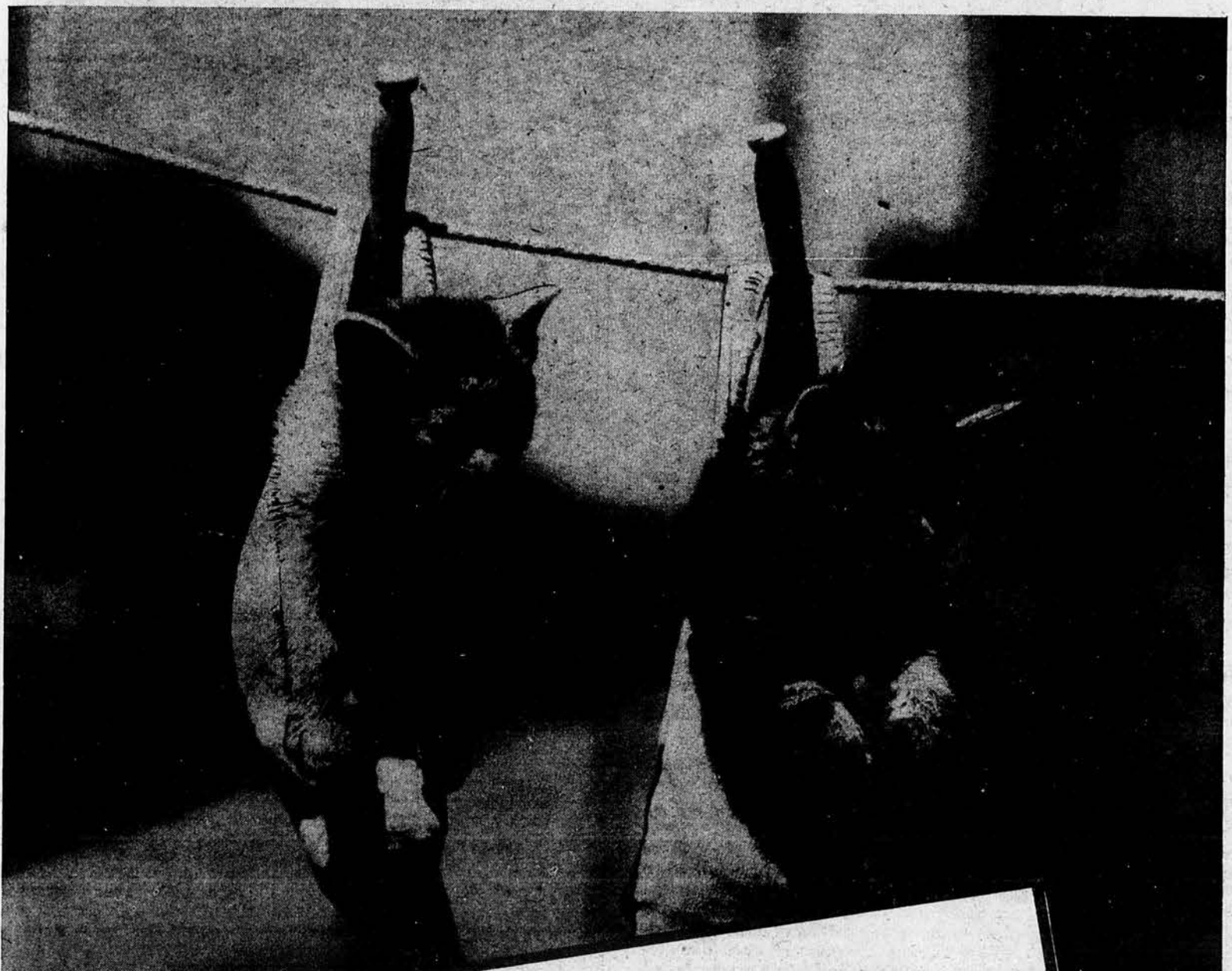


JUNE 6, 1942

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



## Who Will Be Safe?

**M**ARKET prices are pretty good, but wartime production has caused some perplexing problems for Kansas cattlemen. Many are wondering whether present high prices can be expected to remain for a while, or whether the expected all-time high in cattle population will bring sudden collapse in prices. If prices do collapse following the war, who will be in the safest position, the man with a cow herd or the man who handles feeder stock? In view of the price and supply situation, many are trying to decide whether they should expand operations, "cull to the quick," or just "sit

tight." Closely tied in is the problem of labor. With help at a premium, how much and what kind of production can be handled to best advantage? Stockmen in several areas are planting crops that can be harvested by cattle, rather than by men. With prices for cottonseed meal higher than normal, this feed is being compared with alfalfa hay and other feeds as an economical protein supplement.

Some of the most seasoned opinions on these subjects come direct from Kansas farms and ranches where practical operators give views obtained from years

[Continued on Page 13]



# FARMERS ARE ELIGIBLE

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farmers have plenty to worry about and to get confused about in the mass of governmental restrictions that have come about thru the all-out war program. But in the matter of automobiles, tires and gasoline they sit in a preferred class, being classed with these: (1) Physicians, surgeons, visiting nurses, farm veterinarians; (2) ministers; (3) persons requiring ambulances; (4) fire fighters; (5) police; (6) public health and safety; (7) mail carriers; (8) licensed jitney, taxi or similar transpor-

tation services; (9) mechanical structural or highway maintenance; (10) executives, engineers, technicians, and workers in plants and on farms when the work done is essential to the war effort; (11) officers and employees of federal, state or local or foreign governments for official business; (12) transportation of produce and supplies to and from a farm; (13) traveling salesmen engaged in selling machinery or similar equipment, foods and medical supplies; (14) carriers of newspapers for wholesale delivery.

Under an order issued by OPA April 24, covering purchase of new automobiles, those on this eligible list apparently are eligible to new car purchase certificate by showing that they do not already have cars adequate for their purposes. The OPA statement also says this:

"A board may decide that a car is inadequate if (a) it is a 1939 or earlier model; or (b) it has been driven more than 40,000 miles; or (c) it has been rendered unserviceable by fire, collision or otherwise; or (d) it is not reliable enough for the services it is to perform; or (e) demands upon the applicant for specified service have increased to such an extent that he needs an additional automobile to render such services."

It must be kept in mind, however, that those eligible to purchase cars must make such showing to the satisfaction of the rationing board.

## Farm Trucks Exempt

Take the situation of trucks under the order issued by Office of Defense Transportation which requires a 75 per cent return load. In that order is a specific provision that it does not apply to farm trucks. Senator Capper, of Kansas, took the matter up with ODT, and in a letter from John L. Rogers, director of motor transport, ODT, attention is directed to the following exemption provision of General Order No. 5, ODT:

"Sec. 501.28—(B) a motor truck controlled and operated by any person or persons engaged in farming when used in the transportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof, from a farm or farms or in the transportation of farm supplies to a farm or farms."

## "All Must Sacrifice"

Then there is the matter of gasoline rationing. It looks very much as if the powers in Washington are working toward nationwide rationing to (1) save rubber and (2) to make all sections "sacrifice" the same as sections where lack of transportation causes actual shortage of gasoline. There is a certain evidence in Washington of what might be called "the lust to sacrifice," and particularly to cause everyone else to sacrifice.

Probably the nationwide gas rationing, necessary or not, would have been ordered for July 1 except for one thing. After 2 weeks of preparation by everyone connected with gasoline rationing—WPB, OPA, ODT—aided by columnists and commentators, to convince John Q. Public that nationwide rationing is necessary in order to save tires, President Roosevelt at a press conference dropped the remark that a way might be found to provide rubber for tires for necessary civilian uses after all. The next day it leaked from WPB that the gasoline rationing order planned would be for a date somewhat later than July 1; also the rationing date for Oregon and Washington was postponed.

## Again in Preferential Class

But the gasoline rationing order for the 17 eastern states, and the preliminary order for Washington and Oregon, exempts trucks licensed as such—these do not even have to present ration cards. And farmers fall in the preferential class, again. There also is a provision for farmers and others who purchase gasoline for essential non-highway use.

These will be allowed to purchase any quantity of gasoline they require after filling out an OPA form—R-510 so far—the "certificate of transfer of gasoline for use other than in motor vehicles or inboard motorboats." These forms are to be available thru local rationing boards.

Of course, no one can predict the future these days. But all the rationing and new car and tire orders issued so far with reference to motive equipment put farmers in what might be compared to the "X-card" class that the papers stormed at Congress about a few weeks ago. One of the ironies of

that situation was the number of strong editorials in newspapers not included in the East coast area rationing, pointing out in effect that our community is entitled to "X-card" status, frequently followed the next day by a scathing editorial denouncing issuance of "X-cards" to members of Congress for official use only.

## Use Grain for Tires?

There has been the usual tumult and shouting and confusion about making synthetic rubber, such as has attended other developments in the national capital. It should be remembered that changing an entire economy on short notice from peace to all-out war production and all-out war effort, undertaken over the breadth of a continent without previous practice training, or even forethought, is no slight task, and—well, it is not easy or simple, to say the least.

To date, however, the situation seems to have simmered down to this. The entire distillery capacity of the nation is to be turned over to the production of industrial alcohol from grains. That will take from 200 million to 250 million bushels of grain next year, including something like 80 million bushels of wheat; balance mostly corn and some rye and barley. From this can be produced in the neighborhood of 650 to 850 million gallons of industrial alcohol, depending upon the extent to which existing distilling facilities are modernized.

How much of that will be devoted to making synthetic rubber still is in doubt. And there are indications that the demands for rubber production will be so great that new plants will be constructed to make alcohol from grain, and these new plants it is almost certain will be located in the grain producing areas. Officially Washington has not come to that as this is written, but it is coming pretty fast.

There is a chance, and it is growing, that the war needs will finally result in a real and very big—how big is difficult to guess now—development of the program of making industrial products from farm crops; farm chemistry is going to get a boom in the not far distant future.

## May Ration Food

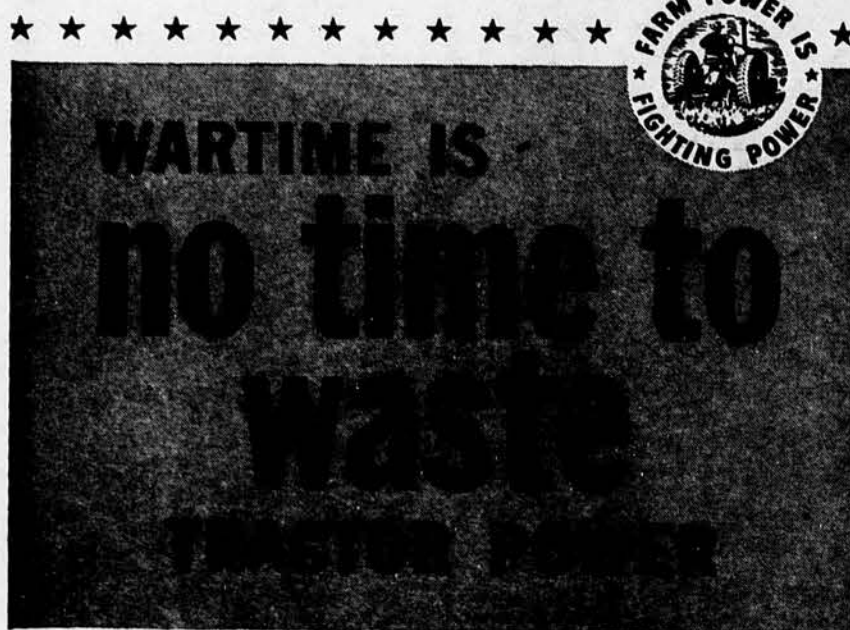
Washington is looking forward to rationing of most foods and clothing, and nearly everything—including money some of these days. So be prepared for all that.

Secretary Wickard of Agriculture has won his fight to get authority for the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell wheat for feed to animals and for making industrial alcohol at considerably under parity prices. Limitation is that not more than 125 million bushels of wheat may be sold for feed—except substantially deteriorated wheat—and then at not less than parity price for corn.

Wickard seems to be working toward, and getting well started, toward establishing a 2-price system for wheat. Parity for wheat for milling purposes; lower prices for feeding to animals, for industrial uses, for export and for relief purposes. This may become permanent. Of course, it will call for more government control of both production and distribution.

## Safe Grain Storage

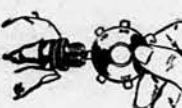
Proper handling and safe storage of the wheat crop is just as important as producing it. A large amount of improperly stored grain is damaged or destroyed each year by exposure to weather, infestation by rodents or weevil, by fire or by dampness. A new 8-page booklet on grain storage will help with many of these problems. It was prepared by the Portland Cement Company. For a free copy, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



IT WILL take the full power and efficiency of every tractor on every farm to produce the vital wartime crops needed this year. If you are not getting full power and efficiency from your tractor, see your dealer. Here are three ways in which your tractor can be made to work harder, last longer and save fuel:



1. **TUNE-UP** for full power and best fuel economy. This can be done by properly adjusting or servicing the carburetor, governor, spark plugs, valves and magneto.



2. **PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE** takes little time, saves costly repairs and avoids breakdowns. Preventive Maintenance includes regular lubrication, periodic servicing of air cleaner, oil filter, battery, tires, radiator and the clean storage and handling of fuels and lubricants. All tractors need a regular maintenance program. It is best to follow the procedure recommended by your tractor manufacturer or dealer.



3. **MODERNIZE YOUR TRACTOR** with a high compression changeover whenever an overhauling job is necessary. The installation of high compression (high altitude) pistons, cold type spark plugs and setting the manifold to the cold position is all that is required. A tractor converted to high compression will give more power, greater efficiency and more production per tractor hour.

SEND FOR YOUR  
**FREE COPY**  
OF THIS BOOK NOW!

"Wartime Tractors—How to Make Them Work Harder and Last Longer" gives up-to-date information on tune-up, preventive maintenance and modernizing old tractors. It contains forms to help you keep tractor cost records and necessary maintenance data.



Ethyl Corporation  
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Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of "WARTIME TRACTORS—HOW TO MAKE THEM WORK HARDER AND LAST LONGER." This does not obligate me in any way.

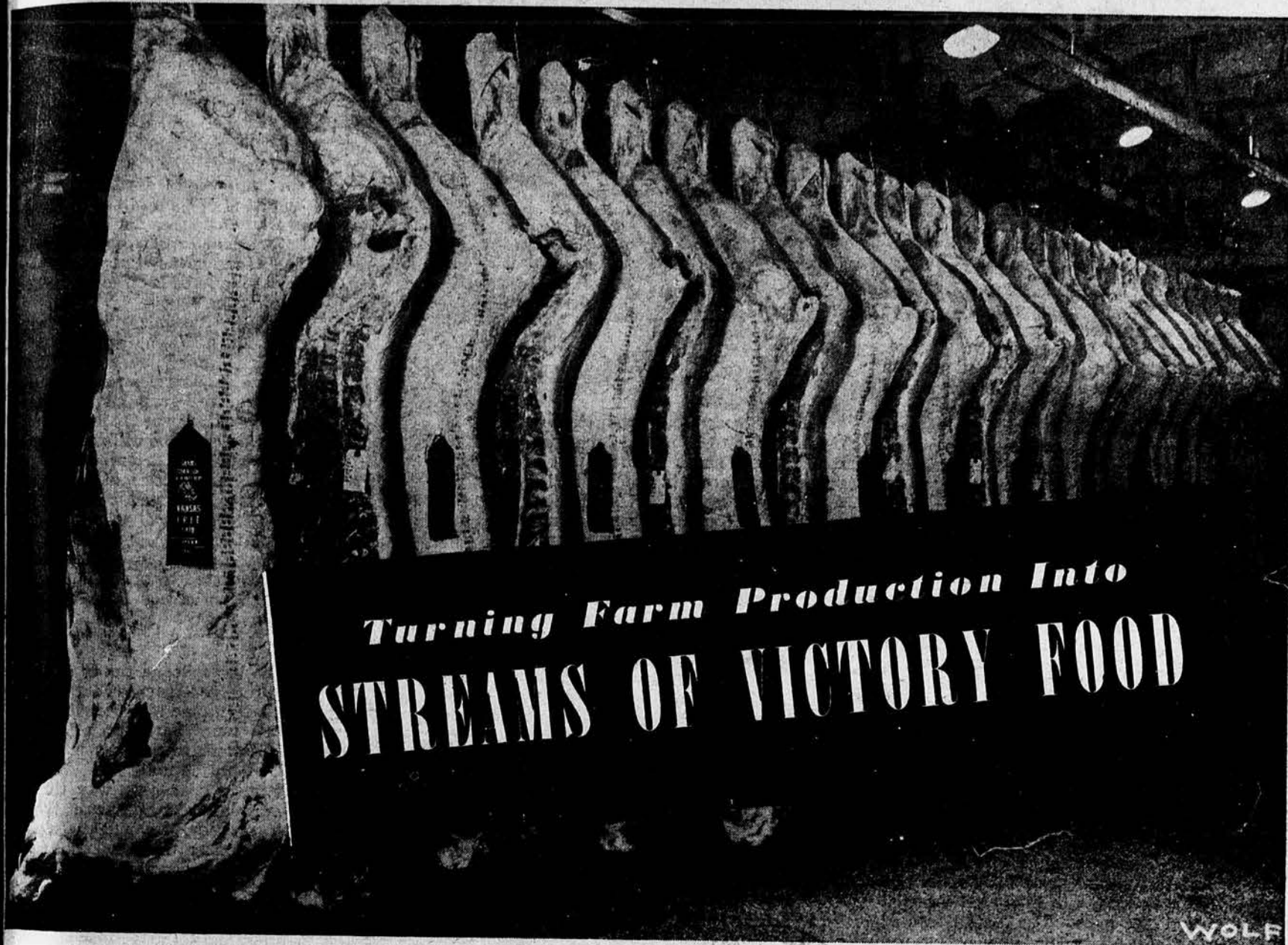
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"OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY"



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## Turning Farm Production Into STREAMS OF VICTORY FOOD

WOLF

Meat packing is the greatest of all Kansas industries supplying food for victory. Value of Kansas meat packing last year has been estimated at about 150 million dollars.

