

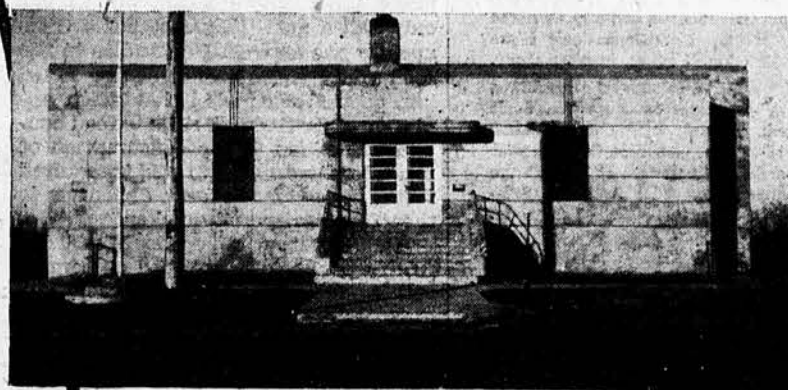
AUGUST 21, 1943

# KANSAS FARMER

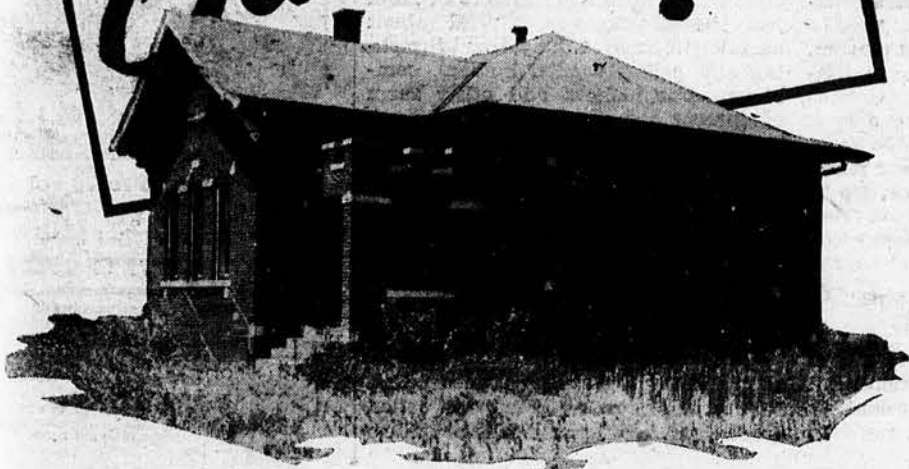
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Can Our  
Rural Schools Be  
Saved?



Strictly up-to-the-minute is Oak Hill school, Clay county. Modern in every respect, it has just been completed at a cost of \$9,000 to replace one destroyed by fire.



Better than average is this attractive red brick building in Atchison county. Nothing is more lonesome than a country school in the summertime, but busy feet will soon tramp down the weeds this fall.

**D**O KANSAS rural schools, and their problems, hold the key to the future of agriculture in the state? If these problems are not solved, will they change the entire social and economic picture in rural areas? These are questions troubling Kansas educators, who view with extreme alarm a condition under which rural school enrollments have dropped from 140,000 in 1920, to fewer than 70,000 in 1940, a loss of more than half of all rural students over a period of 20 years.

As long ago as 1929, W. A. Stacey, assistant superintendent of public instruction, pointed out that farm students for 20 years previously had been disappearing from the rural schools at the rate of 3,000 a year. This disappearance rate increased steadily until, during 1939 and 1940, more than 4,000 pupils a year were being lost. Jewell county is a good example of what this movement means to a single county. During the 30-year period from 1910 to 1940, enrollment in the rural schools of that county dropped from 3,295 to 966. During the same period the number of rural school districts declined only from 151 to 142.

Disappearance of schools is of more recent origin, but has increased at an alarming rate since 1933 as a natural result of the loss of students, and financial inability of districts to maintain adequate facilities. By 1942, 1,800 rural schools in Kansas had closed their doors, most of them never to open again. All over the state, as in Jewell county, most of the school districts still exist, altho they support no school and their few students have been transferred

to other districts. This in itself is a great problem, Mr. Stacey explains, since it means those districts where schools have closed are not paying their proportionate share for education, and those districts absorbing the students have an added burden.

To illustrate what all this means to the school system as a whole, Mr. Stacey points to one district with a valuation of \$29,670 and another with a valuation of \$1,419,473, neither of which is now supporting a school. Whenever a school is closed, property in that district almost invariably escapes its due share of elementary school support, he believes. The tax rate falls, or is discontinued. In the 1,800 districts no longer having schools there is a total of from 275 to 300 million dollars of property not now carrying its share of school support. At the present rate of school closing this amount is increasing at the rate of 20 to 30 million dollars a year. A large portion of the burden which should be carried by this property is shifted to the remaining schools, many of which already have the financial "staggers."

To make the situation even more critical for remaining

schools, there is a great disparity between district valuations. Mr. Stacey uses 2 in Sedgwick county as illustrations. One district has a taxable valuation of only \$1,360 a pupil, while another in the same county has a taxable valuation of \$482,000 a pupil. A 2-mill levy in one would produce only \$2.72 a pupil for operation costs, and in the second \$964 a pupil. Obviously, in the rich district students would receive adequate schooling, while in the poor district they would not.

The steady decline of the rural schools in Kansas has progressed until at present the average school has only 9 pupils. This means half of them have fewer than 9 and, as Mr. Stacey explains, "When a school dwindles to 2, 3 or even 4 pupils, it loses importance and significance in the eyes of everyone. It is [Continued on Page 14]"



With gaping door open to the elements and pranksters, this small, one-room school in Eastern Kansas offers little in facilities, yet it represents the backbone of our rural school system.



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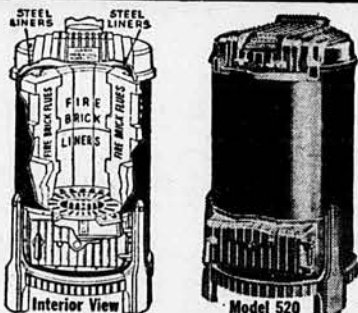
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## Here's Another Reason

For Serving Apple Sauce With Roast Pork

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

RESEARCH chemists in the East Regional Laboratory have discovered that fruit pectin may be of greater importance in nutrition than anyone has ever suspected. Heretofore we have thought of pectin only as that peculiar substance, found so abundantly in apples, whose principal property was the ability to make fruit juices jell. Long before scientists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture went to work on the subject, Dr. Ira Manville, University of Oregon Medical School, had made the discovery that apples not only had a nutritive value but a therapeutic one as well. His studies in the food and vitamin values of apples led him to the conclusion that when apples or other fruits of similar food content are added to the consumption of meat, less hydrochloric acid is required from the stomach and digestion is therefore easier and quicker.

His laboratory experiments seem to justify the long-established custom of serving fruit and meat together. For example, his investigations have shown that roast pork with applesauce is more readily digested than roast pork alone. But of even greater importance in these times is the more recent discovery that fruit pulps may be used to overcome the scarcity of blood plasma. Pectin has already passed the preliminary tests as a substitute in transfusions and it will probably be only a matter of time until the residue from vinegar-making plants will be of much greater value than the vinegar. Up to now the pressed pulp or refuse from these plants has been hauled away and dumped into creeks or spread on the ground for fertilizer.

### Will Bomb the Insects

Chemistry is destined to play a very important part in the agricultural world after the war. Already scientists in the 4 recently established regional laboratories give promise of sensational discoveries. Research entomologists tell of a new insecticide method using pyrethrum in a more potent form than it has ever been used before. It is converted into what is called an aerosol, which is a smoke-like fog and is released into the air from containers that resemble miniature bombs. These insecticide bombs are already in practical use by our fighting forces, and are used inside airplanes where the aerosol is released to combat disease-bearing mosquitoes and flies whenever our flyers enter areas where such insects are plentiful.

At present this new kind of insect destroyer is not available for civilian use because the supply of pyrethrum is limited as is also the metal with which the bombs are made. But after we have won this war the research chemists will have found other sources of aerosols that will be just as deadly to our crop-destroying insects. In the post-war era fruit production will be on a more scientific basis than it is now. Without a doubt spraying in the

future will be done from autogyros or helicopters which will hover over orchards or fields, releasing into the air deadly insecticide fumes which will remain suspended long enough to effect a 100 per cent kill.

Next to insects and plant diseases weeds are perhaps the most insidious saboteurs or fifth columnists with which farmers, fruit growers and gardeners have to contend. At this season of year weeds have a habit of gaining the upper hand and many a victory garden has already surrendered to them. Every year farmers of this country are robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars by weeds. They cut down crop yields. They lower the quality of crops. They add to the cost of harvesting and hinder its progress. Often they are the cause of machinery breakdowns. Weeds offer harboring places for crop-destroying insects and diseases. This alone is responsible for a tremendous loss.

### Watch the Weed Carriers

To prevent new weeds from entering his premises a farmer can buy his seed from certified seed growers' associations, from reliable dealers or from individuals who are careful about cleaning their seed. Uncleaned threshing and baling outfits, binders, combines, corn pickers and other farm equipment are carriers of weed seed. Roots, rootstocks and bulbs are sometimes carried to the farm by plows, harrows, cultivators and between the lugs of tractor wheels. The man who buys his hay or straw brings weed seed to his place that way. Millions of weed seed are scattered by the wind, carrying it for miles. Nearly all manure contains some weed seed.

Here again the scientists have stepped in and given us a weed killer. It is a new chemical compound called ammonium sulphamate that is said to kill such plants as poison ivy with one application. The material is dissolved in water and used as a spray and has proved satisfactory for eradicating such plants as choke cherry, ragweed, Canada thistle, hoary cress, nightshade and other obnoxious perennials. It is said to leave no residue harmful to animals, presents no fire hazard and has no permanent sterilizing effect on the soil.

### Taught Doctor Something

Medical science now has a new weapon against embolisms and other human blood clots as the result of research done by Dr. Lee M. Roderick, head of the pathology department, Kansas State College, on the mystery of sweet clover disease in cattle.

In the early 1920's Doctor Roderick, then at the North Dakota Experiment Station, and another researcher found that spoiled sweet clover contained an agent that caused the death of some of the state's finest cattle.

This agent now is known to be dicoumarin, which now is used by doctors to combat thrombosis and embolism, which cause 6 per cent of post-operative deaths.

### Fathers to Be Drafted

Fathers 18 to 37 years old, with children born before September 15, 1942, will be reclassified to make them available for induction into the armed forces after October 1. Fathers will be drafted only when it is necessary to fill a local board's quota; they will be called without distinction regarding the number or ages of their dependent children; those who are "key men" in agriculture or essential industry will be deferred; and those whose induction would cause "extreme hardship and privation to their families" will be deferred. Rules subject to change without notice.

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## Gamble Stores

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# FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

I HAVE been much interested, and have received a lot of valuable first-hand information on farm problems thru the hundreds of letters I have received from farmers in the 5 weeks of the Congressional recess that have passed.

But it has struck me that an around-the-table conference of Kansas farmers would be very helpful to all in attendance, including myself, if such a meeting can be held at this time. I know it is not the best time of year for such a meeting; tires are wearing out, and gasoline rations have been reduced.

On the whole, however, I feel that I can do a better job of representing the farmers of Kansas in the Senate of the United States this coming winter, if I could have heart-to-heart talks with a number of them. As my time is so limited I cannot cover much of the state this year, I have decided to hold an "open season" conference at the Municipal Auditorium in Topeka the afternoon of Tuesday, August 31.

The purpose of this conference, open to all, no formal speeches and no set program, is to discuss what can be done in Washington, especially by the Congress, to get more food production for the war, and also to protect the interests of farmers who participate in the war food program.

I hope that you can attend this meeting. Come loaded with your own ideas, and let the rest of us talk them over with you. The meeting will be free to all, and I hope will be helpful.

• •

Because in the long run the biggest part of the tax burden is passed on down to those who own and operate the land, farmers are keenly interested in Government expenditures.

As you know, Uncle Sam's authorized and appropriated funds for war purposes now have reached the third of a trillion dollars mark. It promises to be about \$3,000 per capita for the entire population before it is over.

The other day I got a letter from C. A. Lane, of Iola, Kan., in which he said, in part:

"According to Senator Byrd, of Virginia, the Government, on July 1, 1943, had in the Treasury, appropriated for war purposes and unexpended, \$203,000,000,000, which at the present rate of expenditure would last 26 months."

And Mr. Lane suggests that Congress quit appropriating war funds until some of the 203 billions of dollars is used up. Pretty good idea.

And I got the following from Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Twinam, of Olathe, Kan.

"We understand that F. D. R. is going to ask for another big appropriation as soon as Congress convenes. We suggest that no more money be appropriated until the present large sum on hand is used up, and then there should

be a string attached to it for specific purposes.

"We think Congress has been too slack as there is no one man smart enough to handle that much money judiciously.

"Congress should use its powers. Withholding appropriations is the only club Congress seems to have and they had better use it."

I answered Mr. and Mrs. Twinam as follows:

"I am heartily in accord with the sentiments expressed by you, and I especially indorse what you said about President Roosevelt's spending policies.

"However, I believe you are a little too severe on Congress, especially on the Republican membership of Congress.

"You seem to overlook the fact that a majority of both houses of Congress belong to the President's political party. He always has had great control over his party. In the past few months some of them seemed to be weakening and the result is that the Congress has taken a more independent position in the matter of appropriating large amounts of the people's money for carrying on the Administration's program. We are doing our best to block just as many of the unnecessary appropriations as possible, but notwithstanding our effort in this direction, the showing is still pretty bad.

"For my own part, I will say that I have voted against every appropriation that I thought was unnecessary. I have opposed many millions of appropriations every session of Congress, as have most other Republican Senators. Notwithstanding, the President still has quite a free hand, I think we have accomplished something worth while in the way of holding down unnecessary appropriations. I shall continue my efforts along that line.

"This Government of ours cannot go on indefinitely spending billions of dollars in the reckless way we have been doing in the past."

• •

## Let's Be Practical

GOOD, sound, common sense demands that we bring the whole food problem out into the full light of day, and work at it on a sensible, business-like basis. It is one thing to experiment with theories of production and distribution in ordinary times for the simple reason of seeing what will happen, but it is quite

another in critical times of war when following those theories might lead to disaster.

Government right now can profit by taking a leaf out of the farmer's very practical book of experience. I'm sure a majority of farmers would favor looking at production and distribution in a very realistic manner. This would mean, first of all, arriving at maximum essential needs of every kind of livestock, every

kind of livestock product, and every one of the food and feed crops. Then, out of past experience, the possible and probable maximum yields could be estimated. From these figures, allocations could be made for our Armed forces, for home consumption, and for Lend-Lease.

Under such procedure we could avoid making too elaborate promises of feeding everybody everywhere. We could save our farmers the worry and uncertainties and losses of having hog production turned on high and off again overnight because enthusiasm for pork production got far ahead of possible and potential feed production.

We are entirely capable of carrying this one sensible step farther. Have actual farmers and feeders and nutritionists determine how best to use or consume the foods and feeds that are produced. This will get away from any catch-as-catch-can, wishful-thinking procedure which goes all out of balance because directives are issued without benefit of a well-rounded need and production picture.

There may have been room for wrong decisions in the first furious weeks of our war preparations. But now we are at a point where errors that are ruinous to agriculture are unnecessary, and indecision is unforgivable.

I think agriculture has demonstrated its dependability beyond any reasonable doubt. Even Official Washington has heard now that when all is said and done, the big job of feeding the Armed forces, and the folks at home, and as many other people in other countries as is practicable, is up to the farmers and doesn't depend on theorists in the Nation's capital. Marvin Jones, Food Administrator, calls for "purely voluntary" teamwork in the food production program. I can say to him that farmers are giving, and will continue to give, everything they have in the way of voluntary co-operation.

Now, understanding that we need the counsel of real farmers in establishing production schedules, let's respect their good judgment all the way, and heed their requests for fullest co-operation in price ceilings and honest prices instead of the subterfuge of subsidies.

*Arthur Capper*

## Trend That Threatens Private Enterprise

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Outcome of the fight between the White House and Congress over food price subsidies, expected to be renewed when Congress reconvenes next month, may determine the future status not only of the American farmer, but also of all businesses engaged in the processing and handling of farm commodities.

Two recent developments highlight a trend which, if carried into the post-war period, threaten the end of the private enterprise system in agriculture, and also in the trades and businesses connected with the processing and handling of foodstuffs, and other farm commodities and products made from farm commodities.

One is the recent order—Commodity Credit Corporation No. 5—which hiked the price of concentrates to livestock producers around \$11.50 a ton,

and also required every processor to set aside for sale and delivery to the CCC—without regard to the rights of credits, existing contracts or payments made—all soybean, cottonseed and peanut cake, meal and pellets which the processor owns or has under contract August 1, 1943.

Also, the order directs that any sales made by the processors after that date be made as agents of the CCC. All sales will be at the new higher price on 1943 crop products, the processor to remit to the CCC the difference if the product is made from the 1942 crop.

The effect of this order is to make the Government (CCC) the only purchaser of soybeans, peanuts and cot-

tonseed. And to make the Government (CCC) the only seller of feed concentrates made from these crops.

As a war measure this procedure is justified by the Administration. It follows the line by which the Nazi government took over the processing and handling of farm commodities and their products nearly a decade ago, in preparation for World War II. It is government monopoly in its highest state of perfection. If extended to other commodities, and carried into the period of peace, it would wipe out the individual enterpriser as owner and operator of his business; he becomes the agent of a government bureau.

Another development is the pro-

posal that the Government contract with farmers for their entire production. Presumably, at least at the start, the prices paid would be high enough to give farmers the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, paid from the public treasury. In turn the Government, thru its bureau agencies, would resell—at a loss to the Treasury—to consumers, thru distributors also entirely government-controlled, at low enough prices to satisfy consumers.

The high prices farmers would receive presumably would lead farmers to ask continuance of the program after the war.

Almost certainly also the consumers, after the war, would insist that the Government continue to provide them with foodstuffs at the lower prices, which could be maintained only

(Continued on Page 13)



# Here's a Double-Duty Family

An Extra Job Is Tucked Into Every Minute

NO FINER assets can be possessed by any American youth than to be born on the farm and have a mother like Mrs. Maude Powell, Johnson county. At an age when most women feel they are entitled to sit back and take things easy, this mother of 8 children has taken over complete management of the 120-acre farm on which her children have been reared, and from which she and her husband scraped the hard-earned money to give them all the highly-prized education so necessary for success.

Six of the 8 children are away now and all of them are holding down important positions in life—positions



Virginia Powell, youngest daughter of the family, gets a good start on the 14 cows the 2 girls milk twice a day. When this picture was taken Mrs. Powell was working in her beloved flower garden, which always gets a lot of attention no matter how busy she is with many other farm duties.



