It is flowers and shrubbery. Beautification of the yard around the home. The town man sometimes goes to considerable expense and trouble to have his few flowers. He is repaid with interest, he feels, in the joy of putting around.

"But I haven't time," you may defend. It is true the city man has more time. But that isn't the point. When you fail to take time to keep the farmstead neat, with the optimistic atmosphere created by plenty of flowers, you are cheating yourself out of one of the best parts of farm life. It isn't necessary to spend as much time to have nice flowers out on the farm as it is in town. The farmer, as a rule, has the facilities for genuine beautification right at hand.

A farmer in Johnson county has worked out some things around his farmstead that require very little attention. Still they provide a riot of color thruout a long season. Take a little time to rest your mind from the business of growing grain, hay and livestock, and indulge in the luxury of making your place one of the farms folks will talk about.

This Johnson county man is Frank Payne, who farms a good deal to flowers. Out in his back yard is a lily pond that could be duplicated on a lot of farms to good advantage. Mr. Payne simply took a water tank, 5½ feet across by 2 feet deep, which holds eight barrels of water, gave it a mineral paint

coating to make doubly sure it would not rust, and sunk it in the ground. Maybe you have an old stock tank on hand. Or rocks and concrete will do the work.

"Most folks think they must have running water for pond lilies," Mr. Payne said. "But that isn't so. I simply put in a tubful of water a week, when it doesn't rain, to make up for evaporation. The pond lilies keep the water pure so no green scum forms. Goldfish in the tank eat all the skippers and any other insects that hit the water."

The lilies are planted in 25-pound wooden candy buckets, two plants to the pail. These are filled one-third with well-rotted manure, almost two-thirds with good dirt, with a coating of sand on top. The sand is put on to keep the dirt in the bucket, and the water clear. This is the wettest crop Mr. Payne grows—the water lilies. He advises that they must be out in the open sunshine—the hotter the better. The water lilies bloom continuously from three weeks after they are put out—the last of May—until frost.

When it is time to take the lilies in for the winter, it is a simple matter to lift the buckets containing them out of the improvised pool, carry them to the cellar and forget about them until the first of May. It isn't even necessary to water them during the winter. The dirt is thoroly

soaked when they are put in for the winter and doesn't dry out. Of course, the goldfish also are taken inside for cold weather.

Perhaps you will want to decorate around the edges of the water lily pond. Payne did. He planted petunias all around the outside edge of the tank. And he used them because they seed themselves, eliminating any problem of care in their case. "This gives us summer flowers," Payne said, "and a fine bit of coloring they add to our lives."

Still other coloring and variety was added around the lily pond in the form of tulips. They bloom around May 1, and are nice for Mother's Day. No great effort is required with the tulips either, as the bulbs are good there for three years. In that time they become so thick they get matted and begin to go back, or deteriorate. "Other flowers can be used," Payne assured, "but for our section of the state this particular selection (Continued on Page 17)



The Lower Picture at Left, Shows Payne's Lily Pond Before He Decided to Decorate It Further by Planting Petunias and Tulips Around the Edge. As a Result This Is a Colorful Spot Thruout the Spring and Summer. Upper Left Is a Corner of the Payne Home. The Center Baskets, From Left to Right, Hold Dahlias, Tritoma, or More Commonly Called "Red Hot Poker," and Gladioli. The Tall Basket at Right Would Add a Very Fine Decorative Effect to the Corner of Any Room. They Are Gladioli, Too. Beauty Like This Is Within Reach of Every Kansas Farm

Only the Favored Few Can Grow Pears

THE way J. C. Hannah, Jefferson county, answered a question farm folks frequently hear was unusual. His answer was to the effect that pears are the most profitable crop on his farm. That is out of the ordinary because pear orchards are scarce in Kansas. They are few in almost all other parts of the country, too, because of the ravages of fire blight.

But Mr. Hannah has 8 acres of pear trees that produced 6,000 bushels of fruit two different years. An average crop will be about 3,000 bushels. The frost got them this year, incidentally. But when a crop is made there is good money. Mr. Hannah sells thru commission houses, loading in cars at his nearest station or in Topeka.

He tries to set a price on his product, and perhaps has an edge on some other fruits because pears are relatively scarce. The first of the season his crop sells for \$1.25 a bushel. These Kansas pears generally are ahead of the Illinois fruit, but when our near-eastern neighbors get their fruit on the markets, Mr. Hannah's price is forced down to \$1 a bushel. Illinois is the main source of com-

petition for Kansas pears. Mr. Hannah figures about 50 per cent of the gross income as profit when he sells at \$1.25 a bushel, and slightly less than this for profit at \$1 a bushel.

"I like the pears," he said, "because they are not quite so much trouble as apples—there is less spraying and less pruning. You don't dare prune very much. The trees sucker badly. I trim out only the dead stuff. And I find more money in pears than apples." Mr. Hannah has 20 acres of apples, so at least for his farm he can compare results. Some of the pear trees are 60 years old, and the orchard will average 30 years old. They have been sprayed during the last few years.

"Pear blight keeps pears out of most sections of the state," Mr. Hannah explained. "It seems to be a condition in the soil." Up at the agricultural college, R. J. Barnett, professor of horticulture, agrees that it is pear blight that limits this crop in Kansas and other states. This trouble is caused by the bacterium known as *Bacillus Amylovorus*.

And according to Barnett, "Pear trees require

only slightly less spraying than apples. They are attacked by the Codling moth and by scab the same as apples, and in addition, are much more susceptible to the fire blight. Nothing can be done in this section that promises very efficient control of this destructive disease. Community organizations and enforcement of laws requiring suitable surgery applied to all of the trees of the community will go a good way toward controlling this disease. Oregon, Washington and California continue to grow pears because of their unique laws regarding this matter, and their efficient enforcement of them.

"Were it not for the fire blight, Kansas could grow enough pears to supply the entire United States. Oregon has had a special experiment station at Talent, working on this one disease for the last 15 years. It has concentrated on the attempt to produce varieties immune to this disease. But little progress has been made up to this time. No variety of pear ever has been produced which was of even fair quality that was immune to fire (Continued on Page 15)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN A GOVERNMENT like ours politics is a necessity. There are a great many officers who must be elected, and a great many more who must be appointed. We are scarcely thru with one election until we are getting ready for another. We waste a vast amount of time and money in electing candidates, in passing laws and finding out afterward what laws were passed and what they mean. We keep a vast number of courts busy guessing what the law makers intended, and trying to reconcile the newest laws with laws that were enacted before.

There is a vast amount of bunc about our political system. There always has been and probably always will be. The best we can say for it is that it probably is better than the systems of other countries—at any rate we flatter ourselves that it is—but at best it is cumbersome, exceedingly expensive and largely inefficient.

To a large extent we do vote at random, with a rather indistinct idea of what it is all about.

The wonder is that we get along as well as we do. Most of us are just plain private citizens, and possibly a good many of this large class may feel that they do not amount to much just because they have never attained to any political distinction. Possibly they imagine that they would be happier if they were holding office. My opinion is that they are mistaken.

There is little profit, little honor and no lasting fame in holding office.

The ex-officeholder usually cuts less figure, wields less influence and attracts less attention than if he never had held an office. After he is out he has nothing to give in the way of political favors, and probably during the time he was in office he collected a considerable number of enemies. Also in a good many cases he has accumulated no property, and when he gets thru holding office finds himself without any established business.

To me there are a good many disagreeable things connected with this matter of holding office and seeking office. The office seeker feels compelled to do a good many things that he would not do if he were not a candidate. The disagreeable things he feels called on to do are not necessarily dishonorable; just sort of humiliating.

To my mind the independent, self-reliant citizen, with a private business which yields him a comfortable income, is to be envied. He certainly has no reason to envy the office seeker. In short, politics seems to be a necessary evil. We cannot get along without politics and without government. They cost too much, but we cannot get along entirely without them. But if you are a private citizen, comfortably fixed so far as property and income are concerned, enjoying good health and blessed with a healthy and well behaved family, consider yourself fortunate and do not hanker for office.

Bill Has to Suffer

WILLIAM," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "I continue to hear complaints about your veracity. Several good people have said to me that many of the stories you tell concerning your personal observations and adventures strain their credulity almost to the breaking point. They do not go so far as to say that you are a liar, but others are not so considerate. For example, one man, a deacon in the same church in which you claim membership, says that when he told his Sunday School class the story of your marvelous escape from death on the summit of the Andes mountains, by holding on to the legs of a couple of condors which flew away with you a distance of 100 miles, finally landing you safe and sound in the valley 22,000 feet below the summit, several of the boys laughed in derision, and the lesson he had intended to convey of the wonders of bird life in South America was entirely lost.

"Also, he said that when he told of your wonderful ride in a hollow log, carried, as you said, for many miles by the mosquitoes which had driven their bills thru the outer shell of the log and which you, with a hammer you had taken into the log, clinched on the inside until there were enough of the mosquitoes so that they were able to lift the log with you inside and fly away with it, a number of the children hooted at it and said that you might be able to put a story like that over on a bald headed deacon but not on them.

Now in view of this growing doubt, William, it seems to me that you should be careful in your statements and prepared to supply the proof of the accuracy of your narratives."

"I deeply regret, James," replied Bill, "that this here doubt you speak of exists in the minds of some people, but I can't say that I am surprised. I hev seen things, James, and had experiences in my time such that if I did not know they were absolutely true, I would doubt them myself. In some of these cases there wasn't any witnesses barrin' wild beasts or birds, and, of course, even if I could produce 'em they couldn't testify, so I must bear in silence these here imputations cast on my reputation fur veracity.

"And yet, James, the fact is that I hev restrained myself from relatin' some of the things I hev seen and experienced just because I knowed that I couldn't make the average citizen believe the plain statement of facts. You know, James, that the poet



has said that truth is more wonderful than fiction. That poet knowed what he was talkin' about, but the average man doesn't.

"For instance, durin' one uv them occasional heavy rains out in Western Kansas I saw the rain pour water thru the bung-hole of a barrel with both ends out faster than it could run out at both ends, until finally the pressure of the water on the inside of the barrel busted it wide open, throwin' the staves in all directions. While that is the gospel truth it simply isn't worth while to try to make a lot of people believe it. Some of them listen and just laugh in my face, and others call me a goldurned liar. I simply can't waste my time getherin' up proof to convince these unreasonable skeptics.

"I also mentioned at one time hevin' been acquainted with a man by the name of David J. Spinosky, who settled out in Death Valley. He was a man who weighed nearly 300 pounds when he went out there, but he gradually dried up until at the end of three years there was no moisture left in his body. He looked just as big as he did when he settled there, but his actual weight when he stepped on the scales was only 30 pounds.

"You know, James, that under ordinary conditions the human frame is nine-tenths water and the remainder solid matter. Dave was a great tobacco chewer when he settled in Death Valley, but he hed to give that up because he couldn't produce enough saliva to moisten the quid. When he hed been there a couple of years his wife died. Dave thought a powerful sight of his wife, but he couldn't shed any tears as the tear ducts had completely dried up. He felt powerful bad; said it seemed to him like a shame and disgrace for him to sit there by the body of his dear dead wife and not shed nary a tear; finally he sent a telegram to a brother-in-law who lived in San Francisco askin' him to come and weep in his place. He said if this brother-in-law would come and do a good job of weepin' he would pay all of his expenses and also pay him well for his time. The brother-

in-law was fat and full of moisture and did a good job of weepin' in Dave's place.

"Yet, James, I hev told that touchin' story to several people and couldn't rouse their sympathies at all. They told me to my face that they didn't believe a blamed word of it, and I couldn't blame 'em greatly because they hadn't ever lived in Death Valley. So there you are, James, and here am I, who must continue to suffer in my reputation because these people haven't seen the things I hev seen nor experienced the experiences I hev experienced."

He Favors Corporation Farming

JOHAN KULAMER is an attorney at law, practicing in Pittsburgh, Pa. He is interested in the farm problem. Who is not? It is the one question that directly interests every man, woman and child, not only in the United States but in every country in the world.

There are a great many things we could do without, but we must have food or die. Therefore everybody is directly interested in the food problem. It may seem that their interests are not common; the consumer naturally wants to produce food as cheaply as he can, and the producer of food wants to sell it for as good a price as he can, but both the producer and the ultimate consumer are equally interested, or ought to be, in the cost of getting the food from the producer to the consumer.

John Kulamer does not claim to be a farmer, either dirt or swivel chair, but as he and his family have to eat, he is interested in the farm problem.

Two years ago he bought from a retail merchant a bushel of beautiful Georgia peaches for \$1.50. His wife canned them and got out of the bushel enough to fill 32 quart jars. Canned peaches in Pittsburgh sell at 30 cents a can, each containing about a quart, so that 1 bushel sold as canned peaches would bring \$9.60.

This made John do some thinking. How much did that Georgia peach raiser get out of that bushel of peaches? Probably not more than a dollar, maybe not that much. Of course the cost of the jars, the labor, and the sugar used in canning the peaches should be deducted from the price that he would have to pay for canned peaches in order to find out whether the middlemen, who handled the raw product and turned it into the finished product, received more than a fair share. He believes that the cost of distribution was too much, and that this is the kernel of the whole farm problem.

He is not blaming anybody in particular, for he says, "The present condition of agriculture in the United States is the product of natural, political and economic causes and of the industrial development of the country. These causes, being constant and basic, cannot be removed, and they have created the conditions to which agriculture must adapt itself."

Having analyzed the situation, Mr. Kulamer proceeds to give what seems to him to be the remedy.

"Let the farmers organize themselves into corporations.

"One hundred adjoining farmers could meet—it could be done quicker at a meeting of a cooperative marketing association—and decide to form such a corporation. They would sign a stock-subscription agreement which would contain the following special terms:

1. That the shares of stock shall be transferable only with the consent of the corporation.
2. That the subscribers shall become its employees and submit to all the by-laws, rules and regulations which the corporation may adopt.
3. That the ownership of the stock shall be subject to the by-laws of the corporation.
4. That the stockholders shall pay for their stock either in cash in the manner prescribed in the by-laws or by turning over to the corporation all their real property and such personal property as goes with the farm at a valuation to be determined by three disinterested appraisers, whose valuation shall be final and who shall be chosen at a meeting of the stockholders.
5. That every subscriber shall own the same number of shares.

"After the incorporation all this property would be taken over by the corporation and the stockholders would receive their certificates. The corporation would assume all debts on the land and equipment and issue bonds to pay them and also to procure the necessary capital. The land would

World Events in Pictures



Helen Wills, Left, America's Greatest Woman Tennis Player, and Twice Wimbledon, England, Singles Champion, Greeting Senorita de Alvarez, Spain's Best, After Helen Beat Her



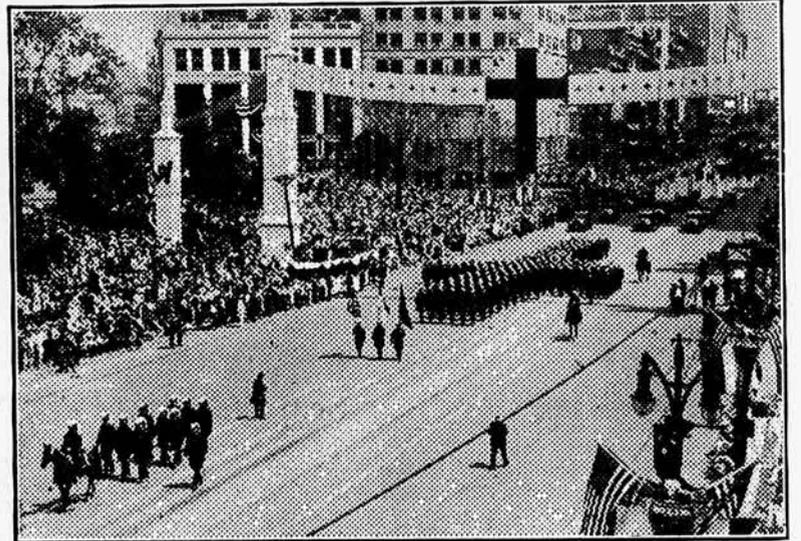
Mussolini and a Group of His Aides at the Opening of the New National Fascist School for Physical Education; Another Step Showing How Important Il Duce Believes Physical Culture to be. In the Group Are Generals Bazan, Bettatai, Turati, Melchiorri and Ricci



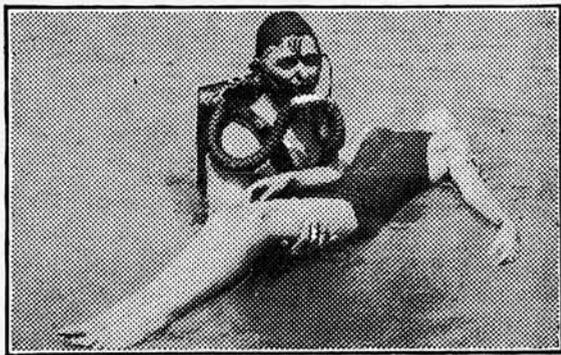
Mrs. T. R. Cronin, California, with the Modern Application of the Indian Papoose Idea. She Finds Little Difficulty in Carrying Her Baby While Doing Outdoor Work



The Caisson Bearing the Body of Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican Good-Will Flyer, Who Was Killed in a Crash on an Attempted Non-Stop Flight from New York to Mexico City. Ten Thousand American Soldiers Led the Impressive Funeral Procession Down Broadway in New York, from the Funeral Church to the Pennsylvania Station



