

OCTOBER 16, 1943



KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

What About the RUSSIAN FARMER



From early morning until late at night everyone works hard on the collective farms near the front area. Here Red Army men and commanders are helping collective farmers harvest their crops.

WE READ more and know less about Russia than any other country in the world, yet today the future of America and Russia—yes, all the world—may depend upon the degree of understanding which can be reached between us at war's end.

In Russia, as in America, the farmer is the backbone of the country's social and economic life. What kind of fellow is the Russian farmer? How does he live? How did the collective farms originate and how do they operate? These are just a few of the questions that arise in our minds when we think of Russia. For their answers we asked the Russian War Relief, which has kindly aided us in telling you of the Russian farmer and his problems.

It is the group spirit of the Russian that has led to collective farming, and that has sustained him thru the terrors and ravages of war, states the Russian War Relief, which adds: "The Russian farmer never was a rugged individualist in the American sense. He never lived in isolation from his fellows."

In considering the history of the Russian farmer we must remember that most of the peasants were serfs on the great estates of the landed nobility until 1861. In that year the serfs were freed and allowed to acquire land and work their way up.

But "working one's way up" to the status of an independent farmer was not an easy matter in feudal Russia: 50 per cent of the land re-

mained in the hands of the nobility and the church until 1917, another 20 per cent in large estates; and vast numbers of peasants, left landless by their emancipation, went to the cities in search of factory jobs, while other millions remained tenant farmers.

Only a very few came to own any but the smallest strips of land. Meanwhile, as in the days of the serfs' quarters, country life still centered around a closely-knit community. The farmer's fields might lie miles away, in a half dozen scattered patches, but his home and barn were built in the village.



Under the protecting shadow of a Russian tank, this collective farm worker loses no time resuming work in an area on the Southwestern front just liberated from the Hitlerites.

Young girl tractor drivers of Kirghizia have replaced their friends, brothers and fathers who went to the front. This girl tractor driver is from the Chu machine and tractor station, Frunze region, and is sowing sugar beets.

Photographs by SOV FOTO

Russian agriculture remained a century behind the times. Farmlands were a patchwork of tiny strips, tilled by 4,200,000 wooden plows, 17,700,000 wooden harrows and the back-breaking toil of poor peasants, who could scarcely afford a horse, much less a truck or tractor. In every 10 years between 1845 and the revolution there was a famine.

This was the agriculture the Soviets inherited. It was scarcely a firm foundation for a country predominantly agricultural. How to bring the farms up to modern standards was the problem. Collective farms, on which individual farmers could pool their land, equipment, and labor on a share-the-profits basis, was the natural answer in a country where group effort already was established.

At great cost in human suffering, and with many serious mistakes the inexperienced Russians set about transforming their farms. In 10 years they merged some 25 million individual farming strips into 250,000 collectives, and added thousands of acres of hitherto untilled land. Today the collective farms average 1,200 acres under cultivation, and 75 families to the farm.

[Continued on Page 18]

Until Dinner Is Ready

Good Water Substitute: Cucumbers, which first came from Africa, are greatly relished by people of hot desert countries because they quench thirst when water is scarce or poor in quality.

Canned Victory: The U. S. Department of Agriculture predicts twice as much home canning in 1943 as in peace years—or between 4 and 5 billion jars of food.

Means More Work: It has been estimated that 11,749,000 persons were

employed on farms July 1 of this year, a decline of 260,000 or about 2 per cent from last year's figures of 12,009,000.

Wrap Around Houses: Flexwood, a building material with a cotton backing, is so flexible it can be wrapped around a lead pencil.

Make Discovery: Yellow Dwarf, one of the more destructive virus diseases of potatoes, has been shown to be harbored by the common daisy, and is carried from the daisy to potatoes by the clover leaf-hopper.

Punctures Belief: Research has proved that cheese is a poor bait for rats and mice. Far better are peanut butter, grease, apple slices, raw squash

and corn meal or rolled oats mixed with grease. It also is unnecessary to remove human scent from the traps, as rats and mice have no fear of the odor.

Wonders Revealed: Popping expansion of popcorn is determined by the relative percentage and location of hard and soft starch in the kernel and the proper moisture content.

Saves Backaches: A cord of hardwood, which has almost the same heating value as a ton of coal, leaves only 60 pounds of ashes compared to 200 or 300 pounds from coal.

Have Good Neighbors: Nearly 60,000 Mexicans, Jamaicans and Bahamians have come into the U. S. this

year to work on farms. Several thousand are at work in New York fields and orchards.

Reach the Peak: Total milk output has been increased almost 10 billion pounds since 1940, but now is about as high as can be expected under present conditions.

Squeeze the Spuds: Five bushels of whole potatoes, weighing 300 pounds, are transformed into four 5-gallon size cans of dried potatoes weighing only about 40 pounds.

Progress of Medicine: Recovery from severe burns is decisively influenced by the surrounding temperature during the first 24 hours. The most favorable temperature is about 75 degrees.

Unwelcome Food: Not all food is wanted. Up in New Hampshire there is a law preventing the planting of gooseberries and currants, since they are carriers of the white pine blister rust.

Hold 'Em Back: For every 5 soldiers in uniform there are 2 civilians on the Federal payroll. The last official check of Government civilian workers listed 3,029,000, compared to 918,000 for World War I.

Thirst Kills Quickly: The maximum time a healthy man can go without water in the sunshine in a warm, dry country is about 3½ days. He can survive without food for about 30 days provided he has plenty of water.

Good Customer: In peacetime nearly half the lumber in the world, more than half the paper made of wood and 40 per cent of all wood in any form are used by the United States.

Will to Win: With unskilled help English farmers increased production 50 per cent last year, getting an average of 39 bushels of wheat to the acre. They declare city women made good tractor drivers and dairy hands especially.

Depends on Cook: Cooking has no material effect on the digestibility of egg yolks, but does increase digestibility of the whites 10 per cent, from 80 per cent for raw whites to 90 per cent for cooked whites.

Women's Land Army: Women and girls comprised 21 per cent of the total farm workers on June 1, 1943, compared with 5 per cent on June 1, 1940.

Plow Profits: Every time a farmer plows under 2 or 3 acres of legumes in the spring he will add to the earth's nitrogen supply just about what a 1½ inch gun uses every time it is fired, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Best Fighters, Too: The American soldier, who consumes nearly a pound of meat a day, is the No. 1 meat-eater of the world.

Busy Bugs: Boll weevils destroy annually enough cotton to equip 3 million fighting men.

Cleaning Slate: Last year farmers paid off about 3 times as much mortgage indebtedness as for the 3 previous years.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
Vol. 80, No. 20

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Published the first and third Saturdays of each month, at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Five years, \$1; one year 25 cents.

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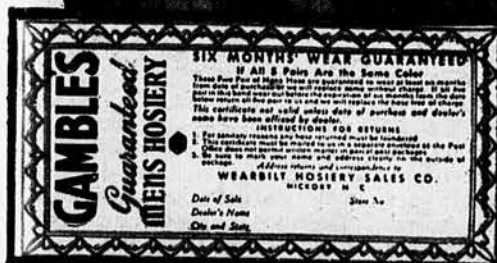
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KANSAS

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**THE FRIENDLY
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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I RECEIVED a letter from a man in a Western Kansas county the other day. This man had read in the papers statements from high government officials that all restrictions on planting of crops had been removed. Also that his Government wants to increase the wheat acreage planted for the 1944 crop by one third.

But when he announced his intention of plowing up a quarter section for wheat, his county AAA committee informed him that he would be penalized \$3 an acre if he did so. He is indignant about it.

But I believe I have found the answer. When Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, appeared before a Congressional committee a few days ago to expound the 1944 farm-production program, he repeated the statement that restrictions on plantings had been removed. But, significantly enough, he also made this statement:

"We must not repeat the blunder of the other war when land was plowed up without regard to its fitness for farm use and our future soil resources were wasted by the creation of the Dust Bowl."

So there are exceptions to the "lifted restrictions" policy. And, frankly, I can see some logic in trying to prevent plowing up of grass land, in sections where plowing up the land results in too much soil blowing, from being planted to such crops as wheat. I would like to know what the wheat growers in Western Kansas think is the best policy to be followed on such land.

Government so directly and importantly affects the individual these days, that pretty nearly every farm has a deep interest in what is going on in Washington this fall—taxes, gasoline rationing, oil production, draft deferments, consumer food subsidies, United Nations production and use of petroleum and petroleum products, federal expenditures, postwar problems.

The Treasury proposals for the new tax bill are not meeting with great favor in Congress. Part of the objections are based on a natural feeling against increasing taxes, even tho Government spending is going into the \$100,000,000,000 a year bracket.

I have not studied their proposals in complete detail. I have no quarrel with the basic principle involved, that as much as possible of the 100 billion dollars a year being expended should be met from current taxation. And that the country can best pay heavy taxes at the time when national income is the highest, and when nearly everyone is employed.

But summarizing the proposals, it does look as if the Treasury program is lopsided. Under the present law, some 45 million persons would pay direct taxes into the Federal Treasury next year. While asking that individual income taxpayers raise an additional \$6,500,000,000 for the Treasury, the Administration also recommends that 9,000,000 present taxpayers be relieved from paying taxes next year.

That matter ought to be thoroly investigated before a decision is made. Already it is being charged that the Administration is trying to write a "vote getting" tax bill first, and a revenue raising tax bill second. My guess is that the bill finally enacted will differ considerably from the Treasury proposal.

Five Senators returned from a tour of the world battle fronts almost the same day that the OPA announced a further cut in B and C gasoline ration cards, altho increasing the A card allowance along the Atlantic Coast.

The 5 Senators, 3 of them Democrats, 2 Republicans, are in agreement on one thing—that the United States seems to be supplying far more than its share of petroleum for the United Nations. United States petroleum reserves are being used up at an alarming rate. Apparently we are providing from 60 to 80 per cent of the gasoline and oil being used by the United Nations, altho we possess only about 25 per cent of the known petroleum reserves. At the same time, British-owned refineries in the Middle East are running at only 60 per cent of capacity, holding their petroleum reserves apparently for use when the war is over. That matter is being gone into and I believe there will be results.

However, I would not want to deceive you. No matter what shape the new tax bill finally takes, the farmers and little business men and workers of Kansas are going to pay more taxes. And no matter how much the share of British produced and owned petroleum is devoted to winning the war, gasoline is going to be still scarcer in the United States next year than it was this.

The Administration is determined to go ahead with its food subsidy program. It is determined to hold food prices down, while the cost of producing foods goes steadily up. That means that if farmers are to meet production costs, it will have to be done with borrowed money from the Federal Treasury.

Aside from the money and fiscal features of this program, it has some very bad implications. Carried to any great extent, it will increase the dependence upon Government of both producers and consumers. The subsidized farmer will find himself more subject to Government controls as he becomes more dependent upon Government for his living income. And consumers will become dependent upon Government money to pay for the food they eat. That will be bad for all concerned—except the bureaucrats who will hold the whip hand over both producers and consumers, thru the threats of withdrawing the subsidies if they do not vote right.

I AM considerably interested in a very ambitious report coming from Government sources. I know you will be, too. It is something in which farmers should have a deciding voice.

The report is from the Soil Conservation Service to the War Food Administration. It states that when manpower and equipment become available after the war for intensive land development and conservation, it will be possible to increase the nation's crop land area by about 100 million acres, or 25 per cent.

I think you will agree this is an ambitious program. The report indicates it will require 10 years or more, as well as a great deal of labor, technical personnel, machinery, fertilizers and seed. The undertaking is essential, according to the report, if this country is to make the most and wisest use of our farm resources, keeping in mind the increasing needs for food and other crops in the future. Presumably, of course, the Government's Soil Conservation Service would handle the project.

It isn't my aim here merely to criticize the idea. But I do wish to look at it objectively and realistically. I recall that not long ago we were cautioned and warned that we had too much land in production. That if we didn't take marginal and submarginal land out of production, agriculture was doomed. Remember that? I don't need to recount all the details of our surplus problems which we attempted to solve.

Our experience with government-financed projects in the past doesn't make us give three rounds of cheers for what they cost. Too many Government undertakings have resulted in very little good to very few people, yet tax money was squandered in an astonishing manner. With war debt hanging over our heads, we are not in position to waste money, or further mortgage the future of our children and their children.

There is another way to look at this land project. If the United States isn't fully developed agriculturally, after-the-war will be a good time to do the job to provide employment. It might well be the means of locating a good many families very happily.

But can the Government do it without spending several times as much in locating a family on a farm as the farm is worth? Can such a project be made to pay for itself? Can Government turn over a farm to a family without any control strings attached?

If farmers went broke before the war because we had too many bushels of wheat, too many hogs and oversupplies of other farm products from too many acres, wouldn't it be folly to throw another 100 million acres into competition with our present farms? The threat is there even if it is proposed to bring this land into production over a period of 10 years or more. We must have adequate safeguards to prevent our present farmers from going bankrupt, if we undertake a land reclamation project of such huge proportions. Good markets must be assured, not merely hoped for if farmers are not to be utterly ruined financially.

There is the possibility that some land now being farmed might be turned back to grass to offset new crop land brought into production. But, of course, grass land itself is highly productive.

Certainly the viewpoint we must take in an after-the-war agricultural expansion must be the one that will be the best for farmers. This should mean opportunity for the fullest and most efficient production on their present acreages. If they need help in satisfying the markets, then we can bring in the so-called new land.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Three Points in New Food Program

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Main considerations in making plans for the 1944 food program, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, told the House Agriculture Committee last week, are these:

1. Adequate production to meet essential food and fiber requirements for military, civilian, Lend-Lease and other needs.

2. To obtain that production, without increasing the cost of living, thru development and support prices.

3. Adequate distribution of food supplies among different claimant agencies and proper channeling of foods to the ultimate consumer.

To meet the first requirement, adequate production, the WFA is asking

State and County War Boards—following meetings with farmers in each agricultural county—to approve and put into effect state and county programs that will increase crop plantings to 380 million acres, compared to 364 million acres this year, and 354 million acres in 1942.

Judge Jones told the committee the program—not to be definitely determined until after the local and state meetings—hopes to maintain high production levels for meat, dairy and poultry products. Actually the Department

of Agriculture statisticians anticipate sizable reductions in numbers of cattle and hogs, and reductions in number of pounds of beef and pork for food.

There just isn't enough feed for all the animals now on hand in the United States, especially if these are to be fed to heavy weights.

The feed situation "in a nutshell" as seen by Judge Jones:

"(1) For the feeding year beginning October 1, 1943, total supply of feed slightly less than quantity actually fed in the year just closed; (2) during the

first part of the new feeding year, at least, numbers of poultry and livestock on hand will be somewhat larger than last year."

War Boards over the nation are being asked to approve programs calling for reduced pig and calf crops, and marketing at lower weights, and to estimate what their counties can do.

On the whole, the American farmer will be asked, urged, as nearly as feasible directed, to produce one third more food than in the pre-war period 1933-39; slightly more than the increase in production asked must be shipped abroad for military and Lend-Lease purposes.

United Nations' demands call for (Continued on Page 24)



Old squaw held the little Indian boy firmly while I took his picture.



Sled dogs ready to pull their sleigh down the Alaska Highway. "Mush! Mush!" and they will be off.

Alaska HIGHWAY

Brings First "Dogless Carriages"

By 1st Lt. CECIL E. BARGER

ALMOST any Kansan what natives he would expect to find in Yukon and Alaska, and he will say Eskimos. Actually there are very, very few Eskimos, except in the more northern parts of Alaska. There are a good many Indians, which the average traveler pans off as Eskimos, but most of them are more distinct tribes such as Haidas, Athapascans, Teslins and Tlingits.

The sourdoughs of the gold rush of '98 called the natives Siwash Indians, and the name has stuck to this day.

Most of these Indians are thoroly familiar with airplanes, as there were regular air routes thru the section long before the highway was built. Bush pilots "landed" on their lakes, brought supplies for trading posts, mail for gold prospectors.

But the Alaska Highway brought to these isolated people their first views of automobiles, trucks, caterpillar tractors, and road-building equipment.



An Indian girl readjusts a pack dog's load. The dog can carry his own weight plus more.

Some Indians build little houses over the graves of their dead, for the spirit of the departed to dwell in.

toast, and he glowed with rosy-cheeked health. The old squaw and the old Indian buck sat down on their haunches right on the snow several feet behind their sled. I wanted their picture badly, but every time I aimed a camera in their direction they buried their faces or turned away.

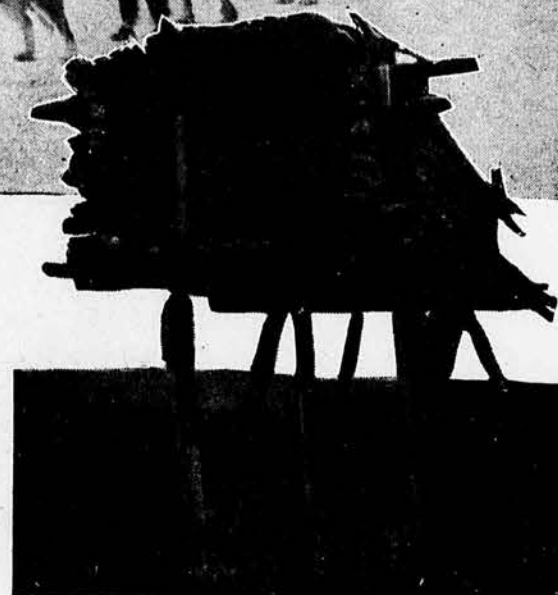
I prevailed on the little boy for his picture, but he ran and hid behind the others. The old squaw's pride was touched, maternity universal, so she came to my rescue. She grabbed the little boy by the coattail and held him firmly while I took his picture. She did not know, of course, that I also included her in the picture, and that I was as eager to have her portrait as the little boy's.

About that time a "little" husky pup about 3½ feet tall ran up and started barking menacingly at my heels. At that signal the sled dogs circled around, until I was completely surrounded by big, vicious-looking brutes, exposing wolfish teeth when they barked. One snap and I might have been chewed to pieces.

The Indians breed their dogs for great strength,

★ ★ ★

Second in a series of 4 articles on the new 1,600-mile road built by combined efforts of Canadian and American Governments and the U. S. Army.



An Indian trapper keeps his food stored in a cache built high on poles, to keep marauding animals away.

endurance, and ability to live under strenuous conditions, extreme cold, and even starvation. Sometimes they keep a wolf to sire their pups. Often during the breeding season they tie their females to trees in the woods, so they will mate with wild wolves.

Some sharp commands brought the big huskies reluctantly back to their places, the lead dog in front and the others lined up behind.

We gave the old warrior some cigarets which brought profuse smiles. The Indians love American cigarets. To the little boy, I handed some coins. He took them bashfully.

"What do you say?" the girl asked the little boy. "Thank you," the little boy said to me, then ran and hid.

The old squaw beamed approvingly. Midst their goodbyes we turned to our "dogless carriage" and left them.

I visited the Indian mission at the little village of Teslin. About 15 or 20 little dark-eyed youngsters were being taught by a priest of the Church of England, in a building which also serves as a chapel. The children have a marked Oriental appearance, reminiscent of some ancient ancestors who came over from Asia across the Bering Straits.

On the walls were posters such as you might find in any one-room schoolhouse in Kansas. The room was decorated with spruce twigs, for the day before the little church had held its first white wedding. A Northwest "mountie" and his sweetheart, who flew in by airplane, were married by the minister.

While we were there, a little boy strolled in an hour late. "Time means [Continued on Page 19]"

The road to Alaska leads thru colorful country.



NEW AT 70

Behind a Good Paint Job

IN A RELATIVELY new, modern house on his farm in Montgomery county lives Sebastian Hahn. But he still looks with pride and satisfaction at his old residence, now a tenant house, which seems to smile a friendly welcome from behind a good paint job.

"The old house is 70 years old," he relates, "but it is still solid and comfortable because it has always been kept well painted, inside and out." Fact is, Mr. Hahn believes in keeping a good paint job on all his farm equipment. A big barn on the place gleams like new, but Mr. Hahn hastens to inform it was built in 1914.

His experiences offer consolation to the Kansas farmers who would like to invest some profits of present good prices in farm improvements. Priorities might prevent the building or purchase of new equipment, but you can still buy paint to make the old like new.

Most progressive farmers consider that paint pays for itself at least twice—once in beauty of the farm and once in protection for the buildings and implements. They consider, furthermore, that if there ever was a time when painting is important, it is right now.

With priorities limiting sale of most articles you buy, it is doubly important to halt all rust and decay with a good paint job. A farmhouse roof may begin to sag and leak because the bases of the supporting pillars have been allowed to rot and decay.

Seams often open because of decay and shrinkage, while cracks appear around window frames. After these happenings occur, a building is no longer weather-tight, and it is costly to heat in winter. One of the worst of all natural enemies is rust. Machinery and tools are constantly threatened by rust erosion which can be prevented by paints which provide anti-corrosive finishes.

Worst "fly in the ointment" about painting now is the severe labor shortage which stalks most farms thruout

the state. However, the smaller jobs can be done in odd moments that can be found here and there. That is the way Mrs. Dillard Croxton, of Linn county, found time to do some interior painting this year.

She coaxed Mr. Croxton to paint the dining room ceiling, and then she took over the job and painted the walls. "I don't move quite as rapidly as he does, but one thing sure, I don't get as much paint on the floor," she observes.

Mrs. Croxton confides that she really likes to paint, despite the fact it disrupts the household for a few days. But her liking for the job depends somewhat on having her little portable radio near at hand, so she can listen to good entertainment as she works. "Really, it is more fun to paint and listen to a radio, than to just sit still and hear an entertainment," she declares.

Regardless of whether it is done by radio or without a radio, painting this year is sensible and patriotic. It will



Painting is fun if you can have a radio by your side, says Mrs. Dillard Croxton, of Linn county, seen here changing the color of walls in her dining room.

increase the farm profits, it will beautify the farm and boost morale, and it will help preserve buildings, implements and tools which may not be replaced until after this war is over.

Regardless of the Weather

Conservation Farming Is Good Business Any Time

CONSERVATION farming is good business any time, but right now it is one of the biggest helps a farmer can have in meeting the food production demands which this war has caused.

That is the word of Joe Birk, farmer near Burlington, and co-operator with the Coffey County Soil Conservation District.

And Mr. Birk is in good position to reach his conclusions. He started developing his present plan about 6 years ago. He had been on the farm 10 years before that. His usual operations include feeding out about 150 2-year-old beef cattle and 100 hogs each year.

"This is a real production proposition," Mr. Birk said. "It works in wet years and dry years, but in different ways.

"In the wetter years, like 1942," he continued, "it protects the land from washing and gets rid of excess water safely. Because of this, there is little likelihood of crops washing out or of fertilizer being lost from a field. So, it helps production in years when there is plenty of moisture.

"Then in the dry years, it keeps more of the water on the land where it can help crops. I know from experience that if farmers will terrace and contour farm their lands, they do not need such rains as we had last year to raise good crops.

"Here's what happened in 1937, when we had a good spring and then a hot, dry spell right in the growing season. My contoured corn on sloping land wasn't damaged, but corn fired on the bottom lands in that vicinity. At harvest time, my corn went more than 50 bushels an acre while that on the bottom land yielded only 31 bushels an acre. Enough water had been stored in the contoured field to carry the corn thru."

For Best Use of Land

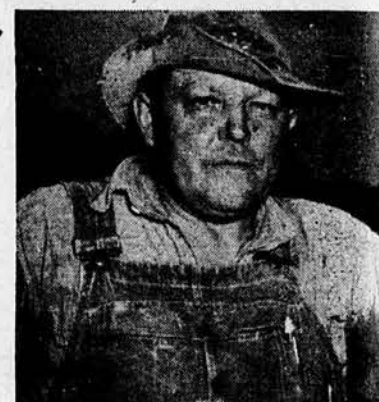
The fields on the farm have been rearranged to bring about the best use of the land. All crop land is terraced and contour farmed, some of the less productive land and terrace waterways have been seeded to grass, and a stock water dam has been built in the home pasture. Most of the summer grazing is done on 1,300 acres of rented pasture.

"Contour strip-cropping is a little more trouble," Mr. Birk remarked, "but we have been well repaid for it. In addition to terracing and contour farming, I have limed and fertilized the fields, and follow a good crop rotation. All of my crop lands have been in alfalfa part of the time."

Brome grass also has made a hit with Mr. Birk. He said that he had kept 40 hogs all last summer on a small brome grass field near the house. He intends planting more, because he believes that it may produce more feed than cultivated crops on the same land.

As a rule, there is plenty of water at the home pasture, but there have been times when Mr. Birk would have had to haul water to the stock if it had not been for the 2 stock water ponds he has. Water from one of them is piped to a tank in the feedlots, which saves a great deal of labor.

"All in all," Mr. Birk said, "the con-



Joe Birk, farmer and livestock feeder near Burlington, and co-operator with the Coffey County Soil Conservation District. Conservation farming, Birk declares, helps in producing food for war.

servation practices have helped to increase the production of this farm. And today, that means helping produce the food needed for war.

"And here's another thing," he concluded. "Contour farming is easier on equipment. There's less jolting and it's always running on the level. That's important now, too, because we have to make our equipment last longer."