By ROY FREELAND

JUN 6 1942

AT AN egg-drying plant in North Topeka, a continuous, powdery stream of golden-colored victory food is sifting into clean, wooden barrels. Watching that sight the other day, I felt a surge of satisfaction and pride in the entire chain of farmers, processors and transportation people who keep food streams moving from Kansas farms to our armed men.

Behind that stream of powdered eggs I pictured the thousands of Kansas poultry flocks and the farm people who work early and late to keep the

supply flowing. Suddenly I wished each one could view this processing activity and share my satisfaction in seeing the heavy barrels rolled toward loading docks as great "food bombs" to help shatter the axis hopes.

Egg drying is just one example of the role played by Kansas industries in the job of processing and packing the tremendous stores of

food produced on Kansas farms. Like a husky farm boy awakening to his full strength, this state is beginning to realize its tremendous possibilities as a young industrial giant, with a powerful hand in the victory effort.

Sprawled strategically over more than 82,000 square miles in the exact center of our country, Kansas is perfectly located for industrial activity of vital importance in time of war. Along with this, Kansas is rich in natural resources, both above and below ground, which supply raw materials and power for industrial activity.

To turn the wheels of packing plants, flour mills, creameries and the various other industrial operations, Kansas has one of the greatest supplies of fuel energy in the nation. Coal is mined in large quantities, the potential petroleum production is more than 5 million barrels a day, and Kansas natural gas reserves are the largest in the United States.

Utilizing these products in home industries, the greatest of all Kansas food processing is in the packing of meats. Up to last year, meat packing led all industrial and manufacturing activities of the state, with products from the industry worth about 150 million dollars. Due to greater numbers of livestock and greater value of it, the industry is expected to show a tremendous gain in value this year, with a large percentage of the output being taken in the government purchase program for war purposes.

Kansas not only raises more wheat than any other state, but actually produces a sixth to a fourth of the nation's entire wheat supply. In view of this fact, it is not surprising that our state's flour milling industry ranks first among the states. Total value of flour and feed milling in Kansas last year is estimated at considerably more than 100 million dollars. The world's largest elevator under one headhouse is located in this state.

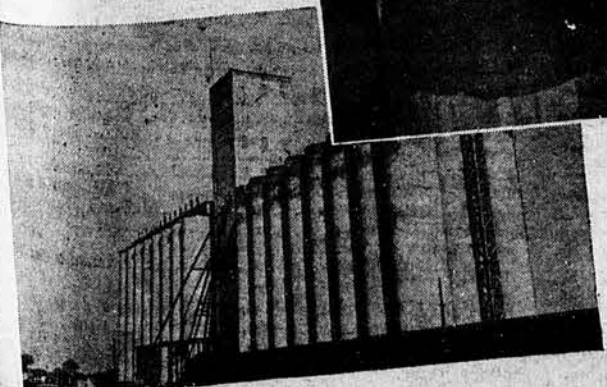
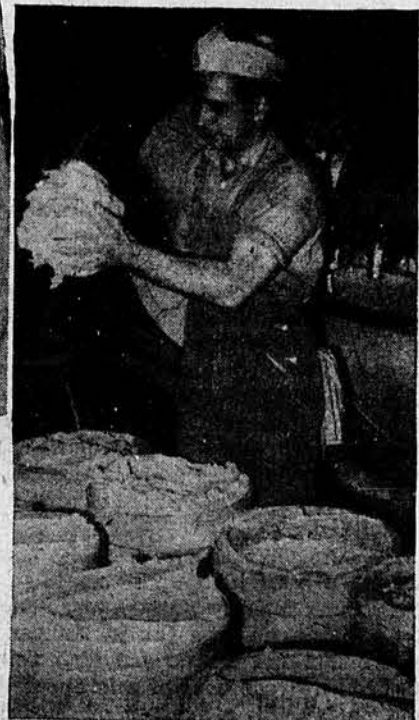
Third greatest of the Kansas food industries is the making of creamery butter. Springing from an investment [Continued on Page 12]

A potent Kansas "food bomb" is this barrel of powdered eggs, right, photographed in the drying plant of the Topeka Packing Company. The barrel contains about 6,300 eggs in a form that eases transportation worries.

Kansas leads the nation in milling of flour. Value of flour and feed milled in the state last year totaled more than 100 million dollars.



About 80 million pounds of butter are turned out each year by Kansas creameries. This shows butter being removed from churns in the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery at Sobetha, one of the largest in the world.





**A**MONG the more important jobs that must be continued in Kansas, along with all-out war effort, is the fight on bindweed. This work is carried on under J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, with T. F. Yost as state weed supervisor. At a recent meeting of county commissioners, county weed supervisors and other interested persons at Hays, Mr. Yost explained that cultivation alone has eliminated 33,412 acres of bindweed on 5,172 farms from the start of the program in 1938 thru 1941. That is a fine thing. It restores just that many acres to profitable crop production and at the same time increases the value of the land.

But that is only a good start in wiping out this costly nuisance. Last year, for example, the weed supervisors found bindweed on 2,907 new farms, or rather farms that were not known to have the pest before. Then it must be remembered that 195,885 acres of bindweed have been found since 1938 when the program started on 41,643 farms. You can see from those figures there still is a tremendous job to be done. Also that it is a statewide battle because 102 counties are included in the program.

Past experience proves bindweed can be eradicated. Kansas Farmer has kept you informed about the progress of the work, and in the April 4 and 18 issues reviewed the various ways of killing the weed, including clean cultivation, fallowing, the alternate fallow and crop method, and at other times has explained results obtained from using chemicals.

Stop all of this work now and it wouldn't be long before a new high in bindweed infested acreage would be reached. The State Board of Agriculture and the bindweed supervisors are to be commended for the fine work they are doing.

### Important Minutes

**P**RODUCTION goals for 1942 climb into big figures. If U. S. farms turn out the desired 56,818,182,000 quarts of milk this year it means they must produce an average of 155,666,000 quarts a day, or 6,486,000 quarts an hour or 108,000 quarts a minute. For each minute there also must be produced 87,000 eggs, 38,000 pounds of pork, 35,000 pounds of beef and veal, 45,000 pounds of potatoes, and 18,700 pounds of soybeans, among other things. These are pretty important minutes for agriculture.

At the same time we are talking about

### The Wets and the Dries

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

I vowed, said Uncle Hiram Briggs  
While rescuing some wayward pigs  
Marooned upon the other side

Of Dry Creek bulging wide,  
That I would never raise a mess  
Or say a naughty word or fuss  
Because the sky had dried!

I like it this way—yes I do!  
Gee whiz, the barn roof's leaking thru!  
Wife in the house too has a fret  
And I must rush and get  
The paperhanger right away  
And hurry back, and do not stay!  
She's surely in a pet!

Once in the long, long time ago  
The Wets and Dries put on a show  
And if my memory serves me right  
At times some men would fight!  
There'll be no fussing, tho, this year  
We're for the wets, no doubt, no fear,  
And no one will indict!

## By T. A. McNeal

greatly increased food production in this country, in order to help feed other nations, there is a bit of a shock in the hint of a "coming squeeze on food" in the U. S. Recently the Agricultural Marketing Administration sponsored a meeting of producers, shippers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers of the bulk of the nation's food supplies in Washington. Administrator Roy F. Hendrickson told the group, "It is characteristic of wartime to run short of many things. Right now we have high production, even surplus production of a number of products. Overnight these can fall into the category of low, or even deficit, production. . . .

"Time and again during this war we have heard people say in their discussions of shortages, 'But there'll be plenty of food.' The sooner we are done with this sort of complacency the better. Before we really went into this war, there was some justification for the feeling of smug security in our food supply. But so many new factors have come into the picture since, that today there is no room for complacency on our food supply front. . . . We are faced with a squeeze on our food supply. While from the standpoint of our total food supply no one should go hungry, we are almost certain to be up against some serious shortages of individual food items."

That is quoting just a part of the administrator's talk. But it serves to emphasize 2 important points we have made on this page on other occasions. One is the fact that agricultural production is equally as important in the war effort as arms and munitions. Therefore, every effort should be made by the government to see that farmers get the tools and implements they need for the increased production that is demanded, and to help take the place of labor that no longer is available.

And the other point is to the effect that merely producing food is not enough. Farmers must be provided trucks and tires to get their crops and livestock to market. Otherwise certain food products may pile up and waste away in some sections while other sections are on strict rations.

### Grain Bins Not Held Up

**T**O KEEP the records straight on moving AAA grain storage bins into Kansas from Iowa, Kansas officials are giving all possible assistance. This is made clear in a statement by Governor Payne Ratner and Jeff Robertson, chairman of the Kansas Corporation Commission.

The idea of moving 15 million bushels of wheat to Iowa from Kansas, and bringing in enough grain bins to hold that much wheat on the return trip, was worked out in a conference called by the Governor. Apparently AAA officials and everybody else were satisfied with arrangements, and truckers from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa were to do the job. Then up popped the ton-mile tax the truckers must pay. In this connection Governor Ratner said:

"Reports that trucks hauling these wheat bins have been held up at ports of entry in Kansas are entirely untrue, and other reports that the ton mileage tax in Kansas has prevented this movement are also false. There has been a great deal of misrepresentation in this matter. As a matter of fact, scores of

trucks have already entered Kansas and the movement is under way. A checkup several days ago revealed hundreds of bins already delivered in Kansas."

Governor Ratner points out that he has done everything possible under the laws of Kansas to facilitate moving the bins.

"I fully recognize the imperative need for additional storage space for our wheat crop, and I know what it will mean to our farmers, as evidenced by my recent request to the state grain inspector to relax regulations so that vacant buildings of proper construction could be utilized for grain warehouses," the governor declared.

"Days ago, state authorities, at my request, took every action possible under Kansas laws to expedite this movement of wheat bins. All rules and regulations were suspended, and we worked out a full reciprocity agreement with Iowa, as requested by AAA authorities, whereby neither Kansas nor Iowa would require tag fees.

"However, the ton mileage tax is a Kansas law, and I can no more abrogate that law than I can wipe out the income tax, the ad valorem tax, or the sales tax. There are, after all, a great many limitations to a governor's power, which is as it should be under our American form of government. The only way this law could be waived would be by an act of the legislature. Such procedure would necessitate calling a special session, at tremendous cost, and in this instance the action would be too late, even if contemplated."

Robertson declared that the ton mileage tax is not a factor in the transporting of the bins, except that it reduces in a slight amount the profits of those who have the contract for the hauling.

"The Corporation Commission has heard from Kansas truckers who control hundreds of pieces of equipment in all parts of the state," he said. "They are eager to undertake this hauling, and they are more than willing to pay the small ton mileage tax on this transaction, just as they are willing to pay the tax on other types of hauling. The ton mileage tax represents a negligible amount to the individual, but the sum total is a major factor in keeping up our Kansas highways, which are vital to the war effort."

"Any demands to eliminate the tax are motivated by private desire for bigger profits, and not for patriotic reasons. Those in charge of the movement have given the hauling contract to one Iowa truck association. If those in charge of the movement had engaged, or would now employ those Kansas truckers who are anxious to do the job, our farmers would get all the available bins to which they are entitled."

Those statements don't seem to need any translating. And they should clear up any ideas of giving Kansas a black eye on this deal.

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 11

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**L**IVESTOCK feeders are being caught between two fires at this time. Leon Henderson, of OPA, has issued a price-freezing order basing meat prices on March sales. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is carrying thru a reciprocal trade agreement with Mexico.

The purpose of both actions, price-freezing and trade agreement, is to depress beef cattle prices. The Henderson order places a ceiling which will directly depress prices and restrict feeders' profits. The Mexican trade agreement will cut in two tariff duties on steers from Mexico, thereby increasing the supply of cattle for slaughter.

I quote the following from a letter to me from Mr. Henderson, in answer to my protest that the price-freezing date set by Mr. Henderson seemed one most disadvantageous to cattle feeders:

"The freezing of beef prices at the March level, rather than at the level prevailing in late April, will undoubtedly reduce the expected feeding margins for those operators who purchased feeders in April, or for those who purchased feeders earlier with expectations that cattle prices would continue to advance." Price Administrator Henderson wrote me. "However, it is believed that most cattle feeders were expecting some kind of price control. Cattle prices have been advancing steadily until recently, and have been above the 110 per cent parity level for several months.

"The demand for feeder cattle is strong. The strong demand indicates that cattle feeders expect to make a profit on their operations. . . . It is doubtful if profits will be smaller than the average for 1925-40."

That seems to be that, so far as cattle feeders are concerned. It must be remembered that Mr. Henderson's job is to hold down prices, and that is what he seems to be doing the best he can.

In fact, I have no doubt that farm prices already would have much lower price ceilings put on them by Mr. Henderson, if Congress had

not by law limited his power to fix price ceilings on all farm commodities at not less than 110 per cent of parity prices; or not less than prices of last October, or of last December, whichever is the higher.

The Administration already has made several attempts to have these restrictions removed, so that farm prices could be lowered thru price-freezing order, but so far none of these attempts have succeeded. However, the effect of freezing of retail prices in time will be reflected back to producers, altho processors and handlers will have to take the first "squeeze." I am much afraid that unless Mr. Henderson shows rare judgment in fixing foodstuffs prices, that the effect will be to force farm prices down below production costs, which continue to mount. I shall continue to do everything possible to prevent this happening, and I believe farmers can count on Congress to hold a restraining hand on Mr. Henderson.

The plain fact is, of course, that the Price Control Act is so lopsided that it cannot work successfully, nor without grave injustices.

What Mr. Henderson is called upon to do is to place ceilings on retail prices—and on wholesale and raw materials prices except the farm price exceptions already noted—while at the same time there are no ceilings on wages and some other items that enter into production costs. Wage costs are increasing; power costs are increasing; taxes are increasing; transportation costs are increasing. All these enter into production costs.

Take an item that cost, say 50 cents to produce in March, and 35 cents to process and

transport to the retailer, and the retail price is \$1. Mr. Henderson says the retail price must remain \$1. But production costs, processing costs, handling charges and transportation charges keep going up. What will the retailer do when these costs go up from 85 cents to 98 cents, for instance?

The whole plan is unworkable. But at the same time every one of us must, and will co-operate, to try to make it work until the Administration in Washington can understand the facts in the case.

A group of us here in Congress, thru the investigations of the Gillette and other Congressional committees, are beginning to feel hopeful about marketing some 230 million bushels of grain—principally corn, perhaps a third of it wheat—in making industrial alcohol for manufacture of rubber and other industrial products. Also, Secretary Wickard is to have authority to dispose of up to 125 million bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat for feeding to animals; he is not to sell this wheat at prices below 85 per cent of parity price for corn.

The Mexican reciprocal trade agreement is, of course, in line with previous trade agreements of the last 8 years. Practically every one of them lowers the bars so that some more farm products from foreign nations come into the United States to compete with American farmers' products. During the war emergency, due to demands for foodstuffs by other nations that we are supplying to them free gratis by lend-lease operations, the American livestock industry probably will not suffer much from imports of foodstuffs from Mexico and other nations. But these trade agreements are supposed to continue permanently. And that is something for farmers to think about.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

## ★ ★ ★ From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint ★ ★ ★

George Montgomery, Grain; Pearls Wilson, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, Dairy and Poultry.

Can I buy 60-pound feeder pigs for \$10 each and expect to make a profit?  
—W. H., Franklin Co.

Slaughter hog prices are expected to continue slightly under \$14 at terminal markets from now until late fall. Advances above this level will be prevented by ceilings on wholesale pork and lard prices unless these ceilings should be revised. At the price which you mention, your feeder pigs will cost about \$16.66 a hundred pounds, which is considerably above the price you can expect for slaughter hogs next summer and fall. Unless your feed costs are particularly low, it seems doubtful whether you could show much profit on those hogs.

Will the sale of government wheat for livestock feed result in cheaper feed grain?—R. M., Saline Co.

Corn is not expected to be cheaper than it is at present. Oats and barley may be cheaper at harvest time but probably will be higher next winter. The sale of wheat for feed will not

cause prices to go below present levels. It may keep feed grain prices from advancing as much as if the feed wheat were not available. As long as livestock numbers are large and feeding ratios are favorable, gradually strengthening feed grain prices can be expected.

I understand there is to be an embargo on shipping wheat during harvest. What will we do with our wheat?  
—C. L., Ellis Co.

It will not be exactly an embargo. Before wheat can be shipped, it will be necessary to obtain a permit. To get a permit it will be necessary to show that arrangements have been made for unloading the cars immediately. This means that arrangements for storage must be made before the wheat is shipped.

Only a limited amount of storage space is available in the terminal markets. When this is filled, wheat will have to be held on the farm. Efforts are being made to move enough steel bins from Iowa to Western Kansas to hold 15 million bushels of old wheat. Trucks which haul the bins will take 15 million bushels of feed wheat back

to Iowa. This will help somewhat but most of the 1942 crop of wheat will have to remain on farms.