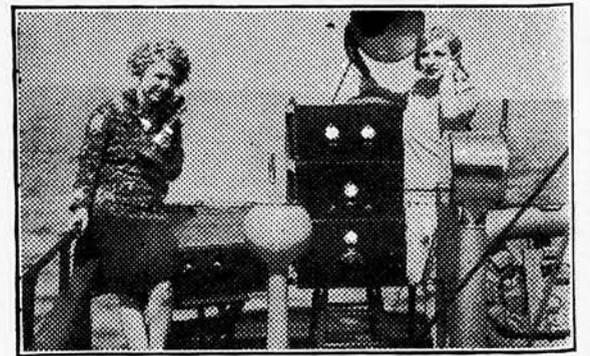
Unusual View of the Passion Cross Formed During the Parade Staged by the Knights Templar of the United States at the 37th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment. The Living Cross is Passing Under the Gorgeous Jewelled Cross and Arch at Woodward and Adams Avenues, Detroit



A Los Angeles Fireman Wearing the New Oxygen Helmet and Bringing Ethel Hyatt up from the Bottom of the Ocean. This Was Considered the Severest Test for the Helmet. It Was Designed for Use in Smoke or Gas Filled Buildings, but Works Well as a Diving Helmet



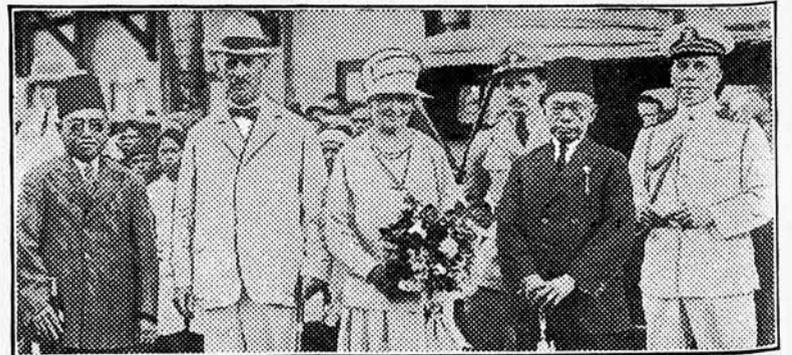
The Last Portrait of General Alvaro Obregon, Who Had Served One Term as President of Mexico and Was About to Take Office Again, When an Assassin Shot Him to Death



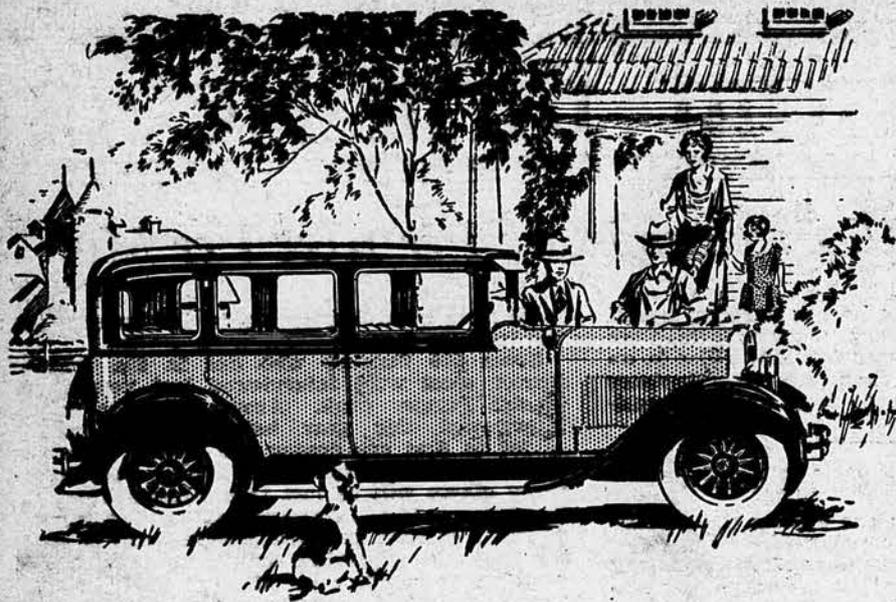
Lillian Layne, Left, on Shipboard Talking to a Party on Land Miles Away, While Opal Baker Stands at the Telephone Loud Speaker. This New Invention for Phoning from Shipboard Anywhere in the Ocean to Any Phone Station on Land Was Perfected by R. D. Lemert, Los Angeles



Left to Right, Alger Graham, Al Henley, Vance Breeze, D. P. Levy, Benny Howard, Art Collins, Pat Kelly, R. W. Fears, G. W. Haldeman, Ruth Elder, J. L. Maddux, Ed Breen, Harold Avang and Vic Schlee, Who Were the First of the National Air Tour Pilots to Land in Los Angeles, Completing Half of Their 6,000 Mile Journey



Left to Right, the Sultan of Sulu, Col. H. I. Stimson, the New Governor General of the Philippines; Mrs. Stimson, Major A. S. Fletcher, U. S. A., the Moro Senator, Hadji Butu; and Commander James U. S. N. This Was Col. Stimson's First Visit to Jolo, P. I. The Sultan Conferred with Him Concerning Grievances of the Natives



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A Huge Hay Crop This Year!

And Corn Also is Doing Well—But It Will Always Welcome Rain at This Season

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS has been the best threshing week of the season, altho it has not been particularly drying weather. No rain fell until the last day of the week, when showers, ranging from very light to heavy, fell over Coffey county. Every day has had more or less clouds, but the weather has been rather warmer than normal. Under such conditions corn made very good progress, and most fields are now coming out in tassel, the early varieties showing both tassel and silk. There is plenty of moisture in the soil, but at this stage of the game corn growers welcome all the moisture that falls. Those with small grain in the shock would prefer just a few more days without rain. Wheat has dried out well and threshes easily, but many fields of oats are yet damp. One of the best crops of wild hay ever grown here of late years is now ready to cut, but not many farmers are ready to start the cutting.

Separator "Did Its Stuff"

This has been threshing week on this farm. With our little 22-inch separator we did our own threshing and that of two neighbors. We have too much work pressing to take on any more jobs, and the machine has been pulled into the shed for the season. We run this machine with the Fordson, which provides power enough to keep four bundle wagons going. We do not get started very early in the morning, as there is so much else to do, and we quit so the chores may be done and supper eaten before sundown. The farm force does the bulk of the work; this year we had but three hands outside the farm. Under such conditions we this week threshed from 400 to 450 bushels of wheat a day. At prevailing prices this made fair wages for the tractor, separator and the two men handling them. We have never thought there was much money saved in owning a small machine except that the work could be done just when we wanted and we could do it in our own way and take our time to it. As to power, the Fordson will pull the machine at a fair gait, but it would be better if we had about five horsepower more on the belt. We have used this outfit for eight seasons and the separator is really in better condition than when we bought it. It has now been run 11 seasons and "looks good" for at least 11 more.

Wheat Made 28 Bushels

The wheat did not make quite what we expected but, like the Irishman, "we always knowed it wouldn't." We had hoped for 30 bushels an acre, but it threshed out just a fraction under 28 bushels. This is for the entire acreage sown last fall, and I can assure you the field was just as large the day we threshed as the day we sowed it. The oats were light in yield but heavy in weight; the yield was 18 bushels an acre. These oats were the Kanota variety. This is the second year in succession in which later sown oats have been much better than those sown early. By early I mean those sown before March 10. For the same reason Texas Red oats seem to have outyielded Kanota, as they likewise did last year. Prior to that time Kanota oats had outyielded Texas Red by 5 to 15 bushels an acre for four years in succession. I am told that some fields of oats in this locality of the Texas Red variety sown rather late have yielded as high as 50 bushels an acre, but the average yield for upland oats in this part of the county is around 20 bushels, with the quality good and the weight heavy, which does not often happen in a season of light yields.

Now Comes the Alfalfa

With threshing and other pressing work during the last week taking our time, the new barn has progressed rather slowly. Another day will find it ready for hay so far as the roof is concerned, but we have at least a day's work besides before we can try

the new hay carrier. In the old barn we have always used a 6-tined grapple fork, but for the new one we have bought a harpoon fork to be used in connection with slings, one sling being used on the bottom of each wagon to clean up with, the rest of the load to be taken off with the harpoon fork. There is a little filling and leveling off to be done to the dirt floor in the hay section of the barn, and then to start with we have half a stack of old hay which we will put in the bottom. Moisture will work upward thru a much thicker layer of bedding than would be supposed, as many men who have stored baled hay have found to their cost.

'Tis an Ideal Crop

Some time ago a paragraph appeared in this column regarding the value of good bluestem pasture land as compared with that under cultivation. I have received a letter from one of the well known cattlemen of the state in reference to this. By many men, land broken up and under cultivation is considered as "improved" land and as such having a higher value than land not broken. Under present market conditions the friend who writes me is of the opinion that good well grassed bluestem pasture will return a higher net profit in this part of Kansas than will land under cultivation. In this contention I believe he is right. Not only is the net profit an acre for the season greater in these days of \$12 cattle but there also is no loss of fertility from the grass land, no washing of fields, less cost of upkeep and the soil is left for coming generations with its virgin fertility unimpaired. Of course, we cannot keep all our land in pasture; we must have grain as well as pasture and hay, but it is a fact that most farms in the bluestem section of the state have too great a proportion of the land under cultivation. Many a farmer during the last two years of heavy rainfall has been sorry that he broke a little too high up on the slope and has plowed too much broken ground.

A Paradise for Cattle

I would not have anyone invest in pasture land thinking that the present price of cattle is to hold or that the net proceeds of pasture land will always be as great as at present. If present cattle prices were to hold, our real good bluestem pastures would pay good returns on a valuation of \$100 an acre. But our native grassland, whether used for pasture or hay, produces the most certain crop we can raise. Bluestem grass is a survival of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years of floods and drouth; it never fails. Even in the worst drouth seasons it raises a larger proportion of a crop than any which grows on cultivated land. The Fourth Congressional District of Kansas is perhaps the best suited to cattle growing of any part of the United States, and because of this it is wise to make use of what nature has so plainly indicated the country is best fitted. By this I do not mean that we should speculate in cattle; it is a poor time for that. But to start with a few good cows and steadily work up to the capacity of the farm is, I think, the surest and safest system of farming we have in this part of Kansas. I say this, after having observed the course of events here for almost a generation.

A Mistake

Billy came home from school bearing evidence of having had the worst of a fight. "Why, Billy!" exclaimed his mother. "How often have I told you to play only with good little boys? Good little boys don't fight." "Well," said Willy thru his tears, "I thought he was a good little boy till I hit him."

Every Pussy Has Her Day

SKUNK FUR STRONGER
AT NEW YORK FUR AUCTION
—Manitoba paper.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Since halitosis never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it.



The romance wrecker

Halitosis [unpleasant breath] a handicap to popularity and a bar to marriage

MANY a love affair is nipped in the bud simply because either the man or the woman has halitosis—and is not aware of it.

Don't fool yourself that you never have this all-too-common ailment. Since it never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it. But others know—and are offended.

How foolish to risk such offense when, by simply using Listerine systematically, you can put yourself on the safe side—and the polite side.

Listerine ends halitosis quickly. Being antiseptic, it attacks bacteria that usually cause odors. And, then, being a powerful deodorant, it overcomes the odors themselves. Even the strong odors of fish and onion yield to it.

You need only to rinse the mouth with Listerine to eliminate the risk of offending. You'll find it a precaution worth taking. Keep a bottle handy in your bathroom or on your dressing table. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

The New Baby—
**LISTERINE
SHAVING
CREAM**

—you've got a treat ahead of you.
TRY IT



LISTERINE

The safe antiseptic

READ THE FACTS
1/3 had halitosis

68 hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?



Women should not Blacken Stoves

Replace yours with a modern "Superior" —it never needs blackening

THROW away your stove-blackening kit—don't put up with that old stove any longer. Insist on your rights as a hard-working housewife—you have to prepare 1095 meals a year—you deserve a good range—see that you get it.

Bridge-Beach "Superior" Ranges are porcelain enameled—wiping off with a damp cloth once in a while keeps them glistening new and spotlessly clean. They

cook better, bake better, and are the pride and joy of their owners' lives.

Send for illustrated catalog and decide on the model you prefer—then see your Bridge-Beach dealer. You will be pleasantly surprised at the price—far less than you would expect to pay for such a beautiful and practical home necessity. Most Bridge-Beach Dealers offer convenient, long-time payment terms.

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Why the Low Wheat Prices?

There Is a Real Market in the World for Every Bushel That Has Been Grown

ALTHO it will be denied vehemently in certain quarters, the extent to which well-intentioned newspapers of the Middle West exploit the bear side of the farmer's market is putting a handicap on the farming industry second only to the raids of professional speculators in foodstuffs. The following recent item of trade gossip tends to substantiate this view: "As it is now, when the crop is small, perhaps the price is high, but the farmer has nothing or very little to sell, so, of course, does not benefit by the price; and when the crop is large, everybody gets up on the house tops and begins to holler and ballyhoo about the great crop produced in the United States, which is so great that it must be dumped at any price, and invite all to the festive table to partake of the benefits of the big crop—except the farmer, who is ordered to wait on the table and bring his products so that the others might feast, while he must be content with what is left." The principal trouble with the press is the fact that a majority of the folks writing articles on the wheat crop have little knowledge of the economics of wheat. The average writer believes that a bumper crop is a harbinger of prosperity. More likely it is a harbinger of bankruptcy, especially when the press exploits persistently the bear side of the market. Not a bushel of wheat is ever destroyed wilfully, in the belief that there is more than ever will be consumed. There is a consumptive channel for every bushel of wheat that will be grown. So why put an added handicap on the farming industry by telling the world day after day that the farmer has overwhelmingly over-produced? No other industry would stand for it. The farmer is compelled to because he is unorganized.

revenue, 80 per cent of which comes from marketing farm crops. The problem, therefore, is one of distribution. Correct it and the wherewithal for better country schools will follow.

Some Real Low Costs

Professional optimists have overlooked a bet in not pointing out how much better off the present-day farmer is than the farmer who lived several hundred years ago. Too, co-operatives are missing a chance to show that wheat prices in those days took wide swings, just as they do today, to the detriment of producer and consumer alike. In England, in the Fourteenth Century, the poor agriculturists were lucky to get 24 cents for a whole sheep, wool and all. A cow brought about \$1.50; and a quarter of a ton of wheat fluctuated from 40 cents to \$5. Compare that with present times! Even in Queen Elizabeth's time prices were low. Beef sold at 2½ cents a pound, and cheese at 4 cents. The farmer didn't get much—but then he didn't have to pay out much either. He could get draft horses at 72 cents each. Farm labor came at 3 cents a day, and 4 cents during the harvest time. Twenty-four dollars a year was considered a good income.

Co-operation the Only Road

As co-operative marketing associations develop, farmers are finding very essential uses for them in other fields besides marketing, but related thereto, fields that hitherto have not been covered. Conspicuous in this list is the transportation rate adjustment field where, until co-operative marketing associations came into existence, it is safe to say, farmers never had been represented. Wealth that belongs to the agricultural sections of the country is fast being drained out of them and into the industrial sections, thru the avenues of deflated prices of farm products and inflated prices of commodities, transportation rates and taxes. How any sensible farmer can expect to correct this growing tendency by the continuation of individual marketing is past comprehension. How much more pinching will he stand before being aroused to an effort to save himself? In the answer to this question rests the future development of co-operative marketing.

Worth 10 Cents More

The best cotton is picked early and is worth sometimes as much as 10 cents a pound more than that picked later. Some of the fibres are longer than others. One-sixteenth of an inch may mean a 3-cent premium in cotton. But the average grower wasn't aware of this fundamental difference until he began marketing thru his own co-operative association. And, in the beginning, buyers frequently took advantage of that lack of knowledge on the part of the grower to pull him away from the pool. They often bargained with the pool member to sell them four bales of the early and best cotton grown and deliver to the co-operatives six bales of the inferior cotton picked later. The sale to buyers was made, generally, in the name of the wife, brother or some other relative of the producer. The dealer could sell the high-grade cotton at a better price, of course, than the co-operative could get for the inferior cotton. As a matter of fact, the first four bales may have been resold at 28 or 29 cents a pound, but the grower didn't know that. He gave the buyer his high-premium cotton and his co-operative the worst, thereby cheating himself and contributing to the destruction of his own organization. Altho Kansas does not grow much cotton, such opposition, and such shortsightedness on the part of growers, is typical of the handicaps co-operatives face wherever they may be located and regardless of the commodity handled.

Now the Millers Co-operate

Small millers of Eastern Canada are forming a co-operative organization. They were prompted to do this largely because Canadian farmers have made such an outstanding success of marketing wheat thru the wheat pools. Imagine farmers teaching other industries how to run their business successfully! It's unheard of in this country, and will be until farmers here set about with a will to do what their neighbors north of the international boundary line did several years ago.

Where Time Flies

A. J. Tobin of Clymer Auto Co. spent 30 days last week at the Ford plant.—Hudson (Wis.) paper.

Poor Schools a Factor

One of the worst evils growing directly out of the farm problem is poor rural schools. And poor educational facilities, manned by inefficient teachers, are prime reasons why agriculture is out of step in more ways than one with other industries. There are today in this country some 160,000 one-room rural schools presided over by teachers, 50 per cent of whom have not completed their high school education and many of whom have never gone beyond the sixth grade. Better rural schools that teach farm boys and girls how to meet actual farm problems will go far toward making agriculture more attractive. Out of the farm problem comes a cycle of evil influences which tend to lower the standards of rural sections. The first and most important step in abolishing the cycle is to increase farm



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KANSAS CITY
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SPOKANE
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More Than Arms and Legs

H. Gordon Selridge, one of the world's foremost merchants says in his book, "The Romance of Commerce":

"There is so much more to the employe than two arms and two legs. There is the spirit of enthusiasm and earnestness and 'I will' which means more to the employer than ten pairs of arms and legs. And loyalty is a quality to be earned by the employer from the employe and only earned by fair, friendly, generous treatment."