Josephine Powell, Johnson county, gets busy with the fly spray in preparation for milking time. She has a full-time stenographic job at the Olathe Naval Base in addition to her farm work.

made possible by the sacrifices made for them and by the sturdy character instilled into them. Dorothy, the oldest, is a nurse in the U. S. Government Hospital for tubercular Indians, at Tacoma, Wash.; Orben is with the U. S. Treasury Department in Chicago; Kenneth is a mail carrier at Pittsburg, Kan.; Gilbert is a chemist at the JOW War Plant, Parsons; Milton is a farmer near Overland Park and works in addition for a large dairy; Russell is in a radio technician school in Kansas City.

When Mr. Powell took over the management of a 1,200-acre eastern Kansas farm, management of the home place fell to Mrs. Powell and the 2 youngest daughters—Josephine, now 20, and Virginia 17. Josephine is a stenographer at the Olathe Naval Base every day from 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., and Virginia is a student at the Olathe high school during the winter months, so running the farm is an operation requiring the closest budgeting of time and duties from early morning until late at night.

## Active in 4-H Club

In addition to their regular daytime duties away from the farm, both girls have been active in 4-H Club work and Virginia goes to Kansas City every Wednesday for music lessons. Virginia is a straight "A" student at Olathe High and when her education is completed hopes to be a nurse like her oldest sister Dorothy. This year she turned to writing and won first place in Johnson county and second place in the state in the AAA sponsored letter-writing contest on "Food Production for Conservation." Her winning essay, written as a letter to a soldier friend, tells of the family's efforts on the farm food production front:

"Dear Herby: When you left for the Army we were just raising the necessary things which every farmer should. But now my Mom and Sis and I have really joined the ranks of trying to more than double our share. As Sis

works every day and I attend high school, Mom is left to do the work alone most of the time.

"We have 4 sows with 36 pigs, from which we intend to put up our winter meat supply. The rest we will fatten out at about 250 pounds apiece, which will make 7,500 pounds of pork for market.

"We now milk between 12 and 15 cows by hand, and between now—April 1—and next fall we expect to market 28,000 pounds of milk.

"We have a laying flock of hens, from which we are getting 175 eggs a day, amounting to 440 dozen a month. We also have 500 baby chicks we are raising for fryers to eat or sell. The pullets in this group will replace the laying flock next year.

"In the summer there are 2 of us to do the work, but we will have all the added jobs which summer brings. Mom and I work in the fields part of the time, and the rest of the time is devoted to our dairy, garden and poultry. We also do a lot of canning every summer, putting up about 1,200 quarts of vegetables and fruit, all raised on our farm.

"The road of life is getting rougher

## Deferred Feeding Meets Situation

MORE beef is needed but less grain will be available during the next year for the production of beef, C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State College, says.

"This means that if we are successful in producing more beef we must change from the long-established practice of heavy grain feeding in a dry lot to a method that requires less grain to produce as much or more gain."

The so-called deferred feeding plan adopted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station provides a method that fits well into the present situation. This plan gets cattle ready for market in 10 to 12 months and consists of 3 phases—wintering, grazing and full feeding 60 to 90 days. One can start with either calves or yearlings.

The principal objective of the wintering phase is to produce gains varying from 200 to 250 pounds. This is done by limiting grain consumption to 4 or 5 pounds a head daily, feeding all the non-legume roughage the cattle will eat and using 4 pounds of alfalfa hay, 2 pounds of wheat bran or 1 pound of high protein concentrate feed as a protein supplement.

At the end of the wintering phase

as the days go by, but we look at the airplanes in the sky and thank God they are our planes, guarding our American soil. This fact gives each one of us courage to stand his ground and do all in his power to keep everything rolling. Love, Virginia."

And so Virginia describes in vivid terms the results of their strenuous life, which begins at 5:30 o'clock in the morning when Mrs. Powell goes after the cows, and never ends until the last chore is done at night.

## Time Is Well Filled

In her essay, however, Virginia failed to mention that she also finds time to do all the cooking, to study her lessons for school and to practice her music. Josephine helps with the milking and other chores early in the mornings, drives several miles for a full day's stenographic work, then hurries home to plunge into the round of evening chores.

Neither did Virginia mention that their farm is highly diversified, which means more planning and more work. The 120-acre farm is divided into 6 acres of soybeans, 6 acres of hegari, 8 acres of corn, 34 acres of oats, 5 acres of timothy and the rest bluegrass pasture. In addition to their milk cows, hogs and chickens they have 6 young heifers and 2 mules, all of which require a lot of care.

## Earns Top Honors

The highest award made to members of the national Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the coveted Progressive Breeder's Certificate, has been awarded to E. B. Regier, of White-water. It is given in recognition of a well-balanced herd improvement program developed over a period of years.

Mr. Regier is the third Kansas breeder to be so honored, and the 53rd breeder in the nation to receive the award. The last test year on the herd was completed December 31, 1942, with the 10-cow herd averaging 437.8 pounds of butterfat and 11,430 pounds of milk in 324 days on twice-daily milking. The 1942 average for the nation's Holstein herds on official tests is 404.9 pounds of butterfat and 11,642 pounds of milk.

The herd has been classified for type and scored 85.5 as compared with the average score in the nation of 79.3. The current award is based on a herd of 22 Holsteins, of which 10 have freshened. Each of these 10 was bred and developed at the Regier farm. Five are daughters of Fradmar Prince Triune Supreme 612481 and 5 are daughters of Regier Tritomia Lad 720303.

## Tomson Flies South

The Rural Society of Argentina invited an American, Clinton K. Tomson, to judge Shorthorn cattle at the International Livestock Show of Argentina, held at Palermo, in Buenos Aires, August 17 to August 23.

This is the second time that Mr. Tomson, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association of



Clinton K. Tomson  
... livestock judge extraordinary.

Chicago, has been given the honor of judging the largest stock show of its kind in the world, which is always attended by the President of Argentina and his cabinet.

"It is an interesting fact," said Mr. Tomson, "that Shorthorns dominate in South America about two to one over all other breeds combined."

Mr. Tomson is the son of James G. Tomson, Wakarusa, Kan., well-known president of the Kansas Livestock Association, and owner of the famous Tomson Shorthorn herd.

## Pick Kansas Man

Chase Wilson, Mulvane, Kan., has been named a fieldman of The American Jersey Cattle Club. His territory will be New York, New Jersey, and the New England states. Mr. Wilson is a



Chase Wilson  
... East came West for a good man.

graduate of Kansas State College, and a former 4-H Club and Future Farmer member. He was a member of both the Dairy Products and the Dairy Cattle Judging teams of Kansas State, as well as an officer in the Dairy Club.

## Need More Waste Fats

Waste kitchen fat collection thruout the country totaled 8,440,274 pounds during June, setting an all-time high mark since the inauguration of this program in July, 1942, WPB has reported. The total collected is still not sufficient to meet war demands. WPB Region I, comprised of the New England states, ranked first in pounds collected per occupied dwelling.



## Bronco Busting Thru School

By RUTH McMILLION

**B**REAKING 13 rebellious, high-spirited horses last winter after high-school hours netted 14-year-old Roger Rankin a tidy sum, as well as gaining for him the reputation of being a first-rate bronc buster. Consequently his services are more and more in demand by cattlemen of Clark county.

They say Roger has a "way" with horses. The fact that he has never lost his temper during a workout or "taken it out" on an apprehensive or unyielding creature proves he has a "way."

Perhaps some innate premonition of well-being is transmitted to the frightened animals, for Roger is able to approach with uncanny calmness the most wild-eyed horses without mishap or a chaotic stampede.

Temperaments among horses are as numerous as among men. Some horses are impetuous and impatient but settle down quickly to schooling and restraint. Others from the start are tranquil of mind. But there are the trouble-makers, sinister and destructive, who must be dominated and overcome with rigid and constant workouts.

A bronc's rebellion is characterized by his pitching. Some are merely humbugs whose pitching is a bluff and short-lived. Others are furiously stubborn, circling stiff-legged in a jolt-jarring rage. One filly Roger rode pitched fast but not high, and one, a demonic die-hard, pitched and rebelled for a hundred and fifty yards at a stretch.

When Roger first begins breaking a horse it is saddled in the chute, snubbed rodeo-style to a second horse and rider in the corral, where he rides it until its first fright has worn off. From then on he is on his own.

Fancy and accommodating paraphernalia is not a supporting factor in Roger's equipment. He uses a standard stock saddle which has about a 10-inch swell, a 3-inch cantle and new rigging.



Roger Rankin  
... has a way with horses.

Nothing to help him in a pinch except good leather and a strong cinch; no back cinch is used. He rides with a hackamore instead of a bit.

Boots and spurs are a "must" for the first session of breaking. Thereafter it's not so much a necessity as a desirability. They do away with that barefooted feeling, Mr. Rankin offered.

Roger has never been seriously injured. Occasionally he's forced into a surprise landing, has been jerked from his horse, also kicked a couple of times; but nothing serious, so he says.

The first bit of bronc busting that Roger undertook dates back to the time his Uncle Brad left a horse at their place hoping to find time to break it to lead. Roger, impatient to get the job

done, mounted the horse and not only broke it to lead but broke it to ride as well.

Proof that when Roger breaks a horse it really stays broke is the fact his little 7-year-old sister Diana is now riding a horse that had not known a saddle until about 5 months ago. A horse that was by nature pugnacious and churlish.

Roger is a supple, dark-skinned overall-clad youngster with a western hat and a ready smile as are his 2 older brothers Clinton and Jack. After being with the boys one can readily account for the fact that usually from one to several extra boys have casually dropped in to visit the Rankin home.

Mrs. Rankin expressed her thankfulness for their interest in horses, and

altho Roger is the only one who is making horsebreaking a vocation, the other boys have self-financed horses and are capable horsemen.

At present Roger has 5 horses on his waiting list which need to be broken, but due to harvest and summer work his profession and hobby has been temporarily thrust aside. But when school opens this fall Roger will again ride horseback the 20-mile round trip home on week ends making use of that time to work out a horse.

Rogers fee for breaking a horse, which means about 2 weeks of hard work, is \$10 for a 2-year-old, \$15 for a 3-year-old and \$20 for a 4-year-old.

As a boy typical of Western traditions, Roger might easily cinch honors both in personality and in his work.

## Scholarship Program Reaches 36 States

**F**ARM boys and girls of the 4-H Club in 10 Kansas communities are learning modern methods of food distribution thru participation this summer in the scholarship program of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association, reports M. H. Coe, Extension State 4-H Club leader, Kansas State College.

While city boys and girls helping farmers with wartime crops are learning first-hand where food comes from, these young people who are "old-timers" in farm work are studying where food goes.

Already eligible in the vegetable production and marketing contest program are young folks of Wichita, Clearwater, Junction City, Topeka, Silver Lake, Alton, Chanute, St. Paul, Towanda and El Dorado.

Young farmers in 35 other states will also compete for the \$500 grand national award, 4 regional awards of \$200, and 33 sectional awards of \$100 from the \$6,000 scholarship fund provided by the Great Atlantic & Pacific

Tea Company for the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association. The fund also provides two \$25 War Bonds as special prizes for high-ranking Kansas participants, Mr. Coe said.

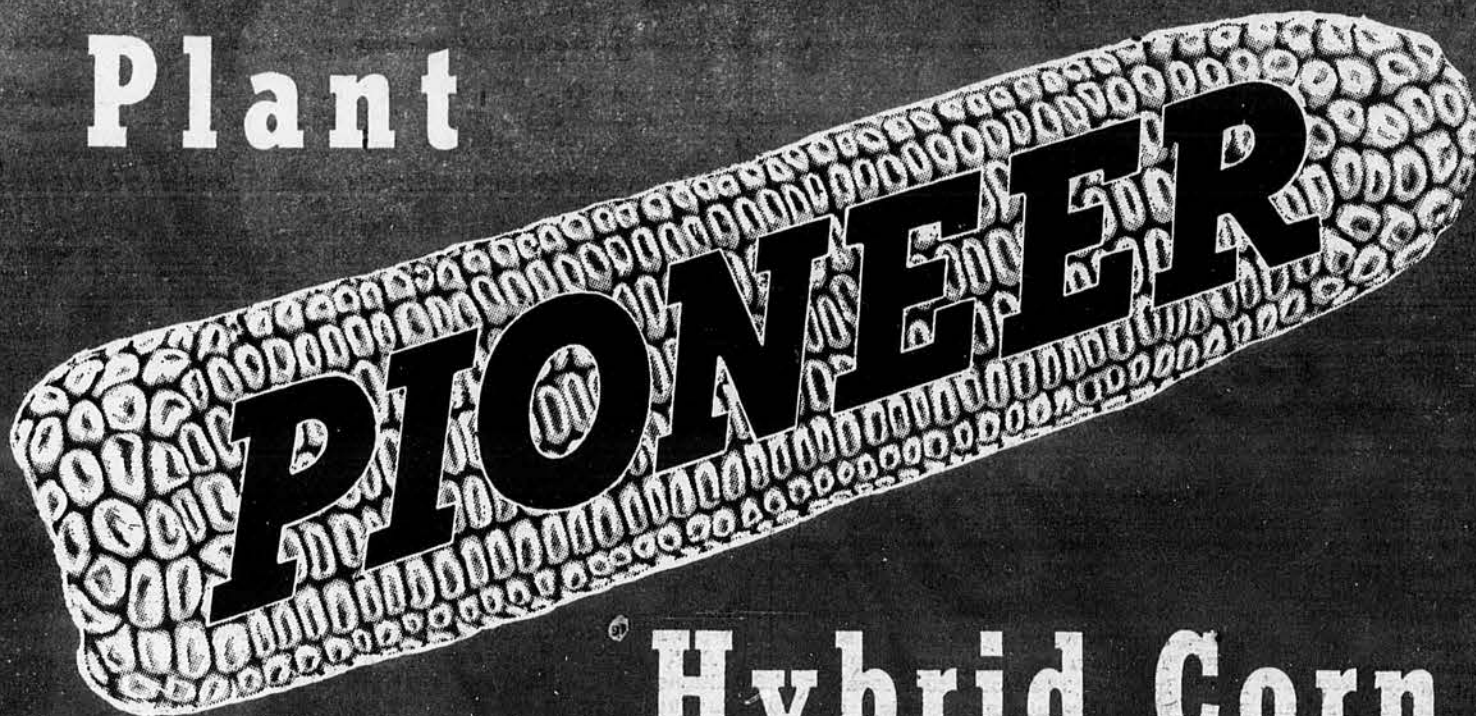
Eleanor Mundt, of Pittsburg, won a \$100 sectional prize last year.

"Most of the entrants plan to make a career of farming," Mr. Coe said, "and thru this work they are becoming better acquainted with efficient methods of distribution. This is important, because supplying food in war or peace depends upon moving it rapidly and economically to the right place, at the right time, and in the right condition."

Awards to winners will be announced this fall, and will be based upon reports of vegetable project work completed during the year, and upon grades achieved in a 5-unit extension course. Thru study of this course, young people are learning the geography of production of vegetables; quality and handling; grading, packing and packaging, and methods of wholesale and retail distribution.

# We'll Have to Grow More in '44

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## No Panic in Polio

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

FORTUNATELY infantile paralysis—Polio—is being purged of its panic. Doctors admit they do not know all about it and have no vaccine that will allow them to check it as definitely as smallpox. But no longer do they become panicky about it. Neither should you. Very properly your newspapers have served notice that the boards of Health have sighted the enemy and are preparing for action. That is to let you know there are things you may do.



Dr. Lerrigo

One thing beyond gainsaying is that you and your family shall avoid crowds. It is now some 30 years since the doctors of this country, having seen no infantile paralysis epidemic for a couple of generations, were shocked by a startling invasion. One sure thing gained then and repeated in every subsequent attack is the knowledge that the disease is contagious, and furthermore that it may be spread by "carriers," people in whom the nucleus of infection persists, yet are not themselves ill.

There is still much dispute as to the term life in which poliomyelitis originates. Your doctor will tell you that it is a very small micro-organism classified as a virus, which cannot be identified by ordinary measures. Almost all cases show catarrhal symptoms in the beginning—symptoms much like a head cold. Excretions from the nose of a patient will inoculate a monkey with the disease. However, the same thing has been demonstrated by using the intestinal excretions of a patient, by using dead flies that have been in contact, and even by the use of common sewage taken from the output of a large territory under invasion by poliomyelitis. The researches as to origin, altho conflicting, lead scientists to strong hope for a protective vaccine. Such vaccines were once announced, but they have not proved reliable.

The Kenny treatment is the bright star for the anxious mother who desires protection for her child. But one

must remember that it offers no prevention. It is a method of treatment of wonderful value because its use undoubtedly shortens the attack, relieves patients from pain and prevents the crippling deformities of paralysis. The generous reception given to this method by physicians of our land is its best endorsement. State and local Boards of Health have sent doctors and nurses to school so they may be exactly informed. Certainly this helps to remove panic from parents. I would say that if polio raises its head in your community, your most reliable measure is to make instant connection with your Board of Health and claim protection.

Let me remind you, that altho poliomyelitis is called Infantile Paralysis adult persons are also attacked. In one epidemic, to my knowledge the victims in their thirties outnumbered the young children. Age is not really a factor. Like measles the disease may attack at any period of life.

Why do we associate it with childhood? Why are not all children stricken? Any doctor can recall big families in which one child is attacked and others go free. I noticed that in my practice in the early epidemics. Our Board of Health checked into it. It developed that the other children had not wholly escaped. There had been a day or so of "sniffles"; perhaps some signs of headache; or a little run of fever. We concluded that Poliomyelitis is a common disease; that it is most noticed in children because they have never gained that certain degree of immunity that follows even an "abortive" case. We concluded also that comparatively few cases bring paralysis. Experience of 30 years prompts the following:

- Avoidance of crowds, especially for young children.
- Eat the "protective foods" with A, B and C vitamins.
- Screen your house from flies and guard all food and drink from every possible source of contamination.
- Don't say "just a cold." Put the child to bed and watch temperature.
- Call your doctor by phone but make no attempt at home treatment excepting for rest in bed.
- Call your local Board of Health as to the availability of the Kenny treatment.

## Bindweed Fight Makes Headway

ALTHO farmers thruout the state are "snowed under" by the big job of producing food for victory, there has been very little let-up in their fight against bindweed, according to Ted Yost, state bindweed supervisor.

One of the encouraging factors in the bindweed eradication program, and one that is saving individual farmers considerable time and worry, is the spread of county-operated eradication outfits, of which there now are 40 in the state.

Taking the problem of eradication off the hands of the farmers, these 40 outfits last year cultivated some 6,400 acres on 1,600 farms in the state.

An excellent example of the success of county-operated units is illustrated in Osborne county, one of the first to adopt this method of handling the problem, says Mr. Yost.

Osborne county, with Arthur H. Myles as supervisor, started its fight on bindweed in 1937, a year before the state program got underway. No cultivation was practiced that first year but a large number of patches were treated with sodium chlorate.

