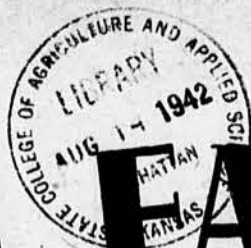


AUGUST 15, 1942



KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

"CAN'T PRODUCE TOO MUCH"

GOOD way to take a shot at the Axis, right on your farm, is to divert a few more acres of wheat land to producing flax and soybeans. In an urgent "SOS" for more of these crops, the Government points out that war industries are requiring ever increasing amounts of vegetable oils, and it is virtually impossible for American farmers to produce too much.

Soybeans and flax contribute to the most vital war products. Echoing from the barrels of guns and cannons, their oils are used in manufacture of war explosives. They also replace other fats and oils which are slightly more suitable for production of explosives.

At the same time, the vegetable oils fill a vital need in manufacture of paints for war equipment. From ships to tanks, most of the mighty war equipment requires paint, and some of it is painted several times a year. For instance a tank in combat might be daubed with autumn colors in the fall so it is not an easy target for the enemy. In winter it may be painted white to match the snow, and in summer a coat of green paint might blend it with the grass and trees.

• •

Food is another important use for vegetable oils and for soybeans in a wide variety of forms. They are used extensively in manufacture of plastics, which replace vital war metals, and in many other products which are of direct importance to the entire war effort.

Requests for a big 1943 crop of flax and soybeans are issued now, instead of next spring, so increased acreages can come largely as diversion from wheat. This is because the United States has enough wheat in reserve to last about 2 years. On the other hand, we are seriously in need of all the corn and other feed crops we can possibly produce.

• •

Last year we had about 650 million bushels of corn on hand December 1. Present supplies indicate that this year we will have only about 400 million bushels on December 1, even with the Government releasing some 125 million bushels of wheat for livestock feeding.

Despite the reduced supply of corn, livestock goals for [Continued on Page 16]



A Couple of Swell Kids

GREETINGS TO **RICHNESS**
— GOOD-BYE TO **BITE!**

Delighted Pipe-Smoker

Hernd

PRINCE ALBERT
BURNS COOLER—
NATURALLY, IT'S A
MILDER SMOKE—
EASIER ON THE TONGUE.
THE GOOD TASTE IS
THERE—THE SWELL
FRAGRANCE



Happy "Makin's" Roller

John F. Helvington

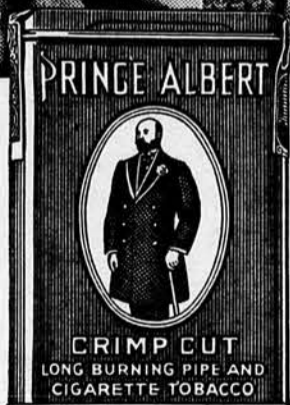
RICH, WITHOUT
TONGUE-NIP—BELIEVE
ME THAT'S SOMETHING
IN ROLLED SMOKES.
PRINCE ALBERT IS CRIMP CUT
TOO, FOR EASY, FAST SPINNING
WITHOUT SPILLING, WASTE.
BESIDES, P.A. STAYS
LIT

50

pipefuls of fragrant
tobacco in every
handy pocket can
of Prince Albert

70

fine roll-your-own
cigarettes in every
handy pocket can
of Prince Albert



In recent laboratory
"smoking bowl" tests,
Prince Albert burned

86

DEGREES
COOLER

than the average of the
30 other of the largest-
selling brands tested
... coolest of all!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

PRINCE ALBERT



THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

BUY U. S. Savings Bonds
and Stamps NOW!

Scouted Into Trouble

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

TWO young men who stole chickens from Francis Dorman, Wakeeney, apparently thought it would be smart to check up on the situation before making a raid. They did not do a very good job of scouting, however. Mr. Dorman saw them driving over his premises. Later, when he discovered his chickens had been stolen, he recalled the presence of the young men and it aroused suspicion. Mr. Dorman reported what information he had gathered to the sheriff. The suspects were arrested and on being questioned made complete confessions. The thieves were given reformatory sentences. For Mr. Dorman's part in this piece of law enforcement, Kansas Farmer has paid him a \$25 reward.

Stolen Hogs Were Recovered

Two facts played a big part in the capture of hog thieves who stole from George L. Hamm, of Williamstown. In the first place, Mr. Hamm reported the theft to the sheriff the same day it occurred and this put the officers on the trail early enough to get results. In the second place, Mr. Hamm had given a temporary identification mark to his hogs which made it easy to prove ownership when they were found. Mr. Hamm was well paid for his trouble. He not only recovered his stolen hogs but earned a \$25 reward which was paid by Kansas Farmer. The thieves went to prison.

Let Protective Service Help

If you have not had an unsatisfactory transaction, likely you will sooner or later. It is not an uncommon thing for a reader of Kansas Farmer to have a misunderstanding with some person or firm over a business deal. In many instances, it is a difficult matter for



the 2 parties directly concerned to come to an agreement. The Protective Service, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, offers to work with its members in bringing about an understanding when the other party is some distance away. We do not care to interfere in neighborhood disputes. We make it a practice to get both sides of the deal where the parties live some distance apart and then as a third and disinterested person we submit what we think is a fair basis for settlement.

These Are Some Examples

Recently Ray Hopkins, R. 1, Clearwater, bought some hogs from an Illinois producer which were not satisfactory. He and the producer were unable to agree on a settlement until the Protective Service was called. The matter was cleared up and both sides were satisfied.

Mrs. M. H. Prewitt, De Soto, was unable to get what she had ordered from an agent until the Protective Service corresponded with the home office in Ohio. That matter, too, has been settled satisfactorily.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$33,150 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,442 thieves.

Hens Test Grass Silage

GRASS silage is far superior to sun-cured alfalfa hay as a poultry feed, but it is not worth the work and expense if you can get good dehydrated leaf meal. Such are the conclusions of Professor L. F. Payne, head of the poultry department at Kansas State College, who has supervised extensive tests in feeding grass silage to poultry. These experiments began in the spring of 1934, Professor Payne explains, and have been conducted every year since. As many as 1,200 chickens were included in the tests each year, and accurate records were kept to determine value of grass silage for different kinds of birds.

Mr. Payne emphasized the importance of providing some type of green feed other than sun-cured hay, which gradually loses its vitamin value.

Silage is an excellent feed for this, but it represents considerable work in making and also in feeding. It cannot be self-fed like leaf meal. For all-around convenience and value, dehydrated leaf meal is an excellent source of green feed for poultry.

Principal grasses used in making grass silage for experimental purposes were oats and sudan. These crops also may serve as pasture for chickens in the summer. However, Mr. Payne names alfalfa as the ideal pasture for chickens. In one experiment, chickens ate 5 times more alfalfa pasture than oats or sudan. Alfalfa is good from early spring to late fall, while the other grasses serve thru only part of the season. Besides, alfalfa will last from 3 to 5 years, while oats or sudan must be planted every year.

First Kansas Terrace?

CURVING gently about a hillside on the farm of Vard Ramsour, in Geary county, is a terrace built 37 years ago. Mr. Ramsour thinks it is the first terrace constructed in this state, and it can hold that honor until someone tells of older terraces.

Mr. Ramsour gives a vivid account of how the terrace was constructed, long before most farmers even knew there was such a thing. Reading in a magazine that water could be carried slowly around a hillside at a slope of 2 or 3 inches to the 100 feet, as a means of preventing ditches, Mr. Ramsour decided to try the plan. He and his neighbor, the late John Poole, purchased a simple farm level for \$8, and started laying out the lines.

They allowed 2½ inches of drop for each 100 feet of terrace, and moved the dirt with a team and an ordinary scraper. At the same time, some large

diversion terraces were constructed on the Poole farm.

These diversion terraces divided a large field into several smaller fields, while Mr. Ramsour's terracing divided one field into 3 smaller ones. "Some folks thought this was a foolish idea," Mr. Ramsour relates, "but it will be 25 years before some of them get back soil in the amounts we saved by terracing." Terraces on both the farms stand just as they were made 37 years ago. The fields are ditch-free.

Mr. Ramsour declares there has not been a wagon load of soil pass off his terraced field in the last 37 years. At the time his terracing was done, there was "not a handful" of black dirt on it, but now it is flexible and raises good crops. In later years, Grover Poole has gone over the terraces with up-to-date surveying equipment, and he finds the original job was almost perfect.

WHEN BEEF HIT THE "CEILING"

By ROY FREELAND

WHEN dressed beef bumped against price ceilings clamped on by the Office of Price Administration, it bounced back like a rubber ball, upsetting normal activity thruout the entire beef industry. Now everyone from producer to retailer, and even the OPA, is wondering when and where the results of this price order will finally stop bouncing.

The whole affair is a live topic on Kansas ranges, as well as in Washington. At least it served as a popular subject during the recent beef tours in Cowley and Elk counties, where cattlemen pondered latest information brought direct from Washington by E. C. Robbins and Will J. Miller, president and secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association.

Naturally, most active interest centered around changes in the production end which have been forced by beef ceilings. In this respect, most prominent mention was made of the fact that this order slaps an exceptionally tight lid on the higher grades of dressed beef.

In fact, the old government grade of "prime" is entirely eliminated in new terminology which describes beef grades under price ceilings. It means the packer has no profitable outlet for prime dressed beef and therefore he cannot bid up on prime, grain-fed cattle.

As prices on the higher grades were pruned down, demand for the lower grades moved up, leaving a narrower spread in the ladder of beef prices. In other words, best grades of dressed beef and best grades of fat cattle are worth less than before, but the lower grades are worth

relative more than before OPA took action.

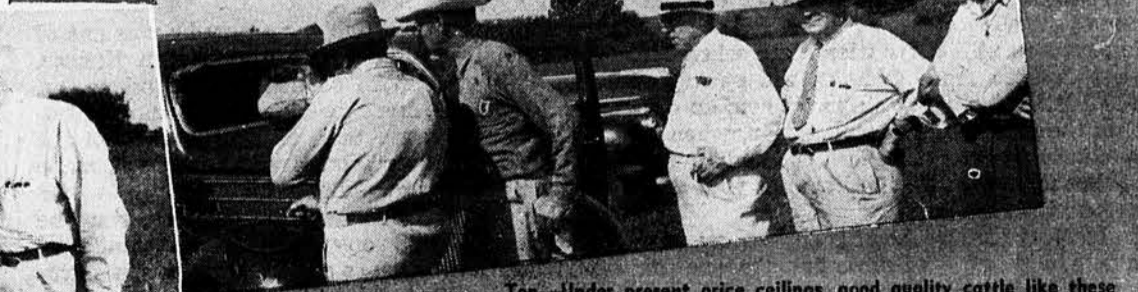
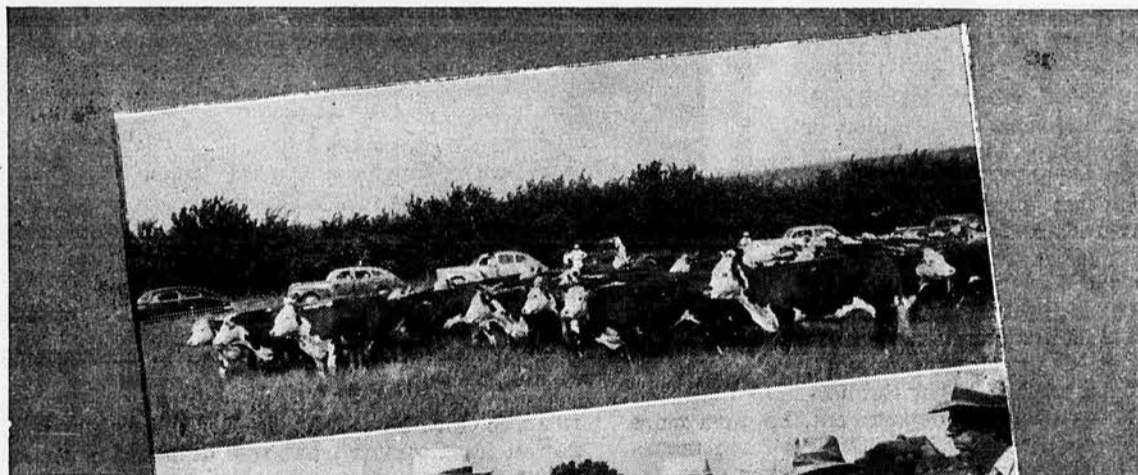
Immediately this flashes a red light for the Corn Belt's commercial cattle feeders. Their specialty is the grain feeding of top quality cattle produced on western ranges and shipped east for fattening. Now, they dare not risk long-feeding for markets that do not want top cattle. They are afraid to buy high-quality feeder calves for such a market, and many are not familiar with the practice of feeding common cattle.

Yearlings are hard to obtain because in present markets favoring lower grades, the killers are buying great numbers of grass cattle which normally would have been available for feeder trade. The commercial feeder's reaction to all this is evidenced by reports showing that very few replacement cattle are now moving to Midwest feedlots.

In an intermediate area between range pro-

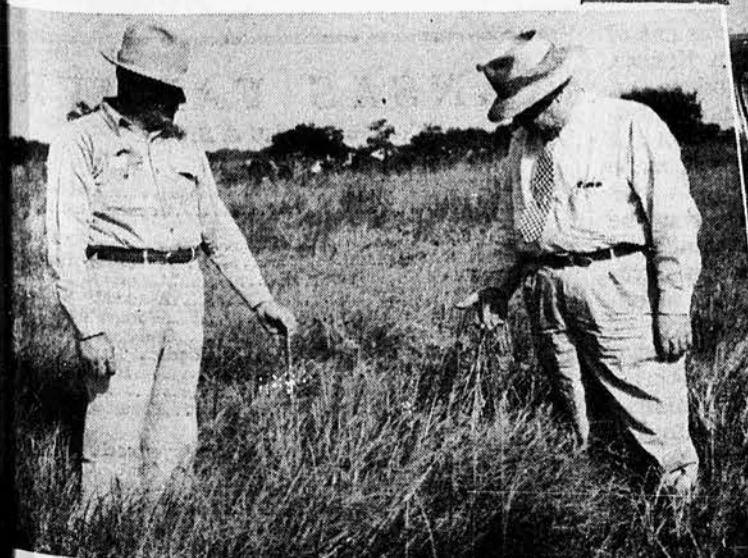
duction and commercial feeding, Kansas has large numbers of stockmen who class as feeders. But the state is more prominently known for its range cow herds, which normally supply thousands of top quality calves and yearlings to fill Corn Belt feedlots.

Fate of the feeder stock is still a question mark, but the sentiment among cattlemen of the Kansas grass country indicates calves will not be sacrificed at low levels for the commercial feeder to use in making just medium or good fat cattle. Instead, most of this stock will be held right on the [Continued on Page 12]



Top—Under present price ceilings, good quality cattle like these owned by E. C. and Earl Kielhorn, of Cowley county, will move off grass to sell at prices close to the tops paid for grain-fed cattle.

Above—Open-range discussion of current beef problems in progress during Elk County Beef Tour. Grouped about microphone left to right are: Ray Perkins, Elk county cattlemen; J. J. Manley, extension beef specialist; J. C. Mohler, secretary, State Board of Agriculture; Will J. Miller, secretary, state livestock association; and R. F. Nottelman, Elk county agent.



Left—Back in bluestem grass after serving as a cultivated field, this luxuriant native pasture on the farm of William Brand, near Howard, is being examined by Ray Perkins, left, and Will J. Miller.

KANSAS lost one of her greatest citizens and the dean of all editors with the death of Thomas A. McNeal on August 7, at Topeka. Beloved by everyone who knew him, and his friends were legion, Mr. McNeal served the state he loved and her people well into his 89th year. His rugged character, his uncanny sense of balance between wisdom and folly, his deep and sincere sympathy for his fellowmen, his boundless courage, and his delightfully spontaneous humor weave themselves into a pattern that long memory will cherish.

He had patience for the weak, encouragement for the weary, respect for honest endeavor and utter contempt for fakery. Less than one's best efforts to him was dishonest. He must have discovered, in the experience of death, "that place where the sun is like gold, and the cherry blooms burst with snow." For here he found in the hearts of men the gold-like sunshine of high purpose, and gloried with them in the cherry-bloom burst of fruition.

For more than 48 years Tom McNeal, as most folks knew him, was a key man in the Capper Publications. He joined hands with Senator Arthur Capper when the two were struggling publishers of small weekly newspapers in Topeka. They worked together building the big organization which today is the largest publisher of farm journals in the world. He had been a director since the incorporation of the Capper Publications. And he was active as editor of Kansas Farmer, and of The Topeka Daily Capital, until illness took hold of him something more than a year ago. He would have been 89 years old on October 14, 1942.

