

NOVEMBER 7, 1942

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Now Farming Is Patriotic

THE tables have turned! The patriotic appeal of war jobs has suddenly appeared in glorious prominence on farms producing essential food. In the opinion of Kansas farm leaders and employment workers, this is one important result of the War Man Power Commission's broad action designed to ease the critical farm labor problem.

So now, Kansas is moving at high speed to fully capitalize on the action in relieving severe farm help shortages in this state. First step in that direction will be an intensive campaign on the part of the U. S. Employment Service to recruit workers for farm jobs. They will point out that recent actions show there is just as much, or more, patriotism hovering over the milk stool as there is over a factory work bench. Also that no job, at present, could offer more promise of lasting "for the duration."

The plan originated at a meeting in Topeka, called by Harold B. Lewis, in charge of farm placement for the U. S. Employment Service in this state. At the meeting, genuine importance of the labor problem was presented by Major R. F. May, liaison officer, Man Power Branch of the War Department. Discussing possible solutions with farm leaders, Major May pointed out that present labor troubles may be light in comparison with what the nation may face later, if the war continues long.

For this reason, he stressed the importance of planning ahead for ways of meeting the farm labor difficulties. Major May suggested giving serious thought to the possibility of using more women in the operation of dairies, and of learning to find ways of using older or physically handicapped workers in light types of farm jobs.

It was decided, however, that for the time being, pressing labor needs of the Kansas farmer can best be helped by having both farmers and potential laborers understand the full significance of the War Man Power Commission's new action. In its state-wide appeal, the Employment Service will point out that workers on essential dairy, livestock and poultry farms will enjoy stability of employment in the nation's most vital type of war production.

Recognition of such workers by the War Man Power Commission is more pronounced than that received by any other type of labor. In asking that draft boards defer workers on farms meeting specified production requirements, the commission opened the way for those in other industries to change to the farm for highly patriotic service, and at the same time improve their draft status.

Already, there has been increased interest in farm work. The U. S. Employment Service expects this interest to increase rapidly, as the full facts are more generally understood, and as the farm movement gains in popularity.

For the farmer to get full benefit from this movement, he must understand the provisions of this new action of the War Man Power Commission, and he must know where to contact the workers which it is diverting toward his farm.

First of all, this new program of the War Man Power Commission applies only to dairy, livestock and poultry farmers. The program offers

[Continued on Page 22]



Take a Big Bite, Sis

Ahead of You... WAR NEWS on the FARM FRONT

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• All of the National Refining Company's resources and facilities, backed by over 60 years' experience, are devoted to the production of better lubricants, better fuels, and special services to make farm mechanical equipment last longer and give more efficient, more economical service.



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South Fights AAA

Over Handling of Government Fertilizer

KANSAS officials are watching with close attention as southern commissioners of agriculture battle with the AAA in a legal tussle about commercial fertilizers shipped in for use by farmers in the AAA program. Part of this fertilizer is manufactured by the Government and part is purchased from private manufacture. Kansas, like most other states, has a state law requiring that all fertilizer shipped into the state for sale must be registered and labeled, and a fee paid for the official inspection.

The state statutes require fertilizer bags to be truthfully labeled as to plant food elements contained for all fertilizer sold or distributed in the state. However, the AAA has ignored state regulations, contending the fertilizer they ship is not governed by state law.

In Florida, the commissioner of agriculture, Nathan Mayo, decided to test the power of his state law against the Federal AAA. He ordered a shipment of the AAA fertilizer seized. Officials and fertilizer dealers were notified that fertilizer must be properly labeled and inspection fees must be paid on such shipments, or the state would revoke licenses of all manufacturers failing to comply.

The Federal Government enjoined the Florida State Government and Mr. Mayo from seizing AAA fertilizers shipped to co-operating farmers. In

their action, the AAA pointed out that such fertilizer is property of the United States Government and that it is distributed to farmers in war food production. It contended that because of this property ownership, the fertilizer is not subject to state laws.

Agricultural commissioners of other southern states quickly sided with Mr. Mayo and joined him in appeals to southern members of Congress to obtain congressional aid in upholding the state laws. Then, on October 2, agricultural commissioners and attorney generals, or their representatives, from 13 southern states met to discuss the matter.

At this meeting, they formulated a plan for co-operation in forcing the AAA to comply with their state laws. Attorneys representing commissioners of agriculture in 7 of these states recommended that legal departments representing the commissioners join in the suit pending before the district court in Florida.

Other states, including Kansas, have been asked to co-operate in the movement, designed to bring AAA fertilizer shipments under jurisdiction of state inspection requirements. Kansas has not, up to this time, taken any action in the matter, according to Paul Ijams, control division, State Board of Agriculture, and Warden L. Noe, attorney. Any new developments will be reported to you in Kansas Farmer.

Work Pool

Ready to Beat Help Shortage

FARMERS in one Kansas community are prepared for shortages of labor and farm machinery. This is in a neighborhood southeast of Goddard, where a group of farmers own most of their equipment in partnership and trade help in doing most of their farm work.

Ringleaders in the plan are Albert H. Ottaway and Everett, Chester and Herbert Means. As explained by Mr. Ottaway, nearly every item of farm equipment is used by 2 to 5 farmers. "When work is to be done, we all help to do it," Mr. Ottaway explains. "If we were to settle up now on the work exchange I don't know who would be ahead. We have worked together in this manner for several years and we still get along with one another."

When a Kansas Farmer reporter visited the Ottaway farm recently it was silo-filling time. Except for one hired helper, the crew was composed entirely of neighbors who exchange help. The ensilage cutter in use was

owned in partnership by 4 of the men.

The feed was cut by a corn binder which is owned by 5 neighborly farmers. But that is just a sample of their partnership affairs. A manure spreader is owned by 3 farmers, a threshing machine has 4 owners, 2 farmers co-operate in ownership of a 2-row lister, and 2 pooled their funds to purchase a herd bull. Most complex feature of the equipment plan is an ownership of haying machinery. Two neighbors own a side-delivery rake, while 2 more own a hay loader. All 4 use the 2 implements and work together in putting up their hay.

Their usual practice of exchanging work is mentioned as a definite advantage when it is difficult to hire extra help. They feel, also, that their method of co-operative machinery ownership should give them priority preference for purchase of parts and new machinery, because machines are fully utilized in food production when they serve on several farms.

Less Milk

Every Time a Herd Is Dispersed

WHEN commercial dairies are dispersed, the cows may stay in production, but chances are their milk will be seriously reduced. This is the opinion of T. M. Reitz, Sumner county farmer, who points out that most of the cows sold at dairy dispersal sales are purchased by farmers.

The average farmer, Mr. Reitz reminds, does not give dairy cows the special feed and attention they receive in a commercial dairy. As a result, he feels it is logical to expect a drastic reduction of milk from these cows, although they are still listed in the dairy population.

Not only will there be decreased production, but there will also be a shift in kind of production, Mr. Reitz says. Most commercial dairies are located near larger towns or cities and are

equipped to provide fresh bottled milk for city customers.

This type of production is out of the question for the average farmer. He will be more likely to sell cream or provide whole milk for condenseries or cheese factories. Such production will not relieve the ever-growing threat to supplies of fresh bottled milk. A threat that is being felt by more localities every day.

Mr. Reitz points to another factor that will help reduce production. He says many of the dairy cows purchased by farmers are used as nurse cows to raise calves. This eliminates labor difficulties and helps with the production of meat. But like other movements in the nation's dairy picture, it helps intensify the shortage of retail milk supplies.

HANDY IDEAS

For Kansas Farms

"Last Minute" Drawer

I reserve a drawer in my kitchen cupboard to keep lunch supplies of all sorts, including oil paper, napkins and special lunch treats. Each evening the lunch boxes, thermos jars and other food containers are placed in this drawer after being thoroly cleaned. With each box are stacked school-books, clean handkerchiefs, letters to be mailed. This avoids last-minute confusion of hunting lost articles.—Mrs. Ocie Chilton.

Back Saver



Merle Mundhenke, Edwards county, doesn't carry fodder from the stack to cows in some distant lot. Using secondhand materials, he constructed this sturdy, convenient feed rack. Fodder is stacked on the inside and it is never necessary to move the feed more than a few feet to get it where the cattle can reach it.

Salvaging Old Buckets

Harking to the cry of "Save Metals," we gathered up all the battered pails and gave them the once over. Using a hammer and a rounded piece of soft wood, we pounded out all the dents. Where an ear was missing we used a window shade bracket having the round hole, and riveted it in place. A length of number 9 wire replaced missing balls. All pails having small holes were soldered, and are now being used for carrying water and garbage for feeding. The pails with badly worn bottoms were repaired by fitting a round piece of tin inside the bottom of the pail and riveted in place which are useful for dry feeds and gathering eggs. It is surprising what a help those old pails are at chore time.—Mrs. R. E. Lofts, Franklin Co.

Chain Cleans Flue

The easiest method I know to clean the soot from the inside of a brick flue is to tie a length of chain to a rope and drag the chain up and down until the soot is loosened and drops to the bottom of the flue where it may be removed thru the opening left for the stovepipe.—F. K.

Seals Storm Windows

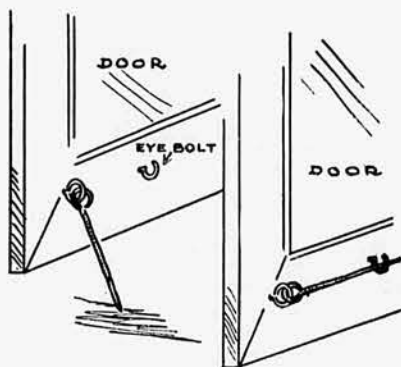
Storm windows, which do not fit snugly in their frames, may be sealed to keep out cold air by placing strips of adhesive tape around the inside surfaces of the window edge. It is important that all surfaces are clean before applying the tape.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

Clean Fuel Line

Clogging of a fuel pipe on a kerosene stove can be a great nuisance and mean a messy job to clean unless a tire pump is used for the purpose. To clean the pipe, remove the burner and plug the openings with matches. Take off the remaining fuel pipe and tie a piece of cloth over the receptacle in which it is set. Then remove the pipe cap at the end of the fuel line, drill a hole in it sufficiently large to take the shank of

an old tire valve. Attach the valve, connect the pump to it, and with a few strokes you can blow out all the collected sediment.—Mrs. C. B.

Door Stop Swings



Take a piece of 1/2-inch rod and 2 eyebolts and a device may be built and fastened on the inside of a swinging door which will be found handy in holding it open. The drawing makes it all clear. The second eyebolt is opened up some, so that it will serve as a holder for the rod when not in use. The rod is bolted to the door not far from the bottom.—R. W. T.

Nut-Cracking Device

Black walnuts are delicious in cakes, candies and desserts and they are so plentiful in Eastern Kansas, but many women use them infrequently as they

are hard to crack. My method is easy: Drive 2 large nails into a block of hard wood wide enough apart so that a walnut will easily lie between them. Snap a rubber band around the nails to make an enclosed space in which the walnut may rest. Thus the nut does not have to be held with the hand and the shells will not fly all over the place.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

A Labor Saver

A self-feeder box is a great labor-saving device for a family that burns cobs or small fuel. It should be wide enough for the insertion of dustpan used to scoop up the fuel to put in the stove. Fasten this feeder to the wall at a convenient height from the floor to save a lot of backache.—Mrs. P. L.

Burlap Chair Seats

Lacking material for renewing the cane seats in our ladder-back chairs, I used closely woven burlap, cutting strips 5 1/2 inches wide, the length of the bag. I joined the ends of the strips together and stitched each seam twice on the sewing machine. Then I folded the strips lengthwise, turned the edges under—like a belt—and stitched again.

I used one-half burlap bag for each strip and one good size burlap bag will reseat one chair. Then the seats were woven just as you would use cane or hickory bark. The finished strips measured 2 1/2 inches wide so only a short time was required for each chair. In weaving, the strips were drawn as tight as possible to prevent sagging.

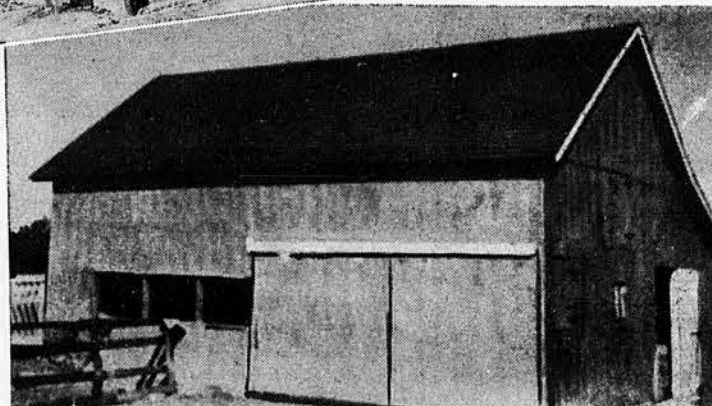
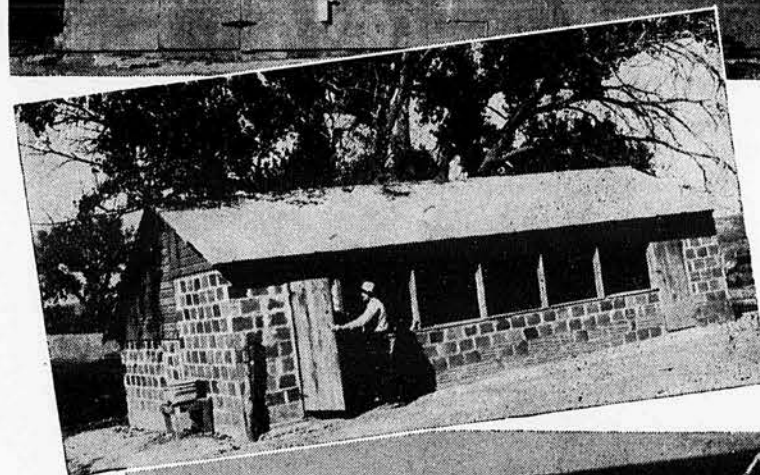
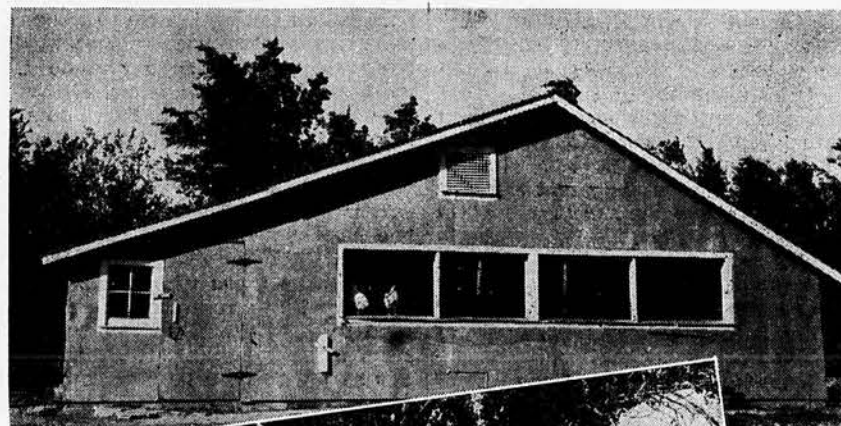
Before renewing the seats, the chairs had been given a fresh coat of enamel to match the cupboard and table. Then I made a pad of sheep's wool to fit the seat of each chair, and covers were made of printed feed bags to match my color scheme. The covers fasten under the chair seats and are easily removed for laundering.—Mrs. F. K.

Good for Kindling

Most farmers have old crankcase oil that is often thrown away. I save all this because I've found that by pouring a gallon of such oil over a bushel of corncobs, a handful of them will catch fire easily when a small piece of paper is first lighted under them when placed in the stove. The oil soaks into the cobs and is not dirty to handle. A fire built this way is safer than one started with kerosene, burns longer and costs nothing.—Mrs. O. C.

Hens Go To Work

In Hog House, Grain Bin and Barn



Victory eggs are being produced in this remodeled building, at top, which once was a grain bin, on the W. Fred Bolt farm, in Pratt county.

Formerly a hog house, this building, at center, was converted into a modern laying house. Now it serves as a workshop for hens producing vital food products on the farm of Walter Lillieqvist, in Barber county.

The corner of this barn, bottom picture, closest the camera, serves as an overflow laying house on the Fred Bolt farm. Enclosed to separate it from other parts of the barn, and handled under strictest sanitation measures, this compartment has given highly satisfactory results, the owners declare.

eggs, something just has to be done in the way of providing more space in the poultry "work shop."

To make the situation more complicated, shortages of material and transportation interfere with plans for new construction. But Kansas farmers have always found ways to provide extra laying space, and in many instances the extra space was supplied without any large outlay of new materials.

A good example is seen on the farm of Walter Lillieqvist, in Barber county. For use of their fancy New Hampshire hens, Mr. and Mrs. Lillieqvist have a highly satisfactory laying house which was obtained by remodeling an unused hog house. A straw-loft was added, doors and windows were constructed in the ends, and new hollow-tile sides protect against bad weather.

The Lillieqvists, who once won a trophy for being poultry-management champions of Kansas, declare this laying house serves just as well as another which was built especially for use as a laying house. Pullets are kept in one house and hens in the other.

Other types of buildings have been converted into laying houses on the farm of W. Fred Bolt, in Pratt county. At present, one of the main laying houses is a building that was converted from a grain bin. As a bin it was 30 feet long and 22 feet wide. After remodeling it is now 30 feet square, has a straw-loft and southern exposure.

According to Mr. Bolt this building meets most specifications desired in a modern laying house. However, the Bolts have just as good luck with hens in another laying house built in one corner of their barn. This one was constructed as an emergency measure, when their flock expanded beyond accommodations of the other house.

One corner of the barn was enclosed, making a private compartment for the hens to be housed in. Altho the laying room does not meet very many recommended specifications it has proved highly satisfactory under the Bolts careful management practices which emphasize sanitation and good feeding.

Such housing measures may be used on other farms, at least during the emergency when eggs are in such strong demand. Doing so will prevent the labor and expense of constructing new houses which may not be needed after the war is over. But poultry experts warn that such types of conversion signal the need for extra precaution in sanitation and other management practices.

The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters will not be considered and no letters will be returned.

"Hog Wash"

Dear Editor: There is a strong feeling among Easterners, the "labor" group, growing out of lack of knowing facts about farmers, that is building hatred and is backed up by some in high authority that cannot fail to make serious trouble for the nation unless our papers go to the trouble of stating facts very plainly.

I have a lot of confidence in your intentions to be fair to farmers or would not bother to call your attention to these points in the article on the first page of Kansas Farmer for September 19. Anti-farmerite reading the lower part of page 1, would say, "See what the Government has done for farmers!" The author admits those boys have gone from farms to war jobs. Should not that teaching have been charged to army training rather than farm? Has there been anything done to prevent the same thing happening again?

That item is minor to the item in second column, page 16, starting out "There is no charge—." It's that sort of hog wash read by the casual reader that has brought lots of grief to Kansas. Don't cost us anything, the Government pays it. Then are farmers paupers—pay no taxes? The Government has no money save what it gets thru taxes, not yet. It is my personal guess that if the money was not big pay there would be mighty few men out on the teaching job.

Anyway, it seems to me that if our Government is worth anything after the war is won, we should encourage our editors and congressmen to tell the truth about things so plainly that even a New Dealer can understand them.—W. V. Jackson, Coldwater.

Sound, clear thinking and straight talking, Mr. Jackson, in "calling" us on our statements that "the training is free," and "there is no charge whatsoever to farmers taking the course," in the article, "How to Do It Training" in the September 19, 1942, issue of Kansas Farmer.

Common mistake, but "hog wash" it is. All of us must pay in taxes for everything the Government sponsors, whether it be war, AAA, NYA, schools, freedom, peace. Our job is to

decide which are good investments, make use of those worth-while, kick the others out.

Sooner we get the habit of remembering that Government cannot finance anything, except out of our pockets in tax money, the sooner we may "siphon off" many useless, costly activities.—R. H. G.

Longer, Harder Road

Dear Editor: We read the Kansas Farmer, and note the letters on essential farm men not being deferred. Those in Washington . . . not having to give up home and everything to go to some camp to train for duty overseas . . . just don't know the heartache and real defeat they are working on our nation and farmers. They claim food will win the war and write the peace. It certainly will do its part in helping.

We people on farms have been called on to produce more of foods, beef, pork, cheese, milk, poultry, eggs, grains! How are we to keep on producing when they have drained the farms of man power? We are at the age in life when we are not one-half able to keep the farm chores going right, let alone produce as the Government expects of us.

Our son, 40 years in a couple of months, has been called. He is not able physically to be trained for the army. If he had been given a thoro examination, instead of being run thru the mill, he certainly would never have passed. . . . But he is able to work on the farm and produce grains, feeds, livestock, poultry, eggs and do the most good where he is more nearly able and most needed. Now, do not misunderstand me. I think, as this war was pushed on us, we must fight and win. But I know we can't win it by taking our man power and depleting the home-producing front of the farm. . . .

Why take those who are here and know and are really interested and send them to camp, and send in men from somewhere else? . . . Send us our men who have been producers of grains and livestock all their lives and are fitted for it, else it will be a longer, harder road to victory than we know.—A Farm Mother.

Fruit Talks Important

KANSAS fruit and vegetable growers are invited to Manhattan, December 3 and 4, for the annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. George W. Kinkead, secretary, announces this year's meeting will be held on the campus of Kansas State College, beginning promptly at 9:30 a. m., December 3.

First part of the opening session will be given over to reports of officers and appointment of committees. This routine business will be followed by a discussion of the Victory Garden, and varieties of vegetables, by W. G. Amstein and S. W. Decker. The opening session will be completed with a talk by R. J. Barnett, of the college horticultural department.

Afternoon program of the first day will begin with an address by the president, J. Homer Sharpe, of Council Grove. Prof. J. R. Cooper, of the University of Arkansas, will speak on "Peach Culture," and Dr. William F. Pickett, of Kansas State College, will tell about the "New Horticultural Farm." Nut growing in Kansas will be discussed by James Sharpe, Council Grove, and Sebastian Hahn, Coffeyville, both experienced nut producers.

Dr. H. B. Hungerford and P. G. Lamerson will report the latest developments in entomology.

First topic for discussion on December 4 is "Insect Pollination and the Relation of the Honey Bee to the Fruit and Vegetable Crops." This topic will be handled by Dr. R. L. Parker, of the college. "Grape Culture" will be discussed by 2 prominent Kansas grape growers, Warren Strickler and Judge C. W. Ryan, both from Doniphan county. Dr. J. C. Dunegan, of the U. S. D. A., will give some facts about apple scab, an enemy which has caused great damage to the Kansas crop this year. Production of sour cherries will be discussed by Wayne Whitney, of Cherokee county.

Opening the afternoon program, on December 4, will be a speech on "Control of Cedar Blight," by C. M. Slagg, of the college. In the final talk of the meeting, Prof. George A. Dean will discuss "Control of Cedar Scales." At 2:30 p. m. that afternoon, visiting horticulturalists will be taken on a tour of the new horticultural farm. Social features of the annual meeting include a special dinner on the evening of December 3, and a luncheon next day.



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for Protection . . . and
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just remember your
"P's" and "Q's" you'll
get greater protection
and smoother
performance . . . and
you can stop worrying,
and just forget
the whole business
entirely.

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**WOLVERINE
HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES**

Like Her Dad



Showman by inheritance is pretty Barbara Condell, youngest daughter of Will Condell, El Dorado, who is known by cattle exhibitors thruout America. Barbara, a veteran of 6 years in 4-H Club work, is shown here with "General," her Hereford senior calf which she exhibited at the leading Kansas shows this year. After she is graduated from high school, Barbara hopes to enroll at Kansas State College. She plans to major in home economics, to become a home demonstration agent.

Those Olivier Boys!



Two brothers just about "stole the show" in 4-H barrow and lamb competition at the recent fat stock show in Wichita. Ted Olivier, left, captured championship honors on his Southdown lamb, while his brother Bob, right, claimed the grand champion ribbon on his barrow entry. Bob's winning barrow was a Poland China, named Jack. The two brothers, shown with their trophies, hail from Harper county.

Best Judges



Judging contests at the Wichita fat-stock show ended in a blaze of glory for boys from Geary county. Teams coached by County Agent Paul Gwin ranked first in both livestock and poultry judging competition. Pictured above are members of the livestock team. Left to right they are: John Peterson, Coach Paul Gwin, Marvin Poland and Edward Rogers. They scored 1,596 points to forge ahead of Chase county, with 1,581 points, and Morris county, with 1,579. Geary county's winning poultry judges are Robert Britt, John Peterson and Norman Manz.

Two Champions



Leslie Lindgren, of Morris county, and his Shorthorn steer, "Star," are both winners of purple ribbons. Leslie was selected as champion 4-H showman at the 1942 fat stock show in Wichita. His steer ranked first in the heavy class, and was declared champion Shorthorn of the show.

FARMING ACROSS THE NATION

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

Sweet Meal

LOUISIANA: Sweet potato meal is proving successful as a feed for live-stock.

A Devilish Friend

TEXAS: Since the beginning of the state, farmers have tripped over the tough tenacles of a hardy native perennial weed called *Tephrosia virginiana*, or "devil's shoestring." Exasperated by the long, slender shoots of the weed, tough as a leather thong, the menfolks cussed it fervently and determinedly grubbed it out of their cultivated fields. But they may be putting it back because scientists have found it a source of rotenone, regarded as one of the best insecticides for controlling insect pests of certain crops. A 10-acre plot now is being grown for experimental purposes. Before Pearl Harbor the United States imported all of its rotenone. Never can tell where you will meet a friend.