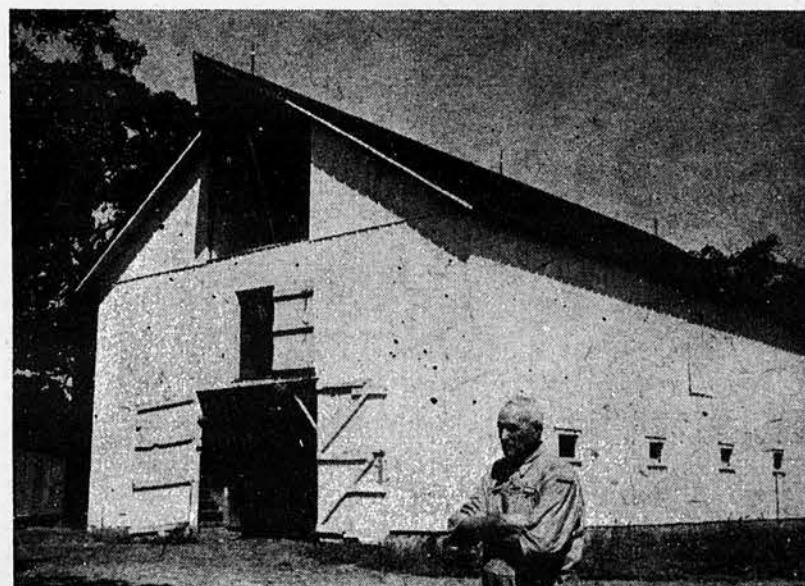
Holds Up One End



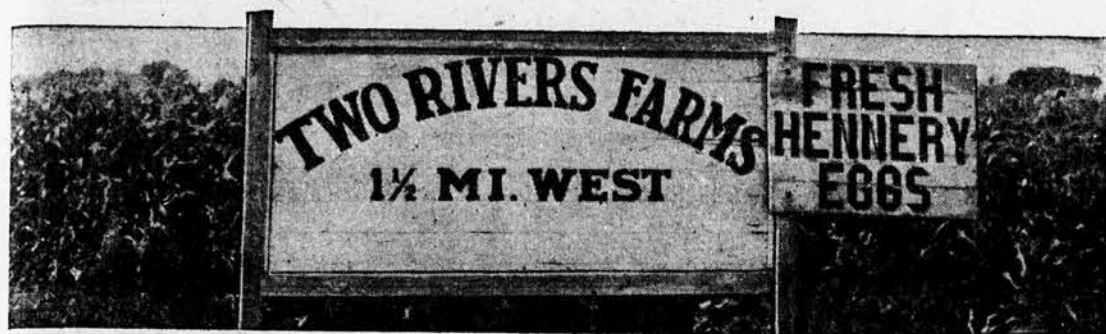
A handy gadget designed by our neighbor to hold up one end of large piece of metal while he works on it in a vice or in a drill. The height is adjustable and the top is a roller. The base is a discarded flywheel. Our neighbor has the knack of seeing something useful in broken bits of old machinery. He is a busy man but never too busy to work out something like this that will save time and expense.—R. H. G.



It's 70 years old, but painting and good care have kept this house in good condition on the farm of Sebastian Hahn, Coffeyville. Once his own dwelling, it is now a tenant house.



Maybe beauty is only "skin deep" sometimes, but not in the case of this new-looking barn, of Sebastian Hahn's, which was built in 1914. Paint has kept it "new."



Two Rivers Non Stock Cooperative Company, formerly under old Resettlement Administration, now a part of F. S. A., is today one of country's outstanding farm development projects.

TONS OF PORK



Virgil Burns heads hog raising enterprise at Two Rivers Non Stock Cooperative Co.; is proud of his stock such as above Berkshire sow. Co-op has 237 spring farrowed March pigs; farms about 1400 acres of land; raises 800 acres of corn; keeps about 350 hogs; buys 10 tons of Staley's Pro-Lass Pig and Hog Supplement at one time. Said he: "Proper feeding is an important part of our good management program."

PORK IS FIGHTING FOOD



These husky March pigs are part of 237 spring herd. "Staley's has the proteins, minerals and vitamins that start the pigs growing and keep them doing fine," says Virgil Burns. "All our pigs are doing well . . . haven't had any troubles of any kind."



Farrowing house at right handles 40 sows at one time. "The sows have Staley Feed," he says, "and the pigs get plenty of it as soon as they are big enough to eat . . . With the results we get from Staley's it's no wonder we keep buying more."



In administration building of Two Rivers Non Stock Cooperative Co., near Waterloo, Nebraska, records of company's 19 families are kept. Under Farm Security Administration, the Co-op rents 1400 acres, including 38 houses, from the government.



In modern home, lives Virgil Burns' family. Well kept, neatly landscaped, it is similar to other homes of 19 members of Co-op, with yard, poultry house, barn, garage, etc. Nineteen additional houses are rented out with garden plots to non-members.



Virgil Burns is treasurer of organization and elected director on board. Each member of Co-op receives weekly pay-check for number hours worked; dividends are declared yearly and profits distributed to members on basis of work hours. Above with family is Virgil Burns; sons: Calvin, 12, Alvin, 14; Mrs. Burns.



John Warren, of South Omaha Feed Co., stops for visit with Virgil Burns; Burns has been member of Co-op since March, 1937; originally lived and farmed in Nemaha county, near Brownville, Nebr.



STALEY'S
PRO-LASS
PIG and HOG SUPPLEMENT
and PIG MAMA
No Minerals or Tankage to Buy

STALEY'S PRO-LASS PIG and HOG SUPPLEMENT helps hogs put on fast, profitable gains — gets them to market early. STALEY'S PIG MAMA is invaluable as an aid to condition sows for farrowing — and helps nursing pigs gain weight rapidly.

(42-84)

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Smalley HATCHET MILL
★ STRETCHES FEED GRINDS FILLS SILO

If you own a Smalley, or can qualify for one under rationing, keep it busy stretching valuable feeds. Grinds grain, ear corn, hay, sorghum. Remove screens to fill silo.

S-IN-ONE ROTOR—grinder, cutter, blower. Takes less power because it slices and runs at only half usual speeds.

FREE—Bulletin on Hatchet Mill, Silo Filler, Hay Cutter, Combination Forage and Grain Blower.

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The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: **COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN** 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas



Retreating in Bang's Fight?

A DANGEROUS decline in this nation's fight against Bang's disease has occurred since the start of the war, reports the American Veterinary Medical Association.

"The number of cattle tested for the disease has decreased from an average of 575,000 a month last year to about 425,000 a month this year," says the report. This number is about 72 per cent of last year's figure. The condition exists, in part, because of fewer available veterinarians.

The recently approved method of vaccinating calves to control the disease is gaining ground, however. From an average of 8,000 calves a month being vaccinated last year, the number now has increased to 22,000 a month, an improvement of 250 per cent. Calfood vaccination now is a part of the

official plan for the control of the disease in 40 states and Puerto Rico, says the committee.

The "vets" recommend several steps to make control of the disease more effective. They include: Elimination of unprofitable, reacting animals; more emphasis on herd management and sanitation; use of calfood vaccination under proper supervision as an aid but not as a substitute for good herd management; frequent blood testing of animals; extreme care in obtaining clean replacement animals from outside sources.

You can obtain up-to-the-minute information on these important subjects from your agricultural college.

Might Insure Bossy

An equitable plan for a system of animal health insurance as one means of promoting more efficient livestock production is being considered by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

"Medical service for the average family obliged to live on a restricted budget is a problem in the medical profession and perhaps we have a comparable situation among certain groups of farmers and animal owners," reports an association committee. A system of animal health insurance that would provide adequate veterinary service is believed by veterinarians to be a partial answer to the problem.

Disease Spreaders

Charges that livestock auction markets and community sales are "hotbeds of infection" for several horse diseases were hurled at these places recently by a committee of the Veterinary Medical Association.

In a war conference at St. Louis, the "vets" urged more careful supervision of these sources of infection, principally

for the control of influenza and strangles, 2 of the most contagious and widely distributed of equine diseases. "Practically all outbreaks of these diseases can be traced to contact with animals purchased from these sources," says the committee report.

The committee called upon various state livestock sanitary officials for more careful supervision as to sanitation and inspection of the animals and pointed out the possible danger to human lives in the outbreaks of horse sleeping sickness which have occurred seasonally in many farming sections.

Pig Loss High

Between 30 and 40 per cent of America's annual pig crop dies before it is ready for market, reports the American Veterinary Medical Association. The 4 steps recommended for cutting down these losses are: Improved breeding, feeding, management and disease control. "The 4 dangerous 'D's' in the lives of growing pigs are dust, drafts, dampness and dirt (filth)," states the committee. The report said hoglots should have good drainage and be cleaned frequently, manure piles and strawstacks should be fenced, hog houses should be warm, dry, well-ventilated, and free from drafts.

The greatest disease menaces to swine production as named by the committee are hog cholera, erysipelas, enteritis, dysentery, pig scours and influenza. Regular immunization of susceptible swine is the only safe method of stopping cholera, the committee said. In some sections successful swine raising also requires active immunization against erysipelas. In the control of enteritis, rigid sanitation is needed.

"The symptoms of many killing diseases often are so confusing an experienced veterinary diagnosis is essential if they are to be combated successfully," the report indicates.

Makes MOTORS Last!
in your TRACTOR, TRUCK and CAR



NATIONAL SAVIT SERVICE

CLEANS OUT and REVITALIZES your Motor

Ask your National Refining Route Salesman for a free copy of the new National SAVIT Service booklet—you, too, can get longer motor life, better performance, greater freedom from repairs and breakdowns, maximum gasoline and oil economy.

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MOTOR OILS and LUBRICANTS
WHITE ROSE GASOLINE
The National Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio
East of Ohio—The Globe Refining Co. • Cleveland, Ohio

Want More Eggs?

—Then... **Get Rid of LICE!**

Says **Dr. R. T. Renwald**
Noted Poultry Authority

The quickest, easiest way for 7 out of 10 poultry raisers to increase egg production is to simply declare war on LICE.

Affects 7 Out of 10 Birds

In my work as head of one of the country's largest poultry disease clinics, I examine thousands of birds sent to me for posting and diagnosis. And 7 out of every 10 of those birds have LICE—in fact, many supposedly diseased birds HAVE NOTHING ELSE WRONG WITH THEM!

Lice Cut Egg Production

Now, LICE cut egg production—cut it disastrously. Birds don't have to be covered with LICE before this happens—just a small almost invisible number of LICE will affect laying ability. LICE spread disease, too, and cause all kinds of trouble.

Folks think that keeping a hen-house reasonably clean will prevent LICE—but that's not enough. You need a powerful weapon to KILL

those LICE. You need **GLAND-O-LAC Roost Spread**.

GLAND-O-LAC Roost Spread is easy to use—simply squirt a few drops on roosts and powerful fumes will penetrate feathers and KILL lice quickly and surely. No messy powders or handling of birds. Inexpensive, too—**GLAND-O-LAC Roost Spread** costs LESS than other similar preparations. Get a can today from your hatchery or poultry supply dealer.



Send for this **FREE Book about LICE!**

Do you want to know how to boost egg production at a cost of only a few cents... how to protect your flock against LICE and other diseases... how to make more net profit on every bird? Then, write for this complete,

authoritative book by Dr. R. T. Renwald, practical poultry man and noted poultry disease authority. The book is free—just mail a postcard to Dr. R. T. Renwald, the Gland-O-Lac Company, Omaha, Nebraska.



A 10-Man Opinion

Gives Hybrid Corn a Strong Lead

Higher Production Tells

J. A. Johnson, Miami, has all hybrid on 2 farms. He doesn't like its feeding qualities as well but sells it on the market. He believes it is more sure to yield and does produce higher. He rotates with oats, wheat, flax, soybeans and corn.

Tests Prove Worth

Hybrids made 10 to 15 bushels more an acre 3 years ago when planted alongside open-pollinated, and that convinced C. E. Hermann, Linn county, of their worth. The first year he tried hybrids they produced 25 bushels an acre while his open-pollinated failed to mature. He likes the feeding qualities, too.

Anticipated Dry Year

Last year was a good corn year and the open-pollinated corn on the farm of S. F. Priest, Linn, made a satisfactory 40-bushel yield, yet Mr. Priest planted mostly hybrids this year. He anticipated a drier year and believed the hybrids would stand up better. He rotates every other year, using flax and oats ahead of corn.

Neighbors Did Better

Dan Adkins, Miami county, got 40 bushels an acre from open-pollinated last year, but his neighbors planting hybrids did better, so he changed this year, altho he doesn't like the feeding quality quite as well. He plants oats and lespedeza together, plowing the lespedeza under in the fall, planting corn the following spring.

Raises All Hybrids

R. W. Reynolds, Johnson county, raises all hybrids and this is his third year. Last year he got 55 bushels an acre. In addition to standing dry weather better, hybrids stand up better in the field and are easier to husk, he thinks. He finds no difference in feeding quality. He rotates oats, wheat, lespedeza—then corn 2 years.

Hybrids Stand Up Better

J. R. Havenner and D. W. McKarg, Johnson county, have both open-pollinated and hybrids. They found no appreciable difference last year in yields, which averaged 45-bushels for both hybrid and open-pollinated, but the hybrid stood up better. Mr. Havenner thinks his hogs prefer open-pollinated to hybrids when given a free choice, but

that the little difference is not important in comparison to the fact that hybrids mature sooner and are more sure of producing a crop. These 2 farmers rotate oats, wheat, red clover or soybeans—then corn 2 years.

Couldn't Stand Losses

John Hund, Leavenworth county, got burned out 3 or 4 years in a row with open-pollinated, and that was enough for him. He changed over 4 years ago and last year was rewarded with 60 to 65 bushels an acre. The first year he planted hybrids his corn made 35 bushels when neighbors were getting 15 to 20 from open-pollinated. He reports some early feeding troubles with hybrids because of flintiness, but says the breeders have eliminated that now. Mr. Hund rotates oats, wheat and a legume, with corn following for 5 to 6 years. He thinks the number of years a grower can repeat on corn depends entirely on the soil, and is a question each farmer has to work out.

Grows Hybrids Exclusively

E. F. Brown, Miami, has been growing hybrids exclusively for 3 years after finding that his neighbors were doing better with them than his open-pollinated. His hybrids made about 50 bushels last year. He is sold on the vigorous root growth and the way it stands up in the field. He plans his corn ground for every third year, using oats and soybeans for rotation.

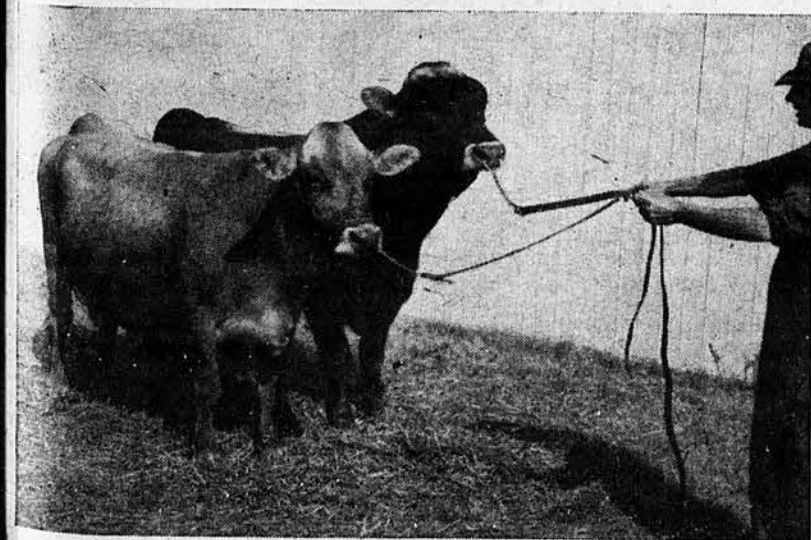
High Yields Result

Alfred Henderson, Anderson, last year field-tested open-pollinated and hybrids with the latter outyielding open-pollinated 15 bushels an acre. His hybrids averaged 60 bushels last year with 10 acres making 87. His best corn last year was on low ground that had been in corn 15 years, but he ordinarily rotates with oats and lespedeza sown together or alfalfa—then corn 2 years.

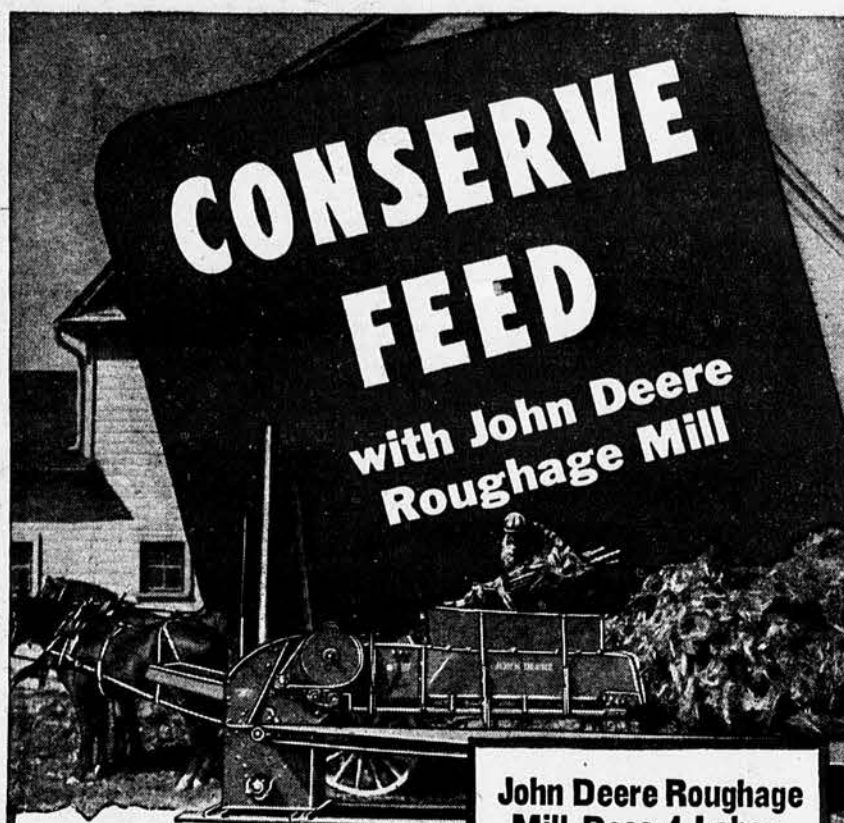
Sees Improvement

Frank Keifer, Atchison county, quit open-pollinated corn 2 years ago after watching the success of neighbors. He decided hybrids were better from an all-around standpoint and worth the difference just in ease of husking. His hybrids averaged around 65 bushels last year. Mr. Keifer uses wheat, red clover and corn in rotation, using new ground every year for the corn. He finds no difficulty in feeding hybrid corn on the ear.

A Pair of Grand Champions



Grand champions are these Brown Swiss cattle, shown at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, by G. D. Sluss, veteran breeder of El Dorado. The cow is Lucy Fay's May 3rd's Pride 72088, grand champion at the Kansas State Fair for the last 2 years. She is sired by Forest Dixon's Gronyer, out of Lucy Fay's May 3rd. The bull is Lee's Hill Sandra's Royal 46651, a 3-year-old grand champion purchased from Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J. He was sired by Jane's Royal of Vernon out of Sandra of Lee's Hill. His 3 nearest dams had an average of 906.84 pounds of butterfat on 365-day tests.



John Deere Roughage Mill Does 4 Labor-Saving Jobs

1. **CHOPS ROUGHAGE AND HAY**
2. **GRINDS GRAIN**
3. **MIXES FEEDS**
4. **FILLS SILOS**

It will handle every feed-making job.

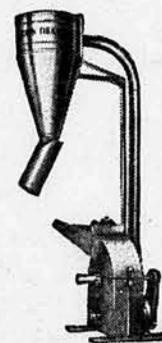
Offset Feed Shortages—Make Your Own Feed

It's mighty important these days to save all available feed from your fields—feed concentrates and commercial feeds are high in price. You can make palatable feed out of materials that are usually picked over and left untouched by livestock.

Now, with the big capacity John Deere Roughage Mill and Feed Grinder, you can put through more feed in less time and with less power than with any other comparable size mill. You cut grinding costs and save man hours, and these today are mighty important considerations. You will get the biggest returns from your efforts with a John Deere Mill. Ask your John Deere Dealer today to help you get one.

Features That Do the Job Better—Faster

... Big capacity feed table ... Governor controlled feeder ... Small sized rotor with heat-treated hammers scientifically spaced ... Double life reversible shear bar ... Simplicity of construction assures long life, minimum of repairs.



For Straight Grain Grinding use the John Deere Hammer Mill—outstanding among all feed grinders.

BUY BONDS

JOHN DEERE

MOLINE, ILLINOIS

SAVE SCRAP

Bring Victory Closer—Produce More—Save Labor—with John Deere Farm Equipment

BUY WAR BONDS NOW

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY HEALTH

So Use This Ideal Laying House Disinfectant and Litter Spray

DO A Thorough DISINFECTING JOB!

SAFE: Won't harm hens or baby chicks. Clean up and scrub brooder, laying houses; then spray building, equipment, litter thoroughly and frequently with this new and different disinfectant. **CERTAIN:** Kills common disease germs, bugs, parasites—all three on contact ... even coccidia, cold organisms, pullorum, cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis, streptococci, molds, mites, worm eggs. **PLEASANT ODOR:** Causes no "disinfecting headaches." Non-caustic. **Stainless. Economical:** dilutes as much as 1 to 100. **Be Sure to Get Genuine DR. SALSBERY'S**

PAR-O-SAN

POWERFUL All-Purpose DISINFECTANT WITH THE Pleasant ODOR



Who's getting the Food you're growing?



You know what the high quotas for 1944 food production mean to you. Work, work and more work—especially with shortages of man power and machinery. And as you struggle night and day to grow more food, you might wonder where it is all going. Here are the facts:



13% to our Armed Forces

Each fighting man eats $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as a civilian— $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds a day. And a 90-day supply for men quartered in this country—a 9-month supply for men overseas—must be kept in reserve.



75% to our Civilians

Civilians may not get all the food they want—but there is plenty for a healthy, well-balanced diet. Only after our own armed forces and our civilians are taken care of, is food sent elsewhere.



10% to our Allies

Food sent to our Allies fights for us. The war will be shorter if people in invaded countries see that we mean to help them—with food.



2% to our own Territories and Neighbors
Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska—have always looked to us and to Canada for food. And Central and South American countries need certain foods from us.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM. All America is hearing the message—"Produce and conserve, share and play square." The public is being told where the food you grow is going—and how important it is to cut waste and make every bit of food count.



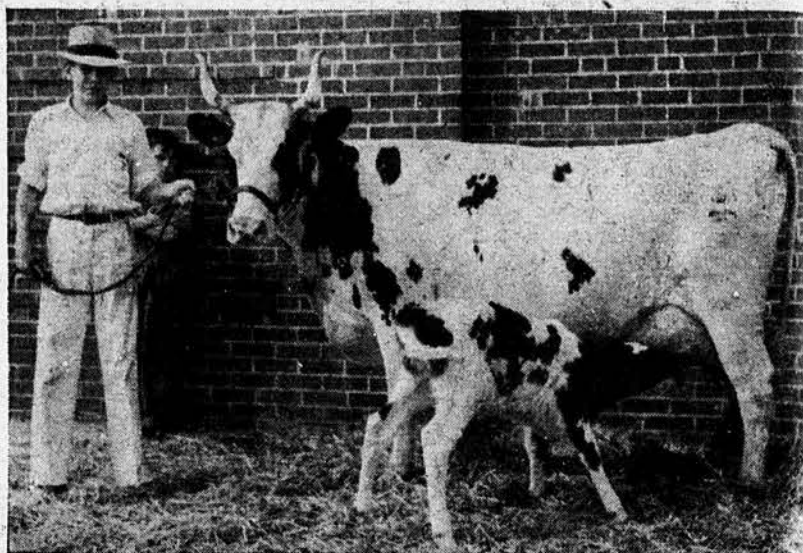
HERE'S ONE WAY YOU CAN HELP TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD



With labor scarce and time short your mechanical equipment must be in tiptop shape to get the job done. Keep it that way. Call on your Ferguson dealer to help you.

Write to Harry Ferguson, Inc., Dearborn, Mich., for copy of "Flexible Farming" Booklet.

Veteran Cattleman at 15



The Ayrshire calf shown here getting its first meal, was born during the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, thus preventing its mother from competing for the grand-championship in the 4-H exhibit, which she won last year. The cow also was reserve champion last year in the open class. Lowell Strickler, Reno county, shown holding the cow, is the owner.

NATURE took a hand to prevent Lowell Strickler, 15-year-old 4-H Club exhibitor, of Reno county, from having an opportunity to have for the second time the grand champion Ayrshire cow in the 4-H exhibit at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson.

Last year at the fair Lowell's registered Ayrshire cow, Betty, won the grand championship in the 4-H class and was reserve champion in the open class, and Lowell had high hopes of repeating this year. The morning his cow was to be shown, however, she dropped a heifer calf. It was the fourth straight heifer calf for Betty, whose other daughters are doing well. One of them won first in her class in the 4-H exhibit this year and another one was grand champion.

Altho Lowell is only 15 years old, he already is a veteran with registered cattle and as a showman. His father, Fred D. Strickler, a Master Farmer of the class of 1940, gave Lowell his first calf when he was 6 years old. She was the great-grandmother of Betty, the cow that became a mother during the fair.

When he was 9 years old, Lowell started showing his cows. Too young to qualify as a 4-H exhibitor, he tackled the veterans by entering the open class, where he showed at Kansas State Fair for 5 years before he could enter 4-H competition. Now he enters both 4-H and open classes, and his experience and showmanship ability are keeping him at the top, regardless of how tough the competition proves.

Wheat Makes Top Pork

Belief that wheat does not put as good finish on hogs as corn is mostly "just a notion," says Carl G. Elling, assistant professor of animal husbandry, Kansas State College.

To prove his point, Mr. Elling shows the results of the hog carcass demonstrations the last 2 years at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. In both years the carcass judged tops in the contest was from a hog that had received a large proportion of wheat in the diet.

The hog show at Hutchinson this year was the best he had seen during the 5 years he has been superintendent, said Mr. Elling. In the fat barrow class 11 firsts were picked and then a grand champion. Both last year and this C. E. Aubel, of Kansas State College, who judged the animals on foot, and Howard White, of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, who judged the carcasses, picked the same animal. This indicates the high standards and thoroughness of the judging, commented Mr. Elling.

Try Hog Sale at Fair

As an experiment the Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association held a sale during the Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson, first of its kind ever held at the fair.

The highest price paid for any animal was \$155 for a gilt consigned by Joe O'Bryan, of Hiattville, and purchased by Joe Knappenberger, of Hutchinson. Mr. O'Bryan also con-

signed the top boar, which brought \$112.50. The top sow went for \$150, consigned by E. H. Kelly, Stafford, and sold to Leon Scheuerman, Deerfield. About 60 hogs went thru the sale ring during the day.

Following the sale, which was not considered a success, E. H. Kelly, a member of the association, made the statement that "Kansas farmers generally are not hog conscious. The quality of purebred hog herds in the state is very good," he said, "but about the only ones willing to raise good hogs are those who love the game regardless of price. Farmers generally are just interested in common hogs. They like purebred hogs but when they buy they want to buy them at common prices. A few breeders like Joe O'Bryan, of Hiattville, have been trying hard to interest farmers in purebred hogs, but it has been and still seems to be an uphill battle."

Hereford Men Keep Trying

Members of the Lincoln County Hereford Association are strong believers in the old adage: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." They wouldn't give up.

For 7 successive years they tried in vain to win the county herd beef contest at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Last year they landed in second place and this year, the eighth attempt, they won first place.