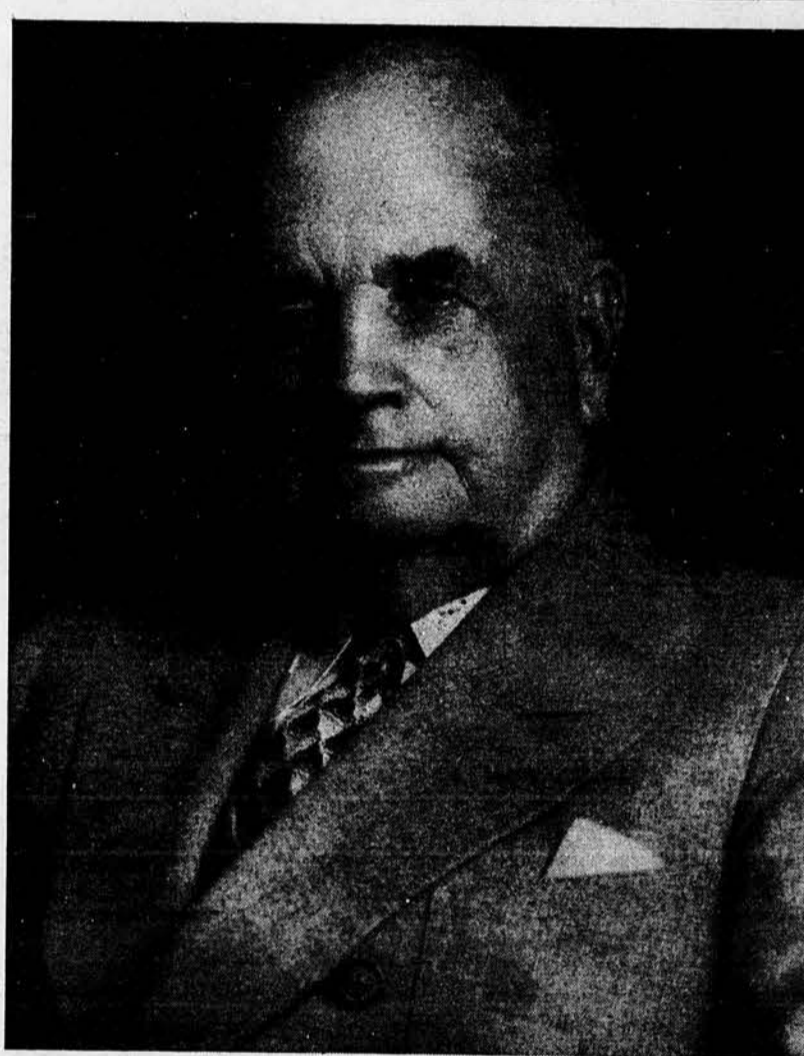
As editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Mr. McNeal not only talked seriously to his quarter-million or more readers, but his humorous yarns about "Truthful James" and other pioneer characters enlivened the farm magazine in every issue. His book, "When Kansas Was Young," a collection of his best stories, has been a best seller for two decades and still is in constant demand. As head of the Capper Publications legal inquiry department, he gave more advice to readers of the Capper farm magazines than any other Kansas lawyer ever extended to his clients.

Kansas was still a frontier state when Mr. McNeal arrived from Ohio in the spring of 1879. Medicine Lodge was a raw town, an outpost on the picket line of civilization, when he stepped into an editorial office. Old Indian Territory lay in the south, the home of wild cowboys and wilder outlaws.

Mr. McNeal had finished his sophomore year at college, and had read some law. He was editor of the Medicine Lodge Cresset for 7 years, during which he served on the city council, then thru 3 sessions of the State Legislature. He sold his paper in 1887 to practice law. He was mayor of Medicine Lodge in 1890. Coming to Topeka in 1894 he launched the Kansas Breeze.

Except for the few years during which he practiced law in Medicine Lodge, Mr. McNeal's whole life in Kansas has been devoted to writ-

ing, speaking and occasionally a flier in politics. He was private secretary to Governor E. W. Hoch in 1905, resigning after 6 months to become State Printer, an office he held for 6 years. But he never missed an issue of the Mail and Breeze with his editorials. He was a member of the State Textbook Commission from 1915



T. A. McNEAL

October 14, 1853

August 7, 1942

to 1923. Once he sought the Republican nomination for Governor, but was defeated in the primary.

For more than half a century he was one of the most popular public speakers in Kansas. He delivered more commencement addresses, and talked at more meetings of farm organizations and groups than any other man in the state. His clever stories and ready wit made him a popular toastmaster.

Mr. McNeal's remarkable memory, was the admiration and envy of his thousands of friends. A few years ago he startled the members of the State Historical Society with an extemporaneous review of the administrations of every governor since statehood. He had known all of them and from memory gave a brief sketch of the life and event in the administration of each. He knew every man of prominence in the state from the beginning down to the present.

Known far and wide for his "Truthful James" stories, Mr. McNeal put into humorous accounts

the pioneer history and lore of the prairies to make his readers forget their troubles. The grandfathers and grandmothers of this generation knew Tom McNeal and chuckled at his witticisms, and respected his more serious writings.

His column of legal advice to readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze was another channel thru which he won the friendships of many men and women. His Sunday Forum in The Daily Capital also won him many friends and admirers—many of them leaning heavily upon him for political and financial advice.

Christened Thomas Allen McNeal, he was born on a farm in Marion county, Ohio, October 14, 1853. His paternal grandparents were Scotch-Irish, born and reared in County Down, Ireland. They migrated to America in the early years of the nineteenth century. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Brownlee, was born in Scotland, and his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth (Great-house) Brownlee, was born in Holland.

All of his grandparents, on migrating to this country, settled in Pennsylvania, where his father and mother were born. About the year 1828 or 1829, John McNeal, his grandfather, moved with his family out into the wilderness of Ohio and took up the homestead on which Thomas A. was born, to Allen and Rachel McNeal.

As a boy, Thomas A. spent the first years of his life about as the ordinary farmer boy spends his time, working on the farm in spring, summer and fall, and attending the short winter terms at the country school. This elementary and somewhat desultory education was supplemented by about 4 years at Ohio Central College, Iberia, Oberlin College and Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.

When he was 26 years old, the call of the West brought him to Kansas, where his older brother, Joe, had been for 2 or 3 years.

Mr. McNeal married Anna Belle McPherson, of New York, in 1884. She died in June of 1920. Their children are Louise McNeal, head of the Kansas State Library in Topeka, and Allan McNeal, a broker in New York City, both surviving.

Mr. McNeal's philosophy of life was simple. Often when asked [Continued on Page 7]

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 16

ARTHUR CAPPER	Publisher
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One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I WANT at this time to thank the people of Kansas for the vote of confidence they gave me in the August 4, primary. I was unable, because of the legislative situation in Washington, to make any pre-primary campaign myself, even in the closing days of the campaign. I did not feel that I had any right to miss the hearings and action meetings of the Senate Finance Committee, which has spent the last 3 weeks on the new tax bill. Thru the Kansas Farmer I am expressing my heartfelt appreciation of the vote which nominated me for another term of service to the people of Kansas in the Senate of the United States.

This is going to be a big year for Kansas agriculture; a year of huge over-all income for Kansas farmers. A huge wheat crop, with prices sustained by Government commodity loans; the promise of a bountiful corn crop, with a good market at sustained prices for corn that is not fed to livestock; the best pasture and hay crop in many years; greatly increased production and also market demands for soybeans, flax, and other crops—all these point to a high money income for Kansas farmers.

For 2 decades farmers have, on the whole, been producing crops to sell at low, at times at distress, prices and at the same time have had to buy things at higher price levels. Their cash income has fallen short of meeting the cost of things they had to buy.

This year, with some exceptions, the shoe is on the other foot. Farmers will have good cash income, on the whole, but will face shortages in many things they need to buy, to say nothing of shortages of things they would like to buy.

It is a condition like that just ahead of us which has in the past resulted in inflationary prices for goods—including farm commodities—and this has led in turn to "land booms"—the price of land follows the line of rising prices, and makes it look like a good speculation to buy more land; to plant more land to crops.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Farm Credit Administration, are advising farmers to pay off their debts and increase their production to the acre to the limit before engaging in land speculation. It seems to me that is, on the whole, advice worth considering carefully.

Plenty of Tough Problems Ahead

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While 1942 promises to be the American farmer's best year on record, in dollar income and quantity production, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard sees possibilities of trouble ahead in 1943 and later war years.

Shortages of farm labor and farm machinery threaten volume production in 1943, for one thing.

Corn reserves are not large, and threaten to be severely eaten into by the fall of 1943. A series of good corn years—on the whole—sooner or later will be succeeded by a drouth year. An acute shortage of corn by 1944 is one of the possibilities that is worrying the Department of Agriculture at times.

Also, Wickard and his Bureau of Agricultural Economics are beginning to issue warnings against a threatened inflation in land values. Reason for this is that farm prices—excepting

wheat and occasionally some forms of dairy products—are on the upgrade. If Leon Henderson's price controls should fail, some of them would go sky high. And then the bidding for farm lands would be under way.

May Avoid Land Boom

Farm leadership nationally just at present regards Henderson as the enemy of "good prices" for farm products, but down the road the price controls, if not allowed to "roll back" on farm prices to hold these below costs of production, may protect American farmers as a whole against a land boom such as ruined several segments of the farm economy at the close of World War I.

By the way, it is interesting to note the phrases that come into use. "Roll

back" has become a household expression in the last 6 months. Briefly, the "roll back" is the processors' and handlers' answer to the squeeze, altho the term seems to have been coined by Henderson.

Henderson fixes a retail price. Production costs or other factors push up the raw material price. Then the processors and handlers are caught in the resultant "squeeze" on their profit margins. So they attempt to "roll back" the loss to the producers of the raw materials.

The Road to Hunger

IT IS certain that the tightening grip of war on our daily lives isn't missing Kansas farm people. Or farm people any place in the Nation, for that matter. I am deeply concerned about the labor and equipment situation, as are many farmers who write me. Chances are that the experienced labor supply will be further drained by the armed services and by war production. In the face of this, the matter of rationing scarce materials may further severely curtail the amount of farm machinery that will be available. This will be tragic; if pushed too far, we may even see strict ra-

tioning of food in this country due to our inability to produce enough for home consumption and for our Allies.

It is impressed upon us and dinned in our ears day after day that war production depends on labor. Nobody will disagree with that statement. Without labor on the production line turning out arms and munitions, we would be thru as a participant in this war; thru as the arsenal

of democracy; thru as a Nation.

But we don't dare stop and call the set-up complete when we have considered only the labor problems along the arms and munitions production line. We must exert every effort to see that labor, and the ability to produce on the food front, are not too badly handicapped. Government, due to the urgency of war, has wiped out a great many lines of business—the so-called non-essential kind. Agriculture, of course, will not suffer that fate. But agriculture can be cramped so much by the drain on labor and lack of enough efficient equipment that it will fall short of the goals set for it.

Farming always faces the battle of the elements. Too many people forget that fact. Eastern Kansas didn't get to plant much wheat last fall, due to weather conditions. It is only too likely that if enough equipment and enough labor are not on hand at the right time to harvest crops, great losses may be the result. Nature and weather and insects and disease are as ruthless and as relentless as the Nazis and Japs we fight on other fronts. Nature will not wait on us if we are "too late with too little" on the farm front. We must all of us recognize this fact.

I am going to urge the Government to watch the farm labor situation as carefully as it watches the munitions lines. It is of equal, vital importance to have trained men on the food production lines. And I shall continue to do all that anyone can do to keep impressing upon the proper officials the urgent necessity of making all possible farm equipment available for food production. Automatic and power equipment can answer the farm labor problem much better and more economically than green hired help.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

on the up trend, inserted a provision in the Price Control Act prohibiting fixing of prices on farm commodities below certain levels, to protect farm prices. There was an added prohibition against fixing any prices so that farm commodity prices would be forced below these levels.

Farm groups believe that in several instances, notably meats, Henderson's retail price orders evaded this second prohibition, so it was repeated in the recent appropriation bill for the Office of Price Control Administration, despite heated denunciation from big city newspapers, eager to hold down food costs. How it will work out remains to be seen.

Government Expenses Reduced

Much to everyone's surprise, Senator Byrd's (of Virginia) committee to reduce nonessential Government expenditures, reported a few days ago

(Continued on Page 13)

Give Yourself One Week

By RUTH McMILLION

IF YOU have worked 16 hours a day, 51 weeks this year, "summer fallow" yourself the fifty-second week. Farmers must prepare themselves for a bumper workout in 1943.

Four rubber tires are not imperative to an all-out vacation. Take a train, ride a bus, or better still let your neighbor be an ally and all pile into the best shod car. When your destination is reached place a strict embargo upon the car and hike-it or ride horseback for the duration of your stay.

Don't let a clothes shortage bother you. Restrictions preferred. The simpler the better, and mind you, no dress-parades. Blue denims and sport shirts for son or miss will suffice. Slacks or practical sport shirtwaist dresses for mom, slacks or khakis for dad. A warm jacket for all.

Don't bother with hats unless they're something that can be rolled and tucked into a pocket. Turbans and kerchiefs are better. Dad's hat must weather unexpected showers. The same togs are worn at night as in daytime.

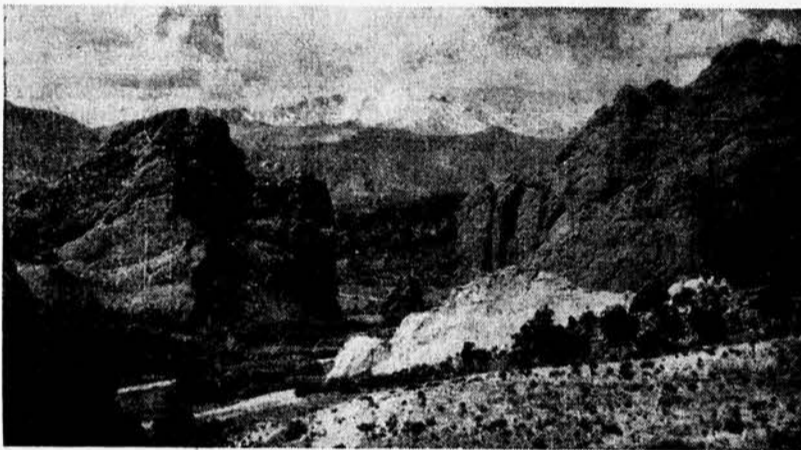
Nothing other than personal items and thermos jug are really essential. Cabins have so advanced in modernity

limit on mountain lion, bobcat and coyotes.

At some mountain camps there's a central or community cabin in which a sing-song is held in the evening. Here all guests are urged to spend an hour or so singing, visiting and getting acquainted. Usually some home town bass or tenor officiates as leader, a flustered pianist donates her talents, and others, unaccustomed to high mountain altitude loose all holts, consequently are winded long before willing to call quits. Frequently an unbelieveably professional in the crowd silently maneuvers to the piano for a surprise attack.

If you like shopping and delving among Mexican and Indian arts you'll descend upon Taos and Santa Fe like a Flying Fortress. No finer All-American products or more worthwhile booty can be conveyed home than genuine woven Indian rugs. A handy 2½-foot by 4-foot size may be bought for \$7 or \$8, and in all-wool fabrics if precaution is taken in shopping.

To prohibit unscrupulous dealers from selling to uninformed tourists factory made or part wool rugs for



Pikes Peak as seen from the famed Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs, Colo. Somehow the mountains are a source of inspiration to all who visit them.

that anything needed from snowy line to chopped firewood is most likely supplied.

There's a dozen and one interesting pastimes in a mountain resort, ranging from hunting genuine Indian arrowheads to taking color movies of delicate tinted or bright hued pungent flowers. You may engage in roller-skating, horseshoe pitching, horseback riding, bowling, picnicking, dancing or just moseying around making the acquaintance of other glad-handed Kansans.

When you've settled in cabin, mountain lodge or hotel inquire as to activities planned for visiting tourists. Some folk, particularly the masculine gender, require no further planning than that of dunking fishworms into boisterous trout filled streams. A restful and inexpensive pastime.

In Wyoming a fishing license costs only \$3 for non-residents. A 7-day license \$1.50. No fishing license is required in Yellowstone Park.

Colorado offers fishing license for non-residents for \$3. A 3-day license for \$1. Too, you may hunt birds and small game for \$5.

For non-residents in New Mexico fishing is \$3 and no hunting license required to hunt predators. There is no

19 Lunch Menus

School bells will soon be ringing and busy mothers welcome the suggested menus in our leaflet, School Lunch Menus. Recipes for some of the hot and cold dishes are given. Kansas Farmer's Service Editor will be glad to send a free copy of the leaflet upon request.

the real McCoy, the government has tagged the genuine Indian rug. This tag is applied to the rug by wire, the wire soldered and stamped with a government seal. The tag certifies that rug to be of genuine Indian arts and crafts, also gives the percentage of wool used therein. A few genuine Indian rugs are still on the market untagged, but to be sure of what you are getting demand a rug that has the government seal and tag upon it.

For small souvenirs costing from 35 to 50 cents, small woven Navajo mats, woven coin purses or bits of pottery may be obtained.

Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico, a vacation spot visited by thousands each year inspired Robert L. Ripley to say, "I have traveled in 200 countries but have never looked on such breath-taking scenes as in these Caverns." The charge for this trip is \$1.50 for adults, with children under 16 free. Lunch is served in the Big Room which reminds one of a huge union station with echoing call boys, information bureaus, souvenir stands and spacious modern rest rooms.

The air in the Caverns is fresh and changing with a temperature of 56 degrees the year around. A light sweater or wrap is advisable and low-heeled shoes.

Another of Nature's strange phenomena is the Great White Sands in Southern New Mexico. Against the towering background of the San Andres mountains, the Great White Sands stretch along a 30-mile front and cover 176,000 acres. These sands, drifting and changing with the winds into high dunes and fantastic shapes, are almost 100 per cent pure gypsum. Here also one finds a museum and government built headquarters.

The best New Mexico has to offer



A daughter of the open country and a member of the world's largest Indian tribe is this little Navajo girl. She herds sheep and weaves rugs.

for a summer vacation is the high altitude resorts found around Red river. Here at 9,000 feet one enjoys the sharp tangy atmosphere and pine laden air imperative to a perfect mountain vacation.

Around the Pikes Peak region in Colorado one may visit the Will Rogers memorial on Cheyenne mountain, Cave of the Winds, Seven Falls, the Cliff Dwellings or ride Mt. Manitou incline. The Broadmoor Ice Palace offers ice skating the year around and one may watch a dashing, vigorous polo tournament or enter the all open golf meets.

Riding the Diesel cog train to the unforgettable summit of Pikes Peak 14,000 feet in the sky will wrest light headed superlatives from most hardened Kansans. No more interesting or educational trip may be made than a tour thru the famous Van Briggles Pottery.

At Yellowstone in Wyoming one may see the Great Falls, twice the height of Niagara Falls, 308 feet of sheer drop. Geysers spouting boiling water the height of a 15-story building, American bison, mountain sheep grazing, moose, grizzlies and in the Jackson Hole country thousand of elk feed. Too, one can boat ride or play in Jenny lake in the shadows of the Tetons.

But whether New Mexico, Colorado or Wyoming, take a few days off the farm. The change will revitalize and relax you, until if needs be, you can operate 52 weeks in 1943 with no time out to re-tread worn-thin nerves.