I bought my R. I. Red chicks on March 1. When should I sell my cockerels to obtain the largest net returns?  
—R. E. N., Brown Co.

If your cockerels gain at the average rate, they should weigh about 3.5

pounds by June 15, and about 4 pounds by July 1. Considering all costs except labor and considering the probable returns to be expected, the greatest returns will be obtained by selling the cockerels when they weigh between 3.5 and 4 pounds. At present prices this probably will hold true for all chicks hatched between February 1 and April 1.

### Miller Is Honored

Will J. Miller, state livestock sanitary commissioner, was honored at the recent annual banquet of the Block and Bridle Club, an organization for students in animal husbandry at Kansas State College. Mr. Miller was named as the new honorary member of the chapter for 1942.

At the same banquet, George Wreath, Jr., of Manhattan, was presented a plaque for being the outstanding senior of the Kansas Block and Bridle Club. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department of animal husbandry, unveiled a portrait of Edgar Day King, 1849-1936, of Burlington, an outstanding pioneer breeder and showman of hogs and sheep. This portrait will be placed in Waters Hall.

### 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	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$11.25
Hogs	14.25	14.05	9.25
Lambs	15.35	14.75	12.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.20	.20	.16½
Eggs, Firsts	.31	.29½	.23½
Butterfat, No. 1	.35	.36	.31
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.14½	1.19½	.97½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.84½	.83½	.70
Oats, No. 2, White	.52½	.56	.35½
Barley, No. 2	.57	.58	.57½
Alfalfa, No. 1	No Quotations	19.00	11.00
Prairie, No. 1	No Quotations	13.00	9.50



## Tune in Bob Burlingame

One of the Middle West's leading news commentators—presenting a clear, sharp, weekly analysis of world events.

12:45 p.m. • Sunday  
OVER STATION

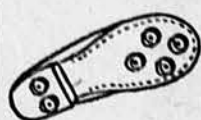
WIBW • 580 K.C.

Presented through the  
courtesy of

**Garst & Thomas**  
Hybrid Corn Company  
COON RAPIDS, IOWA

## Shoes Do Not Slip

When one is obliged to move around on a steep, slippery surface, as when shingling a roof with a steep pitch, a firm foothold can be assured by tacking several of the crimped caps which



come on soft drink bottles to the bottom of the shoes. A half dozen caps on each shoe will be enough, 4 on the soles and a pair on the heels. Of course, it will not do to attach the caps to one's best pair of shoes.—E. R. Gorton.

## Electric Mail Announcer

If the R. E. A. has reached you, try running an electric wire from the house to the mailbox door so that you will not have to watch for the coming of your rural route carrier.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.



At a cost of about \$40, Philip K. Studer, of Rawlins county, constructed this home-made straw collector which is hooked behind a combine to save the straw of small grains.

## Saving the Last Straw

THERE is no longer room for complaint about losing straw because of harvesting with a combine. Many farmers thruout the state now own straw collectors, of various designs, to save the straw and deposit it in small stacks behind their combines.

Philip K. Studer, of Rawlins county, has a highly satisfactory straw collector which he made himself. Constructed at a cost of around \$40, besides labor, the implement is mounted on rubber tires and has an automatic dumping apparatus, which makes it handy.

The box is 10 feet long and 6 feet deep. It is 7 feet wide at the front and 8 feet wide at the rear. This difference in width was planned so that the straw will slide out more easily when the automatic dump lever is tripped.

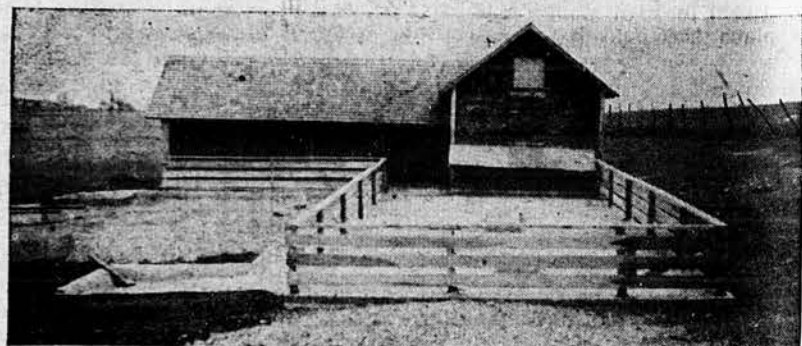
Neat little stacks of straw are unloaded at corners of the field, leaving them more or less clustered for more convenience in loading if they are to be hauled in. Some are hauled in for winter feed and bedding, while others are left in the field for the cattle to eat during the winter months.



With an automatic dump, the straw collector is unloaded at corners, leaving stacks of straw to be hauled in or fed in the field. H. E. Garrot is shown in the picture.

## To Keep Pigs Healthy

By L. W. SERVIS



HAROLD RUTTER, who farms near Rock, decided to raise his spring pigs the modern way by keeping them on a concrete feeding floor. He had designed a 50-hog layout. There was a 10- by 12-foot granary with a 10- by 20-foot shed attached already on the site. A 15- by 14-foot feeding floor was constructed in front of the granary and a 12- by 20-foot floor was put in the shed. Both sections slope one-fourth inch to the foot toward the 24-inch gutters, and they in turn slope to a 5- by 5-foot and a 6- by 6-foot manure pit, respectively.

The 3 troughs are 10 by 1½ feet and were built integral with the floor. The dry feed trough adjacent to the granary has iron rods at 1-foot centers from the outside curb to the building. Cedar posts were set in the floor so the total height of the fence is 30 inches. Four small gates were cut thru the granary wall to permit feed to flow directly into the dry feed troughs. Water is supplied by an automatic fountain.

The bill of material for the entire

floor and fence was as follows: 55 sacks Portland cement, 14 cubic yards sand-gravel, 120 lineal feet 2 by 4 lumber, 360 lineal feet 1 by 6 lumber, 4 hinges, and sixteen 7-foot cedar posts cut in two. Total cost of this project, including labor and material, was about \$100, which amounts to \$2 a head capacity.

If you are interested in bulletins and information on concrete feeding floors, they may be obtained from Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Corn Protects Garden

That victory garden will produce more food if you provide a windbreak along the south and west sides to halt the hot winds. Any tall-growing plants will do the job, and corn is especially good. Two or 3 rows of corn planted along the south and west sides is enough. In some counties farmers have used snow fencing. It is much better than no protection, but does not give quite as much protection as a good planted crop.

## GET THIS "BOOK OF LAUGHS"

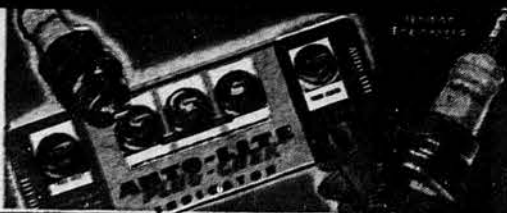


## ASK FOR "PLUG-CHEK" INSPECTION SERVICE

Ask for this 24-page book packed with laughs and sly humor when you drive in for "Plug-Check" Inspection Service. "Plug-Check" helps your Auto-Lite Spark Plug service man quickly spot faulty plugs—tells him if they waste gas and power. Often cleaning

and regapping your present plugs may give "like-new" performance. Stop for "Plug-Check" Inspection Service and the funniest cartoon book that ever tickled your funny bone. Do it today. THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY  
Manufacturing Division  
Toledo, Ohio • Toronto, Ontario

Color and condition tell whether spark plugs are operating "too hot," or "too cold," or just right. Matching your plugs with those illustrated on the "Plug-Check" is the first step in restoring new life to spark-worn engines.

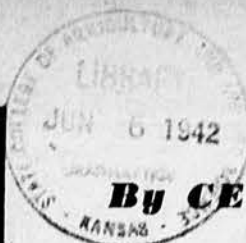


## AUTO-LITE SPARK PLUGS

In its 26 great manufacturing divisions, Auto-Lite is producing for America's Armed Forces on land, sea and in the air



# The City Built in a Lake



By **CECIL BARGER**

Article No. 3

Perhaps the most picturesque spot in all Mexico is the enchanting Floating Gardens of Xochimilco—"the place of flowers." The lazy air of the place, the reflections in the canals, the flower-decked gondolas will lull you into a tropical stupor.

**T**HE Aztecs had a legend that where they found an eagle perched on a cactus with a snake in its mouth would be the place where they were to build their city.

As this ancient tribe of Indians wandered down from the north, probably Alaska thru California, in 1325, they found their sign—of all places—on a small island in the middle of a lake. They immediately gave thanks to Huitzilopochtli, their god of war, and began building their city, Tenochtitlan.

The nomadic Aztecs settled down and developed their culture. Their learned men studied the stars and the elements. Their poets and writers developed their literature. A calendar was devised, more accurate than the European calendar at that time.

In fact, it is said by archeologists and ethnologists, that the Aztecs had advanced beyond the civilization of the Old World at the time of the Spanish conquest. It was even conceded by Bernal Diaz del Castillo, a lieutenant of Cortez, that Montezuma's court outshone Spain's in magnificence; that the Aztec language was more expressive and sonorous than either Spanish or Latin; that the sonnets and lyrics of the Texcocoan poet-prince Netzahualcoyotl were marked by singular beauty; that the artworks in precious metal and stone wrought by native craftsmen were more beautiful than anything produced in Spain; and that Tenochtitlan's architecture was more imposing than that of Toledo.

After the conquest by Cortez, Tenochtitlan was razed because it was a pagan city, and in its place the beautiful, "Christian" City of Mexico was built. Built on lines of the cities of Old Spain.

As John and I drove along the straight, level Pan-American highway on the 7,500-foot high central plateau of Mexico, we suddenly came

to a huge and magnificent valley. As we looked far to the distance in front and below us—there lay the beautiful City of Mexico, the city built in a lake.

Of course, most of the water has long since been drained, leaving only a small portion of the once huge Lake Texcoco.

Today Mexico City is a metropolis of one and a quarter million people. It is a cosmopolitan city, with culture from far-flung corners of the globe. It is the crossroads of the Western Hemisphere, the Paris of the Americas.

Yesterday, in the days of Montezuma, it was then the wealthiest and most magnificent city on the continent. What it looked like during Montezuma's reign, no one can exactly say, but we do know it was great and awe-inspiring.

A few ruins still remain in and around Mexico City which remind you of the glory that was once the Aztec's. When excavations are made for building sites, it is not uncommon to dig up relics, carvings, art pieces and stone gods which were used and treasured by the Aztecs. Many of these pieces are Oriental in effect, with slant eyes, and Buddhistic in appearance, while others are sphinx-like in the Egyptian manner, giving rise to great speculation as to the origin of this primitive spearhead of civilization.

It was while making excavations for an addition to the great Cathedral of Mexico in the central Zocalo—or the Plaza de la Constitucion—of Mexico City that the huge stone known as the Aztec calendar was discovered.

This stone is more than 12 feet across, weighs more than 25 tons, and is intricately carved in hardest stone. Its markings indicate the Aztecs had a year composed of 18 months with 20 days each. [Continued on Page 8]



It is the latest opinion of archeologists that the pyramids of Mexico, above at center, were used as gigantic bases on which temples were erected. This is the "Piramide de la Luna"—Pyramid of the Moon.

Above, our gondolier at Xochimilco was a direct descendant of the Aztecs.

Plumed serpents decorate the temple of Quetzalcoatl, at left. Quetzalcoatl was a white god of the Aztecs who taught the natives many of their arts. It is thought by many that he was perhaps a white man who strayed from the Old World.

An Indian girl sits by the cactus-lined path which leads to the mysterious Pyramid of the Sun. Altho believed to have been built by the Toltecs about 900 B. C., it was taken over for use by the Aztecs.





## The City Built in a Lake

(Continued from Page 7)

This left 5 days over at the end of the year which were provided for on the calendar. Even a provision for leap year was made.

Evidently the calendar was part of the Aztec temple which occupied the spot in the center of the city. After Cortez conquered the country, he ordered the pagan temple destroyed and a cathedral built in its place.

The conquistadores and the church henchmen who followed destroyed all the Aztec buildings and temples, burning their libraries and their centers of learning. With this devastation went all the treasures of the old Aztecs, all their literature and their records of knowledge. It has been said that this loss was the greatest catastrophe mankind has suffered in his long search for culture and civilization, for there were no other copies of some of the priceless manuscripts. Even the burning of the great Library of Alexandria would not compare, for many of the manuscripts there had duplicates in other parts of the world.

### Pyramids Are Interesting

About 30 miles to the northeast of Mexico City are the Pyramids of Teotihuacan. A great deal like the Egyptian pyramids, the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the Moon, while not quite as large, have a background as interesting as those along the banks of the Nile.

Both sets of pyramids have a religious connection. But whereas the Egyptian structures were tombs to which the departed dead could return, the Aztec pyramids are believed to be gigantic bases on which temples to the sun god and the moon god were erected.

On a line with the 2 pyramids is the huge temple of Quetzalcoatl, the fair-faced god of the Aztecs, who, accord-

ing to legend, came to the Indians and taught them many of their arts and sciences. He sailed off in a boat to the east, so the story goes, promising the people he would return some day. One reason Cortez encountered such little resistance during his conquest was because many of the natives thought he was the great white god returned.

The complete story of Quetzalcoatl's temple is shrouded in the mists of time, but it is not difficult to visualize great religious ceremonies and pageants in the vast arena as big as a football field. In the middle is a small elevation of stone, perhaps an altar. I climbed up on the elevation and it was not difficult to envisage a feather-bedecked high priest raising his obsidian knife and preparing to cut out my throbbing heart as a sacrifice to the gods.

Back of the altar and to one side of the arena was a rather high pyramided structure ornately carved with plumed serpents and other figures. Perhaps this is where the chief high priest of Quetzalcoatl sat and watched the proceedings.

In the Mexico National Museum we saw innumerable relics carved in stone which have been found in the vicinity. In Chapultepec Park we saw carvings that once were parts of the palaces of the Aztec emperors. Near an excavation in Mexico City we saw carved stones being dug out. In many shops and markets we saw offered for sale stone images and masks, some of pure jade, from the Aztec age.

Whereas the Spanish influence has predominated in present day Mexico, the Aztec influence has not been wholly stamped out, even after 4 centuries. In the most isolated regions of the country, the Indians still speak their native tongues and live in their native ways. Whereas most of the country is

Catholic in religion, students of the country say the natives often attend mass in their churches and then go back into the hills and offer the blood of a goat or turkey on the altar of an ancient god.

One of the most delightful spots in all Mexico, for which we have the Aztecs to thank, is the Floating Gardens of Xochimilco. Located about 15 miles out of Mexico City, these gardens are sometimes called the Venice of Mexico.

Here you can get into a canopy-covered gondola and for a few pesos an Indian boy will push you with a pole thru miles of winding canals and acres of beautiful vegetable and flower gardens, all lined with tall spike-like trees.

### Farmed on Boats

Several hundred years ago, an enemy tribe of Indians surrounded the Aztecs and confined them to their island in their lake. The populace faced starvation, so the crafty Aztecs built rafts and put dirt on them and then planted vegetables. By this means the Aztecs were able to produce food and survive.

Altho they are called the "floating gardens," the little islands no longer float. They have long since become anchored by roots and settling. But the rippling water, the luxuriant foliage and flowers, the stiffly-starched trees, make it one of the most captivating spots imaginable.

"If I had 3 months to spend on a honeymoon," John exclaimed, "I would spend one day at Niagara Falls, one day at Atlantic City, and one at New Orleans. The rest of the time I would spend at Xochimilco Gardens."

We haggled and argued with the Indian boat operator, and after getting his price cut down to about half of what he originally asked, we climbed into our carnation-covered gondola. Relaxing in a nice, comfortable chair we settled back and let our Indian boy do all the work—while we watched paradise pass by.

## Fourth of July Frolic

More folks will stay at home this Fourth of July and gatherings of families and friends on the picnic grounds or in the homes will be in order. A little planning will make such an occasion a happy and memorable event. My two leaflets listed here offer many suggestions for games, stunts and refreshments. For a copy of both leaflets, please send 3 cents to cover mailing, and address your request to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Fourth of July Frolic  
Outdoor Games

The boy shoved us off from the bank into the canal. He slowly propelled us around a corner, and there before us lay the enchanting "floating" islands. Young Indian girls in shallow canoes plied the water selling flowers. One pretty young dusky brunette shouted at us and held up a huge bouquet of flowers. She paddled up to our boat, and she had so much personality we could not resist examining her flowers.

I looked at the huge bouquet, and pointing at it I shook my head. It looked too much like a bride's bouquet, and I thought it wasn't especially appropriate for 2 men.

"Uno peso. Uno peso," she shouted. A peso is about 20 cents in American money. While these peddlers can understand little English, they have picked up a few words from tourists. "No, no," I told her. "I don't care for the big bouquet." At least she understood the "no," for "no" is "no" in Spanish as well as in English.

The girl picked up a smaller bouquet. "Seventy-five centavos," she smiled as she placed the flowers into my hand.

(Continued on Page 9)

# WHAT ABOUT MOTOR OIL?

## Another message from Standard Oil Company to the Farm Front

• Never before in the history of power farming has the *quality* of motor oil been more important to you.

Now, for the first time, thousands of tractor and truck owners who have heretofore taken motor oil quality for granted, are thinking of it in terms of *engine economy* as well as *gallon economy*. They want to know not only how long the lubricant will last, but how well it will cushion metal to metal contact and protect vital engine parts now so costly and difficult to replace.