Milkmaids

NEW YORK: Eight girls are testing milk for dairy herd improvement associations. They are taking the place of men in the armed services. Two-week training schools will be held every month for others interested in this kind of work. The course will include Babcock testing, D. H. I. A. records, health, feeding and breeding. All successful applicants must pass an examination for a license in Babcock testing given by state inspectors. Cost of the course: \$2 laboratory fee, room and board \$8 to \$12 a week.

Town Signal

OREGON: Several groups of farmers have worked out a system to save tires and travel. They have a "general ring" over the telephone which is given when anyone is leaving for town. Use of this signal makes it easy to pick up passengers or produce.

Make Market Pay

NEW JERSEY: A farm market operated by farm women grossed \$8,000 in its second season of operation. This is 3 times the first year's total. The women leased a plot of ground near heavy traffic in town, put up a suitable layout of stalls which are rented for 5 per cent of their sales. Women who wait on customers all wear clean, white uniforms.

Fighting Peanuts

FLORIDA: It takes 12,000 pounds of peanuts, or the production from 17 acres, to fire a 16-inch gun on a battleship one time—and incidentally to make 3,000 pounds of soap. Peanut oil also can be used for cooking and in making nitroglycerine.

Not a Pest

NORTH CAROLINA: Milkweed may not be a pest after all. Because of its buoyancy, which is rated at 5 or 6 times greater than cork, it may become a vital material in making life jackets for sailors. Never can tell where you will find a friend.

Cornfield Dolls

OHIO: Now that toys are no longer shipped from Japan and Central Europe, farm women are expecting an expanded market for their cornhusk dolls. They have sold hundreds of these tiny dolls which they make at a cost of about 1 cent each. They use clean, light husks, dyed and varnished. Everything is cornhusk except a bit of

string around the waist, and a safety pin to fasten the doll to the coat lapel.

4-H Pheasants

UTAH: Eighty-nine 4-H Club boys and girls in 11 counties raised 2,301 pheasants for liberation by the state fish and game department during the summer of 1942. Kane county 4-Hers raised 71.89 per cent of their 249 pheasant chicks. One boy, Robert Thornley, of Smithfield, received \$39.75, or 75 cents a bird, for raising 53 of the 54 pheasants he obtained when his project was started. This work has been going on for 9 years.

Potato Silage

WASHINGTON: Last fall, Ralph DeMotts, of Lynden, obtained 20 tons of cull and blighted potatoes, combined them with pea straw at the rate of one part of straw to 4 parts of potatoes, and put the whole mixture thru a silage chopper. The cut material was placed in a large box made of bridge planks and covered with 15 tons of green hay. When DeMotts opened his box this year he found that cows liked the pea-potato silage so well they boosted milk production.

Hotbed Car

NEBRASKA: One old car gives excellent service without using tires or gasoline. The farmer owners hitched up the horse, dragged the old car body to the garden and set it up as a frame-work for a hotbed. The top of the car body is virtually all glass and gives the same effect as a greenhouse. A trapdoor in the roof provides ventilation. This spring it nursed along more than 400 tomato plants until transplanting time.

Saves \$100,000

NORTH DAKOTA: Crested wheatgrass is helping farmers avoid losses estimated at \$100,000 a year which have been caused by onion weed taint in milk. Used as early spring pasture, it gets away from the lowered price due to tainted milk. Dairymen say their cows prefer crested wheatgrass to the native grasses in early spring, so they stay away from fields having wild onions.

Useful Fat

NORTH DAKOTA: Don't burn or bury dead livestock. Fats needed for war can be rendered from the carcasses. Talk to the rendering plant about this. Aside from fat, the carcasses also provide glue, neat's-foot oil, fertilizer and poultry feed.

Mail-Carrying Tractor

MISSOURI: If mail carriers are not able to get tires or gas then Earl Morgan, carrier out of Rockville in Bates county, is prepared for the worst. Mr. Morgan bought a tractor especially built for travel over muddy roads, built a cab on the machine and will use the tractor this winter when going gets tough. It is asserted the small tractor can be operated more economically than an automobile and a number are owned by Missouri carriers. The cabs are heated and some are radio-equipped.

Caught White Sparrow

MISSOURI: Noticing a white sparrow among the hundreds of ordinary ones in his barnlot, John Stenzinger, Laclede county, made a trap and caught the white one. He has it in a cage and it seems to enjoy the attention it has been receiving.

Food Talk Won



Kenneth Engle, of Abilene, brought honor to himself and to his state by winning first place in the 1942 National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contests. Kenneth, who captured the Kansas title last spring, soared to national acclaim last week, when he won over other state champions in the public speaking competition which served as an important part of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Future Farmers of America, held in Kansas City. Speaking on the subject, "Food Our Weapon," he stressed the importance of food in winning the war.

Six Awards



A consistent winner at Kansas livestock shows is Hal Ramsbottom, of Republic county, who is shown here with "Butler," his lightweight Hereford steer that ranked first in class at the recent Wichita show. Hal also showed the first lightweight Shorthorn and the first and second Hampshire barrows. He was declared champion hog showman and second-prize beef showman in the annual showmanship contests.

Ted's Top Lamb



Solid and heavy as his name is this Southdown lamb called "Rock." Shown by Ted Olivier, of Harper county, Rock was champion lamb at the recent Kansas National 4-H Fat Stock Show, in Wichita.

Turkey Honors



"Beef-type" turkeys claimed their share of attention at the 4-H show in Wichita this year as these 2 Broad-Breasted birds were selected as the champion pen of market poultry. Holding the birds are Billy Upham, left, the owner, and Paul Gwin, Geary county agent.

WATCH OUT FOR SABOTEUR SORGHUMS

By ROY FREELAND

HUNDREDS of Kansas farmers learned this fall that sabotage in food production is not limited to wild-eyed aliens who start fires or set off violent explosions. Thruout the state, these farmers are suffering heavy loss caused by a more stealthy type of saboteurs, found lurking in the sorghum fields.

Shamefully showing their shaggy heads as mute evidence of a crime already committed, these saboteurs appeared in the form of inferior, off-type sorghums, skulking where owners had expected to raise valuable crops of atlas sorgho. On thousands of acres these unwelcome intruders originated from phony seed, sold last spring as genuine atlas sorgho.

This seed sprouted and came up. But as the crop neared maturity, growers saw their so-called atlas develop into fields of sorghum mixtures and lower yielding varieties. Immediately a stream of letters flowed into the control division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. In these letters outraged farmers in all parts of the state told of yields being cut in half where the counterfeit atlas seed had been planted.

Checking these reports, inspectors and attorneys for the Board of Agriculture uncovered an amazing trade in unreliable seed. It started last fall when the siege of rainy weather caused a severe shortage of pure seed, forcing many farmers and seed dealers into unfamiliar markets.

One prominent source of supply, the Board of Agriculture reports,

was provided by commercial truckers who hauled thousands of bushels of so-called atlas seed grown in Morton and Stevens counties. This seed was purchased in mass quantity by commercial seed dealers in Central and South-Central Kansas. The dealers, in turn, supplied their farmer trade and also sold seed by the truck-load to other dealers, thereby distributing the counterfeit atlas to all parts of the state.

Giving some idea about how much was distributed in this manner, the Board of Agriculture found that 2 commercial seed dealers in Central Kansas sold more than 600,000 pounds of sorghum seed from the southwestern counties. This was enough to plant considerably more than 60,000 acres. If it cut the yield in half on that entire acreage, the final result was more costly than leaving 30,000 acres out of

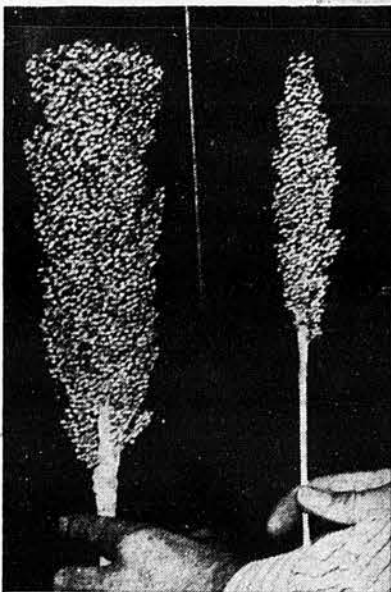
production. That could mean a loss of 200,000 to 300,000 tons of feed caused by seed handled by these 2 seed houses alone.

Coming at a time when Kansas farmers are

straining every muscle to raise good feed for production of badly needed beef and dairy products, this loss stands as a serious charge against the saboteur sorghums. But instead of "crying over spilled milk," it seems the important job now is to prevent having the same thing happen all over.

Again next spring, conditions will be ideal for distributing this kind of seed. The severe September freeze ruined atlas sorgho seed on thousand of acres. This probably will cause a shortage of good seed next spring, and it is logical to expect the counterfeit atlas will start moving again. You can guard against it more effectively if you

[Continued on Page 11]



Above—Best protection against saboteur sorghums, for either forage or grain, is to use certified seed from dependable growers. Ralph Dikeman, Pratt county, shows certified seed at its best in this field of Westland milo.

Left—There is considerable difference in size of this typical atlas sorgho head and the smaller tricker head beside it. However, seeds are the same size, color and shape. Looking at threshed grain you can't tell one variety from the other. Right—Young Douglas Bolt is pleased with this crop of certified Westland milo grown by his daddy, W. Fred Bolt, Pratt county. Yield is estimated at more than 40 bushels to the acre.



Above—K. E. Johnson, left, Pratt county agent, admires a field of atlas sorgho on the farm of Fred Bolt, right. Thruout the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, atlas is one of the highest yielding forage sorghum varieties. Be on the lookout for inferior seed of the kind which cut yields in half on many farms this year.



Top—Kansas feed production has been sabotaged by a flood of counterfeit atlas sorgho seed. Mixtures and poorly adapted varieties, sold as genuine atlas, reduced the 1942 feed crop by thousands of tons.

At Left—Output of badly needed meat and dairy products is dependent on stalwart crops of good feed. John Scheaffer, Harvey county, helped with this heavy crop of pure atlas sorgho.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I WISH to thank the people of Kansas, and especially the farmers of Kansas, for the magnificent vote of confidence you gave me in last Tuesday's election. I appreciate it from the bottom of my heart, and again pledge you that I shall continue to serve you, full time and overtime, to the best of my ability. You may rest assured that I will endeavor to represent you faithfully, conscientiously, and I believe industriously and intelligently in the trying years ahead. And of one thing you may rest assured.

My first loyalty is to the people of Kansas and to the United States of America. I shall continue to support the President 100 per cent in prosecuting the war. I shall continue on all other matters to go with him when I believe he is right; to oppose him when I believe he is wrong. And I will not be a yes-man, nor a rubber-stamp Senator. I shall bend every energy toward winning this war as completely and as speedily as possible, and at the same time shall endeavor to support and vote for policies and programs and legislation that will preserve the American form of Government, our American institutions, and our American way of life.

The farmers of Kansas, and the farmers of the Nation, are going to be called upon to do more and more, and to do that with less and less man power and machinery and farm equipment. It is going to be a tough job.

At the time this is written—I am just leaving Topeka for Washington, after 7 days in Kansas—I do not know whether the President will approve the 'teen age draft bill, which includes a provision that essential operators and hired help on essential farms shall be given occupational deferment from the draft. The measure as it passed the Senate and went to conference also prohibited drafted boys in their teens from being sent into combat service abroad until these have had at least one year's military training. I supported both amendments on the floor of the Senate, and also voted for both on the final roll calls.

It is my belief that Washington finally has waked up to the fact that farmers cannot be expected to increase their production 30 or 40 per cent, unless there are enough farmers and hired men left on the farms to do the necessary work. Washington has gone complacently along, allowing needed farm man power to be absorbed to the war factories by higher wages and

shorter hours. At the same time local draft boards have felt compelled—because Washington insisted that they fill their quotas no matter what—to draft men into the army when they knew beyond any question of a doubt that taking the men into the army would mean the farms on which they worked would have to cease operations.

Washington at last, I believe, has recognized the fact that the American farmer must have adequate numbers of men and machinery if they are to feed our own armed forces and civilian population and also ever-increasing millions of men and women and children in the British Isles, China, Russia, and other Allied nations.

So far as the dairy industry and dairy production are concerned, I fear that recognition has been too little and too late. In Kansas alone, I am informed, more than 300 dairy herds have been dispersed in the last 6 months, and probably half the cows in these herds sold for slaughter.

Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kansas and other farm states have been urging for months that unless the steady drain from farming areas was stopped, there would be serious food shortages—except in wheat and some other cereals—by 1943. Instead of attacking the problem by seeking ways to keep men on the farms, and provide needed machinery and equipment, the Administration until quite recently seems to have believed the problem could be solved by rationing food among our own people. I do want to report, however, that Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has been begging and pleading for men and machinery for American farms for months past, but until Congress itself got busy, little was done beyond exhortations to farmers to make sacrifices and produce more foodstuffs.

I intend to give my first attention to pushing a farm man power and farm machinery pro-

gram the next few weeks, but at this time can make no promises as to results. I will say, however, that I believe the Administration at last has waked up to the seriousness of the situation, and the chances are we will get some relief. But how much I cannot say at this time.

The hard road of war ahead will continue to make tremendous demands on farm production. Until victory is reached, we are pretty sure the resulting farm prices will hold up, or be held up, to certain profit levels. Then what is likely to happen? Farmers have this question constantly in mind.

There are good reasons why strong demand for food and essential crops, those needed right now, should continue for some time after war is over. We will be short of a great many things in the United States when the war ends which will keep employment at a very high level. This is indicated by a recent report from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which anticipates a vast, immediate post-war consumer demand ranging from 2,100,000 automobiles to 900,000 electric irons, 1,500,000 mechanical refrigerators, 1,200,000 washing machines, 1,200,000 radios, 600,000 sewing machines, furniture for 1,200,000 families, and more than 3 out of 10 homes needing repairs. A personal savings program, perhaps a forced savings program, will help finance this demand. These figures were obtained in a nation-wide survey of family needs.

In addition to that, there undoubtedly will be considerable demand from other countries for our products. This means farm production as well as factory output. There still will be shortages of materials for a time after the war, but, of course, many new substitutes are being developed which in themselves may mean more employment. A matter that will tend to lengthen the period of high employment is that of a change-over from war production to peacetime production again. This cannot be done overnight. These facts, plus your guess as to what controls the Government may continue after the war, may be of some help in planning your farm programs.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

More Farm Control Coming

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American Agriculture is in for a major operation, several of them, just as soon as Washington can decide what the operations will be, and who will perform them. The program calls for unified Government command on food—production of foodstuffs, and processing and handling of foods.

Agriculture's Wickard and OPA's Henderson have been sparring to see who will be top dog. But now it looks as if the food czar will be either James F. Byrnes, director of Economic Stabilization, himself, or someone named by him.

The 2 main proposals have been for 1) an independent food agency, or 2) food control in the Department of Agriculture.

A probable compromise is to use Byrnes' over-all powers—those granted him by Congress plus the extra-legislative powers given him

by Presidential directives—to formulate policies, Byrnes to supervise and when necessary direct their carrying out by whatever agency seems to him best suited for the particular program required to meet each situation.

If this is done, it in all probability would throw handling of details generally toward Secretary Wickard, and away from Henderson and his OPA influence.

If Congress steps back into some measure of control over governmental policies and program during the war period, it will be due largely to farmer resistance to the price-fixing policies of Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration, and the failure of Paul McNutt's Man Power Commission to reach an early enough decision on the problem of man power for the American farms.

The first real revolt in Congress against Administration major policies came over farm prices and farm labor.

In his Labor Day message of September 7, the President sent Congress a blunt ultimatum—pass a law giving him all-out control over farm prices, and do it by October 1, or the President would take over such control without bothering to get authority from Congress.

Congress responded with the "Economic Stabilization" Act, signed by the President on October 2. Out of deference to White House dislike of the term "inflation," it was called economic stabilization instead of anti-inflation legislation.

But when Congress was writing in a provision that farm wages be considered in arriving at parity price on any farm commodity, the President sent a letter to the Senate, requesting that the farm wage item be left out of the act. The Senate put the farm wages in by a vote of 50 to 35, and the House sustained its action.

The Act of October 2, as passed by

Congress and signed by the President, provided specifically that no maximum prices set on any farm commodity—or any product made in whole or substantial part from a farm commodity—should be lower than would reflect (1) parity price to the producer of the commodity, or (2) the highest adjusted—seasonal—price between January 1 and September 15.

The general direction in the Act was that wages and salaries and prices should be substantially those in effect during the period January 1 to September 15.

However, the directive issued by the President instructed the Director of Economic Stabilization, James F. Byrnes, and other agencies acting under him, to follow the general direction. Acting under this authority, Leon Henderson, OPA, fixed temporary ceilings on the basis of September 28 to October 2, without any reference to

(Continued on Page 23)

APPARENTLY hybrid corn is earning its keep in Kansas, because it is making steady gains. The fields planted with hybrid seed in the state this year ran right around 761,000 acres, and this was 25 per cent of the total Kansas cornfield; it is a 61 per cent increase over the acreage planted in 1941. Of course, most of the acreage devoted to hybrid corn is in the eastern third of the state. But no one will be greatly surprised if the future brings types that are adapted to all western counties. Not incidentally, Kansas has 3,044,000 acres of corn this fall to husk. Hybrid acreage accounted for 1 per cent of the crop back in 1938, then 4 per cent in 1939, made an 8 per cent showing in 1940, and rolled up to 18 per cent in 1941.

Just for the sake of comparison, two-thirds of the counties in Iowa, and one-half of the counties in Illinois, have 99 per cent of their acreage in hybrid corn. A good many counties in Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, as well as scattered counties in Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Missouri have 99 per cent of their 1942 corn acreage in hybrids. This year, some 41,000,000 acres or about 45 per cent of the total corn acreage in the United States was planted with hybrid seed.

Ham An'

DID you ever get right hungry for something you were pretty sure you couldn't have? A lot of soldiers and sailors did in World War I. Take ham and eggs for example. Can you think of anything that would stir up your breakfast appetite to a keener pitch? What aroma comes from the kitchen on a frosty morning when ham, cured from inside out and outside in, is put in the skillet along with the freshest eggs in the world right from your own henhouse! Good any meal, especially if you haven't had them for awhile.

Well, the boys up front on combat duty got to telling Uncle Sam this time that they could crack the enemy a lot harder if they could only sit down to a dish of American-cooked ham and eggs once in a while. Might sound like a little thing—plenty of folks would be glad just to have anything to eat! But after all, isn't it the little things that nag at you, or on the other hand, perk you up?

So-oo-oo-o! Remembering the lack of mess facilities in the thick of battle, some of the older boys fighting on the home front in food production plants are canning ham and eggs to send to the boys "Over There." And we are pretty sure that canned right along with that favorite dish are plenty of good wishes and hopes and prayers.

At any rate, for the first time in any war,



"Our baby chicks surely got delayed in transit!"

Passing COMMENT

American troops in the front lines are being provided "ham an'" along with many other foods almost equally popular, that never before were available at battle points remote from food supply bases. All the soldier has to do in the case of ham and eggs is to build a fire and put the can and contents on it. In next to no time his ham and scrambled eggs are ready; the boys say they taste like the fresh variety. Hope it won't be long before they are back home with their feet under the table, eating them fresh from Mother's skillet.

P-s-s-s-t!

IT DOESN'T amount to much, since Kansas isn't included, but the Census Bureau has just announced the 100 leading agricultural counties in the United States, as of 1939, and discovered in the 1940 check-up. Having visited a big fair in recent years, you are not surprised to learn that Los Angeles county, California, leads the list. Value of farm products sold, traded or used by farm households for the year in that one county totaled \$46,920,780. At the other end of the line, No. 100, is Huron county, Michigan, with products valued for the year at \$7,671,135. United States total in 1939 was \$7,813,644,567 which wasn't so prosperous looking compared to the 1929 total of \$11,011,329,335.

Twenty-three California counties are in the top 100, Illinois has 13, Iowa 14, New York and Minnesota each have 7, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin each have 5, Massachusetts has 4, North Carolina 3, Washington, Connecticut, Mississippi, Nebraska and Oregon each have 2, and the others, Colorado, Maine, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Texas and Michigan, each have one county in this list of leading farm areas.

Now if they had been talking about quality products and people, Kansas would have been right up front.

No Soybean Regrets

THE soybean oil line is clogged up. The line from farm to crushing plant. Also, the line from crushing plant to the final consumer. Three reasons are given. Lack of storage room at the crushers. Lack of crusher capacity. Lack of transportation facilities. But there is no cause for soybean production regrets, because every last bean is needed for our war effort, and they can be kept under cover so their quality will not suffer. Farm storage of beans is urged by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Total soybean production in the United States this year is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels. Only a limited quantity can be marketed immediately, because crushers in the entire northern area can take about 100,000,000 bushels of the beans during the entire marketing year ending September 31, 1943. However, farmers are assured that all beans in farm storage will be purchased on or before September 1, 1943, by the Commodity Credit Corporation, under its loan, storage and purchase program.

You will recall this program provides for price supports by loans of \$1.60 for Nos. 1 and 2 yellow beans of high oil content, where moisture is not more than 14 per cent. Those obtaining loans will receive in addition 7 cents a bushel storage allowance for beans stored on

the farm. For beans stored on farm without a loan, there is an increase of 1 cent a bushel in the purchase price each month, beginning January 1, 1943, until 6 cents has been earned.

Altho soybeans have bumped into this marketing congestion, it is evident that the beans are needed. They will help win the war. Growers will not be discouraged, but will

come back next year with all the beans needed.

By the way, soybean crushers are being requested to speed up the processing of frost-damaged beans. That may take in a lot of territory because many acres of beans were damaged. Not much is known about how well frost-damaged beans will do in storage. The Department of Agriculture announces that available information indicates they will not deteriorate. But the way it is stated sounds more like a hope or a prayer than actual facts. Well, we will know more about it by this time next year.

Delayed Drop

ONE thing most always leads to another. Remember reading about those hormone sprays that were developed to retard pre-harvest drop of apples and pears? Well, they are being used now to keep holly leaves from dropping after the holly is cut for the Christmas trade. Regardless of whether holly is shipped loose, in wreaths or in special packages, the leaves drop if there is too much moisture and high temperature. Holly also drops its leaves in the presence of minute quantities of ethylene gas, which is given off by a number of fruits. As little as 1 part of ethylene to 200,000 parts of air will get the leaves.

Wonder whether it would keep Christmas trees from shedding? And if we kept a little around until New Year's, whether we could make our annual batch of resolutions stick to our memory a little longer?

Milk: There isn't anything humorous about the dairy situation in Kansas. Milk shortages are announced from many sections of the state. Such claims are backed up by a Federal agricultural report which shows that 231 dairies in 78 counties have gone out of business in the last 6 months. Big reason is lack of help. Only dairies with 25 cows or more were mentioned.