These are the views of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana)—views which it has expressed concretely. By all the means known to enlightened modern business, this Company has endeavored to earn and hold the loyalty of its employes.

The Industrial Relations Plan, the Death Benefits, the Annuity Plan and the Employes' Stock Purchasing Plans are concrete expressions of its desire to give employes "fair, friendly, generous treatment."

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is a human organization—made up of 27,010 human beings. These men and women are not considered merely as working units—so many arms and legs—so much mind and muscle. Each is an individual who makes his contribution to the enormous capital of human effort necessary to carry on the work of the Company.

All men are equal in the opportunities they enjoy in this Company. There is no place in the organization out of reach of the man with the ambition and the ability to fill it.

This democratic policy has developed a smooth-running, efficient organization in which every man's ability is utilized to best advantage, in which every job is done by the man best qualified to do it.

In addition, this policy promotes a feeling of friendly cooperation among employes. Men in responsible positions have consideration born of actual experience for those lower in the ranks.

Men in the lower ranks have respect for those higher up because they know that these men have earned the right to their responsibilities.

As a result, a friendly helpful spirit prevails among employes. They are bound together by mutual appreciation and by a profound loyalty to their Company.

The spirit within the organization is reflected without and it is this spirit that is fundamental to the success of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

The Red Crown discs peppering the Middle West have won their friendly welcome among motorists, not by their shape or color, but because of the spirit behind them, the spirit of thousands of men and women who work with enthusiasm, satisfied only when they have done their best.



Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

We Paid Our Debts With Roses

A Paying Business Grew Out of Crop Failures and Misfortune

FOUR years ago my father made almost a total failure with his crop owing to an extreme drouth and was unable to settle debts that fell due. I began to formulate a plan for making money to help settle the debts and one day I happened to think of rooting and selling roses.

I had heard many people say that they could not root roses and could not buy them near here. I had four large bushes of the baby rambler. We got 200 old tomato cans, made holes in the bottoms of them and filled them with a soil mixture consisting of two parts sand to one part leaf mold. I placed the cans in the garden where they would not get knocked over.

In November I put my rose cuttings out. I selected cuttings about 4 inches long that were old enough to snap when bent. I put two cuttings in each can, thinking I would be sure to get one rooted. They were buried about 2 inches and the soil packed firmly around them. A few leaves were put over the soil for protection in severe weather. Water was added when needed.

The next spring I had one rooted rose in every one of my cans and two in many of them. Very

Candle Ends

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

Oh, let me keep one bit of each new day!
I do not want to see them fade and go
Into the purple haze men call the past,
Where they will drift like lost petals of snow.
Upon my heart each one has flamed and danced
Taking a bit of warmth away from me;
But giving in return the sun, the stars,
A lashing longing for eternity—

Oh, let me snuff each day before dusk comes,
And keep a bit of each hidden away.
And then when I am old I'll light them all
And find again the sun of a new day.

early I raked some of the soil away and put poultry manure in place of this, setting them where the sun would shine on them a good portion of the day.

In April I advertised my roses in our local paper, offering them for 25 cents a can, letting the customers have a can with two roses in it as long as those lasted. Altogether all were sold at this price which brought \$50—just the amount of the debt I was trying to pay.

We sold chickens enough to buy 200 2-gallon flower pots for the remaining roses. We bought slightly damaged pots at \$10 a hundred. I fixed up a very rich soil consisting of poultry manure and leaf mold and potted the other 200 plants. These I cared for and trimmed carefully.

The following spring I took a sample pot decorated with crepe paper to town and solicited orders for Easter. I had no trouble disposing of all these at \$1 each. This made me a profit of \$230 as the \$20 for pots was all the expense I had.

The following fall I added several more varieties to my collection, buying the unrooted cuttings very cheap. I now have quite a good trade built up with my roses. I still find the potted baby rambler a good seller, however, they have to be trimmed just right and made very attractive in order to command a good price. Many people prefer paying a good price for a product that is in bloom, rather than get a smaller plant and have to wait for blooms.

In the Baby's Corner

BY MRS. INEZ R. PAGE

Another leaflet has been added to Mrs. Page's baby's corner library. It is "Feeding the Baby From One to Three Years Old." This is the third leaflet Mrs. Page has written for Kansas Farmer mothers. The others are: No. 1, Feeding the Baby From Six Months to One Year, and No. 2, Baby's Wardrobe. These leaflets may be obtained by writing Mrs. Page, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with your letters. If you wish more than one of the leaflets 4 cents in postage will be needed.

Watch Her Weight

MRS. B. W. would like to know just how she can tell if her little Alice, who is 5 months old, is growing and developing as she should.

This mother does not tell us much about her little one. We do not know what she weighed at birth or how much she weighs at 5 months. My mother thinks the only sure way to tell about a baby's growth is to weigh him every week. She weighs me the same day each week. When I was very young she weighed me every day. I, like other babies, lost a few ounces the first week of my life. Then I began gaining regularly. The only way mother could be sure that I continued to do so was by watching my weight.

When I was 6 weeks old my nurse came to see us. I call her my nurse because she took care of

By Bannie Keenum

mother and me until I was 10 days old. While she was visiting she told mother that it was not necessary to weigh a baby of my age more often than once a week. So mother has weighed me once a week since I was 6 weeks old.

When I was cutting my first two teeth I did not gain any weight for nearly two weeks. As soon as my teeth were thru I began gaining again.

We cannot tell Mrs. B. W. just how much her baby should gain because babies differ in the way they grow. However, there should be a definite increase each week unless the baby has a cold or is cutting teeth. At such times the weight may stand still or the gain be less than normal. If this condition lasts for a short time only, there is no need for alarm.

If little Alice is gaining regularly and has bright eyes, a clear complexion, rather firm flesh and is alert, then she probably is doing all that can be expected of her.

Mother and I are always glad to hear from other mothers and babies. Baby Mary Louise.

Some Ways With Rugs

BY THEDA WILLIAMS

EVERYONE has carpet rags, and homemade rugs add much charm to the living room. Rugs are much easier to make than most people think, and there are so many different ways to make them.

We cut the heavy goods in strips an inch and a half wide, and braid five strands instead of three. These plaits are much wider and just as quickly done. Three dark strips and two colored strips make a good combination. I shape and sew these with heavy thread, when I have a small piece braided.

We have several very large rugs of this kind, but our most admired rug is made of cotton rags cut 1 inch wide and fastened together by a very old method. We cut a small slit in the end of each rag. Lay the two strips with the ends overlapping so that the loops in the ends of both strips come

together. The end of the strip to be fastened on is then run thru both loops. These strips may be crocheted with a large wooden needle, into oval or round rugs. I start by chaining 40 stitches, turn, crochet a double in each stitch on both sides. On each corner in each round widen one stitch. This is enough to make it lie flat, but be sure to throw in the stitches at different places each time. On the last row put a stay strip. By this I mean,

Shuttle hooks may be obtained thru the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 50 cents. Complete directions for making a variety of stitches and adapting them to various articles are included with the hook.

draw a narrow strip of cloth around the edge of the rug and crochet the last row over it.

Knitted rugs are nice too, especially when made from woolen scraps cut narrow and knit on wooden needles. These we make into strips 18 inches wide, and then sew them together. I made a braided rug for the bedroom, of old sweaters and heavy stockings. It is nice and so soft and easily washed.

A new comer in the realm of fancywork is the shuttle hook which produces rugs much on the same order of crocheted and braided rugs with a distinctively different stitch effect. Most of the stitches which one may use with this new hook are much more simple than crocheting, the finished rug is firmer and more easily kept in place than a crocheted rug and the rugs are much more durable than braided rugs.

How I Dry Corn

CUT corn off cob as for table use, put in shallow pans in slow oven. When the milk is set, I put it in thin muslin sacks and pin them on clothes line to dry. This will take only a few days.

Sumner County.

Mrs. Jay Griffith.

Other Angles on Beauty

By Helen June Drew

THERE are many women who think that beauty and its cultivation extend only from the eyebrows to the chin. These women receive my utmost sympathy for there are so many more angles to beauty. Your figure, your hair, your neck, at which line the real tell-tales of age appear, and most important of all is proper care of your hands and arms.

Just look around and see how few women have truly pretty hands and arms. Particularly homely are arms with the goose fleshy look, coarse skin, too thin or too fat—or having hair on them. But both pretty arms and pretty hands can be cultivated.

There are many hand exercises just as there are hip and other exercises. To get your fingers flexible and make your hand supple, this is good.

Hold your elbows on a table firmly, make your thumbs taut and stretched back towards you as far as you can, then bring each finger down to meet the thumbs, forming a sort of "O," but no cheating now, because if you let the thumbs relax and come up even a fraction of an inch to meet the fingers that doesn't count. You will feel the muscles in your entire arm react to this.

Massage is good for the fingers too. Put some cold cream or olive oil on your fingers, and rub each finger as if you were putting on a tight glove. Then rub each finger in a circular motion from the palm to the tips, when you reach the finger tips pinch them, bringing the flesh toward the nail. This tends to make the fingers long and tapering. Do these hand exercises daily.

Always remember that if people see your face first they see your hands next. Remember to be conscious of your hands, but not over conscious. Use them as gracefully as possible—the best way to be sure of doing this is to keep your hands relaxed as much as possible. When you are sitting idle let your hands flop—don't try to pose them—they always look to best advantage when relaxed. When you fold them in your lap, always have the palms upward, at least the palm of one hand, allowing the other to lay gracefully relaxed in it.

About manicuring, there is so much to be said, that soon there will be a story about it, but for now let me say that shaping of the nails should correspond with the shape of the fingers, never the very pointed nail on a stubby finger, in fact the very pointed nail is considered bad taste at any time. Have the nails shaped so that the flesh

protects them and you will find they will not break so easily.

Do not cut the nails down in the corners. This often causes the corner flesh to be calloused and hard looking and gives a raw, unfinished look.

As to polish. If you are too busy to give much attention to your nails the liquid polishes are all right, only avoid a deep pink as that is only for the stage or for very exotic types who can "dress the part." When applying liquid polish do not have the brush dripping. Apply it first to the corners then two coats on the center of the nail—this gives a toning of color that is very effective. Always leave the moons and tips free from polish.

For fruit stains, or any other stains which come with housekeeping, place some cotton on an orange wood stick and use a mixture of half lemon and peroxide, working the stick around the nail and under it. Before polishing the nails—there may still be some stain left—mix some finely powdered pumice with peroxide and use the same method of applying.

For a final gesture, dab some pumice all over the nail, and with a wet buffer, polish the pumice off. This makes the surface of the nail smooth, and the wet buffer prevents any burning sensation.

For your arms if you have "down" on them that shows badly use half peroxide and half ammonia water (the pure, not the household). This will bleach the little hairs and if used daily gradually the roots will become so tender they will loosen and the little hairs will drop out.

Use pure glycerine on your arms and your hands for it is marvelous in its softening of the tissues, massage your arms daily in a downward-upward motion. Then a good daily exercise is to swing your arms in a circular manner as far back and forward as you can, keeping the muscles taut while doing this. For the first few days the unused muscles all thru your arms will ache, but do not be discouraged as this will keep them supple and slim, and there is nothing more ugly than fat, flabby arms.

Constant daily massage with glycerine will soften your elbows.

A last warning. Do not let your hands or arms get sunburned. It may look "smart" but it dries the natural oils out of the skin, leaving a coarse, open pored, yellow skin. Sun is all very well if you do not let it burn your skin. Use a coating of cocoa butter or cold cream before venturing out.

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Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work



Here's a lot of work for your little fingers. First to be able to read this riddle you will have to complete the lettering. Just one line to each letter will make the riddle easy to read. Then if you are unable to guess the riddle start drawing from dot 1 to dot 2 and so on. You will make a picture of the answer. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

There Are Six of Us

I am 12 years old and will be in the eighth grade next year. I go to Mount Vernon school. My teacher's name is Miss Morton. I live 9 miles from Fostoria. I have four sisters and one brother. I enjoy reading the young folks' page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Clarice Webster.
Westmoreland, Kan.

A Test for Your Guesser.

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

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

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

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

What is the difference between a church organist and the influenza?

One stops the nose, and the other knows the stops.

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

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

Why is it right for B to come before C? Because we must B before we can C.

Why is a stick of candy like a race horse? Because the more you lick it the faster it goes.

Why do women make good postoffice clerks? Because they know how to manage the mails (males.)

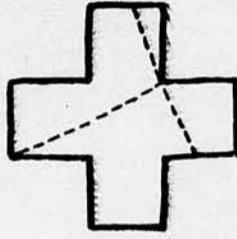
Why is a dirty boy like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.

Why is an orange like a church steeple? Because we have a peel from it.

If a tree were to break several windows, what would the windows say? Tremendous.

the piano. My teacher's name is Mrs. Kimzey. This is my second letter. I like to write letters and I hope you will write to me. My brother's name is Rogers and my sister's name is Reba. Rhonda Phyllis Johnson.
Hugoton, Kan.

The Greek Cross Puzzle



Draw on a piece of paper or cardboard the form of a Greek cross, that is, an equal-armed cross. Then with two clean cuts divide it into pieces, which, rejoined, form a square.

Rides Horseback to School

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is April 4. I go 1 1/4 miles to High Prairie school. Our teacher next year will be Miss Shelle. I have two brothers and one sister.

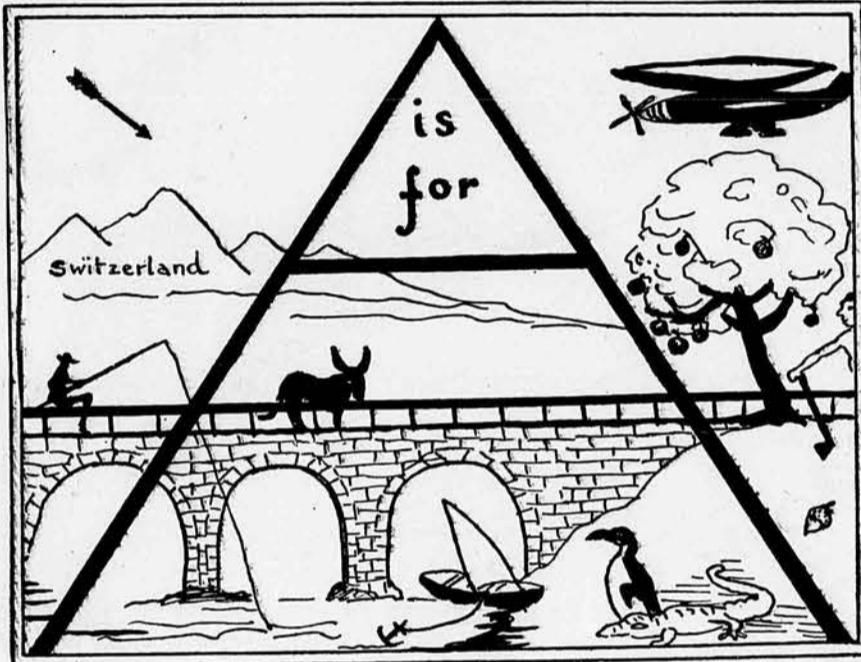
Their names are Elmer, Richard and Olive. For pets we have a cat, dog and horse. The cat's name is Bessie, the dog's name is Fido and our horse's name is Pete. We ride our horse to school. He has been a school horse for about 10 years. I suppose he will graduate pretty soon. I also have four white chickens. I like to read the young folks' page. Gladys Flora.
Lawrence, Kan.