Wins Capper Award

Winner of the 1942 Capper Award for outstanding work in Industrial Journalism at Kansas State College, is Harry Bouck, of Manhattan. Altho he is now in the U. S. Army, Bouck was a senior in journalism during the last college semester, and was selected for the Capper Award by a vote of the college journalism faculty.

With an interest in journalism developed by a background of newspaper and advertising work, he is the son of Harry W. Bouck, secretary of the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce.



Harry Bouck

who formerly spent many years in the newspaper field.

Harry has done 6 months of general reporting for the Manhattan News, a weekly newspaper, and 4½ years of reporting for the Manhattan Mercury-Chronicle.

Called to the army on completion of 4 years of R. O. T. C. work at Kansas State College, Harry Bouck is now a second lieutenant on active duty at Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Shades Made New

Shades may be made to appear like new by giving them one good coat of good quality floor paint of dull finish on both sides. Rub paint in and dry thoroughly on each side before using. You may use 2 colors if you wish, buff on one side and green on the other.—Mrs. R. L.

Expert on a Horse



Rated as one of the best riders in Cowley county is Aldine Harris, daughter of Cattleman Roy Harris. This picture was taken in the pastures of Emil and Earl Kielhorn, as Miss Harris helped round up their Hereford cattle during the Cowley County Beef Cattle Tour.

FARMING ACROSS THE NATION

Blow Frost Away

CALIFORNIA: Frost damage to orange groves may be blown away in the future. While blowers have not yet displaced smudge pots for protection of California orchards, there are about 150 successful blower plants in the state—86 in the Los Angeles area, 28 operated by gas engines and 58 by electric motors. These machines protect 1,885 acres with 7.4 h. p. an acre, and represent an investment of \$175 an acre.

Blame the Flies

VIRGINIA: Raise turkeys in screened shelters to keep them free from blackhead, coccidiosis, gapeworm, tapeworm and many other troubles. At least, Dr. E. P. Johnson, of the Virginia Experiment Station, has been successful for 3 years raising test birds this way. But raising thousands of turkeys in such shelters is out of the question. The tests did prove that flies are a menace to the birds.

New "Crop" in Rabbits

NORTH DAKOTA: Sale of jackrabbit skins and carcasses has resulted in a new and growing industry in this state that annually brings \$100,000 or more to farmers and others who realize the value of the "crop." About 1924, experimental work revealed that the fur of the common white-tailed jackrabbit could be mixed with the longer fur of tame rabbits for making fur felt from which most felt hats are made.

Strawberry Clover Pasture

COLORADO: Farmers have established more than 200 acres of strawberry clover pasture on the Uncompahgre reclamation project in the last 5 years. The grazing areas cover seepy, alkaline land in most instances, and range from small patches to 21 and 40-acre permanent pastures.

Making Skimmilk Wool

OHIO: At Farmdale, a new industry may grow into profitable importance. An evaporated milk company's by-products plant is experimenting with the production of artificial wool made from skimmilk.

Too Dry to Pop

IOWA: If your popcorn won't pop, it is probably too dry, says J. C. Eldredge, Iowa State College. To pop well, popcorn should contain the right amount of moisture. It is the expansion of the moisture in the kernel changing to steam which causes the kernel to burst open when heated. Corn pops best when the moisture is about 13 per cent, and even a slight variation from this lowers the popping expansion and of course the tenderness and palatability. Popcorn will dry rapidly if kept in an open container. If corn becomes too dry it can easily be improved in popping by dampening it slightly a few days before it is to be popped.

Another cause of poor popping is too much moisture, but this is not likely to be a factor except in the fall within a few weeks after the corn is harvested. A third cause of poor popping is crossing with dent or of course, sweet corn.

Bean Worth a Million

MICHIGAN: The Michelite bean by supplanting half of other varieties formerly planted in the state already is worth an extra million dollars a year to the growers. It is a white pea bean, of the type more commonly called the "navy" bean. Bean growers planted a record of 741,000 acres in 1941 and harvested an estimated 5,706,000 hundred-pound bags. Half of this was Michelite.

These beans run so close to uniformity in size that in every 100 pounds run over screens, 3 pounds less drop into the culls. When the beans are picked over to take out discolored or split beans, another 1½ pounds less are discarded. Allowing 8 cents a pound for labor of picking out culls, and valuing good beans at \$4.75 a hundred pounds, the Michelite on half the acreage is worth a million dollars more than the varieties on the other half of the acreage.

Clover Improves Pasture

NEW YORK: Pasture studies reveal that wild white clover, added to bluegrass pasture, increased the yield and uniformity of sod, added protein to the herbage, increased nitrogen in the soil, and reduced erosion.

Passing Comment

(Continued from Page 4)

for the secret of his longevity he explained, "Never worry about something about which you can do nothing." He was an inveterate worker.

A life-long Republican, Mr. McNeal was tolerant of the political views held

by other people. He loved to argue good-naturedly with his friends on politics, religion or any other subject, but he never willingly offended another person in his life.

One of his editorial hobbies was small, subsistence farms for everybody who earned less than the average salary—and he thought farming in a small way would be good for almost everybody. It was his theory that a man could earn all the money he needs for his family by working half the time at a job in town, and giving the rest of his time to raising chickens, producing milk and vegetables for food.

In 1935 the Topeka Press Club gave a party in honor of Mr. McNeal's eighty-second birthday. As one of the principal speakers, Senator Capper said that no editor had wielded so wide and useful influence as Tom McNeal. Other speakers, including Governor Alf M. Landon and the late Judge George T. McDermott, warmly approved that appraisal of the long service of Kansas' leading editorial writer and humorist.

"I have lived thru a wonderful age and expect to see what it leads to," Mr. McNeal once said. "Some men are old when they are young and some of us are still young when the calendar says we are old."

And Mr. McNeal was still younger than many of his friends and associates, even when the calendar said he

was getting well along in years. His spirit always was young, and his viewpoint on life in general was that of a man who kept pace with progress.

In 1894 Mr. McNeal moved to Topeka and established the Kansas Breeze. He soon had a good circulation, but little capital. The Breeze was chosen official state paper under the Morrill Administration.

Another struggling young publisher in Topeka was Arthur Capper, who was soliciting advertising, writing news and doing the mechanical work on his North Topeka Mail.

Meeting Capper one day, Tom said, "Let's consolidate." They did and later Capper purchased McNeal's interest and was on his way to becoming one of the largest publishers in the country. Mr. McNeal remained as editorial writer and reporter, a role he never relinquished in the Capper Publications.

Senator Capper often has declared that he loved Tom McNeal like a brother. The two were closest of friends, far more than employer and employee.

Saves Rubber Bands

We save our rubber bands and keep them with the waxed paper. Then when we wrap food to be kept in the refrigerator, we slip a rubber band around the paper to hold it in place.—Mrs. Ocie Chilton.

So Johnny WILL
come marching home again...
let's back him with BONDS

Week after week Johnny's old straw hat hangs on the hook where he left it when he put on his uniform. Shep stands guard over it with a questioning look in his eyes. Where did Johnny go, and why doesn't he come back? It's all too deep for a dog to understand.

Twelve thousand miles away Johnny thinks of home, of Mother slipping him the biggest piece of apple pie, of Dad washing up for supper after a dusty day in the field, of Shep scratching at the door. Grimly he fights on to make the world a fit place for good people to live in. "How much longer?" is the question in his heart too.

How much longer depends on *you*. Are you playing the game squarely with Johnny . . . investing every dollar you can spare in WAR BONDS? Send in your WAR BOND CONTEST letter today. Give the Johnnys in your community a fighting chance to square accounts with the Axis, and they'll be home with Victory bands playing!



WIN-THE-WAR BOND CONTEST

Your chance to make the Axis see stars!

125 PRIZES — for best letters of 100 Words or Less on "Why Farmers Should Buy War Bonds."

FIRST PRIZE — \$1,000 War Bond, plus a tour for the winner and one other member of the family, all expenses paid. See the big Allis-Chalmers factory where weapons of victory are made. Visit Great Lakes Naval Training Station and, war conditions permitting, cruise as guest of honor aboard a U. S. Navy boat!

SECOND PRIZE — \$1,000 War Bond.

THIRD PRIZE — \$500 in War Stamps. 122 other prizes from \$400 to \$10 in bonds and stamps.

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

Anyone living on or operating a farm is eligible except Allis-Chalmers employees and dealers and their families. Serial No. of a War Bond registered in your name should be listed. Obtain entry blank from your Allis-Chalmers dealer, or write factory address below. Entry blank not required to win. Contest closes September 15. Submit entries to Allis-Chalmers, Dept. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE • U. S. A.

In Cooperation With the United States Treasury Department

TIE THE WORMS OUT

And Stop Damage to Sweet Corn

ONE of life's bitter disappointments is to peel back the husk from a nice roasting ear and find that a corn-ear worm has already stolen half the feast. Labeling this as a costly form of sabotage, entomologists at Kansas State College set about the task of finding a way to control corn-ear worm.

Now, after trying everything from bagging the ear to injecting fluids into the silks, they have discovered an inexpensive system which definitely puts a stop to "fifth column" activities of the corn-ear worm. This method, explained by Professor D. A. Wilbur, consists of tying a cord or flexible wire around the tip of the ear.

Using either a clove hitch or a miller's knot, the cord is tied about 1 inch below the tip of the cob. The job requires a cord or stout string about 12 inches long. It is tied tightly around the ear, about the time the silk first shows signs of wilting.

This simple method requires no expense other than the string. According to Professor Wilbur, ears can be tied at a surprisingly rapid rate, when once the proper knot is mastered. Both the clove hitch and the miller's knot are described in Boy Scout manuals.

In tests at the college, there were very few instances where worms burrowed under the knot on ears handled in this manner. In nearly all of the cases infestation in tied ears was at the extreme tip of the ear, above the string. This tip can be broken off, leaving the bulk of the ear entirely free of worm damage. A few Kaw Valley vegetable growers already have adopted this system as a means of preserving "victory food."

Until this year, the department of entomology has recommended a dust, consisting of lead arsenate, 3 parts, and dusting sulfur, 1 part. This dust

was applied to the silks 2 or 3 times during the period when sweet corn was attaining the roasting-ear stage. However, dusting was never entirely satisfactory.

For more than 2 years the college has tested the plan of injecting mineral oil-pyrethrum into the silk channels of the sweet corn. Altho the oil treatment received rather wide acclaim in other areas of the United States, it has proved unsatisfactory in Kansas, probably because of the hot weather which usually accompanies sweet-corn harvest in this state.

Some years ago the college tried bagging the corn, and other tests experimented with the idea of cutting off the tips. Of all these different systems for controlling corn-ear worm, the "string" method is the only one that has proved highly satisfactory in this state.

Gas Saves "Wet" Wheat

Tests Show How to Prevent Heating

WITH farm and commercial storage space clogged full of wheat, while transportation must give way to war activities, there is more than usual concern about quality of grain in storage. For this reason, grain men all over the country are watching experiments in Kansas which indicate that use of ethylene gas may be of value in helping keep wheat with high moisture content.

As explained by Dr. E. G. Bayfield, head of the milling department at Kansas State College, the tests were started last year. Work is done by the college milling department co-operating with the United States Bureau of

Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

Two bins of 1941 wheat, containing 325 bushels each, were stored under extremely unfavorable moisture conditions. Wheat put into the bins contained about 17 per cent moisture, which is 3 per cent more than the upper limit for storing wheat without spoilage.

The wheat in one bin was left untreated and it spoiled rapidly. The bin-burn was so serious that it was completely ruined for use in milling. When wheat in the other bin started heating it was treated with ethylene gas. This halted the heating process immediately and kept the wheat in perfect condition for 9 days. Then, after 9 days, it started heating again.

Baking qualities of the treated wheat were exceptionally good, with no injurious effects of the treatment in evidence. In another bin, wheat in good storage condition, containing about 12½ per cent moisture, was given the ethylene gas treatment. The treatment improved baking qualities of this wheat over wheat of the same moisture content which was not treated.

Dr. Bayfield, who directs the experiments, points out that treatment with

ethylene gas is not a cure-all for all wheat storage problems. But the preliminary tests indicate it is highly successful in conserving quality of wheat for a week or 10 days, until the owner can ship it out to a terminal storage center with facilities for drying the grain.

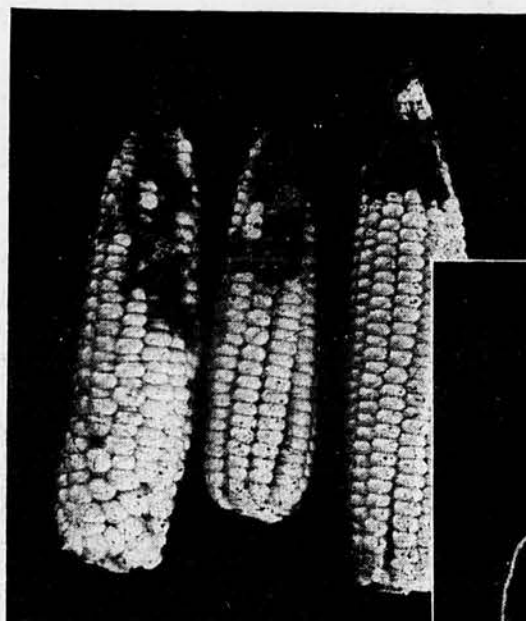
Probably the most practical use for this system will be among elevator operators and storage centers which have no facilities for drying, he says. In rush seasons of harvest, these concerns might receive large amounts of "wet" wheat, and the ethylene gas process could help them preserve it in good condition until they can move it on where it can be properly dried. The process would work just as well for farm storage, altho purchase of equipment might discourage general use of the plan among farmers. Cost of the gas is negligible.

This year tests are being conducted on a much more extensive scale. In one bin at Kansas City 28,000 bushels of wheat are being treated with ethylene gas. Four smaller bins in Kansas City, holding 3,500 to 3,600 bushels each, are receiving the same treatment. At Manhattan, 2 bins of 1,500 bushels each are under test, while other experiments are reaching outside the state.

After the extensive tests on 1942 wheat have been checked, the investigators will have a more complete report on the value of this system as a method of storing moist wheat.

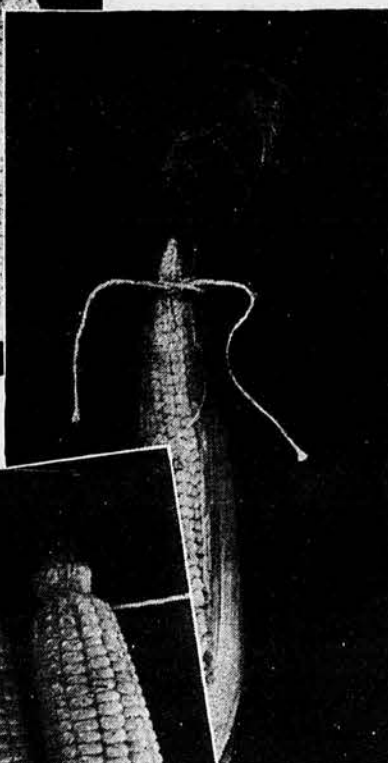


Dr. E. G. Bayfield, left, head of the department of milling at Kansas State College, directs experiments with use of ethylene gas as a means of preventing spoilage in "wet" wheat. He is seen here studying the mechanics of a short-time wheat conditioner, with W. F. Giddes, department of agricultural chemistry, University of Minnesota.

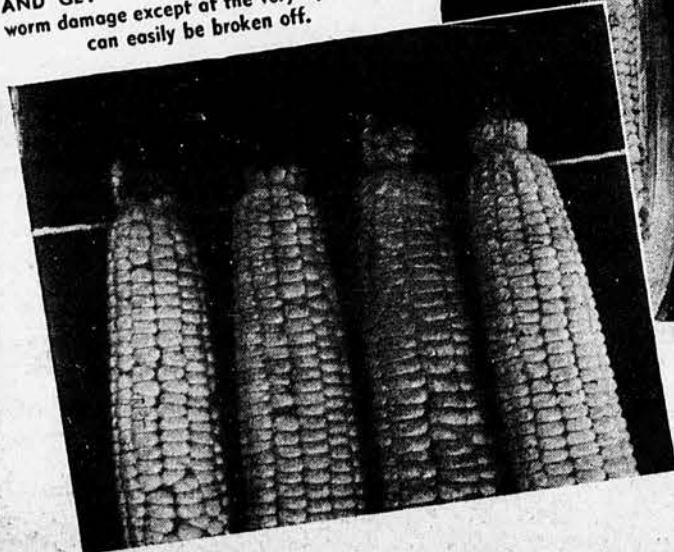


TO AVOID THIS—Damage in sweet corn caused by corn-ear worm.

DO THIS—When silks begin to wilt, tie a string tightly around the ear, an inch from the tip of the cob.



AND GET THIS—Sweet corn free from worm damage except at the very tip, which can easily be broken off.



WHAT IT TAKES

To Beat Costly Chicken Pox

By EMIL G. GLASER

EVERY poultry raiser in Kansas has heard about chicken pox. Yet only those who have experienced this disease in their flocks know what an unpleasant, money-losing situation it can create. For instance, the 250 hens of one flock owner which were laying 190 to 200 eggs a day became infected with fowl pox and in 3 weeks they were laying only 75 eggs a day. This poultryman was among the 90 per cent of our poultry raisers who still do not vaccinate. But he will vaccinate each year in the future.

A good rule for flock owners to observe is to vaccinate against fowl pox if the disease has been present in the vicinity. However, because of the many avenues of infection no flock owner is safe from the disease and the best plan is to vaccinate. Fowl pox is the number one vaccineable disease. In no other disease is immunity thru vaccination so definite and lasting, and no operation could be simpler, less expensive, and easier to perform.