Tea: Shortage of tea in the U. S. may create a market for yerba mate, which long has been a popular beverage in South America. Sounds something like stirring up a good-neighbor tea party. "Mate" comes from an evergreen tree of the holly family, and the crop is harvested both from wild trees and from plantations. It resembles tea in many ways, and the beverage is prepared by steeping the dried leaves in boiling water. In certain rural sections of South America the custom is to steep the leaves repeatedly, with the expectation of getting the best flavored drink from the fourth round.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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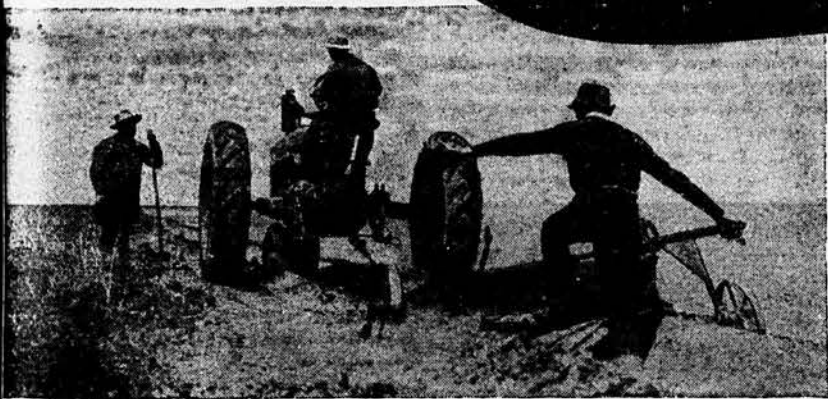
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C. R. Holden (right) and Art Coulton, Idaho buyer for Safeway Stores talk over plans for marketing potatoes



A
SAFEWAY
Farm Reporter
Advertisement



Ditching for irrigation—Mr. Holden with shovel; C. R. Jr., 19, on tractor; son Ralph, 14, holding ditcher. All Holden's equipment is mechanized — potato planter, plows, harrows, cultivators, diggers. "Cold soft snow water from the Upper Snake River is the lifeblood of our potato crop," Mr. Holden told me. "Combine this water with our volcanic ash soil and you can't help growing grand potatoes. The soil is spongy, permitting our spuds to expand evenly, without gnarling. And our cool Idaho nights are just the kind Russets like best"

Victory sign is given by the Holden daughters and their Dad. Students of Idaho Falls High School recently crowned 18-year-old Mary Holden as "queen" after a record-breaking war bond and stamp selling drive. Shirley Jane, 7, is saving from her allowance to buy war stamps. Both girls have their own horses and love to ride



Poland Chinas plus sheep, help give Mr. Holden a well-balanced farm operation. Manure goes onto the potato fields and the hogs turn cull potatoes into pork. Usual crop rotation is 2 years of potatoes, 1 of grain, 3 of alfalfa. Due to wartime demand Mr. Holden is now cutting down on his alfalfa rotation, growing more potatoes

TO KANSAS FARMERS

Like most every American farmer, C. R. Holden is now in the middle of a battle to increase food production, as Uncle Sam has asked. His specialty is spuds — the big, smooth, perfect-for-baking Russets that are Idaho's pride. On 300 acres near Idaho Falls Mr. Holden last year grew 120,000 bushels of potatoes. He's shooting now for a 10% increase — cultivating newly cleared sagebrush land, planting some of his alfalfa rotation acreage to potatoes, and working 2 big tractors round the clock. The Holdens ship potatoes for some of their neighbor growers. Last year they handled between 1200 and 1300 carloads

BATTLE OF THE BIG BAKED POTATO



It's a farm production battle which America can and will win, C. R. Holden believes. The U.S. Army recently purchased several hundred carloads of his potatoes for shipment overseas

In October, right after digging, Holden potatoes are hauled to frost-proof storage cellars. "Properly farm-stored, our Idahos are as good eating in May as when they are dug," Mr. Holden told me. "We can store up to 70 tons in our two cellars. Grading is done when we market the potatoes. All our potatoes get a federal-state inspection"



Shopping at the new Safeway store in Idaho Falls, corner of Elm and Eastern Avenue, is fun for the Holden girls. Here Thero Tippetts, manager, helps them "load up." The free parking lot is a popular store feature, Holdens say

Ralph Holden, C. R. Sr., and C. R. Jr., show you the family market brands. Idaho growers were among the first to pack potatoes in small 10 and 15-pound consumer-size bags, like the one held by Ralph. "We've furnished the Safeway people a lot of potatoes packed ready-to-sell in these small bags," Mr. Holden told me. "Safeway pays top of the market prices — and always spot cash — for our quality potatoes. The way I see it, better returns to growers are a natural result of Safeway's more direct and efficient



kind of distribution. Fewer handling charges mean more money for producers and lower costs to consumers — that's just simple arithmetic. I think this country could use a lot more food distribution of the Safeway kind"

TOLD TO YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER

Now It's Winter Chicks

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

NOW that more hatcheries will operate during the cold months, the question of good fertility of eggs becomes an important item. This season more chicks are needed badly. Most of us have noticed how extreme cold weather can affect hatches, especially when it comes suddenly or stays so long that the cold frosts the comb and wattles of the males, causing them to become inactive, which causes low fertility. One is concerned about fertility when selling eggs for hatching purposes, and one thing that helps is to keep the temperature in the poultry house above freezing if possible; at least it may be heated or insulated so the temperature does not become cold enough to frost the combs of either the males or hens.

Males may be dubbed—and this practice is becoming quite common among poultry raisers—and they are not so susceptible to temperature changes. Dubbing means cutting off a part of the comb and wattles, and it is more effective in those breeds such as the Mediterranean that have such large combs and wattles.

Strong, lively chicks are good advertisements for the hatchery men, and

correct feeding does much to insure chicks that satisfy. If chicks from your flock are not all that is to be desired, your hatcheryman may call the matter of feeds to your attention. Plenty of outdoor exercise on sunny days is a help in keeping the breeding flock in good health so they may make better use of the feed they are getting. Yes, it is possible to get good hatches of strong chicks from hens under constant confinement to their house, but it takes more attention to every detail of their care, and since the bulk of hatching eggs thru this section come from the farms, why not give the flock more natural conditions when possible?

There are a few facts that we may need to recall. Right now, until December 21, our days of sunshine become shorter and this means we do not get the same amount of ultraviolet rays from the sun as we did during the summer. So it is very important that we get as much of the health-giving sunshine rays as possible.

When the laying flock is shut in the poultry house and kept there for several months during the winter, without regard to us providing any special ingredients that supply needed vitamins, it does not take long to note certain results. The health and vigor of the flock seems to decline. We may find the flock forming certain bad habits, such as feather eating, due to the lack of certain needed health-giving foods. Put these same fowls under a

glass substitute which enables the ultraviolet rays to filter thru, then add feeds with needed vitamin ingredients, and the flock will take on a healthy appearance in a very short time. Egg production and quality will improve.

Will Correct Ailments

Ultraviolet rays are known to correct faulty bone growth, leg weakness, poor shell texture and low egg production, along with poor fertility and poor hatchability. It seems that the action from these rays takes place in the gastro intestinal tract by causing a proper deposition of calcium and phosphorus in the blood, as well as in the formation of bone and shell. According to scientists who have studied the effects of ultraviolet rays of sunlight, they irradiate a substance in the skin of the birds and transform it into vitamin D. It enters into the blood and gets into the intestinal tract where it acts the same as does cod-liver oil.

In summer, we need not worry about this vitamin D to any extent when the flock is on range in direct sunlight, but winter poultry work is a different proposition. We may admit more of the sun's rays by using glass substitutes which allow the ultraviolet rays to pass thru, while glass shuts them out. We may use the substitutes over all the openings, or at least on the south side which admits most sun during the day. If they are put on in good condition and removed carefully and stored during the summer when they are not needed, they will last several seasons.

Some of the sources of the 6 most needed vitamins A B C D E and G are found in concentrated yeast, butter-milk, concentrated egg yolks, oil of wheat embryos, extract of whey, dehydrated alfalfa-leaf meal, dehydrated oranges, spinach and tomatoes and extract of rice polishings. To aid these vitamins are needed essential minerals, to make a well-balanced feed.

Don't Gas the Chicks

A danger that we need to watch for in the brooder houses in cold weather is monoxide gas. This is the same gas that kills motorists who persist in starting their motors in closed garages. This gas may accumulate in tightly closed brooder houses, from oil, wood or coal-burning brooder stoves, in sufficient quantities to kill or badly gas the baby chicks. Losses of chicks are sometimes traced to this trouble when other conditions seem ideal. On cold, stormy nights, when the house is tightly closed, is when most trouble is experienced. Soot collecting in the pipe may cause gas to collect. The chicks may appear drowsy, breath hard, and have an unsteady walk, and as days pass and the gas continues to get worse in the house, they may seem to be chilled, lie on their sides and finally die in spasms. Provide ventilation with no drafts.

No Overtime Pay

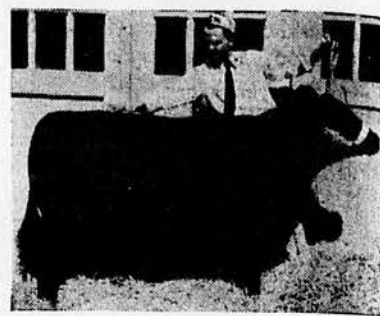
If anyone thinks Kansas farm people aren't willing to put in extra time for the war effort, they should have been with a Kansas Farmer reporter traveling thru Riley county, late in the evening on a recent trip. He met a farm woman, driving a tractor, with a small child in each arm. Apparently the housewife was just returning home from a vigorous half-day in the field, substituting for sons or hired hands that have been called from the farm.

Back at the house, she probably faced several hours of work preparing the evening meal, washing dishes, caring for the chickens and doing other jobs about the house. Chances are this same woman was up at daybreak the next morning for another day of the same kind, and you can be sure she wasn't working for overtime pay.

Agents on Call

Effects of changing conditions were seen in the ranks of Kansas county agricultural agents, who assembled in Manhattan for the 1942 Extension

It Happened Twice



Two times this year Marvin Poland, of Geary county, was only one notch below "fame and fortune" with this Angus steer, named "Highland Laddie." It happened first at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson. Marvin's entry was reserve grand champion, ranking next to the highest winner, another Angus shown by George Crenshaw, of Harper county. Next came the fat stock show at Wichita. Once again Marvin's steer was reserve grand champion, and again the top winner was an Angus shown by George Crenshaw, this time a different steer than the one shown at Hutchinson. However, Marvin Poland reached the top in another way at Wichita. He was declared the best boy camper in the 4-H encampment, and received a fine traveling bag presented by the Kansas Livestock Association. Best girl camper was Barbara Morris, of Sedgwick county.

Conference. The group included 33 new agents who have been taken into the extension work since last year. This represents a personnel turnover in about one third of the Kansas Farm Bureau offices. Changes are still occurring at a rapid rate and directors of the Extension Service see no hope for a letup in the near future.

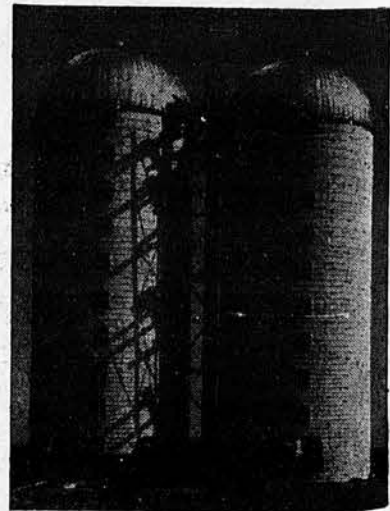
Caught the Sorghums

From wide areas of the state, farmers tell of damage by the early fall freeze this year. Worst damage was to Atlas sorgo seed and to soybeans. However, other crops felt the damage. Willis Wenrich, Gray county agent reports that many fields of grain sorghums were damaged in that area. He says the injury is seen in late-planted fields that were not mature at the time of this freeze. Such damage may run as high as 20 per cent, Wenrich says.

An 8-Pig Habit

Hogs on the Albert Ottaway farm, in Sedgwick county, have gone "all out" for victory. Mr. Ottaway reports that for 3 years in a row his sows have raised an average of 8 pigs or more to the litter. One year the average was 10 pigs to the litter.

Wheat Silos



Herbert J. Barr, of Leoti, put up these concrete stave silos, each 20 by 50 feet, to hold wheat, but in later years he can use them for silage if it's a feed crop he wants to store, rather than wheat. They hold 13,000 bushels of wheat. There is a home-made bucket-type elevator for filling and extra reinforcing rods to give the added strength necessary when silos are used for wheat storage.



"I HAD THIS 10-DAY DIET!"

Maybe I wasn't laying quite as much as I should, what with a war on, and everything. But that's all fixed. My "boss" gave me Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in the feed for ten days . . . and did I perk up! Now I'm a regular!

Biddy's boss was smart . . . mixed Avi-Tab in the mash at the rate of 1/4 pound to each 100 pounds of mash. The birds got that for ten days each month. And how those sluggish hens perked up!

That's because Avi-Tab contains nine drugs . . . tonics, stimulants, correctives . . . recognized aids in stimulating appetites and promoting body functions. Also contains mold inhibiting ingredients. For better "pepped-up" flocks, get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab from your Dr. Salsbury dealer.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Ia.
A Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service

BE SURE TO GET GENUINE DR. SALSBUARY'S

AVI-TAB

THE IDEAL FLOCK CONDITIONER

WHAT ACTUAL USERS SAY ABOUT AVI-TAB

From letters in our files; naturally, all these results cannot be expected in all cases.

Texas: "Splendid results in treatment of Mycosis."

Indiana: "Almost immediately the flock began to look better, get better and lay more."

Arkansas: "Consistent and profitable results."

Minnesota: "Have not found anything that is equal to it."

Texas: "Picked up in egg production."

Delaware: "Very helpful and inexpensive to use."

Dr. Salsbury's
NATION-WIDE POULTRY
HEALTH SERVICE

Get Avi-Tab from hatcherymen, feed dealers, druggists who display this sign. They are members of Dr. Salsbury's Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service. You can rely on them for sound advice in poultry health matters.

Saboteur Sorghums

(Continued from Page 6)

know a few details about what happened this year.

Some of the seed trucked from Southwest Kansas and distributed by dealers thruout the state was a general mixture of sorghum varieties. But in a majority of the cases, this seed consisted primarily of a variety identified by state inspectors as Tricker sorgho. Tricker bears a seed so similar to atlas seed that it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference by looking at threshed grain.

However, similarity of threshed seed is about the only thing in common for Tricker and atlas sorgho. Tricker is early and has a rather dwarf stalk with a head only half or a third as large as atlas heads. The slender Tricker stalk is known to be rather sweet, but doesn't have many leaves. Most important of all, Tricker is not a high yielder in regions adapted to production of varieties like atlas sorgho.

Developed in extreme Southwest Kansas, Tricker is more nearly adapted to that area than to any other part of the state, and has been grown there, in limited areas, for many years. Because of its early maturity, Tricker often produces a seed crop when other varieties fail to bear.

That happened in 1934. Then, during the seed shortage in the spring of 1935, Tricker was distributed for the first time over wide areas of Kansas. It happened again last year, when Tricker matured early and was harvested ahead of fall rains which spoiled so much good atlas seed. This accounts for the big supply which was available for the speculative truckers to haul to other areas.

This fall it happened again. Most of the Tricker was matured ahead of the September freeze which was so fatal to atlas seed over wide areas of

the state. It means the Tricker seed will be available for sale, and most of it will give a good germination test.

Unless farmers are on the alert, some of this seed may be distributed unintentionally from one farm to another. Paul Ijams, who is in charge of the control division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says there are undoubtedly many farmers who have admixtures of Tricker seed and think it is atlas sorgho. In complete innocence, they may offer it for sale to a neighbor or an acquaintance.

Another danger is to be reckoned with during the probable seed shortage next spring. Mr. Ijams says there is evidence that some of the seed originating in Morton and Stevens counties last year is being carried over. It may go on the market as atlas sorgho seed, and there will not be any way for you to tell by looking at it whether it is Tricker or atlas.

Guilty parties may be punished. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in its enforcement of the Kansas seed law, is investigating the sales of this so-called atlas with a view of prosecuting those who are responsible for the incorrect description of seed.

Recently the board proposed that a meeting be held with the Kansas Seed Council and other interested persons for the purpose of discussing measures which might provide a means of preventing a recurrence of this catastrophe. Legislative action may be suggested if such is decided necessary.

In the meantime, to help you protect yourself against such seed, A. L. Clapp and H. D. Hollembeak, of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, offer some timely suggestions. They say if you have any pure seed with even a half-way satisfactory germination, for goodness sake save some

for your own use. You can adjust the planting rate according to how your seed germinates.

If you don't have any seed of your own, buy from a neighbor or from someone you know to be 100 per cent reliable. Best way to be absolutely sure of getting pure seed of the variety you order is to buy certified seed bearing the blue tag of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

This is true of other varieties, as well as atlas sorgho. The certified seed is planted and harvested under strict regulations of the Crop Improvement Association. Before harvest, all crops being grown for certified seed are field inspected by crop experts, representing the association.

After harvest, threshed samples are sent to the college for laboratory tests on purity, germination and freedom from disease or noxious weed seeds. Seed must meet high standards in these tests or it cannot sell under the blue tag. When it is sold, the tag gives full information on results of the tests.

Turn to Certified Seed

Many Kansas counties have boosted the general quality of both sweet and grain sorghums by having a number of good certified seed growers who supply neighbors and other farmers of their area. A brilliant example of this is found in Pratt county. With 12 to 15 farmers producing good, certified sorghum seed each year, this county has gradually increased the number of high-quality fields in that area of the state.

Among the select group of growers is Fred Bolt, who is raising seed for certification on more than 100 acres this year. His seed fields include pure crops of wheatland milo and Westland milo, both of which promise yields of 40 to 50 bushels an acre. To keep the seed pure, Mr. Bolt goes thru his fields, carefully eliminating any off-type heads.

In like manner, Ralph Dikeman has a heavy crop of Westland milo, the new variety which is popular because of its resistance to the milo disease. Many other farmers in the county are raising atlas, sumac, Colby milo, wheatland and Westland milo, for production of dependable, certified seed.

These farmers are typical of the several hundred progressive farmers thruout Kansas who are doing their best to produce pure, certified seed of adapted sorghum varieties. The small price premium they ask for the labor and expense of certification is cheap insurance against serious losses like those suffered by Kansas farmers who were sold unreliable seed for this year's crop.

3 Days for Cream

Kansas cream-buying stations are purchasing churning cream from farmers on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. The stations will be closed on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

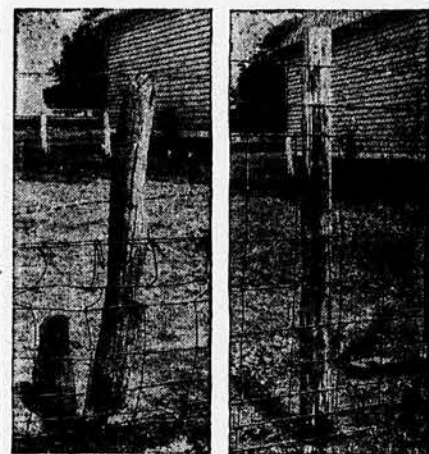
This system of purchasing cream only 3 days of each week is part of a wartime conservation program developed by the Kansas butter industry in co-operation with the War Production Board.

It is explained that closing the cream-buying stations on 3 days each week will release many operators for other labor and may make it possible to save on steam, light and fuel required to operate a station. Under this plan of operation, the cream will deteriorate less because the creameries propose to transport it directly to the churning plant on the day of purchase. This also will make it possible to operate trucks more efficiently, since a larger volume of cream can be collected from each station, it is said by the sponsors of the idea.

Cream producers may find it to their advantage to work out delivery schedules with neighbors so their cream may be marketed on one of the days when the cream-buying station will be open for business.

Repair the Fence You Can't Replace

With loose end posts and broken line posts, livestock will soon damage any good fence. Well braced end posts and a good pair of stretchers made this same fence good as new.



ALSO reset loose end and corner posts, re-stretch sagging fence, splice broken line and barb wires, refasten loose wires.

Keeping up soil building crop and livestock rotations depends on your present fences. They probably can't be replaced "for the duration". That's why you'll want to devote a little time and work to regular fence upkeep. It's vital to maximum food production — and future farm income.

Keystone's "Fence Building Instructions" available free.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., PEORIA, ILL.

Makers of

RED BRAND FENCE
LOOK FOR THE TOP WIRE PAINTED RED

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS



THE VOICE OF KANSAS

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TOPEKA • 580 KILOCYCLES

Splendid Cough Relief Is Easily Mixed at Home

No Cooking. Makes Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix this recipe in your kitchen. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

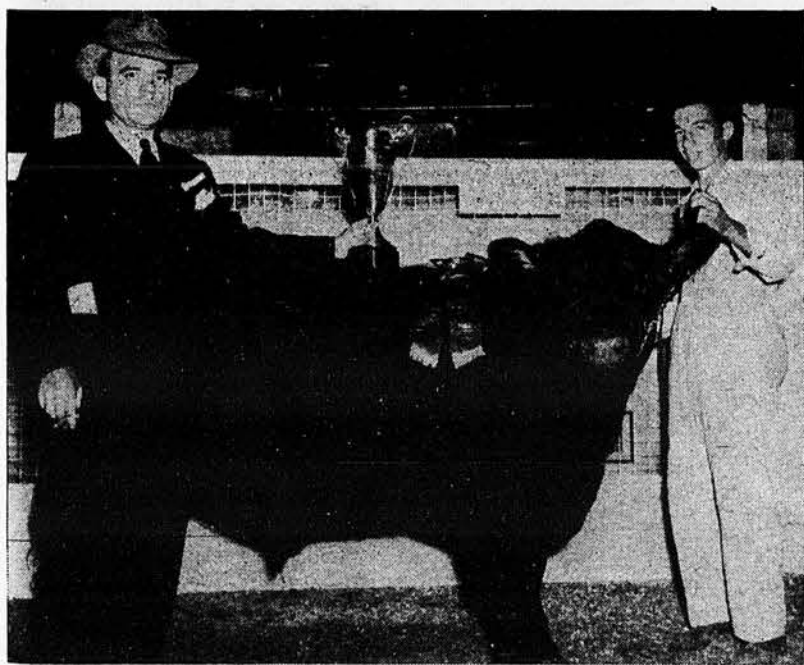
First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

GEORGE KNOWS HOW



From orphan to grand champion is the life history of "Inky," the Angus steer shown here with his owner, George Crenshaw, of Attica, right, and E. H. Lyon, division manager for the Phillips Petroleum Company, Wichita, an outstanding booster for 4-H Club work, who paid 66 cents a pound for this 1,057-pound beauty. George received a check from Mr. Lyon for \$697.62.

INKY was born during a snowstorm and his mother wouldn't claim him. The orphan Angus calf was adopted by Helen Crenshaw, George's sister, who is now in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. She started the calf on a bottle and cared for him until he was big enough to eat grain and hay. As "Inky" grew older, he developed rapidly and showed signs of becoming a show prospect. Then George became interested and selected him as one of the 2 steers for his 4-H Club beef project. Final chapter to Inky's career was written during the recent 4-H Fat Stock Show at Wichita, where he won

coveted grand championship honors.

"Inky's" remarkable performance at Wichita marks the third time within a year that George Crenshaw has exhibited and sold a grand champion steer at some major show. His first important victory was at the National Western Stock Show in Denver, last winter. George's champion steer there sold at \$1 a pound and brought him \$1,200 in premiums and sale price. At the Kansas State Fair this fall George sold another grand champion at 28 cents a pound. The 3 Crenshaw steers selling within less than a year, returned nearly \$2,500 with premiums.

OH! BOY BAKED BEANS FOR SUPPER

WITH rumors of meatless days likely to become reality in the not-distant future, and choice cuts even now hard to come by and so high-priced the budget fairly screams in protest, my thoughts go trailing back to days of the first World War. I was in college then and, just as now, most of the young men had marched off to war. Not much incentive for girls to learn to cook and keep house. However, my mother was of a different mind, so my kitchen sessions about equaled those spent in the classroom, and I truly believe have paid me bigger dividends thru the years.

Naturally I've a pretty vivid recollection of the substitute cereals we had to mix with our white flour on bread-baking days and of some of the tricks we resorted to in stretching our meat dollars. It was undoubtedly this home training that provoked the flip answer I gave the economics professor one day, when, trying to drive home a lesson in finance or inflation or maybe just plain everyday living within one's income, he pointed his finger at me and fairly shouted, "Miss Ruth, with sirloin steak at 75 cents a pound what do you do?"

"Serve baked beans," I quickly replied.