In 1938, Osborne purchased a tractor and duckfoot cultivator and really got down to business, as did 5 other counties in the state.

Last year this outfit cultivated about 200 acres of bindweed at 12-day

intervals, starting in April and continuing until November 20. A total of 15 cultivations was performed on each of the 29 farms infested at a cost to each landowner of \$5 an acre. In return each farmer received \$7.50 thru the AAA as a practice payment.

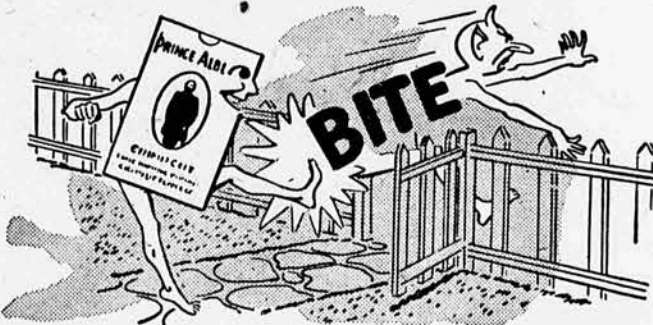
Mr. Myles claims the county can perform its cultivations at such small cost due to the fact the tractor and cultivator both are mounted on rubber and travel so rapidly between jobs. He notes that the November 20 cultivation is most effective, since it tends to eliminate blowing during the winter months and tends to expose some of the plant roots to the winter freezes and thaws.

Mr. Yost reports that the program in Osborne county has been so successful under the supervision of Mr. Myles that 90 per cent of the infestation in that county has been eradicated. He also stated that many other counties will adopt the county outfit method as soon after the war as they can purchase the needed equipment.

**Find Popularity:** Due to the war, the oil cells in the rinds of citrus fruits that formerly went to waste now are giving up their contents to supply all the lemon and orange oils that flavor U. S. foods, beverages and medicines. Until 1939, most of these oils came from Italy.

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## ALL Summer FRUITS



**H**OT, isn't it? And, as if it weren't hot enough, these are the days that kitchens are a-hum and almost a-blaze with canning operations. Every bit of fruit that is grown on the premises or can be bought in town without bankrupting the family, is going into jars in anticipation of pleasant, healthful eating next winter.

To meet the widespread demands for fruit, even a bumper crop would have to be spread pretty thin, but this year's crop—sad as it is to relate—is below normal. There are few peaches—about a third of a crop; Concord grapes are good. Plums nothing to brag about. Summer apples—the Duchess, Transparent and Maiden Blush—are good in both quantity and quality, but there will be fewer Jonathans and Golden Delicious, but a greater demand due to Army and Lend-Lease consumption. As for the rest of us, it becomes a case of "seeing our duty and doing it" . . . to glean every possible quart of fruit for winter's use.

Accustomed as farm women are to putting up foods in large quantities it may seem a futile gesture to get out all the equipment for canning only a few jars, or to prepare small amounts to take into the freezer locker when the "pick-up" goes—but you are sure to feel satisfaction when suddenly you realize a quart of this and a pint of that have added up to a worth-while quantity.

August will be a busy month, with its day-to-day work of putting up the fruits as they come along, but it will be interesting work because it will have variety. Be sure you follow tested, approved recipes. Now, as never before, you have the chance to try out different methods—the advantage of working with small amounts.

Since tomatoes are acid, and in a way fill the need of fruit in the diet, they must be considered along with summer fruits. You'll want tomatoes ready to use as a vegetable, some canned whole for salad, and as much tomato juice as you think you'll need, with a few extras to grow on and keep healthy.

The peaches you prepare for freezing you'll

want to drop into cooled sirup as they are peeled and sliced. This keeps them from turning brown. Some peaches you will can, and for a delicious variation try baking a few cans. It's an open-kettle method we highly recommend.

Plums can be used in numerous tasty ways—canned, frozen, preserved, dried, in preserves, and butter. Some of your apples will go into jelly, some into applesauce, ready for a quick dessert next winter with your favorite cookies. If you have never dried apples, this is the year to experiment—following instructions of the experts to the nth degree. Get them ready and have the apples drying while you work with the grapes for jelly and juice.

In the prosperous years—the years of bumper crops and plenty of food we forget that "a penny saved is a penny earned," but this year, if our food isn't saved, our money isn't worth much. The nation's food is her health and wealth. Let's save it!

### BRINING....

**P**RESERVATION of food by the use of salt is an old-time method of keeping foods for winter, as well known as sauerkraut, but few women, except those who have inherited treasured family recipes are aware that other foods can be treated in the same way. Few have experienced the taste treat that is to be had in a bowl of brined beans, freshened and creamed, or the deliciousness of brined corn.

Salting down food to preserve it is a simple and inexpensive method which may wisely be employed in this year's emergency. There will be a limit to the amount of food it is possible to can and freeze this year, because of lack of facilities, labor and essential materials. Many farm women are faced with the problem of having more food on their hands than they can take care of in their pressure cookers, if they are so fortunate as to own one; and if they have been able to rent a freezer locker, the locker likely is already chockful . . . so it is indeed a blessing to be able to save a part of

the surplus with the ease of salting away. However, since salting reduces nutritive value somewhat it is advisable to limit the use of this method to foods that cannot be kept otherwise.

If you have an extra supply of beans or corn your next winter's menus will be given delightful variety by the addition of these brined foods. Did you know that beets, too, as well as peas and greens can [Continued on Page 9]

### DRYING....

**A**S GRANDMOTHER'S pompadour and her leg-o-mutton sleeves returned to fashion so this year many homemakers will adopt her methods of food preservation—with a few new 1943 twists—as a matter of expediency. In this year's emergency every edible ounce of food must be preserved—most of it in home kitchens—and to add variety to the work as well as the winter menus many homemakers will be spreading foods out on trays to dry as grandmother did.

There has been a renewed interest in drying—or dehydration as it is called in modern "lingo"—because the army is using many dehydrated foods, and our armed forces are eating these foods for obviously practical reasons. When a bushel of pears can be reduced to 10 pounds by dehydration, it goes without saying that cargo space is conserved on ships carrying supplies overseas—and storage space can be saved proportionately in our own cellars.

It is important to remember these hot August days that much food must yet be put by this season, else many of us shall have to pull in our belts before winter is over. Luckily the Kansas gardening season is not finished, and this year of all years we must look to our fall gardens for supplemental food, since spring gardens in many sections of the state were somewhat disappointing. Crops were inferior in many instances flooded out completely. As a result, altho more widespread interest in all kinds of food-preservation methods has been





Gaynold Carroll, member of the food conservation staff of the regional office of the Food Distribution Administration, Des Moines, Ia., demonstrates to a mere man, but one who's really interested, how a top-of-the-stove dehydrator works. Miss Carroll has used it to dry not only the garden-variety of vegetables, but also bananas.

videnced than ever before, there are still many empty jars, for the simple reason there has not been food to fill them.

We are fortunate in having two distinct garden-growing seasons—spring and fall—with successful farm families making their plantings continuously thru the year. The usual mid-August rains usher in an excellent growing season, and weather records the state over show that we may expect another six weeks of good growing weather. There is still ample time to produce much food. No beans are as fine in qualities as those produced in the fall. Excellent spinach can be grown, too, with both crops used for present eating and the surplus canned or dried or salted away. Considering the disappointment in the spring pea crop, and the point value of commercial canned ones, anyone would be well justified in taking a chance in planting some fall peas. Only the fall planting of carrots, beets, turnips, cabbage, are for winter storage, if their tender, fresh crisp flavor is to be carried thru the winter months. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, swiss chard, eggplant, corn, kohlrabi—all are a part of the fall garden picture. They will produce an abundance of good eating from now until the first freezes come, and are ours for the effort of putting seeds in the ground and a minimum of care. Surely it behooves the Victory-minded to finish the job.

Why not dry some of these products of your fall garden? It's a method employed by many women who do not own a pressure cooker, and is a safe way of caring for these hard-to-keep nonacid vegetables.

If you can be assured of several sunny dry days ahead, you can depend on Old Sol himself, but if your weather is variable, and likely to be damp, it is better to follow some controlled heat method. For small quantities oven drying is practical—providing you have a thermometer-controlled regulator. If you have large amounts of food to dry, you may want to build a drier to be heated by a small oil stove, or make

one of the bird-cage type to hang over your range. Instructions for constructing these driers are a part of U. S. Farmer's Bulletin No. 1918, "Drying Foods for Victory Meals." It costs 10 cents but also includes a storehouse of other valuable information on this subject. We'll be glad to have it sent to you. For further information on building driers ask for U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletins, "Designs for a Top-of-Stove Food Drier," and "Oven Drying the Surplus from Your Victory Garden," as well as the Kansas State College Extension leaflet, "Preservation by Drying."

Vegetables suitable for home drying are sweet corn, okra, beans, peas, beets, carrots, peppers, pimientos, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, squash and some leafy green vegetables. Fruits which may be dried are apples, apricots, berries, cherries, peaches, pears, and plums. Many persons think dried foods have a better flavor than canned foods—for instance corn—while plums dried in a dehydrator do not become prunes, they are something better.

An added advantage in keeping fruits for winter in this way is the saving in sugar. If sugar is to be added, when prepared for the table, add it after cooking so that it will not interfere with the dehydration.

Certain steps are necessary to prepare foods for drying. Fruits may be sulphured, steamed or dipped in salt water. Vegetables should be pre-cooked in steam or boiling water. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1918 advises that vegetables pre-cooked in steam are higher in food value than those pre-cooked in boiling water, and that they keep better, as well as requiring less soaking before cooking for the table, and that they taste better. However, pre-cooking in boiling water is satisfactory if directions are carefully followed—and it is well to use the same water for several lots of food. Vegetables may be steamed by placing in a wire basket which holds them above the boiling water. The kettle should be covered, but not airtight. Fruits may be steamed, altho many authorities recommend sul-

phuring fruits. Sulphuring prevents discoloring of apples, peaches, pears and apricots. It also stabilizes the flavor and appearance of the fruit and inhibits the growth of yeasts, molds, bacteria, and insect eggs during dehydration and storage.

One advantage of dehydration is the saving of storage space, and the fact that a variety of containers may be used. Containers should be both moisture-proof and insect-proof. If you use glass jars, seal them with scotch tape or paraffin and wrap them in paper to exclude light, and put your dried foods away in a cool, dry, dark place. If you have tin cans with tight-fitting lids, use them. If your storeroom is dry, heavy paper and cloth bags that have been dipped in melted paraffin are satisfactory containers. Examine the food occasionally. If there is any sign of moisture reheat to 165° F. and reseal. Before the initial storing you must be sure that there are no signs of moisture. Fruits are ready to remove from the drier when they are tough and leathery. Vegetables should be rigid and brittle. If in doubt as to whether material is dry enough, leave it in the drier a little longer, but reduce the temperature. If the temperature is held low enough, there is not much danger of food becoming too dry.

## Brining . . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

be put away in salt until you are ready to eat them. To salt away beans, first wash them thoroly, then cut into portions of desired size—preferably small. Weight the beans carefully and use one fourth as much salt by weight. Sprinkle a little of the salt in the bottom of a stone jar or other container, add a layer of beans, then more salt and, repeating the process, finish with salt on top. Cover with a plate, weight with a jar filled with water or any clean, non-metallic object heavy enough to hold the plate down, and store in a cool spot.

The greatest convenience of salting is that more vegetables may be added as you wish by adding more salt, and weighting down again. Many women prefer a salt-sugar mixture for their beans, in the proportion of 1 part sugar to 2 parts salt. A brine should form to cover the beans. After cooking corn in boiling water for 10 minutes, and cutting from the cob, it can be put down with salt the same as the beans.

Salting is a simple process, but take these precautions to save wasted labor and avoid spoilage. Use pure pickling salt for all brining. Table salt is not recommended because too often starch has been added to it. Be sure that salt is not lumpy to insure its even distribution thru the food. See to it that vegetables are covered by the brine to avoid any top spoilage. Use no metal equipment in brining where it will contact the brine. Be sure scum is removed before sealing brined foods, and that fermentation is complete before sealing.

We are sorry that lack of space will not permit us to go into further detail on brining foods, but, if you are interested, we shall be glad to have you write for additional information. Write to us, too, if you do not already have a copy of the Kansas State College Extension leaflet, "Preservation by Brining." It gives helpful suggestions on brining corn and sauerkraut.

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## Soon Will Be Laying Time

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

AUGUST marks the beginning of getting poultry ready for winter. The March hatched pullets will be ready to move into the laying house in another month at least, and will likely start to lay a few eggs by the latter part of this month. If one intends to vaccinate the young pullets for fowl pox it should be done while the weather is warm and dry, and prior to moving them to permanent winter houses. Only healthy stock should be vaccinated for fowl pox, and it is well to have them in good flesh and in a thrifty condition. A tonic may be given to the pullets for a short time before and after vaccinating. There are good commercial tonics on the market. The vaccinating should be done on warm, dry days, and if the weather becomes damp, one should keep the pullets in the house.

Directions come with the vaccine and they should be strictly followed. One should not be careless in handling the vaccine as it is live virus that one is working with. The vaccine should be kept cool until ready to use to preserve its effectiveness. On the 10th day after vaccinating examine each fowl to see whether it shows a take. If not



Mrs. Farnsworth

it should be revaccinated. If no trouble has ever been experienced from fowl pox and one wants to take the risk of contracting it after the pullets are placed in the laying house, there is little danger unless carried to the premises by introducing new birds. But if it has been on the place previously the safest plan is to vaccinate.

This month is thought of as the time for a general culling of the laying flock. Those layers that have quit producing may be sent to market, especially if they are more than 2 years old. The room can be used to better advantage by the young pullets. If possible one division of the poultry house should be rid of hens and all of it given over to pullets so there will be no need to house the 2 groups together. Hens are naturally "bossy" and pullets are more or less timid. The 2 groups need somewhat different feed to do their best.

### Keep Older Hens?

Hens that are still laying well in August may be kept for another year if they are healthy and free from any serious fault and are less than 3 years old. If one has records of the hens' laying and they are exceptional layers they may sometimes be kept thru the third laying season.

The time a hen starts to molt in her first laying year varies with individuals and the time she was hatched. When a flock has had good feed and systematic care and there are those in the flock that do not respond, we may conclude that there are certain hens that will never be good producers.

Sometimes a whole flock will molt early thru some fault of the owner. Sometimes when a flock begins to slack up in laying the owner will become discouraged and quit feeding laying mash or make some other drastic change in feeding, or perhaps there will be neglect in keeping the water pails filled or

the oyster shell boxes become empty. Under such conditions the whole flock may molt, so that nothing definite actually can be told about the different hens' ability to lay.

Some highest record hens do not molt until after they have produced steadily for 14 to 16 months, and perhaps then they take off little time from laying, but rather drop out a few feathers and replace them while still continuing to lay. Such hens are the kind that are worth their "weight in gold" and the ones that make valuable breeders. Hens that have been consistently broody should be marketed. There is too much time consumed in "breaking the habit" and getting them started laying again for them to make much of a yearly record.

### Can Cull Out "Defects"

It is possible to produce a flock of hens of any breed that are seldom broody, if we eliminate all broody hens from the flock. When giving a general culling one should look over each individual carefully watching for baggy abdomens, which indicate a general breakdown is near. Watch for Ven Gleet and for signs of roup or colds. Notice the feet and shanks. Their condition tells much to the experienced culler.

A general cleaning and spraying for mites is in order in August. Dipping the hens in a sodium fluoride solution will kill all lice and nits. Painting the perches with nicotine sulphate is less labor; may need to be repeated 2 or 3 times. It should be applied just before the fowls go on the perches at night. One ounce will treat about 30 feet of perches.

Some complaint of the depluming mite comes at various seasons of the year. The most effective treatment for these is to use a good dip. Scaly legs need to be treated now before starting into winter. Tiny mites burrowing beneath the scales cause these rough unsightly shanks. If not too bad a case dipping the shanks may be all that is necessary.

## Science Paves The Way

NEW fabrics that are durable and easily cleaned will simplify the farm woman's homemaking job in the post-war world. Developments in war-gear chemical laboratories indicate that coal and such farm products as wood, cotton, peanuts and milk will be made into synthetic textiles. Synthetic fibers will be used also for curtains, rugs, draperies, upholstering, roll-up screens and many other household articles.

A NEWLY developed electron microscope and electron spectrometer are expected to help solve problems connected with causes of, and cures for, virus diseases in animals and plants—among the most baffling confronting science.

A CHEMICAL, colchicine, has been found to double the number of chromosomes in plant cells, and that promises to speed up results in plant-breeding investigations.

SYNTHETIC urea can be used to replace in part nitrogenous plant material in feed for cattle and other ruminants.

FIVE years of intensive research were required to perfect a nylon paint brush with the required taper, resilience, toughness, length and inertness to paint ingredients. These brushes will wear at least 3 times longer than natural bristles, will not deteriorate in storage, dry out or rot and are not bothered by moths.

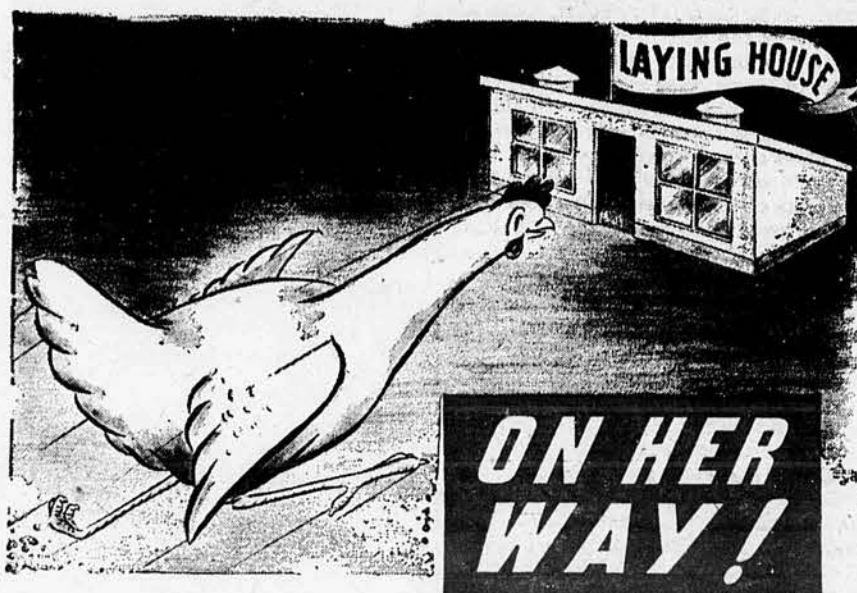
RESEARCH with plant hormones indicates these "chemical messengers" will permit growth of larger fruits of better quality; development of seed-

less fruits; stiffening of the stems of plants that tend to lodge; stimulate plant growth thru treatment of seed; retard sprouting of potatoes and bulbs in storage; stimulate root growth on plant cuttings; prevent preharvest drop of pears and apples, holding the fruit in place from 10 to 14 days longer; and inhibit the shedding of foliage of holly and certain other Christmas greens.