In severe outbreaks of fowl pox

some of the birds die, but this loss is not what hurts most. Many other diseases cause a much greater death loss. Fowl pox is much more effective in putting the flock out of production. After the disease once strikes the flock there is little the flock owner can do except allow the pox epidemic to run its course. Occasionally, of course, pigeon pox vaccine is used when an outbreak occurs in an adult flock, but this is a temporary measure and imparts but limited immunity. The wisest course for a flock owner to take who feels his flock may be in danger of fowl pox outbreak next fall or winter is to vaccinate now with regular fowl pox vaccine.

Fowl pox virus works on the head or in the mouth of fowl, attacking the face, comb, and wattles in a "dry" form, and the mucous membrane that lines the mouth and throat in a "wet" or diphtheritic form characterized by cheesy, cankerous growths. This form of pox is more dangerous than the

(Continued on Page 9)



DO THIS—Now why treat a chicken like this when it's perfectly healthy? The answer: This poultryman had fowl pox in his flock last winter. It may be back next winter so he is taking the one sure measure to keep out this profit-eating disease.

What It Takes

(Continued from Page 8)

"dry" form. Affected birds breathe with difficulty and stand around with mouth open and neck outstretched.

Pox, like weed seeds, will not remain in one place. It can be spread by biting insects and possibly such carriers as sparrows and pigeons, and even the flock owner's best friend may bring it in on his shoes or clothing. Certain species of mosquitoes can even transmit the disease for as long as 16 days after they feed on infected material.

Warm, dry weather is the ideal time to vaccinate. If the flock seems run-down, a condition that may be due to worms, coccidiosis, lice, colds, or neglected feeding and care otherwise, it should be treated first and the birds brought back into good condition. After the fowls are vaccinated, give them good care and in damp weather confine the flock to a dry house.

By popular consent it has become the poultryman's province to vaccinate his birds because the job is so simple. Once the fowl pox virus is released, it is exposed and it makes little difference who applied it. The most that can be done in preventing the virus from becoming a hazard, is to caution users to be extremely careful not to spill the contents of the bottle or to get the vaccine on the feathers of the birds or on one's clothing.

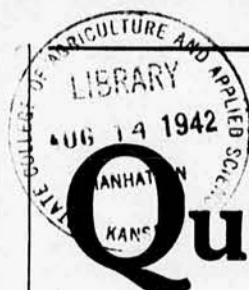
Any poultryman can vaccinate his flock simply by following the instructions that come with the vaccine. This arrives in the dry form, usually with a quantity of liquid, or diluent, with which it is mixed before application.

Vaccine requires respectable treatment or it will quickly lose its "active point." It cannot be stored in the poultry medicine chest like worm caps or

(Continued on Page 14)



TO AVOID THIS—Yes, this is how a good laying hen affected with fowl pox can be made to look overnight by the pox virus, and you can bet that such hens aren't going to continue production. They're sick. And say, if the virus gets inside the mouth, it usually means "good-by" chicken.



Quiz on Farm Junk



The country is calling for Junk—stuff that is rusting in fence corners, back of the barn and down in the gully. Fifty per cent of every tank, gun and ship is made from scrap steel.

Q. What kinds of Junk does our country especially need?

A. Iron and steel; rubber; and all scrap metals such as copper, brass, zinc and tin; rags; burlap bags; and Manila rope.

Q. Why should scrap pass through the hands of Junk dealers?

A. Scrap must be properly sorted, graded, prepared and packed, and accumulated in lots large enough to ship efficiently, before it can be used by mills. Only the Junk dealer has the experience and equipment to do this. Junk is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

Q. How can one be sure that the Junk dealers won't hold the scrap to get higher prices?

A. The Junk dealer cannot get higher prices by holding, since ceilings have been placed by the government on prices at which he can sell to consuming mills. In case of hoarding, the government has power of requisitioning.

Q. Are there ceiling prices on all scrap and waste materials?

A. The government has fixed ceiling prices regulating sales of all important waste materials to consuming mills. There is no limitation on selling at prices below the ceilings.

Q. Why doesn't the government prescribe prices which Junk dealers will pay for scrap?

A. There are too many factors involved to make this practical. The

value of Junk on a farm or in a home depends upon its form and the cost of transporting it to market. Naturally, the price ceilings limit the amount which Junk dealers can afford to pay.

Q. Why doesn't the government collect Junk?

A. The government is collecting scrap iron and rubber on farms where Junk dealers are not normally available. In most places the collection problem does not warrant establishing a government-operated system.

Q. Does the government want gifts of scrap materials?

A. The government prefers that gifts of scrap be made to local charities, service organizations or Defense Councils. If you wish to help the government directly with your scrap, sell it to a Junk dealer and buy War Stamps or Bonds with the proceeds.

Q. Why are so-called "automobile graveyards" permitted to exist?

A. Because every day cars are normally sold to graveyards for junking, it is desirable to keep auto graveyards in business as producers of scrap and sellers of second-hand parts. The aim of the War Production Board is to keep this process moving, but to speed it up so that every graveyard will scrap each car it buys within 60 days.

Q. How do I turn it in?

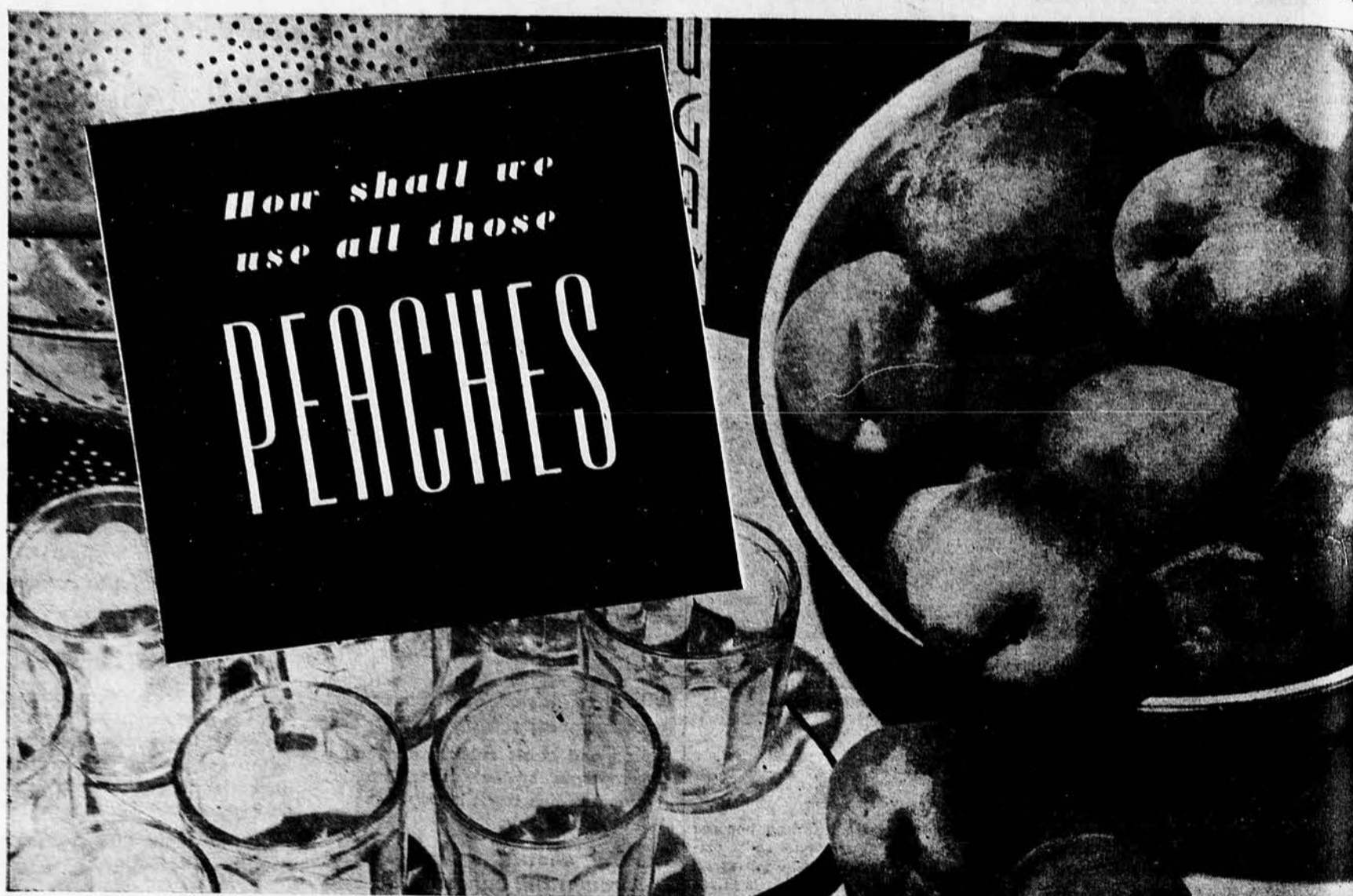
A. Collect it and pile it up and

1. Call the nearest Junk dealer to come and get it.
2. If there is no near-by dealer, write or phone your County War Board or get in touch with your farm implement dealer.

This message approved by Conservation Division

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This advertisement paid for by the American Industries Salvage Committee (representing and with funds provided by groups of leading industrial concerns).



How shall we use all those PEACHES

THE peach crop is so bountiful this year the Department of Agriculture has designated this delicious fruit as a "Victory Food Special" and Uncle Sam is urging every housewife—whether she lives on a farm or in town—to can all the peaches her family's sugar supply will permit. This home canning saves more of the commercial pack for lend-lease and army use, while tin, vital to the war program, will also be saved.

To further encourage the home canners, extra sugar may be had for this purpose by applying to your local ration board. For the benefit of farm homemakers who have not been able to avail themselves of the special allotments of sugar permitted for home canning, because of the difficulty or impossibility of calling at their rationing boards to obtain their supplementary rationing cards, WPB regulations now permit the handling of applications for home canning by mail.

According to the regulations—and we had no difficulty getting our canning sugar—you are permitted to buy 1 pound of sugar for each 4 quarts of canned fruit you wish to put up.

Our advice is to get all the canning sugar allowed your family—and take care of this bumper peach crop to its very limits. The crop might be a failure next year. At the peak of the season the quality of peaches is so good that little sugar is required. You will find, too, that peaches are just as palatable, and fully as nutritious canned in a thinner sirup. So use less sugar as you fill your jars this season, and if you run out of sugar and still have peaches to be taken care of, don't worry, put them up without sugar. Our grandmothers put up not only peaches but berries, cherries, and apples with nary a speck of sugar—not because they didn't have it—but because they liked it and had a notion fruits kept better and had a more natural flavor, especially for pies.

Sugarless canning is easy to do—fruits keep equally well, and are just as rich in minerals and vitamins. These water-packed fruits may have the sugar added when they are opened for serving . . . your regular ration will take care of that. Of course, other sweeteners may be used—honey, corn sirup, corn sugar, brown and maple sugar—if you have them, but if these substitutes are not available, just put up your peaches without sugar and glory in the fact

that every jar of sugarless fruit on your pantry shelf means that an extra shot can be fired for Victory.

Peaches for canning should be firm fleshed and of pleasing fragrance. Immature fruit shrivels, becoming tough and rubbery in the canning process. Peaches that are soft should be used in butters or preserves, for if canned in sirup they have a fuzzy, unattractive appearance.

There are 2 types of peaches, white-fleshed and yellow-fleshed, both of cling-stone and free-stone varieties. Clings are fine for making pickled peaches, but free stones are canning favorites because of the ease in removing the pits.

Have you ever tried canning peaches in a honey sirup? If not, this is the year to do it—and surely you'll be delighted with the result. The honey imparts a delicious flavor and a clear, sparkling color. Mildly flavored honeys are best for canning. How much honey you will use in preparing your sirup will depend

upon personal taste. Simply combine the honey and water, in desired proportions, bring to a boil, skim if necessary and proceed with open kettle, cold pack or hot pack method of canning in the usual way.

Do remember to add a few jars of choice sliced peaches to the "company shelf." You'll find they go so much further in serving. Whether preparing the fruit for halves or slices, work with a small quantity, slipping the fruit into slightly salted water until ready to add to the sirup. This prevents unsightly browning.

Of course, you have "ways all of your own" for putting up those heaps of luscious, faintly blushing peaches that are flooding the market. How delightful those delicacies will taste next winter when the winds howl! And come cold wintry days, we'll all be saying a little prayer of gratefulness for having preserved some of the intriguing flavor of this luscious golden fruit for this time when the tangy flavor of the fresh fruit is but a memory.

U-M-M, PEACHY DESSERTS!

DRESSING up peaches to my way of thinking is as useless as trying to gild the lily—it just isn't necessary. Whole ones oozing their fresh golden sweetness, sliced ones thoroly chilled are good enough for any one! And have you tried drizzling them lightly with honey? Then do, for it will stretch your sugar supply, and you'll declare them "swelegant" for breakfast—or any meal for that matter.

It's all right to put by a good share of the peach crop for next winter, we join Uncle Sam in urging you to do that very thing, but another way to conserve the food that's needed to win

the war is to consume perishable products while they are fresh. So while the peach season is at its peak, enjoy fresh peaches in the form you like best. Peaches lend themselves to a variety of interesting desserts. If you tire of them in their natural state, or served simply with good rich cream, you may feel the urge to dress them up a bit, especially if unexpected guests drop in and you are called on to stretch the dessert. Here are some recipes guaranteed to add the crowning touch of glory to any meal. Please note, too, they are "easy on the sugar."

[Continued on Page 11]

Apple Pie With Honey

By A. P. F.

Would you like to give a new flip to that grand old favorite, apple pie—the king of American desserts? Then prepare the crust as usual and fill as full as possible. Do not add sweetening or spice. Adjust top crust and seal as usual. Bake in a hot oven, 500 degrees F., for 10 minutes, then reduce to moderate heat, 325 degrees F., and bake until the apples are tender. Then mix two-thirds cup of honey, at room temperature, the cinnamon and butter called for in your favorite recipe. Blend thoroughly and pour the mixture thru the steam vent in the top crust of the pie. The pie will be hot enough to take care of the honey spice mixture which will be absorbed, making a delicious pie. U-M-M-M! Apples keep their shape, too, and the pie has a delightful flavor.

Pumice for Rough Hands

By BACKSLIDER

We start out grimly determined to wear our gloves when we work in the garden. Nine chances to 1, it isn't long until we pull one off, promising ourselves we'll put it right back on just as soon as we get this delicate bit done—we really need to "feel" what we are doing. Somehow, despite all our good intentions, that glove never does get back on. Then our garden-rough fingers pull puckery snags in our best silk hose, stick to our sewing—to say nothing of making us terribly self-conscious if we go to a party! And we resolve "never again"—we're going to stick to wearing our gloves.

If we should "backslide" a bit, it's nice to know that a bit of pumice stone is a grand aid to restoring smoothness. Just rub it gently over the offending rough places. It leaves them smooth and does not harm the skin.

U-m-m, Peachy Desserts!

(Continued from Page 10)

Doubtless some of you good cooks will find this a new and taste-appealing idea.

Broiled Peaches

Place in a shallow baking dish halves of fresh peaches, pit side up. Pour over the fruit a little melted butter and add a very little salt. Broil, bake, or pan fry until the peaches are hot thru, and lightly browned. Serve hot with the meat course or as a dessert.

Fruit Bavarians are so quickly made and yet are such delightful desserts whether for a party or a family-at-home.

Peach Bavarian

2 tablespoons gela- 6 ripe peaches
tin ½ cup powdered
1 cup water ½ cup sugar
2 cups cream

Soak the gelatin in the cold water and dissolve it over boiling water. Add to it the pulp of the peaches which have been put thru a sieve. When the mixture begins to thicken, fold in the stiffly whipped cream. Serve cold.

Nothing new about dumplings, but what's that saying about "the old, the tried and true?"

Peach Dumplings

1½ cups flour 4 small peaches
¼ teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons
2 teaspoons bak- sugar
ing powder ½ teaspoon cinna-
4 tablespoons but- mon
ter or other fat 2 tablespoons
1 tablespoon brown sugar
sugar 4 tablespoons
About ¼ cup milk water

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together into a mixing bowl; add the fat. Cut the fat thru the flour with a pastry blender or two knives held close together. Stir a little or as much milk into the flour as needed to make a dough which is light and soft but not sticky. Roll the dough ¼ inch thick; cut into 4 squares. Peel and stone 4 peaches. Place a peach in the center of each square of dough. Sprinkle sugar and cinnamon over the peach. Wrap the dough around the peach and moisten the edges with water or milk to form a tight seam. Cover the bottom of a greased baking pan with the mixture of brown sugar and water. Place the dumplings in the sirup with the smooth side uppermost. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 30 to 40 minutes, basting occasionally with the sirup in the pan. Serve with cream.

This recipe could also come under the heading of "What to do with left-overs!" because it's an idea of something to do with yesterday's cake.

Peach Pudding

5 slices of sponge 6 tablespoons
cake sugar
1½ cups chopped Bitter-almond fla-
fresh peaches voring
2 cups boiled cus- Whites of 3 eggs
tard

Let the peaches stand for a few minutes with 2 tablespoons of sugar. Line the bottom of a baking-dish with thin slices of sponge cake; pour the peaches over them, and then pour in the boiled custard which has been flavored with a few drops of bitter almond, instead of vanilla. Top the custard with a meringue made of the whites of eggs, 4 tablespoons of sugar and flavored with bitter almond. Bake in the oven until the meringue is a delicate brown. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Peach Meringues

2 egg whites ¼ teaspoon
1 teaspoon salt cornstarch
¼ teaspoon cup light corn
vanilla sirup

Beat together the whites of egg, salt, vanilla and cornstarch with a rotary or whisk beater until stiff enough to stand in peaks. Beat in the corn sirup, 1 tablespoon at a time. There are several methods of baking meringues. You can oil and dust with cornstarch a cookie sheet and mark circles on the sheet with a cup. Or

you can mark off the circles with a pencil or sharp-pointed instrument on a waxed paper or wet wrapping paper-covered board or sheet. Using the circles as guides, shape the meringues with a spoon or a pastry tube. You'll want to scoop out the middle of the meringues a little to serve with ice cream or fruit. Bake for 1 hour at 250° F. or until slightly brown. Let cool for five minutes and lift from the sheet. Maybe you do or don't know it, but weather conditions can have a very happy or very sad effect on the success of your meringues. If the weather is dry, you have not a worry. If it is damp and rainy, you can well heed these words of advice. After you have loosened the meringues from the paper or oiled and cornstarched sheet, put them back in the oven and let them remain there until the oven is cool. This removes all excess moisture and assures you a tender product.