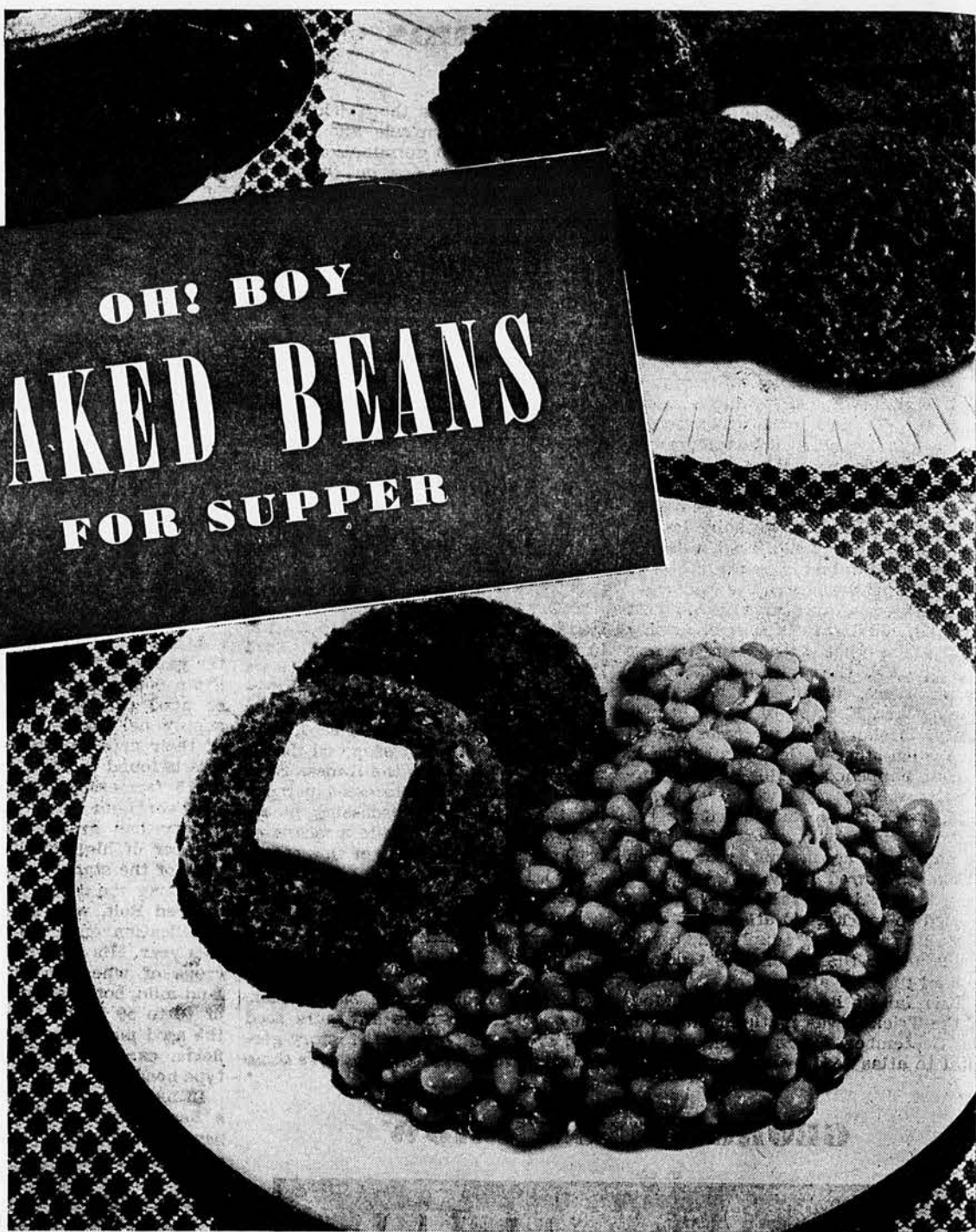
The answer pleased the prof's Scotch thrift and may have helped earn me that A at the end of the term. Anyway, the experience of the 2 intervening decades hasn't taught me a wiser solution to the same problem, so I'm simply lifting a leaf from my World War I notebook and putting the old experiment to work again . . . Or, you don't suppose, do you, that my girlish taste for baked beans still lingers? Seriously tho, I tell myself, and I really be-

lieve it, that every time I serve my family baked beans, even tho we've beef and pork and poultry right here on the farm, I'm being just as patriotic as days when I lick a couple of War Stamps that are going to be a War Bond by and by. My family has hearty, nourishing food they like, the meat we didn't eat may not

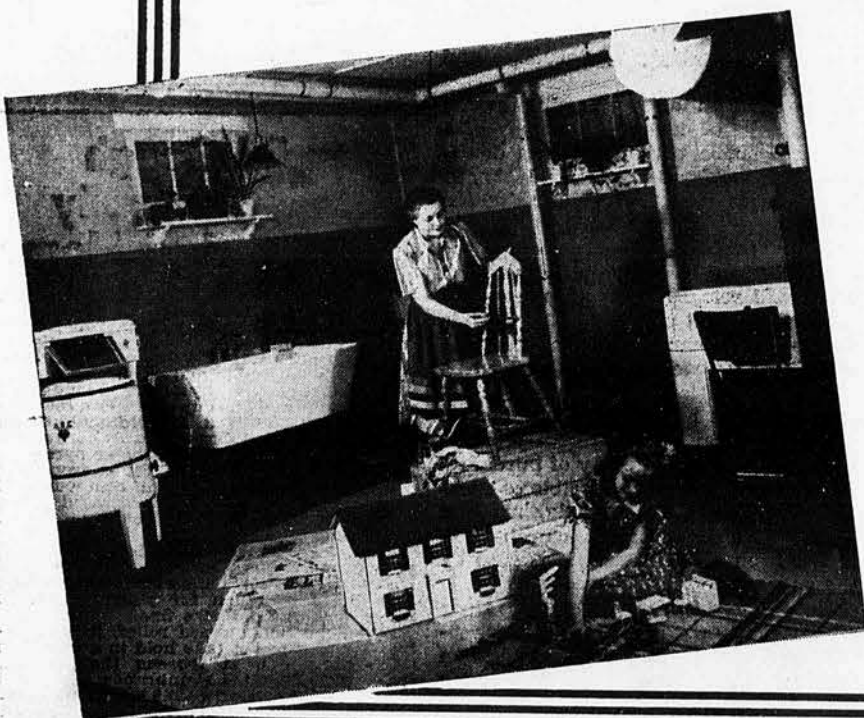
weigh a lot, but it will help the army and the Allies just that much.

In Boston, so they say, the standard Saturday night meal is baked beans and brown bread. At our house, we're not particular about the night, just so there are plenty of both. No matter when or

[Continued on Page 13]



ENJOY YOUR BASEMENT



DO YOU get the most possible use and pleasure from your cellar or basement? If not, why don't you? If there is a concrete floor, and it seems hard and cold, use small rugs where you stand to wash and iron or—as some homemakers prefer—have an inexpensive linoleum laid over the cement. One with splashes of yellow will do much toward making this underground room lighter and more cheery.

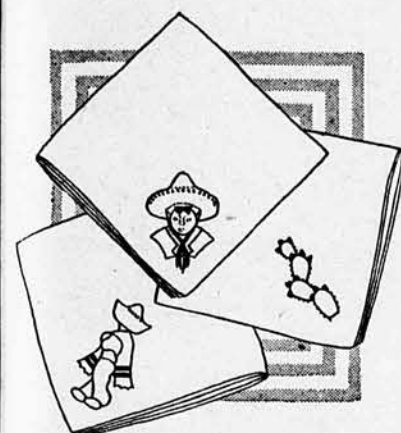
It's surprising what painting basement walls will do toward lightening this too often neglected below-ground spot. They can be whitewashed or, if you want to use the basement for many things and you have a strong aesthetic sense, paint them . . . perhaps in two colors. Paint the furnace pipes and any other ones that are present; this will make them inconspicuous. Paint anything that you will use here—worktable, desk and chairs.

If your husband or boys have a workbench here, or your teen-age son makes ships models, encourage these activities by making the underground haven attractive as well as useful. The space will be warm if the furnace is there; if you haven't a furnace, install some sort of small heater to use on cold days and evenings.

[Continued on Page 13]

"South-of-the Border"

HANDMADE HANDKERCHIEFS



It's fun to make these handkerchiefs with their gay Mexican figures. One yard will make 9 handkerchiefs when cut in 12-inch squares and hemmed with roll-edged hems. If you don't want to hem them yourself, plain linen handkerchiefs in white or colors may be bought at a dime or department store.

First, trace each part of the applique figure on light-weight cardboard and cut out with sharp scissors. Put the pattern on the applique linen and draw around it with pencil, cut out and pin to the handkerchief.

If you'd like actual-size patterns of these Mexican designs, enclose a 3-cent stamp with your request. Address: Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Enjoy Your Basement

(Continued from Page 12)

Coax one of the "Handy-Andys" of the family to install small shelves beneath the basement windows, upon which a few plants may rest. You'll be surprised to see how much quicker the washing and ironing will move along if you have sweet-potato vines, hyacinth bulbs and ivy to rest your eyes upon during these long sessions.

City homes have game rooms in the basement. Not many farm owners go in for this sort of thing, but there is no reason why you can't have a lot of fun in your basement, no matter what you call it. The youngsters will like to play there because they don't have to stop and "pick up" their toys at the very minute at which they are most interested in them. If you are painting, or refinishing furniture, you'll find this underground spot perfect for the job. You can leave your paint cans and other decorating equipment, close the door . . . and know that all will be undisturbed.

If your basement isn't too well lighted, run cords along the beams and drop lights where most needed. Shades for these may be purchased at the dime stores . . . or made from heavy wrapping paper.—Louise Price Bell.

Oh, Boy, Baked Beans

(Continued from Page 12)

How often this fare shows up on the menu there are delighted shouts of, "Oh, boy, baked beans for supper," from the twins and little Mary. Sometimes, even their father joins the chorus.

Sounds as if we've a fondness for rather plebeian food at our house—and we do, I admit, but Dad, and Dave and Danny, the twins, insist that beans,

the way Mom fixes 'em, are fit for the Gods. Do pardon the seeming egotism, won't you, but of such is the biggest share of a mother's pay check.

How do I fix them?

Surely every woman knows how to bake beans, so just go ahead and do it the way your folks like them best. The process is much the same, the only question is usually a preference for brown sugar or molasses, or of mustard versus catsup, or of whether to use onion. Lots of folks think our family has a funny taste in beans, but we like them best unsweetened, and that goes for navies or pintos or limas. And what a stroke of luck these sugar-saving days! However, we do want them liberally seasoned with salt pork—no stinginess there—and I believe the rest of their goodness lies in soaking the beans overnight, parboiling them in soda water, boiling them again, then with the desired seasoning added, baking them slowly in a stone jar as the Bostonians do.

Now there's a dish hard to beat for sheer palate appeal on a cold night, and they're more nourishment to the mouthful, per dollar and cent value, than most anything I can think of. To be sure, it takes time and effort to get them on the table—but they're worth it!

"Short-Cut" Out for Duration

Maybe you're one of those smart gals who take the short-cut of dressing the ready canned pork and beans with strips of bacon and slices of onion and catsup and sugar until you've a dish that would have fooled old Cotton Mather. If so, lady, I'm sorry, but here's sad news: There'll be no more canned pork and beans for the duration. Or had you already found the grocer's bean shelf bare?

No more tin is available for canning food that may be procured readily in other forms. That's WPB orders—which means if we have them, we'll bake our own beans, make our own spaghetti and puddings and plenty of other things that even we farm women, despite all the canning we do, were prone to buy from grocery shelves. Not only city women have been guilty. It was the simple, expedient thing to do, but the commercial canneries who found it profitable to make life easy for the ladies, won't be able to help us for awhile. Think of the rest those trusty can openers will get! Meanwhile it may be fun to learn and do some of the things even the grandmas among us have all but forgotten. Surely it's nothing to complain about, considering the grave situation ahead.

But back to those canned pork and beans. I was talking not long ago with a friend who has depended on them—doctored up, of course—for picnics, unexpected company, for lunches for the school-agers, even sending to the men in the field when they're too far away to come in. Now they're not to be had—so what?

It brought to mind my mother's old canning method for putting up pork and beans that taste much like those we used to be able to buy in the store—only better. If mother did it, thinks I, why can't I with my far superior equipment? So I tried. Results—excellent.

I picked over a peck of navy beans, washed them well and soaked them in cold water to cover, overnight. More beans is an unwieldy amount, and even a peck which measures out about 16 cups, may be more than you'll want to tackle. As a starter a quart

of beans, or 4 cups, would be a saner amount if canning dried beans is a new experience for you. Measure out:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 4 cups navy beans | 6 teaspoons prepared mustard |
| ½ pound salt pork | 2 large onions |
| 4 teaspoons salt | 4 cups boiling water (from beans in last cooking) |
| 4 tablespoons molasses | |
| ½ cup brown sugar | |
| 1½ cups catsup | |

Soak beans in cold water to cover, overnight. Drain, add boiling water to cover, let simmer with a little soda—½ teaspoon—for about 15 minutes. Drain the beans and cover again with boiling water. Boil 20 minutes. Slice the pork in the bottom of a baking dish. Add the salt, molasses, mustard, catsup, sugar, onion finely cut, and boiling water. Add beans and mix well. Add enough of the bean water to cover. Bake in a hot oven 450° F. for 1 hour. Pack while hot in sterile jars and process in a pressure cooker for 60 minutes at 10 pounds or in a water bath for 3 hours.

Hard to do? Not a bit. It's far easier than canning fresh vegetables such as peas, string beans, corn and beets, since you don't have to spend half a day in the hot sun gathering them before you can even begin canning. So you Victory canners had better make room for some of these good Boston baked beans. They'll come in pretty pat some day when you're extra rushed and you'll fairly glow with pride when you hear the kids shout: "Oh, boy, baked beans for supper!"

If You Suffer Distress From

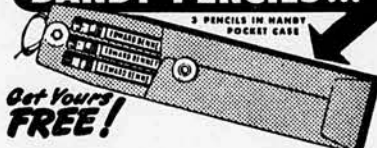
Monthly FEMALE WEAKNESS

Which Makes You Cranky, Nervous—

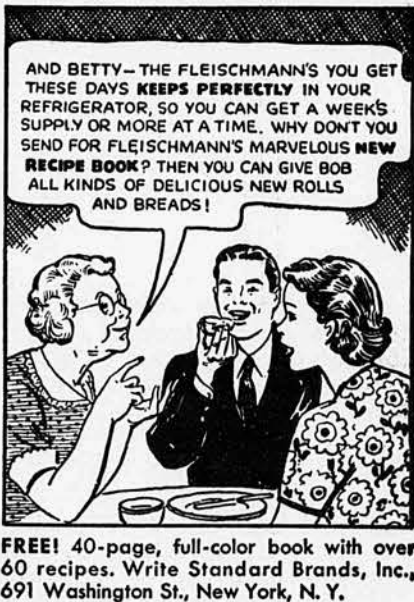
If at such times you suffer cramps, tired, nervous, cranky feelings, distress of "irregularities"—due to functional monthly disturbances—start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a finestomachic tonic. Follow label directions. For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 666 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

BOYS! GIRLS! Your Name in Gold on These DANDY PENCILS...

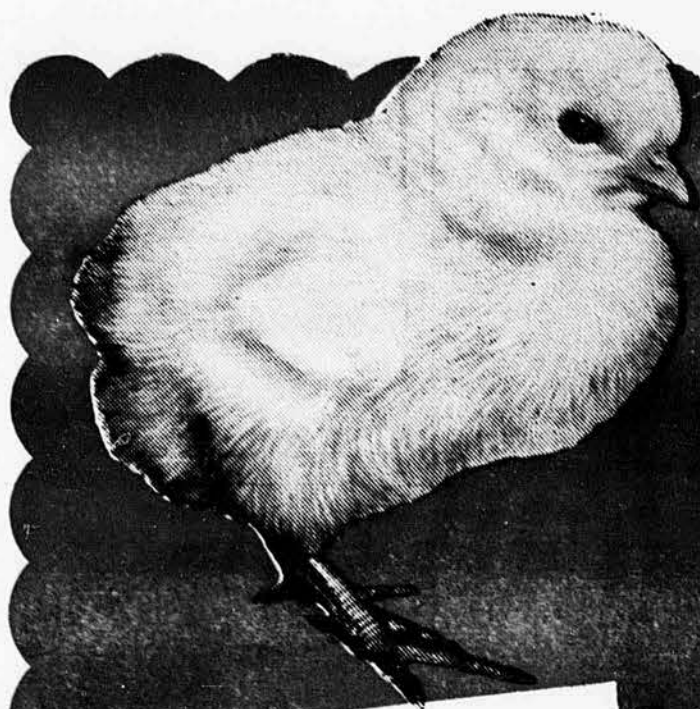


NO MONEY NEEDED for this attractive pencil set—Miller's Premium No. 282. Just send 15 coupons from any MILLER'S Cereals along with your name and address, to Premium Dept., Miller Cereal Mills, Omaha, Neb. For variety eat: MILLER'S Corn Flakes . . . Wheat Flakes . . . Wheat Bran Flakes . . . 40% Bran Flakes . . . Popped Wheat . . . Popped Rice. Always Fresh!



FREE! 40-page, full-color book with over 60 recipes. Write Standard Brands, Inc., 691 Washington St., New York, N. Y.





Ordered before Dec. 31 for
Spring Delivery

AMAZING INTRO 5% DISC ON GAMBLE'S BOND

**Prepare Now For America's Biggest Poultry Year . . . Protect Yourself
Against Possible Shortages, Rising Prices**

**WICKARD CALLS
FOR 200,000,000
MORE CHICKENS**

WASHINGTON — Secretary Wickard today called on the nation's poultrymen to produce 200,000,000 additional chickens this year to increase civilian meat supplies.

Now is the time to get set for poultry raisers' biggest profit opportunity! Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has called for the greatest step-up in production in American history . . . 200,000,000 more market chickens, billions more eggs. This means golden days ahead for poultry raisers everywhere . . . as well as a wonderful chance to do a real job in the nation's war effort.

Your friendly Gamble Store today has made it possible for you to plan your expanded flocks now . . . protect

breed your chicks are U. S. Approved, State Supervised and Pullorum tested. Frequent culling assures you that only the finest, strongest, healthiest birds are kept for breeding.

Every shipment is selected individually and triple-checked under supervision of Illinois State Hatcheries and carries a Certified Health Label. You can be certain your chicks will be strong, healthy and vigorous . . . they'll develop rapidly into steady layers and meaty market birds.

What's more, every shipment carries Gamble's Unqualified Guarantee backed by an individual insurance policy. This guarantee assures 100% live delivery, 90% livability after two weeks, 50 days' protection against loss from fire, theft, wind storm, and many other natural hazards. 90% accuracy as to sex!

ORDER TODAY FROM YOUR GAMBLE STORE OR AUTHORIZED GAMBLE DEALER

yourself completely against possible shortages, price raises. And at the same time take advantage of a sensational 5% discount good until Dec. 31!

**Small Down Payment . . . Balance
on Delivery Or Convenient Terms!**

All you have to do is go to your nearest Gamble Store and order the chicks you want from 14 different money-making breeds. You pay down only \$1.00 per hundred chicks. The balance can be paid when the chicks are delivered next spring on any date you specify. All orders received before December 31 are sold at a flat 5% discount! Convenient time payments can be arranged.

(Note: Prices quoted on this page can be guaranteed only until November 30, 1942. Order immediately and save!)

**U. S. Approved, State Supervised,
Pullorum Tested!**

One of America's best hatcheries supplies Gamble's Bonded Chicks . . . a hatchery world-famous for the quality of its flocks and its part in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The flocks which

**LOOK AT
THESE PRICES!**

SOME LESS THAN

7¢

PER CHICK



14 MONEY-MAKING BREEDS

GROUP 1—Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, S. C. Red, W. Wyandottes.

	100	300	500
AA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$11.90	\$35.40	\$59.00
Cockerels	10.90	32.40	54.00
Pullets	16.90	50.40	84.00
AAA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$13.90	\$41.40	\$69.00
Cockerels	12.90	38.40	64.00
Pullets	18.90	56.40	94.00
AAAA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$15.90	\$47.40	\$79.00
Cockerels	14.90	44.40	74.00
Pullets	20.90	59.40	99.00

Only 100 Premium Chicks per customer

GROUP 2—Black Giants, White Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, New Hampshire.

	100	300	500
AA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$13.90	\$41.40	\$69.00
Cockerels	12.90	38.40	64.00
Pullets	17.90	53.40	89.00
AAA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$15.90	\$47.40	\$79.00
Cockerels	14.90	44.40	74.00
Pullets	19.90	59.40	99.00
AAAA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$17.90	\$53.40	\$89.00
Cockerels	16.90	50.40	84.00
Pullets	22.90	65.40	114.00

Only 100 Premium Chicks per customer

GROUP 3—White Leghorns, S. C. Br. Leghorns, White Minorcas, S. C. Anconas.

	100	300	500
AA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$11.90	\$35.40	\$59.00
Cockerels	10.90	32.40	54.00
Pullets	16.90	50.40	84.00
AAA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$13.90	\$41.40	\$69.00
Cockerels	12.90	38.40	64.00
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AAAA* Non-sexed as hatched	\$15.90	\$47.40	\$79.00
Cockerels	14.90	44.40	74.00
Pullets	20.90	59.40	99.00

Only 100 Premium Chicks per customer

On orders for less than 100 add .02 per chick to above selling price. On order for 3000 Chicks deduct .75 per 100 from above selling price. *AA—Standard Quality *AAA—Super Quality *AAAA—Premium Quality. Remember: These prices can be guaranteed only until November 30. They may be higher later, so it will pay you to order immediately. All orders received before December 31, however, carry the 5% discount in effect at the time order is placed.

**FREE! 32-PAGE GUIDE TO
POULTRY PROFITS!**

With every order, we send you absolutely free our special 32-Page booklet, "Guide To Baby Chick Profits". Contains illustrated, step-by-step instructions for raising chicks successfully. Tells how to feed and care for your chicks from the moment you get them, how to develop the best market birds.



GAMBLE STORE

THE FRIENDLY STORES . . . OWNED

FACTORY OFFER! COUNT DOWN BABY CHICKS

Our Unqualified Guarantee

1 Price Protection! We guarantee you will be completely protected against price raises if you order before November 30, 1942. No matter how high chick prices go next spring, the prices you pay will be the ones quoted on this page—less 5% discount. For prices after November 30, ask your Gamble Store dealer.

2 100% Live Delivery! We guarantee 100% live delivery. Your chicks will be delivered prepaid on or near the date you specify directly to your local Gamble Store or Authorized Gamble Dealer. You will be notified immediately. If any chicks are dead on arrival we will replace them free of charge or refund the amount to make up any loss.

3 90% Livability! Gamble's Bonded Chicks are so healthy and robust we guarantee you will lose less than 10% during the first two weeks they're in brooders. Every chick lost, from natural

causes, over and above 10% of the original number sent you will be replaced free.

4 50 Days' Protection Against Loss! Your individual Chick Insurance Policy protects you against loss of chicks during the first fifty days from fire, theft, lightning, windstorm, tornado, hail, and power interruptions (but not mechanical failures of brooder equipment).



5 90% Accuracy As To Sex! If you order either pullets or cockerels, we guarantee they'll be at least 90% true to sex.

Adjustments at Your Local Gamble Store . . . No Fuss, Bother or Red Tape!

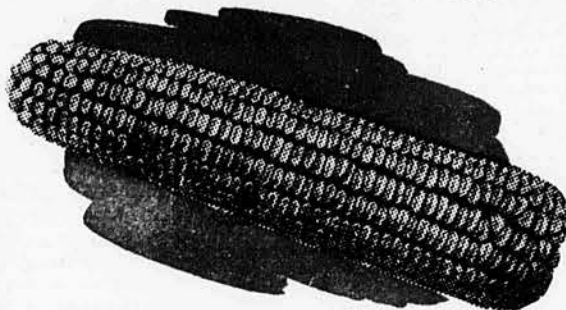
If an adjustment is necessary under the terms of this guarantee, you can be certain of quick, prompt action. Simply tell your local Gamble Store manager. He'll see that your claim is taken care of immediately. No writing, no fuss, no red tape!

Would You Like A Business Of Your Own?

Almost 1,500 Gamble Store dealers are now successful merchants under the Gamble Store Authorized Dealer Plan. Many new lines of merchandise are being added to Gamble Store's already well-known lines. If you would like to own such a business, drop us a letter or card and we'll send you complete information. Capital requirements, \$2,500 to \$5,000. Choice locations available. No obligation.

GAMBLE-SKOGMO Inc., 700 North Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Now! SAVE MONEY ON HYBRID CORN AT GAMBLE STORES!



Standard U. S. Double Crosses, State Certified Where Required

Here's your chance to get the quality hybrids you want quickly and easily . . . and at rock bottom prices. Simply order from your local Gamble Store!

Gamble's new line of Super-Quality Hybrid Corn is State Certified and Approved where required . . . 25 pure strain inbreds grown only by registered breeders and thoroughly tested for best results in every part of the country they'll be sold. You take no chances, there's no guess work, for every variety of Gamble's Hybrid Corn meets rigid State requirements for field isolation, purity and quality . . . each has been a consistent leader in Yield Tests conducted every year under State supervision.

See samples of Gamble's Super-Quality Hybrid Corn today. Order now for spring delivery. You pay only \$1.00 down per bushel . . . balance on delivery.

Remember, every variety of Gamble's Super-Quality Hybrid Corn carries our unqualified guarantee. You can buy with complete confidence.

VARIETIES OF GAMBLE'S HYBRID CORN RECOMMENDED FOR YOUR TERRITORY

Standard U. S. Codes

For No. Dak. Wisconsin 279 Wisconsin 355	For So. Dak. Iowa 939 Iowa 306	For Kansas United States 13 United States 35
For Minnesota Minnesota 301 Minnesota 403 Minnesota 405 Minnesota 701 Minnesota 800	For Wisconsin Wisconsin 460 Wisconsin 525 Wisconsin 531 Wisconsin 606 Wisconsin 696	For Indiana Indiana 201 Indiana 416B Indiana 608C Indiana 844 Indiana 813B
For Illinois Illinois 247 Illinois 201 United States 13 United States 35	For Ohio Ohio M15 Iowa 939 Ohio W17 United States 13	For Iowa United States 13 United States 35 Indiana 608C Iowa 939 Iowa 306 Illinois 201
For Nebraska Iowa 939 United States 13 United States 35	For Michigan Indiana 416B Ohio M15	For Missouri United States 13

PRICES
AS
LOW AS
\$4.95
PER BUSHEL

	Single Bushel Lots	Two Bushels or More
Flats—medium, large.....	\$6.95 per bushel	\$6.75 per bushel
Rounds—small, medium.....	\$5.95 per bushel	\$5.75 per bushel
Rounds—large.....	\$4.95 per bushel	\$4.95 per bushel

Also available: Northrup King's famous line of "Kingscrist" Hybrid Corn at regular prices.



HAVE YOU visited your Gamble Store lately? Hundreds of exciting new items at big savings!

**"You, too, can get
LOTS of EGGS
-this winter!"**

**Follow this Common Sense
Flock Protection Plan
throughout Cold Months**

Uncle Sam has asked for another tremendous increase in egg production this winter. Now, more than ever before, it's your job to "keep 'em laying" steadily throughout winter months. Cold weather need not cut flock efficiency. If your birds are of good laying strain, there is no reason why you should not get good egg production, providing you keep them in good condition and give them good care.

1. Guard against CROP and BOWEL TROUBLES with GERMOZONE - for pullets and adult birds both

GERMOZONE is just as important and valuable for pullets and adult birds as it is for chicks. And this winter it is more important than ever to give your layers the benefit of Triple Action GERMOZONE. First, it works in the drink; second, in the crop; third, in the intestines. 12 oz., bottle, 75c; Economy Size, gallon, \$4.50.

2. Costly colds cut egg production

When you notice wet beaks or wheezing, get busy quickly. Use either of these convenient, tested treatments.

Put LEMULSION in the Drink

Helps prevent spread; relieves symptoms. Works much like a cough medicine for people. Use alone, or in severe cases with VAPO-SPRAY.

Spray with VAPO-SPRAY

Over heads of birds. Quick! Easy! High in antiseptic and inhalant value. Get VAPO-SPRAY or Lemulsion NOW, and be prepared.