"Big Fly"

Likes to Take Music Lessons

I am 9 years old and have brown hair and eyes. I am in the fourth grade. I take music lessons and play



There are 13 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with A. How many of them can you find? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Diamond Puzzle

1. —
2. — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. —

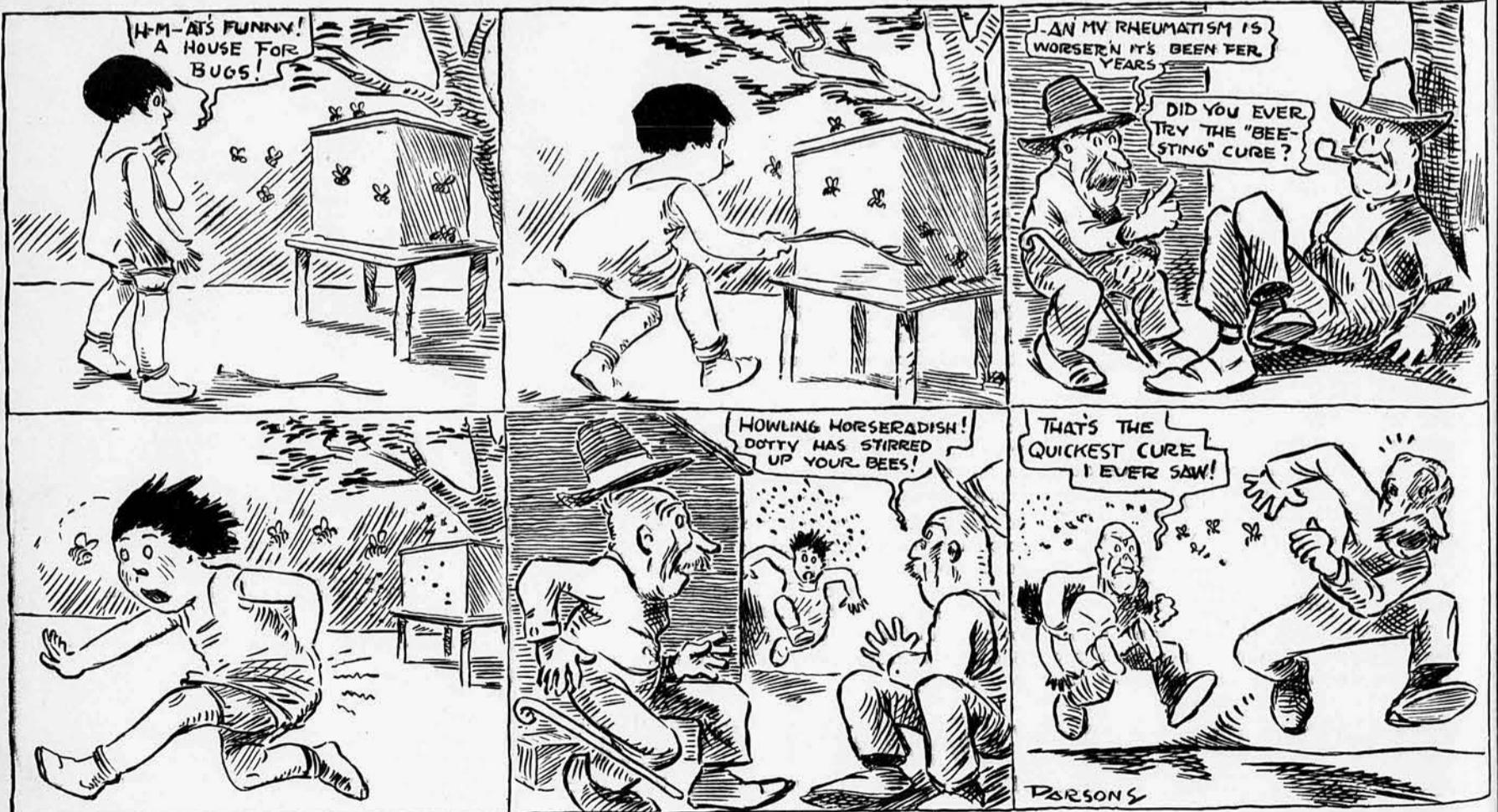
1. Third letter in the alphabet; 2. Beverage; 3. A boy's name; 4. Mistake; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I walk 3/4 mile to school. I go to Valley City school. I have a yellow pet cat. I have three sisters. Their names are Frances, Betty and Celia. I have four brothers. Their names are Leonard, Curtis, Leon and Archie. My teacher's name for next year is Miss Hodge. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.

Margaret McGowen.
St. Paul, Kan.



The Hoovers—Dotty Goes Visiting With Grandpa



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Artificial Teeth Must Have Scrupulous Cleanliness in Management, Too

"NO, YOU don't get me to go without my teeth at night," said Mrs. Balko to the nurse. "I don't want to have a mouth that makes me look like an old woman!" The nurse realized that she was meeting an erroneous tho very prevalent idea and gently insisted. She pointed out to Mrs. Balko that the sore mouth of which she complained was due to the fact that the teeth never were cleansed; she also told her that the odor from the unwashed teeth and gums was offensive to everyone who entered the room.

There are many women who have the same thought as Mrs. Balko about the necessity of wearing their false teeth day and night alike. Perhaps the idea originated in a misunderstanding of the instructions of the dentist who fitted the teeth. When a lot of teeth are extracted and an artificial plate substituted the gums go thru decided shrinking process. Knowing this, the dentist may advise that the artificial denture be worn day and night while this shrinkage is under way. Once the gums are set, however, this argument does not exist.

There comes another matter for consideration. Some persons really prefer to wear the plate day and night. They object that taking out the plate at night breaks the suction, and they have to go thru the process of getting used to the teeth again every morning. Most dentists agree that for such persons there is no objection to constant wear of the artificial plate, but they give warning that the wearer must be scrupulously careful about cleanliness. Artificial teeth may be cleansed by the use of simple antiseptic mixtures readily available to anyone. It should be done every day, or even twice a day in those having heavy mucous secretions, and of course the teeth also should be washed after every meal. Use of any special cleansing agent good toilet soap may be applied with a brush and plenty of cold water, the occasional use of a little powdered pumice and peroxide of hydrogen will help in keeping a better color. The person who is quite particular about appearances the dental supplies makes some very fine preparations, but you will have to ask your dentist about these.

The thing for the wearer of artificial teeth to remember is the importance of scrupulous cleanliness. Thus will you give a clean, wholesome mouth, spared not only the discomfort of the mucous membranes but also the humiliation of alienating your friends by offensive mouth odors.

Nothing Can be Done

"I am 53 years old and feel as well as I can, but I have white spots on my hands, and the skin doesn't seem to tan in summer. They show more when I am real hot, and don't show much in winter time. Can you tell me the cause and if there is anything to do for it. It started about three or four years ago." R. E.

The trouble is due to atrophy of the pigment cells in certain parts of the skin. The medical name is Vitiligo, but the general public call it Piebald Skin. It does not impair health, and although very common does not usually spread enough to attract any attention. Since there is no treatment that will do anything, the only thing to do is to pay the little attention as possible.

See a Doctor at Once

"What can I do for my little boy's running ears? I've tried almost everything ever heard of. His glands are swelled and he has pain, but it is easier when it runs freely. What can I do?" M. B. C.

The one good thing for you to do for your little boy is to take him to a specialist in diseases of the ears and follow the doctor's instructions implicitly. I believe that you do not understand in what great danger you are leaving your boy while you are waiting for anybody ever heard of. Not only will his hearing be ruined, but an abscess may form that could end his life. Please do not delay in seeking the ear specialist, the best

man you can find. When the ear is not discharging freely and the pain is worse, you may give some relief by carefully dropping into the ear a few drops of very hot water. It will help to dissolve the thickened pus and allow the discharge to start again.

In the Sunset of Life

My grandfather, aged 89, lives all by himself in a little house on his farm ever since his grandmother died a couple of months ago. He says that he is well able to take care of himself and will not let anyone stay with him. Our house is about a quarter of a mile away. Please say if it is not very dangerous for an old man to live alone and what we can do. One of us goes over after supper every evening but he won't let us stay. R. M. D.

I think I would continue to make that evening visit, but beyond that leave him to his own will. You can make a point of seeing that he has plenty of water and fuel and that his lamp is well trimmed. On very cold nights put a hot water bottle in his bed. Old people must be humored. And perhaps the very most desirable thing that could come to the old gentleman would be to slip some peaceful night into a quiet, lasting sleep.

Get Doctor Hall's Book

I am in the 'teen years and my voice falls me. When I want to say something I can't do it, and people laugh at me. I have had this for nearly a year, and I don't seem to have any cold. My voice is very thin, and in it sometimes comes a gruff tone and the voice changes. Will you please tell me what it is and what I should use for it? T. S.

You are at the age of puberty—the time when boyhood deepens into manhood. There is nothing to be disturbed about in this irregular voice. It will settle down soon. But there are many other changes taking place, even more important than those of the voice. Ask at your library for Doctor Hall's book "From Youth Into Manhood."

Hydrogen Peroxide Will Help

Please give me some information on how to remove gun powder marks. E. F. M.

Hydrogen peroxide will do much to remove superficial gunpowder marks. If deeper than the true skin there is nothing in the way of home treatment to apply. You will have to consult a surgeon in that case.

Only the Favored Few

(Continued from Page 3)

"blight." So the pear business has its troubles, but likely the college folks and the Department of Agriculture will put the quietus on fire blight some of these days.

At picking time Mr. Hannah takes out his 20-foot ladders, and with six pickers, can harvest 300 to 400 bushels a day. One accommodating thing about the pear crop is the fact that it allows a long picking season. The work will start on the Hannah farm about the middle of September and continue until the last of October. Pears seem to stand some frost. Hannah's trees average about 10 bushels with a good crop. His two varieties are Garber, which is early, and the Keiffer for later picking. Of course, the pears are picked green. The Kieffer never would get soft on the tree, according to Hannah.

He usually puts 500 to 1,000 bushels of apples in cold storage in Topeka for home use and to sell to local merchants in the towns near him. He admits he isn't very enthusiastic over apples and the cherries are just fairly profitable. Mr. Hannah doesn't depend on fruit entirely, but the cash income from it and the supply for home use amount to something. He controls 400 acres and owns 240 acres of that, with 190 acres under cultivation. Some 85 acres of wheat this year are turning out 30 bushels an acre, and Hannah has a similar amount of good corn. Forty head of Shorthorns clean up the roughage produced on the farm, and 21 head of sheep keep the orchards clean. They get some oats and alfalfa in the winter.

As sunshine ripens fruit to perfection, Controlled Roasting gives Hills Bros Coffee the flavor of flavors



NO OTHER ripening process is as flavor-producing as sunshine. And no other roasting process brings out the rare flavor of coffee as does Hills Bros.' patented, continuous method of roasting a few pounds at a time.

Taste Hills Bros. Coffee and you will instantly detect this superior flavor. Controlled Roasting is Hills Bros.' process exclusively, and the vacuum pack which seals in the goodness was originated by them. Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab on the can. Send the coupon for a free copy of "The Art of Entertaining."

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2525 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:
Send me your booklet, "The Art of Entertaining," free of charge.

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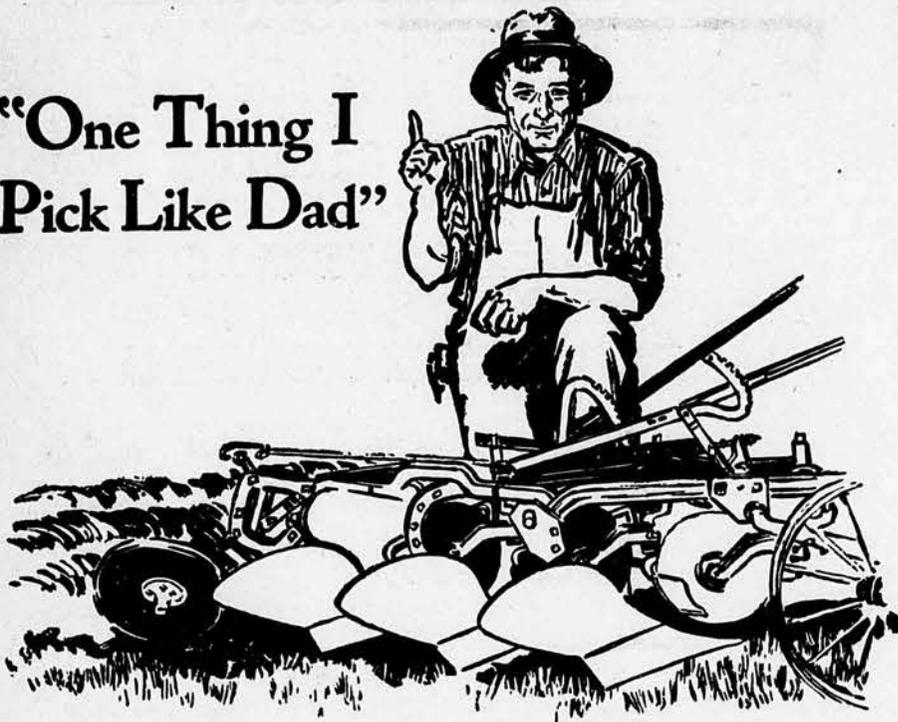
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Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with a key.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
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"One Thing I Pick Like Dad"



"Star Plow Shares haven't been beat since Dad's day. He always used them. I've tried others, just to satisfy myself, but I always come back to Star."

"They wear longer—stay sharp longer. They cut my sharpening bills and save horse flesh or gas—for the sharper the share the lighter the draft."

During 55 years, thousands of the best farmers have insisted on Star plow, lister, and middleburster shares. No matter what make of implement you use, your dealer can supply Star longer-wearing shares which fit right and are guaranteed to satisfy.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Carpentersville, Illinois - Established 1873



STAR
PLOW SHARES

Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

What the Folks Are Saying

ALMOST any Kansas farmer will say that alfalfa pays better than any other farm crop he grows. Perhaps it will not always do this as a cash crop—but it will if the feed value is considered. Alfalfa supplies the highest priced feed that a farmer uses, at the lowest possible cost. Protein feed is necessary for all kinds of livestock, and unless it is grown on the farm in the form of alfalfa or other legumes it must be purchased in bran, tankage, cottonseed meal, linseed meal and other commercial feeds. So why not grow it right at home? With alfalfa there are perhaps four chances of growing a crop, while with other crops there is but one. It will pay well to produce enough alfalfa to feed your stock thru the winter and to supplement the pasture during the usually hot month of August.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Lime for the Alfalfa

The upland soils of Eastern Kansas have become so low in lime that about four-fifths of them will not grow alfalfa successfully until after they have had an application of lime. There also are some bottom land soils that need lime for this crop. When lime is deficient the plants will become yellowish-green, will not make a satisfactory growth and will soon be crowded out by weeds and grass.

The lime problem for alfalfa has become so general and is so important thruout the eastern portion of Kansas that anyone who contemplates seeding alfalfa in this region should first have the soil tested by the county agricultural agent or by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. If the test shows that lime is needed the application should be made at the rate recommended by the person who made the determination.

It is essential that lime be applied as long before seeding as possible, and that it be thoroly incorporated with the surface soil. Because of these requirements lime usually can be applied to best advantage to land that is to be seeded to alfalfa, in August, by making the application just after the disking which follows the shallow plowing. The cultivation thruout the remainder of the period previous to planting will incorporate the lime in the soil. Lime should not be plowed under, because this practice will make it impossible for the surface soil to come in contact with the material, and it will be of little value. After alfalfa has been seeded it usually is not practicable to apply lime because it cannot be worked in to the soil sufficiently to make it effective.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

Kansas Leads in Fairs

Large and small, Kansas has more fairs than any other state, and this is one reason why the state is so well known to its own people, as well as to those beyond its borders. With 105 counties, Kansas maintains 120 fairs, expositions and shows of varying size and type that have to do with agriculture. The state exceeds its nearest competitor by 25, which is a much longer lead than exists between any of the other states having a large number. Ohio ranks second with 95 fairs, followed in rank by Minnesota with 94; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 83; Illinois, 82; and New York with 78, as the six states standing nearest to Kansas and outranking all others.

Kansas is the only state having four fairs or livestock shows of state-wide importance, and following the lead of the Kansas Free Fair at the capital city, there are at least eight of the county and local fairs which are known to open their gates to the public free.

Of the 74 Kansas counties in which fairs are held, there are 18 which have two fairs each; six have three each; two have four each, and one has seven, making a total of 116 in addition to the four state-wide fairs, which are not credited to their respective counties.

The 31 counties which do not hold fairs are so evenly distributed over the state that neither agricultural nor climatic conditions can be urged as the determining factors, and the local situation probably varies in each county, tho the somewhat chaotic condition of

the state laws pertaining to fairs may have had an influence.

Kansas has always regarded its fairs as a part of an enlarged educational system in which the teaching is mainly by object lesson, and the student is free to draw his own conclusions by means of comparison. The undoubted influence which our fairs have exerted in the development of our domestic animals is no less evident in crop improvement and in the methods and machinery of production.

As a visitor can gain more real information of a community or county by an intelligent study of its fair exhibits than he could thru many miles of travel, so the stranger can learn of the products and possibilities of an entire state from the state fair.

Kansas has made progress in the holding of fairs, and every enactment of the legislature for their betterment meets a prompt and ready response in the localities where such exhibitions are practicable, but a larger interest and the broadening of this means of culture await the revision of the governing laws.

Fairs are the most attractive of all human assemblies in this country. More people attend fairs than the total enrollment of all of our colleges. There are more people at the fairs than at all the baseball or football games. Forty million people, or more than one-third of the entire population of the country, attended the fairs of the United States last year. It is believed that this ratio of attendance was fully maintained in Kansas, and that more benefits are derived in both enjoyment and instruction than any other large assembly of people. J. C. Mohler.

Wheat Yields Were Higher

Grading seed wheat prior to sowing has brought to Albert Schlickau, Reno county, the 1926 wheat champion of Kansas, an increase in production of from 1 to 2 bushels an acre. "There is certainly nothing that the modern up-to-date farmer can do to increase his wheat yield so materially," Mr. Schlickau said recently, "as to grade and grade his wheat."

In preparing his seed wheat last year, Mr. Schlickau fanned and graded out about 15 per cent of the kernels. These kernels which he refused to plant were shriveled, small and cracked. Mr. Schlickau is an experienced farmer, and as such he is cautious about taking up at once with new methods, and surveys all angles carefully before making a change. He maintains that it is just as bad to sow seed which has not been graded as to sow in a poor seed condition.

"If every farmer graded his seed wheat," the wheat champion states, "there would be no need to keep the yield by getting some from a neighbor, and the general quality of the yield would be uniformly better."

Besides being a permanent wheat grower, Mr. Schlickau also is a breeder of purebred Herefords, and yet he says, "I have been fanning and grading my seed for years, and would more think of planting ungraded seed than I would of using a low grade sire and dam in my breeding herd."

Mr. Schlickau's words should be weight. Time has proved that the bore fruit for him.

If water is put into milk the resulting solution is far less nutritious and certainly less palatable. The same holds in raising a fine quality of wheat. Shriveled, cracked and broken grains of wheat do not increase yield, they only serve to dilute the good seed, and the exact percentage of bad kernels in the seed will be the percentage of low grade production of the yield. Mr. Schlickau knows.

Hutchinson, Kan. C. M. Carlsson.

A Valuable Boy

Mr. Solomon—"What is your oldest boy doing—the one what swallowed the gold piece when he was by the young?"

Mr. Abraham—"He works by the First National Bank."

Mr. Solomon—"Do you collect him the interest?"

Criminal records indicate your waywardness runs too much to the waywardness.