Fill the hollows of the meringues with whipped cream mixed with sweetened fresh or frozen peaches.

You can serve this dessert hot or cold. It's just as good one way as the other.

Scalloped Peaches

1 teaspoon butter ¼ cup brown sugar
or other fat ¼ cup bread
1 cup peaches crumbs or cake
1 quart apples crumbs
¼ teaspoon salt ¼ cup water

Grease a baking dish with the fat. Chop the peaches and put half of them in the bottom of the dish. Pare and quarter the apples and lay half of them over the peaches. Sprinkle with salt, add the other half of the peaches, and then the apples, and sprinkle again with salt. Scatter the sugar over the top, then the crumbs, then pour the water over all. Cover the dish and bake in a slow oven (250-350° F.) from 45 to 60 minutes, removing the cover after 30 minutes. Serve hot or cold with or without whipped cream.

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From a MARKETING Viewpoint

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

What would you suggest doing with steers on the deferred feeding program?—L. E. M., Comanche Co.

The cattle market is unsettled at present due to the effects of the price ceilings on beef. As the situation now stands, price spreads between grades are quite narrow. This places the emphasis on cheap gains rather than on finish. Carrying these steers on grass another 30 days and possibly feeding them on grass would seem desirable. Then the steers probably should be fed in the dry lot so they will grade "good" before marketing. Since there is little prospect of prices for the better grades of slaughter cattle declining before December, there is less need for getting the steers to market early this year. On the other hand, because of the narrow price spread between grades, there is less incentive for adding a great deal of finish.

Would it be a good idea to buy bran and cottonseed meal at the present time?—W. R., Leavenworth Co.

Bran prices are usually at their seasonal low in August or September. At present, bran prices are about \$6 below the ceiling price established by the government. Now would be a good time to buy. Cottonseed meal and soybean meal tend to be lowest in price a little later in the season, usually in late September or October. A good time to buy probably would be during the next 60 to 90 days.

I am thinking of reducing the number of milk cows in my herd and producing more hogs because there seems to be more money in hogs. What would you advise?—P. L. S., Sedgwick Co.

Recent increases in the government's purchase price of butter has increased prices of butterfat about 3 cents a pound. Prices of other dairy products also have been increased. Butterfat-fed ratios are more favorable than average altho butterfat-hog ratios do favor hog production at present. This may change in another 6 months or year as hog production is being rapidly expanded.

What is your opinion of the fat cattle market this fall?—L. E. M., Comanche Co.

Prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle probably will continue fairly steady from now until November. In recent weeks marketings of fed cattle have been decreasing and a further reduction in marketings of fed cattle is anticipated. Prices already have ad-

vanced somewhat and further advances would be expected if it were not for price ceilings on beef. The better grades of slaughter cattle probably are selling near the maximum possible under the ceilings on beef so little further price advance can be expected.

What is the apple outlook?—E. M. H., Brown Co.

In 1941 the quantity of apples produced was about average. The price received for them averaged about \$1 a bushel. This year the commercial apple crop is expected to be somewhat better than the 1941 crop, with the price averaging slightly higher. Early marketings of apples have been smaller than last year and prices have been better than those received in 1941.

When Beef Hit the "Ceiling"

(Continued from Page 3)

range, to be marketed a year or 2 later as grass-fat cattle. Why not, they ask, when the Corn Belt is afraid to buy them, and markets are favorable to this kind of fat cattle?

The Kansas ranchman with enough good grass to follow this system isn't worrying so much about price ceilings spoiling demand for best quality feeders. But the man who must sell to feeder trade may be hard hit by a market that ignores quality which he may have struggled for in the lifetime job of building a good breeding herd. This is a vital question in Kansas, because leading production areas of this state command premium prices in the nation's feeder markets.

Still another type of Kansas cattleman is affected by price ceilings. He is the herd owner who produces and feeds his own calves. This man foresees a necessity of meeting present market demand with shorter feeding periods, designed for production of only medium to good grades of cattle.

Cheap Gains Important

Instead of aiming at premium prices thru marketing top quality fat stock, he will be interested primarily in economy of gains, with more use of pasture and roughage. It is logical to expect this situation may prompt more general use of the deferred feeding system. By combining roughage and pasture with a minimum amount of grain, this economical system is almost ideal for meeting present market demands.

Viewing these changes in their business, Kansas cattlemen are not quick to criticize price ceilings and the OPA. They are generally sympathetic with attempts to prevent inflation and maintain living costs at a reasonable level. In fact, most cattlemen feel that extremely high beef prices would eventually react to the detriment of their interests.

Kansas cattlemen also understand reasons for the tight lid on higher grades of beef. They know that a bushel of corn will produce more pounds of fat on a hog than in the long feeding of prime beef cattle, and that economical use of feed in the war crisis points an accusing finger at long-fed cattle.

But, while recognizing these facts, cattlemen show that the beef ceiling order, as it now stands, is causing drastic reductions in America's potential beef supply. Coming at a time when the nation is hearing talk of "meatless days," despite the greatest beef population in history, this situation is receiving serious attention in official Washington.

Looking into the beef supply situation, the OPA immediately sees a few startling developments resulting directly from the ceiling order. Most important of these is the prospect of feeder calves remaining on grass rather than start moving into feedlots as usual this October.

Meat Recipes

Meat should be served often as it is rich in natural vitamins, and also provides essential minerals which are needed to keep the body in good working order. The housewife will be interested in the list below, published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Any 5 of these publications will be sent free upon request. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Beef in the Menu
Meat in the Meal for Health Defense
All About Pork for Your Menu
Meat—It's Good for You
Lamb Recipes and Menus
Veal in the Meal
Meat Carving Made Easy
Make It Right With Lard

Under strictly range conditions, these calves will gain 250 to 300 pounds during the next year and will weigh 650 or 700 pounds by next fall. If carried on grass another year, they will probably gain an additional 200 to 250 pounds, giving a weight of about 900 pounds, 2 years from this fall.

On the other hand, if moved into the hands of a feeder, they could utilize large amounts of rough feed and still gain 700 pounds to be marketed at a weight of 1,100 pounds within the next 12 or 15 months. In other words, 12 or 15 months on a Corn Belt farm will give more than double the amount of beef obtained in a year on grass, and will give 200 pounds more beef than 2 years on grass. Since amount of beef and speed of getting it are vital factors right now, discouragement of commercial feeders is pruning the supply from 2 different angles.

A similar situation exists in the case of yearling cattle going to market off grass. Normally a large per cent of them would be gobbled up by feeder buyers, taken to Corn Belt farms for some quick gains and brought back in 30 to 90 days carrying 100 to 300 additional pounds of beef. Now, with feeder buyers crowded out by killer competition, and with no incentive for putting on higher finish, most of these cattle are slaughtered at premature weights.

Lighter Weights to Market

Along with these developments in the feeder market, there is a tendency for stockmen with cattle on feed to view the controlled market with obvious uneasiness. As a result, many are sending their cattle to market 100 to 200 pounds lighter than they should be sold.

Going to Washington in the interest of Kansas cattlemen, Mr. Miller and Mr. Robbins helped present facts of this kind to Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration, and to high officials in the Department of Agriculture. The presentations in Washington followed a 2-day conference at Chicago, in which the Kansas men met with other livestock leaders of the Midwest, before moving to Washington with some definite points in mind.

The cattlemen were primarily concerned with 2 objectives in their Washington conferences. First of all, they sought assurance that no ceilings would be placed on live animals, and they presented convincing evidence to show serious results that might be expected from such action. Along with this, they suggested to the OPA that present ceilings on dressed beef should be pierced, to relieve tension on the higher grades of meat.

Miller and Robbins report that officials at the national capital gave courteous attention to the cattlemen's pleas. At time of last report, however, no definite action had been taken on these 2 important beef problems.

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KFEG—Monday, Wednesday, Friday—1:20 p. m.

Plenty Tough Problems Ahead

(Continued from Page 5)

that a much-maligned Congress actually had reduced civilian department expenditures even more than Byrd's committee had recommended.

Just prior to convening of the present session of Congress, Byrd's committee recommended reductions totaling \$1,301,075,000 in appropriations for nonwar purposes for the fiscal year 1942-43.

Congress did a little better. Byrd reported to the Senate that reductions actually made totaled \$1,313,983,208 less than for the same departments and agencies the preceding fiscal year.

And at that Byrd's report did not take into account the fact that no appropriation was made for parity payments in the Department of Agriculture bill for the new fiscal year. The appropriation for last fiscal year for this purpose was \$212,000,000. So the actual dollars-and-cents reduction was \$1,525,983,208.

Reason for not counting the parity payments reduction is that Secretary Wickard was authorized to contract for parity payments if needed, and wheat and corn parity payments may amount to \$100,000,000; it is not likely that any parity payments will be needed for cotton, which is selling virtually at parity now. Wheat and corn are sustained at just below 85 per cent of parity by the Government 85 per cent parity loans.

The biggest reductions were made in appropriations for the Works Projects Administration, some \$540,000,000. The largest percentage reduction was on the Department of Agriculture, as follows: Parity payments, \$212,000,000—not all of it actually down the road, however; overhead costs of running the department, \$195,731,208; Farm Tenantry reduction, \$2,270,000; Farm Security Administration reduction, \$26,180,000—total for Department of Agriculture, \$436,181,208.

Many on Lend-Lease List

Uncle Sam now has Lend-Lease agreements with two score nations, including United Kingdom and several British Dominions. President Roosevelt has some \$46,000,000 available for Lend-Lease purposes, of which about \$5,000,000,000 had been given away up to last July 1. The President says Lend-Lease provides for exchanges between the United States and these other nations, with settlement deferred until after the war. But the facts seem to be that Lend-Lease—and this is not saying Lend-Lease is not necessary to keep our Allies in the war that we have taken over—the fact still remains that Lend-Lease has become and will remain an international WPA, the relief checks to other nations being in the form of goods instead of checks. At the close of the war the United States is scheduled to continue Lend-Lease under the form of international reconstruction assistance for several years, and in return to get valuable, but intangible, returns from the other nations.

U. S. on 34 "Fronts"

The latest count—unofficial but believed accurate—shows United States forces located on 34 "fronts" in all parts of the world. When the "second front" is opened, the United States will supply the majority of men, munitions, and materials, without any doubt.

The real pinch on supplies of civilian goods in the United States will start next year. Army and Navy are protesting vigorously because during this year civilians in the United States will get \$10,000,000,000 worth of durable goods, and some \$45,000,000,000 in nondurable—consumer—goods, while only \$45,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000 will go to the armed forces.

Army and Navy also are protesting against allocation of nearly all the steel production of the United States for the third quarter of this year for export to other nations, while shipyard plants and other construction for war purposes in the United States are being canceled or slowed down in this country because of the shortage of steel.

An overhaul of WPB and its authority is in prospect as a result.

Another Idea on Rubber

The rubber situation still is as befogged in Washington as the military operations around the Aleutians. President Roosevelt vetoed the Gillette-Thomas-Fulmer synthetic rubber bill, on the ground it would divide authority controlling critical materials. He has named Barney Baruch to find out the facts about rubber and recommend a program. Until Baruch reports, this will be just another committee—but Baruch did wonders in World War I, and perhaps can work out a solution for rubber.

Despite all the plays worked on gasoline rationing in the last few months, the Administration apparently is moving toward nationwide gasoline rationing—after the November elections.

Also after the elections the draft age will be reduced to 18 years, and boys instead of men with graying hair and fair-sized paunches will be going to induction centers soon after the first of the year.

Government-announced policies are that married men will not be drafted, but local boards also have been told to "fill their quotas."

A Three-Job Trailer

A "triple-threat" trailer owned by Lester Kendall, Ottawa county, can be used for any type of farm hauling. It is made so Mr. Kendall can use it with a grain box, a stock rack, or a hayrack, all on the same chassis, which came from an old automobile. On this chassis are 2 cross timbers, which serve as bolsters.

On the front bolster is an eyebolt into which a hook on the side of the box, or on the timber of the rack, can be fastened. The rear bolster has a heavy strap-iron on each end to keep the box from slipping sideways. When he wishes to haul cattle or hogs, Mr. Kendall puts high, slatted stock-rack sideboards on the grain box and slides a false bottom into the box. He then removes the rear endgate and substitutes a heavy stock endgate that can be let down to form a loading chute.

The change from grain box to hayrack is equally simple. The rack is made over 4- by 4-inch timbers placed just far enough apart so they will slide into place on the bolsters of the chassis. The grain box is lifted off and the rack lifted onto the chassis. The hooks on the timbers are hooked onto the eyebolt on the bolster and the rack is ready for use.

To Mend the Screen

I mend holes in screen wire in such a way that they are scarcely noticeable. If the hole is 2 inches I cut a piece of wire screen 2½ inches square. Next I ravel one-fourth inch all around this square. Then I bend the resulting fringe at right angles, pass it thru the screen over the hole and then bend the wires inward to hold it in place.—Mrs. O. C.

20 Pickle Recipes

Reasons for soft or slippery pickles, shriveled and hollow pickles and those of poor color, are given in Kansas Farmer's new leaflet. Pickles and Relishes. Also, there are recipes for brined or cured pickles, sauerkraut, quick-process pickles and relishes. Please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a free copy of the leaflet.

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FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

In a Turkey's Paradise

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

SOME advisers on turkey raising would have folks believe grasshoppers are more harmful to turkeys than they are beneficial. One of the leading laboratories now comes with the statement that in official tests made, "hoppers" are a good and very satisfactory feed for turkeys.

The protein content of dried hoppers is about 62.8 per cent and it is this high protein content that contributes to the rapid growth of the turkey. Another test showed that hopper-fed turkeys from the range showed no undesirable flavor when roasted.

Instinctively, farm turkey raisers knew these facts all the time, but it is nice to know the laboratories have found it out thru actual tests, and to be able to quote them as authority for the facts as made under tests. In all seriousness, there is more truth than poetry in saying that grasshoppers are good turkey feed. We can make a better fowl by giving variety in feeds, and having the ingredients well balanced for best growth. Turkeys that eat only hoppers might not be so juicy and tender when roasted, but as a supplement to a good mash and grain feed, they are an excellent addition

to the diet, and as turkeys require a higher protein feed than some other poultry, the hoppers make a substantial saving on the feed bill. Besides, they give much needed exercise to the turkey flock.

The cluck of satisfaction and delight that comes from a flock of turkeys feasting on grasshoppers is beautiful to hear. If there is plenty of clean, grassy range available, a well-balanced mash, plenty of clean water, shade and plenty of hoppers, it just about answers the definition of a turkey's paradise.

It is said that among humans there are at least 5 types of hunger. A hunger for fats, carbohydrates, proteins, salt and water. Possibly the same may be true of poultry and livestock. Altho we may be giving our poultry good feed, if they are closely confined they have no choice to satisfy any hunger which we as caretakers have not given them. But on free range there are many things that may be picked up that satisfy some hunger of which we may know nothing.

How Does Disease Start?

Sometimes there are serious outbreaks of diseases and one wonders how they get started when there has been no new stock brought in, nor anything unusual has occurred. There are some ways that may not have occurred to us. For instance, there have been outbreaks of fowl pox in sections where the disease never has been known. And in some cases disease has been carried by tornadoes or high winds taking infected material thru the air and scattering it over a wide area. Birds may carry disease from neighboring farms. In sections where fowl pox is prevalent, the simplest way of avoiding a yearly loss is thru vaccination.

Another disease, laryngotracheitis, seems to respond to vaccination better than to some other methods. This should be done before the usual time the trouble occurs if one has had trouble in previous years. From 6 weeks old and on is when it is best done. Baby chick vaccination for this trouble has not been satisfactory. In cases of cholera and typhoid vaccination has been very satisfactory. Cholera takes a heavy toll and the sudden death of birds that were apparently in the best of health only a short time before brings consternation to the poultry raiser. The comb turns dark and there are yellowish colored droppings. Vac-

17 Pickle Recipes

If you are looking for a variety of pickle and relish recipes, our leaflet, Prize Pickle Recipes, is just what you want. Carrot Relish, Ice Pickles, Corn Pickles, Green Tomato Relish, Pickled Peaches, to mention only a few. We shall be glad to send a free copy of the leaflet as long as our supply lasts. Please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

cination is easy with a syringe of the proper size. The bacterin is injected under the skin beneath the wing or along the side of the breast. One c.c. is the average dose, but heavier doses may be given with no ill effects and better results. Cholera and typhoid have much the same symptoms, only typhoid works much slower, the comb becomes pale and the droppings are greenish color. There is a mixed bacterin made that protects against both diseases, and it is the one that is usually used for these troubles that are so much alike.

Be Ready by Fall

Colds, roup and other respiratory troubles usually can be prevented by using a mixed bacterin made of undiluted, killed bouillon culture of common organisms found in these diseases. The best time to vaccinate for these troubles is prior to putting the young pullets in the laying house. The immunity produced lasts for 90 days, usually, so one may take this into consideration when doing the work. But most troubles occur in the early fall and winter, and if the birds are treated the first of September or October they usually go thru the winter in fine condition and free of colds.

Hens Far Ahead of Goal

Kansas is leaving her goals far behind in the race of producing "eggs for victory." M. A. Seaton, extension specialist, Kansas State College, reveals that 25 per cent more chicks are being raised on Kansas farms this year than last, and during the first 5 months of 1942, egg production was 26 per cent higher than for the first 5 months of 1941. The government goal asked only for a 16 per cent increase. Mr. Seaton says it is too early to know what the increase will be for all of 1942, but he considers it is reasonably sure this state will be far above the 16 per cent increase requested.