### FACTS WORTH KNOWING

Yes, today most power farmers want to know—and perhaps you do too—just what the *quality* of a motor oil means in terms of keeping mechanical equipment going for the duration.

Well, we want you to know that Standard Oil has been studying this problem for years. Company motor oil men—expert chemists and trained automotive engineers—have learned many facts about engine wear due to motor oil quality which we believe you should keep in mind.

### TESTS TELL THE STORY

This message is, therefore, to tell you that the

quickest and best way to learn these facts is to have a talk with your local Standard Oil man. First of all, he can tell you what our technical men have learned through laboratory and field tests about lubrication—not only about the lubrication of your engine and chassis, but of every moving part of your tractor and truck as well.

### TIME TO DRAIN AND CHANGE

Your neighborhood Standard Oil man can tell you just why, for example, it is so important to change your motor oil and transmission lubricant at this time of the year, no matter if you use the best quality money can buy.

### FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Your Standard Oil man always carries a supply of these dependable Standard Oil products on his truck:

Eureka Belt Dressing	Compound Neatsfoot
Eureka Harness Oil	Harness Oil
Bovinal Stock Spray	Superla Cream Separator Oil
Superla Insect Spray	Semdac Liquid Gloss
	Semdac Floor-Glaze

Hear Standard Oil's Radio Announcements—The King's Jesters, Everett Mitchell—\$25 War Savings Bond Awarded Daily (except Sunday).

So why not have a talk with him today and let him help you get the most out of your mechanical equipment and save you time and money, too? That's just horse-power sense, it seems to us.

And when your Standard Oil man comes around, ask him about the complete line of lubricants he has on his truck for your convenience, including

### THESE POPULAR PRODUCTS FOR THE "FARM FRONT"

**ISO-VIS MOTOR OIL.** First choice of midwest motorists for the past several years, this fine motor oil gives you long mileage, less carbon.

**POLARINE MOTOR OIL.** This popular medium-priced, high-quality motor oil has a remarkable cleansing quality, to give you a cleaner engine.

**STANOLIND MOTOR OIL.** The popular choice on many farms where Standard quality and uniformity are desired at minimum cost.

**STANDARD GEAR LUBRICANTS.** These gear lubricants are double acting. They protect both gear teeth and bearings.

**STANDARD GREASES.** Your Standard Oil man has a wide choice of greases for every type of farm equipment.

**MICA AXLE GREASE.** This grease is a splendid wagon wheel lubricant and is used in hog greasers to protect hogs from lice and mange.

OIL IS AMMUNITION... USE IT WISELY

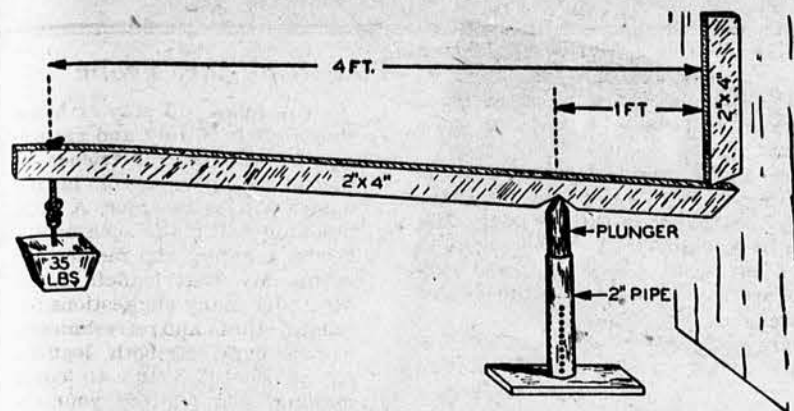
Make the Standard Oil  
Dealer in town your  
car and truck  
Conservation Headquarters.

STANDARD  
SERVICE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY







A device to determine the moisture content of chopped legumes to be preserved in a silo. If juice runs out the holes, moisture content is higher than the 65 to 70 per cent necessary for grass silage to keep without a preservative.

## Making Grass Silage

### Without Molasses or Acid

AS ONE rainy day follows another this spring, it would now seem certain that we are in for a wet season. And as haying time nears, the problem of making the best of the hay crop looms big in this year when we need all the feed possible.

Thousands of Midwest farmers have come to think of grass silage as the answer to wet-weather haying. But in this year—of all years—the most common preservatives for making legume silage are not to be had.

So the men who have found grass silage a practical practice are asking themselves "How can I make grass silage this year without molasses or phosphoric acid?"

There is a way to put legumes in a silo without using any preservative. If the moisture content of the hay is just right it will make good silage just as it is. The correct moisture content is from 65 to 70 per cent water.

This is not new knowledge. As far back as 1915 Professor Eckles, of the Missouri Station, found that good silage could be made from legumes and non-legume hay by letting them wilt in the field until the moisture content was around 60 to 65 per cent.

But under farm conditions it has been difficult to determine just when the moisture content of the hay was right. To act as "insurance" molasses and phosphoric acid have been used as the most common preservatives.

#### Can Be Used on Farm

Recently at the Beltsville, Maryland, Station of the U. S. D. A., a "gadget" was devised to determine if the moisture content of chopped hay is around 68 per cent.

The drawing explains the gadget. A 2-inch pipe is perforated at one end with  $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch holes on all sides. A hardwood plunger is made to fit into the pipe snugly. It is square on one end and beveled on the other. A 2 by 4, four feet long, is used as a lever and a 35-pound weight is hung on the end. A bucket of gravel or sand makes a good weight.

To use the gadget the hay is first chopped. It should be chopped rather fine when no preservative is used. The pipe then is filled with the chopped hay, the plunger inserted and the weighted lever allowed to press the chopped hay. If any juice runs out the holes the hay is too wet to make silage.

Of course, you understand, this device will not tell you if the hay is too dry. You will have to rely on past experience to tell you if hay is too dry to keep. How long must you let the hay wilt after cutting? That will depend on the weather. In ordinary conditions probably 2 to 4 hours will be about right.

Putting up hay in this manner without a preservative may be a little risky to the beginner with grass silage, but to the man who has been ensiling legumes for several years it should be a pretty safe proposition, we believe.

There is just one other good, practical alternative, and that is the use

of 150 to 200 pounds of ground corn chop with every ton of green hay.

The corn not only acts as a preservative, but the ground meal and cob absorbs some of the moisture, and therefore puts the moisture content at more nearly the correct percentage.

How much is the feed value of corn affected by the fermentation? This is a question that cannot be answered

just now. Perhaps at least 75 per cent of the value of the corn is saved. The dry matter content of the silage also is increased by adding the grain.

So despite all the troubles Hitler and the Japs have brought down upon us—we still can make grass silage by these two methods. Others are being mentioned, the use of salt, the use of other acids, which would be high, and the use of dry cornstalks. But the two methods described are by far the best.

### City Built in a Lake

(Continued from Page 8)

"These are very pretty, very beautiful," I told her, "but I had much rather have just a single gardenia for my buttonhole." I pointed to 2 beautiful white gardenias.

"Fifty centavos," she cried, and her face beamed, for at last she had found just the thing for me!

But right there was where my Scotch ancestry tangled with the Aztecs. I knew these Indians always ask at least twice as much as they hope to get for their wares. So I shouted, "No, no, no. I give you 10 centavos."

She was insulted. My, my, such beautiful flowers, and I offer such a price!

So I said, "Well, maybe 15 centavos—but not a centavo more."

"Forty centavos," she smiled.

"No," I shook my head.

"Thirty centavos."

"No." I motioned for our boy to proceed with our boat.

As our boat shoved off, the girl shouted, resignedly, "Twenty-five centavos," as much as to say that's my rock-bottom price.

I hesitated. "Well, I will give you 20 centavos."

"No, 25," she insisted.

"Twenty."

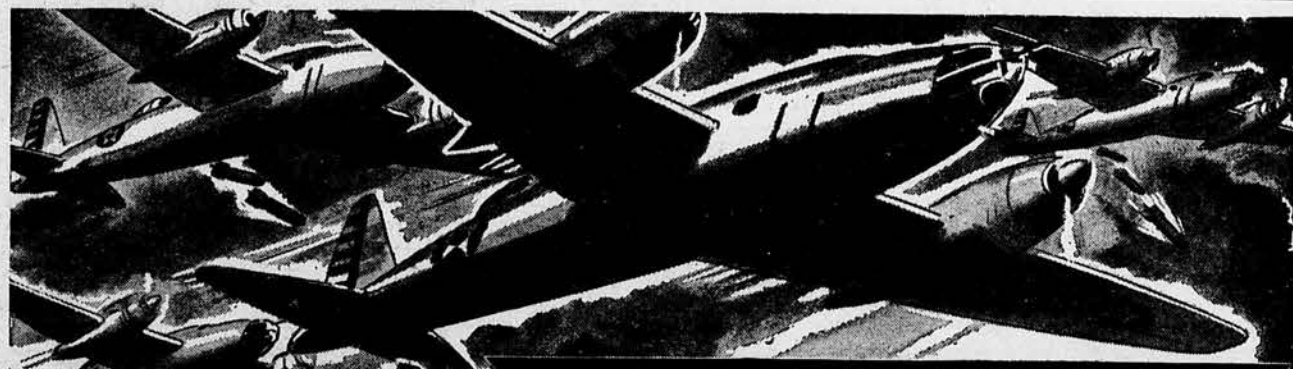
"Twenty-five."

"Twenty." I got out my money and dangled it in front of her.

Finally she broke down. She shook her head yes. "Si, si, señor, 20 centavos," she shouted jubilantly. She pushed the flowers into my hand and took the coins. She laughed joyfully at her success. The Indians love a good bargainer, and she was my friend. We had argued over the difference between 4 and 5 cents, in American money, but had reached a successful conclusion for both.

John and I put our gorgeous 2-cent gardenias in our buttonholes and floated merrily on our way.

Little troubadours of Mexican marimba and string players float thru the canals and for a small sum they will play and sing as you drift along. Other gondolas and canoes ply back and forth selling candy, fruit, tortillas, and other things to eat. Mexican families bring their lunch on Sundays and eat it as they float along—equivalent to a U. S. family picnic in the park.



## Help keep their Guns Loaded

**A \$1000 BOND**  
and All-Expense Trip for the  
Best 100 Word Letter on: "Why  
Farmers should Buy War Bonds!"

**125 PRIZES**

**1st PRIZE**—\$1000 U. S. War Bond plus an all-expense trip for the winner and one other member of the family. Tour the big Allis-Chalmers factory where weapons of victory are built; visit Great Lakes Naval Training Station and, conditions permitting, cruise as guest of honor on a U. S. Warship.

**2nd**—\$1,000 War Bond; **3rd**—\$500, **4th**—\$400, **5th**—\$375, **6th**—\$300, **7th**—\$250, **8th**—\$200, **9th**—\$150, **10th**—\$100—all in War Stamps. **11th, 12th, 13th**—\$100 each; **14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th**—\$50 each; **19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th**—\$25 each—all in War Bonds (maturity values). 100 additional prizes of \$10 each in War Stamps.

**HOW TO ENTER**—Anyone living on a farm is eligible—except Allis-Chalmers employees and dealers and their families. List the serial number of a War Bond registered in your name. One entry permitted for each \$25 bond denomination. Obtain entry blank with complete rules and helpful information from any Allis-Chalmers dealer or branch, or write the address below. Entry blank not required to win. Contest closes September 15.

**YOUR IDEAS ARE NEEDED**—Submit entries to Allis-Chalmers, Dept. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Too little, too late" is *not* the American way! But . . . it takes money—big money—to fight a modern war and Uncle Sam offers us all the privilege of helping out by lending him our dollars.

Allis-Chalmers believes that *America* and our way of life is the best investment in the world. When you buy War Savings Bonds . . . Uncle Sam gives you a demand note, with all our land and resources as your collateral. Because there is no other investment as safe . . . nor as important to our country . . . we are proud to cooperate with the United States Treasury Department by sponsoring this message to American farm families.

Buy War Savings Bonds every time you sell—make every market day a bond day! Help sell more bonds by sending your ideas to our "Win-The-War Bond Contest." This is your chance to speed the day of Victory. Do it NOW!

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







All of which reminds us that it's high time to start the jelly-making, and here are the modern recipes that turn out particularly good jellies and jams:

#### Cherry and Peach Jam

To prepare fruit, stem and pit about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pounds ripe sour cherries, crush thoroly or grind. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 15 minutes. Peel about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds peaches, pit and grind them or chop them very fine. Combine the fruits and measure out:

4 cups prepared fruit      7 cups sugar  
1 box powdered pectin

Measure the sugar and prepared fruit into a large kettle, filling up the last cup with water if necessary. Mix well, bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before, and while boiling. Boil hard 3 minutes. Remove from fire and stir in powdered fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for just 5 minutes allowing it to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses of 6 fluid ounces each.

#### Strawberry Jelly

Crush thoroly or grind about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  quarts fully ripe strawberries. Place the fruit in a jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out the juice. If there is a slight shortage of juice, add a small amount of water to the pulp in the jelly cloth and squeeze again. Measure carefully:

5 cups juice      7 cups sugar  
2 boxes powdered fruit pectin

Measure the sugar into a dry dish and set aside until needed. Next, measure juice into a 5- to 6-quart saucepan and place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. This amount makes about 12 six-ounce glasses.

#### Blackberry Jelly

3 cups juice      4 cups sugar  
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare juice, grind or crush thoroly about 2 quarts fully ripe berries (not black caps). Place the fruit in a jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. If there is a slight shortage of juice, add small amount of water to pulp in jelly cloth and squeeze again. Measure sugar into a dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure juice into a 3- to 4-quart saucepan. Place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. This amount makes about 7 medium-size glasses.

#### Raspberry-Currant Jelly

Select fully-ripened red raspberries, and to prepare the necessary amount of juice to make this batch of jelly, crush thoroly or grind about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of the berries. Next, crush thoroly about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  quarts currants; add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water and bring to a boil. Combine the fruits; place in a jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out the juice. A slight shortage of juice may be made up by adding a small amount of water to the pulp in the jelly bag and squeezing it out again. Never try to make too big a batch of jelly at one time. Measure out:

$4\frac{1}{2}$  cups juice      6 cups sugar  
1 box powdered fruit pectin

Measure the sugar into a dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5- to 6-quart

[Continued on Page 11]

AS THIS year's jellies come to their half-minute boil, we may pause to give thanks for a modern recipe . . . and a well-equipped farm kitchen. Did you ever stop to think what grandmother had to go thru when it was time to "do up" the summer fruits?

Back in 1841, homemakers were delighted with a new kettle of ironware, which was lined with porcelain. They had formerly been using brass or bell-metal pans—but these were considered definitely "pernicious" on account of the verdigris which appeared with the use of acids contained in fruit.

Kitchens were hot in summer—and grandmother often boiled her jelly outdoors, on a portable charcoal "furnace" which she set under a shady tree. Sugar, which came in the form of heavy loaves, had to be pounded down with a wooden mallet . . . and isinglass was added to reluctant jellies to encourage a "set." Virtually all jellies were boiled for a half-hour or more. The spreads were poured into queensware pots, and covered with writing paper dipped in brandy. What problems they had—in the old days—and what a chore it was to fill the shelves with homemade jams and jellies!

Today's modern recipes, like our well-equipped kitchens and excellent cooking equipment, are a source of comfort and pride to every homemaker. Particularly appreciated, however, are recipes which require only a half-minute boil for jellies—and a minute or so for jam. Then, too, we get half-again more glasses than grandmother got, and these new-fashioned spreads retain the true flavor of fresh ripe fruit. It is always preferable to use fully-ripened fruit in making either jelly or jam. It gives a finer flavor to any fruit spread.



# Sugar Substitutes for The Canning Season

By RUTH GOODALL



## ay Vanity Table

UNDERNEATH IT'S A PACKING BOX

This is what your bedroom needs—dainty, useful vanity! Between frothy ruffles of red-dotted white swiss you get tantalizing glimpses of red ribbon, in thru beading and tied in bows.

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Make the skirt lining as long as from top to floor and the same width as around front and sides. Measure twice its width for ruffles.

Sew beading to the top of each ruffle and fasten the ruffles to the lining with double-snap tape (except for the top one, basted on). So you can wash the lining, too, double-snap it to table.

Our 32-page booklet tells how to make many other attractive items inexpensively—a bookrack side table, flower tops, pot holders, for your own use or to use as gifts. Send 10 cents plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing for booklet No. 110, "Handmade Gift Novelties," to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

**E**VEN with sugar rationing preceding the early strawberries, this looks like a banner year for home canning and jelly making, for American homemakers will somehow, someway, see to it that none of our fruits or vegetables are wasted.

To answer the countless inquiries from our readers as to the use of substitute sweeteners made necessary by the sugar shortage, we have been experimenting in our home-testing kitchen, with both corn sirup and honey. Results:

We find that light corn sirup may be substituted satisfactorily for part of the sugar called for in the jelly recipes given on the opposite page, or for that matter in any recipe using pectin in either the powdered or liquid form. Below are some sugar substitution statements which give the proportions in which corn sirup may be used. You will find these rules very simple to follow. In case your memory is "not too good," why don't you clip and save them so you will have them handy all during the fruit season.

### Bottled Fruit Pectin

**Short Form:** In any bottled fruit pectin recipe, 2 cups light corn sirup may be substituted for 2 cups of the sugar required.

**Long Form, Using Weights:** In any bottled fruit pectin recipe, 2 cups (1½ pounds) light corn sirup may be substituted for 2 cups (14 ounces) of the sugar required.

**Precaution:** In either form, the substitution of corn sirup should not be increased beyond 2 cups or the results will be unsatisfactory.