A NEW chemical combination made up of 2 parts of sodium fluosilicate, 1 part phenothiazine and 1 part white flour, has been used successfully to destroy both chewing and sucking lice that infest cattle.

A NEW poultry medicine consisting of equal parts of urea and microfine sulfur, in recent experiments saved 2 out of 3 birds that normally would have died from coccidiosis, the disease that kills an estimated 100 million chicks annually in this country. The new chemical mixture, known as "Cocistrol," reduced death losses of infected birds by 70 per cent.

A WAY has been found to get sheep to take their worm medicine without the use of force. Experiments at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Center, at Beltsville, Md., and elsewhere, have shown that sheep will consume sufficient quantities of a suitable mixture of phenothiazine and granular salt to give effective control of important gastrointestinal roundworms, nodular worms, stomach worms and trichostrongyles. No tests have been made with molded salt licks containing the drug, but they probably would be satisfactory, research men say.



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Genuine Avi-Tab also contains needed trace minerals, plus ingredients which inhibit growth of many molds. Many users report excellent results against digestive tract mycosis . . . that run-down flocks "come 'round" in better shape.

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Before housing pullets, spray laying houses with this new and different disinfectant and litter spray. Kills common disease germs, bugs, parasites on contact, even coccidia, round and tapeworm eggs. Won't harm birds. Non-caustic. Stainless. Pleasant odor, won't give eggs that "dippy" smell.

See your hatchery, druggist, feed or produce dealer who displays this sign.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Ia.  
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

# Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER





## Sorghum Grains Do Well

### In Putting Profitable Finish on Hogs

THE present shortage of corn may not hamper Kansas hog producers who have sorghum grain, since this grain proved equal to or better than corn in swine-fattening tests completed this year at Kansas State College. Whole Colby milo and whole Blackhull kafir failed to show daily and total gains equal to corn, but ground Colby milo and whole and ground Wheatland milo excelled corn in both respects.

In one test, where all hogs in 5 lots had advantage of alfalfa pasture and tankage, self-fed, during the 105-day feeding test, those receiving ground Wheatland milo showed the greatest total gain, 170.23 pounds, and the largest daily gains, 1.62 pounds. Corn ranked fourth with total gains of 155.01 pounds and daily gains of 1.47 pounds. Whole Colby milo showed the lowest total and daily gains of the five.

A comparison of shelled corn and whole Blackhull kafir was made in a 101-day feeding test, during which all hogs were on alfalfa pasture and received tankage, self-fed. Those fed kafir showed an average total gain of 170.50 pounds compared to 150.26 for those fed corn, and average daily gains of 1.68 pounds for kafir compared to 1.48 pounds for corn.

It took more Blackhull kafir and tankage for each 100 pounds of gain but the kafir was more economical due to the lower cost. The feed cost for each 100 pounds gain was \$6.46 for corn and \$5.84 for Blackhull kafir.

In winter dry-lot tests comparisons were made on pigs self-fed shelled

corn, whole Colby milo, ground Colby milo, whole Wheatland milo, ground Wheatland milo and whole Blackhull kafir. They also received tankage and alfalfa hay, self-fed free choice.

These tests disclosed that whole Colby milo and whole Blackhull kafir were the only rations that averaged smaller daily gains than shelled corn. When the Colby milo was ground a considerable improvement took place in utilization on each 100 pounds of gain. Grinding the Wheatland milo, however, did not seem to improve its feeding value, as whole Wheatland milo produced better gains than ground milo, while both were superior to shelled corn.

The principal value of corn feeding is the uniformity of finish in all tests while pigs fed sorghum grains varied as to finish. In some experiments, it was reported, the pigs seemed equally well finished regardless of what they were fed.

Whole Westland milo did not make as good a showing as shelled corn in a 112-day dry-lot test. The corn was more efficient by \$1.07 for 100 pounds gain, even when the grains had the same value. Those fed corn had a daily gain of 1.45 pounds and an average total gain of 163.41 pounds, while those fed whole Westland milo had an average daily gain of 1.24 pounds and an average total gain of 139.19 pounds.

While Westland made the poorest showing of any sorghum, this was the first test on Westland, which may show up better in future experiments.

## Kansas Beat Labor Shortage

THE Kansas wheat harvest got safely "over the hump" as a result of a heroic effort on the part of the state's residents, reports W. F. Turrentine, secretary to Governor Andrew Schoepel, whose state labor committee led the attack on the farm labor shortage.

There has been no "let George do it" attitude in Kansas. All over the state business and professional men dropped their own busy schedules to help where they could in the harvest fields. They were ably assisted by thousands of farm women and girls, a few women from the towns, and some itinerant help from surrounding states, reports Mr. Turrentine. Too much credit cannot be given the women, since members of that sex drove from 50 to 75 per cent of the tractors and trucks in some areas.

The next labor crisis will hit the state in September and October, when silo filling and corn husking times ar-

rive. Present indications are that the labor shortage will total some 25,000 persons, but Frank Blecha, Manhattan, secretary of the governor's farm labor committee, is not worried after seeing what Kansas did during the wheat harvest.

The principal labor shortage this fall will be in the eastern part of the state, Mr. Blecha says, but he thinks every county can get the work done if the local available help is properly organized for complete utilization.

To illustrate the large source of help "on tap" when needed for emergencies, Mr. Blecha pointed out that a survey of Manhattan alone disclosed 2,000 men born and reared on farms. Manhattan is typical of most Kansas towns in this respect, he believes.

While these town men do not claim to be as good "hands" as when they were on the farm, they have the general knowledge and all are willing to help out in the farm crisis.

## Grass Farming at \$10 an Acre

LET the cattle do the work, says Perry Sharp, Johnson county, who has a system difficult to beat when it comes to farming for the most profit with a minimum amount of work and expense, and a maximum amount of soil improvement.

Every acre of the 420-acre Sharp farm is planted to bluegrass and lespedeza, sowed together, or red clover. Not a foot of the ground is plowed, yet Mr. Sharp gets 3 crops a year from his land, which incidentally is improving every year. He has no machinery because he doesn't need any, and he has no erosion problems because the cover of grass holds his soil against wind and rain.

Here is how the Sharp system works. Every year about 200 head of cattle get a full grazing season off the grass. Last year a bunch of steers were marketed at 1,365 pounds after only 42 days

in the feedlot. All the rest of their gain was off the grass. Every year he gets a good hay crop, which averages about 1½ tons an acre, and this hay is used when snow prevents the cattle from grazing.

Another valuable crop each year is the bluegrass seed, which 2 years ago amounted to 4,000 bushels and sold at \$1 a bushel. While this was better than usual, Mr. Sharp maintains that year after year his pasture will show a net profit of \$8 to \$10 an acre.

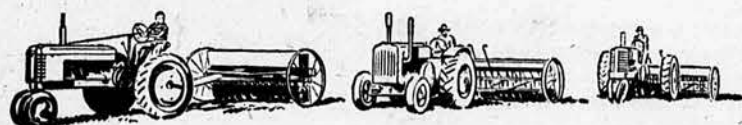
Pastures on this farm are seeded in October, November and December. Rough seed is used and Mr. Sharp broadcasts it on trashy ground. The secret in getting a good stand, he says, is to use a cross wind and cover the area slowly and thoroly. Lespedeza is planted with the bluegrass to add nitrogen to the soil, help keep down weeds and to make the hay palatable.

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MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT IS A "MUST"

## He's Putting in plenty of Overtime...

### SO ARE HIS TRACTORS!

1. M.A. Farmer operates a 1400-acre farm near Kimball, Neb. (about half is in wheat). Due to scarcity of farm help, it's necessary for him to work faster and longer hours, and to put much heavier strain on equipment.



2. "When I start my tractors working," says Mr. Farmer, "it's important that they keep working—without bearing failures or other breakdowns. That's why I use the very best oils and greases."

"I use nothing but Mobiloil and Mobilgrease. They give me the protection and results I have to have... particularly now!"

M.A. Farmer  
KIMBALL, NEB.

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## Vegetable Vault

Has New Ideas for Storing Foods

By CORDELL TINDALL

KANSAS farm families probably have given their gardens more care this year than ever before, because of wartime food shortages. Just as important as raising vegetables and fruits is the problem of saving this food for year-around use on the family table.

The 4 common ways of preserving food on the farm are canning, drying, freezing and storing. Of these, the latter probably has received the least attention, altho it probably is one of the most important of the lot.

We can get some new ideas from the "model" storage cellar under construction on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Leland Sturgeon, over in our neighboring state at Butler, Mo. This "cave" is being built as a demonstration by the Agricultural Extension Service. Ideas for its construction were supplied by J. W. C. Anderson, Extension horticulturist, Ralph Ricketts, Extension agricultural engineer, and Cliff Meeker, fieldman for the Portland Cement Association.

Some of the principles used in building this storage cellar could be built into existing cellars or into basement storage places.

The general construction of the cellar on the Sturgeon farm is similar to the caves on thousands of farms. The structure is 7 feet 4 inches wide, 12 feet long and 6 feet 2 inches high, inside dimensions. The walls are made of concrete blocks, the floor and ceiling of concrete poured in forms.

Due to drainage problems caused by level ground, the cellar could not be sunk into the ground very far. As it is, the drainage tile will have to be 160 feet long.

Therefore, a big portion of the cellar extends above ground and will have to be covered with 2 feet of dirt. Mrs. Sturgeon thinks she will like this feature, however, as there is only a short flight of steps down to the cellar.

The entrance to the cellar does not have the traditional sloping door for the kids to slide down but has an upright swinging door. There was a reason behind this. Mrs. Sturgeon was thinking of the countless trips she would be making to the cellar in the years to come, and figured it would be much easier to open this type of door while carrying vegetables to and from the cellar. Usually the sloping doors come off their hinges in a few years and it's quite a chore lifting them up for every trip to the food supply.

The cellar has the usual combination of doors, one at the outside entrance and one at the entrance of the cellar proper. The "hall" or entrance is plenty high to give sufficient head room, and it required very little more material for this extra convenience.

Most revolutionary feature of the Sturgeon food cellar is the system of

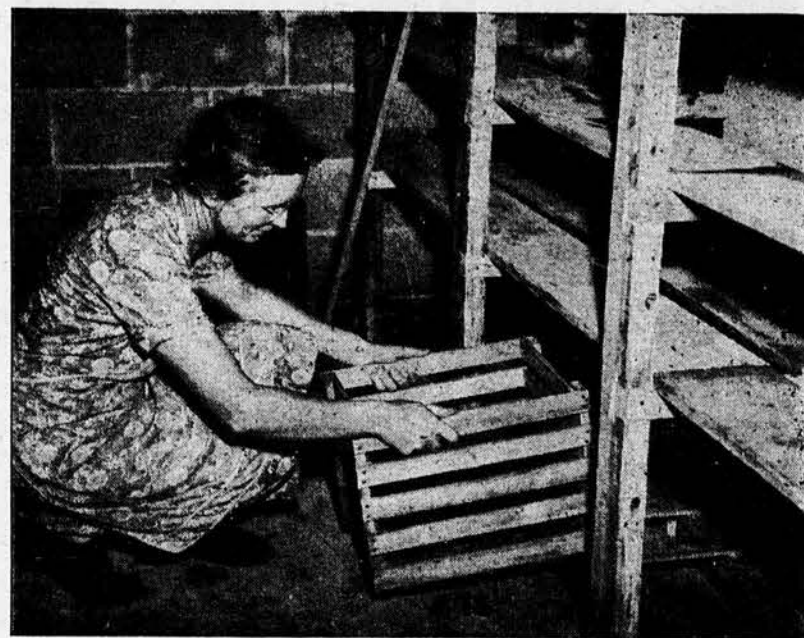
ventilation. The planners of the structure gave this a great deal of consideration and have come up with some new ideas. In the first place a large tile, 15 inches in diameter, was put in the roof. This is in sharp contrast to the usual small hole in the roof or small pipe or tile. The large tile really allows a good quantity of air to go in and out of the cellar.

This tile will be equipped with a ventilating shutter at the bottom that can be opened and shut and a "bird house" covering to keep the rain out of the opening and yet allow free movement of air.

To complete the ventilation system of the cellar are openings in the doors that can be adjusted. All ventilation openings are to be screened to keep out birds, rats, mice, cats, or other animals.

### Will Lower the Temperature

The idea of the ventilating system is to lower the temperature of the cave. In late summer you may be putting your potatoes in the cellar. The ventilating openings are closed during the day but as night comes they are opened. The tile at the top acts as a



No bins are built into this food cellar! Shown here is the type of storage baskets used for root crops. Baskets are set on 2 by 4's to keep them off the floor.

Another unusual feature of this new food cellar is the fact that no bins have been built for root and tuber crops, such as potatoes. Deep bins only breed spoilage, Mr. Anderson says. Instead, space is being left below the shelves on each side of the cellar for slatted crates.

bruises and cuts which cause spoilage. The crates are set up off the floor on 2 by 4's to allow for even more ventilation.

Aside from the absence of bins, the shelves in the Sturgeon cellar are of the usual kind. They are about 12 inches wide and are strongly built. Mortise joints add to the strength of the shelves.

The material cost of the Sturgeon cellar has been about \$125. This includes the cost of concrete blocks, concrete ingredients and lumber. Labor costs would, of course, vary a great deal. Most all the work can be done by any man handy with tools, except the laying of the concrete blocks. It probably would pay to have an experienced mason do this work.

### Fall Garden Will Help

Mrs. Sturgeon usually cans about 500 quarts of vegetables for her family, which is about average for the family that really does a good job of producing their own food. The garden is a little short this year but she is putting hope into a better fall garden.

This cellar is not ideal for storage of all fruits and vegetables. Because different kinds of fruits and vegetables need different conditions for best storage.

The 4 factors influencing storage are temperature, moisture, ventilation and light. All vegetables keep best in the dark, but the other 3 conditions vary greatly.

Carrots and beets, for instance keep best when it's cool and moist, while sweet potatoes do better under warm, dry conditions. Obviously, no one storage place could be ideal for both.

The surprising thing about storage of vegetables is the long list that may be successfully stored all winter. Celery and Chinese cabbage are an exception.

Vegetable	Temperature Requirements	Moisture Requirements	Ventilation
Beets	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Moist	Limited
Carrots	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Moist	Limited
Turnips	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Moist	Limited
Winter radishes	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Moist	Limited
Rutabagas	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Moist	Limited
Parsnips	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Moist	Limited
Salsify	Cold—Ordinary freezing will not injure	Moist	Limited
Horseradish	Cold—Ordinary freezing will not injure	Moist	Limited
Irish potatoes	Cool—36° to 40° F.	Medium	Limited
Cabbage	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Medium	Medium
Chinese cabbage	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Medium	Medium
Celery	Cool—32° to 40° F.	Roots moist, tops dry	Medium
Onions	Cold—30° to 34° F.	Dry	Maximum
Squash	Warm—40° to 50° F.	Dry	Maximum
Pumpkin	Warm—40° to 50° F.	Dry	Maximum
Sweet potatoes	Warm—55° F.	Dry	Maximum
Beans (dry)	Unimportant	Dry	Unimportant
Peas (dry)	Unimportant	Dry	Unimportant
Corn (dry)	Unimportant	Dry	Unimportant
Canned products	Above freezing, 32° to 80° F.	Dry	Unimportant

Vegetables that can be stored and ideal conditions for each are shown in this table.

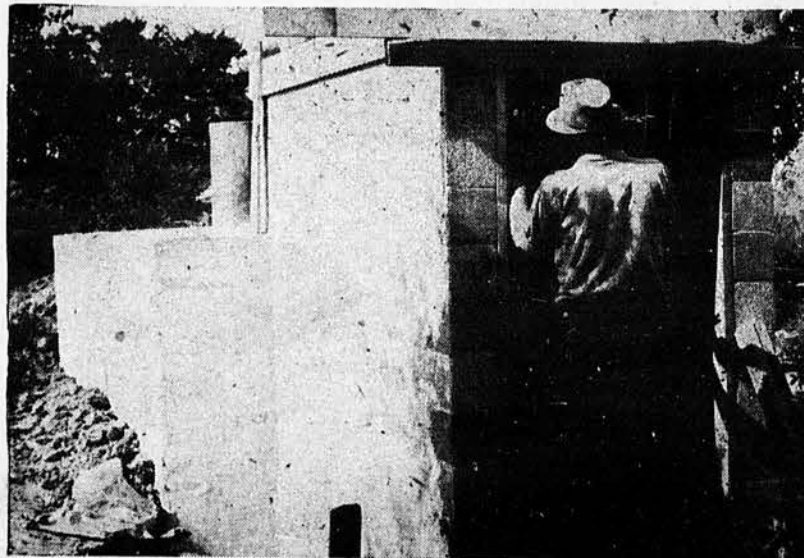
flue carrying off the warm air that naturally rises. This pulls in cooler air thru the doors, thus lowering the temperature.

Preliminary tests at the Sturgeon cellar indicated that the system works as planned. Following a warm day the flow of hot air up thru the ventilation shaft was very rapid.

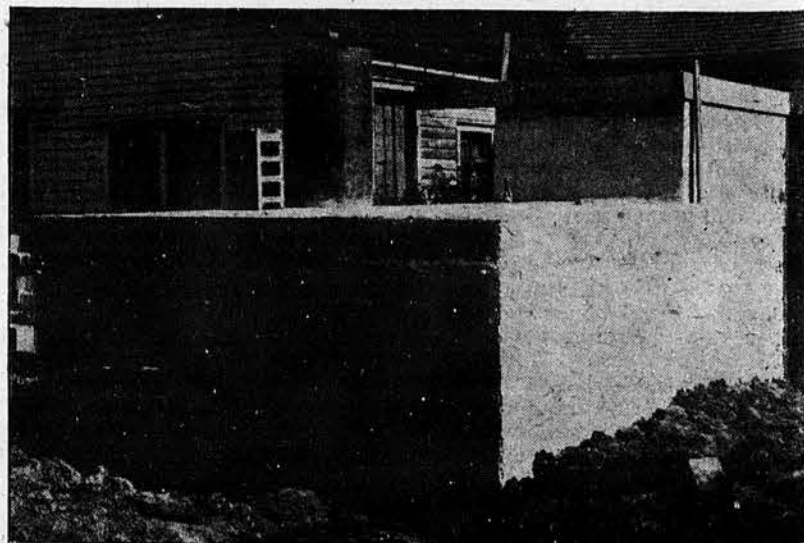
Of course, these ventilation aids would not be adjusted every day in the year, only in the fall when crops are first put in storage or in summer to keep lower temperatures in the cellar.