Winning the contest is a just reward for this association, since members of the group have been the sparkplugs for almost all Hereford improvement in North-Central Kansas, according to J. J. Moxley, extension livestock specialist, Kansas State College.

O. M. Wright, of Ash Grove, a member of the association, is the dean of Kansas Hereford breeders and in 1918 bred the International grand champion. Mr. Wright also started Robert Hazlett, of El Dorado, the largest Hereford breeder in Kansas, with some of his best foundation stock.

Other members of the Lincoln County Hereford Association are Floyd Sowers, Vesper; Ed Larsen, Vesper; John Moffitt, Lincoln; H. H. Blair, Barnard; Warren V. Woody, Barnard; A. Williams, Hunter; Ed Goldgraber, Sylvan Grove; and Junior Murry Barnard.

He's Bond Winner

His fine farming record plus his leadership in 4-H Club work won for Emil Smerchek, Shawnee county, a \$25 War Bond presented by the Standard Oil Company in recognition for his agricultural achievement.

In 1941, the club lead by Mr. Smerchek won one third of all the prize money set aside for Shawnee county exhibits at the State Fair. Last year his group completed 76 projects, and the 20 club members made a net profit of about \$3,000.

Besides managing his large productive farm and giving freely of his time to 4-H work, Mr. Smerchek is active in civic affairs and has been instrumental in developing improved farming methods to the benefit of his community.

Food Store

... last stop on the road your products take to Market

Here is one style
of food store . . .

The main job here is *waiting*
on folks. You tell the clerk



what you want and he goes
around the store and gets the
things for you.

Naturally he can take care
of only one customer at a time
and wait on just so many cus-
tomers a day.

So this kind of store needs
more help per customer—uses
so much more manpower than
the modern Safeway plan . . .

Here is the Safeway plan:

You come in and you wait
on yourself.

You pick out what you want,
exactly.

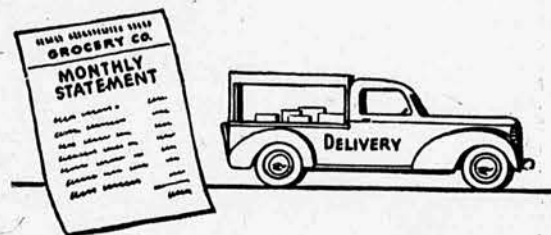
By saving manpower in the
store it directly helps cut down
the cost of getting food from
the farm to the consumer.



Perhaps most important right
now—the men this method
saves are free to help build
planes and ships—and to
work on farms.

"LAY AWAY A BOND TODAY"

In the store, the Safeway plan
of food distribution saves
money and men in a whole
lot more ways, too.



The Safeway idea of *cash-and-carry* saves delivery trucks
and bookkeepers, for instance.

So *right at the store*—just as
elsewhere along the way from
producer to consumer, Safe-
way people have pioneered in
making food distribution more
efficient.

For 27 years these efforts
have helped increase the farm-



er's share of the consumer's
dollar. Boosted consumption.
And offered consistent sav-
ings to consumers.

Today, this more efficient
food distribution system is a
national asset. *In war or
peace, everybody benefits by
the straightest possible road
between farmer and consumer.*

Since you buy foods as well
as produce them, you stand to
benefit doubly. We invite you
to shop at your Safeway for
one full month . . . and com-
pare what you save.

SAFEGWAY

"Common Troubles" Common

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

DISEASES play an important role in poultry raising. There are many agencies at work, however, to help perfect remedies for different ailments. There has never been a cure-all for any ailment with a guarantee that we will never be bothered again, because there are certain health rules that must be observed to make the remedies work. So there are still tremendous losses in flocks from common ailments such as colds, diarrhea, worms, indigestion, cholera, typhoid, and other troubles, although there are reliable remedies for most of the common diseases.

Guarding against disease by learning to observe carefully the condition of the flock and correcting the trouble before it has advanced too far is the best way of heading off trouble. A lack of observation may be one thing that stands between success and failure. A slight cold among a few individual fowls may soon become an epidemic, if the very first cases are allowed to stay with the flock.

One of the easiest ways to detect cold is to step into the poultry house at night after the fowls are on the perches and listen for any sniffling or rattling among the birds. And a good way to keep up with the condition of birds is

to handle some of them and observe whether they are in good flesh. You may learn how your method of feeding is working by observing how the pullets are developing in weight.

There are diseases for which there is no satisfactory cure after the trouble has developed. In such trouble prevention methods are far better than an uncertain cure. Right growing conditions, proper housing and the right kind of feed to meet the need are the best "keep well" remedies for our flocks.

Worms are one of the causes of many losses and the infestation is caused many times by the flock being run on worm-infested ground. Worm troubles can be held down by using reliable worm remedies. Right now when so many pullets are being housed is a fine time to give them a worm treatment, while each bird is being handled anyway. One authority compares worms in fruit to worms in chickens. We all know how worms may ruin an entire apple crop when there is no spraying done. We know that if orchard owners did not spray at certain times during the year there would be no fancy grades of apples. Experiments show with chickens that in many cases the young stock needs worming when 8 weeks old, again at 12 weeks, again at 4 months, and then about the time production starts. If a system of worming has been used during the entire growing period there is nothing to worry about with worms after the pullets are housed. If nothing has been done it should be done before pullets get to laying heavily.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Health and production during the coming months will be better from the poultry being free of worms, and they will do better on less feed. There is no use to house the pullets, get them started laying, only to have to worm them late in the year and throw them out of condition and perhaps into a fall or winter molt. There are many worm remedies. One reason the individual dose is usually recommended where worms are known to be numerous is because each bird gets its correct dose. In flock treatments, many times, the wormiest birds are the weaker and more listless and they do not crowd into the hoppers or troughs to get their feed, and the healthiest ones really get the bigger doses. Most of the troubles are from round worms, but there are bad cases of tape and cecum worms which are more serious.

Good Feeding Will Help

If pullets do go into a fall or winter molt one should continue feeding them well in order to get them over it and back to laying as soon as possible. The same thing is true of the old hen flock that is going thru the complete molt and growing an entire new coat of feathers. The molt is a period of rest, ordinarily, although there are hens from highly-bred producers that continue to lay some eggs during the time of molt. As a rule it takes the average hen 60 to 90 days to get back to laying. Much depends on the feed and care. Hens need feed that contains protein to grow feathers quickly. They need grains for building up their body weight, such as corn. They need a protein grain that is good for feather building, and oats is one of the finest. Hens that are given good variety of good feeds will be back into production before those that have to rustle for their living at this time of year.

Fat Stock Show At Chicago

FOR the second year a fat stock show will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards in place of the International Live Stock Exposition, canceled last year as a war measure.

The show will consist of carload displays of fat and feeder cattle, sheep and swine, as well as individual steers, lambs and hogs in both open and junior classes. Culling prices will not be applied to steers, lambs or hogs exhibited by boys and girls in the junior classes as club projects.

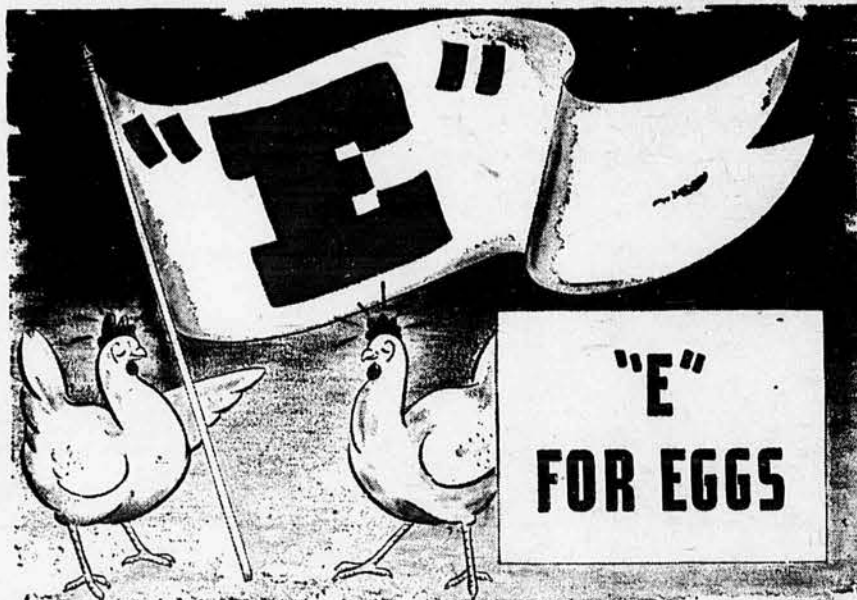
The same premiums that have been paid in recent years at the International Live Stock Exposition will be offered by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., sponsor, and by various breed associations. Dates for the show are November 29 to December 2. Last year's show drew an entry of more than 5,000 animals.

Honor for Agriculture

Farmers often have wondered why they were not recognized for Agricultural Achievement, similar to recognition given war plants. Now the WFA has announced that such awards will be made to counties in which farmers have achieved exceptional production.

Representatives of the armed services will participate in these "A" presentation ceremonies, signifying recognition of the part food production plays in the war. Most of the awards will be made in November.

State Agricultural War Boards are being asked to nominate outstanding counties. Final selections will be made by the WFA.



HELP your hens win production battles. Try giving them genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab, a concentrated flock conditioner.

To do their best, some sluggish hens in almost every flock need "pepping up". Avi-Tab provides nine recognized special drugs—tonics, stimulants, correctives. That's what it takes to stimulate appetites and promote greater activity! Also contains needed trace minerals, plus ingredients which inhibit growth of many molds found in digestive tract mycosis.

So, give your hens the benefit. Mix Avi-Tab in their feed for ten days each month. Watch non-infected, run-down birds get added pep. Help your flock produce more Food for Freedom.

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

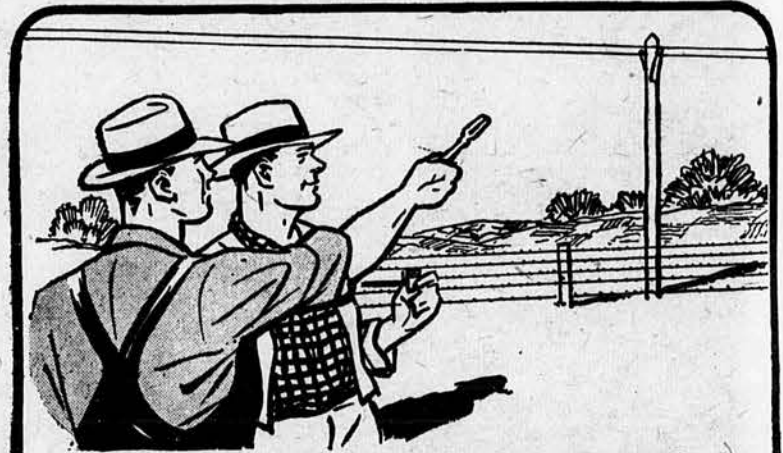
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than a good fence"**

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ABOUT OUR TELEPHONE LINE

Jim Wagner, Farm Line Chairman, Says:

"Of course, you don't have to put fence wire on insulators or keep it clear of brush, trees, and vines, but it's really no harder to keep up a farm telephone line than to keep fences in repair.

"Everybody on my line chips in a little work to keep the wire free of 'grounds'—to keep the splices tight and the insulators right. It takes each of us only a few hours a month because we all do it regularly.

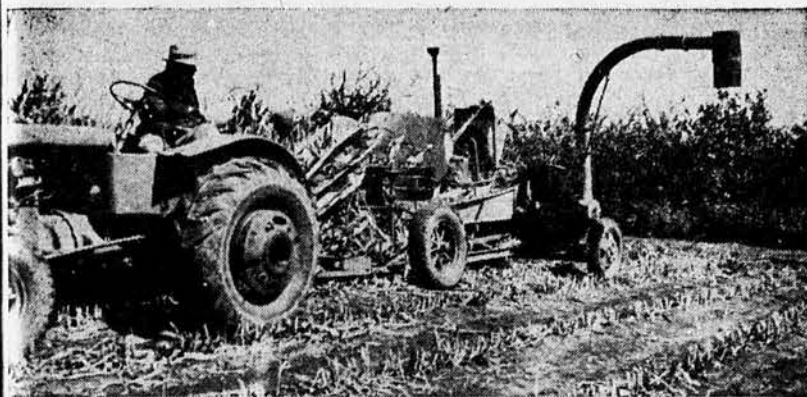
"They haven't called on any of us for aircraft warning service so far, but if they should—our line's ready!"

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



Our booklet "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line" is free to farmers. If the Southwestern Company switches your calls, ask at our office for a copy of the booklet, and for information as to how to get batteries or repair parts when you need them.

Field Cutter Saves Time



This practical sorghum field cutter was made by combining a corn binder and an ensilage cutter into one machine. It is shown operating on the J. E. Dreier and Son farm, Harvey county.

HARVESTING the fall sorghum crop with 4 less men without adding to the time required, has been made possible on the J. E. Dreier and Son farm, Harvey county, by combining a corn binder and ensilage cutter into a successful field cutter, and by another invention on the blower that loads the silage automatically.

The machine was made workable by having off the bundle carrier and disconnecting the compressor on the corn binder, thus allowing a steady stream of stalks to be fed directly into the cutter. The web on the cutter was extended about 8 inches and a car axle is run thru the rear of the cutter, which is mounted on rubber. A combine motor, connected to the cutter with a V-belt, provides the power. A windboard, made of galvanized iron, is mounted on the binder and prevents the stalks from being blown crosswise and gorging the cutter.

At the silo, the blower was equipped with a winch. The trucks used for hauling the ensilage are equipped with board just the width of the inside dimension and set perpendicularly to the

bed at the front, just back of the cab. A drag line extends the length of the bed and is attached to the winch on the blower. When the motor of the blower is operating it also supplies power for the winch, which draws the board in the truck toward the rear, unloading the ensilage in a steady stream. The entire arrangement is so simple it can be operated by a high school boy, says Mr. Dreier.

Last year the field cutter was successfully operated at a speed of 3½ miles an hour in Atlas sorgho that made 15 tons to the acre. With this equipment, the Dreiers filled three 165-ton and one 180-ton upright silos, and a 400-ton trench silo in the same length of time previously accomplished with 4 extra men.

During a year's time the Dreiers feed some 400 or 500 cows and calves, with about 125 being full-fed and the rest sold off the grass or roughed thru. The last bunch of yearlings sold on the Kansas City market brought a good price, with the steers going for \$16.25 and an average of \$141 a head, and the heifers at \$15 for an average of \$130.



A closeup view showing the sorgho going direct from the binder to the cutter. Notice the effective windboard on the binder and location of the combine motor used to operate the cutter.

Ready for Cold Weather

UTILIZING old oil well casing, members of the farm repair school at Junction City designed and constructed a cheap, but practical, stock tank water heater.

The heater consists of a rectangular case made of 6-inch casing, with a length of 5-inch casing welded to the

top of each end of the rectangle, at right angles to the base. The upright pipes vary in length to insure draft.

Fuel oil is poured into the heater to a depth of about 4 or 5 inches, and the surface is then ignited thru use of a torch or oil-soaked rag.

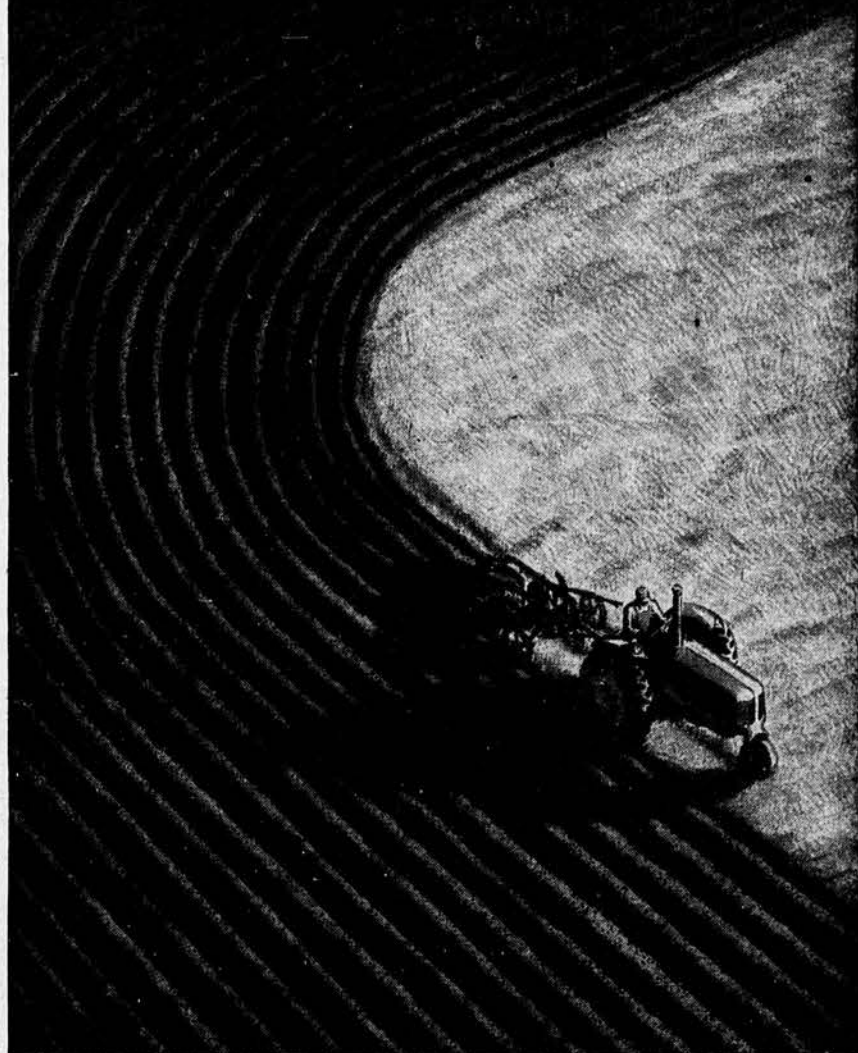
At a cost of 20 cents each, these men also turned out a number of salt or mineral troughs out of a 1-2-3 cement mix in a board form. They point out, however, that anyone can make his own without a form. All he needs to do is to dig a hole in the ground the size of a small dishpan, put the dishpan in the hole, face down, and pour concrete over the top and allow to cure.

SEEDS of more than 4,000 varieties of barley have been collected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for plant breeding experiments. One has been found actively resistant to damage by aphids. By crossing this variety with a good-yielding variety it is hoped to combine the 2 qualities.

Prevent Erosion of Roads

Farmers seeking methods of control of erosion that has badly damaged local roads will be interested in seeing U. S. D. A. leaflet No. 164, Erosion on Roads and Adjacent Lands. The information is reliable, containing many helpful illustrations. A free copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Bulletin Office, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

JIM'S GETTING READY TO WRITE THE PEACE



WHEN the armies of the Axis have finally been smashed and the war's over, we're going to have to sit down at a table and make a peace. One of the greatest weights *we* will be able to swing at that peace table will be what we have to offer in *food*.

That's where Jim comes in—and *you*, too. For Jim and you and *all* the American farmers will produce that food.

If you're going to be able to do that, your tractor and your truck and all your other equipment will have to *keep on running*, harder and longer than ever before. And to keep those vital motors in top condition, lubricate them with the *best oil you can buy*.

You can't find a *better* oil than that from Quaker State's four great, modern refineries. Quaker State Oil is refined with the most advanced processes from Pennsylvania Grade crude, the oil that is helping to give our military equipment the edge over the enemy.

Remember, when you protect your motor equipment, you're protecting your future—and the future of your country. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

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has triple evidence that
the best lubrication is
by far the cheapest!

1. Mr. Garison farms 380 acres near Howard, Kans., does custom work for neighbors—and sells Allis-Chalmers farm equipment. His experiences in all three jobs have impressed him with the great importance of quality lubrication.

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"The best lubrication has paid me for many years, and during the present emergency it's more important than ever. I recommend

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Bur Oak Deserves Attention

By CHARLES A. SCOTT

AMONG the 75 or more broadleaved trees that are native in Kansas, the Bur or Mossy Cup oak is the most outstanding of the lot. None excel it in hardiness and very few are found growing over a wider range of country. Its natural distribution covers the eastern half of the state and it is found bordering the creeks in Rice, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Russell, Rooks, and Osborne counties where heavy clay soils prevail. It may be found in Smith and Phillips counties in limited numbers.

The Bur oak prefers deep, loamy soils with a liberal amount of soil moisture. However, it adapts itself to virtually all types of soil. The largest trees of this species are found growing along creek bottoms in Eastern Kansas. Some of these are as much as 70 feet in height with a trunk diameter of as much as 5 feet, with 20 feet or more of clear length. Over clay ridges and on rocky hillsides they may not exceed 30 feet in height with a short stem 3 feet or more in diameter, and a limb spread of 40 to 50 feet.

The Bur oak is considered a slow growing tree and it is, if compared with such trees as the cottonwood and Chinese elm. But in congenial soil it makes a height growth of 2 feet or more annually, after it becomes established.

For some unexplainable reason the Bur oak has not been given due consideration as a suitable tree in Kansas planting. It is a long-lived species, living to attain 250 to 300 years of age. A count of the annual rings of a Bur oak tree cut in McPherson county recently showed it to be 150 years old. It was approximately 3 feet in diameter. The Bur oak is highly drought-resistant, almost free of injurious insect attacks. The wood is heavy, hard, durable in contact with the soil when seasoned and, above all, tough and wind-firm. The Bur oaks are symbolical of strength and ruggedness. They sink their roots deep into the soil as if to challenge the storms to test their strength.

The wood of the Bur oak is highly useful. It is strong, hard and tough and durable under exposure. In Kansas the logs are sawed into bridge planks, or split into fence posts or, in some instances, into railway ties. The smaller portions of the tree make excellent firewood. As such it burns slowly and gives off a large amount of heat. Where the Bur oak was planted under the provisions of the Timber Culture Act,

passed by Congress in 1873 and repealed in 1891, throughout Western Kansas the trees are still living and making a thrifty growth. Excellent examples of these plantings can be seen in Stafford county. These trees are growing in sandy loam soil. They range from 24 to 35 feet in height and are growing thriftily. In several instances they are the only surviving trees of the entire planting.

The Bur oak is easily grown from acorns that mature and fall from the trees in October. These should be gathered and planted before they suffer from over-drying or before they are eaten by cattle, hogs or squirrels. The acorns should be planted in loose, moist soil and covered to a depth of 2½ to 3 inches. The soil should be firmed over them as soon as planted. Under favorable conditions they develop roots that often penetrate the ground to a depth of 12 inches or more before freezing weather sets in. The stems do not push thru the surface soil until spring. If the acorns are stored in a cool, moist basement or storage room they can be held safely until spring, but the acorns planted and rooted in the fall have the advantage of an earlier growing season.

The seedling will make a height growth of 6 to 15 inches the first summer. By the end of the second year they will range from 12 inches to 3 feet in height. At this age they should be transplanted either to nursery rows or to the site of their permanent location. After being transplanted it requires 2 or 3 years for the Bur oaks to develop a root system and re-establish themselves. During this time the stem grows very slowly, but when re-established they make a steady, continuous growth for many, many years.

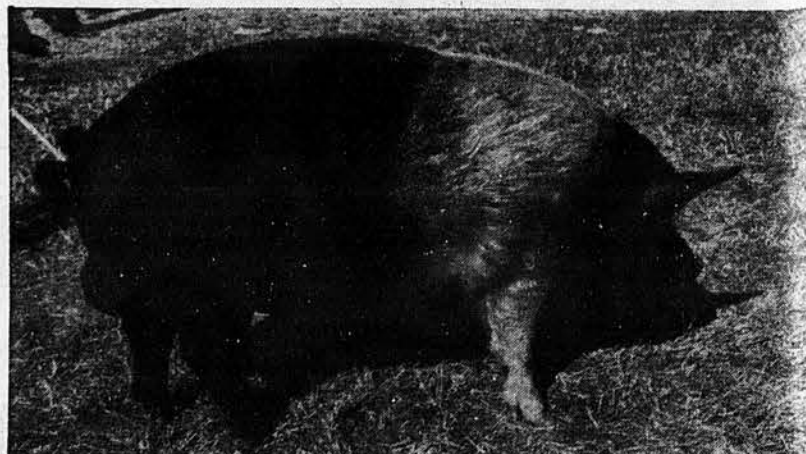
For farm planting it is highly desirable to prepare the planting site during the summer months so the acorns can be planted where the trees are to grow permanently. Plant the acorns in furrows 12 to 16 feet apart, spacing the acorns 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. All the acorns will not grow; if the stand is too thick, the weaker seedlings can be cut out from time to time until the final stand runs from 6 to 8 feet in the rows. Keep the ground between the rows well cultivated until the trees shade out the weeds.

Short Seed Crop

The smallest sweet clover seed crop in 21 years is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This year's crop is forecast at 463,300 bushels of thresher-run seed, 27 per cent less than in 1942 and only about half the 10-year (1932-41) average of 908,640 bushels.

The decrease is attributed to a sharp reduction in acreage harvested and to a slightly smaller yield.

Proves His Breeding



Professor Ace, shown at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, by E. H. Kelly, of Stafford, was judged senior and grand champion boar in the Hampshire show. He is of Ace High Roller breeding from the Walsh herd, of Beloit, Wis. Mr. Kelly also showed the largest hog at the Free Fair this year in Page Boy Jr., which tipped the scales at 1,000 pounds and was judged first in the aged boar class.

Safety Contest Winners

Earn Trip to Royal; Two Receive Watches

FOR the first time in the history of the state Farm Safety Contest, sponsored by the Kansas State Safety Council, a far-Western Kansas 4-H Club walked off with the honors. The club winner this year is the DIY club, of Ford county. Incidentally, the initials stand for "Do It Yourself," a motto club members followed in winning the contest.

Individual winners this year are Emagene Martin, of Dodge City, who also won the 1942 Capper scholarship, and Merle Orsborn, of Wamego.

As a reward for their work, the winners were given a free trip to the Royal 4-H Club Conference at Kansas City, and were presented over radio station



Emagene Martin, Dodge City, champion Kansas farm safety girl of 1943. She received a wrist watch from Senator Arthur Capper, thru his Kansas Farmer, as her reward.

toward improving the soil with the idea of getting 80-bushel corn and oats and 40-bushel wheat.

The Fuhrman system of farming is built around red clover. With the exception of lespedeza one year and a field of soybeans this year, red clover is the only legume he has grown. He says red clover builds up the soil and pays its way as a cash crop. The hay crop averages 1½ tons an acre, and he has averaged 2 bushels an acre of seed. The strain of clover he uses is especially well adapted to Kansas and seems to fit best on his farm, altho he realizes alfalfa and sweet clover are fine legumes.

His rotation of 32 years has been corn, oats, wheat, and clover. The red clover is seeded in the wheat; the second year it provides a hay and seed crop, and the following spring is plowed under for corn. Only twice has he failed to get a stand of clover. His farm needs no lime, but he uses phosphate fertilizer with the wheat.

Wheat is the only crop sold off the farm. The others are fed to livestock and the manure returned to the fields. His rotation has prevented any serious erosion but in recent years he has terraced the entire farm, using a special system of wide-spaced terraces and contour farming until he now believes his soil-building program is almost perfect.

The results—fertility has been built up until high yields are common. This year his oats made 80 bushels an acre. Last year his corn averaged 72 bushels, and several times has made an average of 80 bushels. Wheat was poor this year, making only 22 bushels, but often makes 40.

New Jersey Secretary



Jack C. Nisbet, who has been named executive secretary of The American Jersey Cattle Club to succeed L. W. Morley, recently resigned. Mr. Nisbet was born, reared and educated in Wisconsin, for several years was a county livestock agent and farm manager, was Extension dairyman with Kansas State College for 2 years, and spent 10 years as associate editor with Hoard's Dairyman. For the last 2 years Mr. Nisbet has been director of extension and promotion with The American Jersey Cattle Club.

They Spend Tobacco

Everybody knows that Yanks in many foreign places are trading tobacco twist for the things they need, but here is the rate of exchange for tobacco in Trobriand and Woodlark islands, as reported from Allied Headquarters in Australia:

One stick of tobacco will get 20 oranges, 50 pounds of sweet potatoes, 40 pounds of bananas, 40 pounds of pawpaws; 2 sticks will buy a turtle or a crocodile; 1 to 4 sticks a canoe; 2 to 3 sticks a grass skirt; 3 sticks a bush pig; and 3 to 6 sticks a walking stick.

Saves Metal: Corrosion-resisting redwood, with its low shrinkage or swelling, has been fashioned into tank buoys to replace customary metal ones as submarine net holders.

Family-Size Farm All He Needs

BELIEVING it is better to farm less land and farm it well, George Fuhrman, of Atchison county, has been content to make his living from 160 acres of wind-blown loess soil. "In this country, 160 acres is all the land a man needs," he says.

This was his theory 32 years ago when he bought his present farm and he never has tried to enlarge his acreage. Instead, he has spent all his efforts

5 New Bulletins

Recent U. S. D. A. bulletins of interest to women are listed below. For a free copy of all of these, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. 1905—Work Clothes for Women.

No. 1918—Drying Foods for Victory Meals.

No. 1925—A. B. C.'s of Mending.

No. 1932—Preservation of Vegetables by Salting and or Brining.

No. 1944—Sewing Machines—Cleaning and Adjusting.

Bite got you TONGUE-TIRED?

TRY THE MILD TOBACCO WITH THE GRAND, RICH TASTE

Salem J. Robinson

PRINCE ALBERT
BEATS 'EM ALL
WITHOUT BEATING MY TONGUE.
MILD, MELLOW, COOL—
YET THERE ON TASTE! IT'S
NO-BITE TREATED. CRIMP CUT
HELPS—PACKS, DRAWS RIGHT.
IN 'MAKIN'S',
TOO!



50

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

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

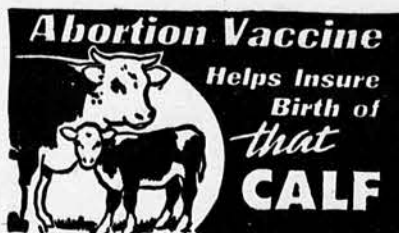
● SALEM J. ROBINSON ("Call me 'Bob'") breeds prize chickens, smokes the winning tobacco. "17 years a P. A. fan," says he, "and every one 12 months of real smoking joy. P. A.'s better tobacco. It burns cooler, draws smoother."



PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Hitler and Tojo Are Still at Large!
Help in the Hunt With Your Dollars--
Buy All the War Bonds You Can



Save Up to 25 to 50 Per Cent
VACCINATE YOUR CALVES YOURSELF
GET THIS FREE GUIDE!

2 WRITE Home vaccination easy, convenient, and usually costs only about one-half as much.

"MEAT and MORE MEAT"—that's the order of the day! Get all possible beef to market. Don't allow ABORTION LOSSES to rob you of your profits. Uncle Sam needs more beef—unborn calves NEVER reach the market.

Blackleg Bacterin, per dose.....\$0.07
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin per dose......06
Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1, per dose......35
Brucella Abortus Vaccine, per dose......35
1-10 cc Syringe with 2 needles.....1.50
Anti-Hog Cholera Serum.....1.00
Simultaneous Virus per 100 cc.....2.15

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#1011 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Protein Outlook Seems Better

THE protein supplement situation for 1943-44 may be a little brighter than for 1942-43, thinks Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas-U. S. D. A. War Board, who turns to a release from the U. S. Department of Agriculture for reassurance.

This report states: "The total supply of high-protein feeds for 1943-44, converted to oil meal equivalent, is expected to be about 11.6 million tons, slightly above the estimated supply for 1942-43. The prospective supply in relation to livestock consuming these feeds, however, is 8 per cent smaller. Because of the prospective smaller supply of all feed consumed by livestock next year, the protein content of the entire feed supply may be as high or a little higher than in 1942-43."

Mr. Norton goes on to explain, "For the year beginning October 1, 1943, it is estimated that the supply of all high protein feeds will be 145 pounds a livestock unit, compared to 138 pounds in 1939." He points out that there was no apparent protein shortage then, altho the supply was 7 pounds an animal unit less than the estimated supply for the coming 12 months.

Mr. Norton believes that the high level of protein feeding last year was stimulated by profitable prices for livestock, poultry and dairy products, plus the fact that protein feeds were relatively cheaper than grains.

"For the coming year," he asserts, "these factors that in 1942-43 stimulated the most feeding of protein an animal unit in history may not be so powerful. Recent increases in the price ceiling for protein feeds make a more nearly normal price relationship with grains. There also is a tendency to-

ward shorter feeding periods for cattle, and hog production likely will decline."

Norton believes that the protein feed situation can be improved by producers feeding no more than is necessary to balance the ration, and by using protein-rich roughages and pasture as much as possible.

May Have to Shiver

Every coal consumer must cut fuel consumption to the minimum this year because the present shortage will increase, announces Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator.

The reason, says Mr. Ickes, is that the coal industry faces a continual loss of manpower because of the war. If a miner quits work for any cause there is no one of equal age or skill to take his place. The average age of all coal miners has advanced from 6 to 8 years since 1940, and their numbers have been reduced by 50,000 to 70,000.

Hunting We Will Go

Farmers and ranchers can go after those rabbits, coyotes, game animals and fowls now as a result of a new order from WFA allowing them to purchase 100 .22-caliber rim-fire cartridges, 40 center-fire cartridges, and 25 shotgun shells during any calendar quarter by executing Certificate No. 4 of Order L-286.

Those needing larger amounts of ammunition may apply to the Governmental Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., using Form PD-860, available at the county U. S. D. A. War Board office.

Lift Shearling Ban

The previous requirement that sale of shearlings be limited to the Army Air Forces has been revoked by the WPB, as a result of reduced demand for sheepskin materials used in manufacture of flying suits. This means that future production in excess of military contracts will be freed for distribution to the civilian market.

Don't Cut Too Much!

Altho the War Food Administration has asked for 1944 hog production to be reduced to approximately that of 1942, Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas-U. S. D. A. War Board, has warned farmers not to interpret this move as calling for any drastic reduction in hog numbers.

To bring Kansas spring farrowing for 1944 back to the 1942 level would

require a reduction of about 27 per cent. It would be better to reduce farrowings next spring in line with probable feed supplies rather than by a flat per cent, the War Board Chairman believes. He also points out that there will be a good demand for pork produced from the 1944 pig crop.

A. G. Pickett, marketing economist of Kansas State College, also advises hog producers to go carefully on reductions. He adds that a survey should convince anyone that more pork and more pork products will result from a carefully planned program based on feed supplies and the producer's equipment and ability to produce. Drastic reductions could result in a shortage of hog numbers a year from now.

Need Any Machinery?

Used or idle machinery and equipment, valued at approximately a billion dollars, will be re-distributed to essential uses, says the WPB. Much of the machinery now is owned by the Government.

In an effort to get this equipment back into the hands of users, inventories of more than 55,000 types of machinery totaling some 10 million pieces will be filed in WPB regional offices. This machinery can be purchased by anyone who qualifies under existing regulations applying to used or idle production equipment.

No Corn Quota Vote

Marketing quotas for the 1943 corn crop are definitely out, says the WFA. The September crop report and the October 1 carry-over estimate indicate a total corn supply for the 1943-44 marketing year of 3,415,000,000 bushels.

Altho this supply is near the record supply of last year, it is under the level which would make it necessary to proclaim quotas, due to the large livestock population. Thus, farmers will not vote in a corn-marketing quota referendum this year.

Now a "Gray" Market

Farmers who give food to their friends in town or sell privately to town people, without getting ration coupons in return, are said to be operating a "gray market" by the Iowa Farm Economist.

The effect of these actions, the paper said, is to cut down the amount of food available for those families who can buy only from stores and who can therefore get only their rationed share of food. Giving away coupons to friends works the same way.

The Valuable Prune

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

AT A DOCTORS' meeting 5 of us sat down to breakfast together. Four took prunes. The fifth doctor was so young that he had to have army deferment, but quite self-assured. "You see, I choose exotic fruit rather than the lowly prune," said he.

The older doctors squelched him. "The fruit you chose is grown in this land of ours right next door to the prune," said the spokesman, "and the prune is not lowly. The prune is a plum. A very superior plum that becomes a prune only by reason of its adaptability, for not every plum may be a prune. Did you observe that when ration points came into use the prune was high—8 points a pound? An organized howl went up from those concerned in food supply, but a more effective altho disorganized protest went up from dietitians and physicians. Effective? I don't know. But we all know that the points dropped off." Perhaps he spoke too soon.

"Well, if the prune is so valuable why its unpopularity?"

"That's a thing of the past. It was a

joke generations ago in my boarding-house days, but processing methods introduced in late years have redeemed all that. You buy a package now, and find the contents as palatable as a confectioner's box.

"High authorities in nutrition give the prune high standing for vitamin content. In A, the growth vitamin, it ranks so high that all pediatricians include it in diets for the growing child. It is excellent for the essential minerals—calcium, phosphorus, iron, copper and sulfur. That explains its value as a blood maker. Furthermore, it is tiptop as a contributor of energy. Clerks and others who must work long, dull days, often substituting prunes for candy, helping themselves as needed, say the prune is great for picking up energy and shortening the tail end of the day."

"All right, doctor! I still like my exotic, but I yield to your argument so far. But don't try to get me to prescribe them as a laxative. I can eat a whole box without effect."

"And that is one of their virtues. A pound won't upset you. Yet the fact remains that 6 or 8 eaten regularly, say for breakfast, plus the usual fluids and other breakfast fixings, will give the bowels just the stimulus that most people seem to need, if only the responsible person will be very definite and precise in supplying the opportunity."



Dr. Lerrigo

NON-SHOCK WORMING

FOR NON-STOP LAYING

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS
FOR CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

ROTA-CAPS GET
Intestinal Capillaria Worms
Large Roundworms
Tapeworms (heads and all)
AS LISTED ON THE LABEL

Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps GET THE WORMS . . . But They Don't Knock Egg Production

Wormy hens set no laying records! Get rid of those worms listed above! But don't sicken birds with rough-action treatments. Worm with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps. Rota-Caps do an extra thorough job, but don't make birds sick. Genuine Rota-Caps don't knock egg production.

WHY ROTA-CAPS SAVE EGGS

When you worm with Rota-Caps, there's no toxic after-shock in normal birds. This is due to Rotamine, a Dr. Salsbury drug discovery found only in Rota-Caps. That's why Rota-Caps are called the "non-shock" wormer. Easily administered, each contains proper dosage. Cost no more, so insist on genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps for safe and certain worming!

ROUNDWORM YOUR FLOCK EASILY with Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON. Gets large roundworms and cecal (or pin) worms. Gives plus benefits: seven extra supportive drugs give birds a "lift."

DOUBLE-DUTY Drinking Water Medicine. Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL. 1) Checks germ growth in drinking water. 2) Medicates birds' digestive systems. For birds of all ages.

ROTA-CAPS LOW RETAIL PRICES

PULLET SIZE
50 caps.....\$.50
100 caps......90
300 caps.....2.50

ADULT SIZE
100 caps.....\$1.35
200 caps.....2.50
500 caps.....5.00



Buy from hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign. If no dealer's near you, mail order to:
DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

BE SURE TO GET THE Genuine

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS

The Only Poultry Wormer Containing Rotamine

Wheat Kings Grow Tenmarq

CLAY county this year won the Blue Ribbon Seed Wheat contest sponsored by Kansas State College, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, it is announced by Dr. John H. Parker, director. The 3 Kansas Wheat Kings who gave Clay county the title were Akin Sherbert, of Broughton; R. C. Randle, of Idana; and W. B. Chestnut, of Clay Center.

As a reward the 3 wheat kings, and their county agent, Edwin Hedstrom, were guests for 2 days at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, and were taken on a tour of Hutchinson elevators and mills, where they were shown the various processes thru which their wheat must travel, including the baking of bread. The 3 wheat kings also did a broadcast of their success story over station KWBW.

All 3 farmers planted certified Tenmarq seed wheat on clean ground last fall. Akin Sherbert's 10-acre field yielded 42 bushels an acre, more than twice the average yield of wheat in Clay county in 1943. The upland field of R. C. Randle yielded 24 bushels an acre, while the 25-acre field of W. B. Chestnut produced 15 bushels an acre. High scores, 88 to 91, were given all 3 fields by the judges. The fields were scored on the basis of purity, freedom from rye-mix, smut, and on uniformity and general appearance, as well as on yield.

They Finish Their Job

A RECORD of 100 per cent completions for 5 consecutive years on all 4-H Club projects has been made by the Mahaska Merry Makers 4-H Club, of Washington county, under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henderson.

This year the 10 boys and 15 girls in the club carried a total of 67 projects. They included 6 beef; 7 swine with 61 animals; 6 sheep with 28 animals; 6 dairy with 8 animals; 11 gardens; 10 poultry with 1,044 birds; 6 clothing; 2 food preparation; 6 canning; 4 junior leadership; and 3 miscellaneous. Their total food production for the year was enough to feed 29 fighters and the club has 7 members in active service with the armed forces. They are Wallace Morey, Leon Graham, Victor Wall, Charles Keer, Billie Strack, Wayne Veatch and Galen Garber.

During the past year the members have been active in other fields besides club work. They assisted in Red Cross drives, contributed funds to the Red Cross and 4-H Ambulance, bought War Stamps and Bonds, assisted in the scrap metal drive and collected 135 books for the armed forces. The girls have worked in Red Cross rooms folding surgical dressings and sewing for hospitals.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson report that during the 7 years they have been acting as leaders a total of 125 boys and girls have been members of the club.

Filled Milk Loses

The Kansas filled-milk statute, designed to protect dairy interests against the sale of Carotene and other milk products in which vegetable fats had been substituted for butterfat, had a narrow squeak with the Kansas Supreme Court, but was upheld by a 4 to 3 decision.

Defendants in the suit were the Carotene Products Company, which makes filled milk, and the Sage Stores Company of Topeka, distributor. The decision bars the Sage Company from selling Carotene products.

The battle of Kansas dairy interests against filled milk has been long and bitter. The defendants have managed to prolong the case thru the terms of 3 attorneys general.

Grew 19 Million Pounds

Wyandotte county scored 950 points out of a possible 1,000 to set a new record at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, in the county project exhibits. The previous high score, also held by Wyandotte county, was 937 points. Subject of this year's booth was "Gardens for Victory."

Success of the Wyandotte county Victory Garden project this year, ac-

cording to Kimball L. Backus, county agent, was thoroughness of organization and a complete follow-thru on the program.

Early this year a house-to-house canvass was made to urge everyone to raise gardens. Every home was given a bulletin on gardening; block leaders in towns were trained thru the schools to serve as information leaders. They were trained to recognize various types of insects and plant diseases and what to do for them.

As a result of this campaign Wyandotte county this year had 23,486 gardens from which 19 million pounds of food was produced.

Cantwell Won

Dear Editor—I read in Kansas Farmer, in the fair results of the livestock show, that D. H. Clark, of Douglas, got the grand championship on his Shorthorn bull. I got that on my Shorthorn bull, "A. L. Rambler." He was the senior and grand champion of the Shorthorn show. Mr. Clark got it on the cow all right.—T. R. Cantwell & Son, Sterling.

For Extra Oiliness—Extra Film Strength Extra Winter Protection



CHANGE TO THE OIL THAT'S REINFORCED

Unusual lubricating qualities in the form of additional oily essence extracted from petroleum have been put back into Nourse Reinforced Friction Proof Oil. Extra oiliness, extra film strength result.

In winter or summer these extra qualities mean extra motor protection. Nourse winter grades flow freely, yet lubricate efficiently. Winter "oil drag" on your starter is minimized. Full, free-flowing lubrication begins the instant your motor starts. Change now to the oil that's reinforced. See the Nourse oil dealer for correct winter grade.

NOURSE OIL COMPANY—KANSAS CITY, MO.

NOURSE

REINFORCED
FRICTION PROOF MOTOR AND TRACTOR OIL



BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS

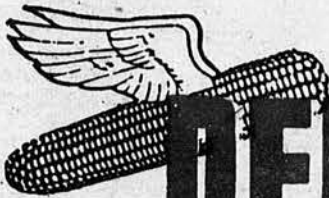
BREAKS CLEAN as a Hound's Tooth!

It's no fun pickin' ribbons off of corn that should have husked clean. Note the clean husking qualities of DeKalb hybrids shown in photo immediately below. Compare with lower photo of ordinary corn. When dry afternoons have stopped machines in many fields, DeKalb hybrids still husk well, with little shelling.

THE EXTRA EASE IN HUSKING DEKALB SAVES YOU MANY EXTRA HOURS!

Easy on the wrist and easy on the eye—that's DeKalb! Those big, golden ears break out slick and clean—with few ribbons in a wagonload. Husks are loose and free, ears hang right where you want them—with easy-snapping shanks that are just tough enough to keep those heavy ears on the stalks high and dry until you get around to husking. Enjoy this "extra-value" in DeKalb hybrids, along with their sturdy standing ability, high yields, and extra profits. Order your 1944 DeKalb hybrid seed corn NOW from your local dealer.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION • DEKALB, ILLINOIS



DEKALB HYBRID CORN

The first choice of America's farmers

ENTER YOUR DEKALB HYBRID CORN IN THE 1943 NATIONAL CORN GROWING CONTEST

Your Dealer will Supply You with Free Entry Blanks—or Send Coupon Below

DeKalb Agricultural Association
DeKalb, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I would like to enter my DeKalb hybrid corn in the 1943 National Corn Growing Contest. I understand it costs nothing to enter.

Name _____

City _____

Township _____

State _____

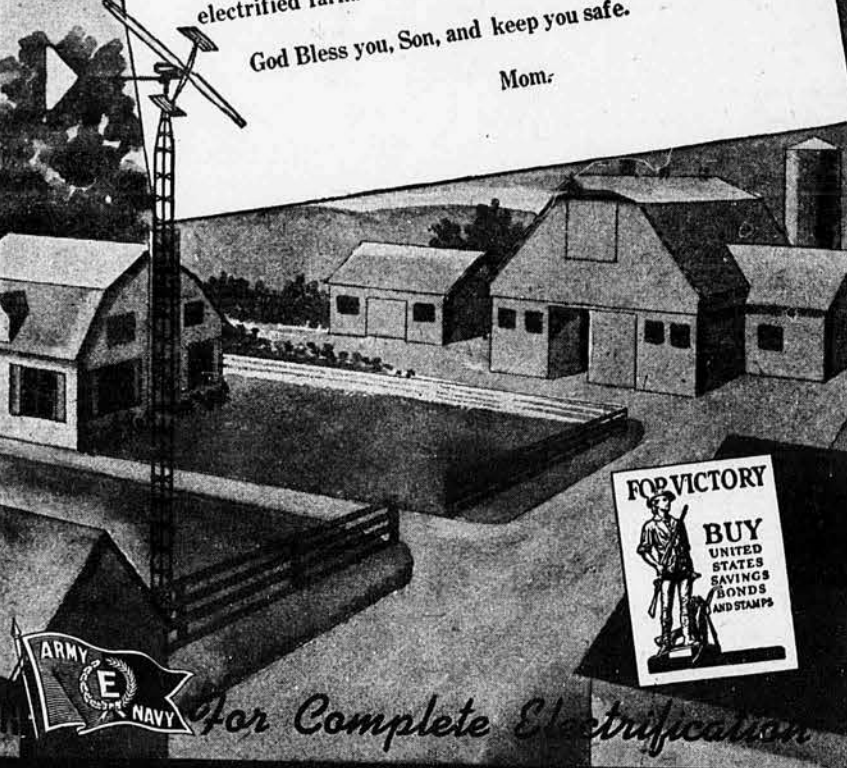


and son, we have a New Hired Hand

Electricity is taking over—and you'd be surprised how much it helps us out. With labor so scarce, Dad and I don't see how we would carry on now without it. Remember what a hard chore milking was?—It's simple now. The electric milker and I do it and we've beat your old record by fully a third. There's no water pumping and carrying any more. What a relief that is. We plan to use electricity this year in the farrowing pens. Government folks say this will save an average of 14% of young pigs from freezing or being trampled to death. I'll use it in the hen house too, for better winter egg production.

I haven't gotten a lot of things I want—like a refrigerator, a vacuum cleaner, an iron or washer yet. We're buying bonds and putting them away till these things are available again . . . after Victory. And then, Son, just think how nice it will be to come home to a nice comfortable Wincharger electrified farm.

God Bless you, Son, and keep you safe.
Mom.



WINCHARGER ELECTRIC SYSTEMS
WINCHARGER CORPORATION
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

What About Russian Farmer

(Continued from Page 1)

Altogether, they number 19 million families and till about 90 per cent of the country's fields. The idea proved so popular that, by the start of the war with Germany, individual farmers tilled less than 1 per cent of the land.

The government advanced funds for purchase of equipment by the collectives on long-term loans, and set up a network of 7,000 Machine and Tractor Stations to perform the mechanical work under contract. Together with scientific farming methods and irrigation projects, the machinery of these stations and of the collective farms revolutionized Russian agriculture and broke all crop records.

In 1913, under the czar, the record grain yield was only 2,937,267,000 bushels. By 1937, collective farming brought a harvest of 4,390,400,000 bushels. Under the czar it took 38 man-hours to produce one metric ton—36.67 bushels—of wheat. Under collective farming it takes 1.7 man-hours. Productivity of the soil rose 30 per cent while the sown area increased by the same percentage.

Homes Show No Change

Altho collective farming has brought new prosperity to the Russian farmer, his home has changed little with the years. It still is a wooden building in the village, with a barn attached, and fretted woodwork on eaves and window frames. Inside his home, which is his private property, there is the same huge tiled Dutch oven, jutting into each room thru the central partitions, and as familiar in the Russian farmhouse as the pot-bellied stove used to be in America. He has added light and power, however, and a radio.

A third change from the past is a bookshelf. At the collective farm clubhouse, the illiterate Russian peasant has learned to read and write. His children go to college—there are 56 agricultural colleges. For his small children there is a collective farm nursery. And the villages have maternity homes and hospitals.

Some collective farm villages possess professional theaters with actors trained in Moscow and Leningrad. Hundreds of villages are visited each year by theater troupes, and 20,000 possess motion picture theaters. About 100,000 collective farms have clubhouses, with game rooms, libraries, auditoriums and classes in subjects ranging from agronomy to zoology.

The village store, a co-operative, is very similar to the old-fashioned American general store. On Sunday morning the religious go to church; in the afternoon the young people play games in the village square. Young people attend a 7-year elementary school and may spend 3 more at high school. Most of them belong to the Young Pioneers, corresponding roughly to our 4-H Clubs.

Net Income Is Divided

Once a year an annual membership meeting of the collective farm is held, when the accounts are presented, net income divided among members, new officers elected, plans laid for the coming year's work, and new members admitted by majority vote.

Division of the farm's net income involves complicated bookkeeping. After the harvest is calculated, the Machine and Tractor Station is paid in produce for its work. At the same time the farm turns over to the government a share of the crop at a fixed price. In 1939, 14.3 per cent of the collective farms' grain crop was sold to the government under obligatory fixed-price sales.

After settling with the machinery stations and the government, the farm has about two thirds of the harvest left for the collective and its members. A portion is sold to purchasing agents of co-operatives or food trusts and the cash used to repay loans to government banks, to pay for fertilizer, improvements and new equipment. Government taxes, which average 2.8 per cent of income, may be paid in produce or cash.

The farm land is guaranteed to the collectives for all time without cost. No collateral is required for loans, which are advanced against future crops, and there is no right of foreclosure on land, farm equipment or possessions. Farm land may not be mortgaged, reduced or rented out.

Collectives can acquire additional

land free if it belongs to no individual and is not being cultivated, and if they can present proof of ability to cultivate it. They must till the new land or lose title. They also can acquire land by admitting new members, who must give their land and holdings to the collective, but a landless farmer may apply for membership on an equal basis with others. Any farmer may resign from the collective but cannot withdraw his holdings.

After meeting its obligations the collective's net income, both cash and produce, is divided among the members according to the type and amount of work each has done during the year.

For each job a certain amount of work is set as equal to one "share" in the farm's income. This share is called a "workday." All farm work is divided into 7 types, according to the skill and experience required. Each type rates a different valuation in terms of "workdays," ranging from one half to 2 "workdays" for about 8 hours of actual work. In other words, a skilled tractor driver might earn 2 "workday" credits in the same number of hours a milkmaid took to earn half a credit.

At the end of the year some members may have as many as 600 or 700 "workdays" to their credit while others might have only 80 to 100, the minimum number required to share in the earnings. They receive payment both in cash and produce and are free to decide whether they use the produce in their own kitchen, turn it over to the farm administration to be sold for them, sell it themselves to purchasing agents who tour the country, or take it to the city markets to sell directly to consumers.

May Have a Garden

After he earns his minimum number of "workday" credits, the farmer may spend the rest of his time earning additional credits, or, if he prefers, tending his own private garden. Each collective farmer may own up to about 3 acres of private garden, 3 cows, 25 sheep, 3 pigs, an unlimited number of rabbits and poultry, and 20 beehives. These and their produce he does not have to share. To help farmers acquire this inventory the collectives are encouraged to sell surplus stock to their own members.

Another important factor in Russian agriculture is the state farm. This is a government-owned and operated institution employing its farm workers like a factory. There are about 4,000 of these state farms, which constitute about 10 per cent of the tilled soil. Some are operated as subsidiaries of restaurant and grocery chains, hospitals and similar institutions; most of them, however, are owned and operated by a special Commissariat of State Farms.

A major function of the state farms is experimental work, and in this respect they resemble our state experimental stations. Their experimentation, conducted on a vast scale, has broken the ground for new crops like Russia's rubber-bearing dandelion, and has been of inestimable value in "evacuating" old crops to new regions, such as the "evacuation" of sugar beets from the captured Ukraine to Kazakhstan. The state farms' guidance has been helpful to the collectives in many ways.

Has the Will to Win

The collective farm system, with its many advantages over the old days of serfdom, has given the Russian farmer a new confidence in his ability and position in the scheme of Russian life. It is this confidence that has given him the courage and determination to fight on and on under almost insurmountable difficulties. He now has the will to win and will win against the attempt of Germany to wrest from him his newfound right—the right to the fruits of his toil on Russian soil. We wouldn't want collective farming here in America but it apparently works well in Russia.

Only thru understanding of the Russian farmer as an individual and as a citizen of a great country can we work with him for the mutual benefit of all the countries of the world.

In the next issue of *Kansas Farmer* we will tell you something about how collective farming has fared during the war, and how it is meeting the many difficult problems which have arisen since the German invasion.

Alaska Highway

(Continued from Page 5)

nothing to these people," the minister told me.

The youngsters were somewhat shy, and alternated between craning their necks to see us, and ducking behind the seats to hide.

"Most of these children never get beyond the second grade," the minister remarked. "My highest pupil now is in the fourth grade."

Since white people are not permitted to visit the native settlement of the village, we placed orders with the priest for bearskin gloves, moccasins and mukluks of caribou and moose.

We wandered over to the fur buyer's and trading post, and there we found Indians trading their catches for staples like tea, soap and overalls.

Thru an open door I spied an attractive living room, a familiar bit of civilization. I was eager to have a look at this outpost of familiar surroundings, so I asked the fur buyer for a drink of water. I stepped into the room and here in wild Indian country, in a log cabin, where until a year before there were no roads, was the most delightful bit of home decoration imaginable.

The log interior was varnished and polished; gay green cretonne draped the windows and covered the divan and chairs; a bearskin rug reposed on the floor. An attractive middle-aged woman greeted me.

"I came here 20 years ago, right after I was married," the woman told me. "For years I was the only white woman here."

"Don't you ever long to go back to civilization?" I asked, somewhat skeptically.

"Of course, we go to see our relatives once in a while; and our two daughters are now in school at Ottawa. But we are always glad to get back here."

I complimented her on her decorative ability.

"I did it all myself," she said modestly, "out of materials I had at hand. I have found the materials one has doesn't make as much difference as does one's own ingenuity."

"We often entertain American soldiers here," she added. Hers was the only white home for miles, and it was thrown open to help entertain the boys. All the Canadians are extremely friendly, and they have gone to great effort to make the Americans at home.

It's a Good Name

At my first camp the closest native was an Indian by the name of Charles McDonald. He had 7 or 9 children; I never could find out exactly how many. One son was named Oscar, and we thought that a most unusual name for a full-blooded Siwash—Oscar McDonald! The whole family lives in one small log cabin, with no beds; they all sleep on the floor.

Charlie makes his living by hunting, fishing and trapping. His trap line includes a circuit of more than 60 miles. At the end of about a day's travel by dog sled, he has built a small trapper's cabin in which to spend the night. Provisions are kept in a small log cache built high in the air on poles. His trap line takes him about a week to cover.

Boys in the family help with the trapping and the hunting. The squaw and the girls cook the game, make the clothes for the family from the skins.

A good many of the clothes worn by the Indians nowadays come from the trading posts or over the mountains by pack horse in annual trips to the outside for supplies. But the squaws still make the family's moccasins, mukluks, mits, and parkas, often beautifully beaded and fur trimmed out of the skins of caribou and moose. Altho I have not seen it done, it is said they chew the skins with their teeth to make them soft and pliable.

Next issue, Lt. Barger, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, now on leave with the Army, will tell of the romantic city of Whitehorse in the gold country.

Can Help Themselves

If Italian farmers are freed of the necessity of providing the Nazis with large quantities of farm products, they should find little difficulty in producing enough food during the new crop year to meet the minimum needs of the people, says the OWI.

The reason for this prediction is the favorable situation in Italy for ob-

duction activities now can get them by applying to farm rationing committees of County War Boards, it is announced. The ruling applies to about 37,000 air- and liquid-cooled internal combustion engines of 20-horsepower and under to be manufactured this year. Certificates can be obtained by farmers or operators of farm machinery for hire, based on need in essential production of crops, livestock and livestock products, poultry and eggs, and bees.

More Small Engines

Farmers wanting to purchase small engines needed in essential food pro-

duction activities now can get them by applying to farm rationing committees of County War Boards, it is announced. The ruling applies to about 37,000 air- and liquid-cooled internal combustion engines of 20-horsepower and under to be manufactured this year. Certificates can be obtained by farmers or operators of farm machinery for hire, based on need in essential production of crops, livestock and livestock products, poultry and eggs, and bees.

Certificates can be presented to local dealers when purchase of engine is made.



Would YOU Build a Silo Without REINFORCING the Concrete?

YOU'RE mighty right you wouldn't. Concrete is strong—but reinforced concrete is a lot stronger. You wouldn't take a chance. You'd reinforce that concrete with iron or steel just to be on the safe side.

That's the way to buy crankcase oil for your tractor and other farm machinery. Be on the safe side with oil that is reinforced—or **FORTIFIED** with an additive.

Skelly FORTIFIED TAGOLENE Compares to Ordinary Oil as Reinforced Concrete Compares to Ordinary Concrete

Skelly Fortified TAGOLENE Motor Oil is fine quality mineral oil to which a *fortifying agent* is added *during the refining process*. This additive gives *Fortified Tagolene* greater film strength; enables it to withstand higher engine temperatures; increases its lubricating properties; gives it greater resistance to oxidation; provides it with cleansing properties; and increases its power to protect alloy bearings.

YOUR Tractor Needs The ADDED Protection of Fortified TAGOLENE

Tractor engines run *hot*. Engine tolerances are close. A thin film of oil must protect those hot, fast-moving parts—and a thin film of ordinary, straight mineral oil without a fortifying additive is *NOT equal to the job!*

You know how hard it is to get repair parts... not even to mention new equipment. Your boys and ours are out there fighting a tough war. They can't win without food—and they can't get the food if America's farm equipment is allowed to go "hay wire." Take no chances. Keep equipment rolling with Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oils and Greases.

Skelly Fortified TAGOLENE

1. Cleans up dirty engines; keeps new engines cleaner
2. Prevents sticky carbonaceous deposits
3. Retards the formation of "varnish"
4. Protects alloy bearings against corrosion

Get Skelly Fortified Tagolene from your Skelly Tank Station Salesman or from your Skelly Jobber.

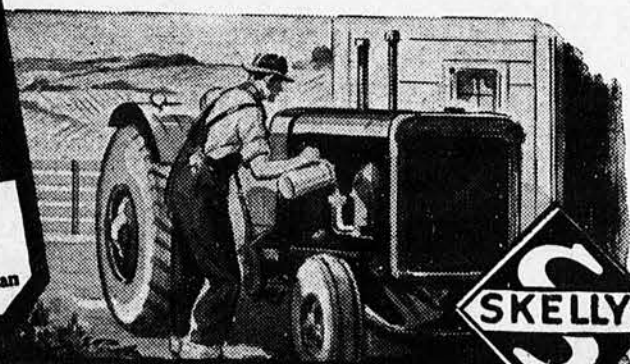
TUNE IN ALEX DREIER—first commentator on the network with news while it IS news. N.B.C. Network, 7:00—7:15 A. M. (C.W.T.) Every morning through Saturday.

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Oils and Greases

SPECIAL SPRING DELIVERY DEAL
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ORDER NOW and assure delivery at present prices
PAY NO MONEY until after delivery
GET DETAILS from your Skelly Tank Station Salesman



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SKELLY OIL COMPANY
Tulsa, Okla. Kansas City, Mo. El Dorado, Kans.

ENJOY INEXPENSIVE PRIZE-WINNING ORANGE MARMALADE

It's Easy To Make Anytime With This Simple Recipe

- 6 Medium Sized Oranges
(2 lbs. Sliced)
- 6 Cups Water
- ½ Cup Lemon Juice
(About 6 lemons)
- 1 Package M.C.P. Pectin
- 9½ Level Cups Sugar
(Measured ready for use)

1. Cut oranges in cartwheels with very sharp knife to make slices thin as possible. Discard the large flat peel ends. Sliced fruit should weigh 2 pounds.
2. Put sliced fruit in 8-quart kettle. Add the water and lemon juice.
3. Bring to a quick boil; boil gently for 1 hour (uncovered). If peel is not tender in 1 hour, boil until tender.
4. Measure the cooked material. Due to boiling, the volume will be reduced below 7 cups. Add water to make total peel and juice exactly 7 cups.
5. Put back in kettle. Stir in M.C.P. Pectin; continue stirring and bring to a full boil.
6. Add sugar (previously measured). Stir gently until it has reached a full rolling boil, and BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire; skim and stir by turns for 5 minutes.
7. Pour into jars. If you use pint or quart jars, seal hot and invert jars on lids until Marmalade begins to set. Then, shake well and set jars upright. This keeps the peel evenly distributed throughout.

NOTE: This recipe works equally well with Navel Oranges or Valencia. When either variety is over-ripe and peel is soft, use ¾-cup Lemon Juice instead of ½-cup. (Be sure to discard any seeds.) This recipe makes 7 pounds of prize-winning Orange Marmalade.

TRAP Help Supply America's Clothing Needs **FURS**

TRAPPING CATALOG LAWS METHODS

Big Demand - High Prices

Available stocks below normal - Trade awaits new catch. Prices are high, making trapping profitable.

Traps, Baits, Supplies

Stocks of all trapping equipment limited. Catalog lists all traps now available, also Baits, Snappers, etc.

WRITE TODAY
F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
DEPT. 13
460 S. 7TH ST. ST. LOUIS 2, MO.

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Truly Surprising

So Easy. No Cooking. Big Saving.

You may not know it, but, in your own kitchen, and in just a moment, you can easily prepare a really surprising relief for coughs due to colds. It's old-fashioned—your mother probably used it—but for real results, it can't be beaten.

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

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

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid cough syrup, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, eases the soreness, makes breathing easy, and lets you sleep. Try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Books You Will Enjoy

By JANET McNEISH

Our Singing Country—Collected and compiled by John A. Lomax and Alan Lomax; Macmillan. Ruth Crawford Siegar, music editor. This is the second volume of American Ballads and Folk Songs. The first one reviewed in this column consists of Cowboy Songs, while this volume contains the Religious Songs, both Negro Spirituals and White-Religious numbers. Also "Social Songs," "Men at Work" and the songs of "Outlaws." A fine reference book.

Happy Ever After—By Beatrice Kean Seymour; Macmillan. Brenda born and reared in the country marries a young man from London. The novel concerns itself with Brenda's adjustments to city living and coping with her mother-in-law who has a mother-son complex.

The Table Graces—By Beth Bailey McLean; questions concerning setting, service, and manners are answered in this book; Manual Arts Press.

And Never Yield—By Elinor Pryor; Macmillan, \$2.75. The author grew up in Kansas. Linsey and Nathan Welles are the main characters in this Mormon story. The setting is in the 1830's and '40's when the Mormons were struggling west across this country looking for a place where they could worship as they pleased. Having to share her husband with the second wife is Linsey's great battle.

Vegetables in the Garden and Their Legends—By Vernon Quinn; Lippincott. The common vegetables we use every day and take for granted have stories behind them, and in this book you will find them well told. Interesting reading.

The World's Iron Age—By William Henry Chamberlin; Macmillan. Here is a first-hand account of the breakdown in Russia, Italy, Germany, Japan and the fall of France. And how the author sees the Iron Age creeping up on the United States.

Attack Alarm—By Hammond Imes; Macmillan. This is the story of England in 1940 at an air field. It is tense with the waiting, working and fighting of the R. A. F. A German spy ring in their midst makes things exciting.

Sentries of the Sea—By John J. Flaherty; Lippincott, \$2. Beautifully illustrated with photographs and pen-and-ink drawings by the author is this story of the men who battle day and night to make the sea safe for sailing crafts.

The Edge of Darkness—By William Woods; Lippincott, \$2.50. The village of Trollness, aided by the British, plans a revolt against their Nazi conquerors. A most enlightening book and one all should read.

Crimson Mountain—By Grace Livingston Hill; Lippincott, \$2. A modern and thrilling story of wartimes with Laurel Sheridan and soldier Phil Pilgrim.

Mystery Ship—By George S. Bryan; Lippincott, \$3. This is the amazing story of the Mary Celeste, a ship that was found abandoned in 1872. All of the queer rumors then and now are related in this volume.

The Girl of the Woods—By Grace Livingston Hill; Lippincott, \$2. Another happy-ending love story. This time Revel Radcliffe, with sterling qualities, and charming, sweet Margaret Weldon are the characters.

Angel With Spurs—By I. Wellman; Lippincott, \$2.75. This is the story of some of our Confederate soldiers, after the Civil War, going down into old Mexico to join Maximilian. Captain Clay Bennett and Merit Hampton provide the love interest. General Jo Shelby leads his men thru the wild and dangerous country to an unexpected ending.



For your free copy of the new 40-page Fleischmann's booklet of 70 recipes for breads, rolls, dessert breads, write to Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York, N. Y.

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GIZZARD CAPSULES



APPLES

Pinch-Hit for Doctors
Gone to War



While the youngsters are polishing apples to take to teacher, have them shine up a bowlful for the dining-table centerpiece. They're pretty as posies.

YEARS before the war came along and called so many of our doctors away we were told, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away"—and while we didn't accept the statement literally we did feel mighty healthy those crisp fall days when bright red apples tempted us to eat one, or more, every day. But an apple a day won't eat up the entire crop, even the small one we have this year, before spoilage creeps in—so it's up to us to use our heads and hands to see that the apples we do have are hidden away from Old Man Spoilage.

Cold storage and proper home storage will take care of a good share of the firm apples. But in addition there are windfalls which collect in the orchard and certainly these should not be allowed to waste—just for the sake of good old Yankee thrift. And when we think of our boys fighting in foxholes and all the starving children of Europe, thoughts of a single spoiled apple is little short of criminal. Then, too, just for variety in eating, we recommend any and all of the following recipes.

This winter, to spread the supply of butterfat over the whole country and to our forces overseas, it looks as if we will have to fill in the gaps with sweet spreads on our bread. If you have a supply of apple butter to please the apple butter devotees in your family, you can pass off that worry with a shrug of your shoulders and a blithe, "Who cares?"

Tart apples are necessary for a tasty apple butter, which is especially good when made with cider. The proportion of peeled and sliced apples and cider is gallon for gallon. Use only sound, ripe fruit, or firm portions of imperfect apples. Cook the peeled, sliced apples and cider until the cider and apples do not separate, and the butter, when cold, is as thick as good applesauce. Determine the thickness at frequent intervals by cooling small portions. In cooking, strict attention must be given to stirring, to prevent scorching and sticking to the kettle. If sugar is used, add it after the cooking of cider and apples is about two-thirds done, using 1 pound of either white or brown sugar to a gallon of apple butter, which should be spiced according to taste. A half teaspoon each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice for each gallon,



Blend the flour and shortening for the dough, peel the apples last so they don't turn brown—and, of course, you've already decided whether the dessert will be apple pie or dumplings, or maybe good, old-fashioned apple strudel.

stirred in when the cooking is finished, makes a butter of good flavor. The butter should be poured into sterilized jars and sealed while hot.

Apple butter may also be made by combining apples and grape juice, apples and plums, or apples and quinces.

Juicy-baked apples are always welcome—at breakfast, lunch, or dinner—but for an extra-special dessert fuss them up in saucy ruffles.

Baked Apples With Orange Sauce

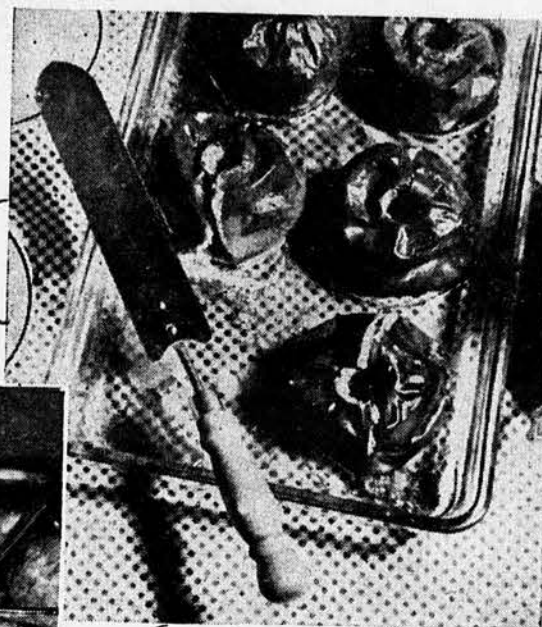
6 large, firm red apples	¾ cup strained orange
1 cup granulated sugar	juice
1½ cups water	1 tablespoon grated
3 tablespoons granulated sugar	orange rind

Core and peel the apples about one third of the way down from the stem end. Place in a covered casserole. Boil the 1 cup sugar and the water together for 6 minutes. Pour over apples, cover and bake in a moderately hot oven of 400° F. for 40 minutes or until tender. Then place 1 teaspoon sugar in the cavity of each apple, sprinkling sugar over the peeled surface also. Place, uncovered, under broiler heat until the peeled section is a delicate brown, basting occasionally. Now pour off sirup from apples, add the orange juice and rind, boil 10 minutes and pour over apples. Chill and serve. Serves six.

Baked Apples Supreme

3 large, firm, red apples	1 cup water
¾ cup granulated sugar	2 teaspoons lemon juice
	¼ cup raspberry jam

Cut the apples in half crosswise; scoop out core, being careful not to break the



Juicy-baked apples are always welcome, and served with rich, thick cream—if you have or can get it—is a simple dessert that can't be beat.

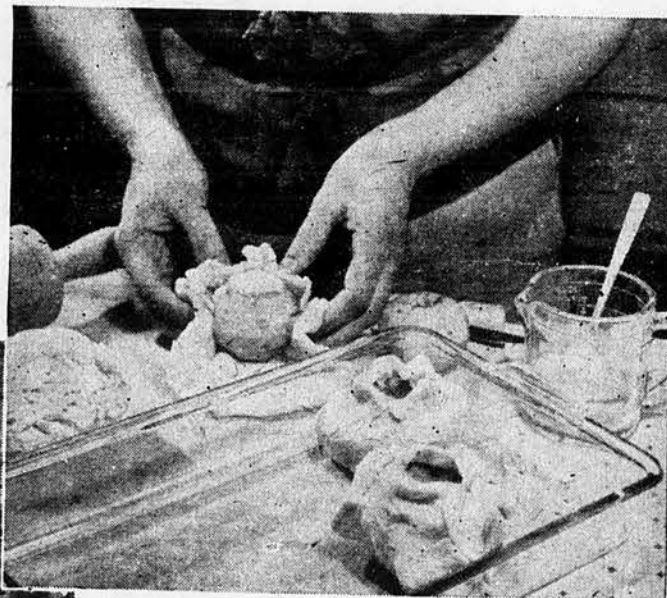
skin. Boil sugar with water 5 minutes; add lemon juice. Arrange apples in a shallow, covered baking dish. Fill the center of each with some of the jam and pour the sirup over all. Cover and bake in a moderately hot oven of 400° F. about 60 minutes or until tender. Remove apples to a serving dish, then boil the sirup until slightly thickened. Pour over apples and chill. Serves six. Any tart jam may be used.

Is there a man, woman, or child who doesn't like Apple Dumplings? Surely not, they are so good when prepared by a master, and they are really not too difficult for a novice. When you consider that dumplings are rich and filling enough to be a one-dish meal, they are not much trouble, either, so why not perfect the art with this basic recipe?

Apple Dumplings

Flaky pastry	1½ cups boiling water
6 medium-tart red apples	3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup granulated sugar	1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
1½ teaspoons cinnamon	Egg white
5 tablespoons butter or margarine	Granulated sugar

Roll pastry out to ¾-inch thickness and cut into six 7-inch squares. Pare and core apples reserving skins, and place one in the center of each square. Fill center of apples with ½ cup of the sugar and 1 teaspoon of the cinnamon combined. Dot the apples with 1 tablespoon of the butter. Moisten the edges of the pastry squares with water and then bring points [Continued on Page 22]



Um-m-m—apple dumplings coming up! Is there any dessert anywhere quite so good! Almost a meal in one dish, a bowl of soup or salad will round out a perfect menu.

The apple crop is short this year—not an apple must go to waste. If you've some in the orchard, consider yourself lucky. If you're not so fortunate, look the market over carefully before you buy.



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See how speedy Red Star Yeast is at raising dough with no time wasted. Two to three hours from "begun to done"!

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Mirror Pictures

By MRS. P. M.

The silver backing has flaked off the old mirror in patches; it's hardly worth the expense of resilvering, yet you somehow have not come to the point of throwing it away. And glad you will be you did not! It can be salvaged and made into a most interesting and decorative piece your friends will exclaim over and admire. Here's how: Scrape off the silver backing where it has started to flake off, making a design—flowers, fish, penguin, grass or conventional motifs. If you cannot manage this "free hand" look thru magazines or catalogs to find a suitable design of proper proportions. Cut it out and, placing it face down on the back of the mirror, trace around it with pencil. Then scrape off the silver to the outline. Brush design with black enamel and you will have exquisite decorative silhouettes you will be proud to hang on your walls.

Pillow-Piping Trick

By MRS. N. B. J.

During the summer months when gardens, sunshine and many outdoor activities beckon to us we spend a greater portion of our time out-of-doors. Then, light frosts and snappy mornings give warning of colder days to come and once more our attention is turned to the house and its furnishings. With surprise we notice things need "perking" up a bit—rather run-down, so to speak.

Yes, cushion covers are decidedly in order. But think of all the piping necessary! Don't be dismayed—try this: Simply finish the edges with reversed French seams. First, stitch on the wrong side, turn, and then sew on the right side. The seams, thus treated, protrude on the right side in smart self-piping. This little trick is effective and easy to do. It requires much less time than making or even inserting the usual piping.

That Pressing Problem

By MRS. A. H. S.

Nothing contributes more to that well-groomed look than clothes that look freshly pressed and are beautifully free of wrinkles. Many of us with limited budgets, find frequent pressings by a professional are out of the question. The biggest problems confronting most of us are how to press those most popular crepe dresses without ruining the crinkles in the crepe, and not leave water spots on materials susceptible to damage by water. This easily made press-cloth is the answer. Cut two pieces of very lightweight, all-wool interlining and two pieces of muslin, making them about 12- by 18-inches in size. Then baste the two muslin pieces on top of the two wool ones, catching all sides carefully.

To use this pad, place the woolen side on the wrong side of the crepe and

then dampen the muslin top with a sponge. Proceed in the usual way and you will find your garment will come out steamed and free of wrinkles; unspotted too, for the water used will not penetrate the wool of the press-cloth. This pad works equally well on silk and woolen materials.

For Sauce and Gravy

By LINMAHA

No matter how economical we try to be, or how hard we try to guess how much flour to sift onto the board there always seem to be a bit of flour left over after making biscuits or pie crust. Especially during these days of rationing and uncertainty as to future food supplies, we shrink from discarding any bit of foodstuff if it can possibly be used. And this once used, leftover flour can be utilized very easily. Simply scrape it—small bits of dough, too—into a container with a tight screw-top lid. Turn lid on tightly. Then when you need thickening, simply place in a cup the amount you think you will need, moisten with cold water to make a paste and proceed in the usual manner. Replace lid tightly on the unused "scrapings" and save for future use.

Apples

(Continued from Page 21)

up over apples, sealing seam edges of pastry by pressing together with the fingers. Put into a greased or oiled 12-inch by 7-inch by 2-inch dish and chill in the refrigerator. Pour boiling water over peelings and simmer covered for 20 minutes. Drain off liquid and combine with remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 4 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon, the lemon juice and lemon rind, and stir until sugar is dissolved. Pour into the bottom of the dumpling dish. Brush dumplings with slightly beaten egg white and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake in a very hot oven of 500° F. for 10 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate oven of 350° F. and continue baking $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or until apples are tender. Serve hot with cream. Serves six.

Apple Strudel (Requested)

Sift flour once and measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt and sift together several times. Add 1 well-beaten egg and $\frac{1}{3}$ cup lukewarm milk. Combine the ingredients quickly with a pastry blender. Knead the dough on a lightly floured board until it is smooth and elastic and no longer sticks to the board. Place on a lightly floured board and cover with a warm bowl for 20 to 30 minutes. Then work 2 tablespoons melted shortening into the dough. Place on a large, lightly floured cloth. Gently roll, pull and stretch the dough, placing one hand under the cloth. Be careful not to tear it, but stretch it until very thin. It is possible to stretch it to a 2-yard square.

Spread the dough with $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups finely chopped tart apples, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups raisins and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped nuts. Sprinkle with $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons cinnamon, 1 cup sugar and 5 tablespoons melted butter or margarine.

Form the strudel into one large roll, using the cloth to facilitate rolling. Twist the roll into a large, greased pan. Bake in a hot oven—400° F.—for 30 minutes. Then reduce the heat to moderate—350° F.—and bake until crisp and lightly browned. It is best served warm.

Do Dry Some Apples

If you are short of storage space you may want to dry some of your apples this fall. Dried apples are delicious and may be prepared for the table in many varied dishes. For good quality dried apples, only fresh, firm and perfectly clean products that are free from bruises should be used. Peel and core apples. Then cut into eighths or slice in rings $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. Treat the sections with a solution of salt and vinegar. When oven drying, start at 130° F., and continue the process until the fruits are thoroly dried, removing the apples as they become dry. Fruits are ready to be taken from the drier when no longer sticky if pressed tightly in the hand, and they have a tendency to spring apart when the grip is released.



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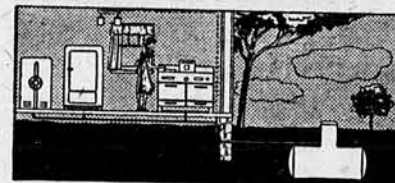
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Black Leaf 40

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Famous to Relieve 'PERIODIC'

FEMALE PAIN

Helps Build Up Resistance Against It!

If at such times you suffer from cramps, headache, backache, tired, nervous feelings, are a bit blue at times—due to functional monthly disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms because this famous medicine has a soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

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... "Quality," dependable quality in all baking ingredients, is the universal demand of war-time housewives . . . But, remember, high quality does not always mean high cost . . . You actually pay less for the quality that has made Clabber Girl the baking day favorite of millions.

Ask Mother, She Knows: Clabber Girl goes with the best of everything, for baking.

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From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

Is it probable that feed wheat will continue to be available during the winter at present prices?—A. R. D.

It is doubtful whether feed wheat will continue to be as available as it has been in recent months. The War Food Administration has announced already that sale of feed wheat to feed mixers will be restricted to use in dairy and poultry feeds. As supplies of government-owned wheat become limited and feed demands increase, sale of feed wheat probably will be greatly restricted. It is unlikely that there will be much change in price.

What is the protein situation for the coming winter?—R. H. M.

Total supplies of all high-protein feeds will be slightly larger than last year but much larger than total supplies of a few years ago. However, the supply to the animal unit is much less than in recent seasons and about the same as it was 7 or 8 years ago.

Much of the shortage of protein feeds has been due to the quantity of proteins fed. The Department of Agriculture estimates that in the west-north-central group of states, of which Kansas is a part, 26 pounds of protein

to the animal was fed in the 1941-42 season, and 35 pounds last season. There were 58 million animal units in 1941 and 68 million in 1942. In this group of states there was a total of 753,000 tons fed in 1941, and in 1942 the total was 1,179,000 tons, about 50 per cent more.

I have a carload of 700-pound steers carrying good flesh which are near choice. I am thinking of feeding these steers 60 days. I will have to buy part of the corn, which will cost me about \$1.20 a bushel. I can buy feeder shoats to put in the lot with them for about \$12 a hundred. I would have to start this operation within the next 2 or 3 weeks. What do you think of my plan? Would a longer feed be better? What do you think the price of beef will be at that time, an increase or a decrease?—D. C.

I think your plan of feeding these 700-pound "near choice" steers for 60 days has a fair opportunity for profit. Assuming that an average daily ration of 12.5 pounds of corn, 1 pound of cottonseed meal, and 6 pounds of alfalfa hay would make an average daily gain of 2.3 pounds, you probably will net from \$10 to \$15 a steer—maybe more if your feed costs are less than Kansas City feed quotations. This is not as much margin as you have had normally, but it probably is better than selling as feeders. In view of the high cost and scarcity of feed grains and price ceilings, which penalize highly finished animals, I believe a 60-day feed would be better than a longer feed, especially since your steers are now in good to choice feeder flesh. In 60 days the price of fat cattle should be steady to slightly higher than at present.

I now have about 69 pigs 6 to 10 weeks old which are thrifty and doing well. Do you think it would be safe to buy \$1.15 wheat and go ahead and feed these pigs for a spring market? I had not planned to, until I was in the stockyards and saw the number of sows marketed. Then I began to wonder whether enough sows were coming to market to make a shortage in pigs marketed next spring and summer.—J. S. M.

From a price standpoint I think there are opportunities for profit in buying wheat at \$1.15 and feeding out your pigs for a spring market. If you can make these pigs gain about 1½ pounds a day on a good standard ration, you should be able to net at least \$5 to \$6 a pig. Using Kansas City price quotations, we figure that you would need to receive about \$11.40 a hundred pounds to break even. The current price is \$14.50, which is the ceiling price. The support price is \$13.50 at Kansas City. Hog prices may be near the floor in November and December, but by next February should again be at or near \$14.50 at Kansas City.

Sorghums Made More

Planning ahead is good insurance in any livestock program, believes Carl V. Kahle, of Wallace county, who has been working for several years on a conservation program that is paying him dividends.

Mr. Kahle purchased his 494-acre farm 5 years ago but had been farming it for 5 years previous to the purchase. He now has all of the 174 acres of crop land tilled and planted on the contour, and in 1941 had the best feed and seed crop of forage sorghums he had produced in years. He estimates that he got a 15 per cent increase of about one ton an acre by contour planting and tilling as compared with previous straight row planted and tilled sorghums.

In 1938, Mr. Kahle extended his conservation program to the 305 acres of pasture, contour furrowing 50 acres. "As a result of this contour furrowing I have constantly received larger yields of grass," he says. He estimates that an acre of contour furrow pasture produces 25 per cent more grazing than an acre of unimproved pasture.

Some idea of the value received from conservation practices can be obtained by checking on what they have done

for Mr. Kahle's livestock program. Three years ago this farm supported 28 stock cows, 2 horses, 2 brood sows and a flock of 200 hens. Now the farm supports 40 stock cows, 5 horses, 7 brood sows and 250 hens. Mr. Kahle now has a feed reserve of more than 400 tons of roughage and 2,200 bushels of feed grains. His farm will continue to meet its food production quota for

the war effort even if crops are less favorable than for the last several years.

So What: It has been found that oysters have a keen sense of taste. When you swallow a live oyster on the half shell, it is probable that he can taste you better than you taste him. But he won't live to tell his friends.



A CONCRETE BARNYARD

helps you raise more beef with less feed and labor

With the United Nations appealing to American farmers to raise more beef and pork, many farmers are *paving their feed lots with concrete*. This saves feed and labor—leaves more feed for pigs following cattle—saves manure.

Authorities say a concrete feed lot is worth \$7 a head per year in direct savings.

A concrete pavement will last a lifetime, and the cost is surprisingly low. *Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials.*

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

Write for free booklet on feeding floors and barnyard pavements, or other lasting concrete improvements.

Paste coupon on penny postal and mail today

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☐ Yes, I am interested in paving my barnyard or feed lot. Send booklet.

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Soldiers...Farmers Both Work Overtime for Victory

FROM REVEILLE TO TAPS is a long, long day of duty for the soldier . . . matched in number of hours of work, on the home front, only by the farmer.

To meet the ever-growing demand for food, the American farmer has performed near miracles of production, despite extreme shortages of labor as well as labor-saving machinery:

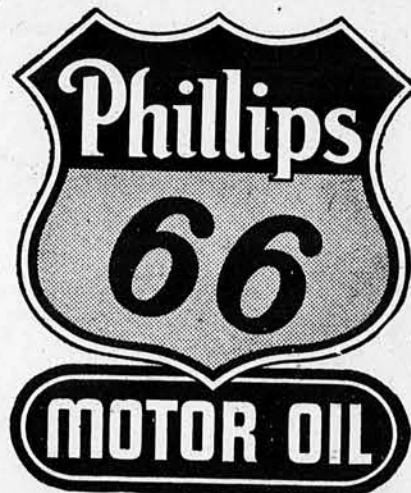
Applying themselves to the problem, America's intelligent farmers immediately began giving extra care and attention to all of their farm machinery, and especially to motor operated units. They have insisted more than ever on quality in the lubricants for every bearing, sprocket, chain, or gear case. And when in doubt about which lubricant is best for any farm job they have sought the help and advice of the Phillips Agent.

And here is help when you want to choose a quality motor oil for your car, truck, and tractor: Phillips offers a number of oils because preferences and pocketbooks differ. But when you want our *best oil*, there is no need for doubt. Phillips tells you frankly that *Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality* . . . the highest grade and

greatest value . . . among all the oils which we offer to farm car owners like yourself.

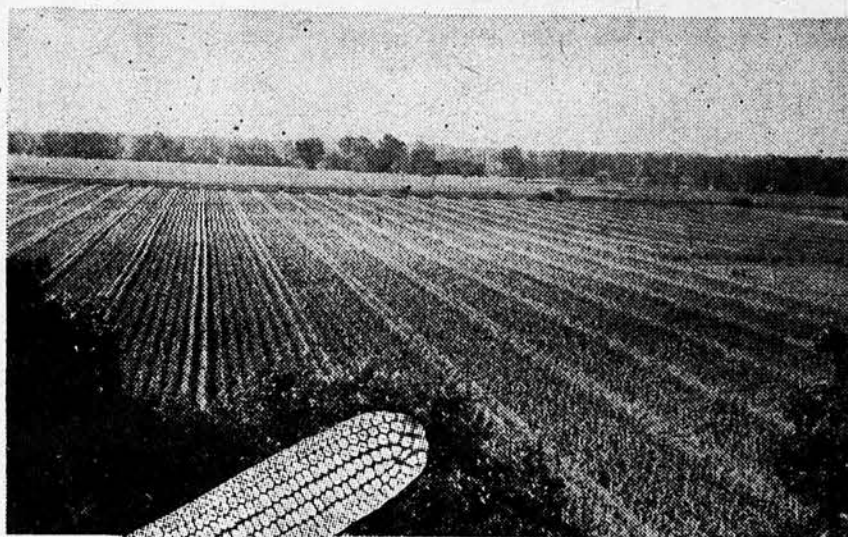
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For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

IT'S PHILLIPS FINEST QUALITY



This is a typical growing field of Steckley's Champion Hybrids. Note evenness of development and the distinct pollinating rows after parent stock has been detasseled.

Steckley's Keeps Pace with the Most Modern Feeder Demands

Although the last few years have brought about radical changes in feeder types, there has been an even greater change in feeding methods.

The Steckley Hybrid Corn Company of Weeping Water, Nebraska, has kept pace with modern feeder demands.

Here's what feeders want in the way of a perfect hybrid, and what you find in Steckley's champion types.

1. A hybrid with sturdy stalk quality that will continue to stand late in the fall. Stalks that do not break over and ears that do not drop out.
2. A hybrid that will pick easily, either by hand or by mechanical pickers; corn that will not break hard at the shank or shuck dirty in the wagon; ear types that are free from smut and damaged kernels on the ends; types that are cylindrical in shape, preventing shelling off in the mechanical picker rolls.
3. Deep kernels, well-set on a small cob which gives high shelling percentage; abundance of grain that is rich in protein, oils and starch so necessary for proper animal development.

Steckley's have not one, but many types of hybrids that meet the above requirements as well as every soil condition in the western corn belt.

Pictured at the right are four distinct phases of development of Steckley Hybrids, planting, detasseling, harvesting and processing. Each step is carefully supervised by Steckley Hybrid experts. Nothing is left to chance. That's why "Steckley Hybrids are Successful Hybrids."

★ PLANTING



★ DETASSELING



★ HARVESTING



★ PROCESSING



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HYBRID CORN CO.
WEEPING WATER, NEBR.

Three Point Food Program

(Continued from Page 4)

close to 40 per cent of meat, dairy production for military and Lend-Lease purposes; American civilians will be allowed more cereals in their diet in place of the meats and butter and other dairy products taken away from them.

Judge Jones' second point, "To obtain that production without increasing the cost of living, thru developments of support prices and loans," is to be obtained thru consumer food subsidies, altho all Jones asks for the Commodity Credit Corporation itself is the authority to sell perishable commodities either deteriorated or threatened with deterioration at whatever prices these will bring, the Treasury pocketing the loss.

According to Jones, rollbacks and subsidies outside the perishable field will be financed thru the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, at least for the present.

His statement, "without increasing the cost of living," means that the Administration is planning to go thru with food subsidies to hold down, in some cases to roll back, retail food prices, and find some way of compelling Congress to authorize and provide funds for such subsidies. Before the war ends, these probably will amount to from 2 to 3 billion dollars a year.

Before the House Ways and Means Committee another Judge, Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, was fairly frank on the matter. Asked directly by Rep. Frank Carlson, of Kansas, whether a consumer food subsidy of 1, 2 or 3 billion dollars would or would not add to the "inflationary gap" and inflation danger, Vinson admitted it would, but—"It is just a question," said Judge Vinson, "whether it will be more hurtful to use subsidies to hold down retail prices, or to take the other road and have increases in prices followed by more increases in wages and then further price increases followed by more wage increases. We believe the spiral of price and wage increases would be more harmful."

Congress is opposed to subsidies, but is getting ready to take them, leaving it to the Administration to choose softer sounding names as sugar coating for the food subsidy pills.

Still Some Restrictions

Marvin Jones' repeated announcements that all restrictions on acreage plantings have been removed is almost, but not quite, true.

"We must not repeat the blunder of the other war when land was plowed up without regard to its fitness for farm use and our future soil resources were wasted by the creation of the dust bowl."

To make this policy effective, the War Food Administration, thru the AAA, is assessing penalties—\$3 an acre in some Western Kansas counties—where land is plowed for wheat after the AAA has designated it as grass or pasture land.

Draft deferments for needed agricultural labor apparently will continue to be the policy, as laid down by Congress. The farm-labor deferment provisions stood up under the 3 weeks' barrage of argument and amendments in the Senate over the Wheeler proposal to defer draft of fathers.

While Congress is preparing to swallow the consumer food subsidy program—under protest—it apparently has the whip hand in its disagreement with the Administration over increasing federal income taxes, especially individual income taxes.

Treasury proposal to increase federal tax receipts by 10.5 billion dollars will not be accepted by the Congress. Increases provided may not be more than half what is asked.

The Treasury program includes upping individual income taxes by 6.5 billion dollars, more than half of it to come from income between \$2,000 and \$10,000. The Treasury proposes to take some 9 million individuals off the federal tax rolls entirely, and thru post-war refunds, relieve another 14½ million lower bracket incomes from contributing to the proposed increased income tax collections.

If your income is between the ranges of \$2,000 and \$25,000 a year, be prepared for sharp increases in federal income taxes. Below \$2,000 a year you will not be much changed from 1943 income paying status.

Farm income, gross, this year prom-

ises to exceed 20 billion dollars, maybe 22 billion, highest ever.

Cattle feeding may go almost out of the United States farm picture before the end of the war.

With grass-fed and corn-fed beef cattle bringing practically the same prices a pound—and that is where the program seems to be headed—there will be no incentive to feed corn and proteins for meat production.

Beef and pork slaughter the coming months will exceed all records, but rationing points will not be relaxed for civilians. Military and Lend-Lease stockpiles will be largely increased to take care of future needs; the latter part of next year civilian meat shortages promise to be acute.

Farrell to Teach

It has been generally understood that President Emeritus F. D. Farrell, of Kansas State College, would not retire to inactivity. This has been confirmed by a recent announcement that he has been appointed professor of rural institutions in the department of economics and sociology.

Dr. Farrell will teach one and perhaps 2 courses for upper-classmen and graduate students next spring. One course will be on conservation of natural resources.

Mexico Applies Brakes

Our neighboring country of Mexico is taking steps to keep down the cost of living. Prices of all basic foodstuffs, including corn, sugar, beans, meat, milk, and tortillas, were frozen on September 21.

Another measure established Federal control over corn. A Federal agency is to be the sole purchaser of corn, and Mexico will be divided into zones for balancing of production and distribution.



**HOG RAISERS!
UNCLE SAM
NEEDS MORE
MEAT!**

Rely on Proved Methods of Sanitation! Your government is calling for more and fatter hogs! Today it's vitally important to protect your herds against roundworms and diseases spread by contaminated surroundings. To help you do this, use the proved LEWIS' LYE method of hog sanitation!

Save Critical War Materials! Please don't waste LEWIS' LYE. Buy only what you need right now, for LEWIS' LYE packages are made from critical war materials that must be conserved, and to use your LEWIS' LYE with maximum efficiency, follow instructions carefully. Detailed directions will be sent you on request.

**Raise MORE Hogs!
Raise FATTER Hogs!
BUY MORE WAR BONDS!**

Pennsylvania
Salt Mfg. Co.
Dept. 2910
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Chicago, Ill.



If You Plan a New Orchard

Pick Rome Beauty for Keeping, Color, Size

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE Rome Beauty apple is a fine old winter variety that is coming more and more into commercial favor. It has many commendable traits, one of which is its excellent keeping quality. It is at its best from December to March and when properly stored will keep in good condition until May and June. As to flavor and quality it is far above the average. When shopping for cooking apples the housewife would do well to specify that she wants Rome Beauty. For an apple to bake and eat with sugar and cream it is unexcelled. It is good in pies and apple cobbler, too.

A tree or two of this variety in the home orchard will add much to your apple enjoyment and should be included in your planting list for next spring. Let me say, however, that most of the nurseries have red bud sports of this variety all of which are of better quality than the original Rome Beauty. These Red Romes, as these bud sports are called, are a brilliant dark red in color adding tremendously to their commercial value. If you are planning to start a new orchard or to reset one that has been killed, by all means include a block of these Rome-type apples.

Beside their attractive color, Rome sports have other merits commending them for commercial orchards. The tree is hardy and is one of the latest bloomers, often escaping killing spring frosts. It can be depended upon to bear heavy crops every year. The Red Rome sports so far excel the old-fashioned Ben Davis, outstanding winter apple of a by-gone day, that there just isn't any comparison. One of the outstanding varieties of the Red Rome-type apple is the Gallia Beauty. It has often been called one of America's most beautiful apples. Its attractive appearance and large size interest buyers. It always sells and brings good prices.

The Rome Beauty was first brought to the attention of fruit growers in 1848, having been originated by H. N. Gillette in Lawrence county, Ohio. From the very first this apple has shown a considerable tendency to vary, limbs on the same tree producing apples of different type, color or size. It is because of this characteristic habit that so many strains of the Rome apple have been developed. The Rome Beauty and its many offsprings are scattered over a wide area and have become established in many apple sections as leading commercial varieties.

Army Fliers Help

The apple harvest in Northeast Kansas is progressing slowly due to a continued shortage of help. Taking advantage of a recent order of the War Department making soldiers available for emergency farm work, some apple growers in Doniphan county are using army fliers on their off-days from nearby Rosecrans Field. A grower does not have the same group of airmen in his trees 2 days in succession. New soldiers are transported each morning by army truck to USO headquarters in St. Joseph. A lunch is put up for them there and then they go to the orchards with the farmers who call for them. After putting in 8 hours work the soldiers are returned to USO headquarters in late afternoon. Kansas orchardists who are getting their apples picked with soldier help include C. W. Ryan, Paul H. Brown, Vories Brothers and the Appleton Orchard Company. The soldiers are paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour or 10 cents a bushel, depending upon how the grower wants his apples picked.

Big Demand for Fruit

Since the apple harvest has started it has been discovered that the fruit is of much poorer quality than was first anticipated. I know of no grower in this section who has produced apples

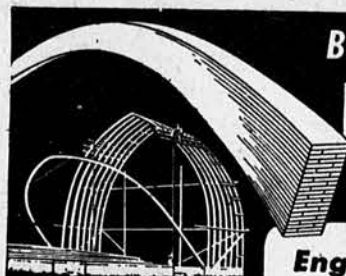
this year that would grade U. S. No. 1. Apples that ordinarily would be sent to the cider mill are now being snapped up by eager buyers without question, so great is the demand for fruit of any kind. Such a high per cent of low-grade fruit cannot be blamed upon slipshod or haphazard care for those who stuck religiously to the spraying schedule and sprayed from 8 to 10 times have wormy apples, too.

Kansas Population Up

Kansas population, slipping in recent years, shows a net gain of 58,752 this year, altho only 29 counties show increases and 75 report losses, according to assessor's reports to the State Board of Agriculture.

Sedgwick county shows the largest increase, 53,625, and Allen county the greatest loss, 1,595. Five counties showed losses of more than 1,000 persons.

Small towns and rural areas show a net loss of 2 per cent, with 52 per cent of the state's inhabitants now living in cities having 1,000 or more residents, compared to about 50 per cent last year.



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Build better and quicker with

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Your lumber dealer can supply you with Rilco Laminated Wood Arches and Rafters for a wide variety of farm structures. He can deliver them to your farm for ready erection. Rilco arches make strong, rigid frames because they combine sidewall and roof into a single framing unit which is continuous from Foundation to Roof ridge. This assures a stronger, more wind-resistant building. Rilco construction is tested, proven. Used by Army and Navy in airplane hangars, drill halls—wherever wide post-free spans are needed.

Prefabricated Buildings Ready Now. You can avoid building delays, by ordering prefabricated Rilco buildings from your dealer now. The famous Rilco pre-fab poultry and hog house are factory-built by Rilco. Your lumber dealer can deliver them to you ready for use. Engineered for strength, durability, long life. See your Lumber Dealer today about your building needs. He'll be glad to help you.

WRITE for Free folder illustrating Rilco Barns, Machine Sheds, Brooders, Laying and Hog Houses. Get full details on Building the RILCO Way!

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, Inc.
A Weyerhaeuser Institution
1586C First Nat'l Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

BUY War Bonds NOW!!

Save Meat by Curing

MORTON WAY

Avoid Waste

THE SAVING IS HERE

There are over 6 million farm homes in our country... over 6 million breakfasts to cook... 6 million dinners and suppers to serve. Long hours and hard work call for good meat — and enough of it.

This year — avoid waste. Preserve every pound. Don't take chances on bone-taint, over-cured or under-cured spots. Cure the Morton Way. Pump with Tender-Quick around the bones — start the cure inside — then rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure on the outside. It's the safe, sure method of getting delicious hams and bacon. No loss — no waste — and the finest flavored, best-keeping meat you have ever had.

FIRST...
Desire... Morton's Tender-Quick to pump in. It's a rich, fast-acting curing pickle, and pumps the pickle into the muscles and bones along the spine. This starts the cure inside — prevents spoilage and makes the meat tender.

THEN...
Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This complete sugar-curing salt sticks to the outside of the ham — gives a brown outer shell and rich wood-smoke flavor. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, used together, give you the best ham you can get in no other way.

FOR DELICIOUS SAUSAGE...
Morton's Sausage Seasoning contains salt, peppers, sage and other spices—perfectly blended and ready to use. Just mix with the meat and grind. No measuring or guesswork... the same perfectly flavored sausage every time.

Finest Home Curing-Book ever Published, over 100 pages, 10c Postpaid
More than 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher and cure. No other book like it! Write today—send 10 cents in coin.



MORTON SALT COMPANY, CHICAGO

Classified Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER

WORD RATE

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

DISPLAY RATE

Inches	Issue	Issues	Inches	Issue	Issues
Column	One	Four	Column	One	Four
1.....	\$4.90	\$16.80	2.....	\$19.80	\$67.20
1/2.....	9.80	33.60	3.....	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Basis

Write for special requirements on Display Classified ads.

BABY CHICKS

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.

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.

White They Last. Thousands weekly. Free catalog gives you F. O. B. terms, guarantees, etc. Blood-tested, 300 egg breeders. 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—\$4.95. Best matings higher. Send money order. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Limited Time. White Leghorns—\$7.90. Pullets \$14.90. 3 to 4 weeks White Leghorn started pullets—\$22.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$7.90. Pullets—\$10.90. Heavy Assorted—\$6.95. Surplus Assorted—\$4.95. Special grades higher. Free catalog gives you F. O. B. terms, guarantees, etc. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Bush's Money-making AAA Chicks—24 breeds. Thousands weekly. Surplus broiler cockerels—\$4.95. 100 English White Leghorn started pullets, 4 weeks—\$22.95 up. Send money order. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Missouri.

Raise "Blue-Blood" Quality chicks now for fall fryers and early layers. Hatching now both pure breeds and hybrids, including our famous Austra-Whites and New Hampshire. Ross Poultry Farm, Box 35, Junction City, Kan.

Pullets: Ready-To-Lay, 1/2 grown, range size, or partly raised, 18c to \$1.50. Leftover chicks \$8.00. Catalog free. Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-429, Bethany, Missouri.

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

Baby Chicks and turkey poults. Embryo-fed. Pure and cross breeds. Hatching November on. Free catalog. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

Colonial Fall Chicks—World's Largest Capacity means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kan.

AUSTRA-WHITES

AUSTRA-WHITES
BIG MONEY-MAKERS
Fast Growers—Good Livability—Very Profitable
from 300 egg breeders. Customers say "MORE EGGS."
Write for Free Catalog—Low Prices. 26 other breeds.
BUSH Farms & Hatcheries, Box 433 H, Clinton, Mo.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Dealers Wanted. Western Distributors of Milking Machines and Dairy Supplies want dealers. Nationally known full pulsating type milkers. Write or phone at once if interested, giving full qualifications. Address Post Office Box 582, Grand Island, Nebraska.

NATURAL GAS

"My home town is so tough," boasted the bold, bad man to his crony, "that the canaries all sing bass."

"Huh, that's nothin'. Where I hail from they had to shoot a man to start a graveyard."

No More Nerves

Nervous Passenger: "Don't drive so fast around the corners. It makes me nervous."

Driver: "You don't want to get scared. Do as I do—shut your eyes when we come to the corners."

Windshield Scenery

"Yes, we spent our holiday touring in the South. It was beautiful down there."

"Motored down, eh? Well, you must have passed some glorious scenery."
"Oh, we must have. Why, we averaged well over 400 miles a day."

Known Name

"Name, please?"
"Henry Ford."
"Henry Ford, eh? That's a pretty well known name."

WHITE LEGHORNS

BUSH White LEGHORNS

More Eggs—More Profitable—300 Egg Breeders. Day old unsexed, \$9.95. Pullets \$14.95. 4 week started pullets \$22.95 F.O.B. Surplus cockerels \$4.95. Send money order. Free catalog gives you F.O.B. terms, guarantees, etc. 24 other breeds. Thousands weekly. Write to BUSH FARMS & HATCHERY, Box 444, Clinton, Mo.

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-1, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

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

How To Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free on obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 4310, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

Trap Fox and Coyote: on bare ground or deep snow. Learn modern methods and tricks to outwit the sly furbearers. Free illustrated circular. Q. Bunch, Welch, Minn.

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

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

RABBITS & PIGEONS

Raise Rabbits—Complete literature and rabbit guide, 25c. Hartman's Enterprises, R. D. 4, New City, N. Y.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Dairy Farmers—Don't reduce your herd—Save Time and Labor by installing America's most modern full pulsating type milkers. Just received a large shipment. Can make delivery any county, any state. Write or Phone at once. No certificate necessary to purchase new milkers to add to your present equipment. Can also supply short tube and portable milkers. Guaranteed rubber parts and factory repair service on all makes of milkers. Interested dealers also all makes of milkers. Midwest Supply Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

Two Cow Dairy Queen portable milker again available for shipment anywhere. Rubber lined squeeze action test cups. Complete with electric motor \$179.00, with gas engine \$204.00. Literature free. Dairy Queen Milking Machine Manufacturing Company, 1334 E. 53rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

MACHINERY & PARTS

OIL FILTERS Reclaimo equipped tractor tends 400 acres during 1943. Oil used—6 gal. Results—perfect. These outstanding savings can be yours now if you use the "Reclaimo" filter. See your dealer or write. Reclaimo Sales, Elgin, Nebr.

Write for big, free 1943 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. 1032, Boone, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL

Make up to \$25-35 week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 42nd year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. SF-10, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

WANTED FARM LIGHT PLANTS

Will pay cash for used Delcos & Kohlers and 32-volt electric motors. Write full description and price.

GENERAL PRODUCTS, INC. DELCO DISTRIBUTORS

120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

International Electric Fence far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Repairs for all makes of electric fences. Dealers wanted. International Electric Fence Co., 910 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Big Storage Batteries for Wind Electric and Delco plants. Shipped direct from factory. Free literature. Jumbo Mfg. Co., Spencer, Iowa.

Westinghouse and Delco light plant parts, reconditioned plants, new batteries. Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

32 volt windcharger, batteries, tower, motors. Write, E. W. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

DELCO LIGHT

Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants. Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment. Factory Distributors. General Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

"EZYKEPT" Farm Income and Expense Record. A simplified account book with a page for every item of income and expense on the farm, including taxes, accounts and notes payable, depreciation, inventory and crop records all in one book, this book will save you many times its cost and eliminate your tax worries.

Price \$2.00 for a year's complete record. Money returned if not satisfied. Send check or money order to The Ezykept Co., P. O. Box 475, Champaign, Ill.

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."

Sulphur and Charcoal Gas fumigation kills bedbugs, eggs, household pests. One package fumigates 1000 cu. feet. Price 75c postpaid. The Woodland Store, 3037 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.

Fancy Georgia papershell pecans, 40c per pound. Pecan Meat 90c per pound. Good pecans. Prompt shipment. Baker-Dorris Pecan Co., Valdosta, Ga.

25 Genuine Indian Arrowheads, \$1.00. Catalog. Geo. Holder, Glenwood, Ark.

FLOWERS—BULBS

Immediate shipment—Gorgeous Ranunculus, Anemone, Montbretia, Gladiolus, Watsonia, Narcissus bulbs. Cent each prepaid; fifty minimum. Catalog. Jordan Nurseries, Baldwin Park, California.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—John Deere Sheller with blower. Ernest Bauer, Broughton, Kan.

Wanted—Used pickup or truck. Jerry Horinek, Atwood, Kan.

PRODUCE WANTED

Chicago's Oldest Turkey House, established 1873, offers producers and shippers the best marketing service for dressed Turkeys, Capons, Ducks, Geese and Chickens and Veal. Large sales outlets assure top prices and immediate returns. Write for market prices, tags, dressing instructions and latest shipping rates. Coughlin Commission Company, 1133 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

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.

Water Cure

Doctor: You are suffering from indigestion. Drink a glass of hot water every morning.

Patient: I've been doing that for some time, doctor, only my wife calls it coffee.

Clean Sweep

Wife: What's the idea of poking the broom in the baby's face this morning?

Hubby: I just wanted to get him used to kissing his grandfather.

Funny Faces

Mother: You shouldn't make faces at the little bulldog.

Willie: Well, he started it!

Screens Last Longer

Before putting up door and window screens, dust thoroly and with a cloth dipped in equal parts of turpentine and boiled linseed oil, rub both wire and frame. If there are holes in the screen wire, take a piece of wire a little larger than the hole, ravel out a few wires all around the break, then bend the wires and push thru the screen, bending the

November 6 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, October 30

SEEDS

DeWall Hybrids: Now receiving orders for White and Yellow Hybrids. \$8.00-\$4.00. Bred for standability-yield. Some open territory for dealer-agents. Liberal commissions. DeWall Hybrids, Dept. "K," Gibson City, Ill.

Kansas Certified Hybrids, Kansas 1583 and US 13. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

WANTED TO BUY

Wanted Popcorn. We are in the market for popcorn. Write and let us know how much and what kind you will have. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

Popcorn, Sweet Clover, Walnuts and other seed. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

FILMS AND PRINTS

Rolls developed—Two deckle edge prints each negative, 25c; beautiful deckle edge reprints, 2c; four enlargements from negatives, 25c. Special: New Victory Style Christmas cards made from negatives; 18 only \$1, including envelopes. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8x10. Never fade deckle edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Roll developed, photo album, 2 enlargements, 8 prints, 25c. Geppert Studios, Dept. R-1, Des Moines, Iowa.

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. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago.

FARMS—KANSAS

Eighty Acres, 2 miles Emporia, highway 50 S. 6 rooms, 2 good barns, electricity, fine home. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Special! 160 acres with 7 cows, 22 sheep, brood sow, 9 pigs, 100 hens, team, farming equipment, share crops at time of sale included, only \$3,350! Cream route, gravel county road, RFD, 3300 bus, only 1/2 mile to Missouri state highway, fishing stream, 2 to village, 25 acres, more tillable, 20 valley bottom, produced 60 bu. corn per acre last year; 130 acres in pasture with spring branch, all wire-fenced, ideal for money-making livestock; merchantable firewood, estimated 10,000 ft. timber, 25 peach trees; good 3-room white frame house, good well, walnut shade, good 34-ft. barn, spring and well, 2 poultry houses; taxes only \$18 last year; quick-action bargain, \$3,350 complete, half down. Details page 26, free Fall catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

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

ends close to the screen. Screens cared for in this way will last another season or two.—Mrs. R. E. L.

Cover Exhaust Pipe

A tin can makes a good cover for the exhaust pipe on the tractor when it stands outside. Valves and seats will be rusted if upright pipes are left uncovered.—Joel M. Swenson.

Care Prolongs Life

A few simple, common-sense rules for use and care of sheet metal equipment are given in a booklet recently published by the American Rolling Mill Company. Care and use of stock tanks, poultry and hog waterers, cisterns and storage tanks, roofing and siding as well as other sheet metal equipment, are illustrated in this booklet. It would be a fine addition to the farmer's library. The Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will be glad to have a copy of the booklet sent to you free of charge.

Good Land for Pasture

Too many farmers, say Kansas State College extension specialists, do not feel they can afford to use good land for pasture, and eat out their pastures with more cows than they can be expected to carry. The evidence does not bear them out.

The Kansas Dairy Farm Record Association reports that last year the average feed cost of producing a pound of butterfat when the cows were on good pasture was 17 cents, while the cost jumped to 26 cents a pound when the cows were on dry feed.

In Louisiana, a 2-year test was made between 2 dairy herds of comparative breeding and producing ability. The herd with good pasture and good roughage produced one gallon of milk more a day than did the herd on poor pasture and poor roughage, and returned \$71.04 more a cow over feed costs.

From Rhode Island, Ralph Shaw, Extension agronomist, reports that "every acre of improved pasture can replace 700 pounds of 20 per cent dairy ration—and the cow does the harvesting."

Holder for Twine

When a ball of binding twine is used in the garden or fields, we insert a pitchfork handle thru the ball. This not only provides a way of carrying it from place to place, but the pitchfork can be thrust into the ground near one's work which keeps the twine clean and prevents unwinding.—Mrs. R. E. Lotts, Crawford Co.

Stored Lard Cans

Since it is difficult to buy new tin lard cans, Kansas Farmer readers may be interested in knowing how I store them. After washing and drying the cans carefully, I crush clean newspapers in them, packing loosely, put the lids on and store the cans in the attic or some other dry place—never in the basement. At butchering time after the cans are scalded, they are ready for use. My mother and I have used this method for many years. The newspapers absorb moisture and prevent cans from rusting.—C. B.

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	\$16.00	\$16.35	\$15.75
Hogs	14.50	14.85	14.75
Lambs	14.65	15.00	14.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.23%	.23%	.21
Eggs, Standards	.42	.41	.37%
Butterfat, No. 1	.48	.46	.44
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.53	1.49%	1.21%
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.03%	1.03%	.77%
Oats, No. 2, White	.80%	.78%	.47%
Barley, No. 2	1.15%	1.10%	.65%
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	24.00	18.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	14.00	10.50



PEDIGREED O.I.C. PIGS
Special Prices
L. C. Peterson & Sons
Osage City, Kansas

Dodge Offers O.I.C. Boars and Selected Gilts

Best of breeding and quality. Spring boars and gilts weighing up to 175 pounds.
CECIL DODGE & SON, PENALOSA, KAN.

Fancy Chester White Boars

March farrow. Registered and cholera immunized. Sired by a grandson of Top Notch and Perfection Model. They are good and priced reasonable.
F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KAN.

COLE OFFERS CHESTER WHITES

Chester White boars and gilts, weight 150 to 250. Immured. Three miles south and a half mile west of Meriden, Kansas. FLOYD COLE, R. 3, North Topeka, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

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

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

H. O. PECK, Wellington, Kan., prominent livestock grower and successful farmer, died at his farm home recently. Mr. Peck was 82 years old and was well known as a breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. He had four sons, all of them living in southern Kansas.

HAROLD LUHR'S Berkshire sale at Rockport, Mo., on October 8 made a \$55 average on almost 70 head sold. Boars averaged \$63 with a \$147.50 top going to Iowa. Top gilt sold for \$125. Roy Gilliland, of Holton, bought 7 gilts in the sale which were among the tops of the auction. These gilts will provide new blood for Kansas buyers. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The **J. L. GRIFFITH Ayrshire** sale, held at Clay Center, was well attended by a fine representation of Ayrshire breeders, most of them from Kansas, a few from Nebraska. Four grade cows averaged \$140. The top animal sold for \$202.50 and was purchased by Homer Hoffman, of Abilene. The purebred cows and heifers averaged \$165. The purebred yearlings averaged \$108. Baby calves sold from \$52 to \$65. The crowd was one of the best for this season. Most everything went to breeders of registered Ayrshires. Jas. T. McCulloch was the auctioneer.

The **KANSAS GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** held its first Victory sale at Topeka, October 7. Attendance was heavy from Kansas and other states. The 56 head consigned by a dozen leading breeders sold for a general average of \$382 a head with a top of \$800 on a cow from the herd of a leading Missouri breeder. The purchase was made by Gayoso Farms, Memphis, Tenn. Cattle went to 23 different buyers. More than half of them left Kansas, demonstrating the favor with which buyers from away look upon Kansas breeders. Purchases were from 7 different states. A. L. Johnson, from Monroe, La., was the heaviest buyer, taking 9 head. Robert Seltz, of Wisconsin, was the auctioneer, and Mort Woods, Ardmore, Okla., sale manager.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
October 27—Dunrovin Farm, Belton, Mo. Farm Manager, Kenneth Conzelman, Belton, Mo.
November 4—Nebraska Angus Breeders, Columbus, Neb. M. J. Krotz, Odell, Neb., Manager.

Dairy Cows
October 18—C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan.
October 29—Ewalt Kolterman, Westmoreland, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
October 19—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Sale Manager.
October 28—Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
November 10—P. A. Hebert, Hillsboro, Kan.
November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders' third annual sale, Haven, Kan. Harold Tonn, Sale Manager.
November 12—Morris County Hereford Breeders' annual sale, Council Grove, Kan. J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap, Kan., Sale Manager.
November 12—Sam Gibbs, Industry, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
January 7—Kansas State Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary and Sale Manager.
February 21—C K Ranch, Brookville, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association, Abilene, Kan. Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan., secretary.
October 20—Clinton Bros., Hutchinson, Kan. (Grades)
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.
November 2—C. F. Pfuetze, Manhattan, Kan. (Grade Holsteins), G. R. Appleman, Linn, Kan., Sale Manager.
November 8—Emil Menold, Sabetha, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
October 19—Kansas State Jersey Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
October 27—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan.
October 28—Robt. Russell Estate, Harvey Russell, Administrator, Muscatine, Kan.
November 4—G. W. Strahm, Elk City, Kan.
November 5—Kansas State Shorthorn Show and Sale, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., Sale Manager.
November 9—Reno County Shorthorn Breeders, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., Harold Tonn, Sale Manager.
November 16—E. I. Stunkel & Son and W. A. Young & Son, Wichita, Kan.
December 3—Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale, Columbus, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr., Sale Manager.

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

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
October 25—Paul J. Studt, Ada, Kan.
October 28—J. R. Huffman, Abilene, Kan.
November 5—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. E. D. Sharp, President and Sale Manager, Great Bend, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
October 18—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.
November 1—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
November 3—W. M. Rogers, Alta Vista, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
October 22—Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ploeger, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Civic Center, Horton, Kan.
October 25—Ethyledale Hampshire Farm, Emporia, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.
October 22—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.
October 26—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.
October 29—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs
November 4—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets
October 22—Golden Rule Stock Farm, Ft. Scott, Kan., W. D. Gott, Proprietor.

Dunrovin Farm Angus Dispersion Sale

Belton, Missouri

Wednesday, October 27



15 BULLS: Sired by Eileenmere 122, Blackcap Eileenmere of T. H., Generaler of Sun Beam and Repeater of Wheatland 13th.

A Select Cow Herd of 65 Head Sell: 18 cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers. This select cow herd consists of the following families—Miss Burgess, Blackbirds, Erica, Pride, Blackcap and Barbaras.

During 1941 and 1942 good registered bulls and females have gone into many Missouri and Kansas herds. Many Dunrovin bulls now head herds in these two states.

For Catalog Write to **KENNETH CONZELMAN, Mgr., BELTON, MO.**
Roy G. Johnston, Auctioneer Bert Powell, Representing This Publication

Wreath Farm Duroc Sale

Farm is located just off Highway 24
2 miles west of town

Monday, November 1

50 HEAD, the big, smooth, shorter-legged, deeper-bodied kind (the type approved by farmers and packers). We have tried to avoid extremes in our more than 40 years of effort for better Durocs. Easy feeders have always been our motto.

The offering is by **TYPE CORRECTOR** and **LO-BILT**. Others by **PROUD CHERRY KING** (sire of the all-American junior yearling last year). Farmers have a special invitation to attend this sale. The pigs are immunized and fed as they should be for best results.

For Catalog Write **WREATH FARM, MANHATTAN, KAN.**

Bert Powell, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

ROGERS' REGISTERED DUROC SALE



Sale on farm, 11 miles southeast of Junction City, 3 miles south of Highway 18. All-weather road. Sale under cover.

Wednesday,
November 3

45 Head. Good enough for purebred herds and not too high for Farmers.
20 Boars—18 Open Gilts—7 Sows with nice litters.

The big, smooth, shorter-legged kind. Sired by Special Bilt (by Sturde Bilt, 1942 all-American senior yearling). Some by Iowa Master. Nice colors and selling in nice breeding form. For catalog write

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer W. M. ROGERS, R. 1, ALTA VISTA, KAN.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

CHOICE DUROC BOARS

Fall and Spring Boars sired by Proud Cherry King, by the \$2,000 Proud Cherry King and Acres Parade by Fancy's Pride and Breed Builder. Read herd books. Fancy young sows bred to P. C. O. and Ace's Parade. Write or see them before buying elsewhere. Breed's best blood. Prices right. Durocs only since 1904.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Spring Boars and Gilts

The dark-red, medium-type feeding kind of Duroc. Sired by High Caliber. Also several boars by Col. Orion (the Iowa and Nebraska champion). Pairs unrelated. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KAN.

Registered Duroc Bred Gilts

Excellent quality and breeding. Sired by Red Orion and bred to Golden Harvest, a great son of Golden Fancy. Also March boars and gilts by Red Orion and Kansas Sturdybilt. Inspection invited. Immunized.

W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KAN.

FANCY FALL DUROC BOARS

and Bred Gilts, sired by Proud Orion Wave First by Proud Cherry King, the Minnesota \$2,000 Gr. Ch. Boar. Gilts are bred to Dark Col. by Col. Orion, Gr. Ch. Boar of Nebr. and Ia. Weanling boar pigs.
B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.

100 DUROC BOARS, ALL AGES

Better boars for less money. The dark, cherry, broad-backed, shorter-legged, heavy-bodied, easier-feeding kind. Best new breeding for old customers. Interesting literature. Registered. Immunized. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Swanson's Durocs—Limited Number

of May Boars. If you like the deep red, thick back, heavy hams and short legs, buy Swanson's Durocs at farmers' prices. Purebred but not registered. New blood for old customers. We do not ship on approval.
Oscar H. Swanson, R. 5, Clay Center, Kan.

ROEPKE'S --- DUROCS

Heavy-bodied, short-legged Duroc spring boars and gilts. Popular bloodlines. Immunized. Farmers' prices.
ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, WATERTVILLE, KAN.

Offering DUROC WEANLING PIGS

We have 60 head of choice Superba and Orion breeding weanling pigs that we offer for sale to make room. They are tops guaranteed in every way. Priced to sell.
ROSS FARMS, CLAFLIN, KAN.

Reder's Duroc Hog Farm

Selected spring boars and gilts, sired by an excellent grandson of Thickset. Come and see them. F. A. Reder, Atlanta (Butler Co.), Kan.

Stuckman's Durocs Are Profitable

Selected spring boars and gilts. Sired by Red Super, heavy bodied. Double immunized. Farmers' prices. Charles Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan.

Givens' Duroc Sale CANCELED

Boars and gilts for sale privately, including a real show litter of 11 sired by H & M's Col. and out of the noted sow, Nebraska Queen. Priced for quick sale.

Manhattan HARRY GIVENS Kansas

REGISTERED DUROC SPRING PIGS

from high-quality, deep-hammed sows. Quick-maturing kind. Golden Fancy, Royal Flush and Orion Cherry crosses. Double immunized. Priced reasonable. 4 ml. north.
Robert Zimmerman, Alta Vista, Kan.



No Hamps. Too Good for Farmers

Take your choice and make your own price in our

Friday, October 22, Sale
50 HEAD to pick from.

(Civic Center)

Horton, Kansas

For catalog write

MR. & MRS. WARREN PLOEGER
Morrill, Kan.

BERGSTENS' HAMPSHIRE

Choice quality, thick, heavy-hammed spring boars from popular bloodlines.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

Prolific, Easy Feeding, Market Type

We can supply Hampshire breeding stock for the exacting individual as well as the farmer who wishes to improve his hog herd.
Write O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.

BERKSHIRE SPRING PIGS

Excellent type and up-to-date breeding. Unrelated pairs. Registered and immunized.

SHADOWLAWN FARM
Roy Gilliland, Jr., Owner
Holton, Kan.

BERKSHIRE PIGS—OXFORD RAMS
Early spring boars and gilts, unrelated pairs. Immune. 8 yrl. Oxford rams. Good bodied, well fleeced. All stock registered. Visit us or write
Fred M. Luttrell, R. 2, Paris, Mo.

SOLVES YOUR FALL FENCING PROBLEMS

...Quick to put up, easy to move—a boy, using your old wire, can give you all the new fence lines you need, fence lines that will save feed by making use of all available forage. Proven on 235,000 farms, a PARMARK Electric Fencer offers dependable performance and guaranteed service, with many exclusive advantages.

AT YOUR DEALER'S

or write for dealer's name

PARKER-MCCRODY MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Mo.



**YOU DON'T HAVE TO
RATION YOUR FENCING
WITH A
PARMARK
PRECISION
ELECTRIC FENCER**

WHOO!
THERE'S A
HIVE OF
BEES IN IT!



Hair Cushions Fliers

Animal hair is being used in many important aviation products, with a greatly expanded post-war market in prospect, say officials of The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

Bound hair is being used to replace scarce rubber in aviation cushions at a cost reduction of more than 75 per cent. Bound hair is composed chiefly of hog hair, mixed with smaller amounts of cattle tail hair and reclaimed rubber. Used in parachute back fillers, parachute seats, pilot seats, bombardier pads and many similar products, the material also promised important economies to civilian buyers later, it is claimed.

Doesn't Melt

Army spread, a new type of butter-like product not requiring refrigeration, is proving of benefit to soldiers thruout the world. Some 150,000 tins of the spread, packed in 3 1/4-ounce packages, will be turned over to the Red Cross for distribution among wounded American prisoners of war in enemy hospitals.

The spread also is being sent to soldiers stationed overseas. The mixture, consisting principally of creamery butter, fresh cheese curd, skim milk powder, and butter flavor and color, has a smooth, uniform consistency and appearance. It was designed especially for use in all ranges of temperature and climatic conditions.

Candy Vitamins

Your favorite candy may in the future contain ingredients entirely foreign to present candy production methods, it is announced by the National Confectioners Association.

A model candy laboratory, aimed at utilization of more agricultural products in candy manufacture, has been set up at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, located in New Orleans.

Among the foods to be studied as possible candy ingredients are peanut products, soy products, corn products, cereals, wheat germ, cottonseed flour and sweet potatoes. It is planned that thru the use of some of these, research will lead to an increase in the vitamin and mineral content of candy.

An Aluminum Crop?

Announcement by a geologist, from the Federal Bureau of Mines, that the area around Miltonvale would produce 40 million tons of clay with an aluminum content of 24 per cent has led farmers in that vicinity to consider leasing land for commercial production.

Following core drill tests about 6 months ago, which produced the best showings of any tests in the United States, a representative of the Alumina Mine Company, of Kansas City, Mo., has been negotiating for leases.

The company primarily is interested in the clay project from the angle of its use in plastics. The aluminum itself would be taken by the Federal Government. The proposed project for mining the clay would entail a construction job costing 2 million dollars and would employ several hundred men on a 24-hour-day schedule.

The Government is expected to finance the development and operation would be subject to Federal inspection and supervision. Chemists from the Alumina Company have been doing research work with clay deposits from around Miltonvale for 2 years.

Pectin Goes to War

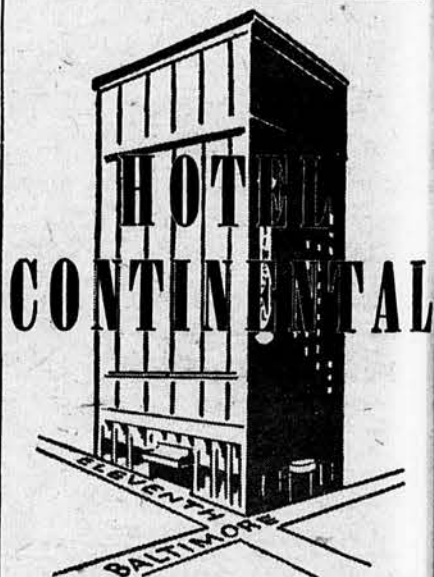
Pectin, a peace-time product for use in making jams and jellies, is appearing in many new and important roles during the war. Among the many uses other than food are as a substitute for blood plasma in treating shock and hemorrhages, as a dressing for wounds and infections, as a treatment for infantile diarrhea and dysentery, and

for ointments used in the modern treatment of burns.

Pectin is an important Lend-Lease item, too, particularly to Great Britain. The conversion of English-grown fresh fruit into jams and marmalade is an important means of stretching and "spreading" an insufficient fruit supply. Under British wartime standards, one pound of fruit with the aid of pectin, fruit acid, and sugar will make about 5 pounds of jam and marmalade, which is very literally "spreading" it out. Under United States standards, one pound of fruit will make a little more than 2 pounds of marmalade or jam, it is explained.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of Kansas Farmer, published semi-monthly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1943, Shawnee, Mo.:
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. S. Blake, who, having been duly sworn according to law and depose and say that he is the General Manager of the Kansas Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:
1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:
Publisher Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas
Editor-in-chief Raymond Gilkeson, Topeka, Kansas
General Manager H. S. Blake, Topeka, Kansas
2. That the owner is Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas; Arthur Capper, President and Publisher.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.
H. S. BLAKE, General Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1943, GERALD METSKER, Notary Public.
(SEAL) (My commission expires August 26, 1946)



22 STORIES OF FRIENDLY HOSPITALITY KANSAS CITY

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H. GRADY MANNING. R. E. MCEACHIN
FOUNDER MANAGING DIRECTOR

"RED AND WHITE" TOP SILOS AND DODSTONE FARM BUILDINGS

SPECIALIST in Farm Buildings and Red and White Top Silos. Make Your Plans Now for Later Delivery.



Blizzard Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers NOW AVAILABLE
DODSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc.
1463 BARWISSE * WICHITA, KANSAS
Branch Plant CONCORDIA, KAN.

SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT. Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years. Get the Facts - Write TODAY.
The Salina Concrete Products Co.
Box K Salina, Kansas

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



Nebraska Angus Breeders' Sale

Columbus, Nebr.
Thursday, Nov. 4

90 Head

consigned by many of the best breeders in Nebraska.

45 Bulls

(in age from 12 to 24 months) suited for heading registered herds, range and small farm operators.

45 Females

most of them bred and have calves at foot. All young; good quality and breeding for foundation stock. Columbus is on several highways. For catalog write.

M. J. KROTZ, Sale Mgr.
Odell, Nebr.

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

Registered Angus Bulls and Females for Sale

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Choice bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemere breeding.

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires, Proud Cap K. 541403 and Elba July 2nd 652100. (Where beef type predominates)

OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

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, Mo.

L. M. Thornton Angus Farm, Garden City, Mo.

Fred R. Cottrell's Hereford Sale

2 miles northeast of Irving, 4 1/2 miles east on Highway No. 9, 1 1/2 miles south of Blue Rapids

Thursday, October 28

Sale at Blue Valley Ranch at 1 p. m.

35-40 HEAD—6 Bulls, balance cows and heifers and several open heifers. Bred to a Hazlett bull or to a line-bred Domino bull. Herd tested for T. and B. and Bang's.

All in A-1 pasture condition. Sale in barn if weather is bad. Lunch on grounds. Write for catalog.

FRED R. COTTRELL -
Irving, Kan.

Bulls -- Cows -- Calves Prince Domino Breeding

Because of shortage of feed and help I must sell about 60 HEAD HEREFORD CATTLE.

MORRIS ROBERTS
Hoisington - - - Kansas

FRANK R. CONDELL'S HAZLETT HEREFORDS

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

DELFORD RANCH, EL DORADO, KAN.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

15 heifers of Hazlett and WHR breeding, bred to WHR Worthy Domino 41st. 25 open heifers of similar breeding. Also 15 quality yearling bulls.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

MAES OFFERS POLLED HEREFORDS

We have for sale some choice registered POLLED HEREFORDS. Cows, heifers and excellent bull calves. Also red cows. Forced to sell because of feed shortage.

JOSEPH C. MAES, BUSHTON, KAN.

GUERNSEY COWS and HEIFERS

(Private Sale)

At Fair Building, HILLSBORO, KAN., MONDAY-TUESDAY, October 18-19

40 HEAD of heifers, 10 COWS close to freshening or already fresh. Most of them from Minnesota and sired by some of the best bulls in that state. T. and Bang's tested. Come and see them.

W. L. SCHULTZ & SON, DURHAM, KAN.

GOLDEN DREAM COMES TRUE!!!

Otherwood-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!!!

OTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.

A. Lewis Oswald—John Craig Oswald

CORRECTION

Tankersley's Dairy Cow Auction

In Walker's Sale Barn

Clay Center, Kan.,

Monday, October 18

40 HEAD purebred (unregistered) Guernsey and Jersey cows. The heavy-producing, high-testing kind.

30 Cows—12 of them with calves at side. Other close-up springers.

10 Bred Heifers. Nothing eligible to register. T. and B. and abortion tested.

C. W. TANKERSLEY
Clay Center, Kan.

Ross B. Schauls, Auctioneer

Kolterman's Milk Cow Auction

on the HUTCHINSON FARM

1/4 mile north of

Wamego, Kan.,

Friday, October 29

25 HEAD (2 to 9 years old) Jerseys and Holsteins. Mostly first-calf heifers. Sale rain or shine.

EWALT KOLTERMAN
Westmoreland - - - Kansas

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.

TRIMER Offers RED POLLS

Cows, bred and open heifers and bull calves for sale.

F. J. TRIMER, BLUFF CITY, KAN.

MALONE BROS. OFFER SPRING POLAND BOARS and GILTS

Breeding stock from our nearly undefeated herd at Kansas State Fair. Gilts and boars sired by Malone's Belgian (grand champion of Kansas); also from Golden Clans (grand champion sow of Kansas). Double immuned. Priced right.

MALONE BROS., RAYMOND, KAN.

Sayler's Blue Ribbon Polands

Selected boars and gilts, litter mates and half brothers and sisters to the 1943 State Fair junior champion sow. Best of Golden Rod and Admiration breeding. The farmer and packer type.

RAY SAYLER & SONS, MANHATTAN, KAN.

McClaren's Registered Polands

Full pigs, either sex, sired by Mac's Imperial (son of Imperial). Some by J. J. Belgian, out of high-quality, wide, deep-bodied, prolific sows. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MERVIN MCCLAREN, MULLINVILLE, KAN.

O'Hara's Poland Chinas

Smooth medium-type boars ready for service. Tops from 85 spring pigs. From litters of 8 to 11. Immuned. Also fall pigs.

RAYMOND W. O'HARA, SYLVIA, KAN.

McLIN'S MEDIUM-TYPE POLANDS

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

GORDON McLIN, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

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.

Registered Spotted Polands

Spring boars, gilts with width, thickness, quality and color. Silver Top and Monogram breeding. Weanling pigs by a top son of Hi-Score.

VIRGIL E. WALTER & SON, Rockport, Mo.

Konkel's Spotted Poland Chinas

Well-grown, thick-hammed, strong-backed, meaty spring boars, sired by THE AMERICAN WAY and KONKEL'S CHOICE. Immuned and registered. Priced for quick sale.

DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, 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.

Ethyledale Farm Hampshire Sale

Monday, October 25

80 Head



1/3 by B & B Special and his sons
1/3 by Ethyledale Roller (by Steam Roller)

1/3 by Rolling Victor (our outstanding new herd boar)

Out of sows by King of Clansman and the above sires. Tops from 170 head of spring farrow. The champion pen of Hampshire barrows at American Royal 1941 and 1942 were bred by us.

The 1943 Hampshire sow at Topeka and Hutchinson came from our herd and was sired by B & B Special. For catalog write

ETHYLEDAL FARM, Dale Scheel, Prop., EMPORIA, KAN.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Bigger, Smoother POLAND CHINAS

43 years of constructive improvement

50 HEAD in our OCTOBER 26 SALE

(Fair Grounds)

Abilene, Kansas

25 BOARS --- 25 GILTS

Sired by Elmo Valley Belgian, a great son of Rowe's Belgian with Queen Ann (Iowa grand champion) for a dam.

Dams out of line-bred, improved descendants breeding. Ours have the size with the smoothness that guarantees feeding quality. Everything immune. Catalog free.

J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer

Hold Everything for Wiswell's Poland Sale

On farm, 7 miles south and 2 miles east of Olathe (all-weather road)

Friday, October 22

50 of the Best we ever offered

20 TOP BOARS 30 PICKED GILTS

Will weigh up to 300 pounds sale day and not fat. Sired by Kayo Jr. Again (top son of Kayo) New Idea, by Silver Strike, he by Ten Strike Others by Black Star, by Market Star.

Offering by four different boars. The blood of State Fair, The Winner, etc. But the sires only tell part of the story. Come and see the pigs. If unable to come, send bids to auctioneer or fieldman. Catalog for the asking.

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

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Wingert's Annual Poland Sale

On Farm eight miles Southeast of Wellsville and 13 miles Northwest of Paola, Kan. (highway 33 East.)

Friday, October 29

45 HEAD—the tops of our spring crop

All sired by our herd boars, Top Chief (grandson of the World's Grand Champion, Top Row) and Blackout Perfection (by the great boar, Silver Strike.) The above boars have produced thicker, shorter legs and better hams. We offer them in good useful condition, not fitted for show. All immuned and certain to sell worth the money. Old and new customers invited. If unable to attend, send sealed bids in my care to auctioneers or fieldmen. For catalog write

G. A. WINGERT, WELLSVILLE, KAN.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Berkshire Boars . . . Berkshire Gilts

100 Head Will Be Sold at Auction

1 p. m. at Farm Just Southwest of

MARYVILLE, MO., THURSDAY, NOV. 4

75 GILTS and 25 BOARS

Boars of February and March farrow. Gilts of February, March and April farrow. The sires of this sales offering are War Admiral, Supreme Colonel, Oreal's Sycamore Flash and Rangeway Typesetter 2nd.

We have Berkshires for breeders, farmers and anyone interested in starting a herd. We sell everything registered and transferred to the buyer. All vaccinated for cholera and erysipelas. For catalog write to

Auctioneer: Bert Powell

BELLOWS BROS., MARYVILLE, MO.

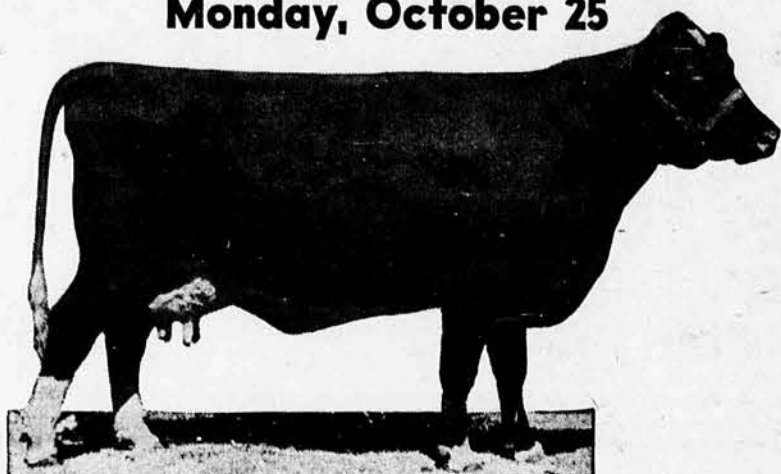
(Maryville is in northwest Missouri and easily reached from all Kansas points.)



Studt's Milking Shorthorn Sale

On farm 4 miles Southwest of Ada, 16 miles West of Minneapolis and 14 miles South of Simpson, Kan.

Monday, October 25



40 HEAD practically a dispersal

Daughters, granddaughters, and grandsons of **BROOKSIDE CLAY 13th** (admitted to be one of the greatest bulls of the breed ever brought to Kansas.)

10 COWS with calves at foot.
5 OPEN HEIFERS
6 BULLS, 12 to 18 months old
16 HEIFER and BULL CALVES. Most of the young animals sired by Woodlawn Bates (an intensely bred Bates bull) and Nauvoo Champion (first in class Hutchinson 1940 and 1941.)

The offering consists of daughters of Brookside Clay 13th and their descendants. Tb. and abortion tested. For catalog write

PAUL J. STUDT, Ada, (Ottawa County) Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Consignment Sale

Annual Consignment Sale

Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kan.

Friday, November 5

45 HEAD---Tops from Kansas' Best Herds

18 Outstanding Dual-Purpose

Cows

5 Two-year-old Cows

The offering was picked for its true dual-purpose type and for its ability to make good as foundation stock under average farm conditions.

Certificate of health with every animal.

CONSIGNORS

H. H. Cotton, St. John
W. A. Lewis, Cullison
Maview Farms, Hudson
Hadley Snay, Plevna
Chas. Heinze, Wilson
Asa Sits, Genesee
Paul Farney, Abbyville
Leo F. Brecken, Great Bend
Morrison & Otto, Great Bend
A. N. Johnson, Assaria

LaVern Johnson, Assaria
M. H. Peterson, Assaria
Knackstedt Bros., Inman
(Polls)
Heldebrecht Bros., Inman
H. H. Reeves, Hutchinson
Joe Hunter, Genesee
Helken Bros., Bushton
(Polls)
Gordon Janssen, Bushton

Gary C. Brown & Sons,
Great Bend
Walter Clarke, Great Bend
H. D. Sharp, Great Bend
John S. Hoffman, Ensign
J. B. Dossier, Jetmore
W. S. Mischler & Son,
Bloomington
Retnub Farms, Genesee
Joe Fox, St. John

Annual Association Meeting and Banquet at Leon Hotel Night Before the Sale at 7 o'clock For Catalog Address

KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY

H. D. Sharp, President and Sale Manager, Great Bend, Kan.

Auctioneers: Pat Keenan and Gus Heldebrecht Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Huffman's Milking Shorthorn Dispersal

On farm 9 miles South on Highway 15 then 2 1/2 miles West

Abilene, Kansas

Thursday, Oct. 28

Falling health makes this dispersal absolutely necessary

70 HEAD

90% sired by or bred to Walgrove Noble Watchman, without doubt the highest record bull of the breed in Kansas. His dam had 18,035 milk and 721 fat. 7 nearest dams average 17,669 and 641 fat. He and 3 other serviceable age bulls sells.

25 Cows in milk or heavy springers.

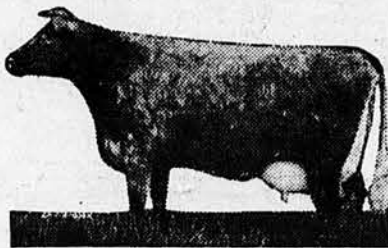
15 Bred Heifers—some of them fresh sale day.

12 Younger Heifers. Balance young bulls and heifers. Many daughters and other descendants of Lord Wild Eyes, Edgewood Professor and other good bulls that have preceded Watchman. Everything Tb. and abortion tested. Catalog free for the asking.

J. R. "BOB" HUFFMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Kansas State Shorthorn Sale

Fairgrounds

Topeka, Kansas

Saturday, November 6

85 HEAD From Leading Kansas Herds Representing Popular Bloodlines



25 BULLS
10 COWS with calves or near calving
20 BRED HEIFERS
30 OPEN HEIFERS

NOTICE

Show—Friday, November 5
(William Milne, Judge)

Banquet—Same night at 6:30—Jayhawk Hotel (sale headquarters)

For Catalog Write

HANS E. REGIER, Sale Manager, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson and J. E. Halsey

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

CONSIGNORS

Bowen Bros., Hoxie
Mellrath Bros., Kingman
W. E. Nevius, Paola
W. B. Laughlin, Humboldt
Otto B. Wenrich & Son, Oxford
Dillard H. Clark, Douglas
Kansas State College, Manhattan
W. V. Harshman & Son, Clements
John Regier & Sons, Whitewater
Ed M. Markee, Potwin
R. L. Bach, Larned
Rae Reusser, Wellington
L. C. Waits & Son, Cassoday
Fred D. Wilson, Andover
Tomson Bros., Wakarusa
W. J. Sayre, Manhattan
C. M. Cummings, Kingsdown

STRAHM'S Registered Shorthorn SALE

On Farm Near Elk City

Thursday, November 4

20 HEAD of Richly-Bred, Modern-Type Registered Shorthorns

2 young bulls, red and roan (as good as will be sold this year)
7 last spring bull calves
6 last spring heifers
2 yearling heifers
3 cows

BEST OF SHORTHORN BLOODLINES

If you want to own one of the best heifers to sell in Eastern Kansas come to this sale. Farm on stone road.

G. W. STRAHM, Owner, ELK CITY, KAN.

Auctioneer: Col. McCorkhill

Reno County Shorthorn Breeders' First Annual Sale

(Horned and Polled)

Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kan.

Tuesday, November 9

40 HEAD selected from 18 leading herds of the locality.

20 BULLS (from 6 to 24 months old).
20 FEMALES (bred cows, bred and open heifers).

Best of bloodlines and selected individuals.

For catalog write

HAROLD TONN, Sale Mgr. Haven, Kan.

Aucts.: Guy L. Pettit and Harold Tonn

Robt. L. Russell Estate Dispersal Shorthorn Sale

On Farm Near MUSCOTAH

Thursday, October 28

20 Registered High-Quality Shorthorns

Comprising 3 good yearling bulls, 10 cows and 5 very choice yearling heifers. The late Robt. Russell was a veteran breeder for many years and has bred and used some of the best bulls from such breeders as Tomson Bros.

Sale at 1 p.m. For catalog address

HARVEY L. RUSSELL, Adm. Muscotah, Kan.

Mike Wilson, Auctioneer

Our Consignment to BELOIT SHORTHORN SALE

An excellent red bull sired by Glenburn Destiny and a selected red heifer that was grand champion at Lincoln County Fair. See us on October 27. EMERSON GOOD, Barnard, Kan.

RALSTIN'S SHORTHORNS

Herd sire: Divide Gold Porter 2051562. Ten young cows bred to above sire. Bred and open heifers. A few selected young bulls.

CLARENCE H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

LACYS OFFER SHORTHORN BULLS

10 good, rugged, thick, red and roan bulls from 12 to 18 months old, sired by the Canadian champion, Glenburn Destiny. Also a few bred and open heifers and cows with calves at foot or close to calving.

E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

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

WANT BIGGER PACKER CHECKS? RAISE \$ SHORTHORN\$

Increase Your Profits by Breeding Shorthorn Cattle. They are unrivaled in their ability to outgain and out weigh any other breed of cattle on earth.

Send for our FREE illustrated booklet "Farm Security With Shorthorns" that tells how Shorthorns respond to greater wartime demands for more meat and milk. IT'S PROFITABLE AND PATR OTIC TO BRED SHORTHORNS. Write for list of member thousands of them over America, who have breeding stock for sale. Subscribe to the official breed publication The Shorthorn World published twice monthly. Subscription rate \$1.00 per year—\$2.50 for 3 years.

Write AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION Dept. L, 319 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

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140 Holsteins at Auction

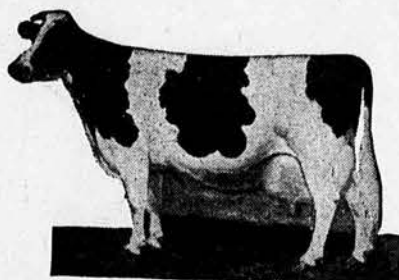
NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

Fair Barn

Washington, Kan.

October 28

80 Head



PFUETZE DISPERSAL

2 Miles North of Manhattan, 1 Mile East of
K 13 Highway

Manhattan, Kan.

November 2

60 Head

This is our regular 6th annual sale, and I am sure we have never had a finer group of cattle. 50 are registered and 30 are grades. There are more fresh cows this year than ever before. 40 of them have 400-pound records or are from 400-pound dams. We are not going to try to describe them in this advertisement, but we have some real young bulls, choice registered cows and heifers, and the finest fresh grade cows we have ever assembled. We are mailing catalogs and circulars now.

A grade herd dispersal of healthy, profitable purebred Holsteins, but without papers. A herd of cows with outstanding udders. A herd bred on the farm, and sired by 5 of the greatest sires that Northern Kansas has produced. Every animal sells including many young 8-gallon cows. Send for a bill listing all the cattle.

Both Sales Are 1st Tested and Free of Disease
2nd Commencing at 11 o'clock
3rd Sold by Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson
with Kansas Farmer

Mail is slow during the War—Write today to

G. R. APPLEMAN, Sales Mgr., LINN, KAN.

Last Call for the Central Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Sale

Hillsboro, Kan.,

Friday, October 22

110 Head of Holsteins

65 Head Registered, 45 Head Unregistered, a
large number of fresh cows or heavy springers


THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THIS SALE ARE:

- 8 Head of Young Cows, fat average 460 lbs. milk, 13,000 as 2-year-olds.
- 10 Cows and Heifers from dams averaging 656.2 fat, 17,569 lbs. milk.
- 15 Registered Cows of more than 400 lbs. fat.
- 10 Daughters of Dams of 400 to 425 lbs. fat.
- 15 Heifer Calves (both purebred and grade) from dams up to 525 lbs. fat.
- 10 Registered Bulls from record sires and dams from 450 to 700 lbs. fat.
- 10 coming-2-year-old grade Bred Heifers.
- 30 High Grade Cows, some with excellent C. T. A. records. All records referred to in this sale are 2x milking. All tested for Bang's and Tb.

SALE UNDER COVER—BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 10:30 a. m.

Write for Catalog to W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas

Auctioneers: Newcom, Cale, Bevins

Riffels' First Sale Champion Bloodlines

50 Head

Polled Herefords

The farm is 10 miles south of DETROIT,
which is on U. S. 40, 6 miles south and 2 1/2
miles east of Enterprise

At Plainview Farm
Monday, November 8


- 20 Real Herd Bull Prospects
- 15 Bred Heifers
- 15 Open Heifers

Every Hereford breeder in Kansas may well be proud of what has been accomplished in the way of Hereford improvement at Plainview Farm.
—Jesse R. Johnson.

Show-ring awards prove the outstanding merit of our cattle. We have won heavy in the strongest shows in America.

Bred and fed at Plainview for best results in new hands. For catalog write

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS

Enterprise (Dickinson County), Kansas

Fred Reppert, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



DISPERSAL SALE Purebred, Unrecorded HOLSTEIN CATTLE

On farm, 5 miles east of
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Wednesday, Oct. 20

35 HEAD

- 15 Heavy-producing Young Cows, all in milk or close to freshening.
- 2 Bred Heifers
- 6 Yearling Heifers

Remainder young heifer and bull calves, and the herd bull, Lyman Valley Ormsby Prilly 850074.

Everything of breeding age is bred to the above bull and calves are by him. This herd was established more than 25 years ago with Wisconsin cows practically pure, and nothing but registered bulls have been used since the herd was founded.

15 Cows in milk have already produced so far this year over 90,000 pounds of 3.8 milk. Abortion tested. For more information write

Harold Tonn, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

CLINTON BROS. (Owners), Hutchinson, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEO, KAN.

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. Price reasonable. Tell us what you want.

ROSS STOCK FARMS, CLAFIN, KAN.



First Call HAVEN HEREFORD SALE

Haven, Kan., Thursday, November 11

50 TOPS, picked from leading herds (W. H. R. and
Bocaldo breeding). 20 BULLS—30 FEMALES

Our best offering selling in nice breeding form. For catalog write

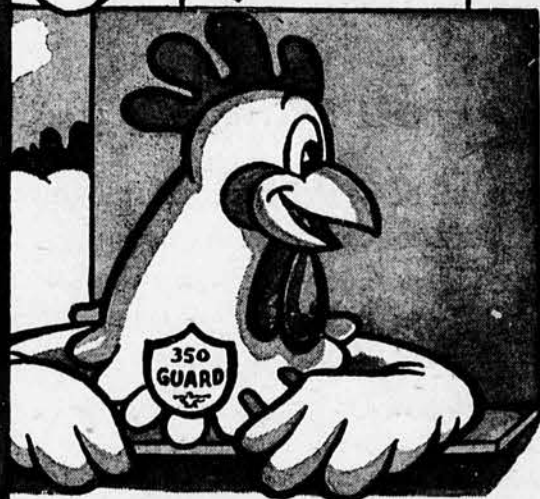
HAROLD TONN, Sale Mgr., HAVEN, KAN.

Auctioneers: Guy L. Pettit and Harold Tonn

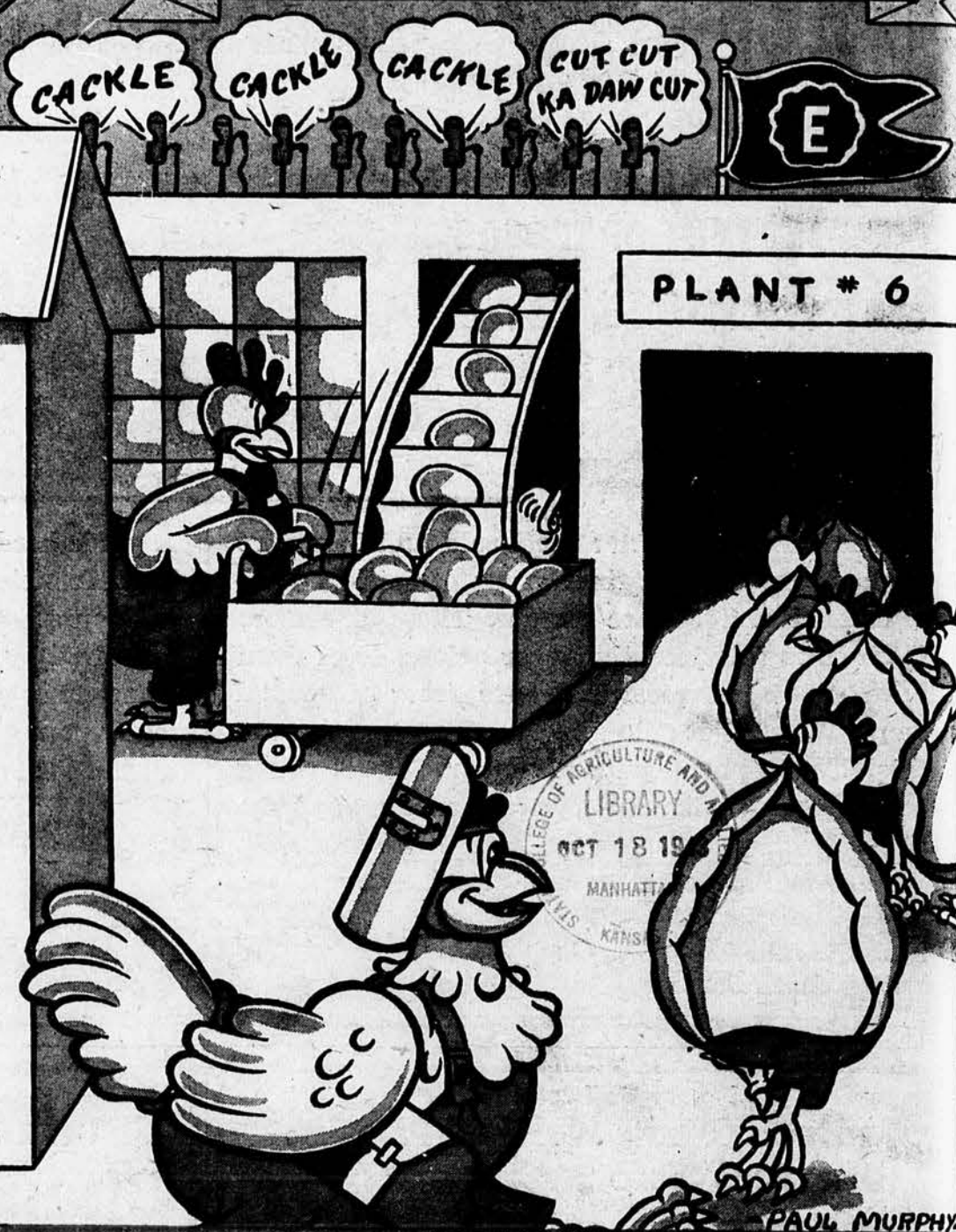
Don't Forget the P. A. Helbert Sale, Hillsboro, Kan., November 10

Win
May Way Dollars
with Questions to
stump the City Slickers! Listen
to KFEQ, St. Joseph, Missouri,
and WTAD, Quincy, Ill., at 4:30 pm, or
WIBW, Topeka, Ks., 5:00 SUNDAY AFTERNOON

FOOD FOR THOUGHT FOR THOUGHTFUL FEEDERS



HENS WANTED
ALL YOU CAN EAT & DRINK
REGULAR HOURS
SANITARY QUARTERS
HIGH WAGES



...LET'S EGG OUR BOYS ON!

Victory may depend upon the food that America can produce. Get your poultry to *maximum* production as early as you can. Forget how things were done yesterday—it's **TODAY** that's important. You can't expect maximum results without correct feeding—and May Way Egg-A-Meal starts your egg assembly line

rolling and maintains high production. This is no time to be "penny wise and pound foolish." The feed that produces, is the feed to feed. And May Way Foods—compounded by nutritionists and scientifically blended—give *each* age and stage of your poultry and livestock the *correct* proportions of every essential element. See your May Way dealer.



MAY WAY *Nutritional* FOODS

COPYRIGHT 1943, MAY WAY MILLS, INC., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CHICKEN FOODS

- CHICK-A-MEAL**—Starter for baby chicks
- GROW-A-MEAL**—From brooder to laying house
- FLOCK-A-MEAL**—Growing mash for birds on infested ground
- EGG-A-MEAL**—For sustained egg production
- BREEDER EGG MASH**—For breeding hens producing hatching eggs
- LAX-A-MEAL**—For "off feed" birds

TURKEY FOODS

- POULT-A-MEAL**—Turkey starter
- TURK-A-MEAL**—Turkey grower and finisher
- TURKEY BREEDER MASH**—For turkey hens producing hatching eggs

HOG FOODS

- PIG-A-MEAL**—For piggy sows, nursing sows and their litters

PORK-A-MEAL—For fast pork production—60 pounds to market

RICH-A-MEAL—For unthrifty, slow growing, rough pigs

CATTLE FOODS

MINN-A-MEAL—Mineral protein supplement for dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep

VICTORY MILK-A-MEAL—A revolutionary type of dairy ration

CALF-A-MEAL—Raises the calf, saves the milk