### Powdered Fruit Pectin

**Short Form:** Light corn sirup may be substituted for half the sugar required in any powdered fruit pectin recipe. For each cup of sugar omitted, use 1 cup light corn sirup.

**Long Form, With Weights:** Light corn sirup may be substituted for half the sugar required in any powdered fruit pectin recipe. For each cup (7 ounces) sugar omitted, use 1 cup (12 ounces) light corn sirup.

### Honey as a Substitute

Honey may be substituted for half the sugar in making jellies, jams, preserves and conserves. More honey than this is apt to mask the delicate flavor of the fruit and change the color and consistency of the product. In making jelly with honey, use only strong-flavored juices, high in pectin and acid. Since honey causes foaming, watch the juice during cooking, or cook it in a large utensil to prevent boiling over. Cook slightly beyond the usual jelly test.

### Strawberry Jam

MADE WITH CORN SIRUP

Strawberry jam can be made without sugar—by using corn sirup instead—say the home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. White corn sirup, in many experiments, has proved a safe and satisfactory substitute for one-half the sugar in canning and preserving strawberries and for all the

sugar in making strawberry jam. To make excellent strawberry jam, they say, it is only necessary to use 3 cups of white corn sirup with 5 cups of crushed berries. Boil for 15 minutes—after it comes to full boiling.

In canning and preserving strawberries, as much as half the sugar may be replaced by corn sirup and the product will retain its fine flavor, color and texture.

Tested recipes for preserving include the following proportions: 4 cups strawberries, 2 cups sugar, 1½ cups corn sirup; or 1 pound berries, ½ pound sugar, ½ pound corn sirup; or 4 cups berries, 3 cups sugar, 1 cup corn sirup. The sweeter berries are not as good for preserves as are the tart, acid berries, so the sweeter berries should be used while fresh.

The value of fresh strawberries in the diet should not be overlooked for they rank with oranges, grapefruit and tomatoes as a source of vitamin C.

As a further saving of sugar it is urged that for all fruit canning this year a medium sirup be used where formerly a heavy sirup was advised, and a light sirup where formerly a medium sirup was used.

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

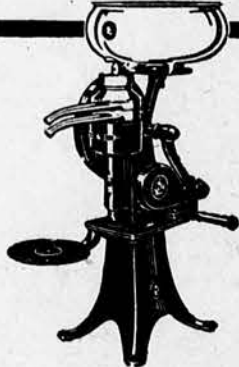


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## Streams of Victory Food

(Continued from Page 3)

of more than a half billion dollars in the state's dairy business, this industry turns out about 80 million pounds of Kansas butter each year. Last year's output was valued at more than 26 million dollars.

In all, there are nearly 500 dairy manufacturing plants in the state, grinding thru the products from nearly 800,000 Kansas milk cows which produce more than 350 million gallons of milk a year. Kansas boasts the second largest creamery in the United States and one of the largest co-operative creameries in the world.

Kansas ranks first among the states in egg shipments and fifth in amount of dressed poultry shipped. Averaging a 40-million-dollar industry before the war, Kansas poultry production has increased tremendously, and processing of poultry and eggs has increased in direct proportion.

In fact, war demand has called for installation of several special plants for processing of eggs—and this brings us back to the stream of powdered eggs which is still flowing from the Topeka Packing Company, in North Topeka. Owners Harry Liggett and Martin Trued explain that the production area is an ideal place to operate an egg-drying plant because dried eggs require so much less space in transportation.

### Squeezed Into Small Space

For example, a 30-dozen case of eggs is processed into 10 pounds of powdered food, and one barrel of this food in the powdered form represents about 17½ thirty-dozen cases. The Topeka Packing Company processes about 600 cases a day, turning out more than 6,000 pounds of powdered eggs daily. This fills 35 barrels with about 216,000 eggs in the powdered form. The rich food is packed in wooden barrels lined by 2 different airtight, wax-paper sacks. Each barrel contains 175 pounds.

The entire output goes to the Government for war use. Offering assurances of best quality for the soldier boys, all eggs are carefully candled before broken. The breaking is done by a row of girls who work with speed and skill. An average worker can break about 5 cases, or 1,800 eggs an hour, for an average of about 30 eggs a minute.

The broken eggs are stirred up in a big mixing machine, and from there they go into the dryer which operates by the spray process. Liquid egg is sprayed into a huge oven, under pressure of 2,500 to 3,500 pounds to the square inch. A temperature of 160 to 200 degrees in this oven instantly dries the liquid into powdered egg.

Before drying, an egg contains approximately 78 per cent water, which is about the same moisture percentage as that of the human body. Powdered eggs are packed without seasoning and they keep without refrigeration.

When opened they may be used in almost any form of cooking or baking which requires eggs. For scrambled eggs, just mix 3 parts of water with 1 part of powdered egg.

Another Kansas industry flung into high gear by war demands is the processing of soybeans and flax for vital oils. For example, the Kansas Soybean Milling Company, at Emporia, is expanding from one expeller unit to 3, and this will raise the daily capacity from 400 bushels to 1,200 bushels a day. Each bushel of soybeans produces about 9 pounds of oil for a daily output of nearly 11,000 pounds.

In rush seasons this plant will operate 24 hours a day and will ship out a tank car of soybean oil every week, to fill important defense orders. Phil Lord, of this company, estimates the Emporia plant can process more than 350,000 bushels of soybeans and flax this year.

### Grain Goes to War

Because 20 bushels of grain produces energy for shooting a 14-inch gun, war has revived the unusual industry of alcohol production at Atchison. This activity takes place in the plant of the Midwest Solvents Company which uses 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of grain a day in the manufacture of 7,000 to 8,000 gallons of alcohol daily. The entire output is sold for manufacture of smokeless powder. Although not a food product, the industry classes along with them because it depends entirely on agricultural products for the raw materials.

Almost any kind of grain may be used, although sorghum grains and corn are the ones most commonly purchased for alcohol manufacture in the plant at Atchison. Wheat is highly satisfactory, but at present prices it cannot compete economically with the other grains. The industry is of great value to a farming area because it can utilize cracked, molded or mixed grains.

Roughly speaking, each bushel of grain produces about 2½ gallons of alcohol. Owners expect to expand the size of this plant so it will turn out more than 12,000 gallons a day, with daily grain requirements reaching 5,000 bushels. The plant at Atchison is the only one of its kind west of the Mississippi river.

Many believe that industrial uses of sorghums and other grains in Kansas will be expanded to tremendous proportions for important industries in peace as well as in war. Greatest possibilities are mentioned for the southwestern areas where abundant stores of natural gas lurk underground to facilitate industrial activity.

Products from the grain sorghums could cover a wide variety of fields, and could contribute to many other industries. One of the new possibilities is production of starch.



War demand for vital oils has boosted the processing of soybeans and flax. This shows the plant at Emporia which will be geared to production of a tank car of soybean oil each week, during busy seasons.



## Who Will Be Safe?

Continued from Cover Page)

practical experience. Here are a few opinions gleaned from some of the state's best cattlemen:

**J. E. Morehouse, Cheyenne county:** In my opinion, having a cow herd is the safest method to follow at this time. I remember well, during the last war, seeing a number of men caught with their lots full of high-priced feeder steers when the armistice was signed. Before they could finish these cattle, prices had dropped to an almost ominous level. Just now, feeder cattle are dangerously high. When this war ends, we will expect prices to go down on everything, but I think the cow herd by far the safest bet.

**James G. Tomson, Wakarusa:** Labor problems with a cow herd may be less troublesome than for seasonal feeding. This is because the cow herd requires work the year around, instead of for seasonal periods. Obtaining a man for steady, year-around work is less difficult than obtaining extra help for shorter periods.

**F. E. Lull, of Lull & Diehl, Smith Center:** Our registered Herefords numbering 65 cows will be cut down, for 3 seasons: 1. The labor shortage on the farm compels us to plan some liquidation. We have no hopes of keeping both our hired men, so will cut down to where one man can handle the job if necessary. 2. We probably would have culled some cows out of the herd anyway, altho it is likely we would have waited until our younger heifers were ready for replacement. 3. This is an ideal time to cull, because of the present high market prices for cattle, including cows of all kinds.

I think it is unwise for cattlemen to expand any more, under the present conditions, unless inclined to be speculative. It is a fine opportunity to cull herds to a quality basis. We know that someday we will be able to purchase them for much less than the present prices. Just when that will be, no one knows.

Several farmers will be grazing more crops to help solve the labor problems. We do not have an abundance of native pasture here and it is also necessary to use supplementary pasture, such as rye, oats, sudan grass and seeded wheat grass. Use of such practices has been encouraged by AAA regulations.

**E. L. Barrier, Eureka:** The fellow with a cow herd has the least chance of severe loss from lower cattle prices, because he doesn't put out much money. Even if cattle prices are reduced by half, the cow herd value doesn't decrease that much because he will probably be worth only half as much as before, and a cow herd will offer the most profitable means of selling feed. When that time comes it will pay to have enough cattle on hand to consume all the roughage.

At present prices, alfalfa is one of the most economical protein supplements a Kansas cattleman can use. For some uses, it is even more valuable than indicated by tests at the Hays Experiment Station which showed that 3 or 4 pounds of alfalfa are equal to one pound of cottonseed meal. Alfalfa is the ideal protein feed for pregnant cows.

**Bill Painter, Meade:** The man with several hundred head of cattle must consider transportation problems, as well as economy of nutrient value, in determining what form of protein to feed under present prices. Altho cottonseed cake may cost more, it can be delivered in truck-load lots right to our storage facilities, and one truckload of it would last for a long time, compared with a load of alfalfa hay. Cottonseed cake has the additional advantage of being in a form so it can easily be hauled by car or pick-up truck to cattle on the range wintering on good cured native grass. Under present prices, I believe wheat pasture is the best and most economi-

cal protein supplement for the man who has it. However, cottonseed cake is always safe. It is even in its quality while wheat often causes some losses.

**Roy W. Ellis, Coldwater:** Purchasing either a cow herd or feeder cattle at present high prices might prove to be bad business, especially if done on borrowed capital. We must be very close to the top in price cycle and there is no doubt in my mind that there will be lower prices, surely not too far distant, depending somewhat on the duration of the war. Total numbers of cat-

tle are again over the 70-million mark, which has always been a danger point in this country. Of course, we all recognize that world conditions are much different than at prior times preceding price depressions but I think if it had not been for the war we would have had lower prices 2 years ago.

We, as cattlemen and farmers with a cow program, can scarcely go out of business to too great an extent, as the developing and maintaining of a good quality cow herd is a lifetime job. We can, however, at such times as now, cull them very closely, thereby doing

a lot toward improvement. I think all cattlemen, whether handling steers or cows, should, within the next year, reduce operations to the extent of lowering indebtedness enough so they could stand a depression.

As to when the depression will come, I think one man's guess is as good as another's, but I would rather be too early than too late in preparing for it. On our farm we are reducing numbers of our cattle and paying for land. We are buying the best bulls we can afford and are keeping a few of our very best heifers for replacement.

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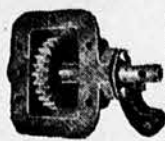
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## Test for Hens Just Ahead

By EMIL C. GLASER

AMERICA'S 354 million hens laid 16 per cent more eggs the first 3 months in 1942 than they produced during the same period in 1941. But the real test is just ahead—the summer months when egg production can drop drastically. When it is considered that our production increase in 1942 over 1941 must be close to a 13 per cent average to reach the goal of 50 billion eggs, there can't be a very great slump during the summer.

There are 40 million more layers this year than in 1941 to do this tremendous egg-laying job, but if production is to continue and the goal is to be reached as scheduled, then summer production must keep pace with the present rate of laying. Poultry raisers figure they will do a little extra "keeping" on the poultry management front.

They have decided to keep the houses clean. Clean out all old litter. Drench the house from top to bottom with water so as to loosen and wash out all droppings on sills and in corners. Follow this with a thoro disinfecting, using a general farm disinfectant, spraying it into cracks and crevices, in addition to the floors and walls. A good procedure on the average farm is to boil water in a wash kettle, mixing in a little disinfectant, and using this for scrubbing the floor and lower walls of the house. If there is a dirt floor the top 3-inch layer is removed and replaced with new earth from the field. Many are finding this a good time to put in a concrete or asphalt floor. Hard-surface floors are more sanitary and are much easier to clean and disinfect.

This summer fewer flock owners are going to make "rustlers" out of the laying hens. All laying hens will be fed well. Many poultry raisers never let their hens outside until noon. This practice means cleaner eggs. It also encourages the birds to eat more mash. To lay, hens need a balanced ration all summer, since the birds in the average flock cannot forage for enough of the right feeds to balance their ration. A flock of 100 hens laying 50 per cent will eat 23 pounds of feed a day.

Birds are not too choosy about their water. Chickens will drink water warm or cold with equal relish. They'll drink it from any puddle they happen to see, even if they are not real thirsty. That is why experience teaches us to keep the water fresh and clean. The egg is nearly 66 per cent water and the body of the hen is made up of 55 per cent moisture. Fresh water and rapid breathing keep chickens cool in summer and is the one means they have of keeping their bodies from getting too warm. Chickens will drink twice as much water on a day when the temperature is around 90 degrees as they will on a day when it is 60 degrees.

It sometimes is difficult to keep the hens eating, since hot weather is not an appetizer. To get sluggish hens to

eat and to keep the whole flock feeling well, a flock conditioner is often used in the regular dry mash. This keeps unthriftiness at a minimum. In addition it is a good practice to feed some moistened mash at noon each day.

Other points poultry men are watching include: 1—At least 24 feet of eating room to 100 birds. 2—At least comfortable nests for each 25 hens. Open nests as much as possible to avoid smothering layers in hot weather. 3—Locking up broody hens so they cannot take control of the nesting space. Colored spiral bands mark them. One band sends them to jail; 2 bands send them to the pot. 4—Allowing at least 7 inches of roosting space a bird. Leghorns and breeds of similar size and 9 inches of roosting space a bird for heavy breeds. 5—Keeping two gallon watering fountains to 100 layers. 6—Keeping unthrifts busy themselves, and putting them on special mash feed into which a general flock conditioner has been added to get as many as possible of the birds back into full production of eggs.

7—Keeping the layers free of lice. More than 28 per cent of the chickens examined by the diagnosis department of a nationally known poultry health service organization were found to be infested with lice. These chickens were more or less unthrifts, much of which was attributed to the lice.

Lice control is easy today, so simple in fact that fowls can be kept entirely free of these pests, simply by applying a highly volatile nicotine by-product more especially for killing lice to the top of the roost poles in an even line about one-fourth inch wide just before the birds go to roost. The heat of the roosting birds will cause the release of the fumes very quickly. These dead fumes will filter up thru the feathers and kill the lice right on the bird.

8—Keeping the layers free of worms by regular treatment with a floor roundworm treatment which simply needs to be added to the mash for a period of 5 to 6 days once each month. 9—Vaccinating for fowl typhoid and cholera if trouble from this summer disease has been experienced in the past. 10—Keeping only the good layers. 11—Keeping 'em laying eggs all summer.

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## Help With Wheat Storage



A QUICK, economical answer to part of the wheat storage problem has been worked out by the Masonite Corporation and the Sisalkraft Company in developing a new non-metallic grain bin that will hold 1,250 to 1,350 bushels of wheat. The bin is 18 feet 8 inches in diameter, is 4 feet high, made of Tempered Presdwood and will cost about 6 to 8 cents a bushel of capacity.

Two types of floors are recommended, depending upon conditions. One is raised and is constructed with joists and flooring. The other is laid over a fill of gravel. Sisalkraft paper covers the floor in either case, and it is recommended that a double thickness of treated Sisalkraft paper be used for a covering, this "cap" being held down

by old poultry netting and weighted down. If you wish to have detailed plans for putting up one of these temporary grain storage bins, just ask Kansas Farmer, Topeka, to send you a free copy.

#### Paraffin Top Comes Off

In putting a paraffin top on your jams and jellies first coat with a thin layer, then lay a piece of string across and finish the coating. Let the end of the string hang over the edge. The string extending over the edge of the glass on each side makes it convenient to remove the paraffin when opening the jelly or jam.—Mrs. M. S. Cisne.



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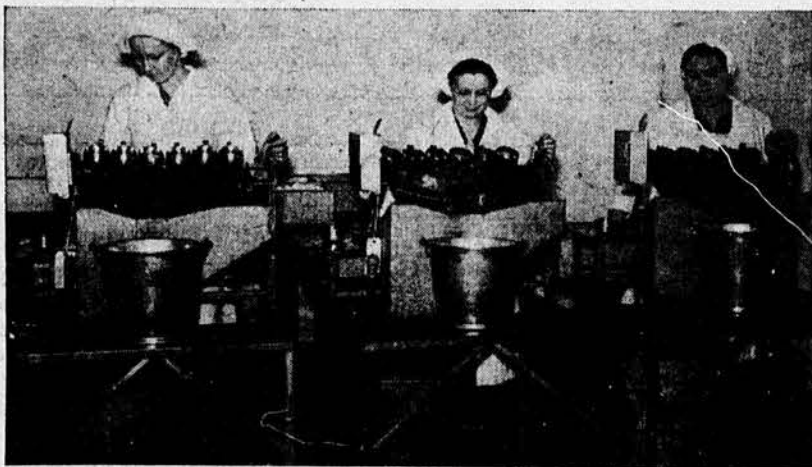
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## Tough Time for Chicks

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

**G**ETTING later-hatched chicks too warm may prove just as disastrous to a lot of chicks as getting them chilled early in the year.