Smut in Wheat Can Be Prevented

by dusting 60 lbs. seed wheat with 2 ounces of the PURE (54% Copper)

COPPER CARBONATE

manufactured by

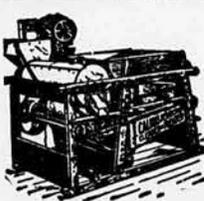
THE MOUNTAIN COPPER CO., LTD.

Specially prepared as wheat fungicide. Has great covering properties. Helps germination of seed. Saves Seed. Best grain fungicide on market.

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For Sale in Kansas by

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| The Lee Hardware Co., | Salina |
| The Frank Colladay Hardware Co., | Hutchinson |
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Plant Only GOOD Seed Grain

If you want to raise only GOOD grain plants. The

Calkins Combination Cleaner—Grader—Treater

will enable you to do it. Discards all weed seeds, cracked kernels, shriveled kernels. Gives you 100% seed for planting.

In addition, it treats the good seed for smut. Utilizes the copper carbonate method.

Albert Schlickau, 1926 champion wheat raiser of Kansas, says he can't afford to be without our machine. You can't either. Write for free descriptive literature.

CALKINS MANUFACTURING CO.
Hutchinson Kansas

GEHL SILO FILLER



What a University Test Proved

A Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 H. P. elevating 35 feet and running 465 R. P. M.—the lowest power of any cutter in test. It will save you time, labor and money.

AUTO-TYPE GEAR SHIFT

Year after year Gehl light-running big capacity performance stands unchallenged. Its low speed reduces vibration, makes it the smoothest running cutter made. All steel construction, enclosed gears running in oil, heavy-duty ball-bearing pressure lubrication, with gun, steel boiler-plate fly-wheel that can't burst, give it remarkably long life free from trouble. It is absolutely self-feeding.

Wonderful no-choke blower fills highest silo with low speed—3 H. P. up runs a Gehl. Dealers everywhere. Write for literature and name of dealer near you. Electric power users.—Write for information about running a Gehl with a 5 H. P. motor. 2-28 Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 434 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

Here's Home-Made Pride

(Continued from Page 3)

is as hardy as one will want, and gives the most continuous blooming period, with the least amount of work that I have found." And since he specializes in flowers he certainly speaks with authority.

"Here is another thing that affords us considerable pleasure," he said, pointing out a bird bath. "The birds eat enough worms to make up for any damage they do. We are just waking up to appreciate them. They are welcome to all the fruit they get, so far as I am concerned. They deserve it."

There is a hot, dry spot on the south side of Payne's house, where no flowers would grow. Perhaps there is one on every farm. Payne makes use of his for the sake of novelty and pleasure. "About the main thing to remember," he said, "is to plant sun flowers in the sun and shade flowers out of the sun." In the hot spot he has created a miniature desert. A contrast to his lily pond. There one finds 20 different species of cactus and all of them bloom. He got a box of the stuff from Texas for \$8. They are interesting. One type, the "Crown of Thorns," is the same variety that grows around Jerusalem, and was used, so we are told, to make up the crown of thorns Jesus wore. There is a world of romance in flowers and shrubs and all of botany, for those who follow it thru; and there is beauty for everyone to enjoy.

Continuing with the cactus for a moment, Mr. Payne's 10-pound specimen of the Fish-Hook variety will grow until some day it weighs 200 pounds. The Indians used the "hooks" from this variety to catch fish, therefore the name. Perhaps you hadn't thought of anything edible coming from cactus plants, but the Prickly Pear variety bears a fruit that is good to eat. Cactus must be taken up in the winter, but it does better inside than any other plant, so Payne has found. There is a coating of sand on the cactus bed for effect—the desert "flowers" look right at home.

Mr. Payne has 30 acres in flowers—and we shouldn't forget to mention the 12½ acres in orchard. He has the largest Dahlia farm in this section of the country—80,000 of them out this year, and 300,000 Gladioli. That gives some idea of the extent of his flower farming. He is working into the bulb business, so cut flowers soon will be a sideline.

"One thing sure," he says, "is the fact that flowers and bulbs must be acclimated." He keeps a test garden for this reason. At present he has an experimental plot with 200 varieties, five bulbs of each variety, none of which ever has been grown on his place, and perhaps not in Kansas, before. He will test each one for two years and if they are all right then he will feel justified to plant acres of them. Some of these bulbs cost as much as \$15, but that is for breeding purposes and wouldn't do for the average flower garden. Progeny from these bulbs, however, will be fit. He expects to get 10 good Dahlias out of 100 new varieties—it's the old word, the survival of the fittest.

It is the tendency for farms to be up-to-date these days—some profitably so, others not so fortunately situated. But there is something about a few flowers and shrubs, and a bit of landscaping, that lends pride and confidence in life.

Upward Go the Yields

BY JOHN V. HEPLER
Washington County

The first crop weights of dry hay from the alfalfa fertility test this year on the Meierkord farm near Linn were: no treatment, 1,830 pounds an acre; lime, 2,165; lime and phosphate, 2,665; lime, phosphate and manure, 2,830; lime and manure, 2,415; and lime, 1,995. Thus it can be seen that excellent results were produced from the use of phosphate. It seems likely that the use of this fertilizer will increase rapidly in Washington county.

Target Practice

Mrs. Peck—"Henry, did you see anything in the paper about Mr. Blinker running over his mother-in-law?"

Peck—"Not yet. I haven't come to the sporting news."



Easier wash days

single improvement in household equipment brings more value to the housewife than the washing machine. It has done away with hours of back-breaking rubbing, and unnecessary wear on clothes. The old washboard and tub brought a terrific toll in unnecessary sickness.

With a modern power washing machine washday is no more a thing to dread. Even washing for a big family can be gotten out in a short time—easily, safely and spotlessly clean. If you are getting along without a washer have an old-fashioned one take up your mind right now to eliminate the "blue" Mondays. Come in and let us show you not only washing machines, but other laundry helps that will lighten your labor and bring a new happiness into your home making. Come to one of our "tag" stores and "see before you buy." It is the sure way to complete satisfaction as well as true economy.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



Your Farm Service Hardware STORES



Cletrac Crawler Tractors

—for Easier and More Profitable Farm Work!

CLETRAC is the farm tractor of advanced design—a money-making investment because it offers everything that can be asked of a strictly modern farm power unit. Easier, more comfortable handling in the field—greater power efficiency—sure, speedy travel regardless of ground conditions—perfect safety on steep hillsides—revolutionary operating economy—these are a few of the features that are bringing farmers to Cletrac in greatly increasing numbers each succeeding year.

The Cletrac Way Pays Big Returns

From the standpoint of better and more profitable farming, every comparison you can make points emphatically to Cletrac as the most capable, dependable and useful tractor you can buy. No other tractor offers so complete a combination of advantages—or so great a value for the money.

It will pay you to investigate Cletrac's superior power and sure traction—its light ground pressure and easy steering—its "One-Shot" instant oiling and other distinctive features. Mail the coupon today—or write—for the full story of Cletrac for the farm and details of the five crawler models that make up the Cletrac line.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO., Cleveland, Ohio



THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO., K.F.
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Send full literature about Cletrac Crawler Tractors for farming.

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Plenty of Water from the Lightest Breeze



Get a Dempster and be sure of having plenty of water all the time. Pumps 25% more water in light winds.

Built for longer life. Timken Roller Bearings, machine cut gears. Needs oiling but once a year. Ask Your Dealer.

DEMPSTER No. 12 ANNU-OILED WINDMILLS

FREE ENGINEERING SERVICE—Let us plan a running water system on your farm. Our engineering department is completely equipped. All service free. Write us today.
DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 South 6th Street, Beatrice, Nebraska

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% 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.

Farm Crops and Markets

Grass Fat Cattle From the Flint Hills Are Moving to Market in Considerable Numbers

CORN and the sorghums have been making an excellent growth, and there are indications that Kansas will produce huge yields of both this year. All the hay crops are doing unusually well, and this also is true with the growth of grass in the pastures. The market movement of grass fat cattle from Flint Hills pastures took on considerable momentum last week. Grass fat offerings were of excellent quality and were supplemented by some good corn fed steers from northeastern counties. Meade county reports considerable contracting of feeder calves in Southwestern Kansas for fall delivery. Nemaha county reports several carloads of western lambs contracted for fall delivery to winter feed lots.

Just how shall Kansas farmers proceed to get the greatest value from the high protein content of this year's wheat crop? Ah, that's the question! But at a meeting of folks interested in this problem a few days ago at Manhattan these points were brought out:

1. Under conditions such as exist in the present harvest in Southwestern Kansas, the facilities of the local grain trade are not adequate to permit consideration of protein content of wheat. Protein content is a minor consideration to those marketing wheat in the rush following an exceptionally heavy harvest when much of the wheat is high in moisture content and in danger of going out of condition. It was the consensus of opinion that so long as the present tendency to rush wheat to market that is high in moisture content prevailed at harvest time little can be done to secure protein premiums for farmers marketing wheat at such times.

2. Any material assistance that can be rendered farmers in securing premiums for protein will be of value to those farmers who can store their wheat and market it in good condition after the harvest rush is over. Farm storage facilities adequate to take care of a considerable portion of the wheat will be desirable to make possible the reflection of protein premiums to growers.

3. It was unanimously agreed that it would not be desirable or feasible to include protein content as a definite grade requirement.

4. Most of those present agreed that it was not desirable to have grain inspectors licensed to certify protein content of wheat on their certificates of grade. John Vesecky disagreed with this and considered it desirable that it be done.

5. It was unanimously the opinion that the licensing by the Secretary of Agriculture of all laboratories testing wheat for protein was not desirable.

6. It was the opinion of those present that the establishment of joint federal and state protein stations at proper country points in the states where protein plays an important part in marketing for the purpose of rendering protein testing service to farmers, country shippers and others would be desirable.

7. The method adopted by a few local elevators of making payment to farmers on the basis of ordinary wheat and later paying whatever premiums were justified by the sale of the wheat on terminal markets after protein determinations had been made was commended.

8. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to find a simple, inexpensive and reasonably accurate method of determining protein content of wheat were commended, and the department was encouraged to continue this work.

9. It was agreed that while determination of protein content on a constant moisture basis would eliminate some of the variations in protein determinations, it is not of sufficient importance to justify its widespread adoption at present. However, its desirability will be greater if local elevators generally practice the payment of protein premiums to farmers and base the premiums on protein determination of samples taken from small lots of wheat as they are delivered by the farmer.

10. The technique of protein determination seems to be fairly well standardized, and much of the variation between protein determinations is undoubtedly due to sampling and inability to secure uniform samples.

11. The agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture should further study the problem of the price a local elevator manager can afford to pay for wheat purchased in wagon and truck load lots on a premium basis and sold later in mixed lots on a carload basis.

12. The educational work of the Kansas State Agricultural College and of the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies was commended, and they were encouraged to go further with it as rapidly as possible in aiding to solve those problems which would make it easier to pay premiums at local buying points.

A Larger Lamb Crop

The 1928 lamb crop for the United States was 8 per cent larger than the 1927 crop and 9 per cent larger than the 1926 crop, according to the lamb crop report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The indicated crops for the three years were 25,989,000 in 1928, 24,173,000 in 1927, and 23,772,000 in 1926. The number of lambs saved a 100 ewes over 1 year old on January 1 for the three years was 88.8 in 1928, 87.1 in 1927, and 89.9 in 1926.

The lamb crop of 1928 in the native lamb states was but little larger than that of 1927. The estimated number of native lambs saved June 1 was 8,906,000 head in 1928, compared with 8,817,000 head in 1927, and 7,529,000 head in 1926. The increase this year was due to an estimated increase of 460,000 head, or 5.5 per cent, in the number of breeding ewes in these states. The reported number of lambs saved to 100 ewes decreased from 106.3 in 1927 to 101.7 in 1928.

The greater part of the increase in the United States lamb crop this year was in the western lamb states. The increase in these states was due both to an increase in the number of breeding ewes and to the number of lambs docked to 100 ewes. The western lamb crop docked is estimated at 17,083,000 head in 1928, compared to 15,356,000 head in 1927, and 16,243,000 head in

1926. The number of lambs docked to 100 ewes is estimated at 83.2 in 1928, 78.9 in 1927, and 87.7 in 1926. The largest increases in the western lamb crop this year were in the states where severe storms in April and May, 1927, resulted in severe losses of lambs last year, although there also were material increases in the early lambing areas of all the western states.

Kansas has 227,000 breeding ewes this year, as compared to 220,000 in 1927. The number of lambs saved to 100 ewes this year was 102.6, as compared to 105.4 last year. The indicated lamb crop this year is 233,000, as compared to 232,000 in 1927 and 194,000 in 1926.

Cattle Grades Are Established

Official United States standards for grades of slaughter cattle, vealers and slaughter calves, and veal and calf carcasses, have been established by the United States Department of Agriculture and became effective July 16, 1928, under an order signed by Secretary Jardine.

Slaughter cattle are divided into five classes—steers, heifers, cows, bulls and stags. Standards are provided for seven grades in each class. Vealers and slaughter calves are divided into three classes—steers, heifers and bulls. The same division is made for veal and calf carcasses, although in the case of immature animals, sex condition, on which the classes are based, is relatively unimportant. There are standards for six grades of vealers and slaughter calves as well as for veal and calf carcasses. Weight segregation also is an important market factor, and this has been taken into consideration in determining the various subdivisions.

Public hearings on the classes and grades of livestock and meats were held in numerous cities throughout the country late in 1925 and 1926, at which the sentiment of producers, slaughterers, wholesale and retail meat dealers, agricultural college teachers and others interested in the livestock and meat industries was overwhelmingly in favor of the standardized grades as presented.

The system of standardized grades for livestock and dressed meats, of which the grades for slaughter cattle, vealers and slaughter calves and veal and calf carcasses are a part, has been used continuously by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its wholesale livestock and meat market reporting service since February, 1917. The standard grades for veal and calf carcasses also have been applied to the grading of millions of pounds of meats for federal and state institutions as well as large commercial concerns. Official standards for grades of carcass beef were made effective July 1, 1926, and have been in use since that time.

Atchison—Corn is doing very well. Farmers are starting the summer plowing; the wheat acreage will be reduced somewhat, because of the low prices.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Elk—Wheat threshing is practically finished and plowing for next year's crop has been started. The second crop of alfalfa has been cut, and is yielding a fairly good crop. The first public sale of the season a few days ago brought a large attendance and good prices.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—The weather has been warm, with a good many showers. Wheat harvest is finished; the yields have been from 5 to 50 bushels an acre. Fall did considerable damage here. Row crops are doing well. Farmers are busy sowing land ready for the next wheat crop. Wheat, 95c; butter, 35c; eggs, 20c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Graham—We have been having plenty of rain! Harvest is finished; wheat is making from 10 to 30 bushels an acre. Corn is doing unusually well. Livestock is making fine gains, despite the numerous flies. Wheat, 91c; corn, 85c; barley, 50c; cream, 40c; eggs, 21c; hogs, \$10.—C. F. Weltz.

Harvey—The weather is very warm, and good progress is being made with threshing. Some of the patches of wheat on low ground are being cut either with a mowing machine or with a power binder. Wheat, \$1.04; oats, 40c; corn, 90c; potatoes, 85c to \$1; cabbage, 2c; eggs, 23c; butter, 40c; broilers, 23c; heavy hens, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The weather has been warm, and a good rain would be welcome, so far as pastures and the corn go. Fine progress is being made in stacking and threshing the small grain. Labor is plentiful. Wheat, \$1.25; bran, \$1.70; eggs, 23c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Marshall—The hay crops have made an excellent growth; it seems likely that we will get four cuttings of alfalfa this year. There is not enough livestock to eat all of the feed in the pastures. Eggs, 25c; cream, 39c; potatoes, \$1; corn, 99c.—J. D. Stosz.

Riley—We have been having considerable hot weather recently, with a good deal of rain. Corn has made a fine growth. Kafir also is doing well. The second crop of alfalfa is all out, and the third crop has made a fast start. A good many farmers are threshing; others are stacking their grain, as they fear damage from the wet weather before the machines can get to their farms. Livestock is doing unusually well. Hogs, \$10.10; cattle, 6½ to 10 cents a pound; wheat, \$1.17; oats, 75c; corn, 96c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—Good progress is being made in plowing for the wheat crop of 1929. Feed crops and pastures are doing especially well. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 37c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—Wheat harvest was a slow job this year on account of the wet weather. Spring crops are doing well, and there is an excellent growth of grass in the pastures. Livestock is doing well. Threshing has begun, and many good yields of wheat are being reported—the average seems to be from 25 to 30 bushels an acre.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Trego—Harvest is over and threshing has begun. All feed crops and corn are doing unusually well. More rain would be of aid to the folks who are plowing. Flies are numerous, and are causing considerable annoyance to livestock. Pastures are in good condition. Roads are rough. Wheat, \$1.03; barley, 50c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 20c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—Harvest is finished—the folks had good weather for this work all the time. Row crops are doing well. Farm work is running along smoothly. Rains are plentiful.—Everett Hughes.

A cent a pound More on 2000 pounds of Hogs

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A MAN living near Clyde, New York, had 2000 pounds of hogs to sell. He telephoned a dealer who offered him nine cents a pound. He telephoned a second dealer who offered nine and a half cents, and a third who offered ten cents. He sold to this dealer. If it had not been for the telephone calls he probably would have sold to the first one. Amount earned by telephoning, \$20.