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What It Takes

(Continued from Page 9)

drinking water medicine. It must be placed in a cool, dry place, preferably a refrigerator, and kept there until used.

Vaccination may be done by the "stick" method or the "follicle" method. A 2-pronged needle is used to apply the vaccine by the "stick" method. The needle is dipped into the vaccine and stuck thru the web of the wing. To use the "follicle" method, pluck 3 or 4 feathers from the leg of the fowl and brush the vaccine into the open follicles.

The importance of looking for "takes" in each vaccinated bird in 10 days cannot be stressed too strongly. If no definite scab shows in 10 days, such fowl have failed to "take." These birds will not establish immunity and must be revaccinated. In other words, the responsibility of successful vaccination is in the hands of the poultry raiser, as it is up to him to spot the birds that did not "take" and revaccinate them. Immunity is completely present in about 28 days and this lasts the fowl the rest of its productive lifetime.

Fowl pox vaccine is made under the license of the Bureau of Animal

Industry at Washington, D. C., which scrutinizes and passes on every detail in the production procedure of fowl pox vaccine. This is done so potency and purity of all vaccines may be assured for the protection of the poultry raiser who uses them. Believing in this form of protection against a bad disease, Uncle Sam likewise sees to it that the vaccine poultry raisers get is made under proper conditions.

Because he believes in fowl pox vaccination, Uncle Sam keeps a pretty accurate account of the number of doses that are used annually. From these reports, it is revealed that more than 31 million doses of fowl pox vaccine were used up to December 31, 1941, and 2,471,000 doses of pigeon pox vaccine. In 1931, around 5½ million doses were used. Thus, in 10 years the volume of fowl pox vaccine has increased nearly 6 times.

But vaccination of only 10 per cent of the young chickens in the country, as was the case in 1941, doesn't protect enough flocks from unproductive periods due to fowl pox attacks. The need is for the vaccination of at least 80 per cent of the chickens. That would give nearly perfect protection.

Shelterbelt Picnic No. 3

Harold Daily, Stafford county agricultural agent, announces the third annual state-wide shelterbelt picnic will be held at St. John, August 27. All shelterbelt co-operators and all friends of trees and conservation are invited to attend. This picnic follows 2 highly successful picnics in former years. One at Pratt in 1940 was attended by nearly 2,000 persons, and one at Great Bend last year attracted a crowd of more than 3,000.

The picnic this year will be held in the Herman Witt shelterbelt, about 7 miles northeast of St. John, in trees planted in 1935. Cottonwoods in this shelterbelt are now more than 30 feet tall. People are asked to bring their picnic dinners.

A Judging Picnic

Another big judging school for Kansas 4-H Club members was held August 6 and 7 at Moxley Hall, well known Morris county Hereford farm, owned by J. J. Moxley. This school is a regular event sponsored by Mr. Moxley, with co-operation of county agents and extension specialists. Usually it is attended by 4-H members from 15 or 20 Kansas counties in the Bluestem region. The youngsters enjoy camping out in Mr. Moxley's bluestem pastures and outdoor meals served on a pasture hillside. During the 2-day event, the club members get a wealth of practical experience in judging good Hereford cattle and other livestock.

Hybrids Get O. K.

Hybrid chickens finally have been officially recognized by the National Poultry Improvement Association. At a recent meeting of this group, a new classification was set up for the purpose of giving official recognition to crossbreds with outstanding records and breeding. This classification is called the "U. S. Approved Crossbred Flocks Hatching Eggs and Chicks." It recognizes crossbreds produced from flocks selected for good vitality, growth, market quality, rapid feathering, eggs produced and egg size. The plan is of interest in Kansas because this state has a number of purebred poultry breeders producing hybrid stock for the farm flocks of Kansas.

Enriched Bread Is O. K.

Regardless of all the talk about whole wheat bread, it can never be used on an extensive scale, according to Dr. E. G. Bayfield, head of the department of milling at Kansas State College. The reason, Doctor Bayfield says, is that whole wheat flour has poor keeping qualities, and is not suitable for use on an extensive scale as white bread flour is now used. Best solution to the vitamin problem, he says, is enriched white bread. Mr. Bayfield considers the baking industry has done a wonderful job of adding vitamins and other food elements by the various enriching processes. Enriched white bread, he says, is superior to whole wheat bread. It contains the necessary food elements, and it is in a finer form, easier for many people to digest.

Fake Tree Doctors

Beware of tree doctors who do not know their business. L. H. Burton, extension specialist in landscape architecture, says a few "doctors" of this type have been performing some amateur "operations" on perfectly good Kansas trees, and the patients haven't done so well.

In some of the cases reported, the self-styled tree doctors have come along seeking the job of pruning trees and treating them for wood borers. They have collected exorbitant prices, done a little cutting on the tree, painted something around the trunk and have gone on their way rejoicing, with a fat pocketbook.

Unless a tree specialist knows his

business he may cause severe injury, Mr. Burton says. So if a stranger seeks the job of doctoring your trees, be sure he is a capable, reliable tree surgeon before you allow him to begin.

Keeps Shocks Dry

"Twisting sorghum shocks makes one feel uneasy," says Ray Bergman, of Marshall county, and that feeling caused him to do something about the trouble. He decided that twisting is caused, primarily, by heavy seed crops which make the bundles top-heavy, and therefore there is need for something to lean the bundles against.

To solve this problem he developed a system of shocking that has proved highly satisfactory. The first bundle is laid flat on the ground. The second one is placed on top of the first one, but at right angles to it. The third bundle is put on top of the second one, but at right angles to it. Following this plan with one more bundle the pile is made 4 bundles high.

After this is done, Mr. Bergman starts setting the bundles upright, in the usual manner. With the reinforcement inside, shocks built in this manner can be made large enough that bundles on the ground will be entirely covered and protected from the weather. Mr. Bergman observes that in rainy or snowy weather the well-made shocks remain perfectly dry in the center, while twisted ones are

often "wet to the core."—Leo Peterman.

In Place of International

There will not be an International Livestock Show in Chicago this year. In its place, however, there will be a Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition, to be held at the Chicago Stock Yards, December 2 to 5. It will be sponsored by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, and prizes announced recently by B. H. Heide, livestock agent, are selected to fit war conditions.

In limiting competition to fat stock, the management feels it will not add any extra burden to transportation facilities, because such animals must ultimately be sent to market anyway. Premiums will be paid on all regular fat classes that were included in the annual International Live Stock Show. Prize money on most of these classes will be about the same, and there actually will be more money in some of the beef cattle classes.

The show includes prize money for both individuals and carlot classes on cattle, hogs and sheep. As usual, there will be a Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest, with classes for fat beefs, lambs and pigs shown by 4-H Club members and vocational agriculture students. Despite transportation congestion, the National 4-H Congress will be held again.

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"Can't Produce Too Much"

(Continued from Cover Page)

next year will probably be higher. So the most patriotic, and probably the most profitable, plan for raising more oil bearing crops is to hold back some wheat ground, rather than wait and use badly needed corn ground next spring.

From the general attitude of Kansas farmers, it seems likely this state will do its part in supplying the needed soybeans and flax. In the first place, these crops have proved profitable thruout most of the Eastern Kansas area. Now the Government guarantees a good price and also promises some form of special payments in the Farm Program to reward farmers who produce soybeans and flax.

Most suitable area for producing these crops in Kansas includes about the eastern third of the state, or the area east of the Bluestem Region. Typical comments on flax production in this area come from Ray Nicholson, of Elk county, who has grown the crop for about 12 years. He declares that, on the average, his flax has returned a net profit 50 to 100 per cent higher than wheat.

Must Have Good Seedbed

Mr. Nicholson has observed that flax consistently returns a better profit than wheat when on the thinner upland fields. Advantages for the flax are not so prominent on more fertile fields. He stresses the importance of fall plowing and of preparing a shallow, firm seedbed, similar to that required for alfalfa.

To get this kind of seedbed, Mr. Nicholson plows about 4 inches deep, sometime in the fall. The next spring he disks if necessary to control weeds. If disking is not necessary for weed control, he just double-harrows before planting. Mr. Nicholson has found early planting is an important practice. Usually he plants early in March, as soon after oats seeding as possible.

He finds it doesn't pay to be in too big a hurry about harvesting. Usually he combines the standing flax, altho this year, like most others in Southeast Kansas, he windrowed the crop and combined it from the windrow with a pick-up attachment on his combine.

In the same county, John McSpadden raised 70 acres of flax this year, and he declares it is the best cash crop that can be produced in that area. His entire 70 acres averaged about 8½ bushels to the acre, and sold at \$2.14, for an average acre return of more than \$18. However, some of the more fertile fields averaged as high as 15 bushels an acre, for a return of more than \$32 an acre.

Favorable experiences with soybeans are reported by Bernard Boos, of Doniphan county, who harvested 21 bushels to the acre on land that would have yielded about 35 bushels of corn. With soybeans worth more than twice as much, his crop was considerably more valuable than a corn crop.

Altho soybeans have been raised in Eastern Kansas for years, many farmers are still unfamiliar with their growing habits. Probably the most troublesome job is that of getting them planted right. On all except extremely fertile ground the agronomists advise to single-row the beans and plant them thick in the row, using about 30 pounds of beans to the acre.

Many farmers have reported unsatisfactory crops because they did not get the beans thick enough and this resulted in serious trouble with weeds. Where land is rich, the beans may be drilled solid, using 1½ or 2 bushels to the acre.

Combining is accepted as the most satisfactory method of harvesting. Experienced growers report a good method of determining when beans are ready for harvest. They press the pod between the thumb and forefinger. If the bean comes out readily and cracks open when you bite it, the beans are probably ready. Harvesting too early results in beans with a moisture content too high for satisfactory storing. Waiting too long to combine allows the pods to open and lose beans before they are harvested.



J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, inspects a field of flax in Greenwood county. Demand for vital oils in war industry is boosting the acreage of this crop to an all-time high in Eastern Kansas.



J. V. Hansen, of Brown county, cultivates his Illini soybeans which promise to be a valuable crop this year. Beans supply vital oil for paints, for food and for explosives.

Because of the War

Rationing and Price Control Reach the Farm

MEAT SCRAPS AND TANKAGE—These products have been placed under a zone pricing system by OPA as a means of locally equalizing retail prices which have varied considerably among dealers in the same locality. This is expected to standardize prices of these feeds among local dealers.

WOOD PRODUCTS—Poles, posts, piling, split stock, mine timbers and similar timber products come under the general maximum price regulations. This means that maximum prices cannot be higher than the highest price charged for the product during March of this year. Logs are not under price control but will be indirectly affected by the other price ceilings. Cordwood falls under the regulation if sold for firewood but not if sold for processing into lumber or pulpwood. However, if a farmer's sales of these products is not more than \$75 a month, his prices are not limited by the general price order.

SORGHUM—Farmers processing and selling sorghum sirup are exempt if sales of these products do not exceed \$75 a calendar month.

HOG MARKETING—A market glut of fat hogs from Thanksgiving to Washington's birthday is probable and market facilities may not be adequate to handle all the hogs. It would be wise to push pigs so that they may be

sent to market in summer and early fall.

METAL PRODUCTS—It is well to remember that the manufacture of more than 400 articles, in which iron or steel is used, will soon stop. A WPB order permits limited production until this month when the use of steel, iron, or metal substitutes in the manufacture of these articles will cease. This order affects such articles as corncribs, feed troughs, fence posts, many building articles, milk-bottle cases, dipping, watering, feeding and storage tanks, wagon parts, auto accessories and replacement parts.

ROOFING—Manufacture of roofing and siding is restricted for the rest of this year to 20 per cent of the output for the corresponding period of 1940. But roofing and siding may be manufactured for delivery to a consumer for maintenance and repair purposes regardless of rating. This is considered essential.

SUGAR—Sugar allotments on basis of 70 per cent of the volume used last year are being made to commercial freezer-locker plants. If no sugar was used for this purpose by the plant last year, the plant can apply for "provisional sugar allowance in accordance with needs of its customers."

SURPLUS MILK—The OPA has made special arrangements and issued special instructions to state and local rationing boards to accept applications for additional sugar from ice cream makers in areas where there is a surplus of milk that cannot find an outlet but could be used in making ice cream. Some ice cream manufacturers are taking advantage of this opportunity and others may wish to do so. Dairy production is making a fine record.

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Words	One Issue	Four Issues	Words	One Issue	Four Issues
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	18.....	\$1.80	\$5.76
20.....	1.10	3.52	19.....	1.90	6.08
30.....	1.20	3.84	20.....	2.00	6.40
40.....	1.30	4.16	21.....	2.10	6.72
50.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
60.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.36
70.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
80.....	1.70	5.44	25.....	2.50	8.00

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DISPLAY RATE					
Inches	Issue	Issues	Inches	Issue	Issues
1.....	\$4.90	\$16.80	2.....	\$19.80	\$67.20
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Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid. Leghorns \$7.75; Rocks, Red Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$8.40; Assorted \$5.95. Write for Special Broiler Prices. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

Limited Time—Immediate Shipment—Choice quality White Leghorns \$6.85. Pullets \$10.90. 2 to 4 week started White Leghorn Pullets \$18.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$6.95. Pullets \$8.85. Heavy Assorted \$4.95. Surplus cockerels \$2.85. 18 Breeds. Catalog Free. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

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

Colonial Chicks: World's largest capacity means rock bottom prices. Leading breeds. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kan.

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

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As I have sold all of the Balbo Rye seed (over 300 bushels) please cancel my ad under seed classification. I have had the same thing happen before. When I had nearly a thousand bushels of barley seed I sent an ad for four issues and before I received my paper on the route, I began receiving long distance calls for it and before the week was out, I had sold out and refunded over two hundred dollars in mail orders, as I couldn't fill the orders. Thanks to the ad.

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Eskridge, Kan.

Hardy Reclaimed Alfalfa Seed \$12.90; Grimm \$14.40 per 60-lb. bushel. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Box 615, Concordia, Kan.

Alfalfa—\$19.00; Timothy—\$2.75. Balbo Rye—\$1.45; all per bushel. Samples, catalogue, complete price list upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 E. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Farmall, new rubber; Little Genius 2-16 plow on rubber; 8-ft. tandem disk; rotary hoe; magnetic DeLaval milker. All nearly new. Also good A. C. combine. Reasonable. Eugene Klefer, Lawrence, Kan.

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New—12-inch gang, 14-inch sulky, plows. Thos. Lee, Perry, Kan.

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Wanted for Defense—Kohler Light Plants, or any type or make; also Caterpillar Tractors and Gasoline Shovels—Draglines, and Machinery. Machinery Sales Company, 3415 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted—6 ft. combine with motor. State make, model and price. Box 64, Lenora, Kan.

Wanted: One- and two-row corn pickers. Wiemers Implement Company, Falls City, Nebr.

TRACTOR PARTS

Save on Repairs—Rebuilt roller drive chains for John Deere model D tractors \$10.95 each with old chain. John Deere tractor blocks rebored and fitted with new pistons, pins and rings \$24.50. Tractor Salvage Company, Salina, Kansas.

USED TIRES

Automobile Inner Tubes—Used, reconditioned, 18, 19, 20, 21 inch, \$1.50 each. O'Keefe, 7517 Merrill, Chicago.

DOGS

English Shepherd: Puppies. Spayed Females. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Illinois.

Wanted 1,000 Puppies. All kinds. Write. Capitol Pets, Denver, Colo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Make Easy Cash showing Christmas Cards. Beautiful Name-Imprinted folders 50 for \$1. New 21-card \$1 "Christmas Bells" Assortment pays you 50c. Ten other popular assortments. Free samples. Grogan, 30 East Adams, Dept. H-71, Chicago.

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. A Minnesota man writes, "Received your bait recipes and am well pleased with them." Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

PHOTO FINISHING

ALL PICTURES ENLARGED

8 EXPOSURE ROLLS 25c; 16 Exp. Rolls 50c. 8 enlarged reprints, 25c. 5x7 Enlargements from negatives only 15c each.

MIDLAND PHOTO SERVICE
Box 388K St. Joseph, Mo.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade deckle edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Rolls Developed: Two prints each negative 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more, 1 1/2c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write, Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

PERSONALS

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4811 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

Welders, Arc, New and Used, \$20.00 up. Power line or 32-volt plant. Circulars. Allmand, Huntley, Nebr.

FEATHERS

Top Market Prices for New and Used Goose and Duck Feathers. Used feathers must not be too old or broken. Send sample for price or ship direct. Prompt remittances. No unfair deductions. 30-year reputation. Central Feather Works, Dept. R, 1717 S. Halstead, Chicago.

Highest Cash Prices for new goose-duck feathers. Remittance paid promptly. West Chicago Feather Co., 3415 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted men and women to buy cream and produce west Missouri and east Kansas. Cash and equipment furnished. Our representative will help you start and operate a business for yourself. Write Post Office Box 4026, Kansas City, Missouri.

LIVESTOCK PUBLICATIONS

Good Money in Beef! Raise Aberdeen Angus, packers' choice. Hornless, black, hardy, uniform quality, highest dressing percentage. For complete information write Aberdeen Angus Association, Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hampshire sires will improve your market lambs. Free booklet and breeders' list. American Hampshire Sheep Association, 72 1/2 Woodland, Detroit, Michigan.

The Goat World, Vincennes, Indiana. Write for sample and literature.

LIVESTOCK FEED AND REMEDIES

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

HORSE TRAINING

How to break and train horses. A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 438, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap, made one and it works fine." They are easy to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY

Horsehair Wanted. Prices highest in history. Write for free price list and shipping tags. Berman Brothers Fur and Wool Co., 23 First St., Minneapolis, Minn. Dept. B, Est. 1899.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 42nd year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. SF-8, Chicago.

LAND—KANSAS

Own Your Own Kansas Farm KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 45 Per Cent in 1941

Select from 1,700 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested.

A small down payment, low interest, and reasonable yearly installments on principal make these attractive properties ideal buys. A card or letter will bring you our complete list of available land. Please advise section of Kansas in which you are interested.