3. Condition birds with TONAX tonic-appetizer

Run-down hens can't lay their best! Give your layers TONAX in their mash. Contains mild stimulants; also blood building elements. Provides trace minerals and reliable stimulants. 2 lb. can, enough for 200 lbs. of mash, 75c. Economy Sizes, 25 lb. pail, \$7.50; 100 lb. drum, \$25.00. At your Lee Dealer, or postpaid from GEO. H. LEE COMPANY - Omaha, Nebraska

**FOR YOUR
Convenience**

**450 ROOMS
Food at
Sensible Prices**

Frank J. Dean, Managing Director

**Hotel PRESIDENT
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Good News for Stomach and Colon Sufferers

**FREE BOOK — On Causes, Effects
And Proper Treatment**

The McCleary Clinic, 11141 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo., is putting out an up-to-the-minute 122-page book on Colon Disorders, Piles and Constipation and commonly associated chronic ailments. The book is illustrated with charts, diagrams and X-ray pictures of these ailments. Write today—a postcard will do—to the above address and this large book will be sent you FREE and postpaid.

**For Years and Years a Favorite
... Yet Modern as Tomorrow**

• The cake baked with Clabber Girl, bedecked with the blue ribbon at the State or County Fair, now gives place to the plate of war-time biscuits as Clabber Girl plays its part in the nation's nutrition program.

HULMAN & CO. — TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Founded in 1848



**CLABBER GIRL
Baking Powder**

Lunch Canning Idea

Will Work in Other Districts

THERE will be no "eatless" days for students in several Pratt county schools this year. Five schools serve hot lunches at noon, and in 4 of these neighborhoods, ladies of the district have sponsored school-lunch canning projects.

The whole thing started last spring when Esther Miller, home demonstration agent for that county, gave some worth-while canning demonstrations. The ladies became interested and organized their school-lunch canning programs.

In each organized district is a committee of 3 women who appoint a crew of ladies to work each Friday. By taking turns no one is called on for any great amount of work, yet the amount of canning done is well worth while. All ladies of the community know that Friday is canning day, and they take in whatever they may have to spare in the way of fruits or vegetables suitable for canning.

People of the neighborhood are asked to donate only products of which they have an oversupply. No one is expected to provide food materials needed at home. Usually the supply of canning materials is enough to keep a crew of women busy all day long, and sometimes 70 or 80 quarts are canned during the day. Jars are supplied by people of the community and neighboring towns who have empty jars they do not expect to use.

Food canned in this manner is used in the hot lunches to supplement other food purchased during the year. The more that is canned, the less that must be bought. Besides, it may be difficult to buy supplies with food value equal to the home-raised products.

Leading the list of foods canned in this manner is the Cullison school, where Mrs. Harry Lunt is chairman of the committee. Ladies of this dis-



Esther Miller, Pratt county home demonstration agent, is pleased by progress of school-lunch canning projects, sponsored by ladies in 4 districts where hot lunches are served at noon. One district canned more than 425 quarts of home-raised fruits and vegetables.

trict have canned more than 425 quarts of fruit and vegetables. Ladies in the Hopewell district canned about 400 quarts, under the direction of committee chairman Mrs. Oscar Pike.

At the Sawyer school, where Mrs. Eldie Miller serves as committee chairman, the canning totaled more than 385 quarts. Fourth school with a canning program is in the Iuka district, where Mrs. Paul Jarboe serves as chairman.

The home-raised products canned in this manner include nearly every kind of fruit and vegetable raised in that area. However, the largest supply of products canned in this manner consists of corn, applesauce, apple butter, early carrots and beets.

Don't Put Money Into Bottomless Pockets

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

NEARLY all of us know how it feels to discover a hole in a pocket after our money is lost. Isn't it disgusting? Just to think that all those hard-earned dimes and dollars trickled right on thru and were gone forever! You ponder, "If only I had put the pocket to a test, I'd have found it wasn't safe."

A loss or two of that kind teaches the necessity of keeping one's trouser pockets darned. But how about the

other "bottomless pockets" into which many persons pour their money? For the benefit of service members, we'll mention a few of the more common ones which have been called to our attention recently.

Civil Service Courses

A greatly increased demand for civil service employees has brought to life a sort of racket which prospered in former days. We refer to the correspondence course purported to prepare one for taking the civil service examination. Now it is true that the opportunities for getting civil service positions are much better than in the past, but don't be too sure that every correspondence course advertised will prepare you to pass a civil service examination.

And more important still, don't be led to believe that any correspondence school has a special pull with the Government which will insure you a job the day you complete its course. Instead of putting your money into that type of "bottomless pocket," we suggest that you go to your postmaster and have him give you all the free information available on the examination in which you are interested. Authentic records show that a careful study of this free material is about all the special preparation the average person needs.

Home Work for Women

Glowing advertisements offering good wages to women for spare-time work in the home should be looked

upon with suspicion. If, toward the close of the offer, you find a request for a \$1 deposit to show good faith or to pay for a sample outfit, you'd better throw the whole proposition into the wastebasket. So far as we can find, the only reason for the existence of concerns which promote such schemes is to collect the advance fees. We've investigated scores of them, and haven't yet found one which will enable the average woman to earn enough to pay her postage bill.

Faulty Stove Repairs

This year, as usual at the approach of winter, we are beginning to get complaints against itinerant stove repairmen. As a rule, the complaint states that the repair bill is very high, but that the work proves unsatisfactory. Ordinarily the faultiness of the job does not become known until the workman has left for parts unknown. Before patronizing unknown agents of this class, get absolute proof that they do satisfactory work. Know what the bill will be before you consent to have the repair work done. Get number of the car license so you can report to your sheriff if there is evidence of fraud.

Princess Frock

JUNIOR GIRLS' FAVORITE



Pattern 1626-B—It fits like a sheath and shows off every curve—that is why junior girls approve the princess frock! Here's a model to glamorize according to your own taste—make in plaid wool and pipe the seams with grosgrain, make it in velveteen and use a starch white lace edging for the trim! Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19. Corresponding bust measurements 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Size 13 (31) requires 4 yards 36-inch material, 5½ yards braid to trim.

Pattern 15 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing). Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

BAT THE RAT

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, young men in our army were greatly annoyed by the lice that infested their garments. I do not know so much about the soldier of today, but it might be well for everyone to remember that our boys in the first World War found the lice after they got overseas. Delousing was a very special job for every inspection officer—I happened to be one—in charge of men who had the good luck to be given passage home-ward bound.



Dr. Lerrigo

We were not so much afraid of typhus in World War No. 1, but let no one think that it did not make its appearance. Every great gathering of people, in closely confined quarters with imperfect sanitary conditions, sooner or later breeds the body louse and the body louse breeds typhus fever. Do not confuse this with typhoid fever which was common enough in this country 3 or 4 decades ago, altho almost a curiosity in medical practice today. Typhoid fever was bad enough, but typhus fever, when it assumes epidemic form, is still more terrible because it spreads rapidly from man to

man and the death rate, especially in prisons and armies, is very high.

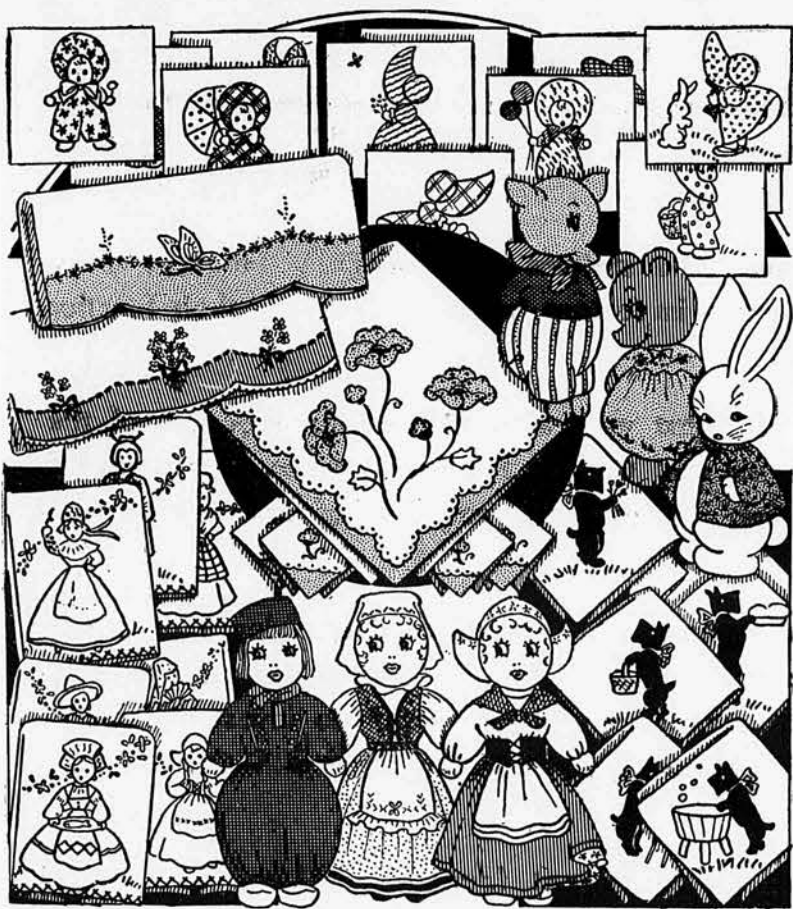
When we nowadays think of what we may do to maintain health among our soldiers, we are glad to give a sigh of relief and remember no army ever went to war so well protected as to matters of health and hygiene as the army that is now being enlisted and trained in the United States of America.

Despite this happy condition of affairs, this country is not absolutely safe from typhus fever. The eradication of typhus depends upon the eradication of the lice that carry the fleas that live on the bodies of the rats—this is not exactly like the House that Jack Built—that carry typhus fever from places of dirt and degradation to the cleanest barracks in the world if once the opportunity is given.

We learn from those who have much to do with delousing that head lice and pubic lice—crabs—do not spread typhus fever as do the body lice. The body louse is much more of a spreader than the other types, and I know from army experience they are very much harder to get rid of.

Farmers should remember that in this land the greatest measure for protection against lice is the eradication of rats. Federal and state departments of agriculture frequently issue bulletins that will give information about rat elimination.

Gift and Bazaar Time Again



THE most thrilling of all seasons is approaching—gift and bazaar time. With these marvelous new designs to help, you'll be pleasantly surprised with the many things you may make so easily. The never-failing scrapbag with its almost limitless source of supply will contribute much of the material, and these wartimes particularly it's smart to be thrifty and make use of the things you have.

First, let's make a crib quilt. The 12 blocks, all designs fascinating to youngsters, may be appliqued from print scraps or done simply in outline. Two pairs of pillow slips make gifts that are always acceptable. The appli-qued poppies may be used on luncheon cloth and napkins, breakfast set or on the kitchen curtains. For the children there are the 3 cuddle toys. Using just

the head of the designs these will also make pan holders. The 3 dolls in authentic costume are sure to be in demand.

The most popular items for either gifts or the bazaar, of course, are the tea towel designs for each day of the week. So here you find 2 outstanding designs; girls in native costume from many lands with 2 pan holders and the jovial Scotty at the daily tasks with an appropriate pan holder.

All of these numbers come in our special bazaar collection C8707 which costs only 25 cents—a real saving for so many patterns. And since these are Numo hot-iron transfers you can make several stampings of each design. This collection of transfers may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WAR HAS MADE NO CHANGE IN THE QUALITY OF

BUTTER-NUT COFFEE

**Butter-Nut Still Obtains the Same
Extra Choice Coffees, Specially
Selected for Full, Rich, Delicious
Flavor. No Coffee Goes Farther.**

Butter-Nut, like all other coffees, is restricted in volume of output, due to war conditions. But, for Butter-Nut, that has meant no lessening of the high quality that has made Butter-Nut such a favorite.

Today's Butter-Nut Coffee has the same delightfully rich, smooth, full-bodied flavor you have always enjoyed. It makes the same generous number of cups per pound. It is still the best buy at any store.

Your grocer is still receiving shipments of Butter-Nut Coffee. They are not quite as large as they used to be, due to the war limitation. And, since the demand for Butter-Nut seems to be even greater than before, your grocer may run out of Butter-Nut now and then.

Do not blame your grocer when this happens—blame the Axis that started this war. Ships that used to carry coffee now are carrying cargoes that are far more important.

For the duration Butter-Nut pledges to its customers the finest quality and the best deliveries conditions permit.



Butter-Nut

'The COFFEE'
DELICIOUS



THIS VOICE OF FREEDOM WILL NEVER PERISH

Far-sighted leaders are already visualizing a better postwar world.

Obviously, the details are still indefinite. No prophet can definitely say in what specific ways the world of tomorrow will be different from the world of today.

Decided changes may develop in our standards of convention, in our mode of living, in our methods of transportation, and in the products, commodities and services which we use from day to day.

Indeed, many types of products and many lines of business may dissolve and disappear permanently and completely. Yet, there are institutions we all know will live forever.

For instance, the citizens of America will never lose their zest for spot news, truthful information, accurate knowledge and wholesome recreation of the quality and quantity now supplied by the ten publications and two radio stations operated by Capper Publications, Inc.

These newspapers, magazines, and radio stations are essentially "vehicles of information," yet they are even more important, more significant in their function as "guardians of liberty."

Our American way of life wouldn't last very long without the Freedom of the Press. Here is a vital public service and Capper Publications, Inc., has accepted the responsibility of preserving that service to the very limit of its extensive publishing and printing facilities.

That's one reason this organization enjoys the respect and confidence of nearly 20 million loyal readers and listeners. This, in turn, is a priceless asset to hundreds of national and sectional advertisers who are eager to invest millions of dollars every year for publication space and for radio time with Capper Publications, Inc.

Hence, this institution is built on the permanent foundation of a FREE PRESS whose challenging voice and courageous spirit will never perish.

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KANSAS CITY KANSAN
CAPPER'S FARMER
MISSOURI RURALIST
OHIO FARMER
MICHIGAN FARMER

KCKN, KANSAS CITY, KAN.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Grain; Peairs Wilson, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, Poultry; F. L. Parsons, Dairy.

What is likely to be the trend in farm prices in Kansas?—T. C. A., Logan Co.

The Anti-Inflation Act of October 2, provided for price ceilings on farm products at parity or the highest price in the period January 1 to September 15, 1942. The executive order of October 3 requested the Price Administrator to stabilize farm prices as near as practicable at the September 15 level.

As yet, actual ceilings have not been placed on farm products, but ceilings on wholesale and retail prices of foods have fixed the level of prices of farm products. It is probable that within the next few months ceilings will be placed on many farm products.

It seems highly probable that for the duration of the war prices of most farm products will be held near current levels. If farm labor and other costs should rise, there may be subsidies on some products such as milk, flax and soybeans.

The price of butterfat at our local station is 41 cents a pound and the station operator informs me the price is

Food and Clothing

Women readers will be interested in the Kansas State College Extension Service bulletins listed below. Any one or several of these will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. 130—Good Foods Are Health Builders.

No. 131—It Is Breakfast Time.

No. 132—It Is Lunch Time.

No. 148—Food for the Farm Family.

No. 149—Your Wardrobe Needs

—Pressing Trousers.

No. 150—Your Wardrobe Needs

—Clothing Plan.

No. 152—Hollow or Hidden Hunger.

frozen at this level. Does this mean butterfat prices will stay at this level all winter and possibly next summer also?—B. J. S., Sedgwick Co.

On October 5, Temporary Maximum Price Regulation Order No. 22 became effective. This order is to remain in effect not later than December 3, 1942, and is to be replaced as soon as preparations are completed by a more permanent price-fixing order which is expected to allow for seasonal adjustments in butterfat prices. If this is done, butterfat prices may be somewhat higher in December than they are now and prices may be lower next summer. Ceilings are in effect on butter prices but since butterfat prices are determined by the price of butter on the central markets, it means about the same thing.

What should a Corn Belt cattle feeder do with his corn this year? Is it safe to feed cattle under the present circumstances? What about contract feeding?—K. E. H., Illinois.

In view of the extremely narrow margins between feeder and slaughter cattle prices, Corn Belt cattle feeders probably should act cautiously this year. A slight decline in the price of slaughter cattle could wipe out the profit from cattle feeding operations rather quickly. The strong demand situation would indicate that cattle prices probably will not decline during the feeding period. However, if the Office of Price Administration enforces its price ceilings on a grade basis, it may force prices of the lower grades of slaughter cattle somewhat lower. It would seem advisable, if a feeder decides to handle cattle, to feed the better grades—that is, the top of the good grade or choice grade. Where contract feeding can be worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned, this would seem to be a desirable program this year.

Do you think turkey prices will rise this winter? When should I sell my turkeys to make the greatest profits?—W. R. V., Ford Co.

Turkey prices have a temporary ceiling of about 29 cents live weight at

Kansas City. It is expected that the permanent ceiling will be about the same. If it is the same, turkey prices will be prevented from rising by Government order. With a supply about the same as last year and with a very strong demand situation, prices probably will remain at the ceiling level.

Since the price probably will be stable during the entire season, it is more important than usual to market your turkeys when they are in the best possible condition. Market them when they are in prime condition; that is, when they are free of pin feathers, are well fleshed and are fat or as close to this condition as you can get them. The additional feed and care necessary to put them in the top grades probably will be more than returned because of the price differentials between grades.

Straight Knitting Needles

Grandmother straightened her celluloid knitting needles by pouring hot water over them, then holding them in the steam of a teakettle until they were pliable enough to straighten with her fingers. By placing the straightened needles in cold water, they were easily hardened.—Mrs. L. E. R.

Canvas for Leaves

Gathering leaves with baskets, carts or sacks is much slower and more troublesome than it is to use a sheet of light canvas about 12 feet square. Just spread the canvas on the ground, rake the leaves upon it, then pick up the 4 corners and drag it off the lawn.—Mrs. O. C.

Important Message to Folks Who Have HEAD COLDS

If head is stuffed up, eyes watery, nose running or so clogged you can hardly breathe—just try a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Then enjoy the grand relief it brings.

Va-tro-nol is so effective because it does three very important things. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) soothes irritation, (3) helps clear cold-clogged nasal passages... and thus brings relief! If a Cold Threatens, use Va-tro-nol at first sniffle or sneeze. Helps prevent many colds from developing. Follow directions in folder.

3-PURPOSE MEDICINE

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

BOYS! SET YOUR TRAPS Older Men Too! TRAP TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY WIN

Seamen's vests, soldiers' suits, parkas—all these require FURS! Many former trappers are in the armed services or war work. Boys—older men, too—Uncle Sam needs YOUR help! It's patriotic to trap... makes cash, too, for War Bonds and Stamps! Write for FREE helpful information! For Top Prices Ship to M'YON & Co. 240 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Royal Champs

Set Up Several New Records

AT THE quiet but high quality American Royal Livestock Show this year, the most sensational winnings ever recorded by a Kansas exhibitor were chalked up by the Kansas State College display of fat lambs. The college flock, under supervision of Prof. Rufus F. Cox, captured every first prize but one, and every championship in the entire lamb show.

The grand champion lamb was a purebred Southdown, bred at the col-

lege. Passing thru the Royal sale ring at a weight of about 90 pounds, this lamb sold to the Williams Mean Company, of Kansas City, for \$1 a pound, which is good money.

In the fat hog classes, top honors for Kansas were won by Dale Scheel, of Emporia, and by the O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, both exhibitors of Hampshire barrows. Mr. Scheel showed the champion individual Hampshire barrow and the champion pen of 3 Hampshires. Both championships originated from first prize winners in the heavy-weight class.

O'Bryans exhibited the first prize individual barrow in the middle-weight class and the first prize lightweight pen of barrows. Their middle-weight barrow was named reserve champion Hampshire of the show. In carlot classes the O'Bryans exhibited 4 carloads of purebred Hampshires, placing second, fourth, fifth and sixth.

Top Kansas honors in the cattle show were captured by Dan D. Casement, of Manhattan. Mr. Casement showed the champion carload of fat cattle, the champion carload of feeder calves, and the first prize carload of Hereford feeders heifers. The champion carload of feeder calves sold at \$26.25 a hundred to set the highest price paid at that show for feeder cattle in the last 15 years.

Chick Sexing

With the growth of the poultry industry, there is great need for a method of identifying the sex of chicks at hatching. All poultry raisers interested in this subject will welcome a copy of the new Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin, No. 307—Distinguishing Sex of Chicks at Hatching. It has 28 pages of valuable information on distinguishing sex, with many illustrations. For a free copy of the bulletin, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

WORM YOUR HENS This EASY WAY WITH

GETS LARGE ROUNDWORMS CECAL (OR PIN) WORMS

For Flock Roundworming

Wormy hens can't lay their best. Large roundworms often grow two or three inches long. As many as 70 have been taken from one bird.

WORM WITH DR. SALSBUARY'S AVI-TON THE FLOCK ROUNDWORM TREATMENT With Plus Benefits

Avi-Ton also gets rid of cecal or pin worms, harmful to chickens... carriers of dreaded blackhead in turkeys.

100% Medicine

Avi-Ton contains no "fillers"; all of the ingredients are active. Contains seven supportive drugs recognized for their beneficial effect on nutrition and digestive organs, in addition to those that get the worms. Avi-Ton's a help in "toning up" your flock.

Inexpensive, Easy Flock Treatment

Avi-Ton mixes easily in wet or dry mash. Two extra eggs per bird a month more than pay for treatment. No wonder Avi-Ton is used by experienced, profit-minded poultry raisers.

Don't let those worms steal your profits! Get genuine Avi-Ton from your Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcherymen, feed dealers, produce dealers, druggists who display this sign. They are trained to give you sound advice in poultry health matters.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, CHARLES CITY, IOWA

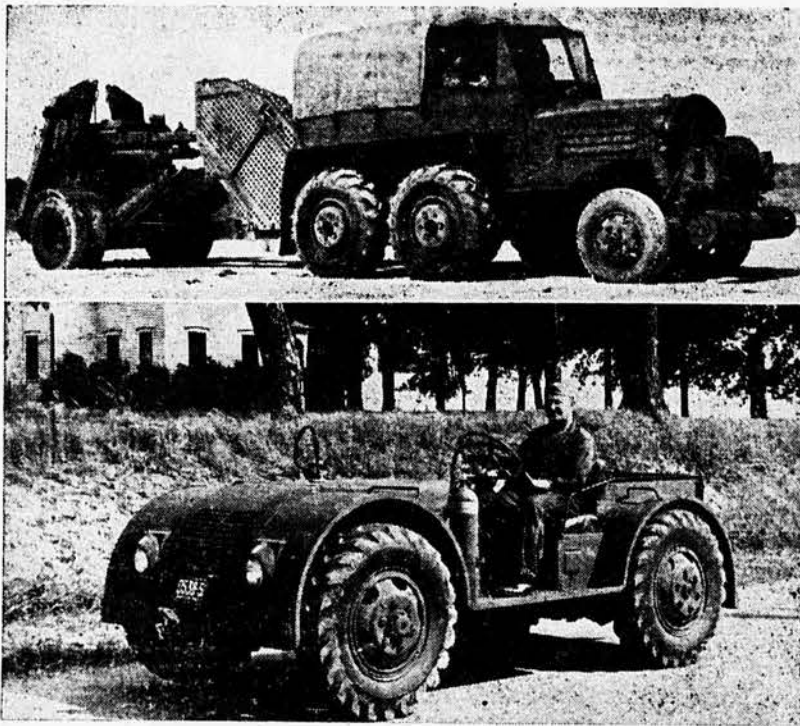
BE SURE TO GET GENUINE DR. SALSBUARY'S

AVI-TON

The FLOCK ROUND-WORMER with PLUS BENEFITS

It's the Jeep

And Farming Had a Hand in It



Above, a somewhat smaller model than the original of the MM "Jeep," a converted farm tractor. This is a 6-wheel job hauling an anti-aircraft gun for our armed forces. Below, another smaller model of the Jeep originated by Minneapolis-Moline—also called "The Goon." This is a farm tractor converted to serve our armed forces, and hundreds are on active duty.

THE "Jeep" is strictly a "farm" product. There has been a lot of misinformation going the rounds in the last 2 years regarding where the Jeep originated, and about its size, use and where it will be after the war is won. Or maybe the "Jeep" family just grew and grew like "Topsy."

We have the word of W. C. Mac Farlane, president, and B. D. Grussing, advertising and sales promotion manager, of the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, that the now famous name was first used by the armed forces when the army boys at Camp Ripley, Minnesota, called a converted MM tractor a "Jeep."

There has been a lot of talk about how the converted automobile, that is, converted into Peep and now also called Jeep, might later be used as a tractor on the farm, after the war is over. Mr. Grussing says it is his humble opinion that farmers would be much interested in knowing that the Jeep, at the beginning, was not an automobile converted into some kind of tractor, but rather was a farm tractor converted to serve our armed forces.

Mr. Mac Farlane explains that the name "Jeep," as given to an army tractor by the Minnesota National Guardsmen at Camp Ripley, Minnesota, during their encampment the summer of 1940, is not a contraction of the 2 words "General Purpose" (GP), but was taken from the "Pop-eye cartoons."

This original Jeep was a 4-wheel drive. When army trucks bogged

down in swamps or sand, or when artillery pieces got stuck, the Jeep came to the rescue and yanked them out. The Jeep could just about climb a tree, go thru swamps and sand, clear the way for tanks thru underbrush and do a whale of a lot of jobs. But if farms hadn't needed tractors, the army might not have had a Jeep.