These crates are very handy, and made from 7 lath, and 1 piece of 1 by 2 lumber 6 feet long. They hold about a bushel each, and are 15 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches deep.

Potatoes, for instance, can be put into these crates when they are dug and need not be handled again. The slatted sides allow for ventilation while the potatoes are being cured in a shady, dry place that is well ventilated. They then can be carried directly to the storage cellar. Each time potatoes are handled you add to the danger of



This front view of a new storage cellar shows upright door, a practical idea for Kansas farmers to follow. Walls are made of concrete blocks.



Rear view of storage "vault" shows 15-inch tile set in the roof, a new idea in ventilation. This allows real movement of air when door is equipped with ventilators.



# Trend Threatens Private Enterprise

(Continued from Page 4)

thru more subsidies from the Treasury. The immediate effect would be to make everyone happy. Producers would get higher prices than they would get if consumers paid what it cost to produce and distribute food-stuffs. Consumers would get food at lower prices than food could be produced for and distributed.

The so-called "middle-man" as a private enterpriser would be eliminated.

Of course, down the road, the farmer also would be eliminated as a private enterpriser; his continued operation of "his" farm would depend upon an Administration continuing to buy from him at the subsidized price.

And the consumer also would be dependent upon an Administration which would dole out to him necessary food—ultimately other necessities of life—at-subsidized prices.

The program is not new. Julius Caesar tried it—with this variation. He subsidized the consumers; gave away food and wine and fuel to the unemployed of Rome. But his treasury couldn't stand the subsidy to Roman farmers, so he put these in the army and imported cheaply produced foods from the conquered provinces of Rome.

The same general pattern, followed by the Russian Soviet, Hitler's Nazi regime, and Mussolini's Corporate State, is more or less familiar to us. It is the Fascist pattern put into effect rather crudely, but effectively, by Julius Caesar and his successors, altho it is being sponsored now in this country by those who dub themselves Liberals and fanatically anti-Fascist.

Now, of course, no public treasury, even one headed by such a financial wizard as Henry Morgenthau, the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since William H. Woodin, can go on forever buying up necessities of life at high producer prices and selling them at low consumer prices. And as there are more consumers than producers, the pressure from consumers will be too great to be withstood. So the temptation will be to import cheap foods from other countries—meats and corn from Argentina, sugar from Cuba, vegetable oils from the Orient.

And there is the further fact that ultimately the consumers and producers, thru taxes or thru repudiation of the public debt, will have to pay for the food they or their parents got at less than production costs.

It is theoretically possible, perhaps probable, that the price subsidy and government - monopoly - of - business program would not be attempted after

the war. But the temptation is there.

Also there is a vociferous minority in Congress that wants the Government to supersede the private enterpriser in all business lines, production, distribution, transportation and communications.

The National Union Farmer, which is strong for the universal contract plan for farm commodities, claims that a committee of 52 House members is backing it; heads of this committee are listed as Congressmen Scanlon of Pennsylvania, McMurray of Wisconsin, Feighan of Ohio, Marcantonio of New York (really the head of the committee), Burdick of South Dakota, Holifield of California, Will Rogers, Jr., of California. Marcantonio is a Left Wing American Laborite, who has followed the Comintern "party line" without a hair's breadth deviation ever since he has been in Congress; McMurray is the college professor type of extreme "liberalism" that corresponds to Marcantonio's views, generally speaking; Burdick is a high-class remnant of Townley's Non-Partisan League which preached and tried to practice government ownership; young Rogers is classed with the Hollywood Communist "intellectuals"—a potent argument for the affirmative in the age-old debate, "Is environment stronger than heredity?"

The farm organizations are split on the price-subsidy, government-operation program. The Farm Bureau, the Grange, the National Council of Co-operatives, the Dairy Co-operatives are opposed to the price-subsidy program; oppose further extension of Government into agricultural fields of production and distribution. The Farmers Union is leading the fight for the subsidy and government-control program.

Present outlook is that the farm fight in the coming session of Congress will open up with an effort by livestock interests to stave off the OPA program of ceiling prices on cattle—already established on hogs.

Owing to a shortage of feed, and a shortage that promises to be acute by next year, a rush of hogs and grass-fed cattle to market is expected this fall. If the rush of cattle drives beef prices down, then the ceilings are to be fixed at the lower levels. Both government economists and livestock and packing industry spokesmen are predicting real meat shortage next year, with a campaign in the making to switch American civilian eating habits from a basic meat diet to a basic cereal diet.

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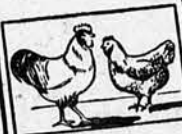
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SUNSHINE POULTRY FARM  
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July 1, 1943

Geo. H. Lee Company  
Omaha, Nebraska

Gentlemen

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Our customers are also receiving good results from the use of "Tonax" as evidenced by the repeat demand.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, let me assure you that your "Tonax" will not only be used and stocked by us, but will also be recommended to all of our customers.

Yours very truly,  
M. A. Kurek, Owner-Manager



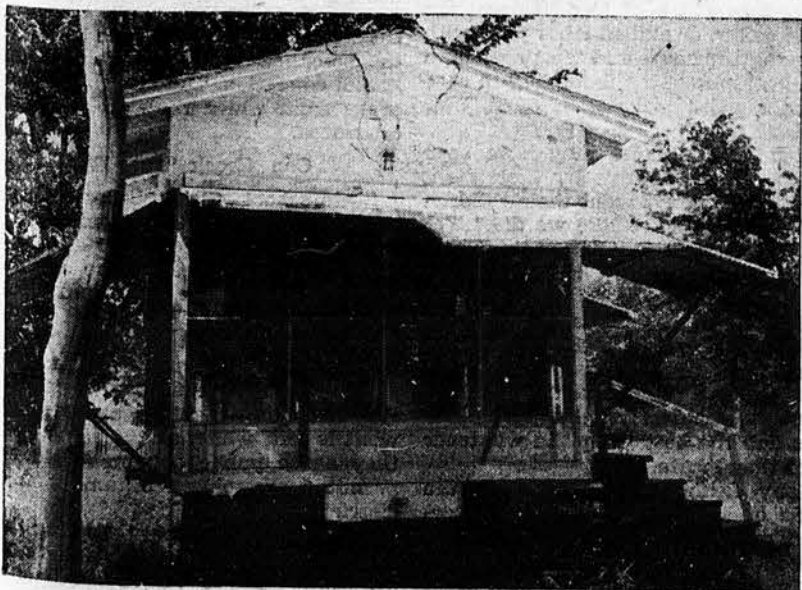
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GEO. H. LEE COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.

## Cool Place to Sleep



There is no need of being "baked alive" on hot summer nights. Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Hahn, of Montgomery county, sleep in comfort with nothing to break the breeze except wire screening on 4 sides. Their invention is a small trailer house, constructed solely for the purpose of providing a place to sleep on hot nights. It is mounted on wheels so it can be moved from place to place. The trailer is equipped with steps, and has doors that may be let down to shut out rain and storms.



## DOUBLE-DUTY Drinking Water Medicine



1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water.
2. MEDICATES BIRDS' digestive systems.

Bowel trouble germs attack birds of all ages—many enter digestive systems through drinking water. Double-Duty Phen-O-Sal tablets, put in the drinking water, regularly, are a wise precaution. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed and produce stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

**Dr. Salsbury's  
PHEN-O-SAL**  
THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

## New OTTAWA WOOD SAW

**For Tractors**  
—Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details. **LOW PRICE** OTTAWA MFG. CO., 2811 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

## Can Rural Schools Be Saved?

(Continued from Page 1)

poorly supported and teachers are poorly paid. Good teachers cannot be hired on wages such schools are able to pay.

The effect of all these conditions on the supply of school teachers for rural schools is tremendous. A recent survey made by the state office of public instruction indicates that from 3,500 to 4,000 teachers left their work last year for other and better paid occupations or for the armed forces. About three fourths of these were from the rural and small-town schools. The loss was greater in rural areas because the pay is less, and because teachers in those areas are less professionalized and less deeply committed to the career of teaching than those in larger cities, school authorities claim.

Those who have taken the places of these "lost" instructors principally are persons of limited preparation or those who ceased teaching several years ago. They are to be praised for what they are doing. Some of them, perhaps many, are capable teachers, but it nevertheless is true that the general quality of teaching has declined sharply. Education in Kansas, at least in rural areas, has taken a terrific beating since the start of the war and will continue to do so, it is believed.

Now that we have a picture of conditions as they exist, let's take a look at the manner in which our rural school district program originated, the conditions that led to its decline,

and the proposal which Kansas school authorities believe is necessary to remedy the situation.

When the early settlers came to Kansas from the east they located on the great plains in groups, partly for protection from Indians and wild beasts and partly because of a mutual need for social contacts and the neighborliness of a closely associated group. Many were related and others were bound by previous associations and friendships in other states.

Most of them came west to build a new empire as an inheritance for their families. This meant children, and children meant schools. It became customary for these small groups to band together for the support of a school and, in those days, not much money was required. A log or stone cabin could be rented at small cost for a period of 3 or 4 months out of the year, and a schoolmaster could be hired for about \$25 a month. The various families took turns "boarding and rooming" the schoolmaster, who usually had some other trade by which to support himself during the major part of the year.

The schoolmaster was a personage of importance in those early days. Usually he was a mature man with perhaps the best education of any person in the community, and the little red schoolhouse was the social and cultural center of the community. These little groups of settlers, dotting the plains of Kansas, became the origin of the present school districts. Although many no longer are able to support a school, sentiment has caused the people to cling tenaciously to a system which school men claim no longer is practicable.

### Many Reasons for Decline

The reasons for the decline of the rural school system are legion, but some are more important than others. We all know, of course, that the dry years of the '30's took their toll of the rural population in Kansas. Some farmers left for other states or went into other lines of endeavor less dependent on the weather. Approximately 80,000 persons left the state during the period from 1930 to 1940, most of them from rural areas. This exodus caused a loss to the rural schools of the state, and valuations of school districts dropped.

Another contributing factor has been the refusal or inability of young men to take up farming as a livelihood. A legend has grown among the people that farming is a life of hard work, sacrifices and privation. Many young men, and still more young women, have allowed this legend to influence the planning of their lives. Instead of choosing the farm, they have sought, instead, the lure of city life and the white collar, or skilled labor jobs, with their regular hours and seemingly high pay. Power farming is helping to ease up on a good many hard farm jobs, however.

In many instances they have been encouraged to do this by their farm parents, who don't want their children to "work and slave like we did." Yet these parents, in building their farms, achieved something in life far greater than can be obtained by their children in any "city job." It is a matter of record, however, that the cities have gained by the trend, because farm boys and girls, as a rule, make the best lawyers, the best doctors, the best executives and the best "help" in whatever cities they locate.

Many farms have fallen into the hands of speculators, who are interested only in the cash returns from the soil. Big farms are becoming bigger, and too many owners still hang onto the land but live in other states. "Remote control" farming has removed farm children from the rural school districts and reduced active support for the schools.

A factor not considered seriously until recently has been the progressive

## Wide-Open Meeting

Senator Capper is inviting every Kansas farmer who can, to attend an "open season" meeting at the Municipal Auditorium in Topeka, at 1:00 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 31. This will be similar to farm conferences which Senator Capper has held other years. He invites every farmer who can get to Topeka, to come loaded with ideas and questions that should be discussed "out in the open." There will be no formal speeches, no set program. Discussion will include what can be done in Washington, especially by the Congress, to protect the interests of farmers, and to get more food production. No question or subject of vital interest to farm folks is barred. Come prepared to express yourself on farm problems of greatest concern to you and the good of agriculture.

desire on the part of rural families to seek better educational advantages than are offered by the school district in which they reside. These parents reason that they can operate their farm, yet live in town, where son John can be in the band, on the athletic teams and take manual training, while daughter Mary can have all the social and study advantages she deems so important. There is little doubt that these and other educational and social advantages offered by the town schools have lured many rural families off the farms for all time. There is little doubt, too, that parents are influenced in such a move by the desire to have more home conveniences than are obtainable in many rural areas.

This increasing trend toward "farming from town" may offer temporary advantages for the farm family, but at a heavy cost to the future of agriculture, think school officials. Farm boys and girls taken from the atmosphere of the farm and trained in "city ways" will have an increasing tendency to shun the farm for city jobs.

One of the tragedies of the rural boy or girl raised in town is that he or she is deprived of the character building influences coming from having farm tasks to perform, of learning about the soil and growing things, and the benefits of the farm family as a "working unit."

It is maintained by many observers that farm boys and girls, as a rule, have more family loyalty, grow up in a more wholesome atmosphere, have a better knowledge of and outlook on life, and develop an ingenuity and resourcefulness that better fit them for successful living. These are the things they lose when they trade them for the so-called "advantages" of a city school education. The loss to the rural areas from which they go cannot be estimated.

### Can Check "Dry Rot"

State school officials believe the rural school problem is the outstanding governmental problem in Kansas today. They admit there is no absolute solution, but believe there is a workable and practicable method of checking the "dry rot" now slowly, but surely, eating away at the system. They sincerely hope that thru legislation they can hold together and improve what is left, while, at the same time, they agree public opinion would not permit a sweeping reorganization of districts.

When the first school bells ring this September there will be 2,000 districts within the state that have no school at all. Another 2,000 are too weak from a financial or population standpoint to justify their existence, say state officials.

The whole problem is to reorganize and strengthen remaining districts to

(Continued on Page 15)



**KANSAS  
WILL HAVE  
ANACONDA  
PHOSPHATE  
THIS FALL!**  
*Anaconda*

**W**ARTIME food production has presented an almost impossible task to farmers and to those of us who work with farmers supplying their requirements to produce food.

Emergency demands for Anaconda Phosphate have made serious inroads upon the available supply of Anaconda Treble Superphosphate. Less than 30 days ago it appeared that there would be no Anaconda Phosphate available for Kansas winter wheat land.

However, by exerting every possible effort we have obtained a supply of 20% Superphosphate which will be available at all Anaconda dealers. Farmers who have been using our Treble Superphosphate (45%) should now change their rate of application, using about twice the amount per acre.

We feel that our Kansas farm friends will understand that we, too, have problems which are difficult to solve; and we hope that they will regard our assurance of a supply of Anaconda 20% Superphosphate as evidence of our resolve not to fail our many loyal farmer patrons in Kansas.

**Anaconda Copper Mining Company**  
Fertilizer Department Box 32, Anaconda, Montana



## From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs; Franklin L. Parsons, Livestock and Dairy.

*I have been offered \$20 a ton for alfalfa hay. Should I sell now or wait until next winter?—J. M., Pawnee Co.*

Twenty dollars is a good price for alfalfa at haying time, but there is practically no indication that prices will be lower. There are many reasons to expect that they will be higher. Hay prices nearly always advance from summer until the late winter or spring. With the shortage of feed grains and the fear that protein feeds will not be available, hay prices probably will continue to advance until a ceiling is put on them. There is now a ceiling on alfalfa hay in the western states, and it is probable this may be extended to the entire country. The ceiling in the western states is \$20 loose on the farm or \$24 baled.

*I have some young lightweight steers and heifers that are in fair to thin condition. I am wondering whether I should sell them or carry them over winter. What is the price outlook?—Riley Co.*

The price trend on this class of cattle is expected to be downward in late summer and fall. By next spring, if a severe beef shortage occurs as now seems probable, the price may be about as high as this spring, assuming no major changes in price regulations. This class of cattle is well suited to wintering on wheat pasture, or roughage such as hay, bundle sorghum, or silage, with a protein supplement where alfalfa is not used for hay. I believe it will pay you to hold these cattle over until next year.

*The price of grain sorghums has gone up rapidly during the last month. Will these prices continue into the fall and winter?—R. W., Stafford Co.*

Prices of kafir and milo were more than \$3 a hundred pounds at Kansas City. There may be some reaction to this recent increase, but prices probably will remain somewhat near current levels unless a ceiling price is established. The inability to get corn and the shortage of other feed grains has resulted in a greatly increased demand. It is reported that the brewing industry has been an important buyer.

*I have some cattle on grass and am wondering what to do with them. Grass is still pretty good and I have plenty of roughage, silage and some grain. Should I sell now, wait until after frost to sell, or plan on fattening them for the early winter market?—J. W., Douglas Co.*

The price trend on grass-fat cattle during the late summer and fall is expected to be steady to slightly lower as large numbers are expected to be marketed and fewer than usual will go back to the feedlot. Cattle that are in slaughter condition will find a good market, but cattle in feeder flesh probably will bring lower prices. If your cattle are cows in good flesh or heavy steers that are not now in killing condition it may be desirable to feed them with roughage, silage, and a limited amount of grain to put them in slaughter condition. Market prices on slaughter cattle are expected to be strong after the first of the year. Present price relationships and price ceilings are not favorable to full feeding operations to produce highly finished beef.

## Can Our Schools Be Saved?

(Continued from Page 14)

point where all can and will give adequate educational opportunities and be afforded with competent and qualified instructors.

The method believed by school officials to be workable would involve reorganization to the extent that all districts ultimately would have a tangible valuation of at least \$250,000 and the enlargement of the basis of school support thru a law intended to do for the rural and elementary schools what the Barnes law has done for the high schools within the state.

The necessary laws to do this, as proposed by state school officials, would call for a progressive reorganization of districts over a period of years and an equalization of school taxes and their distribution, as follows:

Each county of the state would be required to make a county levy of 2 mills for the purpose of forming a county elementary school fund. Such a levy would produce from about \$175,000 a school unit. In this connection the state would guarantee to every county sufficient aid to raise the allotment to a minimum of \$400 a

school unit. Under a county levy arrangement, every school unit would receive from the county elementary school fund a minimum sum of \$400 and, in the wealthier counties, a possible total of \$600.

Each district would be required to make a local levy of 1½ mills to be used by the district only. If the income from this local district levy, together with the allotment from the county elementary school fund, did not equal \$800, the state would again make up the difference. Every school unit in the state then would be guaranteed an income of \$800. Since the maximum district levy allowed is now 6 mills, there would yet remain 2½ mills which each district could apply to supplement previously mentioned sources of income.

This measure, coupled with increased valuations thru reorganization, should produce a vastly better situation, officials think, than now exists.

The average taxable valuation of rural school districts now is about \$170,000, which easily could be raised to \$250,000 under reorganization. Any

district with the latter valuation could have an income of \$1,400 or \$1,500, a sum virtually double that available at present.

State school men do not claim their plan is a "cure-all." There are too many contributing factors, as previously mentioned, to suggest that the problem could be solved by this or any other school legislation. However, officials do believe that unless some plan of this nature is adopted soon to strengthen rural school districts, the entire system might deteriorate to a point beyond saving.

The prospect is not all bad, however. While the trend for years has been away from the farm, rural electrification and other improvements which may be offered for rural living after the war might check, or even reverse the trend. The decentralization of industry following the war may bring thousands of "city folks" into the rural areas, where they can farm on a limited scale, yet earn a major part of their living in nearby industries dot-

ting the countryside thruout Kansas.