Giving plenty of ventilation thru opening windows during the middle of the day is helpful. Warm, moist conditions in the brooder house are ideal conditions for starting disease germs growing. Being careful about moisture collecting around the fountains and feeders will help in preventing trouble.

Sanitation is twice as important in the warm months when starting chicks. The brooder house must be thoroughly cleaned, scraped, washed and sprayed. Hot lye water, using one can to each 15 gallons of water is fine for disinfecting floors and equipment. The side walls and all crevices should be sprayed with a mite repellent.

One must watch for tender greens for the later-hatched chicks, for June sometimes finds the grass getting tough. Plenty of feeders and fountains must be provided. This is twice as important, for the growing time is shortened if the pullets are to be brought into production in the fall. Light breeds hatched at this time of year, under good growing conditions, will start laying in October or November. But this means good attention to every detail on the part of the poultry raiser. Commercial mashers are best, both in starting and growing ones.

Other helps in good growth are separating the cockerels from the pullets at 8 to 10 weeks and keeping the flock free of worms and disease. Overcrowding causes more losses in warm weather, stunted chicks and coccidiosis are common troubles caused by too many chicks in a small house. When starting a brood allow one-half square foot of floor space to the chick; when 8 to 10 weeks allow one square foot—which means marketing the cockerels in most cases—or if all pullet chicks they should be separated into 2 houses.

Those who raise heavy breeds sometimes have trouble with the chicks feathering slowly, or there may be many bare backs. This trouble has been traced to heredity in some cases. But there may be other reasons, such as too much heat in brooding, or poor rations, or overcrowding. One way of overcoming poor feathering is to select for breeders those chicks that show heavy feathering at broiler age. Another way is to watch the baby chicks and when they are about 10 days old, select those that show long wing feathers. These feathers should be as long as leghorns. Selecting such chicks will show marked improvement in feathering in 2 years.

When the young chicks are turned out on range there may be some cases of "crop bound" among the flock, due to eating too much fibrous growth, such as coarse or tough grass. This material accumulates in the crop and prevents

food and water from passing into the tract from the crop to the gizzard. It is possible sometimes to force water into the crop, and then by kneading the crop gently, work the mass out thru the mouth. In case it is a valuable bird you may wish to play surgeon and make a slit in the crop an inch or longer, remove the mass, then sew the slit with white thread, sewing the crop and skin separately and making each stitch separately. In most cases the trouble is scarcely worth taking. Better look for the cause, supply tender grass if possible, giving greens to the chicks indoors before they are turned outside. Also be careful of strings from feed sacks in the brooder house. Losses of chicks may occur when they eat these strings.

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Vegetable Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomato, Earlyana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-60c; 300-75c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75. Cabbage—All varieties, 300-60c; 500-85c; 1000-1.50. Pepper—Sweet, Hot, 100-40c; 300-1.00; 500-1.25; 1000-2.00. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Sweet Potato Plants—Northern grown. Prices prepaid. Yellow Jersey, Red Jersey, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Yellow Bermuda, California Golden, Southern Queen, Yellow Yam, Golden Jersey and Vinesless Yam; 100-50c; 300-1.00; 500-1.50; 1000-2.50; 5000-10.00. Shipments daily. Roots well packed. Rolfe Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan. Phone 37-F-03.

Send No Money. Pay Postman. Certified Frost-proof Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Eggplant. Any variety. Moss packed. Mixed as wanted. 300-75c; 500-1.00; 700-1.25; 1000-1.50; 5000-8.25. Transplanted cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant. 100-1.00; 500-3.00. Dixie Plant Farm, Troup, Texas.

Certified Potato Plants—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Red Velvet, Tomato Plants, 300-55c; 500-90c; 1000-1.50; 3000-4.25; 5000-6.50. Prepaid. A. O. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.

Certified Nancy Hall, Porto Rico Potato and Tomato Plants, 500-85c; 1000-1.50; 2,500-3.50. Prepaid. Assorted if wanted. Thos. F. Reid, Russellville, Ark.

## SEED

Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.

Treated Buffalo Grass Seed, treated by Hays Experiment Station method, extra high purity and germination. H. M. Jacobsen, Willis, Kan.

Certified Early Sumac; uncertified Pink Kafir, western grown, high germination. Right price. V. J. Morton, Oberlin, Kan.

Early Sumac Cane, \$3.00 cwt. re-cleaned and sacked. Truck load \$2.00 cwt. at bin. Goemann Farm, Sharon, Kan.

## KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Pure certified seed of high quality and germination of Norkan, Early Sumac, Early Kale and Pink Kafir. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Norkan seed, germination 75%, \$4.00 cwt. Wm. C. Robinson, Downs, Kansas.

## 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.

## 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.

## SPARROW TRAPS

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

## BUILDING SUPPLIES

House Paint—5 gallons lead and zinc Paste House Paint, 4 gallons Pure Linseed Oil, 1 gallon Fainter's Turps, makes 10 gallons ready to use. Fainter's Paint—all for only \$17.00. Fencing, wall-paper, nails, roll roofing, shingles. Buy now at best prices.

BROADWAY TRADING POST  
2339 N. Broadway  
Wichita, Kan.



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, 1160 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

## WHAT A BLESSING

to have a farm home of your own after this war is over!

The properties listed below would make anyone a desirable home or investment.

120 ACRES about 20 miles from Topeka. Excellent improvements; abundant water, fertile soil; on gravel road and electric line. \$48.00 per acre. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

160 ACRES sixteen miles from Salina. Improved. Abundant water; \$1,000 cash down payment, balance over extended period.

Several unimproved grass tracts located in Southwestern Kansas. Details will be furnished upon request.

**EARL C. SMITH**  
412 C. B. & L. Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## Well-Improved 163 Acres

4 miles from Waverly, Coffey Co., Kansas, 90 acres nearly level plowland, balance pasture. Plenty of water. Complete set improvements newly repaired and painted. All-weather road, 1/2 mile to grade school, 4 miles to High School. \$43 per acre. Taxes \$68. Can sell for cash or with only \$1,000 down. This is a fine farm and home. Opportunities like this will not be available much longer.

G. E. MAHONEY, 204 S. OAK, IOLA, KAN.

Square section, three-fourths tillable, 160 acres broke deep, black soil, fenced and cross-fenced. Five-room bungalow, stock sheds, two wells, windmills and tanks. \$15.00 per acre. Also, irrigated alfalfa, wheat farms and ranches. B. E. Adamson, Garden City, Kansas.

A Fine Dairy Farm—On highway, near Emporia, highly improved, 100 acres pasture, \$40 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

LAND—MINNESOTA

For Central Minnesota Farms, see E. A. Schmitt, Paynesville, Minnesota.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

## Want To Buy A Farm?

Reasonable Down Payment

Lowest Interest Rates

10-20 Years to Pay

Farms for Sale in Nearly

Every County in Kansas

Have a farm of your own—  
Security for the future

For information on loans or farms in Kans., Okla., Colo., or N. Mex., see the local National Farm Loan Association, or write direct giving location preferred.

## Federal Land Bank

Wichita, Kansas

LAND—LOUISIANA

## If in the Market For Good Southern Land

Investigate the Highlands of Southwestern Louisiana. Low prices with terms the equivalent of cash rent. Ask for descriptive book without obligation.

### LONG-BELL FARM LAND CORPORATION

891 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PHOTO FINISHING

15c develops and prints your roll, or 2 prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. 20 Reprints 25c. Mailed. Include 2c for mailing. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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.

Roll developed and printed 10c. 25 reprints 25c. This ad must accompany order. Filmmart, River Grove, Illinois.

EDUCATIONAL

Make Up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-6, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

BULL HALTERS

Combined Bull Halter and Controller. Makes any bull safe. Turn him out with complete safety. Stops fence jumpers. Money-back guarantee. Write for circular. Russell & Company, Dept. 31, Plattville, Wisconsin.

## Cattle Feeders' Day June 6

LIVESTOCK matters that relate to the war will feature the afternoon program at the 30th annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Day to be held at Kansas State College on Saturday, June 6. The first address will be given by Professor A. D. Weber, who will discuss "Feeding Cattle Under War Conditions."

L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at the college and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, will discuss "Agriculture and the War Effort," while Dr. F. L. Parrish, professor of history, will talk on "The Far East." Results of the cattle-feeding tests will be explained by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the College Animal Husbandry Department.

Tests this year included 2 experiments. One is a comparison of different protein supplements in winter rations for stock cattle, and one is a study of different methods of wintering steer calves that are to be grazed and sold as feeder yearling steers the following fall.

In addition to the report on these tests, Professor Weber will discuss results obtained in comparing different grain sorghums with corn in fattening cattle for market. This year's test is the second of a series of 3 on this problem.

Cattle used in the various feeding tests will be on hand for inspection.

DOGS

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

Bobtallied English Shepherd pups. Parents natural heelers. Male \$15, females \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Leinweber, Frankfort, Kan.

Rat Terrier Puppies bred for ratting; satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

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

BREEDERS' SUPPLIES

Horn Weights, 70c per pair postpaid. Made in 4 sizes—1/2 lb., 1 lb., 1 1/2 lb., and 2 lb. Tattoo markers \$4.00 postpaid, includes set of numbers, bottle of ink, and full directions. We also carry complete line of ear tags, neck chains, veterinary instruments, supplies, serums, remedies; in fact, everything for the stockman. Write for free catalog. Breeders Supply Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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. 436, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid for Feathers. We pay: White Goose, \$1.20; Grey Goose, \$1.10; White Duck, \$.80; Colored Duck, \$.72. Body feathers must contain original down. We also buy Goose Quills. No used feathers wanted. Checks mailed same day. No deductions for commission or handling. Big or small shipments accepted. Progress Feather Company, 657 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

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

Wanted—Goose—Duck Feathers, new—old. Top prices. Ship express collect. Farmers Store, Mitchell, S. D.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Aged red leaf chewing or mild, mellow smoking 5 pounds \$1.00. Recipe free. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

TREE KILLER

Enough to make 4 gallons and kill over 100 trees or sprouts, \$2.50. Bo-Ko, Jonestown, Miss.

PERSONALS

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICAL

Don't Be a Slave to constipation. Get relief with the Linte System, 10c. Linte, Route 2, Box 10, Montrose, Colorado.

HELP WANTED

Wanted—Man experienced with both Hereford cattle and Berkshire hogs to operate small irrigated ranch San Diego county. Prefer married man. Unfurnished house available. Starting salary \$90 per month. Also want assistant. Starting salary \$65 per month. Unfurnished house available. Give references. Exceptionally mild and healthful climate. T. E. Leavay, 4680 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

and farmers thruout the state are invited to come in time to view these cattle before the noon hour. Following the afternoon program will be the usual question box which rates as one of the most popular program attractions.

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Topeka, Kansas

CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, authorizes us to claim Saturday, October 3, for his fall sale of Duroc boars and gilts. The Miller Duroc is well and favorably known to readers of Kansas Farmer.

We are authorized to claim October 22 for the J. C. BANBURY AND SON sale of Polled Shorthorns at Plevna. This herd is well and favorably known to our readers, and right now a number of admirers of this breed will reserve the date for this important sales event.

VERNON E. CHRISMAN, of Soldier, will disperse his entire herd of registered Hereford cattle on Friday, June 26. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Holton. Mr. Chrisman is making this sale due to the probability of his being called to service soon. For catalog address him at Soldier.

MR. AND MRS. ELMER L. JOHNSON, of Smolan, recently made a trip to the White Horse Ranch in Nebraska, and purchased a registered Albino stallion. This stallion is well trained for riding and cattle work and Mr. Johnson will use him in handling his registered Herefords as well as for breeding purposes.

WILLIAM BOHLEN, Downs, Duroc breeder and advertiser writes as follows: "The advertisement you ran for me in last issue brought the buyers. Was sold out of boars in a few days after the paper came out. Could have sold more. So don't mention fall boars in your next issue, you may mention spring pigs with pairs not related."

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, has bred registered Poland Chinas for more than 30 years. This crop of spring pigs was sired by his good son of State Fair. Mr. Arkell reports good demand and sales for surplus stock. He almost always has stock for sale. Experience has taught Mr. Arkell to breed the type the farmers demand, good size with mellowness and quick maturity.

C. R. DAY, of Pretty Prairie, topped the Charles Plank estate Milking Shorthorn sale held at Lyons, paying \$285 for the herd bull Duallyn Roan Chief. The top cow, bred by W. A. Lewis, of Pratt, brought \$225, and was purchased by Joe Hunter, of Geneseo. Eighteen head, 4 of them grades, sold for \$3,015, all going to Kansas buyers which proves where the best buyers are to be found.

VOGEL'S registered Holstein sale at Nebraska City, Nebr., on Wednesday, June 10, will interest Holstein breeders and dairymen of Kansas. This herd was established 28 years ago and is at the peak of its production career. The herd has been in D. H. I. A. for 8 years and last year's test completed on 32 head averaged 12,890 pounds of milk and 435 pounds of butterfat. Consistent good quality will be offered and production records are good.

COLONEL FRED PETERSON, of Clyde, has an announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Peterson is a native Kansan, but has spent the last 20 years in the Northwest where he worked in the capacity of auctioneer. He is a graduate and assistant of a leading auction school. This instruction came following several years of active selling and was, Mr. Peterson thinks, more help than had it been received earlier. He has purchased a home in Clyde and moved his family there.

The E. D. HERSHBERGER grade Guernsey sale, held on the farm near Newton, was attended by about 300 farmers. The day was ideal and the interest high. The quality matched the unusual demand and buyers from many parts of the state bought. One buyer from Kincaid bought 7 head. Thirty-nine head of calves, open heifers and cows sold for a general average of \$108.15. The high cow sold for \$194, going to J. C. Jovis, of Whitewater. Everything sold went to Kansas farms. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Ensign, remits for advertising carried in Kansas Farmer and, as always, writes interestingly regarding the cattle and conditions generally. He reports the recent sale of a choice young bull to Dr. Richard Gribble, of Dodge City. The calf is out of Eleche Prairie Cactus, an R. M. cow with 10,207 pounds of milk and 397 pounds of fat as a junior 3-year-old. Mr. Hoffman won his usual share of ribbons at the spring district show held at Stafford, several firsts and some seconds.

JAS. T. McCULLOCH, Clay Center, one of the state's best-known and successful livestock auctioneers, finds time from his auction business to look after a couple of farms, fill a position on the county's tire rationing board, appraise city real estate and serve on the town council. Mr. McCulloch was active during and following World War I, recalls the inflated values that developed and looks forward with some apprehension to a period that might again operate to the disadvantage of the now healthy conditions in which livestock growing finds itself.

The ERNEST MOECK Jersey sale at Savannah, just a few miles north of St. Joseph, is another case of insufficient help making a sale necessary. This young man who has been breeding good registered Jerseys for a number of years has never hesitated to buy the best in sires and cull rigidly as he went along. He has exhibited many of his registered animals at Parish shows and they have been consistent

## You can still buy these Good Kansas Farms at Pre-War Prices ★ Act today

**Douglas County**—420 acres, 9 miles West of Lawrence, home of Kansas University. 18 miles East of Topeka on paved highway U. S. No. 40. 100 acres good farm land. 320 acres grass. Some timber. Substantial two-story house and large barn. Other buildings good. All fences good with 240 acres hog tight. Fine livestock or dairy farm. Price \$15,000.00.

**Rooks County**—640 acres of well watered pasture. Fair buildings and good fences. Located 8 miles Southwest of Plainville. Some possibility of oil development. We retain 1/4 mineral rights. Price \$9,600.00.

**Woodson County**—120 acres. 5 miles Southeast of Yates Center. 100 acres good farm land; 20 acres grass. Unimproved. Price \$2,400.00.

**Jackson County**—310 acres. 3 1/2 miles Southeast of Emmett. 5 miles Northwest of Delia. 290 acres cultivated. Gently rolling. Good house, barn and granary. Price \$9,000.00.

**Osborne County**—200 acres. 7 miles South of Gaylord. 140 acres good wheat land. 60 acres grass. Good improvements and well located. Price \$4,000.00.

**Ellis County**—276 acres. 13 miles North of Ellis. 10 miles South of Palco. About 180 acres cultivated; balance pasture. On Saline River. Good house, other buildings fair. Price \$4,000.00.

**Jackson County**—80 acres grass land or native meadow. 6 miles Northeast of Delia. Unimproved. Price \$800.00.

These low-priced farms are offered on terms of one-fifth cash, balance payable in 20 equal annual installments at 4% interest. Buyer to receive this year's rent and pay the 1942 taxes. We have other good Kansas farms and invite co-operation of good live agents.

Write Ben F. Shambaugh at Ottawa, Kansas, or Home Office For Further Information

**KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
3520 Broadway  
Kansas City, Missouri



## Registered Hereford Cattle Dispersal

Campbell's Sale Pavilion

**Holton, Kan., Friday, June 26**

Because of the almost certainty of being called soon for service, I have decided to sell my entire herd of registered Herefords.