Helpful Gas

If the Albert Ottaway family, of Sedgwick county, had to sacrifice propane gas for old types of fuel it would be a bitter disappointment. The Ottaways have been cooking with gas for several years and they consider it one of the finest conveniences in their home. They explain that "bottled gas" is hotter and cooks quicker than any other fuel they ever used. Yet it is not much more expensive than cooking with kerosene.

Worth Two Cows

Evidence of the influence of good dairy sires is presented by Albert H. Ottaway, Sedgwick county farmer. Starting with ordinary scrub cows and heifers 7 or 8 years ago, he began using purebred Guernsey bulls. Heifers have been saved from these bulls thru the years, and no purebred females have been purchased. But the high-grade cows are good producers. This year one cow gave 326 pounds of butterfat during the 6 months from January 1 to July 1. That is about twice as much as the average Kansas cow produces in a full year.

Under the Bump

A first-class saboteur working day and night on every farm is the cattle grub, according to E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist at Kansas State College. Retarding the program to produce 10 per cent more beef, milk and leather, these pests are taking a heavy toll in our Kansas victory effort.

Mr. Kelly points out that the time to squelch this enemy is close at hand. Treatment is ordinarily made during December and January, when grubs appear on the backs of cattle. They are readily detected by the bump which each grub makes on the animal's back.

For 5 weeks or longer the grub remains in a cell under the swelling, with only a breathing hole in the skin.

Sorghums for Kansas

Off the press is the Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin, No. 304, entitled "Sorghums for Kansas." Among the varied subjects given consideration in this bulletin are importance of sorghums, sources of sorghums grown in Kansas, utilization of the crop and varieties of sorghum adapted to Kansas. Kansas Farmer's Farm Service editor will be glad to have a copy of this bulletin sent free upon request to all readers interested in it.

He can be squeezed out by hand or killed in the cell with contact insecticides such as rotenone, benzol or iodoform. Fortunately the strategic time of control occurs when farm labor problems are not so pressing.

Best Way to Help

If you seriously desire to help produce 200 million extra meat chickens this fall and winter, it would be wise to use only pullorum-tested stock. Such is the opinion of M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman, who lists this as one of the prime considerations in controlling poultry disease.

Along with this Mr. Seaton points to need for strict sanitation measures because of new dangers caused by increased production. He emphasizes forethought on the matter of disinfecting brooder houses, and constant attention to the matter of providing deep, absorbent litter in the houses. This is especially important in winter brooding, Mr. Seaton says.

Once out of control, pullorum disease is one of the most devastating of all poultry maladies, Seaton declares. It lowers the chicks' chance of living and injures the productivity of hens. It is controlled by blood-testing each hen and by strict sanitation methods in the incubator.

To meet the goal for 200 million additional chicks, national poultry organizations suggest using equipment normally idle during fall and winter. Farm poultrymen are also urged to use feed wheat together with a mash containing soybean or peanut meal.

Cured Meats

"Home Meat Curing Made Easy" is a 112-page book giving complete instructions on butchering, curing and canning of meats, on preparing cured smoked turkey, sausage of various kinds, head cheese and has 8 pages of meat recipes for the table. This book, with the detailed pictures and explanation, will help you know and understand meat curing more thoroughly. For a copy of the book, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 10 cents.

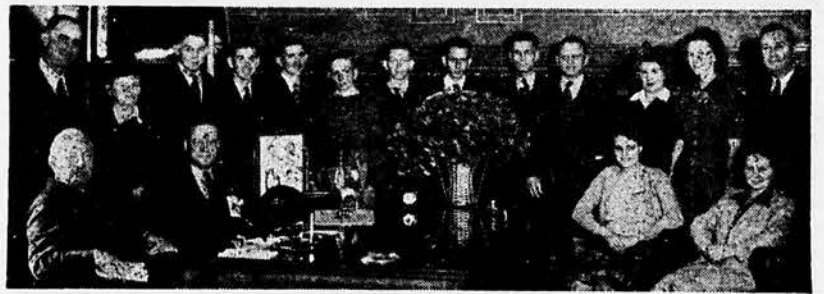
Lamp Chimney Hint

The best way to clean lamp chimneys is to rub them with newspaper on which has been poured a little kerosene. This will make them much clearer than when soap is used, and they also are less likely to crack. To clean lamp burners, wash them in ashes and water and they will come out clean and bright.—Mrs. O. C.

Wet the String

If the string for tying packages for mailing is dampened before using, it will stay in place because it shrinks as it dries. Excelsior is excellent for packing glass or chinaware if it is dampened as it clings closer to articles.

Champion Safety Group



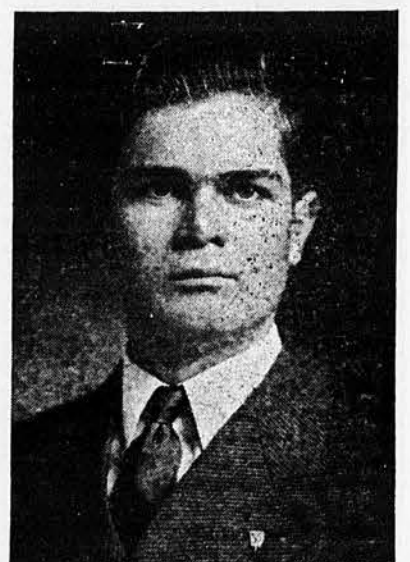
Winning group in the 1942 Farm Safety Contest is the Sunshine 4-H Club of Wilson county. Here the camera caught them in Governor Payne Ratner's office in Topeka, just after the governor had congratulated them on their outstanding work. Seated, left to right, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and chairman of the Farm Accident Prevention Committee of the Kansas Safety Council; Governor Ratner, Eva Marie Smith and Thelma Jean Beard. Standing, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Whiteside, club leaders; Buddy Fately, Gerald Shoaf, William H. Shoaf, Garold Beard, George Neill, Lester Guy Whiteside, Lester B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agriculture, and Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer, both members of Mr. Mohler's committee; Delores Olenhouse, Loma Fately, and M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, and a member of Mr. Mohler's committee. The winning club enjoyed a trip to the American Royal at Kansas City as their prize. The contest is sponsored each year by the committee which Mr. Mohler heads.

Safety Girl



Maxine Weidenhaft, of Glen Elder, state safety champion for 1942 among farm girls. She has received a gold watch, presented by Senator Arthur Capper, thru Kansas Farmer, as a reward for her outstanding achievement.

Safety Boy



Harold A. Pryor, of Fredonia, state safety champion for 1942 among farm boys. He has received a gold watch, presented by Senator Arthur Capper, thru Kansas Farmer as a reward for his outstanding achievement.

County Agents' Officers



New officers for the Kansas County Agents Association were elected during the recent Extension Conference, in Manhattan. Left to right, they are: V. E. McAdams, Barton county, vice-president; F. W. Castello, Dickinson county, secretary-treasurer; and Preston O. Hale, Shawnee county, president.

Until Dinner Is Ready

Metal-less: A new poultry and turkey drinking fountain which contains no metal has just been placed on the market. Plastics and glass are used to make this useful farm device.

Nutty Clothes: Suits made of synthetic cloth from peanuts are promised. Do you suppose the squirrels will be tempted to chew them when you're not looking? No doubt you would roast in them in summer.

Choice Cuts: The tender cuts of beef, as a rule, come from the rib and loin and make up about one-fourth of the carcass. About the only way to improve on beef production, then, is to raise critters with more ribs and loin.

Top Log: White ash logs now bring top prices because ash is needed not only to make handles for forks, shovels and hoes, but also for a variety of uses for the Army and Navy. They aren't supposed to be leaned on for the duration of the war.

Pest Aid: Some of our most important crops require pollination by insects before they will produce seed. Among these, of course, are alfalfa and clover. So we would miss the pests if the "pests" were where we have wished them many times.

Old Timer: Grandmother never shopped for cellophane-wrapped groceries, yet this transparent film is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Two English chemists started the product, and a Swiss developed and commercialized the material. By 1912 he had perfected his production machinery and had coined the name "cellophane," after the first syllable of "cellulose," and the Greek word "phaneros," meaning glass-like or transparent.

Busy: One poultryman has a sign on his poultry house, "For Hens Only for the Duration." He likes folks and makes them feel as welcome as May flowers on the farm. But he says the hens have a job of laying to do for Uncle Sam and they don't need the help of strangers. Layers produce better when undisturbed. A shrill scream or loud laughter are out of place in the hen house because they cut down egg production. And it is easier to keep them free from disease without visitors.

Pettlers: Many farm visitors like to stroke the noses of dairy cows. This entertains the visitors, one farmer says, but doesn't make the cows any more contented. When he sees a cow jerk back to avoid an outstretched hand he knows the milk pail will be lighter that day. Maybe dairymen need

to put up "No Petting" signs. Folks visiting war factories can't stop to pet the workers, and food is just as important as guns.

Full-Feeding: A hen, cow or hog needs a full feed for best results. Poultry research men of the U. S. D. A. divided a flock of hens that had been on full feed, cutting the ration of one group 25 per cent. Production dropped, of course, but by 50 per cent, not 25 per cent. A hen needs a certain amount of feed to keep her alive and in running order. Anything over that can go for eggs. Cutting the hen's ration by a quarter, cut in half the feed available for making eggs.

Dry Food: Thru dehydration a dozen shell eggs are reduced to 5 ounces of powder, 11 pounds of liquid skim milk are squeezed down to 1 pound of dried milk, 10 pounds of fresh vegetables make 1 pound in the dry form, and 4 to 5 pounds of lean, fresh meat shrivel up to 1 pound of dehydrated meat.

What Dairy Figures Show

A guide to success in practical dairying is offered by J. H. Coolidge, extension economist, who found some worth-while facts by studying business records of Kansas dairy farms. In general, Mr. Coolidge says, the dairy farms having the highest incomes were the larger ones, handling more cows.

But their practices had something to do with the extra profits. On the average, high-income dairy farmers had 22 per cent of their acreage in legume crops, compared with an average of 16 per cent legumes on farms of the lower-income dairy farmers. The most successful dairymen used temporary pasture crops extensively to increase their production, and operated on a more efficient basis.

Gross returns of the high-income group averaged several times larger than that of the low-income group. They produced more gross income for each dollar invested in each kind of livestock they handled. Their machinery costs for each crop acre were much lower and they had a much lower investment in machinery considering acreage handled.

On the high-income farms, only \$54 of each \$100 gross income was spent for operating costs. On the low-income farms these operating costs claimed \$78 of every \$100 of gross income. Mr. Coolidge interprets these figures to show how you can have a larger share of your gross returns left at the end of each year.

First, do all you can to increase your production "per acre, per cow, per sow, or per hen." At the same time, do all you can to keep costs down, by pasturing off crops, using high-yielding crop varieties, good tillage practices, and by other good farm management practices. These ideas work on any Kansas farm.

Better than a DOZEN HANKIES for opening STUFFY NOSTRILS

Don't try to blow your cold away. Instead, spread Mentholatum inside each nostril! It releases vapor "Menthulations" that start 4 vital actions: 1) They thin out thick mucus; 2) Soothe irritated membranes; 3) Help reduce swollen passages; 4) Stimulate nasal blood supply. Every breath brings relief! Jars 30c.

MENTHOLATUM

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS



JOHNSON Right Angle GEAR DRIVE

Made Only in California

Under almost every farm there is abundant water for thirsty crops that can be brought to the surface profitably. Today, the Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive is successfully operating deep-well turbine pumps in many areas of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado—in almost every state in the union—bringing water from below the surface for low cost irrigation.

The Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive operates as a connecting link between the turbine pump and the power unit. Whether hidden water holes are shallow or deep—even 300 feet or more—there is a Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive to meet every requirement. Installations embrace either Gasoline, Natural Gas, Diesel or Electric motive power.

The Johnson Gear & Manufacturing Co., with its highly trained staff of precision engineers has, through many years of constant research and development perfected the Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive to a high standard of operating efficiency—the drive will operate economically and dependably under varied and unusual conditions in all climates.

This company is the sole and original manufacturer of the Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive and is made only in our plant in California where over 30,000 deep-well turbine pumps are in daily use giving water to agriculture. The Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive is sold only through Pump and Engine Manufacturers—consult your local agency for authoritative facts, statistics and cost-data for your locality.



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Cash In on High Egg Prices

The biggest demand for eggs in many years offers you a splendid opportunity to make extra profit from your laying flock this winter. You should feed for top production now and all winter long—keep every healthy hen on the egg producing job. That's why it will pay you to depend on GOOCH'S BEST Laying Mash to give you the kind of results that build up your egg profits.

GOOCH'S BEST POULTRY FEEDS

Listed at the right are four ways to feed for top production. Choose the one that best fits your feeding method and start your flock on the profit road. Gooch's Best Laying Mash provides a well balanced ration when fed or mixed with your home grains because they contain the vitamins, proteins and minerals hens need for egg-making. Buy from your dealer now!

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- 1 Gooch's Best 20% Layer Breeder Mash to feed with home grains.
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Now Farming Is Patriotic

(Continued from Page 1)

a definite guide to size of operations considered worthy of draft deferment, and asks the local draft boards to follow this guide in deferring farm workers.

An essential farm, as defined by the Man Power Commission, is one which has at least 12 dairy cows, milking or dry, with a minimum annual production of 45,000 pounds of milk, or the equivalent in livestock or poultry, or a combination of animal units which meets this standard.

Farms which now have at least 8 dairy cows with a minimum annual production of 30,000 pounds of milk, or the equivalent, can qualify as essential farms if the operators take steps to increase dairy, livestock or poultry numbers. Local Selective Service Boards will be directed to allow such farmers 3 months to increase the number of cows to 10 or the equivalent, and 3 more months to increase the number of cows to 12.

The Department of Agriculture is setting up standards for comparing the labor requirements of other farm animals in relation to dairy cows. These standards are based on the amount of livestock one man can handle. Standards for range animals have not been established yet. Those for animals in other farming areas are expressed in terms of the equivalent of one dairy cow.

As the equivalent of one dairy cow they require 8.5 hogs (raised), 3.2 beef cows, 4.8 yearlings, 3.9 two-year-old steers, 3.5 feedlot cattle, 16.5 ewes, 80 feedlot lambs, 74 hens, 250 chickens (raised), 500 broilers, and 40 turkeys (raised). These equivalents are for animals on farms which produce their own feed.

Local boards will not automatically defer all workers connected with essential farms, but will consider whether their leaving would materially impair production on the farm. However, be-

fore reclassifying them, the boards will give skilled operators and workers the opportunity to employ their skills by being placed on other dairy, livestock or poultry farms.

The Selective Service System is instructed to reclassify as III-B necessary men on essential farms who are now deferred on grounds of dependency (III-A). They are to consider occupational deferment for such men who do not have cause for dependency deferment and are to give skilled workers not on essential farms time to locate on such farms as operators or laborers.

Deferment of essential workers is not the only feature in this new program outlined by the War Man Power Commission. It also aims at checking the movement of farm workers to other fields of service.

A Hands-off Policy

Arrangements are being made with the army and navy, under which both will refrain from recruiting essential dairy, livestock or poultry workers or producers, accepting them for voluntary enlistment, or initiating programs to encourage their enlistment in areas where critical shortages of such workers exist.

All other employers, including contractors or sub-contractors handling Government work, will be instructed to refrain from hiring skilled workers who have been engaged in the same 3 types of farm production. The program also calls for the Department of Agriculture to act toward stabilizing wages on dairy, livestock and poultry farms, with a view to assisting these farmers in obtaining and maintaining an adequate supply of labor.

To help farmers find available help in this state, the U. S. Employment Service has established volunteer farm placement representatives thruout Kansas. Most of these men are local

merchants or business men who serve an area in their immediate neighborhood.

These representatives know about the local labor supply and also are in close contact with the state office of the U. S. Employment Service, which works thru local offices, distributed over the state. To find the name of your local volunteer farm placement representative, write a card, or phone to the office of the U. S. (or Kansas) Employment Service which serves your county.

Following is a list of Kansas towns where such offices are located, along with the counties served by each office:

Atchison: Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Leavenworth.

Coffeyville: Chautauqua, Elk, Montgomery, Wilson.

Concordia: Clay, Cloud, Jewell, Mitchell, Republic.

Dodge City: Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kiowa, Meade, Morton, Ness, Seward, Stevens.

Emporia: Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Morris.

Garden City: Finney, Grant, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Lane, Scott, Stanton, Wichita.

Goodland: Cheyenne, Logan, Rawlins, Sherman, Thomas, Wallace.

Great Bend: Barton, Pawnee, Russell.

Hays: Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, Rush, Sheridan, Smith, Trego.

Hutchinson: Reno, Rice, Stafford.

Lawrence: Douglas, Jefferson, Anderson, Franklin, Miami.

Manhattan: Geary, Marshall, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Riley, Washington.

Parsons: Allen, Labette, Neosho, Woodson.

Pittsburg: Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Linn.

Salina: Dickinson, Ellsworth, Lincoln, McPherson, Ottawa, Saline.

Topeka: Jackson, Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee.

Wichita: Barber, Butler, Cowley, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Marion, Pratt, Sedgwick, Sumner.



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Carry Off Blue Ribbon!

"Our 1941 Grand Champion Carlot Hogs were fed LEWIS' LYE daily from the time they weighed fifty pounds until shipment to the 1941 International Livestock Show," writes George and Karl Hoffman of Ida Grove, Ia., also winners of the 1939 Grand Championship Carlot Competition. "We feed LEWIS' LYE to all our hogs, and have done so for years. We recommend the feeding of LEWIS' LYE for anyone who raises hogs."

Experiment Station tests indicate feeding lye helps increase digestibility of oats and barley hulls, helps hogs obtain greater nutrition from feed.

Don't take chances with your hogs' health! Help neutralize harmful acids in slop or swill with LEWIS' LYE.

Demand Genuine Lewis' Lye. It is double-refined, and double-checked for purity by scientific spectrographic analysis. Costs only 10c a can!

Free illustrated booklet tells how you can make more profit from healthy hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry, etc. Write for your free copy today!

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In these days of war, when more and faster production is needed, you can't afford to allow small litters, runs, slow growth, feed waste to slow down your feeding operations.

You need Occo Mineral Compounds and other Occo Products, and the assistance of your Occo Service Man. With Occo products and the helpful aid of your Occo Service Man, your pigs—and your other livestock as well—will ride right over the obstacles that slow them up—that increase feeding costs.

Learn from your Occo Service Man how you can convert the feeds you grow on your own farm into balanced rations through the addition of Occo Mineral Compound and other low cost supplements. See or call him today, or, should you not know him, write for his name and address.

You're producing for victory on your farm. Put Occo Products and Service to work for you.

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Livestock
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OELWEIN CHEMICAL CO.
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WE NEED MEN... to work with our district managers in handling and servicing Occo Products direct to farmers. No selling experience necessary. We train you. Men over 20, with farm experience, write today to Dept. 32, Oelwein Chemical Co., Oelwein, Iowa.

In the Movies

Kansas agriculture was honored last week when J. W. Martin, of Manhattan, was called to New York to appear in a moving picture for the Texas Company, producers of a nationally used brand of gasoline. Martin's call followed his service in writing an article on grain binder repair and adjustment, which appears in a booklet called "Harvest Gold."

In the picture, Martin will appear as an expert on conservation of farm machinery, a topic which is of vital interest to all the nation at this time. Martin left Kansas City by plane, on Friday, October 30.

90 Tons a Day

Field ensilage cutters may be relatively new to many Kansas communities, but not to P. W. Rayl, of Kingman county. Mr. Rayl bought his first field cutter 15 years ago. He used it every year up to this fall, when he sold his used cutter to another farmer and purchased a new machine.

Each year he becomes more enthusiastic about this method of harvesting his feed crop. In fact, there has never been a time when the field cutter was so valuable as this fall, when hired help is virtually unavailable. With his new cutter, this year, the average rate of putting up ensilage on Mr. Rayl's farm was about 90 tons a day. At time of being visited by a Kansas Farmer reporter, he had just finished ensiling more than 500 tons in 6 days.

The ensilage is hauled in by 2 big wagons pulled by tractors. One of these wagons is 16 feet long and the other has a length of 14 feet. Both have a box 7½ feet wide and 30 inches deep. Each wagon can be unloaded in about 2 minutes by use of a sling.

Give as much as you can—as often as you can to the U.S.O.

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HOUSE PAINT,
5 gal. steel pails,
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AQUALITE FLAT PAINT,
Semi-paste form,
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interior gloss enamel,
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HOUSE PAINT—

Compare with others selling
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See the Seidlitz paint dealer nearest you or
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More Farm Control Coming

(Continued from Page 7)

the parity "or" provision regarding farm prices in the Act.

Twenty-two Senators signed a letter drafted by Senator Reed, of Kansas, sent to Henderson, demanding his authority for "violating the law," as the Senators' letter put it. Henderson's reply was that he is taking his orders from the President. The Senators took the Henderson reply—backed by Byrnes himself when the Senators checked it to him—to mean that Henderson did not consider it up to him to follow the law—his only duty is to obey orders from the President.

Farm state Senators spent the "election recess" trying to figure out some way to get at Henderson and Byrnes and force a revision upward of the price ceilings when the permanent order is issued.

May Cause Drastic Slump

The revolt is not alone from wheat and cotton and corn state Congressmen this time. Because the price ceiling order now in effect reaches beyond the major, and generally surplus, crops. For example, while the flour ceiling reflects a wheat price 76 per cent of parity, the potato price ceiling is set at 65 per cent of parity, according to Senator Brewster of Maine. And the livestock producers and packers assert that the Henderson-Byrnes program on meat prices will cause a drastic slump later in meat production.

The Henderson, and presumably the Administration, program for food prices can be summed up this way:

First, retail food prices are to be held substantially at present levels, later allowed to rise very slowly and under control.

Second, processors and handlers' margins will be squeezed to the limit, enough to "squeeze out high cost processors and as many handlers as possible, but not enough to cripple processing to impair production for the war needs.

Third, use subsidies from the Treasury to meet increasing production costs to farmers when production starts falling off because farm prices do not meet production costs; also, subsidize processors if necessary to insure processing and at the same time keep down retail prices.

It sounds a little bit like trying to eat your cake and have it too, this subsidy plan, but subsidies from the Treasury look easier to the Administration than continually rising retail prices. A fly in the ointment is that Congress so far has refused to authorize subsidies for this purpose, but otherwise doesn't seem to know what to do about it.

A 5-Point Farm Plan

When the 'teen age draft bill was in the Senate, the Norris-O'Daniel amendment, providing for occupational draft deferment for farmers and farm workers "essential to the war effort," was approved by a vote of 32 to 6, and the House is scheduled to approve the provision.

Almost immediately following the Senate action, Paul McNutt's Man Power Commission announced a 5-point program for occupational farm deferment. So far it is just a program, remaining to be implemented. The 5 points are:

1. Local draft boards to grant occupational deferment to necessary men on essential farms of these 3 types and to withdraw it if they cease to perform the work for which it was granted.

(The 3 types are dairy, livestock and poultry farmers.)

2. The army and navy to refrain from recruiting such workers or accepting them for voluntary enlistment.

3. All other employers to refrain from hiring skilled workers who have been engaged in these 3 types of farm production.

4. The Department of Agriculture

to "act toward stabilizing wages on dairy, livestock and poultry farms with a view to assisting those farmers in securing and maintaining an adequate supply of labor."

5. The department to "take necessary steps to control dairy cows for slaughter so as to check a trend which is threatening to reduce dairy production."

According to the Man Power Commission the definition of an essential farm:

One which has at least 12 dairy cows, milking or dry, with a minimum annual production of 45,000 pounds of milk or the equivalent in livestock or poultry, or a combination of animal units which meets this standard.

Tentatively, the following are some of the "equivalents"—

One dairy cow equals 8.5 hogs, 3.2 beef cows, 4.8 yearlings, 3.9 two-year

old steers, 3.5 feedlot cattle, 16.5 ewes, 80 feedlot lambs, 74 hens, 250 chickens (raised), 500 broilers and 40 turkeys (raised).

An 8-cow dairy farm with a minimum production of 30,000 pounds may qualify as essential on proof that the operator is taking steps to increase dairy, livestock or poultry numbers.

Meanwhile WPB has ordered manufacture of farm machinery and equipment reduced to one-fifth what it was in 1940. And Secretary Wickard is calling for increases in production of foodstuffs, especially meats and dairy and poultry.