But if rural folks cannot get the standard of living and the kind of educational advantages they want and deserve for their children, nothing will "keep 'em down on the farm." The future of agriculture and rural life, as we know it, awaits their decision.

## Ration Home-Canned Foods

Each person in your family may give away as much as 50 quarts of home-canned food during any calendar year without collecting ration stamps. Any food which is sold does not qualify as a gift, however, and points must be collected for all sales at the rate of 8 points per quart—4 points a pound. Home-canned food contributed to school lunch programs and similar services is included in the 50 quarts. More than 50 quarts may be given away provided ration stamps are collected for all gifts exceeding that number. The stamps should be turned in to your local ration boards.



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**NATIONAL SAVIT SERVICE**

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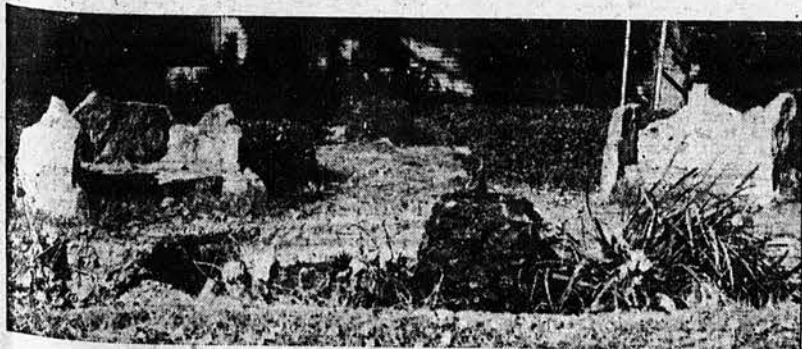
• Do more with the equipment you now have... produce more crops... make more money with tractors and trucks that work at top efficiency. • National Savit Service opens oil lines, frees valve assemblies, increases compression... heightens power and efficiency. • Longer life of motor parts, greater freedom from repairs and breakdowns, bettered gasoline and oil economy are direct results of National Savit Service.

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WHITE ROSE GASOLINE

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## Rock Seats



A good use for rocks is illustrated in the attractive front yard of Matt Malone, Rice County farmer. Mr. Malone selected large rocks of the proper shape and fitted them together for durable and picturesque seats at the edge of his lily pool.



# Classified Advertising Department

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**BROOKFIELD**  
Big Money Breed  
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Big summer volume permits lowest prices. 25 Popular varieties including hybrids. 100% Bloodtested. 250 to 320 egg bloodlines. Sexed or unsexed. Prompt shipment. 4-Week Guarantee.

## BARGAIN! Assorted Cockerels

order today! Send no money! We ship C. O. D. Write for other low F. O. B. prices and literature.

**THOUSANDS WEEKLY THE YEAR AROUND**

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Box 58K Brookfield, Missouri

**WHITE LEGHORN**  
Started Pullets TWO-3 to 4 WEEKS OLD \$24.95 PER 100

It pays to buy the best. Get BUSH'S hand-picked beauties. Bred for Eggs. Produced in World's largest modern Broodery building. Send cash. Reserve pullets now. Catalog FREE. Thousands weekly.  
**BUSH HATCHERY, 218-H, Clinton, Mo.**

258-305 Egg Bred Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. f. o. b. per 100  
Leghorn Anconas ..... \$9.40  
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27 varieties to select from, sexed or unsexed.  
**LUCILE CHIX NEW CAMBRIA, MO.**

**SPECIAL CHICK**  
August C Prices  
AAA Quality Kansas Approved Pullorum Tested chicks. Replacement Guarantee. Prepaid 100 lots.

S. C. W. Leg., Bf. Min., St. Run Pullets Ckls.  
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**FREE BOOK EXPLAINS HOW 5-STEP SYSTEM OF BALANCED BREEDING AND FLOCK CONTROL**

can boost your cash profits from egg sales now, at no increase in cost to you. Much greater than average egg production from farm flocks in 13 standard breeds, 100% blood-tested flocks. Sexed chicks if you want them. Seeing is believing. A penny postcard to Allen Smith, SMITH BROTHERS HATCHERIES, 204 Cole St., Mexico, Mo., will bring your copy of this revealing book, free, so write at once.

**WHITE LEGHORNS**  
World's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery

4-WEEK-OLD \$25.00 PER 100  
PULLETS  
September delivery  
SPECIALIZED \$3.45 PER 100  
BROILERS  
Immediate delivery

**RICE LEGHORN FARM**  
Box 112 Sedalia, Missouri

**IN THE FIELD**



Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

**RAYMOND APPLEMAN**, Holstein sale manager, Linn, advises us to claim September 30 for the Holstein sale of Beckwith and Jameson, Leavenworth.

We wish to call your attention to the change in the sale date of J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo. The date for his Poland China sale which he will hold at the Abilene fair grounds is to be October 26.

**MISSOURI HOLSTEIN** breeders will hold a sale October 7, at Columbia. Glenn G. Davis is sales manager and advance requests for catalogs or any other information should be addressed to him at Columbia, Mo.

Many Kansas Farmer readers will remember J. C. SEYB, of Pretty Prairie. Mr. Seyb established and continued to make better a herd of registered Shorthorns right up to the time of his death about a year ago. His ambition was to be a better livestock grower and a better all-around farmer. And because of achievement along this line he was made a Master Farmer. Another of his ambitions was that the herd should be

## THE OLD RELIABLE MISSOURI HATCHERY

CLARDY'S STERLING QUALITY CHICKS, ETHEL, MO.

27 varieties—Million and a half distributed in every state in the union. Book your orders for early fall or for the present. We hatch every week in the year. Sexed or unsexed. We ship c. o. d. Our prices are always right.

## BABY CHICKS

Immediate Delivery. Thousands weekly. Our regular terms. Folder. Bloodtested, approved White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas—\$7.90. Pullets—\$14.90. 3 to 4 weeks started White Leghorn pullets—\$23.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$7.90. Pullets—\$10.90. Heavy Assorted—\$6.95. Surplus cockerels—\$3.95. Send money order. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Limited Time. White Leghorns—\$7.90. Pullets—\$14.90. 3 to 4 weeks White Leghorn started pullets—\$23.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$7.90. Pullets—\$10.90. Heavy Assorted—\$6.95. Surplus Assorted \$4.95. Leftover cockerels—\$3.95. Folder free. Our regular terms. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$9.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$9.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 412-E, Fulton, Missouri.

Bush's Money-Making AAA chicks. 20 breeds. Thousands weekly. Surplus broiler cockerels, \$4.95. 100 English White Leghorn started pullets 4 weeks—\$24.95. Send money order. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 608, Clinton, Mo.

Rupf's eight and nine week old Pullets—White Leghorns, Austra-Whites, White Rocks and Assorted. Write for prices. Rupf Poultry Farm, Dept. B, Ottawa, Kan.

## AUSTRA-WHITES

Immediate Sale—Four to six week old pullets—White Leghorn, Austra-White, Leg-Rock, 335 Egg Sired. Help yourself and your Government. Have a full laying house this fall. Send for literature and prices. Bockenatette's, Hiawatha, Kan.

## WHITE LEGHORNS

250-350 Pedigreed Sired big type egg-bred White Leghorn pullets \$15.50. Cockerels \$4.00. Four-week old pullets \$28.00. 95% sex guaranteed. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Pullets: Ready-To-Lay. 1/2 grown, range size, or partly raised. 18c to \$1.50. Circular free. Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-392, Bethany, Mo.

## POULTRY MISC. AND SUPPLIES

Peafowl, Swan, Pheasants, Bantams, Waterfowl. Thirty varieties pigeons. Stock. Eggs. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

## LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Help Win the War! Raise Milking Shorthorns. Milk and Meat are "Weapons" of Victory. Milking Shorthorns produce 4 per cent milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds—offer you better opportunity for added production and profit! Get the facts—Free! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months 50c; one year \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-4, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

How To Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 438, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

At Last the perfect Calf Nipple, heavy duty, long lasting. Fits one or two quart milk bottles. Two for \$1. prepaid. Ezell Laboratory, Dept. H, Bellflower, California.

Wormy Hogs? Dr. Hinrichs hog powder. Fed in slop. 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.

## DOGS & PETS

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

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

Wanted—Fox Terrier puppies. Box 261, Stafford, Kansas.

## PRODUCE WANTED

Money for your cream by return mail; correct test and weight; the better the cream the bigger the check; we want good cream. Ship to Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Ship your cream direct. Premium prices for premium grade. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Riverside Creamery, Kansas City, Mo.

continued after he was gone. The sons are doing this and the firm name continues. George and his mother remain on the farm. The good Scotch lines of breeding, bought and maintained on the farm for more than 25 years, are being kept and improvement is looked forward to in the years to come.

H. A. Rogers, secretary and manager of the NORTHWEST HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, authorizes Kansas Farmer to claim October 19 as the date for the association's annual fall sale. Any correspondence regarding the sale should be addressed to Mr. Rogers, at Atwood.

**MALONE BROS.**, Poland China breeders, of Raymond, fed out a fine bunch of fall pigs recently to a 225-pound average on a ration of 3 1/2 pounds of ground grain and 1/2 pound of protein supplement for every pound of gain in a 190-day feeding. The Malone Polands will be seen at Kansas State Fair this September.

**BAUER BROS.**, Lo-Set type Poland China breeders, of Gladstone, Neb., have a fine lot of bred sows and gilts on hand, and promise one of the best offerings of spring boars and gilts ever grown on the farm for their October 15 sale. They feature the breeding of State Fair, Imperial and Lo-Set. Gladstone is just over the line in Nebraska.

Kansas Farmer readers in the western part of Kansas will be interested in the big C. H. HARPER semidispersal Shorthorn sale, to be held at Benkelman, Neb., Friday, September 17. Mr. Harper has bred registered Shorthorns for more than 30 years. He formerly lived in Kansas and is well known as a careful and successful breeder of strictly beef cattle. He has used many of the great bulls of the breed and

## SEEDS

**Hardy Recleaned**  
**ALFALFA SEED \$1980**

Grimm \$21.00 per 60-lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas, bags free. Return seed if not satisfied.  
**GEO. BOWMAN, BOX 615, CONCORDIA, KAN.**

Wanted: Alfalfa Seed, Sweet Clover Seed. Send samples and tell us how much you have. We will also be in the market for new crop popcorn. Write us and tell us how many acres you are growing. The Barteldes Seed Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

Wanted: Balho Rye, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover seed. Submit sample—state quantity. Standard Seed Company, 19 East 5th, Kansas City, Mo.

Pure, certified Tenmarq seed wheat, purity 99.9%, germination 96%. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

## RABBITS & PIGEONS

Rabbits: Snowball Angoras for meat and wool. \$7.25 lb. Adults or Juniors. Mrs. Earl Stout, R. 5, Emporia, Kan.

## FEATHERS WANTED

Uncle Sam Needs Feathers for the Armed Forces! Be patriotic! Ship now! Every pound counts! White or Grey goose 1.25. White or colored duck 1.00. Must contain original down. For highest prices of used feathers submit samples. Thousands of satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halsted St., Chicago.

Free Bulletin tells you how to get the most for your new and used Goose and Duck Feathers. Send for it. We are direct processors and pay best prices. Third generation in feather business. Honest grading. Prompt payment. Ship now. Central Feather Works, Dept. R, 1717 S. Halsted, Chicago.

New Goose and Duck Feathers Wanted. Positively highest prices paid. Payment day received. Send for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. We also buy used feathers. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago.

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

Quilt Pieces—Prints: Percales, Broadcloth. Fast colors guaranteed. 100-25c; samples 10c. W. Quinichette, Box 2765, Denver, Colorado.

500 Beautiful Quilt Pieces! \$1 Postpaid. Prints, Percales, Free Patterns. Woods Remnants, Bedford, Penna.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted: Man past draft age or man and wife who understand the war effort by getting into essential business, to operate cream produce station. A very attractive proposition. Write Post Office Box 4026, Kansas City, Missouri.

## AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Dealers and Salesmen, established, guaranteed livestock feed. Myco-Lac, Atchison, Kan.

## HELP WANTED

Men Wanted—For ranch and farm work. Permanent employment. Considerate employer. Anchor D. Ranch, Guymon, Okla.

## EDUCATIONAL

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

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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.

## WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

Want Western Saddles in good condition. State condition, price. Write. Roy Schmaltz, Bloomington, Ind.

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WANTED

**FARM LIGHT PLANTS**

Will pay cash for used Delcos & Kohlers and volt electric motors. Write full description and price.

**GENERAL PRODUCTS, INC.**  
**DELCO DISTRIBUTORS**

120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

## DELCO LIGHT

Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants. Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment. Factory Distributors.

**International Electric Fence** far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Dealers Wanted. International Electric Fence Co., 910 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINERY & PARTS

Free 1943 Catalog. New, used Tractor Parts. All makes. Quality guaranteed. Prompt shipment. Low prices. Acme Tractor Salvage, Lincoln, Neb.

**Oil Filters—Reclamo**, the Heated oil filter; tings and superior filtering material. Write your dealer or write. Reclamo Sales, Elgin, Nebraska.

Elevators—Combination, all purpose, for grain. Ear Corn, Baled Hay and Ensilage. Henderson Implement Company, Omaha, Neb.

## MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—"Fords" milkers or usable parts. Help us get them in use. Box 442, McPherson, Kan.

Wanted: Briggs-Stratton 1 1/2 HP engine. P. Ritter, R. 3, Junction City, Kan.

Wanted: Power binder 10 ft. Give particulars. E. P. Latzke, Minneola, Kan.

## FARM EQUIPMENT

**GRAIN BINS**  
Immediate delivery direct from factory. No stock, no carry-overs; all sizes. Prefabricated ready to use. Write or wire Western Silo Co., Box KF, Des Moines, Ia.

## FILMS AND PRINTS

Beautiful Decklede Reprints 2c. Rolls developed two decklede prints each negative. Four 5x7 enlargements from negatives. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

**Bells Developed—Two beautiful double well professional enlargements, 8 Never fade deckle-edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.**

## FLOWERS AND BULBS

Immediate shipment—Gorgeous Ranunculus, Anemone, Montbretia, Gladioli, Watson Narcissus bulbs. Cent each prepaid; fifty minimum. Catalog. Jordan Nurseries, Bald Park, California.

## FARMS—KANSAS

A Snap—2,480 Acre Ranch, well fenced, buildings, creeks and wells, 830 cultivated Possession. 1st. \$13.00 acre. C. N. Ow Dighton, Kan.

For Sale—160 acres, well improved, on highway one mile High School, \$40 an acre. T. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

## FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Western Missouri 140 acres including stock equipment, priced low for quick estate settlement, \$5,250. On electric line, good county road leads to paved highway, only mile to 5 to high school village; 50 cultivated more tillable, 20 bottom, ideal for diversified farming, lespedeza and prairie hay meadows, established pasture with spring, wire fence, firewood and posts to cut, 24 fruit trees, kinds, grapes and berries; 6-room fair frame house, 2 porches, one screened, soft water well, shady yard, 60-ft. fair frame barn, hay for chicken house, brooder house, smokehouse, owner reports two good veins of coal on place now, get immediate possession, only \$5,500 with 4 cows, sow, 7 pigs, 140 hens, 250 chicks, 3 mares, farming equipment included, \$3,300 down. Details Page 11, free catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Building, Kansas City, 8, Mo.

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

Selling—140-A Irrigated Alfalfa Farm, 36 mi. south Albuquerque, J. F. Zimmerman (owner) Albuquerque, New Mexico.

usual at the Kansas State Fair. The Webb farm is located 6 miles south and 2 miles west of Arlington.

A small but carefully-selected herd of registered Jerseys are to be dispersed 1 1/2 mi. west of Meriden on Tuesday, September 11. C. A. STERLING, Topeka, has sold his 100-acre wood farm and the foundation stock that he purchased with discrimination and their offspring will sell. The 2 herd bulls, one from Lewis Oswald herd of Hutchinson, and the other from Hallmark Farm, will sell. Note the advertisement in this issue.

**RAYMOND W. O'HARA**, Poland China breeder, of Sylvia, writes interestingly of breeding of swine on his farm. He is especially pleased and thinks himself fortunate in securing linebred Latest Model Boar, Quartermaster purchased from one of the best breeders in Iowa. Only tops are picked for the breeding trade at Emerald Meadows, the best being sold for pork. Big litters are considered in making such selections.

**CHARLES STUCKMAN**, veteran breeder, of Kirwin, writes that he has a lot of spring pigs sired by Red Super and of read brood sows. Mr. Stuckman knows Durocs and insists on the best when laying breeding stock. He breeds the medium type of Duroc and keeps his hogs immuned. He prelates his big farmer trade.

**PAUL DAVIDSON**, son of W. A. DAVIDSON, well-known Poland China breeder of Simpson is serving in the armed forces and is home on a furlough. He writes us that his father is seriously ill and has been unable to answer correspondence, or send out the certificated registration. Paul says to tell Kansas Farmer



### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

#### Sunshine Hampshire Farm

Bred sows and gilts for sale. 120 Spring Pigs sired by Century Roller's Echo (1942 Kansas grand champion). Reserving the tops for our Oct. 22 sale at Horton, Kan. All sows in herd on R. M. test.

MR. AND MRS. WARREN PLOEGER  
Morrill, Kan.

#### McClure Offers Bred Gilts

Selected gilts sired by McClure's Bred and bred to Newtime for early fall farrow. Also few fall boars, and spring pigs. We like to show them.

C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.



readers that the correspondence and other work regarding recording will be taken care of as soon as they can possibly get to it.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Ensign, writes that his cows are nice and fat on grass and now calving to the service of his Canadian-bred bull, Northland Victory, whose 2 nearest dams produced 16,341 pounds of milk and 670 pounds fat, and 20,453 milk and 762 fat. The new herd sire, Wachusset Fredason 2nd, is coming along fine and will be ready for service this fall. Mr. Hoffman says the cattle have done well this summer on the sudan pasture.

Thursday, September 2, will be Duroc day at RANSOM FARM. That is the date of their first public sale of registered Durocs. The 50 head of uniform specimens of the breed have been selected carefully for the occasion. They are sired by a brother in blood to the 1942 All-American boar, General Doug, and the 35 bred gilts were bred for fall to a worthy son of the outstanding boar, Golden Fancy. For a catalog of this sale write W. G. Ransom, Jr., Home-wood. See advertising for location of farm.

Harold Tonn authorizes Kansas Farmer to announce the HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION sale to be held November 11. Mr. Tonn carries on his own big stock farm, breeds registered Herefords and finds time to cry sales. He has made several noteworthy land sales during the forepart of the year, besides selling some farm sales and assisting on several leading purebred stock sales. Mr. Tonn made the Reno County ram sale in July and secured the highest average ever paid in a ram sale in the locality.