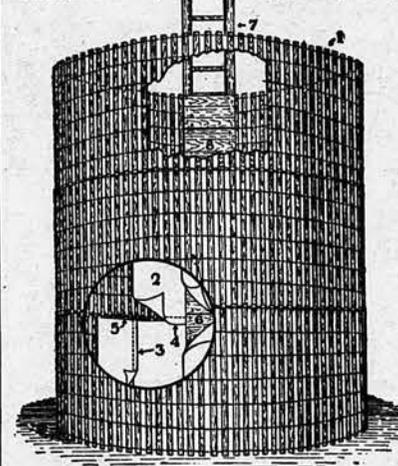
The telephone earns money for the farmer. Finds where and when to sell at the best price. Runs rush errands in emergencies. Orders a machine part when there is a breakdown. Calls relatives and friends. Brings the doctor in a hurry. Pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

S SAID a noted American college president, "The concentration of one's whole energy upon a worthy end, and the willing acceptance of pains, privations and penalties which may be incidental to the effective prosecution of that end, is the comprehensive formula of every brave and heroic life." If to follow such a program is to be heroic, then the careers of hundreds of missionaries can be classed in the heroic category.

This acceptance of a life of self-forgetfulness in service for others was the program undertaken by Paul and his fellow workers, 30 years after the crucifixion of Jesus. Paul, we have good reason to believe, was a man of considerable wealth. But he did not use it, at least not until late in life. He made tents with his hands. He shared the hardships of life on the rough highways of Macedonia, he was treated to mobs and beatings, and yet he went on cheerfully, face always to the front. This attitude has been characteristic of the great missionaries in every century. They had a principle within that led them, impelled and buoyed them, no matter what the outer circumstances. Says good old Thomas Carlyle, "Faith is properly the one thing needful; with it, martyrs, otherwise weak, can cheerfully endure the shame and the cross; and without it, worldlings puke up their sick existence, by suicide, in the midst of luxury." Is it not so? Look about you and see.

Michigan glories in the career of Pere Marquette. He must have been a man of parts, for he has had a railway system named after him, and a city and a university and a river. One of these honors would satisfy most men. Marquette came to Michigan when there was no Michigan. Coming as a missionary in 1675, locating at St. Ignace, indefatigable in his labors to bring the message of the church to the Indians, voyaging in his frail canoe from St. Ignace to Green Bay, from Green Bay down the Fox River to Lake Winnebago, from Lake Winnebago down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, and down the Mississippi to the Arkansas, thence laboriously back, up the Illinois to where Chicago now stands, he passed the winter there, probably the first white man to winter on that shore. And in the following May, while slowly making his way with faithful followers thru the ice cakes of restless Lake Michigan, Marquette died, and was buried in the sand, near where Ludington now stands. A simple, gentle, holy man, in whose quiet character the highest heroism lay. No wonder he has been remembered by all the means that men know about.

I have a friend whose field of labor is in Southeastern China. He is what they call an agricultural missionary. He is attempting to show the Chinese farmers how to raise better crops, how to combat a periodic and fatal epidemic plague among cattle, and much more. As he works on these lines he also preaches on Sunday, and brings a message good for the souls of men, as he brings another for their stomachs on the other six days of the week. He has his troubles. The Chinese are almost as human as Americans. Some of them got jealous of the missionary's superior dairy stock and poisoned some of the calves. Once or twice a

tiger liked the smell of the cows and leaped the barnyard fence and carried off a heifer or two. The missionary is ingenious as an inventor. He can make anything. Half the machinery around the mission station is not bought at Montgomery Ward's, but has been made by the active and skillful hands of this young American knight of good-will. On his last journey to his mission station, after the trouble in the district was supposed to have subsided, he was robbed by bandits of all his money, his extra clothes, blankets and supplies which he was taking to the mission station. Yet he writes no whining letters. It is all in the day's work, he says. If such things did not happen, there would be no adventures.

When James Chalmers went to Australasia, he said he wanted to go where the people were most savage. He was disappointed at first and wrote home, "For years I had longed to get amongst real heathen and savages, and I was disappointed when we landed on Rarotonga and found them so much civilized." He later found the savages he was looking for, and a few years afterward he lost his life at the hands of one of them. What a life! The religion that you and I profess was what im-

elled Chalmers to go out and tell about it and live it, among people of the lowest type.

The New Hebrides Islands, east of Australia. The natives, when John G. Paton went there, were cannibalistic. He spent one night hiding in a tall tree, while below a man was killed and eaten. Paton got all the fumes of the human stew, as it curled up among the branches. Yet these same people developed into the best type of Christians, mild, industrious, patient and eager to learn. Mr. Paton, when at home in Scotland, longed to return to his island, where he said the Sabbath was observed as a day of rest and worship. The story of Paton's work on the two islands of Tanna (he had to escape from Tanna, on account of the ferocity of the natives) and on Aniwa, where the most remarkable results attended his teaching, is one of the great stories of Christian conquest. It is like another chapter in the book of Acts.

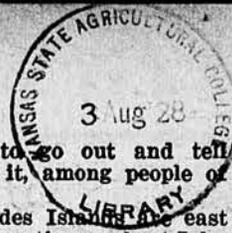
Lesson for August 5—The Heroism of Foreign Missions. Acts 14:1-28. Golden Text—Philippians 4:12.

Tommy Found Out

Teacher—"Tommy, you've not done a lick of work this morning, and I've told you again and again that the devil finds work for idle hands to do."

Tommy—"Yes'm."

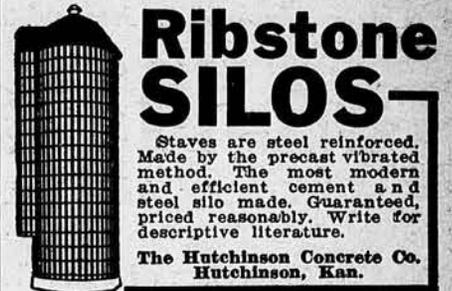
Teacher—"Now take out your copy-book and write that out 20 times."



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Blizzard Ensilage Cutters
Gears enclosed and running in oil, adjustments on all wearing parts. FULLY GUARANTEED.
Concrete Products Co., Salina, Kan.



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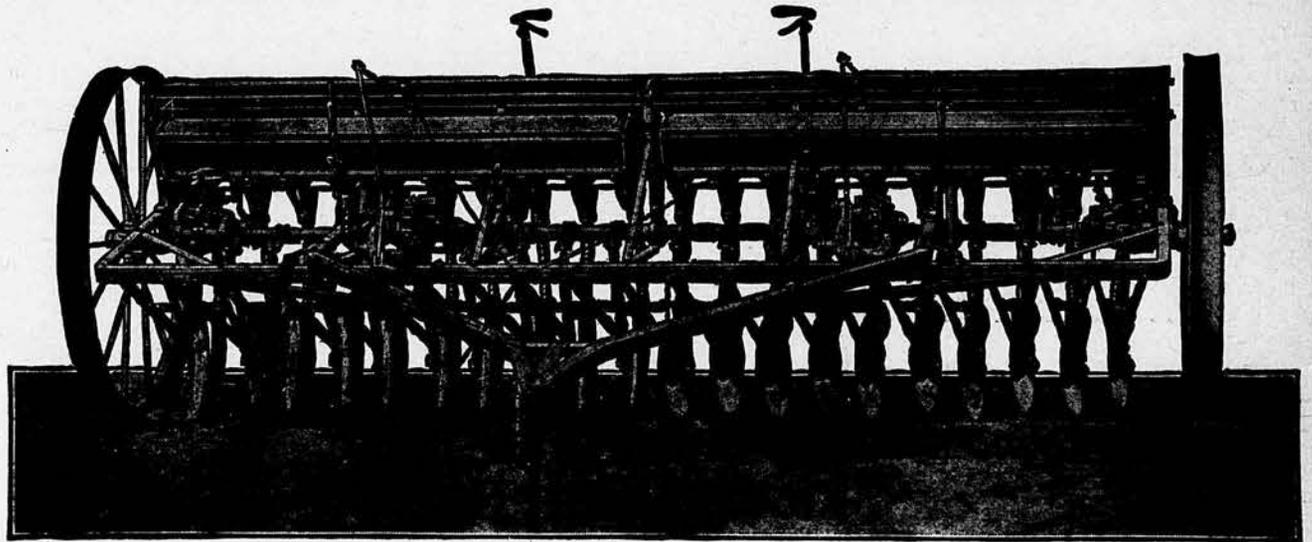
The Hutchinson Concrete Co. Hutchinson, Kan.

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The improved John Deere-Van Brunt Double-Run Grain Drill has proved to be the most successful seeding machine for this region. Its use insures even and thorough planting in conditions where drills of other types are not entirely satisfactory.

It is a durable machine, built to give a lifetime of service in severe conditions; yet it is a light-weight and light-draft drill—easy to pull in hilly land. It is constructed simply, is easy to operate, and it cannot be surpassed for accurate seeding.

The John Deere-Van Brunt will plant many varieties of seed in 50 different quantities per acre, as desired. It maintains unflinching accuracy in rough and irregular ground; every feed releases the same amount of seed and each seed is deposited at the bottom of trench.

Seed treated with copper carbonate is handled successfully with the John Deere-Van Brunt Double-Run Feed.

Simple gear arrangement of this drill gives you many advantages.

Get These Features

Feeds are driven from the main wheels—no slack or back lash.

Spring relief on sliding gear bracket prevents breakage of multiple gears.

Gears last longer because they are always in full mesh. Rigid construction reduces wear and makes light draft.

Instant pick up prevents bare spots in field.

Sliding bracket latch cannot jar loose, insuring even seeding on rough ground.

Three-part floating axle. The two outer ends revolve with the wheel and drive the feeding mechanism; the stationary center axle takes up end thrust on steep hills and helps support the bridge-truss construction.

Long wheel hubs with chilled bearing surface, set under ends of main frame, and apply the weight of the load on the wheels. The drill always keeps its shape.

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Charles F. Hobbs

Actuary, State Insurance Department

to election as State Commissioner of Insurance. This is only one example of what efficiency means to the state.

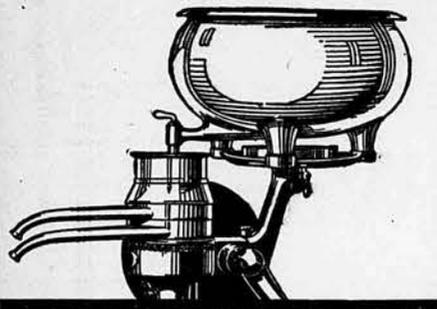
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At the REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

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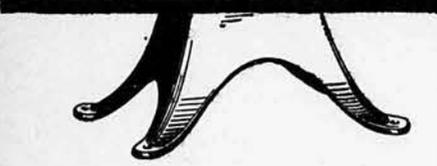


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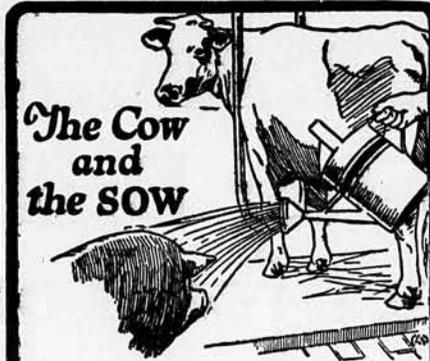
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Keep her surroundings healthful, free from germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

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G.E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Mortgages on Kansas Farms Can Be Paid Promptly With Life Insurance

SIXTY million dollars was paid for insurance by Kansans in 1927, according to Charles F. Hobbs, actuary of the state insurance department. More than half of this huge amount was spent by farmers for various kinds of insurance. Thousands of Kansas farmers today know the wisdom of carrying life insurance. The following excerpts from a recent talk by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas point out why more farmers should protect themselves and their families with life insurance.

Senator Capper says that to his mind the life insurance companies of the United States have it in their power to do more toward wiping out the mortgage debt of the country than any other agency, perhaps all other agencies combined. No man can take his wealth with him when he dies. But he can take his mortgage with him—thru life insurance.

The mortgage debt on the farms of this country is a staggering burden. In the United States this debt has trebled itself in the last 20 years, until today it stands at nearly 12 billion dollars. The annual interest on farm mortgages is more than 3/4 billion dollars. Folks think of the Federal Government as being heavily in debt, with 18 billion dollars principal. But the farmers are carrying two-thirds of that amount, and paying a higher rate of interest than the Government.

Mortgage Ratio Has Increased

When the 1925 census was taken the mortgage debt of Kansas farms was \$130,230,681, or 39.1 per cent of the value of the mortgaged farms. These same figures for 1920 and for 1910 respectively are: \$109,914,464 and 25.9 per cent, and \$70,819,736 and 24.7 per cent. The number of farms mortgaged totaled 25,270, with an average valuation of \$15,166 and an average mortgage of \$5,154.

"Therefore," explains Senator Capper, "you can see it would be theoretically possible to wipe out this entire debt if the owners of these mortgaged farms carried an average life insurance policy for \$5,000."

A story one insurance agent tells about a policy he sold to a farmer is like this: He sold a life insurance policy to a man 62 years old. The farmer's premium rate was high, but he and the agent figured out that the premium paid for 15 years would not clear the debt on the farm. So the farmer took out insurance, enough to pay the debt.

Senator Capper then told of a farmer who was 29 years old, had 350 acres and a mortgage of \$12,500 against it. The farmer had a \$7,000 policy, so he bought another policy for \$5,000 on the ordinary life plan, the cheapest form of permanent coverage and protection he could obtain. This insurance costs him approximately \$300 a year, but he has the assurance that his farm will go to his heirs clear of indebtedness.

Insurance Provides a Sure Way

Senator Capper thoroely believes this is a practical way in which a large portion of the staggering debt of farm mortgages can be eliminated in a generation. Business men have formed the habit of covering their indebtedness with life insurance. It would be possible to cover the farm mortgage debt with life insurance.

The average debt of mortgaged Kansas farms is approximately \$5,000. An ordinary life insurance policy taken at age 35 would cost about \$100 a year. There are few farmers who could not put forth the extra effort required to

meet payments on a policy that would leave their farms clear to their families. An extra litter of pigs, a hundred hens properly managed—there are many ways in which the premiums could be met.

But when you do buy life insurance or any other kind of insurance, here are some things to remember.

When it is at all possible, always buy your insurance from someone you know personally. He has your interest at heart, while a stranger may be only after the commission he will get, and he may make almost any statement to sell you a policy.

If you do not know the man who tries to sell you insurance, or if you do not know anything about the company he represents, write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and the desired information will be sent to you free. If the Protective Service department does not have the information asked for, this department can readily obtain it from the actuary's office of the state insurance department.

Insurance is Protection

Beware of big return sales talks from life insurance agents. Protection is the primary motive for life insurance. The best life insurance policy is the one which is conservative and safe.

Remember that with any reputable life insurance company you get what you pay for and no more. You will be better satisfied with a simple contract. The more simply worded the better.

Before you buy stock with any policy you should have reliable information regarding the integrity, the business ability and the experience of the insurance company's officials and their plan of business.

Rates in fraternal or assessment associations may be lower than in mutual or stock old line legal reserve life insurance companies, but do not forget that fraternal societies can raise their premium rates any time their officials decide they should be raised. Remember that rates increasing with old age might work a hardship on you.

It is advisable for one to buy life insurance as soon as possible. Rates increase with age. Delays are dangerous. They are costly. Chances for passing your insurance examination decrease with age. It is best to carry enough life insurance to cover your obligations so no financial burden will be left for your family or friends.



Before You Give a Stranger Your Money Let the Protective Service Department Investigate His Proposition

Here's a darn good idea

USE an Eveready Bull's-eye Flashlight instead of the ordinary darn-rod. Snap on the safety-lock switch and slip the flashlight into the sock or stocking. The smooth rounded glass of the bull's-eye lens makes an excellent darn-rod surface.

And there's bright light inside, showing you just where to put the next stitch. Saves a lot of time and trouble and certainly helps make a thorough job. Decreases eye-strain, too, particularly when you're working with dark materials. Try it and see.

You can buy a genuine Eveready Flashlight complete for as little as a dollar. Get the flashlight habit—for its convenience and safety. And keep your flashlight loaded full of helpful, long-lasting light with the famous Eveready Flashlight Batteries.

Combines for Sorghums

BY J. H. MARTIN

One of the principal difficulties in growing grain sorghums is the labor required for harvesting and threshing the crop. The combine or combined harvester-thresher, which is now used for harvesting much of the wheat grown in the grain-sorghum region, also can be used for harvesting grain sorghums. The combine, performing the two operations as one, greatly reduces the labor required for harvesting and threshing. Investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the average combine harvests and threshes about 24 acres of grain sorghum a day and requires only two men to operate the machine. Two men harvest an average of about 13 acres a day with a grain header, 6 acres a day with the row binder, and 3 1/2 acres by hand. Additional labor is required for threshing the crop after it is harvested with either the header, binder or by hand. The man labor an acre required for harvesting and threshing with the combine is only one-eighth as much as is used in the usual method of heading the crop by hand and threshing with a separator later.

The combine is not built primarily for harvesting crops like the sorghums and requires certain changes and adjustments to avoid leaving too many heads in the field. Extra slats bolted on the reel arms of the combine and wire fencing placed at the back and outer end of the cutting platform prevent the loss of heads which otherwise are likely to be thrown out by the reel.

The space back of the chaffer should be covered with a piece of sheet metal, which prevents most of the "pomace" of crushed stalks and leaves from passing thru the thresher again. The overloading of the sieves and the tailings elevator is largely avoided when this pomace is blown out, and the threshing is improved considerably. Green material, which if present may cause heating, also is prevented from getting into the threshed grain.

Grain sorghums are easily cracked in threshing, so the speed of the threshing cylinder should be only half to two-thirds the speed necessary for threshing wheat. Other parts of the thresher should move at normal speed. To obtain the proper speeds, combines should be equipped with special sprockets and pulleys which can be obtained from the manufacturers. One or two rows of concave teeth usually are sufficient for threshing grain sorghums.