30 head comprising 14 cows bred to the herd bull De Lano (son of Prince Domino) some of them now have calves at foot and others will drop calves from now on up to fall. 5 young bulls, coming yearlings, most of them by ASTOR DOMINO 13th. Together with heifers from calves to breeding ages, many of them sired by PARK ANXIETY 5th. Cows are daughters of such sires as Dandy Andrew, and Park Anxiety 5th, one heifer by WHR Blocky Domino. From such breeders as W. H. Bicker, Ray Adams and Mora Gideon. Write for catalog to

**VERNON E. CHRISMAN, SOLDIER, KAN.**

Col. L. O. Ireland, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



## VOGEL'S REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SALE

Sale to be held under cover at farm located 4 blocks west of U. S. Highway No. 75 at southwest edge of

**Nebraska City, Nebr., Wednesday, June 10, 1 p. m.**

**50 HEAD**

31 Cows from 2 to 6 years of age, all in heavy milk or near freshening. 14 Heifers, yearling and calves, from heavy-producing dams, excellent show prospects. 5 Bulls, including 3 of serviceable ages, and 2 calves, records good enough to go into any herd.

An outstanding offering for people who want the best. This herd established 28 years ago is now being offered at the peak of its production career, as only a few of the older cows are being retained. Located on a 10-acre tract at Nebraska City, the outstanding records of this herd have been made on twice-a-day milking without pasture and silage. In 8 years of D. H. I. A. testing of which there were never less than 30 cows in milk, production has never been below 400 pounds B. F. average. Last year's test completed on 32 head averaged 12,890 pounds milk and 435 pounds B. F.

For catalog and further information write

**VOGEL'S DAIRY, NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA**

JOE VOGEL, Owner

## ARKANSAS VALLEY JERSEY FARM



On account of ill health and war, I am obliged to sell my entire herd of registered cows now in production. 10 head registered and a few grades. All bred to and starting to freshen about JUNE FIRST to my 4-Star bull OBSERVER EARL OF OZ. Also 3 young bulls, 2 by above sire and 2 ready for service. The cows were all bred here on our farm. Abortion- and T.b.-free and have a D.H.I.A. herd test average of 352 lbs. with 5 head first-calf heifers. These cows would not be for sale under different conditions.

**E. L. Reep, owner, 5453 Legion Ave., Wichita, Kan.**

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

#### THONYMA HOLSTEINS

We offer 5 sons of Posch Ormsby Fobes 24th. These calves range from a calf a few days old to 2 bulls of serviceable age. They are from dams that have records in heifer form of over 650 lbs. fat on twice-a-day milking. "Fobes" sired the first-prize Get-of-Sire at the Central Kansas Spring Show in a class of 8 gets. Prices are reasonable. **Reed's Farm Dairy, Lyons, Kansas**

#### Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

Sons and grandsons, calves to 16 months old, out of DHIA dams with records up to 400 lbs. fat. Others by Fobes Belmont Senation (a proven sire). **Phillips Bros., R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.**

#### Gerhardt "World's Fair" Holsteins

We offer Clipper and Supreme, both young bull calves with outstanding breeding and a promise to develop into valuable herd sires. Priced for the man with a small herd. **GERHARDT FARMS, CONCORDIA, KAN.**

#### DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmel Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale. **H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.**

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

#### Kow Kreek Ayrshire Farm

Grandsons and double grandsons, one to six months old (one 18 months old), of the 1,000 butterfat Kansas Grand Champion, Orphan Anna. Also bred and open heifers and heifer calves. Herd butterfat average 355 lbs. for the past 15 years. Dams of bulls are 400-lb. cows. Inspection invited. **FRED STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.**

#### 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., 280 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.**

### HEREFORD CATTLE

#### Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Excellent group of heifers, 9 to 24 months old. Strong Hazel breeding. Range raised and developed. Bred or open. Bulls, yearlings and calves by WHR and Hazel sires. **Leon Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kansas**

#### Hereford Bull for Sale

Registered Hereford bull, year old last month. Weighs 900 lbs. Good quality. Price \$125.00. **PHILIP MALONE, CHASE (Rice Co.), KAN.**

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

#### Cedar Drive Guernsey Farm

(IN SERVICE) St. Albion's Star Gazer, son of Cosquay's Foremost (index 19,555 lbs. fat), one of the highest indexes of the breed. Assisted by Rex's Pal, son of Rex's Laddie. Our herd average for 3 years over 450 lbs. fat. 30 choice springer grade heifers for sale. Also 3-year-old son of Rex's Laddie. **J. L. NELSON, R. 7, WICHITA, KAN.**

#### Guernsey Springer Heifers

6 choice Guernsey springer 2-year-old heifers, nicely marked and good individuals. Two will calve in a few days. **FAT CHESTNUT, DENISON, KANSAS**

#### Guernsey Heifers, Bred and Milking

Twenty head 2-year-old grade Guernsey heifers. All bumping big calves and some milking. Price \$90 to \$140. Real production here. Also 6 to 8 months old Guernsey calves. Bang's vaccinated and out of proven sires. **W. L. SCHULTZ, Durham, 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.**

### DAIRY CATTLE

#### FREE BULL

Holstein, Guernsey, Shorthorn or Jersey with order of five \$13 heifers. Sent subject to approval. Also carlots of older heifers. **Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas**

### ANGUS CATTLE

#### BULLS FOR SALE

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

### ALBINO HORSES

#### Albino Stallion for Public Service

Albino Stallion, Silver King 297. Sire "Grant 15." Dam "Trix." Full particulars given gladly upon request. Now standing at **ELMER JOHNSON FARM, SMOLAN, KAN.**

### AUCTIONEERS

#### PETERSON the AUCTIONEER

Graduate and associate of a leading auction school. Many years of experience, student of values, and general knowledge necessary for successful selling. Specializes in livestock sales, knows pedigrees. Write for terms and dates. **COL. FRED PETERSON, CLYDE, KAN.**

#### BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE 1831 Pine Avenue Topeka, Kan.

winners. C. T. A. work has been going on continuously for 12 years. Forty-two head sell and most of the females offered have been fresh or will be fresh soon. Some choice yearling heifers and heifer calves sell. Five bulls, 2 of serviceable age, and 3 younger bulls sell. For catalog write the sales manager, Harry Rollins, of Carthage, Mo., or Ernest Moeck, the owner, Savannah, Mo. The date of the sale is Thursday, June 11.

A few years ago the drouth condition in Western Kansas compelled JOHN A. YELEK, of Rexford, to disperse his herd. Because it was necessary to sell his registered Milking Shorthorns didn't do away with John's desire to reinstate his herd when crop conditions became normal. Now he has one of the good herds of the Midwest. They are of Neralcam and Clay breeding. They are Record-of-Merit stock and the kind that are found in the good herds of the breed. John is looking for a real herd sire and anyone having a good bull for sale should get in touch with him at once.

HERMAN RINDT, Herington, recently paid S. B. Amcoats \$125 for a 4-day-old registered Shorthorn bull calf. Mr. Amcoats, who has bred Shorthorns for 40 years, says he has never known such a demand for bulls. But, says Sam, they demand better ones each year. A larger per cent of buyers are willing to pay more for one that suits than formerly. Of course, the better beef prices are partly responsible. Mr. Amcoats also recently sold the Bales family, at Garrison, their fifteenth bull from his herd. This firm has been buying bulls from Amcoats for 35 years. Mint Master, bred at Salt-A-Bar, now heads the Amcoats herd. The 25 calves on the farm are all by him and a nice lot of heifers are bred to him.

W. M. ROGERS, Duroc breeder of Alta Vista, recently purchased an excellent young boar to head his herd. The pig comes from the herd of Kinkaid & Son, of Fairfield, Ill. He is a son of Stueda Bilt, champion boar pig at Illinois State Fair last year. Mr. Rogers has named his boar New Bilt and says he is an outcross that is new blood for Kansas. He promises to make a good cross on Iowa Master gilts. Some choice fall boars were saved for the spring trade and the 75 spring pigs are good for uniformity and are standing on shorter legs than his pigs formerly had. The breeding lines of such families as Wavemaster have been preserved but the type changed by selecting animals for breeding of a little different type. The spring pigs are by Iowa Master and Corroctor. Mr. Rogers invites inspection of his herd.

W. A. DAVIDSON AND SON are among the breeders of better Poland Chinas who have not changed with the type fads that come and go over a period of years. The Davidson kind of Poland meet the requirements of farmers who must produce the greatest amount of pork with the smallest grain cost. The demand for their Poland indicates more than anything else how well they have satisfied the farmer's needs. The breeder of registered Poland has come to know what the farmer wants, and when buying seed stock he selects the type with this in mind. So Davidson Poland find ready sale to both commercial growers and breeders of registered stock. The 100 spring pigs are on pasture and are being fed in a way to insure good results when they go to new homes. The herd is located at Simpson in Mitchell county.

PATRICK O'CONNOR, Hampshire breeder living a half mile north of St. John, has 60 choice spring pigs to date. They are the get largely of the big, strong-backed, straight-legged boars Rikki and Box Score, a boar carrying the blood of Low Score. Mr. O'Connor is qualifying his first sow for the R. M. class. This sow, Lazy Sally Rand, farrowed a litter of 11 that weighed 56 pounds when farrowed. Nine were saved that weighed 356 at the end of 52 days. The O'Connor herd foundation came from the Quigley herd. By selection and proper mating much has been accomplished in the direction of deeper bodies and much better hams. The Hampshires have first call when it comes to care. To their owner they are of greater importance over a term of years than the big wheat fields. Plans are being made to show representatives of the herd at leading county and state fairs this fall.

On his nice farm 7 miles northeast of Herington, LEO SCHUMACHER has been breeding registered Spotted Poland Chinas for several years. His foundation stock came from the D. W. Brown herd at Valley Center. Since founding the herd he has bought herd boars from such prominent out-of-state breeders as Gates, of Missouri, and Kleper, of Nebraska, and also has selected breeding stock from several of the best Kansas herds, among them Fieser Brothers, of Norwich. Mr. Schumacher, adhering to the demand of his farmer patrons, has steadily but gradually changed the type of his spots, taken a little off the legs and bred for a wider ham. His present boar Bob, a son of Royal Conquest, is making a fine nick and the present pigs are a lot improved. This year's farrowing started in January, so he has pigs of various ages, sired by 2 different boars. He invites inspection of the herd.

FRED STRICKLER reports the death of Orphan Anna, the 1,000-pound butterfat Grand Champion Ayrshire cow. This cow did much to make the Strickler herd prominent. She produced something like 8 bulls, all of them going into good herds. One was used to good advantage in the herd where he was born. But Orphan Anna left several daughters and granddaughters to carry on in the herd. The herd has now been on D. H. I. A. test for the last 15 years with a herd average for that time of 355 pounds of fat. The young bulls now on hand are close up in breeding to Orphan Anna and are out of 400-pound dams. Mr. Strickler has done much in the years, not only from the standpoint of increased production, but by culling and adhering to distinct type has made more uniformity possible. A new bull just brought to the herd was selected because of almost perfect udder in ancestors and general type perfection.

The 60 head of ABERDEEN ANGUS cattle consigned by more than 20 leading Kansas breeders sold in the STATE SALE at Hutchinson, May 21, for a general average of \$203. Texas took one as also did Colorado. The rest went back to Kansas farms to strengthen herds already in existence and others established as a result of sales like this one. The 18 bulls averaged \$253, the highest-priced bull consigned by Kansas State College went to W. F. Pyle, Hutchinson, at \$700. Heifers from the E. L. Barrier herd at Eureka topped at \$380. The 42 females, young heifers included, averaged \$182, which included some calves sold with dams. Buyers were present from many parts of the state. The second top bull also from the Barrier herd brought \$380, going to J. L. Garvie, of Manchester. The large number of good buyers indicates more than

### JERSEY CATTLE



**Buy MISSOURI JERSEYS at Auction**

The labor shortage makes a dispersion of my milk. ing herd of registered Jerseys necessary. 42 sell at my farm at the southwest edge of

#### Savannah, Mo., Thursday, June 11

37 FEMALES: 16 head of mature cows and heifers, all fresh the last 90 days and mostly rebred. 8 head to freshen within 60 days. Some choice heifers and heifer calves. 5 BULLS: A 2-year-old and a yearling bull. Three bulls under 6 months of age. These young bulls are all sired by 4-Star bulls and high-producing cows.

ATFERD DODDS, Boichow, Mo., is consigning 8 head of very select breeding.

All cows have C. T. A. and some H. I. R. records. Everything T.b. and Bang's tested.

For catalog write the sales manager, Harry Rollins, Carthage, Mo., or the owner, ERNEST MOECK, Savannah, Mo.

Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Try Yelek's Milking Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: One bull nearly a year old, also bull calves. Register of Merit stock. Neralcam and Clay breeding. Also, I am interested in buying a real herd bull.

**JOHN A. YELEK, REXFORD, KANSAS**

#### Young Milking Shorthorn Bull

For sale: 9-month-old registered bull. Inquire of EVERETT PRICE, OAKLEY, KAN.

#### Holle's Milking Shorthorns

Twelve good dual-purpose heifers, 8 to 10 months old.

**ELMER HOLLE, BUSHONG, KANSAS**

### 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.**

#### Polled Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: 4 registered, Polled Shorthorn bulls, 10 to 16 months old.

**ROBERT H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.**

#### Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

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

**HARRY BIRD, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.**

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

#### Buy Hampshires with Hams

Boars just weaned from the best sows I could buy, bred to the famous Stepphead, 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**

#### Quality Hampshire Boars

Weanling boar pigs. Two to 3 months old. Vaccinated and registered. Sired by McClure's Roller (Junior champion boar Nebraska State Fair), one of the lowest-down, thickest boars of the breed. C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kan.

#### Registered Hampshire Hogs

Home of the easy-feeding Hampshires. **O'BRYAN RANCH, Hattville, Kan. (Farm 30 miles southeast of Iola)**

#### Bergsten Offers Hampshire Gifts

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

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

#### Parkview Hampshire Farm

60 spring pigs, sired by our Zephyr-bred boar, Rikki, and Box Score (Low Score breeding). One litter from our first B. M. sow. Immured. Patrick O'Connor, St. John, Kan.

#### SUMMERS' CORRECT-TYPE HAMPSHIRE

100 Spring Pigs, sired by 3 different boars. Most of them by Silver Flash (3 times Kansas and 1 time Grand Champ. American Royal) and Spots Limer (son of Spots News). Immured and ready for new homes. **Chas. Summers & Son, Hutchinson, Kansas**

#### Farm at Longton, Kan. A. B. Cooper, Herington

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### Correct-Type Spotted Polands

Boars and gilts, weanlings to 5 months old. Pairs related at attractive prices. Shorter legs and better hammed. **LEO SCHUMACHER, Herington, Kan.**

#### Love's Spotted Polands

Registered and double-immured boar pigs for sale after May 31. Choice breeding.

**LEROY LOVE, RAGO (Kingman Co.), KAN.**

#### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS

Full farrow, weighing over 300 lbs. Sired by Conquest and Big Diamond. One yearling tried boar, good medium type, son of Anthony. Priced to sell quick. Immured.

**Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), 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.**

#### Better-Feeding Polands

Shorter legs, wider, deeper bodies. October boars and spring pigs.

**F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.**

#### 75 POLAND CHINA PIGS

Sired by Market Star (American Royal Champion) and Big Admirer (son of Admirer), the best hammed, deep kind. Pairs unrelated.

**Collier & Son, Alta Vista, Kansas**



# DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

## SCHULTE'S RIGHT-TYPE DUROCS

Fifty selected spring pigs. Pairs not related. Type and breeding that we win on at state fairs. Registered and immunized. Special prices for JUNE and JULY. Inspection invited.

Ralph Schulte, Little River, Kansas

## Duroc FALL BOARS and BRED GILTS

3 fall boars. Choice individuals. 10 fall gilts bred to Grant's Model. All are sired by Captain Kidd 2nd.

GRANT POOLE, R. 2, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Huston Offers Duroc Boars—Bred Gilts 30 good boars, all sizes. Original home of shorter-legged, heavy-bodied, easy-feeding type. New blood for customers. 250 in herd. Registered. Immunized. Shipped on approval. Literature. 35 years a breeder.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

Duroc Fall Boars Bred and Open Gilts by King of Balance and Golden Sun. Gilts mated to Proud Orion Wave 1st by Minn. Ch. early fall litters. Spring pigs.

M. HOOK & SONS, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

## FALL BOARS FOR SALE

Sired by Iowa Master. Weanling pigs. 2 gilts and an unrelated boar. Special prices. 75 to select from. Farmer's W. M. ROGERS, Alta Vista, Kan.

## O. I. C. HOGS

### Registered O. I. C. Swine

Boars and gilts 50 pounds up. Long-bodied type. Good individuals. Write or visit. Sell Dodge & Son, Penasola (Kingman Co.), Kan.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS

### Berkshire Boars Bred Gilts

Extra good Berkshire boars and bred gilts. G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KAN.

Headings Family Breeds Berkshires. Breeding stock on 6 farms. Correct Berkshires type. Up-to-date bloodlines. 60 spring pigs to select from. Not related. Immunized and priced right. Headings Brothers, R. 1 and 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

June 20 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, June 13

## Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published on the first and third Saturdays and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have purebred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kan.

Jesse E. Johnson, Manager

Livestock Advertising Department

## THE NEW K-M WHEAT BIN and SILO

Store your wheat in a fire-proof, termite-proof and moisture-proof K-M cement stave wheat bin and silo, the bin that has no upkeep. Prepare to save your corn crop, too, with a K-M silo. Write for free information. No obligation.

Kansas-Missouri Silo Co.

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company. There is a reason.

## NEW DUPLEX Rotary Scraper

Fastest operating Scraper made. Loads and dumps forward and backward. Many other exclusive features! FREE! Five-day trial. Write for details and literature. Low as \$50

DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION Co., Dept. 9

East Omaha, Nebraska

## SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

BIG DISCOUNT ON EARLY ORDERS

Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features.

The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years. Get the Facts—Write TODAY.