The RALPH SCHULTE Duroc sale, held at Hutchinson, August 10, was well attended considering the season of field work and extremely hot weather. HEIDEBRECHT BROS. consigned a few head without any fitting. The Schulte bred gilts sold for a general average of \$97. JOHN CRAIG OSWALD, one of the proprietors of Rotherwood Jersey farm, at Hutchinson, topped the sale at \$175. The spring boars topped at \$135, with an average of \$51.50. The auctioneers were Pat Keenan and Gus Heidebrecht. Because of not being fitted, the Heidebrecht pigs sold some below the average.

JOHN N. LUFT and his brother RICHARD, of Bison, breed Herefords of unusual quality, featuring the blood of Real Prince Domino. Luft Herefords always sell around the top in the best consignment sales. John says farmers in his locality are getting along fine, had a good harvest and did the job easier and more economically than in former years. They saved on machinery and held down expenses by so doing. Livestock prices are satisfactory, grass is good and feeds generally, with more rain, will make winter feed plentiful. Luft Brothers invite inspection of their Herefords.

One hundred twenty head of registered Hampshire sheep were sold in the EDWIN COX "Greyhound Farm" auction at Fayette, Mo., August 7, for an average of \$43. Buyers made purchases from 7 states, including Kansas. The yearling rams averaged \$75, with a top of \$150. Second top sold for \$137.50. Top ram lamb sold for \$100 and the top ewes sold for \$100. Top on ewe lamb was \$52. Ram lambs averaged \$43, ewe lambs \$37.50. Five top ewes more than 1 year old averaged \$69.25. Buyers of the \$150 ram and the \$100 ewe were George Ziebold, Waterloo, Illinois. Robert Small, Anness, Kan., was a buyer in this auction. Bert Powell, Topeka, was the auctioneer.

One hundred and eleven "Mt. Haggin" bred Hampshires were sold in the second COOPER COUNTY MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS' SALE, at Sedalia, August 6, and the average on the entire sales offering was \$47.34. The 57 rams averaged \$61.11 while the 54 ewes averaged \$32.41. The 10 top rams sold for an average price of \$94.25 with the top ram selling at \$145. Seven ewe lambs averaged \$25.50. Wilmer Perkins, of Fayette, consigned the \$145 ram which was purchased by Edgar Gerhardt, of Boonville. Red Top Farms, Olathe, Kan., managed by Donald Bowman, were heavy buyers in the sale, taking 1 ram and 21 ewes. Robert Small, of Anness, Kan., was a buyer. Missouri buyers bought 72 head; Kansas 23; Illinois 13; Alabama 3. Bert Powell, Topeka, was the auctioneer.

A hot sun and dry spots in many sections of the state failed to shake Kansas farmers and breeders in their faith in the permanency of good hog prices. A big crowd filled the pavilion in Smith Center August 12 when VERN ALBRECHT opened his 44th sale of registered Durocs. Almost 100 head went thru the ring and back to farm homes and Mr. Albrecht banked something like \$4,750 that night. Slightly cooler weather favored the CLARENCE MILLER sale at Alma the day following. A few more outside-state breeders came and a big crowd boosted receipts close to \$5,000. It has been many years since that many hogs sold for such good averages, and not an animal sold for what might be called an unreasonable price. Col. Bert Powell, who sells in several states, says these sales were record-breakers for summertime.

Possibly you want to buy prize-winning Aberdeen Angus. If so, the sale to attend will be the EYLAR RANCH DISPERSAL, Denton, September 17. Whether it's good Angus of the better bloodlines suitable to go into established herds or to start new ones, this sale is tops.

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$16.10	\$16.15	\$16.25
Hogs .....	14.55	14.00	14.80
Lambs .....	14.15	15.25	15.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. ....	.23%	.23%	.20
Eggs, Standards ....	.39%	.38%	.34%
Butterfat, No. 1 ....	.45	.45	.40
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	1.41%	1.44	1.14%
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	1.03%	1.03%	.84
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.70%	.71%	.49
Barley, No. 2 .....	1.07	1.11%	.66
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	22.00	22.00	17.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	13.00	13.00	10.50

The reason is this, when there is a complete dispersion to 200 lots you will find something to fill every requirement.

The Eylar ranch has been one of the leading breeding establishments in Kansas. For years good bulls have been going out to improve the grade herds of the state. The show herd has been a consistent winner at the leading shows, and it sells. The herd is clean in every respect and sells not highly fitted, which is to the buyer's advantage. For catalog, address Johnston & Moss, Belton, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Sam Mitchell, secretary of THE KANSAS STATE FAIR, reports unusual inquiry for catalogs from prospective livestock exhibitors. The demand is especially good from breeders of swine and cattle. Beef cattle breeders from outside of the state promise to make up a large part of the show this year. Dairy cattle show herds may be a few less than in past years but it is likely stronger competition will result from greatly improved quality. Heavy demand and greatly increased prices of all kinds of breeding stock previously have brought out more and stronger classes. Stockmen have overcome the help situation to an extent they themselves thought hardly possible. No new livestock quarters have been erected during the year, but everything will be in readiness to take the best possible care of all exhibits. Repairs, painting, and other repairs already have started. September 19-24 are the dates.

In establishing their good, and now well-known, herd of registered Polled Shorthorns, J. C. BANBURY AND SONS, of Plevna, have used a half dozen herd bulls that have, without exception, improved the herd from generation to generation. One of the above bulls was Gloster's Clipper 2nd, bred on the Banbury farm. He was a son of Royal Clipper 2nd. This bull sired a lot of good cattle while in the herd. But as good as the firm tried to get them, sometimes they proved a disappointment. But more is expected and there seems to be accumulative evidence that they have in the present junior bull the best bull ever bred or brought to the farm. He is the worthy son of Cherry Coronet and his dam is the great young cow purchased when carrying the bull, for the then good price of \$775. Her name is Queen of Hearts 2nd, and she was undefeated in her class in the big 1942 shows.

There is nothing new at Arlington Stock Farm, except more young calves, pigs and chickens. It continues to be a mystery how CHARLEY AND CLEVELAND WHITE maintain the big farm, care for the stock, cook their own excellent meals, and can the vegetables and fruit. The Shorthorns and Ayrshires increase in numbers despite continuous sales. Twenty Ayrshire cows are in milk and hundreds of chickens seem to thrive without care. Always there is time for visiting and entertainment. Cars come and go from the farm at all hours but the fields are free from weeds and the livestock appears never to be neglected. More private sales than ever have been made during the past year and prices received are better. But prospective buyers usually take something away when they visit the farm. Visitors who don't know the place inquire at Arlington, or at any place within a radius of 50 miles, and always get directed.

Ever since 1916 W. A. LOVE, of Partridge, with the help and co-operation of his boys and girls and his neighbors, has been building up the Polled Shorthorn industry in his locality. Early he formed partnerships with his children and later on with others, in an effort to help himself as well as those whom he might interest. During the years he has made substantial improvement in the type and general quality of Polled Shorthorns. His foundation cows were large, well-balanced animals, with a strong inclination in the direction of milk production, and he has maintained that characteristic right along. During the past winter he purchased what promises to be his best buy in a herd bull, Dales Champion, a son of the international grand champion, Gloster Dale, sire of 2 of the highest bulls of the breed to be sold during the past 20 years. His dam is the heaviest milk-producing cow in the herd from which he was purchased.

For more than 20 years J. L. GRIFFITHS has been improving registered long-teated Ayrshires on his farm, at Riley. His many friends throughout the state will regret to hear that on account of poor health he will disperse the herd. The sale will be held in the Pile sale pavilion, at Clay Center, Saturday, September 18. This herd was established 20 years ago by the purchase of 2 cows, daughters of Henderson's Dairy King and Elizabeth's Good Gift. During the years every bull used has improved uniformity, quality and production in the herd. Two of them came from the noted Penhurst herd and were heavy sons of heavy-producing cows, sired by the great Man-O-War. Another one came from Strathglass and did so well in the herd he later was used in the Kansas State herd. The offering comes from cows carrying this blood and good enough to make herd averages of 375 fat with 4.38 test as far back as 1931, under rather unfavorable conditions. This bull to which the cows and helpers are bred is a son of the noted bull Alfalfa Farm High Jack, whose dam, Alfalfa Farm, has a record of 519 fat as a 4-year-old. Write any time for catalog and see advertising in next issue of Kansas Farmer.

ETHYLEDALE HAMPSHIRE FARM, located at Emporia, announces a production sale to be held on the farm October 25. Selections for this sale will come from the 300 head of Ethyledale type Hampshires now on the farm. Dale Scheel, owner and manager, continues to demonstrate the possibilities of better Hampshire hogs, both from the producer and packer standpoint. The herd is large enough to allow breeders a splendid choice and still sell annually a large number of market toppers. The herd still is not too large to make personal supervision possible. Mr. Scheel knows his Hampshires almost as well as many fathers know their children. Nothing is of greater importance than this when selecting breeding stock from which to found or improve a herd of registered hogs. A great lot of gilts bred for fall are for farm use and to go out to customers. About one third of the 170 spring pigs were sired by old B. & B. Special, one of the best breeding sires of the entire country; another third by Ethyledale Roller and the others by a pair of very promising Roller boars, bred and developed on the farm. Despite labor shortage and farm work, the Scheel Hampshires are better sorted as to pens, and show more evidence of careful and intelligent care than ever. The Scheel family invites inspection of the herd and methods of breeding and marketing. Stock from the herd have gone into 12 states during the past year.

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### Poland China Bred Gilts

Sired by a son of Market Star and bred for September litters to Quarter Master, a Latest Model bred boar purchased from E. C. Forest, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Also spring boars and gilts. Profitable hogs at practical prices.

RAYMOND O'HARA, SYLVIA, KAN.



#### Spring Pigs, Unrelated Pairs

February to April farrow by son of Rowe's Belgian and son of Royal Leader. The farmers' kind. Reasonable prices.

Roy Roediger, Longford, Kan.

#### Bauer-Type Poland Chinas

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Bred to our boars. Selectee, Imperial and Lo-Set. The best lot of spring boars and gilts ever on farm will make up our October 15 sale.

BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

#### Easier Feeding-Type Polands

Bred sows and gilts. Also spring boars and gilts of Rowe's Belgian, Meddler and Golden Model breeder. Immured, Reg. Malone Bros., Raymond (Rice Co.), Kan.



#### Wiswells Offer Bred Gilts

20 head bred for August and September. Mated to insure correct type and big litters. Immured. Also Shorthorn bulls.

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

#### McLIn'S MEDIUM-TYPE POLANDS

February and March boars and gilts for sale, sired by My Ratton (son of Admiration) out of dams by Mc's Green Light (grandson of American Royal grand champion).

GORDON McLIN, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

#### ROWE Offers POLAND BRED GILTS

We are offering some choice bred gilts. Cholera immune. Recorded free. Priced to move. Fall boars all sold.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### Billman's Spotted Polands

Silver Ace in service. Bred gilts for sale. Also spring boars and gilts of best bloodlines. Wild-fire and Mischief Maker. Only tops go for breeders. Pairs not related.

CARL BILLMAN, R. 2, HOLTON, KAN.

#### Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

to farrow in August and September. Spring pigs, boars and gilts. Immured. Also mature herd boar.

EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

### HOGS—ALL BREEDS

Registered Berkshire, Hampshire, Duroc, Poland, O. I. C. Hogs. When you buy hogs get them where they come to you guaranteed to please. Papers furnished. Priced reasonable. Tell us what you want.

ROSS STOCK FARMS, Clarin, Kan.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

#### YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULL

##### Choice Breeding

For sale: Holstein bull calf, born January 10, 1943. His dam is included in one of the highest-producing cow families in the state. Records that are really amazing.

Mac-Bess Holsteins, Cedar (Smith Co.), Kan. Carl McCormick, Owner, Cedar, Kan.



#### Service Age Holstein Bulls

Out of dams with records up to 400 pounds fat, and sired by proven bulls of KPOB breeding. Priced for quick sale. PAUL L. FICKEL, Earlton (Neosho Co.), Kansas

#### BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

### BROWN SWISS CATTLE

#### Brown Swiss Bull Calves

For sale: Two purebred Brown Swiss bull calves from good dams. Inquire of

JOHN EGGER, ELLIS, KAN.

### AYRESHIRE CATTLE

PRAIRIE BELL FARM AYRESHIRE Offering outstanding bulls by Strathglass Douglashall and Symore Defender. From D.H.A. tested cows with production records of 400 pounds and over.

Richard & Raymond Scholz, Lancaster, Kan.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

#### Locke's Red Polled Dairy

100 head in herd. 30 cows in milk year round. Franklin (undefeated in show ring) and Red Boy (backed by generations of A.R. breeding) in service. Yearling and 2-year-old heifers. Also bulls, calves to serviceable age.

G. W. LOCKE, EL DORADO, KAN.

#### Registered Red Polled Bulls

SERVICEABLE AGE, NICE ONES. M. D. AYRES, AUGUSTA, KAN. 15 Miles EAST Wichita Stock Yards

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

#### Choice Grade Guernsey Heifers

for sale—3-year-olds to freshen in September, 2-year-olds fresh now. Others to calve later. This is a selected group. Abortion tested.

PAT CHESTNUT, DENISON, KAN. Ph. 8F55

#### 50 Registered O. I. C. Bred Sows and Gilts

to farrow from August 20 to November 1, weighing from 250 to 500 lbs. Also 50 spring boars. Farm 9 miles west, 3 south, 1 west and 1 1/2 south of Kingman, Kansas. Address

CECIL DODGE & SON, PENALOSA, KAN.

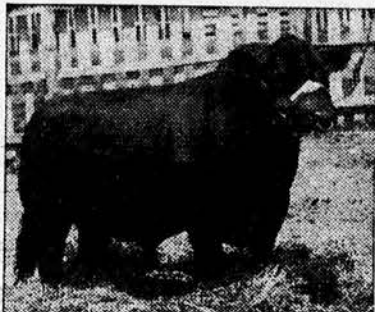
### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS 15 choice ones, Spring farrowed. Sired by White Ace, also spring gilts and bred gilts, bred to Steiner's King, son of Southern King.

B. V. Steiner, Bazine, Kan.



## Eylar Ranch Angus Dispersal



Bar Quality Prince E., 1st prize sr. yr. bull at Denver in 1943. He is one of the best bulls to sell at auction this year.

The get of Revolution 139th, sire of 1943 Denver Grand Champion, will be featured. There are 27 daughters of Imp. Primum. A number are granddaughters of Black Prince of Sunbeam, and the heifers are bred to a grandson of Prince. The entire Eylar show herd sells. The cattle from this herd have been winners at the leading shows the past four years. There are numbers large enough to offer a wide selection. Most of the popular families are represented. This is a healthy, working herd of cattle selling in breeding condition and there will be plenty of bargains. Every animal sells—Tb. and Bang's tested.

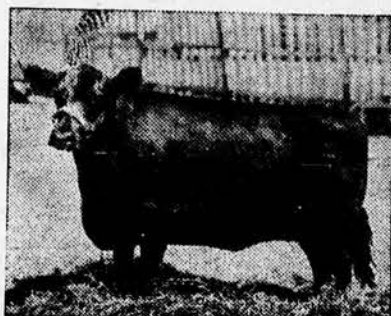
Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog—For catalog write  
**JOHNSTON and MOSS, BELTON, MO.**  
Thompson & Halsey, Auctioneers Jesse R. Johnson Representing Kansas Farmer  
(Sale headquarters, Atchison Hotel, Atchison, Kan.)

**Monday, Sept. 13  
Denton, Kansas**

(12 miles northwest of Atchison, Kan.,  
30 miles southwest of St. Joseph, Mo.)

**200 Lots**

6 herd bulls  
50 cows with calves  
24 herd bull prospects  
120 bred cows and open heifers



Blackbird S. 48th, one of the cows in this sale. She shows the type and quality offered in the females in this sale.

## Dispersion Sale of Registered Jerseys



I have sold my farm and will dispose of my entire Jersey herd at the farm known as Gaywood Farm, 10 miles north of TOPEKA, KANSAS, on Highway 75, and 3 1/2 miles east on Highway No. 4; or 1 1/2 miles west of MERIDEN on Highway No. 4.

**Tuesday, September 7  
2 p. m.**

**23 REGISTERED, GOOD-TYPE  
JERSEYS SELL**

9 COWS IN PRODUCTION, none over 6 years old. Herd now being tested in H.I.R. and D.H.I.A. Production records are good on these cows. Our top cow will produce over 500 pounds of butterfat this year. Herd classified for type. Top cow classified Very Good. 9 HEIFERS—8 open heifers and 1 bred heifer. 5 BULLS—Which includes our herd bulls and a 6-month-old bull from our "Very Good" classified cow which produced 460 pounds butterfat. 2 bull calves.

Information regarding the herd bulls selling: Our 3-year-old senior herd bull is Observer's Sir Eagle of Oz, a son of Observer's King Onyx and a maternal grandson of Gribble Farm Eagle. Our yearling junior herd sire is Flag Royal Design, a son of Royal Marys Design and a maternal grandson of Longview Observer of the Hallmark herd.

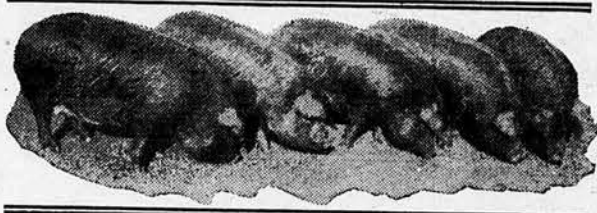
All cattle Tb. and Bang's tested.

General Farm Sale Starting at 10:30 a. m. Write for sale bill.

For catalog of the Jersey Sale write to

**C. A. STERLING, 420 National Bank Bldg., TOPEKA, KANSAS**  
Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas, and Earl Roderick, Meriden, Kansas  
Jesse R. Johnson Representing Kansas Farmer

## Ransom Farm Duroc Sale



On farm, 13 miles southwest of Ottawa and 40 east of Emporia, U. S. Highway 50 S—

**Thursday,  
September 2**

**50 Uniform, Modern-Type Registered Durocs**

35 Gilts bred for September and October farrow to Homewood Fancy (great son of Golden Fancy) and sired by Royal Flush 2nd (maternal brother to General Doug (All-American spring boar 1942)).

5 selected spring boars and 10 spring gilts. For catalog address

**RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KAN.**

W. G. Ransom, Jr., Mgr.

Homer Rule, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns**

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. **BANBURY & SONS**  
Plevna, (Reno, County) Kansas Telephone 2807

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

**MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS**

Excellent quality and backed by heavy production. Calves to 14 months old. Sired by Borg's Clay Champion and Griffarm Locust Supreme, out of D.H.I.A. cows, some with R.M. records, 20 head to pick from.