The Warren Mortgage Company has been making loans in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas for more than 70 years.

Listen to Cedric Foster at 1 p. m., Monday through Friday, over KTSW, Emporia; KVGB, Great Bend, 1400 Kilocycles; or KSAL, 1150 Kilocycles.

For information on farms or loans, write: (When writing from Rural Route state miles you live from town and direction)

Warren Mortgage Co.
Emporia, Kansas

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

Have a number of 80- to 320-acre farms for sale in SE Kansas. These are priced right and if necessary can sell with small down payment and very liberal terms. Write me what kind and size of farm you want.

R. B. CLARK

P. O. Box 459 Chanute, Kan.

Settle Estate—320-acre wheat farm Clay county. Well improved. 50 acres good pasture, balance plowland. Plenty water. Mile to school and 1 1/4 miles church. Priced for quick sale. Address Box 100, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

132 Acres adjoining White City. 8-room house, electricity, water, barn, granary, chicken house, good repair. Bargain at \$40.00 acre. Cash discount. L. G. Scott, White City, Kan.

For Sale—All kinds of Real Estate in one of Kansas' best counties. B. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kansas.

Stock Farm—6 miles town, good buildings, 120 pasture, 120 plow, \$35. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

100 Acres. Well-improved dairy farm. Cheap. Terms. Theo. Fischer, Eureka, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Equipped Hereford farm, 160 acres, sacrificed by aged owner, only \$4,000 complete! On gravel road, electric line, famous fishing river nearby: 80 in cultivation, 40 fine bottom land, 80-acre woodland pasture, big creek, spring, pond, family orchard; good 4-room house, well, 30-ft. barn, good 400-capacity poultry house, brooder, etc.; immediate buyer gets share field crops, 12 head Hereford breeding cows to calve soon, 3 Hereford calves, Hereford bull, only \$4,000 for all, \$1,500 down. Free catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Land Bargains: In western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. Buy now, double your money. Wheat made up to 40 bushels per acre. Kysar Land Office, Goodland, Kan.

September 5 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, August 29

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

The FRANK B. GRAHAM Hereford sale, Harris, on September 10, should interest not only registered Hereford breeders but practical cattlemen and farmers as well. The number selling is of interest. Two hundred fifty cows and heifers, 100 calves and 25 bulls are listed. This num-

ber gives an excellent opportunity for wide selection. The herd was established over a dozen years ago with 31 cows and heifers carefully selected at dispersion sales. Only the better class of bulls has been used and the herd today is recognized as one of the better herds of the Midwest. These registered Herefords sell in moderate flesh and the buyer can feel assured that he will purchase the kind of cattle that will do well for him. For a catalog write to Frank B. Graham, 216 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

CLARENCE ROWE, Scranton, advises us that he has changed the date of his Poland China sale from October 9 to October 2.

I have just received word from VICTOR BOTH, Polled Hereford breeder of Hays, advising that LESLIE BRANNAN, of Timken, will consign about 20 head of Polled Herefords to the Roth sale to be held at Hays on November 9. The Brannan herd is one of the strongest

Polled herds in the entire country and this consignment will create added interest in the Hays event.

W. H. MOTT, of Herington, has an announcement on another page. The doctor, as always, wants to interest boys and girls in Holsteins. He invites inspection of his cattle.

W. E. FARMER, Rush Center, is dispersing his excellent herd of 26 head of high-grade Holsteins on August 31. The herd average is more than 350 pounds of butterfat. The sale will be held at the farm near LaCrosse.

E. L. PERSINGER, of Republic, announces a public sale to be held on the farm October 5. The Persinger herd has been established for many years and good sires have been used in building up the herd. The present herd bull is the second bull to come from the Copeland herd at Waterville, and both have heavy production

records back of them. Something like 25 or 30 head will be sold, all of them bred and developed on the farm. Advertising of this sale will appear in early issues of KANSAS FARMER.

A. W. PETERSEN, Oconomowoc, Wis., authorizes us to claim October 26 and 27 for the Woodlawn Dairy dispersion, Lincoln, Nebr. The sale will be under his management.

EUGENE KIEFER, of Lawrence, has spent several years building up a good herd of high grade Guernseys. The labor situation compels him to dispose of them. This herd is being offered at private sale.

J. H. MOORE, JR., Salina, has a good registered Hereford herd of 43 head located at Brookfield. Rather than make a public sale the owner wishes to dispose of them at private sale. They are of desirable age and of popular bloodlines.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

McClure's Correct-Type Hampshires

are better suited to profitable pork production, less daylight and better hams. Selected boars and gilts, spring farrow sired by McClure's Roller (junior champion, Neb. state fair last year). One choice litter by Corrector. 100 head to choose from. C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.



Buy Hampshires with Hams

Boars just weaned from the best sows I could buy, bred to the famous Stephead, Steam Roller, Knockout Special, Spot News and from Page Boy Jr. You will like them and they will do your herd good.

EARL H. KELLY, Stafford, Kansas

Sunshine Hampshire Farms

50 strictly top spring boars and gilts ready to go. Sired by Sunshine Clan (Jr. Champ. Kansas State Fair 1941). Dams direct descendants of the Register of Merit sow, Coney Nook. See our herd at state fairs. Immured.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ploeger, Morrill, Kan.

Bergsten Offers Hampshire Gilts

25 nice ones, bred for September to Advance Hawkeye Lad. Ours are the better-hammed, shorter-legged kind. Also weanling boars. 75 to pick from. Immured.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

Production Tested Hampshires

Selected gilts bred for fall litters to good sons of B&B Special. 160 spring pigs to choose from. Many Register of Merit litters to date. Grown for best results in new hands.

ETHYLEDAL FARM, EMPORIA, KAN.

Parkview Hampshire Farm

Thick-limbed, heavy-hammed Hampshire spring boars. Selected for growth and better size. Modern type, shorter-legged kind. PATRICK O'CONNOR, ST. JOHN, KAN.

Hampshires Always For Sale

Selected spring pigs sired by Trade Wind Clan. Dams close up descendants of High Score and Storm Defender. Uniform in type. PAUL CORR, WINONA, KAN.

STEINSHIRE CORRECT TYPE HAMPSHIRE

100 spring pigs, by 3 different boars. Most of them by SILVER FLASH (3 times Kansas and 1 time Grand Champ, American Royal). Many by Spots Limer (son of Spots News). Immured and ready to go.

Chas. Summers & Son, Hutchinson, Kansas

Farm at Langdon, Kan., A. B. Cooper, Herdsman.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Sherwood Durocs for Farmers

50 spring pigs (sired by a son of Grand Duke, grand champ, Ill., 1941). 90 spring pigs (sired by a son of Top Row, grand champ, 1938 and '39). Registered and immured. Unrelated pairs.

SHERWOOD BROS., Concordia, Kan.

FANCY FALL GILTS

by King of Balance mated to Proud Orion Wave 1st. Top son of Minn. Champ. (Proud Cherry King). One top fall boar by King of Balance. Outstanding spring pigs.

B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Hilbert's Improved Durocs Lead

75 selected spring pigs sired by Red Orion (brother to Golden Fancy) out of sows the result of 25 years of careful mating. One litter by Sturde-bilt. Inspection invited.

W. H. HILBERT, Corning (Nemaha Co.) Kan.

Duroc Bred Sows, Gilts, Boars

The original shorter-legged, fancy, easy-feeding type. Heavy-boned, heavy-weighting kind. 250 in herd. Registered, immune, shipped on approval. Literature. Over 35 years a breeder.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Bred and Open Gilts

Sired by a son of Golden Fancy. Some bred to Thick Boy, son of Thickset. Also registered Polled Hereford Bulls.

Joe A. Wiesner, RFD-1, Ellis (Trego Co.), Kan.

SHEPHERD OFFERS DUROC BOARS

Choice service and spring boars. Bred sows and gilts. The thick, mellow type. Registered. Priced right. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

DUROC BOARS — BRED GILTS

Gilts bred for September and October farrow to a son of Quality King. Boars ready for service sired by Miller's Cherry Ace. 200 in the herd. Immured and ready for a new home.

Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

By Iowa Master and The Correction. Gilts bred to Special-bilt for September farrow. Special-bilt is sired by Sturde-bilt, 1st prize senior pig 1941 Illinois State Fair.

W. M. Rogers, Alta Vista, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Correct-Type Spotted Polands

Boars and gilts, weanlings to 5 months old. Pairs not related at attractive prices. Shorter legs and better hammed. LEO SCHUMACHER, Herington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidsons' Proven Polands

Gilts bred for August farrow. 100 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by Modern Design and Iowa Lad. One litter of 10 by the \$345 Meddler.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KAN.

Choice Poland Bred Gilts

bred for September farrow. Weight 300 lbs. and up. They are sired by Silver Strike and State Fair Equal. They are bred to Kayo Junior Again and New Idea. Registered and immune.

A. L. WISWELL & SON, R. 3, OLATHE, KAN.

Correct Type Registered Polands

Golden Star, son of Bowes Goldenrod, in service. Sows of best blood lines. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale. George Hammerlund & Sons, St. Marys, Kan., RFD-1

Collier & Son, Alta Vista, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRES

50 spring pigs, bred gilts and serviceable boars. Monarch Flash & Canadian Royal breeding. Write at once. Fred M. Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

Feed Wheat at 78c to 84c

Government wheat released for feeding purposes will sell in Kansas at 78 to 84 cents a bushel, according to official announcement from Washington. The wheat is being offered under the recently enacted agriculture appropriation bill which authorized the sale of not more than 125,000,000 bushels of federally owned wheat, at not less than 85 per cent of the parity price for corn.

All prices announced were on a state basis, and range in prices thruout the country is from 74 to 99 cents a bushel. Local market prices will be determined on the basis of the state quotations, taking into account transportation and other factors affecting selling prices within a state.

The prices will advance half a cent a bushel in September and another half cent in October. This wheat will be shipped by the Department of Agriculture in carload lots for sale by local elevators in smaller lots.

Located in the best cattle breeding section of their state and not far from the ranges of Texas and Oklahoma, MILLER AND MANNING Herefords have exerted a worthwhile influence over the commercial cattle of the country. Not so long before this herd was established, Longhorns prevailed over a large per cent of the range country and Kansas cattle were a long way from their present standard. Follow Frank Manning from one pasture to another and among the yards where various group ages are confined and the visitor realizes more than ever the steady improvement that has been made by this hard-working and reliable firm.

Breeding and improving registered Herefords is a business on the MILLER AND MANNING ranch and not a hobby. Large sums of money and long years of study and hard work have gone into betterment of this great beef herd. Forty excellent cows in one pasture have 40 calves that are without doubt the best lot of calves ever dropped on the place. Thirty of the best of these are being selected for the September 7 sale. Same with bulls—10 picked ones make up the bill offering. Then 40 bred cows and heifers and 20 open heifers. The entire offering of 100 chosen for the buyer's inspection from the herd of more than 500. What an opportunity to get the benefit of what GUDGELL AND SIMPSON started so long ago and continuously improved in the hands of skilled men who love the business. Probably the most attractive section of the offering will be the cows with big calves at foot and bred again. In many instances the calf will pay the cost of the purchase within a year and a foundation is laid for future profits. The sale as usual will be held at SYLVAN GROVE RANCH, 10 miles from town on all-weather roads. For catalog, address Miller and Manning, Council Grove, Box 86.

Prospective buyers found the packer-type Hampshires sold at the O'BRYAN RANCH sale to their liking, and prices paid indicated that buyers were willing to pay satisfactory prices for everything went thru the sales ring on Monday, August 3. Forty-six cataloged bred gilts, and these in addition to a February boar, sold for a general average of \$111.50. The boar topped the sale, selling for \$300 to Harold Thiemann, well-known breeder of Polled Shorthorns, Concordia, Mo. Allendale Farm, of Illinois, purchased the top gilt, Lot 2, for \$245.

Kansas buyers were Warren Ploeger, Morrill; L. D. Delano, Fulton; Harold McAtee, St. Paul; Kaine Brothers, Wamego; R. R. Pedicord, Wamego; Claud Walsh, Bronson; William Westhoff, Hiattville; F. G. Hagenbuch, Lawrence; Roy Doman, Williamstown.

In addition to Kansas buyers the following states were shown on the clerk's books: Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Colorado and Nebraska.

A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer. After the catalog offering was sold 15 additional bred gilts sold readily from \$75 to \$90.

No doubt Kansas sheep breeders will be interested in sale averages being made by Missouri registered sheep breeders. Good registered sheep, both rams and ewes, have been going to Kansas breeders in past years from Missouri's best-known Hampshire, Shropshire and South-down flocks.

In the NORTHEAST MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION sale held at Leonard on August 1, 46 head were sold, 30 rams and 15 ewes, and the general average was \$44.40. The rams averaged \$52 and the ewes \$31. Top on rams, \$80.

Bert Powell, Topeka, auctioneer, sold the COOPER COUNTY HAMPSHIRE sale held at Leonard on August 1, 46 head were sold, 30 rams and 15 ewes, and the general average was \$44.40. The rams averaged \$52 and the ewes \$31. Top on rams, \$80.

Kansas Jersey breeders, dairymen and farmers wanting the best in Jerseys will be interested in the P. R. SMITH sale of registered Jerseys near Joplin, Mo. It is not exaggerating in the least when we say that here is a herd with type, breeding, show-ring records and production. Seventy-five head will sell and more than 60 per cent have just been fresh or will be fresh within 60 days of the sale. The catalog will be complete in every detail regarding the individuals selling. Early requests for catalogs may be made now. The sale date is September 25.

SHERWOOD BROTHERS, of Concordia, are among the best-known Duroc breeders in Central and Western Kansas. The brothers own and operate separate farms and own their herd boars jointly. They have been in the business for more than 25 years. Sometimes it seemed unprofitable but by reducing overhead costs they were always able to supply old and new customers with boars and other breeding stock at prices they could afford to pay, and this is still their policy. They have never sold a thousand-dollar boar but have sold thousands of dollars' worth of boars. While more venturesome breeders were

Hereford Dispersion

250 COWS and HEIFERS 100 CALVES 25 BULLS
Prince Domino and Bocaldo Breeding

Harris, Kansas, September 10
12 Miles West of Garnett on No. 31 100 Miles Southwest of Kansas City

A dozen years ago thirty-one cows and heifers were carefully selected from the leading dispersion sales. Many of these animals of that quality were for sale only in dispersion sales. This gave us a select, top herd of cows. We were fortunate in securing Jr. Prince Domino 26th, one of the best that ever came out of the Osborne herd. He not only has a wonderful pedigree but he has produced us a lot of good cattle. One hundred of his daughters will be sold at this sale. They will speak for him and themselves. This herd is built around this bull. This bull was in the show circuit when we purchased him. Our next purchase was Baron Rupert, sired by Hazford Rupert 25th. Baron Rupert, who died, carried the blood that produced so many of the Hazlett prize winners. We developed three bulls sired by Jr. Prince Domino 26th and out of one of the best Hereford cows living. She has raised five outstanding herd bulls and has another one at her side. We purchased Hazford Tone 142d at the Hazlett Dispersion. This bull was in the Hazlett show herd.

Everything in the herd except a few foundation cows carry the blood of these bulls, all of which have been bred on our farm. This herd has been closely culled for unprofitable animals. All the rest of the animals bred on the farm are in this sale. If this was not a complete dispersion a lot of this stock would not be for sale at any price. On account of other business and the size of our breeding establishment, we must reduce. The writer has worked hard for the last half century developing one of the largest establishments in the state. The other breeds (dairy) will be sold later.

This is not a rich man's plaything, these cattle have been kept for improvement, largely through the selection of better sires.

Starting with 31 cows and heifers we have sold enough bulls to pay the general running expenses of this herd. Except for 31 foundation cows this herd is nearly all profit. We have watched these cattle closely and kept them in a good breeding condition. Come and see a full calf crop. We could have spent \$25.00 per head and put on the big beef but we want these cattle to be breeders when they go to their new homes. Some will be disappointed in our bulls, as they are not loaded with fat. This will be an opportunity to buy good cattle in moderate flesh at a reduced price. Our specialty is reproduction. Our cattle are wintered in timber feed lots and developed in the open. These cattle have the Prince Domino and Bocaldo breeding close up to the fountainhead. They represent the best in the Osborne and Hazlett herds. Both of those herds had an average of \$500.00 in both dispersion sales.

About one hundred cows have calves and most of them bred again to these good bulls. Some with very young calves will sell open. A good number will have fall calves. There will be a nice lot of heifers with their first calves sired by Hazford Tone 142d. There will be cattle for everybody.

All cows without little calves will be examined for pregnancy and announced. Group trucking can be arranged.

Remember the sale date, September 10, three days after Labor Day. For Catalog address

Frank B. Graham, 216 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Representing Kansas Farmer

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS FREE FAIR

"At the Crossroads of America"

BELLEVILLE, KAN., Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4

Five full days morale-building and fun. The place for this season's vacation for farmers and their families. Study better methods of livestock and poultry production and serve your country while on vacation. For premium list, write

HOMER ALKIRE, Secretary, Belleville, Kan.

FRANK SHOEMAKER, President, Narka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Dispersal

Sale starts at 1 p.m., on farm 1 mile south and 1 1/2 mile west of

LaCrosse, Kansas,

Monday, August 31

26 Head of High Grade Cows and Heifers and 1 Registered Bull. 18 cows to freshen last of August and in September. They are bred to Thyma Ormsby Man-O-War. 8 Open Heifers.

This herd established 20 years ago, is now being offered at its peak of production with an average of over 350 lbs. of butterfat. Abortion and Tb. tested.

W. E. Farmer, Rush Center, Kan.

Auctioneer: Fred Steuri

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

We have some choice purebred registered Holstein heifer calves from six weeks to six months old to sell to 4-H Club boys and girls. Write me or come to see them at once, if interested.

W. H. MOTT

Herington - - - Kansas

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

Sons and grandsons, calves to 16 months old, out of DEHA dams with records up to 400 lbs. fat. Others by Pabst Belmont Sensation (a proven sire).