The Salina Concrete Products Co. Box K

Salina, Kansas

ever the importance of reaching out for home state business.

Among leading buyers were Ira E. Rampage, Little River; Orlin Hudson, Fredonia; F. L. Crabbs, Arlington; W. F. Webber & Son, Arlington; Floyd Schofield, Belleville; Erickson & Sons, Elmore; L. C. Janssen, R. C. Bradley, Oswego; M. S. Green, Nickerson; Harry Danneberg, Gaylord; H. H. Glenn, Newton; C. W. Gagebin, Abbeville; George V. Cook, Freeport. George Hedzel, secretary Midwest Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, managed the sale and did an excellent job. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

R. E. BERGSTEN AND SONS, Randolph, have one of the largest and strongest herds of registered Hampshire hogs in the entire country. The spring crop of pigs numbering nearly 200 head were sired by 4 different boars—Century Fashion, Sensation Sammy, Blue Birds Billy and Advance Hawkeye, top boar sold in the Lettow sale last fall. Bergsten & Sons for some time have been gradually breeding for better hams and shorter legs, these changes being made without interfering with the Hampshire type. The above boars are all of a type to make certain the changes desired. This is especially true of Advance Hawkeye. The pigs are being grown on new ground in separate alfalfa pastures with a few sows in each pasture but separated by electric fences. In this way there is less robbing by the stronger or larger pigs. About 25 choice fall gilts are now being bred for September litters to Advance Hawkeye.

The COLLIER FAMILY, at Alta Vista, has bred registered Poland Chinas for 2 generations and continues under the name of Collier & Son. These folks have about 75 choice spring pigs sired by several different boars, litters from sows purchased at some of the best sales held last winter. They topped the bred-gilt sale held at Lawrence by Rowe & Williams, paying a long price for a fine gilt bred to the grand champion sire, Market Star. Two of the best litters are by the above sire. Others by Big Admiration, and some of the pigs also by him. A new Corrector boar has recently been brought to the herd, a choice lot of gilts and sows are now being bred to him for fall litters. The Collier farm is well equipped with shade, water and alfalfa for the best results in growing better Poland Chinas. Representatives of the herd will be shown at the fall fairs and shows. Colliers also breed registered Shorthorn cattle. Their foundation came from leading Kansas herds.

The type of swine changes from time to time, and how to make them taller or shorter without decreasing size, quality and utility is the problem that breeders face. Extremes usually result in the changing of type or even modifying and often a lack of uniformity. RALPH SCHULTE, Duroc breeder of Little River, has been especially successful in shortening the legs on his hogs, without reducing size or depth of body. Much of what he has accomplished was done by the use of 2 or 3 boars that fit in just right in making this gradual change. A son of old Thickett did the most and a lot of his get in the shape of sows and gilts are now in the herd and are the mothers of as fine pigs as can be seen in any herd.

The top boar and the second top gilt sold in the state Duroc sale last winter, came from the Schulte herd. The show herd now being made ready for the fall fairs promises a lot of competition for breeders of this and other states who compete this year.

Members of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held their annual picnic and field day at Glasco May 12. Heavy rains the night before with washouts and impassable side roads cut the crowd to something over 50 and made it impossible for breeders to bring their cattle for the judging program. A. H. Tasker & Son, of Delphos, had the only cattle for the contest.

Interesting talks were made by Professor I. C. Williams, of the State College; Edwin Hedstrom, secretary of the association; and others. The matter of a fall association sale was discussed and the third week of October was decided upon. The exact date and place of holding sale was left to a committee composed of E. E. Amcoats, Clay Center; A. H. Tasker, Delphos; Harold Walker, Osborne; and Secretary Hedstrom. Breeders desiring to consign to the sale should get in touch with the secretary or either member of the sale committee.

E. C. LACY AND SON, Shorthorn breeders of Miltonvale, and Kansas Farmer advertisers, report an unusually good season for bulls. They have sold something like 30 to old and new customers. And they now have, I am sure, the finest lot of last fall and winter calves they have ever had on the farm. This crop is entirely the get of the wide-out, short-legged Canadian bull, Glenburn Destiny. Visitors to the Lacy herd realize fully the progress this firm has made in herd improvement. A lot of culling has been done right along but more than anything else is the matter of herd bull selection. Each bull brought to the farm during the last several years has meant improvement. The big, red bull, Gregg Farms Victorious, one of the best bulls ever owned in Kansas, sired more good females than any bull that preceded him. Now the Canadian bull, Glenburn Destiny, is leading every one of the bulls that preceded him. Lacy's authorize us to announce October 21 as the date for their fall sale.

The HEADINGS FAMILY, Hutchinson, goes in for registered Berkshire swine. Their father began breeding this his favorite breed many years ago and now he and 5 sons have herds on their separate farms. In most instances the family uses the same boars, but different bloodlines are maintained so it is possible for customers to be supplied with new breeding or unrelated animals when founding herds. One of the best boars now in service is a line-bred Sycamore, a son of the noted Sycamore Pilot. Other foundation stock traces to Canadian Lad, Sunnyside Boy 9th and Sun Spot.

The brothers are always in the market for a boar that fits well into their breeding program. Their motto is not the most but the best. Meaning that they will never be content with what they have but will continue to breed them better. Boars from these herds have found their way to herds of other states, one has just been sold to the Grant herd at St. Joseph, Mo. However, the most good has been done by introducing better hogs in their own county and locality.

E. H. KELLY, of Stafford, is one of the enthusiastic Hampshire breeders of the state. Mr. Kelly has bred and judged purebred hogs for many years. He is a close student of pedigree and seems always to know what he wants. Newer and better bloodlines for Kansas Hampshire breeders is his hobby. So the 12 sows that

have saved about 100 spring pigs have a great variety of breeding and litters are by such famous boars as Steam Roller and Stephead, Ridgildale farms breeding; Knockout Special, the highest-priced Hampshire boar that has been sold in the last 20 years; Spot News, sire of more grand champions than any other boar of recent years, with a lot of them sired by their own boar Page Boy Jr., bred at Sand Springs Farm. This boar was never defeated but once in the show ring. He was junior grand champion at the Royal in 1940 and first in class at the same show in 1941. Dams of the spring pigs include daughters of Stephead, Rollers High Flash, litter mate to the 1941 type junior boar pig. Also a daughter of Page Domino Lady 11th, the only living Hampshire sow with her photo hanging in the hall of fame.

On their well-equipped farm near Langdon, CHARLES SUMMERS AND SON have fine herds of registered Holstein cattle and Hampshire hogs. The herds are under the direct care of A. B. Cooper, who resides on the farm. The Holsteins on test led the association last year, making a herd average of 566.8 pounds of fat for the year. Something over 100 head of unusually uniform spring pigs are now weaned and vaccinated. These pigs were sired by 3 different boars. Most of them, however, are the get of the great sire Silver Flash, grand champion of Kansas for 3 different years, and winning the same honor at the 1940 American Royal. A lot more were sired by Spots Limer, a son of the noted boar Spots News, one of the highest-priced boars to be sold in recent years. Sows from leading breeders in the entire country have been purchased.

One unusually fine litter in the spring crop was sired by Spots News and out of the top sow sold in a leading Nebraska sale last winter. Five really outstanding boars are contained in the litter. A policy of close culling is being practiced. Something like 50 per cent of the pigs raised are selected for breeding purposes and the rest go to top the Wichita market. Summers & Son and Mr. Cooper invite inspection of the herds.

On their suburban home near Wichita, MR. AND MRS. E. L. REEP and 6 children have had an unusually interesting experience growing garden and breeding registered Jersey cattle. The herd foundation was laid by the purchase of 2 heifer calves and from that start a fine herd has been established. Three Oswald bulls have been used in the herd. The present one, Observer Earl of Oz, is one of the outstanding 4-star bulls of the country. A son of the noted bull Observer King of Onyx and out of a high-producing daughter of the great old Eagle bull.

The Reep herd has a yearly D. H. I. A. herd test of more than 352 pounds of fat with half of the cows on test being first-calf heifers. Now something has happened to change plans on the Reep farm. One boy already has gone to war and the next older will soon go and Mr. Reep's health has failed. The cows in production must go to new homes. They are of good ages, most of them first- or second-calf cows. They were vaccinated as calves and now pass a clean test both for Tb. and abortion. Good health of cows is, of course, always necessary when milk is being sold in Wichita. Elsewhere in this issue is an announcement by Mr. Reep.

## Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

October 21—E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

June 11—Ernest Moeck, Savannah, Mo. Harry Rolling, Sales Manager, Carthage, Mo.

October 6—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, Free Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. Carl Francisco, Committee Chairman, Edna, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

June 10—Joe Vogel, Nebraska City, Nebr.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

October 22—J. C. Banbury & Son, Plevna, Kan.

November 6—Lewis W. Thleman & Son, Concordia, Mo.

Hereford Cattle

June 26—Vernon E. Chrisman, Soldier, Kan. Sale at Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Berkshire Hogs

October 10—Harold E. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas.

Ready-Built & Painted  
**GREEN GABLE**  
Wood Grain Bins



Just Bolt Them Together!  
**NOTHING ELSE TO BUY**  
Roofing and hardware are on—everything furnished complete

**NOTHING EQUALS WOOD**  
For Small Grain Storage  
Will Not Sweat or Rust  
Diagonal siding prevents sagging; increases strength 50%.

**4 Sizes Ready to Ship Now**  
1223 bu. to 2727 bu. capacity. Order today while stock is available and before priorities prevent shipment.

**WE PAY FREIGHT**  
Write for Literature and Prices

**GREEN GABLE BUILDERS**  
K Street Onawa, Iowa

# CHOLERA Is Reported

Outbreak season here; pigs should be vaccinated NOW to avoid losses.

The hog cholera loss season is here—and every day that spring pigs are allowed to go unvaccinated, the greater the risk of seeing the entire herd wiped out in one, swift outbreak.

For three years cholera has been gaining. Now, with greater hog populations, the potential threat is multiplied. This spring, more than ever, every pig should be immunized—preferably around weaning time. Cholera strikes too fast, kills too fast, to warrant taking chances with it. The only safe hog is the vaccinated hog.

But don't let anyone but a Veterinarian do the vaccinating. Amateur methods are too uncertain. Only a skilled Veterinarian KNOWS when and how to do the work properly. Call him and play safe.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.

**NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS**  
Everlasting TILE SILOS  
Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing. Blowing in Snowing Down Buy Now Freezing Erect Early Immediate Shipment



Nowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY**  
R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

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# The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



## FIRST IN HELPING 'EM TO LAST!



"Conoco all the way," says Louis Spenrath whose 130-acre farm is just west of Comfort, Texas. And by way of explanation, he adds, "... the best products I can buy are the cheapest to use ... That is why I prefer and use Conoco ... " He operates 2 tractors, a threshing machine, a hammer mill and 2 trucks. And you can read below what he says about "protection against engine wear."



IF YOU COULD TAKE a few days off to visit neighbors' farms and talk over mutual problems, you'd probably come back brimful of ideas for easing your work and getting the best out of your equipment. But better still, why not get to know someone who actually does go from farm to farm regularly ... Your Conoco Agent. Of course, getting Conoco oils and greases on the job where they're needed, when they're needed is the most important service he can give, and Roscoe Cornell of Dillon, Montana, says, "If for no other reason, I would continue my use of Conoco products because of the extremely efficient service of your agent at Dillon ... we have been able to get deliveries on any products...within an hour's notice." But you'll also find Your Conoco Agent ready with a helping hand or a helpful suggestion most any time you need it.

Now Mr. Cornell is a sheep raiser who owns and leases about 40,000 acres in Beaverhead County. But don't start thinking that all the service he gets is because he's a big customer. Just remember that Your Conoco Agent is out to *earn a living* among farmers in and around his community. Now if you were doing that, you'd realize that little customers make most of your business, and you'd give every

does little or no farming of his own, but spends his time on custom work for neighbors, writes, "It is a real pleasure to do business with anyone as obliging and courteous as our Conoco Agent."

Making a special delivery at some odd hour, or pitching in to help fix a balky tractor—even locating stray dogs, and delivering groceries in an emergency—are all part of the PLUS service that's earned Conoco Agents a reputation for doing more than "just enough."

Service with a PLUS sort of suggests the big PLUS of OIL-PLATING you get from Conoco Nth motor oil. Yes, a synthetic—man-made—added to Nth oil, creates a rich surfacing of lubricant, an OIL-PLATING which fastens itself to inner engine parts as if "magnetized" against draining back down to the crankcase. Bonded in place—even on the straight-up cylinder walls—OIL-PLATING can ease out lots of the harsh rub of metal-to-metal during starting and running. With that kind of protection, your engine isn't likely to "hollow out" too soon, and become an oil eater. And you'll have every chance to save on replacements that are getting scarcer and more costly.

### Still More Help

Then to help keep the oil itself in good shape, this popular-priced Conoco Nth oil comes to you with *Thialkene inhibitor*, another synthetic developed to check or inhibit the troubles that are always at work trying to break the oil down, even in normal engine operation. *Thialkene inhibitor* helps to keep the oil clean—the engine, too—and that improves the performance of both.

In fact, Roscoe Cornell writes in another part of his letter that he's getting about twenty-five more hours per crankcase drain on his tractor. And J. M. Wilson says, "Since I began to use Nth oil, I never have put in oil only at changing time ... " Louis Spenrath of Comfort, Texas, who's pictured up there at the top of the page standing beside his Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline pump, also writes in to say, "I can depend on Conoco Nth motor oil and Conoco

lubricants for greater protection against engine wear and more hours between oil changes." And Warren Alderman adds in his letter, "I have put Conoco products to a thorough test, and am so very well satisfied with both their performance and economy, couldn't be pried away from them."

But the performance reported by other farmers is only part-proof of the help you can count on from Your Conoco Agent and his Conoco products. There's further proof in the fact that today a far larger



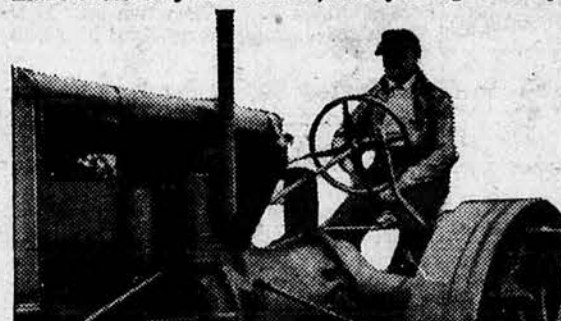
More than 5 years ago, Warren Alderman started doing custom work—plowing in the Spring and threshing in the Fall, at that time he's put Conoco products to a thorough test, and well—suppose you read what he says just above in this column.

number of people than ever before are buying Conoco Nth motor oil, because they're being ten times more careful of their engines. And you'll get your fine proof when you make your farm a regular stopping place for Your Conoco Agent. His Conoco products and his service come *First in Helping your Equipment to Last*. Continental Oil Company

### The Grease Veteran Says:

"Lots of car owners wonder why they're advised to drain and change oil every 1000 miles or so, especially when the oil on the dip-stick looks pretty good. Well an occasional car might be run a little more than 1000 miles, without anything particularly showing up, because you don't take down the engine for inspection. But plenty of cars shouldn't be run even a full thousand. That's the economical average which is figured to be safe all in all. Dusty driving ... A lot of high-speed driving (or slow driving in traffic, either) ... Spark plugs in such poor condition that incomplete fuel combustion will dilute the oil ... Dirty, choked-up oil filters ... all of these can make it unsafe to run much more than 1000 miles between drains. And remember, just looking at it won't tell you when to change it. The most important reason for changing oil is to get good clean oil into the engine before the oil in use gets so dirty and contaminated it'll do damage. Don't wait till the horses are stolen before you lock the barn, so to speak."

Now even after 1000 miles, Conoco Nth oil might easily look so clear and clean that you'd naturally wonder why it might need changing. In fact, the chemical changes which affect the color of oil take place so slowly in Nth oil that no one can judge by appearance alone. Conoco Nth oil's mileage record in the Death Valley Death-Test might also make you wonder how long to run between drains. In that test one regular 5-quart fill lasted for 13,398 miles—lasted for more than twice the mileage averaged by five well-known competing oils. But remember, in this Death-Test engines were destroyed for the purpose of testing oils under carefully supervised proving-ground conditions. You want long engine life—so you'll naturally drain and refill with Nth oil regularly, as recommended. Then watch your record of "quarts added" go way down.



J. M. Wilson does all of the work on his half-section farm with the tractor shown here. It's 6 years since he put it on a Conoco diet, and he says, "I have not had to take up a bearing or have valves ground but once." Conoco Nth motor oil is keeping his oil record good, too.

customer—little and big—the very best service you could.

By way of comparison, here's a man who's just like the majority, doing everything with one tractor. He's J. M. Wilson, living in Graham, Missouri, and he writes, "I cannot say too much for Conoco products, for they satisfy and save money ... and the service you get is another large item."

And Warren Alderman of Montrose, Colorado, who

### 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.



Clamp a steel square to the side of your saw when you're jointing lumber or doing similar jobs. By adjusting the square, you can make cuts of uniform depth. Walter Luksa, West, Texas.

Here's a safer and easier way to chop off chicken heads. Drive two spikes into your chopping block, spacing them so that a chicken's head won't slip through. Then by catching the head between the spikes, you can hold the chicken in place with its neck stretched out so that there's no danger of missing or of hitting the body. Oora L. Gray, Grand Junction, Colorado.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

## Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS  
CONOCO MOTOR OILS  
CONOCO GREASES