**W. S. MISCHLER & SON**  
Bloomington (Osborne Co.) Kansas

### POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS

**Craig Offers Polled Milking**

Shorthorns. Two red bull calves 5 months old. Six red and roan cows, 5 to 7 years old.  
**MAX CRAIG, OSAGE CITY, KAN.**

### JERSEY CATTLE

**GOLDEN DREAM COMES TRUE!!**

Rotherwood-Eagle-Lease-Plan puts at the head of your herd one of the state's best bred Jersey bulls without a cash deposit. This is open to you if you are milking three cows. It isn't necessary that you have a registered herd or that they are Jerseys. If you want something of the best, don't delay. Get in touch with us at once!!  
**ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.**  
A. Lewis Oswald—John Craig Oswald

## Speeds Market Weight

Feeding supplemental protein feeds to suckling pigs as young as 3 weeks old has been found to cut the feeding period and to achieve the most efficient results from such supplements.

This is the finding of John H. Zeller, swine specialist of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry, who used skim milk, tankage, soybean meal and peanut meal in the experiments.

The pigs, while suckling their dams and from weaning to 14 weeks of age, had ready access to the protein feeds in addition to receiving standard ration.

Pigs so fed produced quicker and larger gains and, on the average, reached market weight 1 to 2 weeks earlier. When the protein was of animal origin there was a saving in the total quantity of protein feed required. Pigs on vegetable proteins required about 22 pounds more a hundred pounds of grain than when animal protein was used.

## More Wool at Home

Several million men's mackinaw and work jackets, children's legging sets, blankets and other needed items of men's, women's and children's apparel will be added to the civilian supply this winter as a result of a program arrived at jointly by WPB and the War Department. Army procurements on some of the principal worsted and woolen products will be reduced by 50 per cent during the last 4 months of this year.

## Counting Your Chickens

Truckers hauling poultry must post within their trucks the name and address of the persons to whom it is being shipped, the place from which the items were shipped, their quantities, types, grades and weight classes, and the number of head of each, the OPA has ruled.

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
September 12—Eylar Ranch Dispersion Sale, Denton, Kan. Johnston & Moss, Sale Managers, Belton, Kan.

**Dairy Cows**  
November 4—Harry and Clair Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

**Hereford Cattle**  
October 19—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan. Sale Manager.  
November 10—P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.  
November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders' third annual sale, Haven, Kan. Harold Tonn, Sale Manager.

**Polled Hereford Cattle**  
November 6—Jesse Ruffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle**  
September 30—Beckwith & Jameson, Leavenworth, Kan. Sale Manager, Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan.

October 7—Missouri Holstein Breeders' Sale, Columbia, Mo. Glenn G. Davis, Sales Manager, Columbia, Mo.

October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., Abilene, Kan.

October 22—Central Kansas Annual Breeders' Sale, W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan. Sale at Hillsboro, Kan.

October 28—Sixth Annual North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Washington, Kan. Sales Manager, Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan.

**Jersey Cattle**  
September 7—C. A. Sterling, Topeka, Kan. Sale at farm 1 1/2 miles west of Meriden, Kan.

October 11—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
September 17—C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Nebr.

October 12—Dwight C. Diver, Chanute, Kan. and Lackey-Laughlin Farm, Humboldt, Kan.

October 16—L. Stunkel & Son and W. A. Young, Leavenworth, Kan.

November 27—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan.

December 3—Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale, Columbus, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr., Sale Manager.

**Ayrshire Cattle**  
September 18—John L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Sale in Wm. Pile sale barn, Clay Center, Kan.

**Polled Shorthorn Cattle**  
November 24—Lewis W. Thiemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.

**Milking Shorthorn Cattle**  
October 25—Paul J. Sudt, Ada, Kan.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs**  
September 2—Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kan.

October 1—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.  
October 16—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.  
October 18—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.  
October 19—Fred Farris & Sons, Fawcett, Mo.  
October 20—Heart of America Duroc Farm, Wathena, Kan.  
November 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs**  
October 6—O'Bryan Ranch, Hattville, Kan.

October 22—Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ploeger, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Civic Center, Horton, Kan.

October 25—Ethyledale Hampshire Farm, Emporia, Kan.

August 23—Ralph E. Jones & Son, Stratton, Nebr.

October 15—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.

October 22—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.

October 26—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.

October 29—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.

### HEREFORD CATTLE

## Luft's Herefords

**Real Prince Domino Breeding**

Cows and heifers for sale. Also a few select bull calves.

**JOHN N. LUFT**

Bison (Rush County), Kan.

## Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Offers a fine selection of bred and open heifers, of Hazlett and W.H.R. breeding. Also several good yearling bulls after Sept. first. Inspection invited.

**LEON A. WAITE & SONS, Winfield, Kan.**

### FRANK R. CONDELL'S

## HAZLETT HEREFORDS

100 breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**DELLFORD RANCH, EL DORADO, KAN.**

### POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

## POLLED HEREFORDS

Five dark-red, well-marked, blocky Polled Hereford bulls—3 to 20 months. Two trace back to Advance Domino and three to Polled Harmon 45th. Some excellent individuals. J. M. Parks, 1305 Wayne, Topeka.

### ANGUS CATTLE

## THORNTON'S ANGUS

**MISSOURI'S FOREMOST HERD**  
Bulls and heifers by General of Sunbeam, America's choice of grand champion bloodlines. Vigorous, deep-bodied, low-set. Farm near Kansas City.  
**L. M. Thornton Angus Farm, Garden City, Mo.**

## Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires, Proud Cap K. 541403 and Elba June 2nd 552100.  
**OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**  
(Where beef type predominates)

### HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

## Drumm Hampshires Help

(More Wool and Mutton Needed Now)

By using one of our big-boned, blocky, short-legged modern-type registered rams you get those market-topping lambs or improve your purebred flock.  
We have more than 30 yearlings to choose from. Hundreds of satisfied owners of our rams all over Kansas for 15 years. Come see them or write for pictures. (Farm near Kansas City.)

**ANDREW DRUMM FARM**

Route 4 Independence, Mo.

## BUY "RINGMASTER" HAMPSHIRE

For Sale: Very choice yearling rams and ram lambs. Also a few good ewes. Farm 6 miles west of Lincoln.

**J. R. POAGUE & SONS, LINCOLN, MO.**

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

## TRY SPOHN'S

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Offering Registered yearling Shropshire Rams.  
**D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBRASKA**

## Chappell's Shropshires

We are offering some outstanding yearling rams and a few yearling ewes. Several of these rams are sired by our great breeding ram Shultz 338. We invite inspection and correspondence.  
**H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Greencastle, Mo.**

### AUCTIONEERS

**Sell the  
Auction Way**

Dates are being claimed for the fall season.

**Chas. W. Cole**

Auctioneer

Wellington : Kansas



**Buyers Pay the  
Auctioneer**

If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.

**HAROLD TONN**  
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

## BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE

1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

## Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue  
1/4 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue  
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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



# The Good Old Days

By JESSE R. JOHNSON

THE inconvenience and difficulties caused by gasoline rationing recall the days when corn and oats provided the fuel that made travel possible to most folks. The writer made his first trip in the capacity of fieldman more than 40 years ago, and the transportation system employed consisted of a strawberry-roan, bobtailed, moon-eyed \$18 horse, attached to a road wagon of doubtful vintage.

Starting at Clay Center, I drove north to Washington and stayed overnight in the home of Achenbach Brothers, Shorthorn cattle breeders. D. A. Cramer, Frank McCormack and George and Palmer Fuller were at that time active breeders of registered hogs, and Washington county had already become quite well known as a Poland China breeding center. Mr. Cramer had in service in his herd, "Little Mac," bred by Sam McKelvie, of Fairfield, Neb., and George Fuller was heading his herd with Sunshine Perfection, from a prominent Illinois herd. As I remember it, the Polands of this locality were compact and wide of ham, much the type farmers are now demanding.

From Washington, I drove west thru Washington, Republic, Jewell and as far west as Smith Center, visiting an average of 2 breeding establishments daily, besides contacting every farmer possible for a subscription to my paper. Of the breeders visited, I can only recall a few by name. Among them, W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire; John Brennen, Esbon; H. G. Sims, Smith Center; Frank Georgia, Smith Center; and John Crawford, Lebanon.

Crossing the divide over to the Solomon river, I visited Bill Hammond at Portis. Acting partly on my advice but trusting his own judgment more, Mr. Hammond fitted and exhibited the big, smooth Poland China boar "Guys Price" at the Nebraska State Fair that fall, and he was made the first grand champion boar ever to have been shown at that fair by a Kansas breeder.

Most of the advertising obtained on the trip was of hogs. I do not remember the prices being paid for commercial hogs but there was plenty of cheap corn and much of interest in swine improvement. Chief Tecumseh 2nd, bred by E. H. Andrews, of Kearney, Neb., was the most talked of boar of the breed at that time; several of his sons were in service in Kansas herds. But

his fame was soon to be replaced by his famous grandson, "Chief Perfection 2nd." I was gone exactly 2 weeks, traded horses once and drew \$10 boot money. This with my wages kept me in food and my horse in slow driving condition. But my economic status could not have been maintained, but for the fact that I was a non-paying guest in the breeders' homes most every night. And if it had not been for their kindness and encouragement, I would have turned back at the end of the first day. It was really tough going pioneering a new business. There were no graded highways and no signs to indicate washed-out bridges or dead-end roads.

## Please Get Together!

As if the food situation wasn't already confusing enough, Federal agencies have been stumbling over one another of late in their haste to inform the public how much food will be available for civilians this year. It is a case of "Eenie, meenie, minie, moe," which of these reports is so?

For instance, the Federal Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture issues a statement that civilians will get less beef and veal, while the Bureau of Agricultural Economics simultaneously states that factors now point to unusually large supplies and that the current meat shortage virtually is at an end.

Another contradiction is between the Federal Crop Reporting Board and the OPA. The former indicates more milk and eggs will be available, while the latter says milk will soon be rationed and rumors have been rife that eggs will be, too.

Farmers will do well to insure the best possible supply of home-produced food and then it will be fun to guess which of the Government reports will turn out to be correct.

## Busy V. A. Boys

Farm production got a big boost last year from the 43 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture at Wells-ville.

Under the supervision of their instructor, Earl Anderson, these boys built 8 brooder houses, 14 hog houses, 13 hayracks, 17 wagon boxes, 4 sheep bunks for roughage or grain, 21 sheep feeders, 34 hog troughs, 20 mash feeders of 100-pound capacity, 8 feed bunks for cattle, 10 wagon bolsters, 8 scoop endgates, 5 wheelbarrows, 4 2-wheel trailers and 11 self-feeders for hogs.

In addition they butchered 45 hogs, culled poultry, ran terrace lines, and repaired 3 grain drills, 2 manure spreaders, 1 lister, 3 disks, 1 harrow, 2 mowing machines and 4 corn shellers. Some of the many items made or repaired were for their home farms but many of them were sold to farmers in the community.

## Conserve Protein

Due to the critical feed situation it has become imperative for everyone to conserve and stretch protein supplies to the absolute maximum. To help with this major problem, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Kansas State College Extension Service co-operated to issue a comprehensive bulletin giving exact information on protein contents of various feeds and minimum protein requirements for all classes of livestock and poultry. If you wish this valuable assistance, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for Circular 166. It is free.

## Private Ownership Gains

The highest 6-month farm sale period in the history of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita was reported for the first 6 months of 1943, during which time 1,003 Kansas farms were sold for more than \$4,500,000.

This number is 40 per cent above the same period last year, according to C. G. Shull, president, who says: "If our present rate of sales continues we will practically close out our real estate inventory by the end of this year."

## Ease Up on Butter

Approximately 16 million pounds of butter, in addition to the amount scheduled for August, will be available to civilians this month, the War Food Administration has announced. Previously, 40 per cent of production was to be set aside for Government purchase. This has been reduced to 30 per cent.



**ONE MAN HOLDS HOGS EASILY!**

with **Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog Holder**

Save Time Order Direct from this AD Now

Short of help — with hogs to ring, vaccinate, castrate, etc.? Here's your answer, now selling in thousands. One end for large hogs, one for pigs. Durable, good for a lifetime. Send \$1.50 today — post paid anywhere.

Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog Holder Co. Galesburg, Ill. P.O. Drawer 191-U

**YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED**



**NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS**

Everlasting TILE SILOS

Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.


**NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing

Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment

Rowell 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.

## Avoid HOG CHOLERA LOSSES!



Don't fail to vaccinate.

You can depend upon **COLORADO SERUM**—pure, fresh and potent. Used by thousands of leading farmers everywhere.

Sold by **FRANKLIN** Dealers

Send for free Hog Book.

**O.M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY**  
DENVER KANSAS CITY EL PASO MARFA AMARILLO FT. WORTH  
WICHITA ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES

Distributors of Serum and Virus.

**SEND FOR FREE BOOK**

On our telephone line...  
it's "one for all  
and all for one"



**WE CLEAR BRANCHES AND BRUSH AWAY FROM OUR WIRE SO THAT NO CURRENT CAN LEAK TO THE GROUND.**

splices tight and the insulators right.

Jim Wagner, farm line chairman, says:

"We can't get new materials for our farm telephone lines except on priority, but we share the maintenance job like old-timers at a log-rolling. I mean, we work together clearing away branches and brush from the wire, taking up slack so that it only sags about 15 inches in 150 feet of span, keeping the wire

"It doesn't take a whole lot of work. With everybody helping, none of us has to give up more than a few hours each month.

"Even though we're trying to make fewer calls, our telephones are helping us share rides to town . . . do errands for each other . . . so that we can save on gasoline and tires. Each call that we do make counts."

**SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY**



**September 4**  
**Will Be Our Next Issue**

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

**Saturday, August 28**

**"RED AND WHITE" TOP SILOS**  
**AND DODSTONE FARM BUILDINGS**

**SPECIALIST in Farm Buildings**

Red and White Top Silos Make Your Plans Now for Later Delivery



Ellzard Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers NOW AVAILABLE

**DODSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc.**  
1463 BARWISSE WICHITA, KANSAS  
Branch Plant CONCORDIA, KAN.

**WANTED**

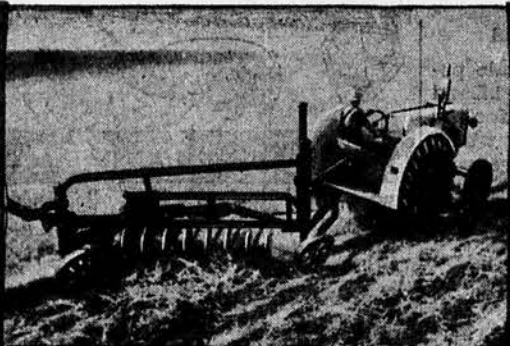
Old Live Horses and Dry Bones

We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else

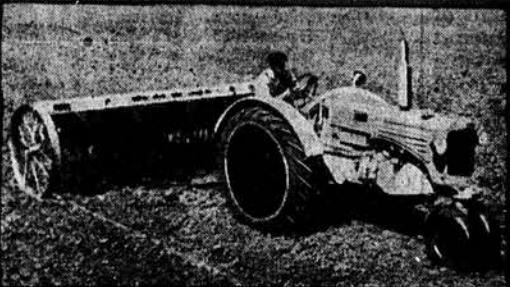
Delivered Our Plant

**HILL PACKING CO.**  
Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524





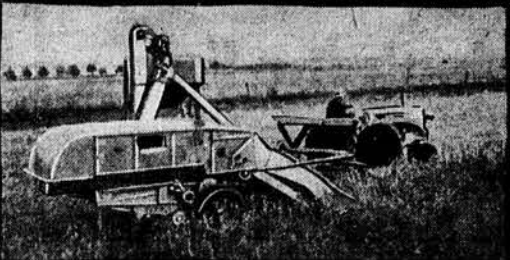
Plowing wheat land with an MM WHEATLAND for more war crops to come.



Sowing the seed for next year's harvest in the winter wheat territory.



Fertilizing the land for next year's Food for Freedom.



Harvesting a crop that is essential to the prosecution of the war.

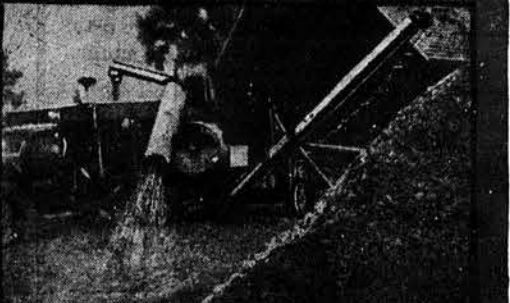


Husking two rows at a time for essential food and feed.



Above, one row MM Husker saving many man hours.

Below, MM sheller getting the corn ready for food and for war industries.



## FOR "FREEDOM FROM WANT"

ONE of the *four* freedoms we are fighting for is **FREEDOM FROM WANT**. To many millions this is the most important of the *four* freedoms because when there is no **FREEDOM FROM WANT**, all history tells us that "Freedom of Speech", Freedom of Worship" and "Freedom from Fear" do not long endure. This is why the *Food for Freedom* program in our country is so vital to victory.

Our farmers have a real job on their hands, a job such as no agricultural people have ever been asked to do, but our farmers are better equipped to do this job than any people in all history. In many agricultural countries older methods are still used such as were used here even over a 100 years ago when over 80% of our people still had to be on farms to produce barely enough food, fibre and shelter for all. Onto the North American scene came **MODERN FARM MACHINERY**, and now less than 20% of our people produce food, fibre, essential oils and many other things vital to our standard of living.

The war has limited the quantity of farm machinery available, so it is important that all farmers keep their machines in good repair, and this most of them are doing to the utmost of their ability.

It must be remembered that it was, and is our farmers' *willingness* to adopt new

methods and new machines, *and* the new methods and new machines themselves that have put our country in the favorable position in the world that it now occupies when it comes to giving real **FREEDOM FROM WANT**. It will take more farm machinery this coming year to keep us in this enviable position.

There is another essential job that our farmers now must do and that is to "*harvest the scrap needed for the big scrap*". Now is the time to glean every corner for every piece of steel, iron, copper, brass and other metal that is no longer absolutely needed to produce the Food for Freedom. This scrap is needed to produce essential war materials and also help produce a larger quantity of new farm machines needed for the coming year.

It is also essential that our farmers keep investing every possible dollar in War Bonds for **SAVINGS**, and, so that when machinery is once more available, they will be in a favorable position to buy it.

**Minneapolis-Moline is manufacturing all the farm machinery and tractors allowed under Government Limitation Orders for which materials can be obtained, and many quality products for our Armed Forces so that Victory will be ours sooner.**

Minneapolis-Moline is one of the very few in the United States to have been awarded both the Maritime "M" pennant by the U. S. Maritime Commission and the Army-Navy "E" Pennant by the Army and Navy—both for High Quality and High Production achievements. MM is the first in the farm machinery industry to have earned both of these awards. Early in June MM was awarded a gold star for the Maritime award for continued high production.



**MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.**