Care in selecting seed and obtaining uniform stands of sorghums in the field also is essential when the combine is to be used, as clean harvesting is possible only with a uniform crop. Dwarf erect varieties of grain sorghum are much easier to harvest than varieties with tall or curved stalks. Dawn (Dwarf) kafir and Straightneck milo are among the varieties most easily harvested with a combine. The ordinary dwarf and standard varieties of milo are rather difficult to harvest because of their irregular height and re-curved or gooseneck heads.

It is desirable to delay harvesting grain sorghums with the combine until after frost or until the crop is fully matured. Many farmers harvest before frost, however, because of the danger of the stalks lodging when they become dry. Lodged sorghums cannot be harvested successfully with machinery and must be cut by hand.

Sorghum grain harvested and threshed with the combine usually is too damp for safe storage, but can be dried by dumping it in long narrow piles on the ground or in thin layers on bin or barn floors. The low rainfall and high evaporation during the harvest period in the grain-sorghum region usually makes it possible for the grain to be piled out of doors for a time without injuring its quality.

Many farmers who harvest their grain sorghums by other methods use the combine for threshing the heads. Threshing with the combine is just as efficient as with the ordinary grain separator, and fewer men are required to operate the machine. After removing the sickle and reel the combine is drawn up to a rick, and the sorghum heads are pitched on the platform canvas, which carries the heads to the threshing cylinder. The farmer who already owns a combine can reduce substantially the labor required to harvest grain sorghums, or can save the expense of hiring a custom thresher by threshing headed crops with combines.

The Proof of the Pudding



Picture taken in June 1928 of the J. B. Springer farm in Mayes county, Eastern Oklahoma, showing winter wheat and oats in shock, with farm buildings in background.

From time to time during the past several weeks we have invited the readers of Kansas Farmer to come to Eastern Oklahoma to secure bargains in farm lands in an all-year climate adapted for diversified farming, dairying and hog, cattle, sheep and poultry raising.

We hereby renew the invitation and suggest that this is the season of the year in which you may verify, with your own eyes, our statements as to the advantages we offer you here.

A wise man once said, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and it is our earnest desire and purpose to prove to you, conclusively, that we have in that portion of Eastern Oklahoma that was formerly the Cherokee Nation a combination of climate, soil and market conditions unsurpassed in any other section of America.

What Paul Stritzke and his family have done here you and your family may do. We show here a picture of a field of soy beans on the Stritzke farm in Rodgers county, Eastern Oklahoma, from a photograph taken July 5, 1928.



Standing in the field from left to right are J. W. Johnson, cashier, State Bank of Talala; Mr. Stritzke; Lee McLean of Farmersville, Illinois, and the two youngest of the five Stritzke boys. On that date the three older boys were plowing land from which the wheat and oats had just been removed preparatory to planting it to soy beans. Two profitable crops are thus grown in one season on the same land.

If evidence is wanted as to whether farming pays in Eastern Oklahoma the experience of this genial man and his splendid wife and boys is conclusive. Paul Stritzke came from

Germany in 1903. After working about five years as a farm hand he rented a farm in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, which he occupied for ten years. In 1917 he purchased for \$40.00 per acre the 195 acres which is now the family home, assuming a mortgage that was on the land.

The buildings were shacks and what little fence there was, was dilapidated. But little of the land was then in cultivation. Today the farm is as interesting as an agricultural exposition. Every acre is in a high state of cultivation, meadow or pasture. All is fenced and cross fenced hog tight. A good two-story electric lighted house, two large modern barns, hog house, poultry house and all that sort of thing.

Growing on the farm are corn, wheat, oats, cow peas, soy beans, alfalfa, blue grass, orchard grass, red clover and a native prairie meadow. The orchard contains a great variety of apples as well as peaches, plums, grapes and berries. The trees, most of them ten years old, are strong and thrifty.

Mrs. Stritzke presides over the house, the wonderful flower garden and a vegetable garden containing a greater variety of edible plants than it seems possible to produce on one plot of ground; while her flock of poultry would be the envy of the most fastidious fancier.

Under the trees several stands of bees, ignoring all union regulations, storing up honey for market and family use.

Five fine Duroc brood sows with 43 fifty-pound pigs assisted by several calves are doing their level best to keep ahead of the growth of a five-acre Sweet clover pasture. In the larger pasture are dairy cows, horses and sheep.

During the eleven years the Stritzke family have occupied this farm they have not had a single failure. Corn has averaged as high as sixty bushels per acre for the entire acreage in that crop. Wheat better than 30 bushels and the farm has a record of 34 bushels of oats to the acre.

The improvements they have placed on this farm could not be duplicated for \$5,000.00. The farm is paid for and we have the statement from a trustworthy outside source that the Stritzke bank balance is well up in four figures.

In the experience and success of this modest, intelligent and happy real American family, typical as they are of scores of other thrifty farm families here is found "the proof of the pudding."

We receive many inquiries as to social, educational and religious conditions here. Our people are as law-abiding as in any of the older settled states. Ample grade and high school facilities are provided in all parts of the several counties. There is as much culture and education and we believe, more community spirit here.

Full provision is made for the spiritual interests of the new settler. All the leading Protestant denominations, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian and others are represented. We are just now locating a number of Catholic families in an established parish where they are cordially welcomed by people of their faith. There are members of three branches of the Mennonite church already established here while in one neighborhood a German Lutheran settlement is being planned.

By advising us of your church affiliation or preference you will aid us greatly in helping you to find a congenial location.

You can buy a farm home from the National Colonization Company for less money and on easier terms than through any other source. We sell direct. We do not list with local agents. Thus we can and do save you money and are able to make the down payment much smaller than were we compelled to pay out commissions to real estate agents.

No matter how limited your resources, if you are "on the square" and have the backing of a good family do not jump to the conclusion that you cannot buy a farm home from us at a price and on terms that will enable you to pay for it. Notice our new address. To accommodate our customers from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and other states to the North and East we have established an office at Vinita, Oklahoma, the Northern Gateway either by train or auto into Eastern Oklahoma.

Write us at once for our new illustrated descriptive literature which contains map showing counties, principal cities and towns and the highways and railroads leading in all directions. It is free for the asking.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY
Jones-Bagby Building, Vinita, Oklahoma

COUPON

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY,
Jones-Bagby Building, Vinita, Oklahoma

Gentlemen: Please send me free descriptive literature and details of your Eastern Oklahoma farm bargains as advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Name..... R. F. D.....

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

Saves Cost of 1 Man
Tractor plows without driver, day or night. Releases driver for rest or other work. Or, 1 man can operate several tractors.



CHASE Safety Tractor Pilot
Free booklet shows pilot at work. Letters from users. Low prices. Send for free book NOW!
CHASE PLOW CO., Dept. 36, Lincoln, Nebr.

The GIZZARD CAPSULE
For Round, Taps and Pin
Worms in Poultry



An INSOLUBLE capsule containing medicines for all three kinds of intestinal worms. Being insoluble, it passes through the mouth, throat, crop and stomach to the gizzard, where it is ground up like a grain of corn, pouring the full strength undiluted medicine directly into the intestines upon the worms.

It is 5 times as effective as worm remedies given in the food or drink, which dilutes and weakens them; it is 3 1/2 times as effective as soluble capsules dissolving in the crop. Far better for the birds, too,

as there can be no absorption of medicine in crop or stomach to cause sickness, throw off feed or laying. Fanciers, hatcheries, public institutions and flock owners everywhere have already used millions of GIZZARD CAPSULES. "A wonderful invention, and even better than your claims," says C. A. Paxton of the Lenexa (Kans.) Leghorn Farm.

Prepared in two sizes: Adult, for chickens, turkeys, etc., half grown or older. 50-capsule package, \$1.00 for \$1.75; 500 for \$7; 1,000 for \$12; 5,000 for \$55. Chick size (used 1 for chicks 1 to 2 lbs., turks 2 to 4 lbs., 2 for chicks 2 to 4 lbs., turks 4 to 6 lbs., \$1 per 100; \$1.50 per 500; \$5 per 1,000.

A Liberal Trial
We want every poultry raiser to try a sample of this wonderful capsule—not just one to look at, but enough to treat a pen of a dozen birds, to see how easy to give, how quick, certain, safe and satisfactory the results. Fill in name and address below and send at once for prompt service from factory. Postpaid. No obligation. Send free samples GIZZARD CAPSULES to:

Name.....
Postoffice.....
St. or R. Rt..... State.....

Poultry owned.....Young.....Old.....
GEO. H. LEE CO., 362 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Germozone, Flu-Koff, and other famous poultry medicines. Sold by dealers at 10,000 towns.

Germozone Twice a week in the drink is a wonderful preventive of diarrhoea, digestive disorders and intestinal infections caused from germs picked up with the food or drink. Keeps the crop pure and sweet. Prevents and corrects. Excellent also for colic, roup, canker and all mucous membrane disorders. Used and recommended for more than 30 years by thousands of poultry raisers. Liquid form, at dealers (see that the bottle bears our label). Tablet form for mailing, 200 tablets, \$1.50 postpaid.
GEO. H. LEE CO., 362 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

| Words | One time | Four times | One time | Four times |
|-------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 10 | \$1.00 | \$3.20 | 26 | \$8.32 |
| 11 | 1.10 | 3.52 | 27 | 8.64 |
| 12 | 1.20 | 3.84 | 28 | 8.96 |
| 13 | 1.30 | 4.16 | 29 | 9.28 |
| 14 | 1.40 | 4.48 | 30 | 9.60 |
| 15 | 1.50 | 4.80 | 31 | 9.92 |
| 16 | 1.60 | 5.12 | 32 | 10.24 |
| 17 | 1.70 | 5.44 | 33 | 10.56 |
| 18 | 1.80 | 5.76 | 34 | 10.88 |
| 19 | 1.90 | 6.08 | 35 | 11.20 |
| 20 | 2.00 | 6.40 | 36 | 11.52 |
| 21 | 2.10 | 6.72 | 37 | 11.84 |
| 22 | 2.20 | 7.04 | 38 | 12.16 |
| 23 | 2.30 | 7.36 | 39 | 12.48 |
| 24 | 2.40 | 7.68 | 40 | 12.80 |
| 25 | 2.50 | 8.00 | 41 | 13.12 |

DISPLAY HEADINGS

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line heading only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP! OUR SUMMER chicks make winter layers. Twelve best varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.25 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns, \$7; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. From heavy layers. 100% live delivery, prepaid Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

July, August Bargains

On chicks, Buff, White, Barred Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100-\$8; 200-\$15; 500-\$36. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Assorted heavies, 100-\$7.50; 200-\$14; 500-\$34. Light Brahmans, 100-\$10; 200-\$19; Leftovers, 100-\$6.50; 200-\$12; 500-\$30. We pay postage and guarantee 100% live arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

YOUNG COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH MARCH hatched. Clyde Dellenbaugh, Belmont, Ks.

MINORCAS—BUFF

PRIZE-WINNING—MAMMOTH BUFF AND White Minorca chicks \$12.00. Eggs \$5.00-100 postpaid. Guaranteed. Advance orders 1c less per chick. Order direct, Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR best results. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan. **PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT** market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

EGGS—WE WANT FANCY WHITE AND Brown Eggs direct from actual producers and dealers. Write us for market prices. We promise prompt returns and all our market affords. Tags for such shipment, also booklet on "How to Net Most For Your Eggs and Poultry," free on request. References: Bank of America, 256 Broadway, New York. U. L. Meloney, Inc., 172 Duane St., New York City.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

WORK FOR YOURSELF—EMPLOY agents—Make and sell Clearlight Windshield Pads—Polishing Cloth—Auto Dry Cleaner, \$1.00. Bay Formulae Co., Bay City, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTING RAILWAY MAIL, POST-office clerk, mail carrier and outdoor positions: qualify immediately. Write for list. Bradley Institute, 210 I Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—HATCHERY, 6148 EGG ELECTRIC incubator, plenty territory for increased capacity, building 24x70, 6 lots chicken fenced, two brooder houses. Priced right. O. D. Price, Ada, Kan.

LUMBER

LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

LET US SHOW YOU HOW SIMPLE IT IS to buy lumber direct for that new house or barn. The savings will surprise you. Mail us lumber bill or your plans for free quotations. The Seattle Lumber Shippers, 422G Union St., Seattle, Wash.

TOBACCO

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, BEST GRADE. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SUMMER SPECIAL; GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.75; 50 cigars \$1.75; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Tobacco Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING

FIRST ORDER—SIX GOSSY PRINTS, 15c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSS-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE painted enlargement on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

TRIAL OFFER, FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. F., Waterloo, Iowa.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT, LAPTAD Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

IMPROVED BURBANK SEED WHEAT, clear of Rye, certified, 58 grains to the head, yielding 50 bushels to the acre. Pawnee Pock Nursery, Kan.

SUPER BLACK HULL SEED WHEAT—Better than Black Hull; heaviest yielder; hardest wheat; highest protein; \$1.75 per bushel. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

ALFALFA \$7, SWEET CLOVER \$3.90, TIMothy \$2.50, all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 98% pure. Send for free samples and special price list. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS

SHEPHERD PUPS FOR SALE, ROY STOS-kopf, Beaver, Kan.

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP; TRIAL, Dixie Kennels, D8, Herrick, Ill.

COLLIE PUPS, REGISTERED STOCK, males, females. Delbert Deege, Frizell, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalogue. Kaskennels, HC62, Herrick, Illinois.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BREED FOR RAT-ers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

POLICE PUPPIES, ELIGIBLE TO REGIS-ter, \$10 and \$15. Police dog, female, reg-istered \$50. A. J. Dixon, Frankfort, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE—10-20 MOLLINE TRACTOR, 2-14 inch plows, never used, \$500. Thos. Lee, Perry, Kan.

24-40 AVERY SEPARATOR, 14-28 TWIN City Tractor year old, can show operat-ing. Ralph L. Miller, Eureka, Kan.

PAPPC ENSILAGE CUTTER N. 13, COM-plete. Good running order. Easy Hammer mill brand new. Two screens. Earl Hodgins, Belleville, Kan.

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering's \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co. "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

USED TRACTORS FOR SALE. REBUILT and used "Caterpillar" tractors—used wheel type tractors of different makes. Prices that will interest you. Martin Tractor Company, "Caterpillar" Dealers, Ot-tawa, Kan.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY priced for quick sale: Two 12-20 Oil Pulls, one Wallace Cub, one Fordson late model, one 16-30 Oil Pull, two 2 and 3 disc plow, one 9-18 Case, several 2 and 3 bottom tractor plows, one Ford truck, steel dump body, one 15-25 Lawson tractor. Green Brothers, Law-rence, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

BUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1513 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle ty-ing attachment. Free catalog showing pic-tures of harvester. Process Company, Sa-lina, Kan.

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.50 in Kansas. Other states \$1.65 postage paid. Send check to F. W. Ed-munds, Hope, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, 12 LB. POSTPAID, \$2.50. Harold Morey, Fairview, Kan. EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 120-lbs. \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martinet, Delta, Colo.

PAINTS

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order on C. O. D. Freight paid on 12 gal or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Write for co-operative ranching plan. Breeders sold outright. Get prices. Mueller-629 U. S. National, Denver, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICA'S FINEST PULL MILK CAP. Stock printed \$1 thousand delivered. Free samples. National Manufacturing Company, 2800 Mercier, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

SIX CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES, tested, crated, \$135.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wisconsin.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, 3 TO 15 months old. Well marked. Priced right. Westview Farm, Wetmore, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—QUITTING; closing out entire herd; 30 young cows and heifers, all bred; mostly close up springers. Herd abortion tested and accredited; choice of 15 or more at \$200 each; 5 young serviceable age bulls at \$100 to \$125 each. Copke & Son, Maysville, Mo.

HOGS

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITES, EITHER sex, any age. Best of blood lines. Harper Fulton, Rt. 5, Ft. Scott, Kan.

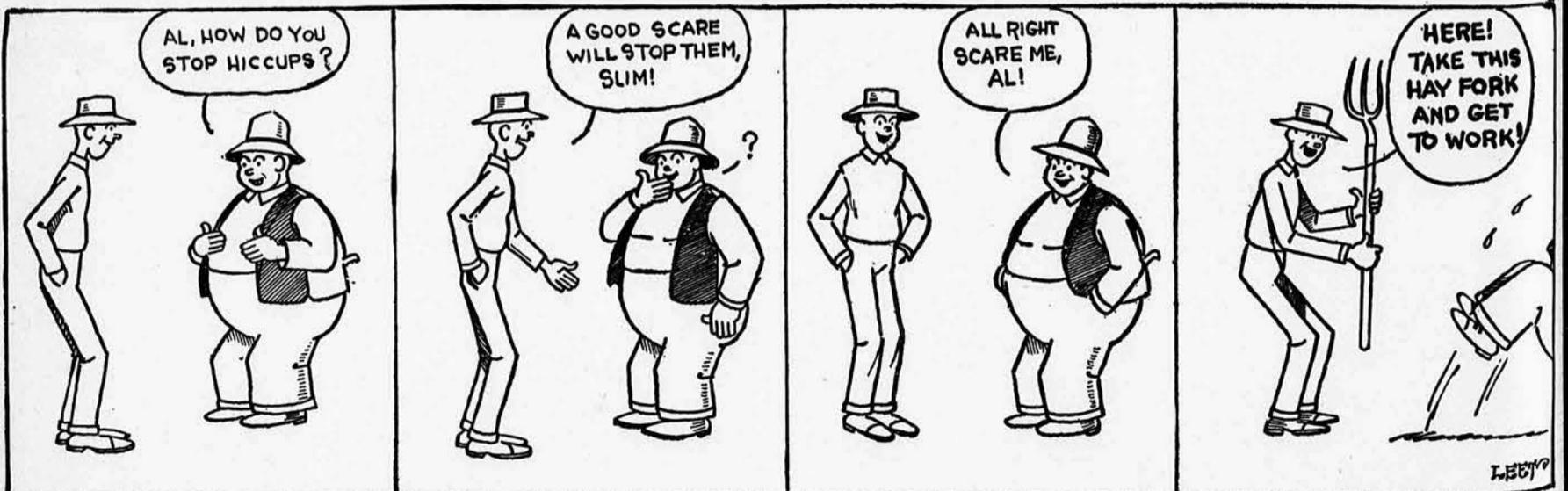
REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SPRING boars, gilts. Bred sows; herd boar. Ar-thur Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PED-igreed pigs, \$20 per pair, no kin. Write for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS, yearlings and two year old, also Reg-yearling ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

SHEEP, SHEEP, SHEEP—CHOICE QUAL-ity Rambouillet type breeding ewes from yearlings to five years old; desirable weight white faced feeding lambs with 66c rate to Chicago. Endorsed by Montana Wool Grow-ers' Association. Wire or write your wants. Balthausen & Moyer, Glendive, Mont.