Phillips Bros., R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

For Sale HOLSTEIN KING

Duey Dale King DeKol, registered, 28 months old. Good individual.

A. H. ATWOOD, FRANKFORT, KAN.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carme Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRE COWS

30 HOLSTEIN and AYRSHIRE COWS

For sale: 30 head of Holstein and Ayrshire cows and first- and second-calf heifers. Nearly all heavy springers, a few fresh now. Free from Tb. and Bang's.

W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

GUEENSEY CATTLE

Grade Guernsey Herd at Private Sale

16 cows. None over 7 years. Sound udders. Correct Guernsey type. All good producers. Many will be fresh soon. Several are ready to drop their 2nd calf. All negative to Tb. and Bang's. These cattle are all of my own breeding and I am compelled to give up the dairy business due to the labor shortage.

We are pricing the Guernseys to sell quickly. 1 Registered 3-year-old Bull of Jo-Mar Farm breeding. Farm 1 mile west on Highway No. 40 and 1/4 mile south of the Country Club entrance.

EUGENE KIEFER, R. 1, LAWRENCE, KAN.

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

Four 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$110. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

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.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice Milking Shorthorn Bull

Roan, 4 years old, sire Hillcreek Gulman. His dam, Retnub Dairymaid. Six Register of Merit in pedigree. Excellent disposition.

HARRY BRANN, Delphos, Kan. (Lamar phone.)

"Dualyn Farm — Milking Shorthorns"

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

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

BULLS BRED FOR MILK

11 to 18 months old, out of heavy-producing, tested dams. Sired by Brookside Mapperton 65th. Backed by best of bloodlines and production.

Johnston Bros., Brewster (Thomas Co.), 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.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns

Bulls near serviceable age. Also cows, heifers and calves for sale. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA (Reno Co.), KAN. Phone 2807.

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

Yearling bulls and bred and open heifers. Choice individuals and in good breeding condition. Registered.

HARRY BIRD, Albert (Barlow Co.), Kan.

plaking their all, the Sherwoods played safe. But they always bought good boars. They drove East for their present herd boar, The Duke. He is a son of Grand Duke, the 1941 Illinois grand champion. He is siring a lot of good, even, well-balanced pigs. Others are by a son of Top Row, another grand champion. The sows are, with few exceptions, raised on the farm and selected for quality. A lot of culling is done by the brothers. The sows carry the blood of Orion Grand Master and Top Ace.

I have just received a very interesting letter from CLARENCE MILLER, Duroc specialist of Alma. Mr. Miller writes that he is practically sold out of bred gilts and says we may discontinue advertising for the present. From now on everything will be done to get the boars and gilts ready for the October sale. That is, everything will be done to build them into the best possible form from the standpoint of the buyer who buy on the above date. Professor Carl Thompson, of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, visited the herd recently and said many very complimentary things about the herd boar prospects.

The first annual MIDWEST RAM SALE, held at Wichita, went over in a big way. The buyers came from more than a dozen Kansas and Oklahoma counties. A choice Hampshire ram topped the sale at \$65. He was consigned by Klocke & Son, of Newark, Mo., and went to J. K. Dooley, of Burns, I. J. Worthington, of Bluff City, consigned the top Southdown ram. He brought \$60 and went to the farm of Allwinn J. Kositz, of Walton. The top Shropshire ram came from the stock of Buford Bull, Memphis, Mo., and went to Mildred Powell, Anthony, at \$53. Missouri breeders bred the tops but Kansas buyers bought the tops. Which proves that Kansas buyers want the best. Fifty-one rams sold for an average price of \$41.30. The 40 tops averaged above \$50. A few late-shorn and aged rams lowered the average. However, prices received were quite satisfactory. Probably no better selection of registered rams were ever sold in one Kansas sale. Bill Gregory, from the Livestock Exchange, managed the sale. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer, assisted by C. W. Cole. Every ram remained in Kansas.

GLOVER I. GODWIN, of Council Grove, announces a dispersal sale of his Hereford cattle to be held November 4. Mr. Godwin established this herd about 20 years ago and has given a lot of time and honest effort in building one of the good herds of the entire state. He has used some of the best herd bulls to be had from leading breeders. Something like 50 per cent of the cattle to be dispersed are sired by Mischief Supreme, a sire that has attracted much attention in shows and sales of the territory, and traces close to Mischief. The cow herd is bred along Domino lines, many of them sired by Domino Mischief, a grandson of Advance Domino. Some are granddaughters of New Prince. The offering will comprise about 65 head, cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers and bulls. Advertising will appear in early issues of Kansas Farmer.

P. H. EDIGER AND SONS, Milking Short-horn breeders of Inman, report excellent sales thru advertising in KANSAS FARMER. They could have sold more if they had had them to spare. The Edigers have at the head of their herd the good bull Neralcam Banner, junior champion at Kansas State Fair in 1940.

WELDON MILLER, Duroc breeder of Norcaur, writes us to make a change in his advertising copy and says that the hogs are doing fine. "Have just harvested a nice wheat crop of more than 17,000 bushels. Corn looks fine but needs some rain."

LEVI HEADINGS, writing for Headings Brothers, breeders of registered Berkshire hogs, says "Please discontinue our advertising for the present. We have had many inquiries and sold quite a number of hogs. We are well pleased with prospects for the future."

The NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORT-HORN sale will be held at Beloit on November 4. Secretary Edwin Hedstrom, of Clay Center, advises us that at least 40 head of registered Shorthorns, both horned and polled, will be sold. We will have more to say regarding this auction in coming issues of Kansas Farmer.

W. M. ROGERS, successful Duroc breeder and KANSAS FARMER advertiser, reports good inquiry and sales and says the spring pigs are making good growth. The entire crop of spring pigs was sired by Iowa Master. Sows and gilts have been bred for fall litters to the Illinois boar recently purchased from a leading firm of that state. His name is Special Bilt and he is a son of Sturde Bilt, first-prize senior pig at Illinois State Fair in 1941. Mr. Rogers gets his mail from Alta Vista.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle
September 7—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
September 10—Frank B. Graham, Harris, Kan.
October 19—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.
November 6—Glover I. Godwin, Council Grove, 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.

Holstein Cattle
August 31—W. E. Farmer, Rush Center, Kan. Sale held at farm near LaCrosse, Kan.
October 26—Woodlawn Dairy Dispersal, Lincoln, Neb. A. W. Petersen, Oconomowoc, Wis., Sales Manager.

Jersey Cattle
August 17—Springbrook Jersey Farm, Stark City, Mo.
September 25—Lakehill Jersey Farm, Joplin, Mo. P. R. Smith, Owner, Joplin, Mo.
October 5—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.
October 6—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, Free Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. Carl Francisco, Committee Chairman, Edna, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
October 21—E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale, Kan.
October 27—Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.
November 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' sale, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan.
November 12—E. L. Stunkel & Son, Peck, and W. A. Young & Son, Clearwater, Kan. Sale on Stunkel Farm, Peck, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
September 8—Raymond Basham, Lawson, Mo.
October 22—J. C. Banbury & Son, Plevna, Kan.

Miller & Manning's ANXIETY 4th HEREFORD SALE

100 Head Selected From Over 500
(Descended from a Gudgell & Simpson Foundation)

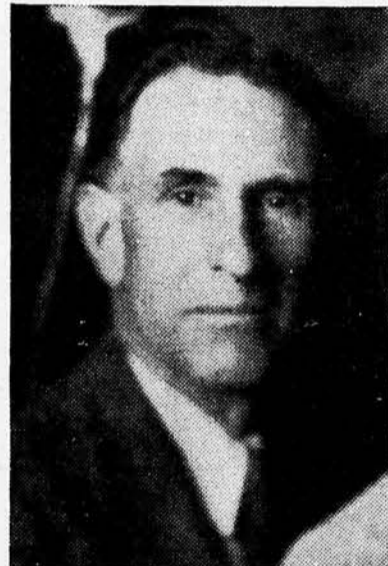
Monday, September 7



R. E. MILLER

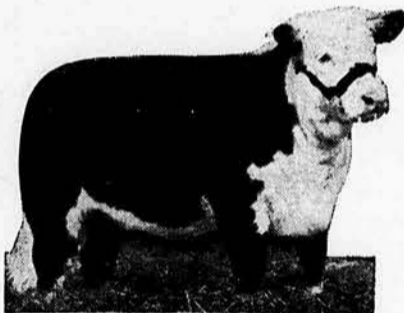
Mostly Sired by or Bred
to Such Great Bulls as

Advance Domino 78th
Advance Domino 123rd
Advance Domino 67th 2580690
Choice Mischief 1910346
Choice Domino 4th 2324778
WHR Domino Stanway 10th
1892744
Beau Beauty 4th 2255774
Beau Breadwell 1st 2201017
Blanchard Domino 3078344
Supreme Mischief 27th 2906334
(Dam by Advance Domino)



F. H. MANNING

10 YOUNG PICKED
BULLS—some of them
suited to head the best
herds.



The Miller & Manning type after
25 years of constructive breeding.

40 YOUNG COWS (with the
best calves ever on the ranch
at foot) all rebred.

30 BRED COWS and HEIFERS
—"Tops."

20 OPEN HEIFERS (best of
type and very uniform).

Sale will be held on ranch, 10 miles northwest of Council Grove, all-weather roads. Under cover, rain or shine. For Catalog of breeding and illustrations, address

Miller & Manning, P. O. Box 86, Council Grove, Kansas

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson and Les Lowe

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

We Offer Polled Herefords

For sale: A few yearling bulls of good size, bone and quality. State accredited herd.
JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

November 6—Lewis W. Thielemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.
Berkshire Hogs
October 10—Harold L. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo.
October 21—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
Duroc Jersey Hogs
October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
October 2—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., and Wayne Williams, Grandview, Mo. Sale at Lawrence, Kan.
October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Neb.
November 5—A. I. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.

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	\$15.25	\$14.10	\$13.00
Hogs	14.60	14.55	11.25
Lambs	14.00	14.00	11.40
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.19	.16½	.15
Eggs, Firsts	.33½	.32	.27
Butterfat, No. 1	.38	.35	.32
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.15	1.11½	1.09
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.84½	.84	.71
Oats, No. 2, White	.49¾	.50¾	.39
Barley, No. 2	.66	.59½	.48
Alfalfa, No. 1	17.00	17.00	11.00
Prairie, No. 1	10.50	11.50	8.00

HEREFORD CATTLE

Entire Reg. Hereford Herd at Private Sale —43 Head Offered

7 cows, calved in 1935, bought at the Carlson dispersal, McPherson, as calves. Strong Domino and Hesold breeding.
5 cows, calved in 1938, from above cows and sired by Stanley Domino.
4 cows, calved in 1939, from original stock and sired by Stanley Domino and Don Domino.
2 cows, calved in 1940, one by Stanley Domino and one by Supreme Anxiety R. 39th.
11 open heifers calved in 1941, sired by C. K. Roll Prince.
14 spring calves sired by C. K. Reals King 15th.
All cows of breeding age are bred back to W. H. R. Jupiter Domino 22nd from the C. K. Ranch. They are all registered except the spring calves and they will be before they are 8 months of age. These registered Herefords are in good condition and health and I will guarantee them against T. B. and abortion. Priced to sell. This Ad will appear only once.

J. R. MOORE, Jr.,
115 East Iron Ave., Salina, Kansas
(Phone 3570 or 2423, Salina)

Hereford Bulls—Serviceable Age
Heifers bred or open. Hazlett and WHR blood in pure form or in combination. Choice of our 4-year-old show and herd bulls, of Hazlett Rupert 25th breeding; perfect breeding form.
LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE

Also choice heifers, bred and open. From a herd whose discards top best markets.
E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Chappell's Shropshires

We offer a number of choice yearling rams; many are suitable to head purebred flocks. Now offering 20 of the best yearling ewes we ever bred.
H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Green Castle, Mo.

Shropshire Rams for Sale

A large number of good ones to select from.
D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEB.

Registered Shropshire Rams

FOR SALE, 8 YEARLINGS.
W. C. CHRISTIAN, R. 3, ATCHISON, KAN.

Registered Shropshire Rams

for sale, 3 yearlings, also spring rams, 20 ewes. Flock headed by undefeated Spohn-bred rams.
P. F. HANSEN, HILLSBORO, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

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

Livestock Advertising Rates

¼ Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
½ Column Inch.....3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



Mr. Ostmeyer's licked some BIG (and little) Problems!

COME GOOD TIMES or otherwise, there are plenty of men around who get things done. Give 'em half a glass of water and they'll be glad because it's half-full, not griped because it's half-empty. Complain about how hot it is in the shade and they'll say, "Then get out of the shade." And always you'll find them working things out by plan—not haphazard-like!

From the picture here you can see that some of the Ostmeyers' immediate problems—named Jack, Stanley and Joyce—are growing fast. Those are up to Mrs. Ostmeyer. And the rest of the farm is being developed just as successfully. J. L. Page, standing at the right, as big as life, will tell you that Mr. Ostmeyer's 700 acres near Oakley, Kansas, are farmed on a diversified plan. He has about 62 head of fine cattle. His house is freshly painted, the grounds are well kept, and his equipment is in first-class shape. Conoco products fit into that part of his plan 100%. For good reasons, too. As Mr. Ostmeyer puts it, "... to keep operating properly and at a minimum on repair bills, we find that Conoco products perform more smoothly and cheaper than other products in the long run; especially Conoco Nth motor oil ..."

You can get a double-check on that from Oliver Aldrich, Jr., who works 60 acres of citrus groves and 75 acres of vegetables down in Edinburg, Texas. He says, "Looking for a better motor oil I have tried almost all the well known brands but I can honestly say that I don't believe there is an oil made that will equal Nth motor oil ... The OIL-PLATING feature keeps down wear and keeps up compression in my engines, giving me more powerful and better performance ... My repair bills have been almost negligible since I started using Conoco oils and greases."

Life-Givers Recaptured

You'd have every reason to expect such performance knowing how the two synthetic improvers added to Conoco Nth oil work in your favor. You already know how any soil's natural supply of life-givers is unavoidably used up in producing crops ... and you know how that loss can be made up by adding man-made soil improvers. Well, in somewhat that same way, the life-givers that any motor oil must lose in the best and most modern refining, are more than replaced in Conoco Nth motor oil by adding the right synthetics ... man-made improvers!

Mr. Aldrich told you what a difference Nth oil made to him. Now here's a letter from C. H. Streep of Corral, Idaho, that will give you plenty more to think about. Look at this:

"I have a six year old tractor that was using from 4 to 5 quarts of oil in a 60 hour drain period ... R. W. Lyons, my Conoco Agent, told me about Conoco Nth oil and although I had a half barrel of the oil I had been using on hand I purchased 30 gallons of Nth #30 and started it out in the tractor when plowing. At the end of 60 hours of good hard work the Nth oil was clear in



color, no make up oil was added and the gauge showed full. That was in the Spring and the results were the same right through the year ..."

Mr. Streep farms 640 acres on the Camas Prairie. That's mighty dry, dusty land, so you can bet he gave Nth oil a real test. But with the help of its two synthetic improvers, Nth oil economically handles the toughest jobs a motor oil can face.

How Synthetics Help

When you change to Conoco Nth oil, one synthetic goes right to work creating OIL-PLATING ... lubricant that's seemingly "magnetized" or plated up to inner engine parts. And all this close-bonded OIL-PLATING doesn't quickly drain down to the crankcase, off duty, whenever you shut off the engine. Instead, OIL-PLATING can stay up to ease those parts into action—safely—the moment you start up again. And that can ease out lots of the worst wear.

The other great Conoco synthetic is called Thialkene inhibitor, because it checks or inhibits the formation of sticky gums or resins that would otherwise cut down oil mileage and engine life. It helps to keep the oil and the engine clean, just as Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Streep and other farmers tell you straight from their own experiences.

You get the full benefit of two synthetic life-givers when you change to Conoco Nth motor oil. And you'll get regular farm delivery by Your Conoco Agent. Call him first thing. Or if it's more convenient, drive in to Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station. Continental Oil Company

**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.

If you want more room for working under your car, run the wheels up on sacks of sand. Joe De Meulenaere, Brooklyn, Iowa.

When you're soldering holes in a pail or bucket, invert it over an electric light and you'll find it easier to spot the holes. Lois Salters, Eufaula, Okla.

To keep cans of scouring powder and such from leaving marks, dip the bottom in paraffin. Mrs. C. P. Cupp, Evans, Col.



More hours per drain —lower repair bills

Meet E. P. LEGG who runs a pretty fair sized outfit just south of Orrick, Missouri. Three tractors, two trucks, corn pickers and hammer mills are part of the power equipment he uses to farm his 490 acres. In addition he feeds about 350 head of cattle and 200 head of hogs. He's been a Conoco hundred-percent for over three years so he must figure it's profitable, wouldn't you say? Here's what he says: "I have received more hours per drain on Nth oil, also cutting down repair bills to a large extent on all machinery using Conoco pressure grease and transmission lubricants."

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES



HOW YOU CAN HELP US SAVE RUBBER FOR YOU

Did you ever think of this rubber-saving idea? Suppose you've driven to town for shopping—or that you're passing through town on some trip you're making. Then isn't it good common sense—real practical patriotism—not to miss the chance of picking up any Conoco Nth motor oil and other Conoco lubricants that you might be needing out at the farm. That way you won't be wasting any tire mileage yourself. And at the same time, you'll be helping America's rubber situation; because when you can pick up supplies without inconveniencing yourself, and others do the same, it can save mileage for Your Conoco Agent's rubber. Then he won't be needing tires so soon, which really means more tires will be left FOR YOUR OWN ESSENTIAL NEEDS!

Remember, though, that Your Conoco Agent will still gladly deliver to your farm ... a whole lot rather than to have you make any special trips for your Conoco products. Your Conoco Agent will give you every bit of delivery service that today's government restrictions will permit. We're only trying to suggest that when you're in town anyway for some reason, you might take along Nth oil, grease, or whatever you need, so as to help yourself by helping America's rubber situation.