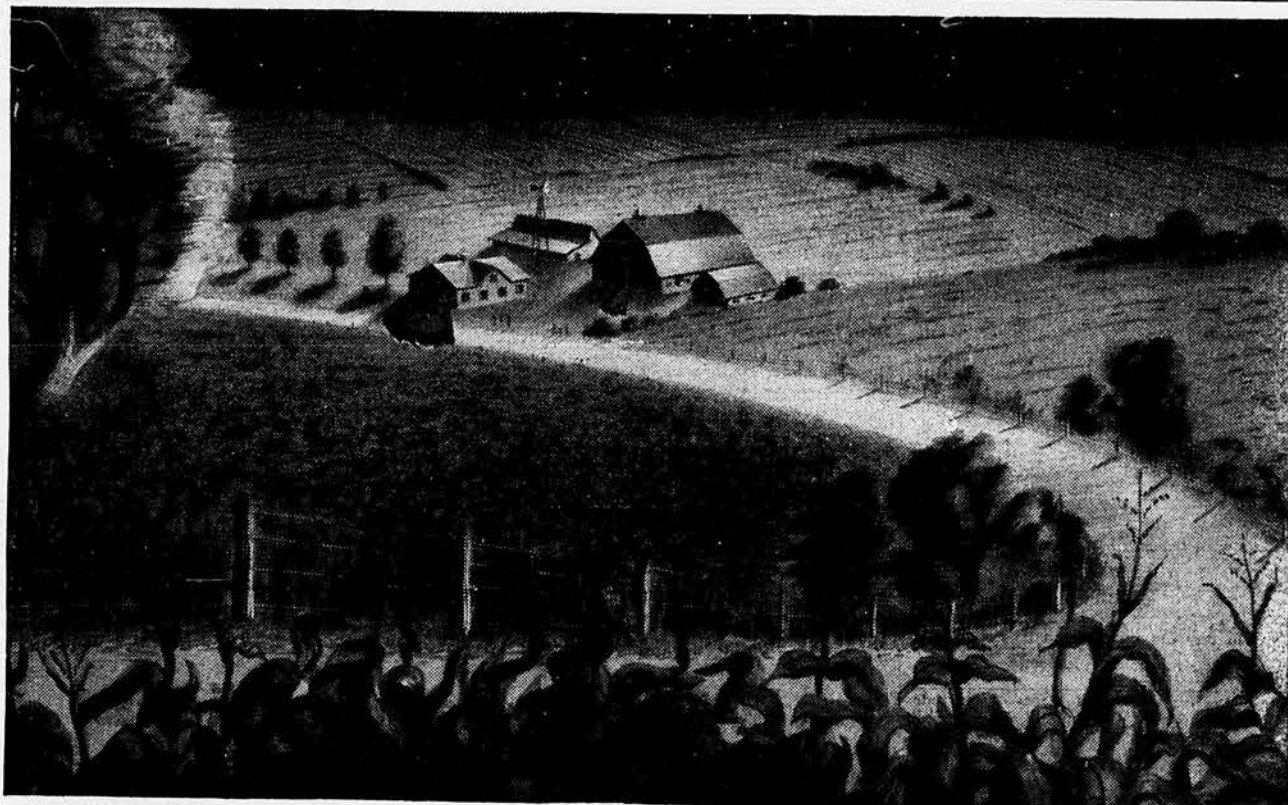
When Measuring Butter

One-fourth of a cup of butter or other solid fat may be measured in the following way: Fill a measuring cup three-quarters full of cold water, then put the butter into the water until the water rises to the top of the cup. Pour out the water, which leaves one-quarter of a cup of butter.—Sally Whitlow.

A Better Soybean

The severe September freeze gave Kansas farmers some worth-while experience in soybean production. Some varieties were seriously hurt by such weather, while others suffered little or no damage. Hilton D. Hollembeak, who makes field inspections for the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, reports that many fields of A. K. and Hong Kong soybeans were seriously damaged. Hundreds of acres were cut for hay immediately after the freeze.

On the other hand, earlier maturing varieties such as Dunfield and Richmond were well matured before the freeze. This is one more strong advantage for Dunfield, a relatively new variety in this state, which is recommended as a superior variety for combining. Dunfield carries the seed pods higher from the ground than most varieties, and the pods of Dunfield do not open so readily to cause loss of seed when there is a delay in harvesting.



This light must not fail

How hollow would be our victory if this light, and others like it, were to go out, one

by one all over America, not to be rekindled in our generation! Where would we grope in that darkness to find our security, our freedom and our happiness? The urge of patriotism may seem to beckon to the fields of battle but the farmer—and his capable partner, the farmer's wife—who keep right on farming day after day when the love of country turns heart and thought toward the stirring action of the firing line—that man and that woman are patriots, staunch and true, doing their duty to their country

with steadfast devotion. America needs straight thinking. America needs its solid foundation—the agriculture on which its greatness rests. The eyes of the nation are turned toward the light that shines from the farms of America. This light must not fail!

* * *

DeKalb's whole research effort through the years has been directed toward helping the farmer. Now more than ever, DeKalb and its many dealers want to be of even greater service to the farmer in accomplishing his grave duty—not only by making available every possible bushel of DeKalb Hybrid seed, but by offering every possible service in seeing that this seed is placed where best adapted to local growing conditions and that it produces the most corn per acre of ground. Let DeKalb help you.

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WORD RATE					
Words	One Issue	Four Issues	Words	One Issue	Four Issues
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	18.....	\$1.80	\$5.76
11.....	1.10	3.52	19.....	1.90	6.08
12.....	1.20	3.84	20.....	2.00	6.40
13.....	1.30	4.16	21.....	2.10	6.72
14.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.36
16.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
17.....	1.70	5.44	25.....	2.50	8.00

DISPLAY RATE

Inches	One Issue	Four Issues	Inches	One Issue	Four Issues
1/2.....	\$4.90	\$19.80	2.....	\$19.80	\$79.20
3/4.....	9.80	39.60	3.....	29.40	109.80

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Wh. Giant, Wy. 7.95 10.95 7.95
Austra Whites Orpingtons, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White, Buff and Black Minorcas, Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Big English White Leghorns and White Giants. We specialize in day old pullets and cockerels. We urge you to get our circular and prices before buying. Atz's Mammoth Hatcheries, Dept. 9, Huntingburg, Indiana.

Coombs' 250-322 Egg U. S.-ROP sired White Leghorn chicks. This year, be sure of your chick quality. Benefit from Coombs' years of U. S.-ROP trapping, pedigreeing, and family testing. All chicks this season sired by U. S.-ROP males from 250-332 egg hens, two or more years old. Raise layers from proved family bloodlines—high averages in growth, livability, and egg production. Free catalog to help you with problems of chick raising. Order now for delivery when you want chicks. Hatching now. Early order discount. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

Atz's Famous Chicks—For immediate delivery—All from Bloodtested Stock, postage prepaid, 100% alive with livability guarantee, in the following breeds: Black Australorps, White Wyandottes, White, Barred and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White, Buff and Black Minorcas, Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Big English White Leghorns and White Giants. We specialize in day old pullets and cockerels. We urge you to get our circular and prices before buying. Atz's Mammoth Hatcheries, Dept. 9, Huntingburg, Indiana.

Immediate Delivery—Limited Time—Thousands weekly. Our regular terms. Send cash. White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, \$8.95. Pullets \$10.95—3 to 4 weeks started White Leghorn Pullets, \$18.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$6.95. Pullets, \$9.95. Heavy Cockerels, \$6.95. Heavy Assorted, \$6.45. Surplus Cockerels, \$2.95. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid. Leghorns, \$7.95; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$8.40; Assorted \$8.45. Write for Special Broiler Prices. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

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Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 508, Clinton, Mo.

Baby chicks and turkey poult. Embryo-fed. Pure and cross breeds. Hatching November on. Write for free catalog. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

Colonial Chicks. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

Before ordering fall chicks, write The Thomas Hatchery, Pleasanton, Kan.

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Money-making Austra Whites. Free literature. Lu Verne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

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We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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Abortion vaccine; calfhood vaccination. Government licensed strain 19. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Department F, Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus, owner.

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Large stock Genuine Parts for all models. Pumps—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants. Dealers Wanted—Factory Distributors. General Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas

Used Semi-automatic Delco light plant with batteries, also Philco radio, iron, toaster, washing machine, motor and attachments for No. 3 McCormick-Deering cream separator, all \$2 volt. A. H. Bressler, Wamego, Kan.

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MACHINERY

Closing Out Dealer Stock Used 32V. Wind Plants and Batteries. Write for details. Moore Electric, Ellsworth, Iowa.

For Sale—Combines, Tractors and Implements. Salina Farm Equipment Co., Salina, Kan.

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Sale—Wonderful Bargain. Improved 160-acre stock and grain farm, creek bottom. John Deere, Neodesha, Kan.

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Supply available for 1943 is limited and will be exhausted early.

Call or write any one of the growers above.

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We have numerous other farms ranging in size from 80 to 1000 acres, priced on present day market. Write us your needs. We will be glad to help you find a farm.

The Union Central Life Insurance Co.
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 1430 Dierks Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND-OKLAHOMA

Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas—Farms for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. See National Farm Loan Association in your county, or write direct. Give location preferred.

1,000 A. 7-room brick, part valley, fenced, springs, \$6,000. Improved 30, part valley, \$425. Arthur, Mountain View, Mo.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

Productive Western Missouri farm, 120 acres, only \$3,250 equipped! On county road, 4 miles state highway, 1/2 mile stream, church, mile grade school, bus to high, on mail and cream route; 80 tillable, 60 cultivated, mixed grass pasture, pond and well water, part wire fencing, some hedge, woodlot, bearing orchard; 6-room frame house, needs repairs, good 32-ft. frame barn, hip-roof, ten tie-ups, hay loft; owner unable to farm; includes team black horses, 6 milk cows, 3 hogs, 50 hens, share crops, \$3,250 for all, \$2,185 down, 3 1/4% loan. Page 16, free Fall catalog 7 Midwest States. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Wanted to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. Wm. Haaley, Baldwin, Wis.

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Old Live Horses and Dry Bones

We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else

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 Easiest operating Scraper made. Loads and dumps forward and backward. Many other exclusive features! FREE! Five days trial. Write for details and literature.
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IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT
 Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years. Get the Facts—Write TODAY.
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 Box K Salina, Kansas

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
 Livestock Editor
 Topeka, Kansas

THE fight against Bang's disease in this country may soon be revolutionized as the result of experiments being conducted by scientists at Michigan State College, officials of the American Veterinary Medical Association announce.

In a report to the association, Dr. I. F. Huddleson said that he and his associates at the college had succeeded in crushing the cells of Brucella organisms and obtained from them a water soluble agent which induces active immunity against Bang's disease.

"The results obtained with these crushed cell fractions show conclusively that it is not necessary to inject live Brucella organisms in order to produce an active immunity against brucellosis," the report states. "In 25 separate experiments totaling 247 guinea pigs, only 9.03 per cent became infected after inoculation with virulent Br. abortus organisms—against 63.44 per cent of the 238 control pigs which became infected."

After guinea pig tests were made, a number of dairy herds were vaccinated with the agent obtained from the crushed brucellus cells.

"A sufficient amount of time has not yet elapsed to make a final report," Dr. Huddleson told association authorities. "However, the results thus far indicate that the larger dose of the fraction is producing protection against infection."

Dr. Huddleson has suggested that the name "Brucelliminunin" be given to the newly-discovered bacterial-free immunizing fraction.

Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh, executive secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association, warned today in releasing the report that "these discoveries, while opening up a new avenue for the control of Bang's disease, are still in the stage of scientific testing and research. If present results are further verified, it will still be some time before such a vaccine can be made available to veterinarians for use in the field."

Your attention is invited to the E. D. HERSHBERGER sale of high grade Guernseys, to be held at his farm, 4 miles northwest of Newton, on November 19.

H. R. LUCAS, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Macksville, reports fine inquiry and sales. He is sold out entirely of bulls sired by Retnuh Defender, but still has bull calves by Retnuh Red Model.

D. H. WENGER, Peabody, has decided to sell more than 100 registered Herefords at private sale instead of holding an auction. This herd was started from foundation stock obtained at the Gudgeon and Simpson dispersion in 1916.

One of the very best groups of MILKING SHORTHORNS to be sold at auction this year will be offered at the U. S. Yards, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, December 3. Write for a catalog to Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-4, 7 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HAROLD LUHR'S Berkshire sale at Rockport, Mo., attracted buyers from 4 states, and the average on 50 head was \$80. The boars averaged \$81 with a top of \$200. This price was paid for the 1942 Missouri grand champion boar by Robert Ellis, of Winslow, Ill. The gilts averaged \$79. Missouri buyers took 26 of the 50 head sold.

DALE SCHEEL, proprietor of ETHYLEDALE HAMPSHIRE FARM, sends change of copy and mentions having purchased the outstanding boar, Rolling Victory, in the recent O'Bryan sale. This boar was bred by a leading Indiana breeder and is bred along much the same lines as the Scheel boar, Ethyledale Roller. Mr. Scheel says the outstanding results this breeder has given in his herd is responsible for the purchase of Rolling Victory.

Kansas breeders of Jersey cattle will be interested in the average made at the MISSOURI STATE SALE of registered Jerseys, held at Marshfield, the day following the Kansas state sale at Topeka. Bert Powell, auctioneer, who sold the sale, advises us that 41 head averaged \$196.45. The top cow sold for \$365 and was consigned by The Conway Jersey Farm and purchased by J. A. Craig, of Janesville, Wisc. Ralph L. Smith Farms, Chillicothe, Mo., and S. R. Head, Hannibal, sold the 2 next highest-selling cows at \$355 each.

Don't wait for catalog after reading this reminder but plan to attend the STUNKEL-YOUNG sale of selected registered Shorthorns, Thursday, November 12. The sale will be held

on the Stunkel farm, 15 miles south of Wichita and 3 miles west of Highway 81. Ed Stunkel and Bill Young with their sons breed and supply dependable cattle every year to commercial growers and others engaged in breeding registered stock. Nothing but stock of proved reliability and breeding goes in their sales. These breeders believe that none are too good for the farmer and they invite his inspection and patronage. Remember the date and the location.

FRED FARRIS, Faucett, Mo., sold registered Durocs on October 22 at his farm just east of town. Forty-seven head were sold for \$3,045, which makes an average of about \$65 a head. Seventeen boars averaged \$77.70 with a \$120 top. This price was paid by E. L. Metzger, Mound City, Mo. The high dollar for gilts was \$81. Andy Downing, of New Market, Mo., was the purchaser. Kansas buyers bought several head. The Fashion, the 1941 Minnesota junior champion, was the sire of many of the sale offering. Homer Rule, Ottawa, sold the sale.

THE SOUTHWEST KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS will hold their 9th annual sale at Wichita; November 10. Seventy head will be sold, consigned by good breeders of the territory. The sale, as usual, will be held in the team pavilion near the stockyards. The night before, a banquet will be held at Hotel Broadview. Among others on the program will be Clinton Tomson, with his pictures taken while on his trip to Argentina. For reservations, those planning to attend should see or telephone Hans Regier, in care of Broadview hotel. A show is always held preceding the sale. The show is at 9:30; sale starts promptly at 1 o'clock.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Boars for Sale

Sired by the 1941 Nebraska junior champion McClure's Roller. Bred for feeding quality. Tops from spring crop of 250 pigs.
 C. E. McClure, Republic, Kansas.

ETHYLEDALE Improved Hampshires

Featuring Register of Merit breeding, with Pork Packer's approval. Type B&B, Perfection and Roller breeding. Spring boars for sale. Bred gilts later.

ETHYLEDALE FARM, EMPORIA, KAN.

STEPAWAY

Announcing the arrival of a new future sire. One of the best pigs sired to date by Stepaway. Dam by Gardner's Roller. PAUL CORK, Winona, Kan.

STEINSHIRE CORRECT TYPE HAMPSHIRE 100 spring pigs, by 3 different boars. Most of them by SILVER FLASH (8 times Kansas and 1 time Grand Champ, American Royal). Many by Spots Liner (son of Spots News). Immuned and ready to go.
 Chas. Summers & Son, Hutchinson, Kansas
 Farm at Langdon, Kan. A. B. Cooper, Herdsman.

DUROC HOGS

HERD BOAR FOR SALE

TOP ACE (by Top Row), sire of grand champion fat barrow at Belleville 1941 and 1942. One spring boar by Masterful (Iowa grand champion 1941). Also thick boars by son of Grand Duke.
 SHERWOOD BROS., R. 2, CONCORDIA, KAN.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS

Offering 25 head of thick-bodied spring boars, sired mostly by Golden Fancy. Also offer for sale Royal Flush (one of my herd boars) who was first at Kansas State Fair last year.
 CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Hilbert's Improved Durocs

25 years of careful breeding is responsible for the great sows—mothers of our 75 spring pigs, now on the farm. They are by Red Orion (half brother to Golden Fancy)—some by Sturde Bilt. Come and see them.
 W. H. Hilbert, Cornling (Nemaha County) Kan.

CHOICE BOARS BY FANCY'S PRIDE

(1941 all-American boar.) Others by Improver's Ace, Proud Cherry Orion and Golden Fancy's Pride. Bred gilts for later farrow. Immuned and registered. Breed's best blood in easy-feeder, quality kind. Durocs only since 1904. Write G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Huston's Shorter-Legged Durocs

BOARS—the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for gilts for spring 1943 farrow. Many to be bred to our new herd boars. Registered. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Literature.
 W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Correct-Type Duroc Boars

Boars ready for service sired by Millers Cherry Ace. Best saved from our crop of 200 head. Immuned and ready for new homes. Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Of correct type sired by Iowa Master and The Corrector. 40 fall pigs.
 W. M. "BILL" ROGERS, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

REGISTERED DUROC

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

Out of Golden Fancy dams (mostly). Sired by Proud Orion Wave by Minn. Champion. Early maturity here, boys. A top offering.
 B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Southern Kansas Shorthorn Sale

9th Annual Event

Wichita, Kan.,

Tuesday, November 10

(C. B. Team Sale Pavilion)

33 Bulls — 37 Cows and Heifers

Consigned by over 20 breeders of the territory. Cattle show at 9:30; sale starts at 1 o'clock promptly.

Breeders' banquet at Hotel Broadview, night of November 9, featuring a moving picture taken by Clint Tomson on his trip to Argentina. For reservations write or phone Hans Regier, Broadview Hotel.

HANS REGIER, Sale Manager
 Whitewater, Kan.

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

12 Cows and Heifers, 6 Yearling Bulls. All registered. Priced right.
 A. H. BRESSLER, WAMEGO, KAN.

Thorne's Reg. Shorthorns

10 head of registered Shorthorn cows and 3 head of bulls. Beef type.
 JOHN THORNE, KINSLEY, KANSAS

Choice Red Shorthorn Bull

For sale or trade, my 4-year-old registered red Shorthorn herd bull. Also one nice bull calf sired by him.
 ROY E. SCOTT, R. 1, KINSLEY, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE



Polled and Horned Shorthorns

Private Sale Dispersal

Labor situation and probable draft make it necessary for me to sell my herd.

20 head comprising 12 polled cows and heifers, 2 horned cows, 1 horned heifer, 4 polled bull calves, and 1 horned bull calf (March and April calves). Entire offering nice dark-reds or even-roads, including cows that have milked up to 45 lbs. of milk per day. Cows nearly all giving milk now and will begin calving in December.

Everything of breeding age in calf to K. Coronet (grandson of the International grand champion Count Coronet).

ELLIS G. SPARKS, BISON, KAN.

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

Yearling bulls and bred and open heifers. Choice individuals and in good breeding condition. Registered.
 HARRY BIRD, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

Dual-Purpose (Hornless) Polled Shorthorns

20 bulls, 7 to 14 mos., \$100 to \$200. A few females. Some among the best of the breed and high in milk production. Banbury & Sons, Plevna (Reno Co.), Kan. Ph. 2807.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Alkire Offers Poland Boars

shorter legs, deeper bodies, strong backs and better hammed. The farmers' and packers' kind. Just the tops from our entire spring crop.
 HOMER ALKIRE, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

Reg. Polands for Farmers

60 boars and gilts. March to June farrow. Sired by Top Chief. Immuned and going at farmers prices.
 G. A. WINGERT,
 Wellsville, (Miami County), Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Sired by Diamond Boy and the Challenger. Real thick kind. Vaccinated and priced reasonable.
 GRONINGER BROS., Bendena, Kan.

DAVIDSON'S PROVEN POLANDS
 100 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by Modern Design and Iowa Lad. 4 boars and 2 gilts by the \$345 Meddler. 40 spring gilts, last of March and first of April farrow, weighing from 125 to 200. All bred gilts sold. See us at the fair.
 W. A. Davidson & Son, Simpson, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland China Gilts

Open or bred, modern type. Registered, vaccinated. (Farm in northwest Missouri.) Write
 VIRGIL E. WALTER & SON, Rockport, Mo.

30 High Grade Guernseys

At Auction

Selling at the Farm, 4 Miles Northwest of

Newton, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 19

The Sales Offering: These are high grade Minnesota Guernsey bred heifers. Some will be fresh by December 1.

2 Young Registered Bulls: Registered bulls have been at the head of these herds for 30 years.

12 Open Gilts Sell: 9 Chester Whites and 3 Spotted Poland Chinas.

For additional information about this sales offering write to

E. D. HERSHBERGER, NEWTON, KANSAS

Auctioneer: Boyd Newcom



At Elkhorn Ranch Douglass, Kan. On Friday, Nov. 13

I will offer 51 Registered Shorthorns from my best lines of breeding, 11 young bulls by Elkhorn President, Divide Gold Coin and Village Count, 12 bred cows and 28 heifers bred and open. Those bred carry the service of Elkhorn President, Edellyn Radiant Command, Village Admiral and Divide Gold Coin, the greatest array of outstanding bulls ever in service at Elkhorn Ranch. The cows and heifers represent the choicest families in the herd and are a splendid lot. As to the young bulls catalogued, they are the sort that should head good herds, both as bloodlines and individuality.

Write for the catalogue and plan to be with us on sale day. You will find a great offering in the best working condition.

You are cordially invited to attend.

DILLARD H. CLARK
Douglass, Kan.

Cols. Thompson and Halsey, Auctioneers

At Wakarusa, Kan. On Saturday, Nov. 14 TOMSON BROTHERS

will offer 55 young bulls and heifers, all of Tomson breeding and practically all bred on the Tomson farm, the get of the great sires, Proud Marksman, his son Village Count, and Browndale Gift, a Kansas champion and a top-ranking sire. Such heifers are as old enough are bred to the Ohio Junior champion, Maxwellton Harvester, now in service in the Tomson herd. There are 20 bulls, all reds or good roans, of the type the herd has been turning out for the past ten years, and from the best families.

Here will be a chance to secure really select herd sires bred along the lines that have produced many outstanding show winners. The heifers ranking with the best we have ever offered are of the best colors and working condition. We have never offered a better lot. Send for catalogue. We hope you will be with us on sale day.

TOMSON BROTHERS
Wakarusa, Kan.

GIBBS' ANXIETY HEREFORD SALE

Clay Center Sales Company Pavilion
Clay Center, Kansas
Thursday, November 12

26 HEAD of registered Hereford Calves, 16 BULLS and 10 HEIFERS ranging from 9 months to breeding age. These calves are bred and improved from a GUDGELL & SIMPSON foundation. They are all sired by our W.H.R. herd bull. A good selection of calves: good bone, deep body and extra strong back and nice head.

Sale starts promptly at 10 o'clock.

SAM GIBBS, INDUSTRY, KAN.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer



REMEMBER CHILEN'S ANGUS SALE

Clay Center Sale Pavilion

Clay Center, Kan., Saturday, Nov. 14



50 HEAD bred and developed on our farm, fed such feeds as make for growth and best breeding results.
24 BULLS from 12 to 18 months old.
19 BRED HEIFERS (sired by Revolution of Wheatland 50th and bred to Applewood Bandolier 62nd).
7 OPEN HEIFERS, same breeding.

All descended from best bloodlines, such as Earl Marshall. Offering includes our 1941 and 1942 show herd. Write for catalog to owner.

FRED P. CHILEN, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Roy G. Johnston, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

NEBRASKA ANGUS BREEDERS' SALE

(in sale pavilion)

Columbus, Neb., Thursday, Nov. 19



64 Head selected from leading herds of the state. Carrying the best bloodlines of the breed.
30 Bulls of unusual quality with breeding to match.
34 Females, comprising young cows with calves at foot and bred and open heifers.

Sale starts at 12:30. For catalog write today to

M. J. KROTZ, Secretary, ODELL, NEB.

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

Registered Shorthorns at Auction

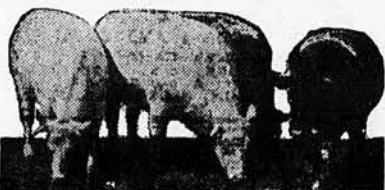
On farm 7 miles north of Caldwell and 21 miles east of Anthony, Kansas.

Wednesday, November 18

35 Head Modern-Type Shorthorns
Bred for both beef and milk. Large per cent sired by or bred to Miles of View Baronet 197295 (son of Scotston Airman 1873325).
12 Females and 23 Bulls including a good son of Proud Marksman. Five of the bulls will be ready for service and others range in ages from 5 to 9 months. Five cows will have calves at foot, and 5 heifers bred.
This herd was established over 30 years ago and the best bulls obtainable have been used.
For catalog address owner

H. M. WIBLE, CORBIN (Sumner Co.), KAN.

Auctioneers: C. W. Cole, W. H. Heldenbrand



AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Flass Avenue
Topeka, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS

HAXTON'S O. I. C. HOGS

Quick-maturing, blocky, purebred O. I. C. gilts and boars of serviceable age.
HARLEY T. HAXTON, LYONS, KAN.

Kansas Farmer readers will have an unusual opportunity to obtain the best in Polled Herefords by attending the **VIC ROTH-LES BRANNAN SALE** to be held on the Roth farm near Hays, Monday, November 9. Eighty head selected from these 2 great herds make up the offering. Don't wait to receive catalog. One will be waiting for you when you arrive at the sale.

CLARENCE MILLER, breeder of shorter-legged, wider-hampered Durocs calls attention to an error in his advertising appearing in recent issue of this publication. The Miller type boars he is now offering are mostly sons of the great sire Golden Fancy. He is also offering for sale one of his herd boars, Royal Flush. This boar was first in class at Kansas State Fair last year. Mr. Miller raised 80 boars the past season and still has a good assortment on hand. He invites inspection of the herd.

C. B. SMITH, of St. John, topped the female division in the Reep Jersey sale held at Wichita, recently. The females averaged \$120; the top bull, Observer's Earl of Oz, sold at the bargain price of \$250. Mr. Muse, of McPherson, was the buyer. This sale marks the passing of one of the best small herds of Jersey cattle in the entire country. Mrs. Harold Tonn in describing the sale says the display of ribbons that had been won by the herd was very colorful, 87 of them in all. The day was fine and the cattle should have sold for more money.

On his farm near Belleville, **HOMER ALKIRE** has been breeding registered Poland China hogs for a long time. With a certain type in mind, Mr. Alkire corrects faults that develop by selection. If there is too much daylight a shorter-legged boar is purchased. If the ham is not wide and deep enough the right kind of sire is sought and brought into the herd. In this way the farmers' kind continues to be bred on the farm. Less than 50 per cent of the boars farrowed on the farm are offered as breeders. The others are sold as market hogs.

W. A. HEGEL, of Lost Springs, has been breeding Polled Milking Shorthorns for several years. He has selected good herd bulls and given the business careful supervision. His herd bull, Maplewood Diamond Boy, is a son of Maryland White Diamond, said to be an outstanding sire. On his dam's side he has much showyard breeding and his pedigree is of the best R. M. bloodlines. Mr. Hegel wants to change herd sires and is in the market for another bull when this sire is sold. The herd now is in a good state of production, cows freshening most every month in the year, several to be fresh in December.

Buses and trains will be met on call at Haven for the big **HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE** to be held at **VALLEY VIEW RANCH**, 3 miles west of Haven and 3 1/2 miles south, on Wednesday, November 11. Telephone the ranch and transportation will be provided. Mr. Tonn, the sale manager, says there are several bulls in the offering good enough to head any herd in the land. The females include cows with calves and a great lot of open and bred heifers. It should be remembered that this offering of 50 head has been inspected and chosen from 8 of the leading herds of the locality, and they are consigned with the knowledge that they will be looked upon as representatives of the herd from which they came.

SAM GIBBS, of Industry, veteran breeder of Anxiety-bred Hereford cattle, announces his 5th annual sale of selected calves to be held in the sale pavilion, Clay Center, Thursday, November 12. On this occasion old and new customers of this excellent herd will have an opportunity to buy Hereford calves that combine the best efforts of a good breeder extending over a long period of years. The herd was founded by the best of Gudgell and Simpson breeding, and during the years nothing but herd bulls that measured up to a high standard have had a place in the herd. The November 12 offering will consist of 16 choice young bulls and 10 selected heifers from 9 months old to breeding age. For further information write Mr. Gibbs, at Industry, Kan.

Plans are going forward for making the annual **HAVEN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE** bigger and better than ever. The date is Wednesday, November 11. More good cattle and better conditioned than in former sales is the watchword. Eight good and well-known breeders of the locality supply the cattle. Haven is one of the oldest registered Hereford localities in the state. Folks there take pride in Hereford improvement and breed extension. They like to sell more and better cattle in nearby localities and every effort is made to interest home buyers. Always there is new breeding, some of the best bulls of the breed continue to find new homes in the vicinity. The sale will be held in comfortable quarters on all-weather roads. Visitors as well as buyers are invited. For catalog write Harold Tonn, Haven.

This will be the last call for the **FRED P. CHILEN** Aberdeen Angus production sale to be held at Clay Center, Saturday, November 14. Seventy-five per cent of this good offering was sired by the great breeding bull Revolution of Wheatland 50th, and includes Mr. Chilen's last 2 years' show herd. Among the attractions will be 19 selected heifers sired by the bull just mentioned and bred to Applewood Bandolier 62nd, a son of an International grand champion bred in Canada. The bulls are just right from the standpoint of feed, care and breeding to go out and give a good account of themselves on Kansas farms or in breeders' herds. Every animal in the sale was bred and developed on the farm. Good all-weather roads lead to Clay Center and the sale will be held in comfortable pavilion. Remember the date, Saturday, November 14. Write now for a catalog to Fred P. Chilen, Miltonvale.

I am glad to direct Kansas Farmer readers to the registered Shorthorn sale announcement of **H. M. WIBLE**, to be held on Wednesday, November 18. The sale will be held on Mr. Wible's farm where he has bred and developed high-class cattle for more than 30 years. He has held many sales in past years and remained in the business when it looked uncertain, but he kept on buying better bulls from leading herds, selling the less desirable females for beef, supplying farmers with bulls from which their herds were improved. Now he has a surplus and is offering the best lot he has ever sold in any one sale. A fine selection of good young bulls and females, including cows with nice calves at foot, bred and open heifers, and herd bulls. Probably as good a lot of useful cattle as our readers will have a chance to buy at any time this fall in the south half of the state. The Wible Shorthorns have always been strong as milk producers, and in buying bulls this qualification has been kept in mind. For catalog of this sale write Mr. Wible, at Corbin.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE



Attention!!

For the very best in Milking Shorthorn Cattle: Attend the National Sale of selected breeding females and herd-heading bulls being offered

Thursday, December 3

at the heated Sale Pavilion, U. S. Yards, Chicago. Positively the best collection ever offered at public sale. Your opportunity. Write for catalog today.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY
Dept. KF-4
Chicago, Ill.

Milking Shorthorn Sale Mason City, Iowa Friday, November 20

44 Cows . . . 7 Bulls

For catalog write the clerk,

ROY A. COOK
Independence - Iowa

LOCUST DELL FARM

—offers bulls from calves to serviceable age, carrying General Clay 4th and Northwood Pride 4th breeding.

W. S. MISCHLER & SON
Bloomington (Osborne County), Kansas

OFFER HERD SIRE

Elechie Reeves, red, Oct., 1938, bull whose dam's production records average 12,036 milk, 509 fat. Third at Kansas State Fair 1941. Both sire and dam were champions. Price \$225. Also bull calves and females.

HARRY H. REEVES, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Yearling roan bull. Dam produced 10,168 milk and 423.2 fat in one year. Grand champion at Marion County Fair. Red bull calf. Sire, Walgrove Noble Watchman.

LEO GOENTZEL, MARION, KAN.

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bull

for sale. Roan polled 3-year-old son of Maryland White Diamond (one of the good bulls of the breed). High production R.M. breeding. Also young bulls from 2 to 8 months old. About 50 head in herd. Inspection invited.

W. A. HEGEL, LOST SPRINGS, KAN.

ROHRER'S MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bulls of serviceable age and younger. Sired by Chief Blackwood, a son of Lady Blackwood. RM (grand champion at Waterloo 1940). Out of RM cows of good type and production. Good individuals with a wealth of good breeding. H. A. Rohrer, Junction City, Kan.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Calves to 12 months old out of heavy-producing dams, and sired by sons of Retnuh Defender and Retnuh Roan Model. Farm 2 1/2 miles north of town.

H. R. LUCAS, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

"Duallyn Farm — Milking Shorthorns"

Bull calves of different ages, two of serviceable age for sale. This herd produced two out of three National grand champion Milking Shorthorn cows, each the product of several generations of animals bred in the herd.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Johnston's Milking Shorthorns

One yearling, nice red, good quality son of Maperton 55th. Out of dam with record of 8,582 milk and 313 fat in 9 mos. and 8 days. Johnston Bros., Brewster, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Bull Calves

Choice milking-bred Shorthorn bull calves for sale. One to 3 months old. Popular bloodlines.

M. E. SHUFFELBERGER, BLOOM, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST OF GRAZERS. Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock for sale. **AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN., 260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.**

For Sale: Reg. Ayrshires

One cow, 2 heifers and 1 heifer calf. Cow bred and heifers to freshen soon. All sired by Sir Patrick from famous milk strain.

G. B. CHILDERS, R. 8, Box 760, Wichita, Kan.

5 Miles Southwest of Wichita on Highway 42

2-Year-Old Ayrshire Bull

Sire—Elmbar's Laddie. Dam—May Laurel.

CLARENCE BEAT, ZENDA, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Offering: Fine Guernsey Bull

ready for service. Background 650 lbs. BF. One registered bull calf, \$60 delivered.

LYN-LEE GUERNSEY FARM, Hillsboro, Kan.

4 GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$119

Four 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$119. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

November 21 Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by

Saturday, November 14

Elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found an announcement of the NEBRASKA ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' annual sale to be held at Columbus, Nebr. The date is Thursday, November 19, and the sale will be held in the big pavilion where visitors and buyers will be comfortable and have an opportunity to compare the different consignments. The Columbus sales have always attracted wide attention due to the determination of the best breeders to offer their best surplus cattle at auction. Buyers this year of all years won't be satisfied to travel to many different sales for breeding stock. Mr. Krotz, the sale manager, says the offering will be of high standard both from the standpoint of breeding and individual excellence. Sixty-four head will be sold. Write today for catalog to M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

There will be a large number of Kansans who are interested in jacks and jennets journey to Sedalia, Mo., on November 18, to bid on the 23 jacks and 29 jennets that L. M. MONSEES AND SONS will sell in their 54th auction. It has been a number of years since this well-known firm has sold at auction and this sale will attract more than average attention. This herd is known as the famous Limestone Valley herd, and for the many years it has been in operation it has won more prizes at the Missouri State Fair and the World's Fair than all other herds of jacks and jennets combined.

The 1942 Missouri State Fair grand champion jack sells. Four jennets, all with jack foals, and each jennet has been a Missouri State Fair grand champion during recent years. These all sell along with a lot of others of prize-winning ancestry.

Write quickly for a catalog. It tells you the story of one of the foremost breeding stock sales of jacks and jennets to be held in the United States this year. Address your request for a catalog to the veteran breeder, L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo. The sale offering will be sold at the State Fair grounds, Sedalia, which is 80 miles east of Kansas City on Highway 50.

OSCAR GIDEON, of Emmett, and his neighbors, are joining in a Hereford sale to be held at Manhattan, Friday, November 13. The Gideon family founded the present herd 40 years ago with a foundation from the Gudgell and Simpson herd. Oscar Gideon's neighbor, the late August Vande-Velde, began breeding registered Herefords about 20 years ago with stock from Mr. Gideon's herd. So the cattle that go in the Manhattan sale are of the same breeding and quality. About 90 head will be sold, including 2 good herd bulls and a nice lot of younger bulls. Mr. Gideon has selected a third of the best calves grown last year for this sale. The Vande-Velde bull is one of the good herd bulls of the territory bred by Mr. Gideon and of the same bloodlines as the cattle that he consigns to the sale. Oscar Gideon has sold annually for many years from 20 to 40 bulls, and the larger percentage of them in territory not far from home. His cattle live out in the open and are fed the feeds that grow on the farm.

The Gideon cattle have always been disposed of at private treaty and but for the necessity of the neighbors dispersal he probably would not have made a public sale. But this is his first sale and he has gone deep into his breeding herd for cattle of the best quality in order to attract the buyers who appreciate the best. An unusually fine lot of open and bred heifers are being offered by both parties to the sale, backed by a long line of Domino ancestors that have done most to create better Herefords. The sale will be held in the big pavilion just east of Manhattan. For catalog write Oscar Gideon, of Emmett.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
November 14—Fred P. Chilen, Miltonvale, Kan., Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
November 19—Nebraska Breeders' Annual Sale, Columbus, Nebr. M. J. Krotz, Secretary, Odell, Nebr.
January 12—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Show and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Harry E. Peirce, Manager, Partridge, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle**
November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders second annual sale. Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan., sale manager.
November 12—Sam Gibbs, Industry, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
November 13—Oscar Gideon and Vande-Velde Estate, Emmett, Kan. Sale at Manhattan, Kan.
January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**
November 9—Victor Roth, Hays, and Leslie Brannan, Timken, Kan. Sale at Hays, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
November 10—Southern Kansas Breeders, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Secretary, White Water, Kan.
November 12—E. L. Stunkel & Son, Peck, and W. A. Young & Son, Clearwater, Kan. Sale on Stunkel Farm, Peck, Kan.
November 14—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.
November 18—H. M. Wible, Corbin, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
November 20—Mason City, Iowa, Roy A. Cook, Clerk, Independence, Iowa.
December 3—Milking Shorthorn Society, Chicago, Ill. Sale at U. S. Yards, Chicago.
- Guernsey Cattle**
November 19—E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.
- Jacks and Jennets**
November 18—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo. (Sale held at Sedalia, Mo.)

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.50	\$15.25	\$12.75
Hogs	14.55	15.15	10.60
Lambs	14.50	14.10	11.80
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.18½	.20	.14½
Eggs, Firsts .....	.38½	.37½	.34½
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.44	.44	.33
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	1.21	1.24	1.14½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.77	.82½	.73
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.47½	.52½	.47½
Barley, No. 2 .....	.62½	.66	.54½
Alfalfa, No. 1	19.00	17.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1	10.50	10.50	9.50

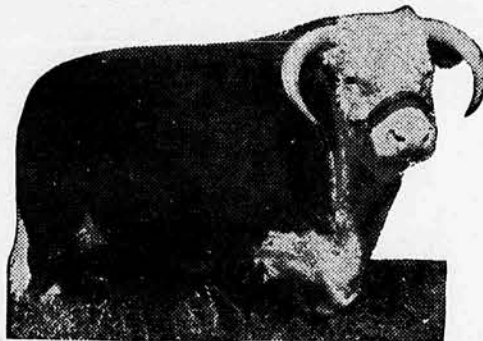
Combination Sale of High Class Registered Herefords

VANDE-VELDE and GIDEON COMBINATION SALE

Manhattan, Kansas, Sale Pavilion, Friday, November 13

The Vande-Velde herd is being dispersed, owing to the death of Aug. Vande-Velde, its former owner.

31 Head, including the herd bull BELLE'S DOMINO (great breeding son of Domino Mischief by Advance Domino). 8 bulls and 3 heifers dropped last spring, by the herd bull. 6 yearling heifers by the same bull. Two 2-year-old heifers and 11 cows all bred to the herd bull.



90 head from a Gudgell & Simpson foundation, after 42 years of herd improvement. The Vande-Velde and Gideon cattle are the same breeding and grown on adjoining farms.

Gideon's Consignment to sale 59 HEAD, comprising 10 excellent breeding cows, all under 6 years old, 8 of them only 3 years old. All bred to COLORADO DOMINO F. 148th and BELLE'S DOMINO 2nd. Seven 2-year-old heifers by Domino Mischief and Colorado Domino F. 148th, bred to Belle's Domino 2nd.

18 Open Yearling heifers (very choice) sired by Colorado Domino F. 148th.

5 cows with calves at side and bred back to Colo. D. F.

10 last April and May heifers.

8 bull calves same ages, and the herd bull (BELLE'S DOMINO 2nd), sire of many of the cattle in sale.

For Catalog Write OSCAR GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.

Roy Johnston, Auctioneer.

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

HEREFORD CATTLE

15 Choice Hereford Cows

Mostly from 3 to 5 years old. Strong Anxiety 4th breeding. Bred to calve early to a good W.H.R. bull. Also some choice early heifer calves and a few bull calves, calves by a W.H.R. bull. All priced right for quick sale.

LEONARD B. JOHNSON, Alta Vista, Kan.

Hereford Bulls--Serviceable Age

Heifers bred or open. Hazlett and W.H.R. blood in pure form or in combination. Choice of our 4-year-old show and herd bulls, of Hazard Rupert 25th breeding; perfect breeding form.

LEONARD B. JOHNSON, Alta Vista, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

We Offer Polled Herefords

For sale: A few yearling bulls of good size, bone and shape. State accredited herd.

JESSE RITTEL & SONS, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

Polled Herefords for Sale

Will sell my registered Polled Hereford bull, Victor Domino 117th, 4 years old. Also a few Polled Reg. cows. Joseph C. Maes, Bushton, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

LATZKE ANGUS FARM

(Where Beef Type Predominates)
Two bulls 2 years old for immediate sale, ready for hard service.

OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

ANGUS BULL FOR SALE

Good individual, 3 years old and registered. Of Schuler & Son breeding.

GEO. V. COOKE, FREEPORT, KAN.

BULLS FOR SALE

Also choice heifers, bred and open. From a herd whose records top best markets.

E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN HERD SIRE

Onabank Blonde Pontiac Model, calved 12-17-40. A show bull, true type markings, quiet, gentle. Seven nearest sires U.S.D.A. proven 351 to 500 lbs. fat. Sire: 446 fat, 3.6% index, son of Trilene. Dam and sire's dam classified Very Good, 410 and 600 lbs. fat. Dam's lifetime record over 2,800 lbs. fat and a calf every 12 mo. Two full sisters classified V.G. and over 400 lb. heifer records. Price \$225.

ABRAM THUT, HARPER, KAN.

YOUNG COWS AND BULLS for Sale

We bred and developed the first and only cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 lbs. fat in 385 consecutive days. In 1929 our herd average was 658 lbs. fat and 17,888 milk. Average fat 3.7%. We believe this the highest record for herd of any breed, anywhere, any time. Daughters and granddaughters for sale from cows that made these records. Also bulls.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEO, KANSAS

BULLS FOR SALE

For type and production buy a Regier-bred bull. Dam's record over 450 lbs. at 2 years old. Granddam's over 500 lbs. on 2 milkings a day.

REGIER DAIRY FARM, Whitewater, Kan.

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

(682274)
His sons from 9 to 11 months, out of cows with records from 400 to 493 fat, twice-a-day milking. Older bulls all sold.

PHILLIPS BROS., MANHATTAN, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL

Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey or Shorthorn bull with order of five \$16 heifers. Truck lots older heifers.

Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas.

LAST CALL HAVEN HEREFORD SALE

At Valley View Ranch, 3 miles west, 3 ¼ miles south of

Haven, Kansas,
Wednesday, November 11



Harold Tonn

50 Tops picked from 8 leading herds of the territory. Best of breeding.

20 Bulls—30 Females. A fine selection of home-bred, improved Herefords.

Good all-weather roads from every direction. Trains and buses met on call. (Phone the ranch, Ph. 81F11.)

HAROLD TONN, Sale Manager, HAVEN, KAN.

Aucts.: Guy L. Pettit, Harold Tonn Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

105 Registered Herefords at Private Sale

35 Cows from 5 to 8 years old—\$125 each.
15 coming-3-year-old Heifers—\$150 each.
15 coming-2-year-old Heifers (open)—\$125 each.
I also have 40 calves, both sexes.

Note: This herd was started in 1916, at the Gudgell and Simpson dispersion. The cows and heifers are bred to Domino bulls. See these cattle at my farm, 4 miles north and 1 mile east of Peabody, Kan., or write to

D. H. WENGER PEABODY, KANSAS



52 Jacks and Jennets at Auction

Selling at the Missouri State Fair Grounds

Sedalia, Missouri,
Wednesday, November 18

Starting at 12:30 prompt

This is the 54th auction sale of Limestone Valley herd of jacks and jennets.

23 JACKS: 13 jacks of serviceable age which includes the 1942 Missouri Grand Champion Jack. We will also sell the Junior and Reserve Champion Jack and the second-prize 4-year-old jack at this same show.

29 JENNETS: Selling 4 jennets that have been grand champions at the Missouri State Fair in past years. These grand champion jennets all have jack foals at side. Selling 6 jennets that have foals and 4 of them are jack foals. Several bred jennets and young jennets make up the 29 jennets selling.

NOTE: These are all high-class, registered jacks and jennets, founded on World's Fair champions of the well-known Limestone Valley stock. This herd has won more prizes at the World's Fair and the Missouri State Fair, during the years we have been in business, than all other herds combined. This sale is held to settle a partnership. For free catalog write at once to

Sale Location (Sedalia) is 80 miles east of Kansas City on Highway 50
L. M. MONSEES, Smithton, Mo.
Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Missouri, and Charles Irvin, Marshall, Missouri, Auctioneers
Bert Powell, Representing Kansas Farmer



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

"these cold mornings...
engines start
RIGHT NOW"

FROM the moment you're "up and at 'em" these days, you want to make your time count, so that your *net results*—your production and your profit—will be the biggest ever. Delays or time-out just cut down that *net*, of course. That's why having "engines start right now," as Leonard Cooperrider puts it, is a mighty strong reason for his staying with Conoco. Actually, Mr. Cooperrider looks at *net results* in two ways. He figures performance . . . but he also makes a careful check on cost. And here's his angle on that. He says, "I find the savings in repair bills more than offset the difference of cheaper fuels and lubricants."

Now you can check on how that works out by taking just one Conoco product—for instance, Conoco N⁴ motor oil—and see what you get for your money.

Unlike plain mineral motor oils with just one lubricating action, Conoco N⁴ oil comes through for you in two distinct ways. First, its familiar liquid type of oil film is extremely high-duty. But besides this, Conoco N⁴ oil also forms OIL-PLATING on inner engine parts.

How OIL-PLATING Helps

This rich surfacing of lubricant is created by the added modern synthetic in Conoco N⁴ oil. OIL-PLATING can *stay up* . . . right up to the topmost point of lubrication. It doesn't all quickly drain down, "boil off" or squeeze out. In your OIL-PLATED engine, lubricant is *up* on the job before any oil can circulate. So, wear never gets a chance to do its worst . . . hastening the engine toward the repair shop. And today that's more important than ever before, for replacement parts are scarce, good mechanics are hard to find, and repairs cost you more.

BUT now suppose you operate a high-speed diesel tractor? . . . a real heavy-duty assignment for oil. Then what's your best buy, *net*? Well, first off, consider what goes on inside a diesel. Then just read on about Conoco HD oil and see if you don't agree that this special heavy-duty lubricant is the answer.

WAYS TO SAVE TIRES

Watch air pressure. Change tires to different wheels every few thousand miles. Drive your car under 35. Keep oil or grease off of tires. Inspect regularly for imbedded nails, tacks, stones or glass. Start and stop smoothly, avoid skidding. Double-up with neighbors for shopping and other essential trips. Stop at your Conoco bulk plant to pick up lubricants needed at the farm, whenever you can do it without a special trip. And to make it work both ways, Your Conoco Agent may be able to pick up something for you on his way out to fill your order. Or maybe he can even take something back to town for you. Now what else can you do to save tires? Send your ideas to "THAT'S AN IDEA," care of this paper. They may win you a dollar.

Too Much for "Regular" Motor Oils

In a diesel, air is drawn into the cylinders and compressed until just pressure alone heats the air up to something like 1200° Fahrenheit. Then the fuel is injected, to be ignited by *nothing but the heat of the air* . . . so blistering hot that a spark plug isn't needed! In a flash, the pressure on the piston head goes up to about 600 pounds per square inch—over seven times the pressure in an average gasoline engine!

Any plain motor oil just won't stand that punishment. But you can count on such furious de-



Here's Leonard Cooperrider with his father (who's stayed up on the truck). They raise beets, beans and small grains on their Greeley, Col., farm. But like as not, they'd raise hob if they had to use anything other than Conoco lubricants.

mands being met by Conoco HD oil because it's made for the job. And for you men who "know your oils," here's a technical explanation of just *how* this is done.

Synthetics are the Answer

First comes the selection of high paraffin base stocks. Then comes solvent treating—the modern method of removing the bad while leaving in most of the oil's good properties. But that's only the beginning of Conoco HD oil. For now—to improve on nature's best—modern synthetics are added. And that's where Continental Oil Company holds the big advantage in making oils for real heavy-duty service. As *pioneers* in the development of synthetic improvers, Continental knows its synthetics and how to use them effectively. So—with its added synthetics this Conoco HD oil is made highly resistant to oxidation. That helps protect the engine from lacquer deposits or varnishes which cause ring-sticking and loss of power. *Synthetics* are put on guard against the formation of harmful acids which might otherwise quickly attack sensitive bearing materials. In addition, Conoco HD oil is given a strong detergent or *cleansing* action which helps to prevent hard carbon and other by-products of combustion from "caking up" in piston ring grooves and oil passages. These spaces are washed out and the undesirable matter is then held harmlessly in suspension—not promptly cooked down into a sticky mass that harms the oil, the engine, and power output.

Now you can see that Conoco HD oil meets certain highly specialized lubrication demands, just as other Conoco lubricants are made just right for still other uses. So talk to Your Conoco Agent first, and judge his recommendations. Find out whether Conoco HD oil . . . or Conoco N⁴ motor oil . . . or some other Conoco Specialized lubricant is right for your engines and your conditions.

OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY

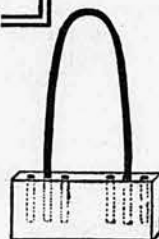
THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest and date entry arrives.

You can make good electrical connections for your radio battery and generator by soldering the wires to empty rifle shells. Use two .44-caliber shells for the generator and two .30-caliber shells for the battery. Then for a connection, just slip the smaller shells into the others. Tape the outside shells, of course. Emanuel Thompson, Meeker, Col.

To keep a small quantity of left-over paint, pour it into a can it will nearly fill, put the top on tight and stand the can upside down. Makes it air tight. Mrs. Cornte, Chatham, Ill.

Here's an adjustable fur stretcher for small skins. Bend a piece of 9-gauge wire into a "U" shape. Then bore half a dozen holes, slightly larger than the wire, in the edge of a 1" x 4" x 10" board. By putting the ends of the wire into different holes, you can adjust the stretcher to the width of the skin. The tail can be tacked to the board. Jack Rojic, Alder, Mont.



ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