The Activities of Al Acres—Al Knows of What Slim Is Most Afraid

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are five other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

ARKANSAS

AT \$100. 40 at \$200. Farm bargain. Write Box 218, Leslie, Arkansas.

COLORADO

STOCK RANCH, 640 A., \$3 acre; house; fenced, water. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.
40 ACRES wheat and corn land well improved on school and mail route. Close to real bargain. Other lands, A. N. Mitchell, Galatea, Colorado.

FLORIDA

WILL EXCHANGE 37 acres finest soil, Cultivated Fronts State Canal. On hard road, mile from Moore Haven, Florida, county seat. Clear. No Mtg. For land in Kansas of equal value. H. G. Gates, Tampa, Florida.

KANSAS

BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.
WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS. Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.
PLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. J. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

NEW YORK

450 ACRE DAIRY and 200 quart Grade A Milk Route. Two miles from 20,000 people on Macadam road. 35 cows, 30 young cattle, 5 horses, tractors, thresher, 5 silos, tools, 4 houses and all modern improvements. John Norris & Son, Route 2, Waverly, N. Y.

TEXAS

PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms. Trades, B. R. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.
RIO GRANDE VALLEY EXCHANGES. Have largest list in Valley. Let's trade. Roberts Realty Co., Weslaco, Texas.

WYOMING

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY Lands and Groves for sale or trade. Write Davis Realty Co., Donna, Texas.

WASHINGTON

SMALL DAIRY FARM IN STEVENS COUNTY. We will help you to own your own dairy. 50,000 acres of fertile cut over timberlands to choose from. 12 years to pay, 6% interest. Loans made for improvements and stock. Let us drive you out and introduce you to your future neighbors, and they will tell you their experience. Detailed information gladly furnished upon request. Write or come in our office. We will drive you out any time, Sundays and holidays included. STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Simons Block, Spokane, Wash., Tel. Main 5041.

WYOMING

FOR SALE BY OWNER, 640 acres irrigated, 18 miles west of Laramie, Wyo. Large improvements. All been cultivated and grown record crops. Near open range and timber. Offered at sacrifice because of death of former owner. Wonderful opportunity for right man with sons to farm and handle large number cattle, sheep and hogs. Irving H. Howe, 305 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 320 A. wheat land on paved roads, east of Garden City. \$35 per acre. 640 A. south of La Junta, Las Animas county, Colo. \$8.50 per A. Ed. P. Seymour Realtor, 12 E. Sherman St., Hutchinson, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.
OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature: mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

LAND OPENING

A new line under construction in Montana opens a million acres of good wheat and stock country. Send for New Line Book.
Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana offer best opportunity in two decades to secure good improved farms from banks, insurance and mortgage companies at a fraction of their real value. Send for lists, improved farms for rent.
Washington, Oregon and Idaho have exceptional opportunities in fruit and poultry raising and dairying with mild climate and excellent scenic surroundings.
Write for Free Book on state you prefer. Low Homeseekers Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 800, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO BUY: two or three volcanic ash or silica deposits, not over three miles from Railroad. Give description and small samples. Production department, 1117 Ambassador Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

DO YOU WANT to buy land? Do you want to sell land? Write C. Vernon Noble Co., Manhattan, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Scotch bloodlines of the breed are to be found right here in the Marks herd. At present there are about 100 head in the herd. He has for sale some very nice young bulls of serviceable age and also females.

Kansas Farmer readers know J. D. Martin & Son, Lawrence, at least by reputation as breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Almost every year for a long time they have advertised in the Kansas Farmer every fall and winter and their advertisement will start again in September. They have some cows and two-year-old heifers bred for sale and bulls of serviceable age.

C. R. Rowe (Clarence), will advertise his Poland Chinas in the Kansas Farmer again starting the first of September. He is developing 65 young boars and gilts that are as good as you will find in the state. They are largely by The Rainbow and others by R. Redeemer. He will not attempt a public sale this fall or winter but will sell the boars and gilts at private sale. His farm is four miles southeast of Scranton in Osage county.

Last Tuesday I called on Ernest Sultor of near Lawrence, who breeds Chester White hogs and who is a regular advertiser in the

Kansas Farmer every fall and winter. I found him busy with his big crop of potatoes. Not so many acres but a world of potatoes just the same. Valley Blue Grass and Chester White swine is one of the good herds and you will find a boar there this fall that will suit you.

I have just received a letter from T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kan., in which he tells me of the splendid yields of wheat in Sherman county, some as high as 47 bushels per acre. Because of the scarcity of moisture over most of Sherman county last fall, lots of the wheat never came up but where it did the yield is great and of a very fine quality. Most of this land was planted to corn and corn is very promising there now and all other crops are coming nicely.

Stants Bros., Abilene, extensive breeders of registered Durocs, report a good demand for boars already and they are starting their advertisement again in this issue, offering a nice lot of young tried sows bred for September and October farrow. They have 200 spring boars and gilts and are offering the boars in their advertisement this week. Stants Bros. farm is on highway 40, just west of Abilene and anyone interested in Durocs is always welcome and will be shown the herd gladly.

While at Linn last week, Doctor Mott and I were invited by Cong. James Strong of Blue Rapids, to visit his Holstein farm and see his \$1,575 bull calf which he bought recently at the National sale at Milwaukee. This youngster is a son of Sir Inka May and his dam was a daughter of Segis Walker Matador. He is a wonderful individual and with the class of cows and heifers to be found on the Strong & Trumbo farm, great things can reasonably be expected of this combination in the future. He was owned and bred and consigned by Carnation farms, one of the very strongest Holstein breeding establishments in the country.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Mills & Son of Alden, of which Jack is the junior member, announce a Jersey cattle sale to be held November 1. Colonel Jack writes to say the cattle are looking fine and that the big wheat harvest is over.

I am in receipt of a letter from Hon. A. C. Shallenberger of Alma, Neb., asking me to claim his October 10 Shorthorn sale date. The Shallenberger herd is one of the oldest and strongest Shorthorn herds in Nebraska. Further particulars regarding this sale will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

Last fall J. C. Robison of Towanda, one of the state's leading Shorthorn breeders, purchased and placed at the head of his herd a white son of Browndale Count. He has developed nicely and is now being mated to the more choice heifers on the farm. Mr. Robison will judge draft horses this year at the Kansas State fair.

Asked recently what the high points of the Kansas State fair are, Sec. Al Sponsler replied that "It is a regular old-fashioned state fair with all modern entertainment and educational features added." Men will throw their hats just as high this year and enjoy the horse races as they always have. And boys will drink pop and throw at the doll rack. But there will be so many new things one day's attendance will not be sufficient as it once was.

H. A. Wrampe, Aberdeen Angus specialist of Yates Center, is now nicely located six miles south of town on one of the best adapted cattle places in eastern Kansas. Lots of splendid native grass, running water and shade, making it an ideal place for the breeding of good cattle. Mr. Wrampe has a small herd of very choice individuals. Mostly Black Birds, Prides and Queen Mothers. The young bulls find ready sale and the heifers are being retained in the herd.

If a contest were to be staged for working farmers most likely W. A. Gladfelter of Emporia would be among the winners just as he was in the Master Farmer contest. With the assistance of but little hired help he has planted and cultivated 130 acres of corn this year. It is the tallest corn I ever saw grow. Besides this he did the other chores such as taking care of 120 spring pigs attend the local Farm Bureau meetings and an occasional neighborhood house party. A big tractor with attachments supplemented the horsepower and water piped to the pig pens made the thing possible. The pigs are a little longer and more evenly developed than last year, due probably to the feed formula which Mr. Gladfelter figured out for himself, and which he has used this season for the first time. The annual bred sow sale will be held on the farm next February 20.

A. S. Alexander of Burlington believes there is no place on any Kansas farm for any kind of breeding animals unless they are purebred. For many years Mr. Alexander has maintained herds of registered Spotted Polands, Polled Shorthorns and Shropshire sheep. During the past few years he has given the most attention to the cattle and sheep. He now has about 80 head of cattle all but a few Polled, and over 100 head of sheep. The cattle are headed by the bulls Sultan's Imperial, a grandson of True Sultin, and Blondale, both polled bulls.

On their good quarter section farm five miles north of Emporia, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham and son continue to make a real success in raising poultry and registered Shorthorns. Last year the eggs sold to special customers in Emporia for table use netted \$2,000, lacking \$20. In breeding cattle, Mr. Abraham has adhered strictly to a type of cattle that have scale. Low down and blocky cows must carry big udders and give plenty of milk. Last fall he bought his eighth bull from Tomson Bros., a son of Marshall's Crown and probably the best bred bull he has ever owned. Many of the mature cows are descended from the former bull, a grandson of Imperial Newton's Champion. The young stock is by Village Guard.

G. E. Shirky of Madison has bred Herefords for more than thirty years and for the past dozen years has devoted his best efforts to the building of a polled Hereford herd that would be second to none for quality in the entire state. The herd now numbers about 200, over 150 of which are polled. His principal herd bull is BoPlato,

BERKSHIRE HOGS

LIBRARY

Berkshires

A few top notch spring boars, well grown and from outstanding sows.

FAIRFIELD FARM
David G. Page
Topeka, Kansas

DUROC HOGS

DUROCS — Bred Gilts and Sows

Best individually and blood of the breed, bred to our outstanding young herd boar, The Colonel. Spring boars, real ones, immune. 22 years successful experience in breeding Durocs. Write for prices, photos, etc. G. L. SHEPHERD & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

ERED SOWS

Bred for September and October farrow. Spring boars ready for service, registered, immune and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands

Sows and gilts, bred to boars of Last Coin, Monogram, Early Dreams and Greater Harvester breeding. Few spring boars.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Big Type Polands

Spring pigs, either sex, trios not related. Best of blood lines. Immune.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females unrelated. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A. E. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls from cows with official records of 20 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Columbia Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

North Central Kansas Free Fair

Aug. 27-28-29-30-31, 1928
Entries close Aug. 17th.
Write for list

W. R. Barnard, Sec., Belleville, Kan.

Headquarters for Livestock engravings

Write for prices

Copper Engraving Co.

DEPT. M
TOPEKA — WICHITA

and the cow herd carries the blood of about all leading strains. Few herds of the state have so many intensely bred Anxiety females. One cow is a granddaughter of Beau President, Beau Modesty and Modesty, all sired by Beau Brummel. Mr. Shirky has a fine young herd bull prospect in a calf sired by Superior Bullion and out of a Polled Plato cow.

THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members

H. G. Baer, Chapman, 1928 Ford Touring car, Engine No. 1419119; license No. 97-145; V. B. cut on steering wheel. Note: Mr. Baer offers a reward of \$25 if car is returned in good condition.

Albert G. Walters, St. George, dark red, 600-pound heifer. Ear button in right ear with name W. E. Walters. Note: Mr. Walters offers a reward of \$25 for arrest and conviction of thief, or for information where the heifer may be found.

Elmer Mann, Waterville, Hereford steer with horns. Bucket fed and weighs about 600 pounds.

J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa, 1 Silvertown cord and 1 Titan cord tire, 30x3 1/2. Two inner tubes.

Mrs. Sara Zeigler, Eldorado, 25 quarts cherries, and other fruit in quart and half gallon jars.

Frank J. Werner, Pedwing, coat, vest, trousers, pair of good shoes, pepper and salt shakers, bottle of catsup, raisins and two neckties.

Mrs. Abbie Sidebottom, Rozel, wheel, rim and three tires from Ford coupe.

Mrs. Frank Geller, Junction City, 69 young chickens.

J. A. Rood, Chetopa, seven Ford tires.

H. S. Henderson, Elk City, spotted 7-year old, bob-tailed hound. Left ear slit.

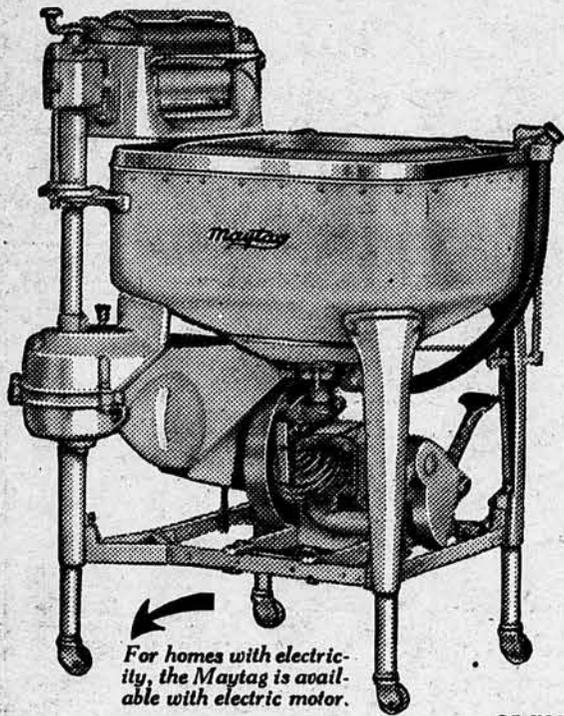
LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, has about 90 Poland China boars and gilts of spring farrow that are exceptionally good and of the best breeding. He is not going to hold a fall sale but is selling boars and gilts right along at private sale. Mr. Henry is one of the pioneer Poland China breeders of eastern Kansas and has an enviable reputation as a breeder of the best.

Dr. M. F. Marks, Valley Falls, owns a fine farm, Marks Lodge, near town and it is the home of one of the important herds of Shorthorns in the state. For a number of years around 200 head were to be found on this farm, all of them red, but fewer and better stock is the plan now and while Doctor Marks believes there are no better cattle in the world than American bred cattle, he nevertheless is always ready to pay the price that it takes to land a good one or good females. Some of the best

EXPECT MORE of the MAYTAG



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

IF YOU purchased a prize-winning hen, you would naturally expect more of her than you would from the ordinary hens of your flock. The Maytag holds World Leadership among washers. You may reasonably expect of it greater washing ability, greater convenience, finer performance and longer life.

The Maytag can give you these advantages because original Maytag features are protected by patent, and because it enjoys the benefits of the world's largest production. Vast resources make the finest materials and the highest-grade of workmanship cost less per unit in the Maytag.

Only The Maytag Company can build the Maytag the Maytag way, and only a Maytag will give you the supreme satisfaction of the advantages that gave it World Leadership. Don't compromise your satisfaction by accepting anything less than the Maytag.

An Ideal Farm Washer

The Maytag is powered either with electricity or gasoline. Its roomy, seamless cast-aluminum tub will not dent, chip, rust nor corrode. The Gyrafoam washing action, original with the Maytag, makes water do the washing. It is not only gentle with delicate fabrics, but breaks the grip of the most stubborn dirt, washes even grimy overalls clean without hand-rubbing.

The Roller Water Remover has a soft top roll and a hard bottom roll—an exclusive feature owned and controlled by Maytag. It wrings everything evenly dry and spares the buttons. The tension adjusts itself automatically, the drainboard reverses itself, the Safety Feed makes it easy to put the clothes through, and the Safety Release instantly separates the rolls if necessary.

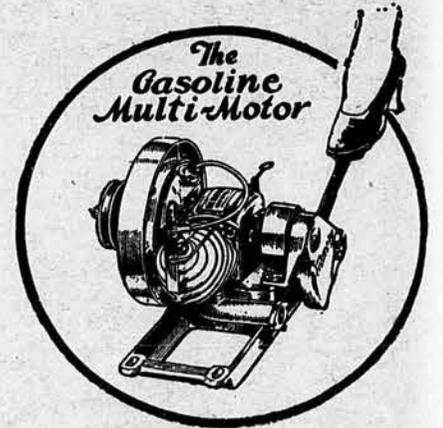
THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*
Founded 1894

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Maytag

Aluminum Washer



This Gasoline Engine was Specially Built for Farm Women

The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor is the only gasoline engine built especially for a washer by a washer company, and the demand has made The Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of gasoline engines of this size and type.

The first Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor was built fifteen years ago. It has kept pace with the progress of engineering knowledge and experience and is a modern, high-grade engine in every respect. It gives the same, smooth, steady flow of power as an electric motor.

The Maytag Multi-Motor is remarkably simple. A woman can start it by a step on the pedal. It is so compact that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by the removal of only four bolts—it is in-built, a part of the washer.

The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout. The carburetor has but one simple adjustment and is flood-proof.

FREE Trial Washing

The Maytag must make good every claim before you are obligated to keep it. Any Maytag dealer will send you one for a free trial washing in your own home without cost or obligation. Write or telephone the nearest Maytag dealer today. Test the Maytag, compare it, wash with it. Count its many advantages. See how smoothly and quietly it runs. All gears are precision-cut steel and enclosed.

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IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT