

JULY 18, 1942

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

Copy 2



"He Owes Me a Letter"

What About THE SUGAR SHORTAGE?

SUGAR rationing has turned sour in the minds of a good many entirely patriotic American citizens. To them it appears to be an entirely arbitrary ruling aimed at gaining further control and making people more war-conscious. The question has been raised in Congress, as well as at home, regarding the necessity of sugar rationing, sponsored by reports of huge plants closing because storage space is crammed full of sugar.

It apparently is true that large quantities of fruit spoiled because rationing was too severe, or because not enough sugar was allocated to the right sections. Based on last year's use, it is easily seen that sections having poor fruit crops last year would run short of sugar for their abundant production this season. Certainly there is room for criticism in bungling of this nature. It is considered an admission of error that more recently additional sugar has been allowed for putting up fruits, and that this month all consumers will be allowed an extra 2 pounds, above the ration of half a pound a week.

Bumping into sugar rationing, however, has exercised the well-known ingenuity of farm housewives. One to whom we talked had just obtained 14 extra pounds of sugar for canning, when ordinarily she would have purchased sugar in 100-pound lots. Of course, she was making the best of it. "We all must get the idea fixed in our minds," she said, "that rationing isn't to make us go without, but is aimed at dividing the supply so everyone will get a fair share." Then she explained in interesting detail how she used substitutes, and even canned without sugar. It was inspiring to see how she met the challenge of a sugar shortage. And it proves again that American people are whole-heartedly behind the war effort, and are ready to tackle any problem that must be solved. But they are not willing to stand for slipshod or unnecessary rules.

When sugar became the first food product to be rationed in this war, people naturally started asking questions about the full possibilities of producing our supply at home. How much sugar, they asked, has this country been consuming each year, and how much of it flows from home industry?

How serious is the present shortage, and can we [Continued on Page 10]

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JUL 18 1942
MANHATTAN
KANSAS

Mr. and Mrs. Kansas Farmer, Meet--- Andrew **SCHOEPP**EL



Republican Candidate for **GOVERNOR**

- Born and raised on a Kansas farm.
- The only ex-service man in the race.
- Young enough (47) to do the job—Old enough to run his own show.
- Energetic—Tireless. Once an All-American football player.
- The only man in the race NOT now holding public office.
- Honest in word and deed.



“Andy” Schoepel Learned About Farm Problems **BEHIND A PLOW!**

Farm problems to Andy Schoepel are NOT just something he has read about in the newspapers—he was born and raised on a Kansas farm, has worked years on the farm, and still operates a farm. As chairman of the State Corporation Commission he worked tirelessly to provide adequate rail and truck transportation for farm commodities and livestock—at lowest possible rates.

He firmly believes that the average farm income is not in keeping with the knowledge, skill, work, and dignity associated with the profession of farming. He believes that the Republican party should assume the leadership in increasing farm income by sane and sensible methods.

A veteran of the last war, he pledges 100% co-

operation with the war effort—that victory may come quickly—and an honest, vigorous administration whether we be in war or peace. Having been in the service, he knows what the boys expect while they are away at war, and what they are entitled to when they return.

He believes wholeheartedly that agriculture in Kansas should be balanced by industries using the products of the soil. The “better jobs” Kansas boys and girls are seeking in distant cities should be found on Kansas farms—and in Kansas industries.

Fearless, energetic, honest Andy Schoepel is the man you want to be governor during the crucial days ahead.

(Pronounce Andy's name — “Shepp’-el” — as it has been pronounced in American Armies for 80 years)

The **IDEAL** Man to be **GOVERNOR** of Kansas During This War

(Political Advertisement)

ADD meat to the list of food products which now can be successfully dehydrated to reduce tonnage and shipping space. The Government's Agricultural Marketing Service has enough faith in it that it is sending out requests for offers of dehydrated beef to all processors who have indicated their interest in meat dehydration. It is too early to tell how much of this product can be used by our forces and our Allies, but all indications point to almost unlimited purchases, provided the quality holds up. And we can depend on our processors for quality, which is quite typical of American industry.

Dehydrated meat takes about half the space and weighs around a fourth as much as raw, lean meat. That is of tremendous importance when shipping space is at such a premium. Reports indicate that production facilities soon will be stepped up from the present 100-tons-a-week capacity.

Several agencies have been on the job searching for satisfactory methods of dehydrating meat, and a number have turned out successfully. They make it possible to retain the natural food value and flavor. The beef so treated, after being soaked in water, can be made into delicious croquettes, meat loaves or meat pies. A coarser grinding gives a product suitable for stews. Of course, nothing in this line ever can replace a nice, juicy steak done to a turn, but as a matter of emergency food and variety in the diet, dehydrated meat has an important job to do.

Under the urgency of war the dried egg industry has expanded from a normal production of 10 million pounds a year to more than 285 million pounds. Marked increases also have taken place in dried milk production. In general, it takes about 10 pounds of fresh vegetables to make one pound of dehydrated, about 11 pounds of liquid milk to make one pound of dried skim milk, and about 3 dozen fresh shell eggs to make one pound of dried eggs. So one cargo of these dried products is equivalent to several boatloads in their natural state.

Tires From Your Soys

IT IS quite possible that when you plant soybeans in the future you will be taking the first step in producing rubber tires for your automobile, truck and tractor. The Northern Regional Research Laboratory, at Peoria, Ill., which serves this territory, and which you help maintain with your tax money, in working with such farm products as soybean oil and corn oil has produced materials that look, smell and feel much like natural rubber.

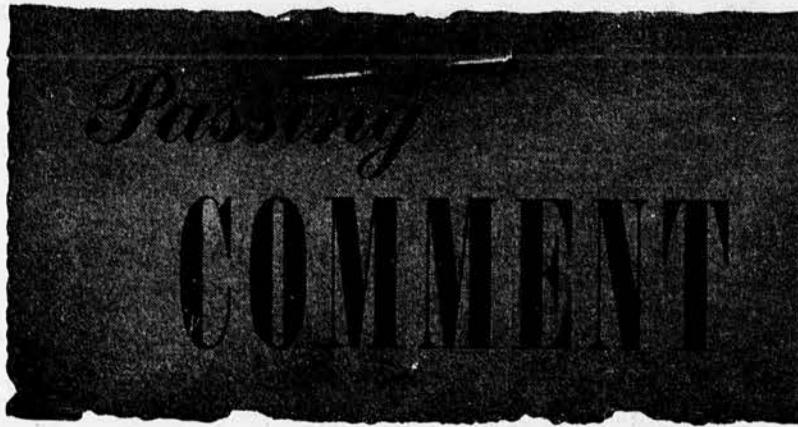
Some of these products will stretch 200 per cent and return to their original forms, and

★ ★ ★ Old Glory ★ ★ ★

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Old Glory, Flag of Freedom
Stands always for the right
It hears calls of the helpless
And for them dares to fight.
Though strong may be the tricksters
Who plan to slay and kill
The righteous shall be winners
Before the guns are still.

Old Glory, Flag of Freedom
Salute, all men who see
Fear not the traitor's scheming
It flies for you and me.
Each day is one day closer
For peace on earth to reign.
The light of victory clearer
Thus, this whole world shall gain!



By T. A. McNeal

show tensile strengths of around 500 pounds to the square inch. The general run of natural rubber has a 600 per cent stretch, and a tensile strength of 3,000 pounds or more. The laboratory feels that a substitute that is only a fraction as strong and elastic as natural rubber is entitled to be called promising for some purposes. There are other important qualities than stretch and tensile strength, their importance depending on their intended use. Some of these other qualities are resistance to abrasion, cracking, oxidation, heat, and the effects of light and chemicals.

Unquestionably our great rubber companies, using petroleum or grain alcohol, are far beyond the experimental stage and are ready to produce synthetic rubber in huge quantities, if the War Production Board will give the go-ahead signal. Reason for holding off now, it seems, is that steel and other metals for plant construction are ear-marked for war production of another nature. But more rubber is needed for war purposes and to keep some business functioning in the United States. If at all possible, the way should be cleared for rubber companies to tackle the big job all of us feel they can do.

Milk Pinch-Hits for Tin

MILK production is essential to our war effort, and milk cans are necessary in getting that milk delivered. Now it turns out that milk may make it possible to manufacture the cans to carry the milk to market. You see, war is limiting supplies of tin which is used for coating milk cans. If the cans are not properly coated they just will not do. So one of our bright chemists got busy and developed a lacquer-substitute for the tin coating. It is made largely from lactic acid, with a small amount of castor oil or some other vegetable oil. Lactic acid is obtained by fermenting the milk sugar in whey, as you already know. This may in turn provide an outlet for all the whey produced at large cheese factories, where it has become a problem. Tests are now under way with regular 5-gallon and 10-gallon milk cans, and results are very encouraging.

Offer Victory Food Specials

BROILERS and fryers have been designated as the Victory Food Special for July 16 to 25. They are coming to market now in abundance in the entire U. S. as the result of marked expansion in poultry production to fill wartime egg requirements. And Uncle Sam is backing a move to get the most out of every food product in season, thereby conserving other items which may not be so plentiful. The plan is worked on the very practical idea that growing or producing food is only one link in the Nation's food supply chain. This food must move thru to the ultimate consumer for use at the time it will count most.

The entire retail food industry has been enlisted in this campaign to prevent seasonal bottlenecks, particularly in the distribution of perishable farm products. Seasonal and local oversupplies are being merchandised as Victory Food Specials. Lettuce, onions and tomatoes, hitting peak levels, already have been pushed in this manner. Now it is broilers and fryers.

They are being featured in advertising and in store displays so farmers will have a broader market for a currently surplus crop. If more poultry meat is consumed at this time, it probably will encourage flock owners to boost egg production to the limit, for one thing. Then, too, it will help conserve pork and other meats which are urgently needed by our armed forces and for Lend-Lease

shipment to our Allies. This is good business. An emblem has been designed for use in advertising and store displays to identify Victory Food Specials. This is a big "V" for victory, with a market basket filled with food. Whenever you see this sign in connection with a special food selling campaign, you will know what it means.

These special sales, by the way, are nothing new under the sun. If we are correct, Uncle Sam borrowed the idea from some of our best food merchandisers. All of us remember the special "food week" campaigns of recent years, aimed at helping farmers find a market for their products, and conducted by food distributors.

We Hear That . . .

Horse Hair: Upholstery manufacturers are offering \$400 a ton for horse hair, for use in plane cushions, hair rope and various war products. So the horse seems to be coming back stronger than ever. The War Department says the Remount Division is saving all clippings from the army horse's mane, tail and body, and a study is being made of the possible uses of horse hair, particularly a method of utilizing the body hair for felting materials. Horse hair, cleaned and softened by manufacturers, is a lightweight, high-class material, excellent for a variety of war upholstery uses.

Halt: Uncle Sam's officials have requested deferment of all state and county fairs, as well as non-essential conventions, meetings and group tours for the duration of the war.

Uncommon clay: The chance of developing an important alumina industry from Kansas clay is more than a dream. A new process, worked out at Kansas University, provides a simple, low-cost method of extracting the alumina from our clay, and alumina is the substance from which aluminum is obtained. No need to add that aluminum is one of the critical metals in the war effort. Dr. Raymond C. Moore, of the university, believes a \$150,000 plant could produce 20 tons of alumina a day.

Trade-ins: Farmers are something special when it comes to getting farm machinery and repairs. But when they become motorists they are no better than the rest of us plain automobile drivers. Which means that farmers and everybody else must turn in worn-out auto parts from now on, before they can buy new parts. This new turn-in order is supposed to add about as much metal to the national scrap-heap as is represented in new spare parts.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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FOR the present crop year, parity prices for American growers of basic farm commodities who are in the National Farm Program seem to be assured. The Senate last week by a vote of 28 to 24 approved the Bankhead bill directing 100 per cent parity loans on wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts, basic commodities under the AAA. The House Committee on Agriculture recommended the bill for passage the following day, and its passage thru the House seems to be assured as I write this. Talk in Congress is that President Roosevelt will approve the measure, provided the restrictions against the sale of Government-owned wheat by the Commodity Credit Corporation at less than wheat parity prices for this marketing year are removed from the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture.

What this means is that instead of making parity payments to growers of basic commodities in the National Farm Program to bring farmers' prices up to parity, the Government will assure these of parity prices thru allowing 100 per cent instead of 85 per cent parity loans. Also that the Commodity Credit Corporation will then encourage the meat production program—and we hope also the making of industrial alcohol and rubber from grains—by selling several hundred million bushels of wheat at low enough prices to insure its use for these purposes.

If the plan works, it may lead to permanent adoption of a "two-price" system for disposing of wheat surpluses. Wheat for milling purposes, some 500 million bushels a year, will be held at approximately parity prices thru the loan figure. But wheat for feed, for industrial uses, for relief purposes—and for export when an export market develops—and possibly for seed, will be sold at whatever prices, within reason, that it will bring. There probably will be a statutory limitation against selling wheat for feeding to animals at less than prevailing market prices for corn and in any event it is not to be sold as feed for less than 85 per cent of corn parity.

This program is, of course, a subsidy program. The metropolitan newspapers undoubt-

edly will call it a subsidy for farmers. Believing as I do that growers of foodstuffs are entitled to cost of production—which generally will correspond roughly with parity price—it seems to me that it is the consumers who will be subsidized, thru being allowed to procure meats and poultry and egg and dairy products at prices below production costs.

However that may be, I supported the legislation in the Senate, as did my Kansas colleague, Senator Clyde M. Reed of Parsons. In fact, it was our 2 votes which saved the parity loan bill in the Senate, as a motion to recommit—meaning to kill—the bill was rejected by a vote of 26 to 27, Senator Reed and myself making the 27.

The difference between 85 per cent of parity and 100 per cent parity is approximately 20 cents a bushel more for wheat. That means a good many million dollars this marketing year to Kansas wheat growers.

The next thing on the program, as I see it, is to find some way of insuring that cattlemen will not be squeezed out of the meat production picture by the "roll back" of Leon Henderson's retail price ceilings and increases in costs of producing beef. Feeders of fat cattle already are taking losses from the freezing of retail meat prices at what seems to the cattlemen, and to myself, as too little consideration for production costs by Henderson's economic staff when they fixed the retail price ceilings.

In fact, it seems to me that Price Administrator Henderson—and I have a pretty strong liking for Leon Henderson personally—has been evading the will of Congress in fixing retail prices on processed farm products. Congress prohibited him from fixing prices on farm commodities below certain levels; also required that he get the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. He has evaded this by not fixing prices on farm commodities directly, but is doing it indirectly, with the same result as

if directly, by fixing retail prices that are reflected back in lower market prices for the farm commodities. And that is one of the reasons why Congress is approving the 100 per cent parity loan bill.

Looking at current income, a great many people are saying that the farmer is getting rich out of these wartime prices.

That he is overeager to gouge the buying public for all he can get. The dire things that are being charged against higher farm prices make agriculture the big bad wolf standing on everybody's doorstep.

That kind of talk from official sources or any other source isn't based on the full, truthful facts. It does, however, serve the purpose of giving the public a "whipping boy." It does give them a "goat" to harangue. But, in fact, it is a malicious move on the part of the sponsors of such an idea to direct attention away from other things not too easy to explain.

Too many people are willing to mouth the statement that farmers are getting higher prices than they ever did before for their products. That isn't true. Check back to another war-disturbed period and we find that hog prices were nearly \$10 a hundred higher in 1919 than they now are. Prices of other farm products also were higher.

One thing too many folks forget, even in official circles, is the period of extra-tough years that agriculture had to fight thru. It isn't unreasonable to believe that farmers deserve much better prices now so they will have a chance to average up some of their losses suffered during the last decade. But in the face of this very natural desire to even things up a little bit, farmers who write me, and farm groups in resolution, are quite willing to have an effective ceiling put on farm prices provided a ceiling also is put on wages and prices of manufactured articles. It seems to me that farmers, as usual, are entirely willing to do more than their share.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Experiment With Wheat Parity

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After nearly a decade of farm parity "on order," so to speak, it looks as if for one year the basic farm commodities are to have the experience—and the experiment—of approximate parity prices in fact. This is written on the assumption, which seems reasonable today, that the 100 per cent parity loan bill will get final Congressional approval, and will not be vetoed by President Roosevelt.

The Senate has passed the bill. The House Committee on Agriculture has recommended it for passage by the House, and if the Rules Committee gives it a place on the calendar, it is believed the House will approve it by a safe margin.

The Department of Agriculture, thru Grover T. Hill, Undersecretary, is on record, at a hearing before the House Committee, in favor of the measure. Mr. Hill also vouched for the approval of Harold Smith, Director of the Budget. The Administration floor leader in the Senate, Barkley of Kentucky, was one of the leaders in the fight for passage in that body, al-

tho stating explicitly he was supporting it as an individual Senator, not as majority or Administration floor leader. Administration Senators generally voted for it. However, at that, it took the votes of 2 Kansas Republican Senators, Arthur Capper and Clyde M. Reed, to prevent the bill from being killed thru a motion to recommit to committee—a polite way of putting a measure on ice in the legislative refrigerated morgue. The recommit motion was rejected by a margin of 1 vote, 26 for and 27 against.

The 2 Kansas Senators may have been influenced by geography and income. Kansas is the leading wheat state in the Union. Wheat stands to profit most and most immediately by the 100 per cent parity loan. The difference between 85 per cent and 100 per cent parity loans, on wheat, is a trifle more than 20 cents a bushel. Kansas wheat production eligible to the loan is some 150 million bushels.

In dollars and cents that would figure up to some 30 million dollars. The pair has been dubbed "the 30-million-dollar Senators from Kansas."

Despite veto predictions in the farm trade and national political circles, the Department of Agriculture, Budget Director and Senator Barkley support for the measure are taken to indicate it has at least a fighting chance for White House approval. Especially if it is accompanied by Congressional sanction of the Department program of selling Government-owned wheat for animal feed and for industrial uses—principally making alcohol and synthetic rubber—at prices as much as 50 cents a bushel below wheat parity. Outside the Corn Belt, in which there are fears that wheat feeding at these prices would tend to reduce the market for corn for fattening hogs, the proposed "2-price system" appears likely to get increasing farm support. Preceding Hoover and the Farm

Board—and Roosevelt-Wallace and the AAA—farm organizations and farm leaders generally were lined up behind the McNary-Haugen program for disposing of burdensome farm surpluses.

The McNary-Haugen plan, reduced to its simplest elements, consisted of 2 parts.

First, a "2-price system" for wheat—and other basic commodities on an export basis. But in those days they thought of only 2 markets for wheat, the domestic market and the export market. The proposal was that a Government-backed corporation would take over the surplus beyond domestic requirements, and sell it abroad at the world price. With this surplus removed from the domestic market, the domestic price presumably would rise to about the world price plus the protective tariff—42 cents a bushel.

Second, the McNary-Haugen plan called for the scheme to support itself, thru levying an "equalization fee" upon the entire wheat crop, sufficient to absorb the loss from the export (Continued on Page 7)

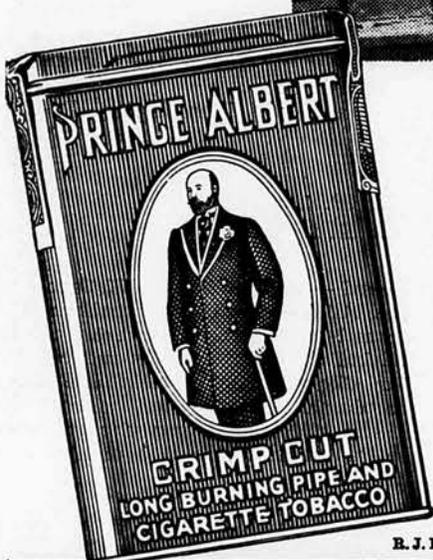
THE TASTE IS IN-
THE BITE IS OUT



"PRINCE ALBERT
IS A GREAT PAL!
IT'S WONDERFULLY
MILD,
MELLOW, AND
FRAGRANT—
NEVER A BIT HARSH.
P.A. BURNS COOLER,
PACKS RIGHT, AND
HELPS A PIPE CAKE
UP BETTER, TOO. NO
OTHER TOBACCO
LIKE IT!"

J.R. Carmichael

No more "bite" on the fish-hook than in the pipe for smiling "Jess" Carmichael (above and right). "Prince Albert burns cooler," says "Jess"; "there's no other tobacco like it!"



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

86 DEGREES
COOLER

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

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

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

PRINCE ALBERT

★ **THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE**

BUY U. S. Savings Bonds **NOW!**
and Stamps

Held 32 Dairy Shows

Indicating Growing Interest in Quality

NEARLY 10,000 Kansas farmers and cattlemen attended the 32 district dairy shows held in Kansas this spring. And more than 400 exhibitors of the 6 leading dairy breeds in this state promenaded about 1,400 of the state's best show cattle before breeder judges in this extensive statewide program, report J. W. Linn and L. O. Gilmore, Kansas State College extension dairymen.

Each year these shows are sponsored by various breed associations in different districts co-operating with the extension dairymen of the college.

This year, Holstein breeders led the list with 9 shows which attracted nearly 4,000 persons. In total attendance, the Ayrshire shows ranked second with 2,000, while Jersey attendance, at 1,275, was third. Milking Shorthorn and Jersey breeders of the state held 6 shows each. The Ayrshire breeders and Brown Swiss breeders held 4 shows each, and Guernsey breeders promoted 3 shows.

A popular attraction at every show was the annual Kansas Farmer Dairy Judging Contest, with ribbons for the 5 best adult judges in each contest. Winners at the various shows, listed in order of placing, are as follows:

Ayrshire

Northeast, at Horton: John Keas, Ray Scholz, Richard Scholz, Mrs. John Keas and H. S. Snyder.

South Central, Arkansas City: W. H. Hardy, Mrs. R. D. McMichael, Verne Gottlob, Mrs. C. M. Downing and Edgar Tolles.

Mid-Kansas, Abilene: E. S. Hiebert, P. H. Penner, John B. Collister, Alvin Penner and V. Hoffman.

Central, Nickerson: Fred Strickler, Herb Buller, Mrs. Fred Williams, W. S. Watson and Wm. Dyson.

Brown Swiss

El Dorado: Herman J. Dyck, Mrs. Harold Winzer, Mrs. Bessie Corn, V. F. Lygrisse and Armetta Lygrisse.

Arlington: Lois Ravenstein, Ross Zimmerman, August Ravenstein, Earl Webber and Eugene Demint.

South Central, Anthony: Arthur Duwe, Marion Beal, R. W. Hatfield and Mrs. Marion Beal.

Ellis: John Egger, Ernest Egger, Charles Romine, A. R. Allman and Fred Hamburg.

Guernsey

Kaw Valley, Olathe: W. G. Ransom, Jr., Tommy Benton, M. R. Eckman, E. E. Haz-

lett followed by Mrs. E. E. Hazlett, Southern Kansas, Hillsboro: George Jost, E. D. Hershberger, W. L. Schultz, Lawrence Alvin and R. G. Robinson.

Central Kansas, Salina: Roy E. Dillard, Ballard Bennett, L. A. Rose, Dick Newcomb and Alvin Young.

Holstein

North Central, Washington: H. Allen, Mrs. Phillips, Leonard Young, Martin Blanke and Henry Hatesohl.

East Central, Tonganoxie: Paul Jamison, M. I. Black, Junior Black, Mrs. Paul Jamison and E. L. Chamberlain.

Capitol, Topeka: Ira Faust, A. H. Oliver, Dale Patterson, Robert Palmer and Ed Coleman.

Arkansas Valley, Newton: Olin Eby, Clarence Tangeman, John Heersche, Joe Straka and Dale Kubin.

South Central, Harper: Chancey Hostetler, Abram Thut, Mrs. Fred Hallman, Ronald Berry and A. F. Beyler.

Southeast Kansas, Fort Scott: R. G. Rust, Paul Fickel, L. K. Bassinger, Guy Post and E. G. Van Sickle.

Northeast Kansas, Sabetha: Herman Tor-kelson, Paul Rottinghaus, Frank Rottinghaus, A. E. Moeller and Glen Sewell.

Midwest Kansas, Hillsboro: Harold Scanlon, Walter Bartel, Ed P. Ewert, Wayne Crisco and Leo Loewen.

Central Kansas, Lyons: Mrs. T. Hobart McVay, T. Hobart McVay, R. L. Evans, Mae Querfeld and Ernest Reed.

Jersey

North Central, Junction City: John A. Bowyer, Nathan Gish, E. H. Taylor, Mrs. John A. Bowyer and Mrs. Harold Goff.

South Central, Kingman: Frank L. Young, L. D. Rigg, R. M. McClellan, Mrs. Marvin Wilson and Elmer Reep.

Sekan, Oswego: J. M. Monroe, Carl Francisco, Don Rice, Ward Warbington and Mrs. Carl Francisco.

Central, Ellinwood: Ray Smith, George Heckel, W. S. Watson and Ed Reed.

East Central, Iola: J. M. Beal, A. H. Knoepfel, Merle Lathrop, Erwin Knoepfel and A. L. Beal.

Northeast, Horton: Fred Smith, Russell Rawlins, Charles Gilliland, Charles Montgomery and Ward Thorson.

Milking Shorthorn

Southeast, Girard: Chester Eshbaugh, Mrs. W. O. Standley, Mrs. A. W. McClintic and Mrs. L. Dickinson.

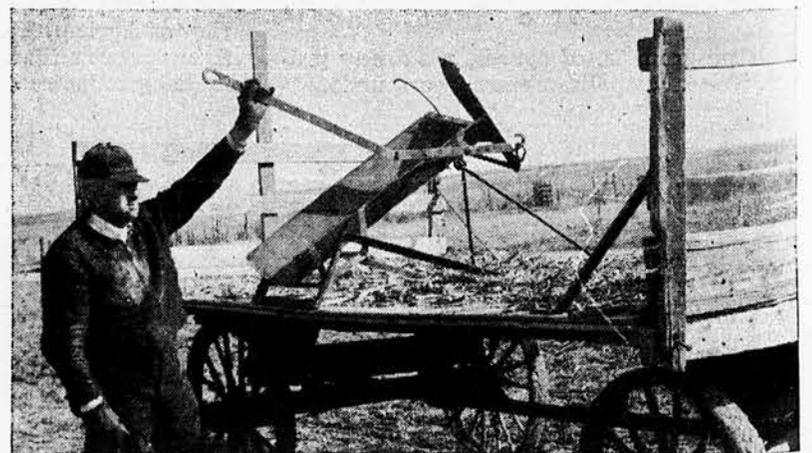
South Central, Hutchinson: Clarence Cook, J. E. Ediger, Henry Ediger, Dwight Alexander and Ben Ediger.

Northwest, Stockton: Mrs. Louis Meschler, Louis Meschler, Dan Eicher, Clarence Brown and Mrs. L. Brumgardt.

North Central, Salina: K. B. Collins, Mrs. Harold Heiken, Don F. Studte, Mrs. George Heiken and Elmer Nagely.

Western, Stafford: Melvin Ward, John Hoffman, H. L. Lucas, C. L. Alpers and Mrs. Hulda Breensing.

Quick Work With Feed



EXTRA farm help will be scarce next fall, but John Eklund, Neosho county farmer, is not worrying about the job of topping his bundle feed. For him this task is easy because of a mechanical bundle topper, invented in the fall of 1940, when he could not find enough farm help.

Built to be operated by one man, the machine is fastened to a wagon box, hayrack or truck. Bundles are laid in a trough-shaped chute with the heads extending beyond and under a knife. The knife is operated by a long lever, cutting heads off so they drop into the wagon or truck.

Mr. Eklund's invention is made almost entirely of old, used materials. The chute consists of a 10-inch gas pipe rolled out, while the knife and the stationary cutting blade are made from an old cross-cut saw. Fastened to the chute is the long handle, which is used to operate the cutting blade. One season Mr. Eklund topped 14 acres of feed with the invention, and he reports a great saving in time and work. It is suitable for topping any kind of bundle feed.

Experiment With Wheat Parity

(Continued from Page 5)

bushels at world-price levels. General figuring was that one bushel would be exported for every 4 bushels consumed domestically. On an 800-million-bushel crop, 160 million bushels would be exported at a "loss" of 42 cents a bushel, or some \$67,200,000. An equalization fee of 9 cents a bushel would yield that amount, and leave the growers a net of 31 cents a bushel above the world price for wheat.

The "2-price system" now in the making, or at least under serious consideration for a 1-year experiment, would make the division, roughly, between 2 uses for wheat: (1) wheat for milling purposes, human consumption; and (2) wheat for animal feeding, industrial uses, seed, relief, and export—if and when there is an export market.

To Protect Corn Prices

According to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, who is strong for the 2-price system, the 55 million acres now annually planted to wheat can be counted on, year in and year out, for some 800 million bushels of wheat. Human consumptive requirements in the United States run about 550 million bushels. That would take thru parity loans and Government control—and it looks as if wheat is in for Government control for some time to come—a parity price. Wheat in the second classification would be sold at—well, just about whatever it would bring, but under a general policy not less than prevailing corn prices, and never less than 85 per cent of corn parity, for feeding purposes. This to protect corn prices. For industrial uses, whatever it would take to push the surplus into that channel.

In the long run the treasury would take the loss; the penalty on the growers would be restricted acreages, to be eligible for the wheat loans.

Theoretically, the plan would extend to other basic commodities. During the one year of experiment, under war conditions, and with wheat the only major commodity with a distressing surplus, the other commodities might not be much affected, except corn would get the benefit of the parity loan, or perhaps 13 cents a bushel. But it would help livestock, dairy and poultry production thru lower feed prices.

Might Reduce Acreage Further

The alternative to the 2-price system, according to Secretary Wickard, is a further reduction of the national wheat acreage allotment from 55 million acres down to 40 million acres, or even less. If wheat is to be used only for human consumption, that apparently would supply domestic requirements.

The wheat "trade"—futures markets, millers, grain dealers—are going to band together against the program, altho perhaps not in time to block it for this year. These assert it will result in the elimination of the futures market, of the "hedge" as a protection for millers as well as handlers of wheat, and will mean the Government alone and only as buyer and seller in the wheat market.

The Corn Belt is against the program, on the theory it will result in more feeding of wheat and less of corn. The sugar interests, down the road, are going to be as bitterly opposed to it, because it would give to the Government the power to substitute grains for sugar molasses in the making of alcohol, particularly industrial alcohol.

In this connection it might be noted that while both Kansas Senators voted for the 100 per cent parity loan bill, Senator Burton, of Ohio, voted against it, and announced that if Senator Taft were present, he also would vote against it.

What a little oversight in drawing a tax bill can do is hereby illustrated.

Last week it was drawn to the attention of Representative Frank Carl-

son, of Kansas, that a temporary enactment of 1939 had expired, with disastrous results to thousands of farmers who have sealed corn for as many as 5 years back under the Government corn loans, and have held it.

As the tax law now stands, money received by a producer on a Government commodity loan is not included in an income tax return until title to the commodity passes to the Government or some one other than the producer. But when title passes, then the entire amount is taxable income in that year. Take a corn farmer who placed, say \$2,000 worth of corn under seal for 5 years straight—it is claimed some of them have, and in larger volume.

Under the 1939 act, which lapsed after 1940, the \$2,000 would be subject to income taxes each year; what with exemptions, not a heavy income tax. But as the law now stands, if he turned the corn over to the Government, or if he paid off the loans and sold the corn, the entire \$10,000 would be returned as income, and taxed at whatever rate is fixed in the new tax law—and it is going to be a high rate.

Carlson, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, checked it to the other members, and the 1939 provision will be included in the new

tax bill, and made retroactive so that each year's commodity loan will stand on its own, for income tax purposes.

Congress sometimes is attacked unfairly, sometimes in ignorance, sometimes for fun, for political purposes.

Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, cited an instance the other day in the Senate. When the House Appropriations Committee and later the House itself, cut Leon Henderson's request for funds to enforce his price controls from \$166,000,000 to \$75,000,000, there followed an outcry from New Deal sources that Congress made the cut because Henderson had not allowed members of Congress to name his employees—he was punished because of loss of Congressional patronage.

But no mention was made of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget after listening to Henderson's case, had recommended an appropriation of only \$50,000,000—less by one-third than the House had allowed.

Senator O'Mahoney also placed in the record figures to show that more than 60 per cent of all farm commodities are now selling at less than parity prices, nearly 50 per cent actually at lower prices than in the base period, while farm wages have increased to 177 per cent of base period.

Reason for devoting so much space to the parity loan and 2-price system for wheat in this column is that the farm battle very likely will be fought out along these lines.

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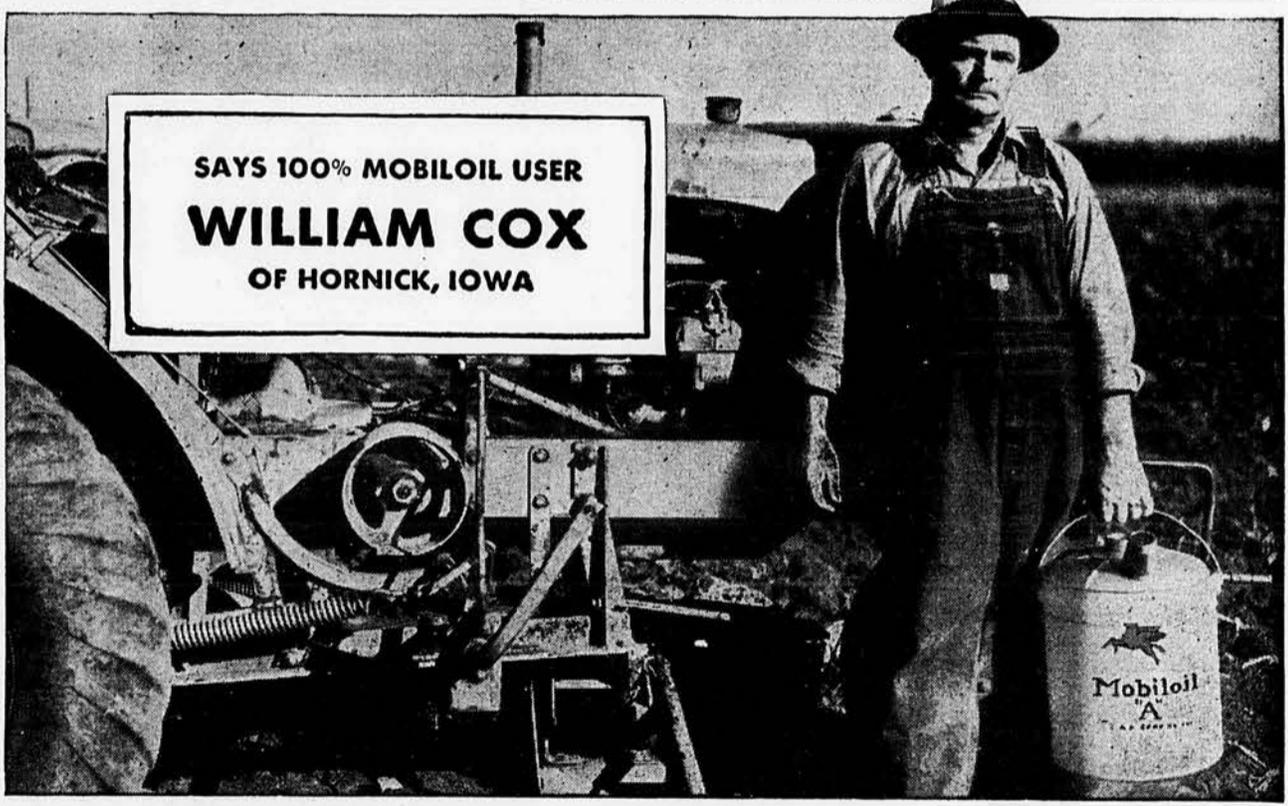


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How Men Do Eat COME HARVEST TIME



Prize "disappearing act of them all"—a bunch of harvesters around a dinner table—and how the woman who prepares the food enjoys this appreciation of her cooking.

NOW that harvesting is in full swing there's an extra hustle and bustle in the kitchen, for how harvesters do "mow away the food" after a day's combining!

Of course, harvest cooking isn't what it used to be—we've combines to thank for that—but there are still our own men to feed and usually some extras, and with the work and rush of getting the grain garnered, everybody just naturally eats more. But women don't mind that, we like to see men eat. Feeding them is one of the pleasantest things we do. Cooking's our biggest—and best—job, and when it carries with it that prideful satisfaction of having our food duly appreciated, "she's a mighty poor sister" who kicks on the extra work. Most assuredly we're not lamenting it this year, what with farm folks faced with the most acute labor shortage in history. We're just thankful and can consider ourselves plain lucky if we've men to cook for. What with almost every farm minus at least one man, with husband, son or brother in the army, many a farm homemaker is doing a stint in the fields herself.

Harvest cooking has always been looked on more or less—usually more so—as a quantity business. Of course, the eternal problem of "what shall we eat" is ever uppermost, but this year's sugar rationing brings with it an added perplexer. Even if we insist that hired help bring along their sugar ration books—as they should—that will help only in a limited measure.

A dietary shortage of any kind must always be compensated for with some equally satisfying and nutritious food. What we lack in sugar must be made up some other way. It isn't so simple as casually dismissing the matter by giving up desserts as our contribution to the war effort. Ending a meal with something sweet may well be a custom we've enjoyed too long to

abandon without protest, but the real reason for adhering to this pleasant tradition is even more important: Desserts are our best and quickest form of energy pickup. Surely we need all the energy we can muster if we are to accomplish the biggest job that has ever faced us as a nation.

We'll get along—and nicely—on our stipend of sugar by using it wisely and substituting some other sweet wherever possible, but it will take more careful planning of meals. With a little imagination we may surprise even ourselves with the ingenious meal-endings we can think up. Naturally we'll have to put added emphasis on the main part of our meals, packing every calorie of energy possible into our meat and vegetable dishes. It's useless to remind farm women that men go pretty strong for "meat and potatoes and gravy" anyway. Nobody knows that better than a woman who has cooked thru at least one harvest season.

Fried chicken and cream gravy, or roast beef and brown gravy, with plenty of potatoes and good homemade bread always make a hit with harvesters. Every farm homemaker knows that—and how to do it in her own inimitable way. But there's no need of letting even good cooking get into something of a culinary rut—and that can happen even in the best of regulated households among the best of cooks. So we're suggesting you try some of these harvest specials. They're good—everyone of them—and they are bound to bring you something of a reputation in the "good-cook" class. The recipes are given in "quantity measurements." You can try them now and use them later in case you're called upon to help feed a crowd at your church or some community affair. Better save them, for cooking in quantity recipes are rather hard to come by. It's an easy matter to divide the

proportions to the amount you'll need to feed only your own family.

Let's begin with some unusual meat dishes and go from there to vegetables and end up with some sugar-saving desserts you wouldn't miss for anything.

Beefsteak Pie

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 pounds round steak | 2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce |
| 3 cups sliced onions | 6 tablespoons chopped parsley |
| 1/2 cup fat | 4 tablespoons flour |
| 4 teaspoons salt | 5 cups water |
| 1/4 teaspoon pepper | |
| 4 cups diced raw potatoes | |

Cut meat into 1-inch cubes, add onion and brown in fat. Stir in seasonings, parsley, and flour; mix well. Add water slowly, stirring constantly. Add potatoes; cover and simmer about 30 minutes. Pour into 2 greased casseroles. Cover with your favorite meat pie pastry rolled 1/4 inch thick. Prick with fork to indicate wedge-shaped pieces. Bake in a hot oven—450° F.—about 20 minutes. Ample for a dozen servings.

Salisbury Steak With Vegetables

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8 cups corn flakes | 1/2 cup chopped parsley |
| 4 eggs | 2 tablespoons chopped onion |
| 2 cups milk | 2 1/2 pounds ground round steak |
| 4 teaspoons salt | 1/2 pound ground fresh pork |
| 1/4 teaspoon pepper | 4 slices bacon |
| 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce | |

Crush corn flakes. Beat eggs slightly; add milk, seasonings, Worcestershire sauce, parsley, onion, ground meat and corn flakes. Mix thoroughly. Divide into two parts and with each half, form a flat, oval-shaped loaf. Place bacon strips across the top of each. Surround loaves with buttered, salted potatoes which have been parboiled 15 minutes. Bake in moderately hot oven—425° F.—about 40 minutes. Garnish with whole, cooked and buttered onions and carrots. These proportions will serve

nicely. Half this amount is just right for average family service.

Lots of folks like salmon, it's easy for the farm homemaker to get and keep on her emergency shelf, and while it is rather expensive these war times, the addition of potatoes in this recipe stretches it over twice as many servings.

Salmon Casserole

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 quarts potatoes, mashed and seasoned | 1 quart milk |
| 1/2 cup butter | 2 quarts flaked salmon |
| 1/2 cup flour | 1 quart buttered bread crumbs |
| 1/2 pounds grated cheese | Salt, pepper, cayenne |

Place a layer of mashed potatoes in flat baking pan. Make a cream sauce with the butter, flour, milk and seasonings. Add grated cheese, and stir until the cheese is melted. Pour half the sauce over the potatoes. Add a layer of flaked salmon, cover with the remaining sauce and sprinkle with but-

Rock and Play Suit

FOR THE LITTLE MISS



1516-B



Pattern 1516-B—Ideal for hot days summer is this princess frock for the girls. The same pattern also shows you how to make overalls, rompers and a bonnet! As all mothers know, the girls look their very best in a princess frock, the silhouette of which flatter to chubby and slim figures alike. And so easy to make too! The neckline here is cut square, the sleeves are short and puffed. The frock will be adorable in a gay flower-printed or plain-color cotton trimmed with perky black and a set of matching buttons. Remember—the dress, overalls, rompers, bonnet—all of these are contained in this one, single pattern. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 2 frock requires 1 1/4 yards 35-inch material, overalls 1 1/4 yards, rompers 3/4 yard and bonnet, 1/2 yard.

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

tered crumbs. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven, 350° F. Serves 20.

Beef Patties American

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3 pounds, 12 ounces ground beef | 3/4 teaspoon pepper |
| 1 pound, 4 ounces diced American cheese | 2 1/2 quarts corn flakes |
| 2 teaspoons salt | 2 eggs |
| | 2 1/2 cups (1 pound) shortening |
| | 3/4 cup water |

Combine beef, cheese, salt and pepper. Form into patties. Crush corn flakes. Beat eggs slightly and add water. Dip patties in egg, then in corn flake crumbs. Fry in hot shortening in a heavy skillet 10 minutes, or until brown, turning once. This serves 20.

Cold meats are most satisfying for hot evening meals, grand for sandwiches or a "pickup" at any time. You'll find it mighty handy to keep a supply of this meat loaf ever ready.

Cold Meat Loaf

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 pounds beef, ground | 8 slices bread |
| 1 pound pork, ground | 1 cup warm water |
| 1 pound veal, ground | 1 large onion, minced |
| | 2 tablespoons salt |
| | 1/2 teaspoon pepper |
| | 2 cups chili sauce |

Mix meats thoroly with bread softened in warm water, seasonings and eggs; divide into two equal parts and pack into 2 greased loaf pans 5 by 4 by 3 inches each, and cover with chili sauce, allowing 1 cup to each pan. Bake in moderately hot oven—375° F.—45 minutes. Makes 12 portions.

Dutch Potato Salad

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9 cups diced cooked potatoes | 3/4 cup vinegar |
| 12 slices of bacon | 9 tablespoons sugar |
| 2 onions | 3 teaspoons salt |
| 6 tablespoons water | 3 tablespoons minced parsley |
- Pepper to taste

Cut bacon fine and fry. Brown onion in fat and add vinegar, water, sugar, salt and pepper. Allow to boil, then add potatoes and parsley. Heat thoroly and serve. This recipe will serve 18.

Apple Sauce Cake

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups honey | 1 teaspoon nutmeg |
| 1/2 cup shortening | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 2 eggs | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 2 cups thick apple sauce, unsweetened | 2 cups raisins, seeded |
| 4 cups flour | 1 cup nuts |
| 1/2 teaspoon cloves | 2 teaspoons soda |

Thoroly cream honey and shortening, add eggs and beat well, add apple sauce alternately with sifted dry ingredients which have been mixed with raisins and nuts. Divide batter into 2 cake pans and bake for 1 hour in a moderate oven—350° F.

Chocolate Honey Loaf Cake

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons shortening | 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1 cup strained honey | 1/2 teaspoon soda |
| 1 egg | 1/4 cup orange juice |
| 1 tablespoon grated orange rind | 3/4 cup walnut meats |
| 2 3/4 cups flour | 1 7- or 8-oz. package of semi-sweet chocolate |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | |

Blend shortening and honey and add well-beaten egg and orange rind. Sift flour with salt, baking powder and soda. Add flour alternately with orange juice. Add nut meats and 1/2 of the package of chocolate, grated. Pour into wax-paper lined pan, 12 by 8 by 2 1/2 inches and sprinkle remaining 1/2 package of grated chocolate on top. Bake 75 to 85 minutes in slow oven—325° F. Makes 24 average servings.



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Honey Drop Cookies

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 cups sifted flour (about) | 1/4 cup chopped almonds |
| 3 teaspoons baking powder | 1/2 cup chopped citron |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | 1/2 cup shortening |
| 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon | 1/2 cup sugar |
| 1 cup honey | 2 egg yolks, well beaten |
| | 1 teaspoon vanilla |

Mix and sift 3 cups flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon; stir in almonds and citron. Cream shortening; beat in sugar and honey, then egg yolks and vanilla; gradually stir in flour-nut-fruit mixture. Bake sample cookie to determine effect of honey on mixture. Some honey causes more spreading than others; add more flour if necessary. Drop batter from a teaspoon on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven—375° F.—about 10 minutes. This recipe will make 7 1/2 dozen cookies.

Corn Sirup Cake

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 cup shortening | 4 1/2 cups cake flour |
| 4 teaspoons grated orange rind | 5 1/2 teaspoons baking powder |
| 2 cups white corn sirup | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 4 unbeaten eggs | 1 cup milk |
| | 2 1/2 teaspoons vanilla extract |

Cream shortening and add grated orange rind. Gradually beat in corn sirup and beat for 1 minute. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Sift flour with baking powder and salt and add alternately with milk and vanilla extract. Divide batter and bake in 4 greased 8-inch layer pans in a moderate oven at 450° F. for 30 minutes. Ice with Honey Icing.

Honey Icing

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2 cups honey | 4 egg whites |
|--------------|--------------|

Place honey in a saucepan, heat slowly to a boiling point. Cook until soft ball stage. Pour slowly onto 2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Beat until icing holds its shape. Spread on cake.

Like more quantity recipes? Then send for our leaflet "Cooking for a Crowd." Address: Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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THERE'S NO SECRET, SUSAN. I JUST BAKED THEM WITH FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

IF A MERE MAN CAN STICK HIS OAR IN—AREN'T ALL YEASTS THE SAME?

NO INDEEDY! FLEISCHMANN'S IS THE ONLY YEAST WITH ALL THESE VITAMINS—A, B1, D, AND G. WHAT'S MORE, SUSAN, NOT ONE OF THEM IS APPRECIABLY LOST IN THE OVEN. THEY ALL GO INTO YOUR BREAD OR ROLLS FOR THE EXTRA VITAMINS THAT NO OTHER YEAST CAN GIVE

ANOTHER THING TO REMEMBER, SUSAN, IS THAT THE FLEISCHMANN'S YOU BUY THESE DAYS KEEPS PERFECTLY IN YOUR REFRIGERATOR. YOU CAN LAY IN A WHOLE WEEK'S SUPPLY. AND BY THE WAY, SEND FOR FLEISCHMANN'S MARVELOUS NEW RECIPE BOOK. IT'S FULL OF ALL SORTS OF DELICIOUS NEW BREADS AND ROLLS

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What About Sugar Shortage?

(Continued from Cover Page)

increase our production enough to help keep the family sugar bowl full? Is production being curtailed by the AAA, and, finally, is the sugar beet industry being expanded to meet emergency needs?

In answer to these questions we find that last year people of the United States consumed nearly 8 million tons of sugar. Using nearly a third the normal world consumption of 26 million tons, we rank as the biggest sugar user and importer in this hemisphere. However, our home production amounts to only about 2 million tons, just one-fourth the total supply we consumed last year.

To supplement this, we have been getting another 25 per cent from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, while about 15 per cent has come from the Philippines. Most of the remainder, about 30 per cent of the total supply, has been coming from Cuba, with small quantities normally obtained from other Latin American countries.

But in the present picture, shipments from the Philippines, ordinarily amounting to nearly a million tons a year, have been entirely cut off by war. Hawaii and Puerto Rico soon may find it impossible to ship their usual supply of 2 million tons a year, and other off-shore areas may fail to find the necessary shipping space.

Much of the Cuban crop purchased by the Defense Supplies Corporation must be used for war purposes—unless surplus grain can be used instead. It is converted into molasses for the production of alcohol, to provide smokeless powder, gelatin dynamite and other war articles. At the same time, large stocks of the available sugar supply have been promised to our allies, principally Great Britain, Canada and Russia.

As a result of all this, Leon Henderson, of the Office of Price Administration, has decided that people of the United States must be content with about 5 1/3 million tons of sugar in 1942. It means that yearly household consumption will be cut to about 50 pounds plus for each person compared with 74 pounds a person used last year. Likewise, consumption in industry will be reduced from 40 pounds per capita in 1941, to 27 pounds in 1942.

But having even this amount depends on our ability to increase domestic production. This year, for the first time in history, our largest source of supply probably will be the American sugar beet industry which has been asked to provide more than 1 1/4 million tons, about a third of the total supply designated for use by this country.

Added to this amount will be close to a half million tons of cane sugar produced in the Southern states, principally Louisiana and Florida. It will bring the total home production to more than 2 1/4 million tons, with authorities hoping to obtain the remaining 3 million tons from outside our own borders.

The situation dumps heavy responsibility on America's 100,000 sugar beet farmers who supply 85 sugar factories in 19 states from California to Ohio. This year there are no acreage restrictions for sugar beets in the AAA program, and farmers were free to plant as many beets as the processors would contract.

As an incentive for increased production of needed sugar, the AAA sugar payments for 1942 have been increased from 60 cents to 80 cents for each 100 pounds of refined sugar. Latest reports indicate a 24 per cent increase in American sugar beet plantings this year, with a total of nearly one million acres, compared to fewer than 800,000 acres in 1941.

Now please turn to page 12 in this issue, and read how Kansas figures in the national sugar picture. And if you will please look up your April 18,

1942, Kansas Farmer and turn to page 10, you will find the story of how Kansas once tried to be a cane sugar state.

Oldest Battery

Dear Editor: I think I have used one battery a mighty long time. I bought a new Chevrolet truck, March 3, 1936, and used the original battery to December 11, 1940, a period of 4 years, 9 months, and 8 days. This battery was never unclamped or removed from truck while in use. When I left switch on or lights running battery down, would pull to start and crank motor by

hand until battery was again strong.—L. A. Leatherman, Stafford, Kan.

Dear Editor: I read in the recent issue of Kansas Farmer that you wanted to know who in Kansas had used their car battery the longest. We bought our Ford Model T touring car last of July, 1922, and we ran it 9 years on that same battery without ever having it recharged or anything done to it, and I am still running the car.—Mrs. F. J. Bannon, Douglass, Kan.

Dear Editor—I read in Kansas Farmer of several people's hobbies so would like to tell of mine. I started collecting salt and pepper shakers about a month ago and have 34 pairs now from several states. Have 9 pairs of animals, 5 pairs of people and 20 pairs of various kinds and colors. It is a

very interesting hobby. I have one sister collecting pitchers and another vases. I like Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. A. D. Thompson, Fort Collins, Colo.

Dear Editor—I like to read Kansas Farmer. We were small farmers until Uncle Sam called my husband to make airplanes. I like to read the hobby page. My hobby is collecting salt and pepper shakers. I have all kinds but would like to get more from other states. I have buttons which come in handy to trade, and a small pitcher and some buckles.—Mrs. Albert Dickinson, Wichita, Kan., 1137 S. Pershing.

Old Timers: One person out of every 190,000 lives to celebrate his 100th birthday. It just seems that long to others. But you can stay young.

Safeguard K

AMERICAN citizens were guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That right is being denied today to millions of American workers by labor racketeers who have demanded and received more than \$30,000,000 in exorbitant initiation fees and dues as tribute before these loyal citizens can engage in the war industries of their country that are so necessary for the preservation of our democracy.

No man, no matter how capable a workman he may be, no matter how loyal he may be,

no matter how anxious he may desire to serve his country in this critical period, can work until he first pays tribute to the labor racketeer, the biggest profiteer this war has produced.

This war means sacrifice to many. It means death to many brave soldiers and sailors and marines. It meant suffering to those who surrendered at Bataan and Corregidor. But to the labor racketeer it means only a greater opportunity to force tribute from the workers of this country in heavy initiation fees and dues to labor unions that in many in-



CLYDE M. REED, Republican

(Political cartoonist)

Two Faithful Churches

Our country church was built in 1880 and has never been closed. The church has a pastor, the Reverend Robert Vance, who was sent in October and lives near the church. Our former pastor was the Reverend Paul Life. Both are young married men. Salem Chapel is one of the few country churches left in this part of the state.—Mrs. C. H. Ronsick, Iola.

In reply to your inquiry concerning the oldest church in use. I am the pastor of a church which originally was named "First Methodist Episcopal Church," and after about an 8-year period at which time only Sunday School was held in the building the present pastor came to take charge of the

church. The church is now a full-time church with services twice on Sunday and on Wednesday we have an accredited Bible study course. We have a medium-size Sunday School at this time and wonderful attendance at each service. Incidentally, at many of these meetings the building has been nearly full, the seating capacity being 250. It was organized in 1884 and only a few of the charter members remain. In the history of the church many colorful events have happened in the church's 58 years of existence. Personally I am very proud to be the pastor of this old church, which is becoming a shrine to the faith of men and women in the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ.—Reverend H. D. Wisher, Morse.

Now, please tell Kansas Farmer about your church.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

George Montgomery, Grain; F. L. Parsons, Livestock and Dairy.

Which will be more profitable this fall and winter—selling milk or butterfat or whole milk to be used in the manufacture of evaporated milk?—R. P., Johnson Co.

The present guaranteed minimum price for butter will tend to improve the butter price situation this fall and winter. The milk equivalent value of butter and dried skim milk is now about the same as the milk equivalent value of evaporated milk. However, the price of evaporated milk is not expected to rise because of present and

anticipated large supplies. The demand for butter and dried skim milk is expected to be such as to raise the price of these products. The situation in the fall of 1941 favored the production of evaporated milk rather than butter. This year the situation may be reversed.

My hogs will be ready for market in late July or the first part of August. Which 10-day period shall I head for?—J. L., Sherman Co.

Hog prices are now near the maximum under the price ceilings on pork and lard. Unless this situation is changed, hog prices will remain about steady in July and early August. Hog marketings usually are at the low point of the year during July and August. This tends to give strength to the market at this period under normal conditions and will be a factor in preventing declines in the period ahead.

Would it pay to buy feed now that I will need next fall and winter?—J. R., Clay Co.

Yes. The price of oats and barley at threshing time probably will be cheaper than it will be at any time during the next 12 months. There are large numbers of livestock and a demand for larger quantities of livestock products. Buying needed supplies of small grains at harvest time will be a good policy.

Do you think the price of wheat will go up to the loan rate?—R. B., Stafford Co.

Yes. Despite record stocks of wheat—nearly 2 years' supply—there is reason to believe that the price of wheat will be near the 1942 loan rate by early fall. If the old wheat held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the new wheat that may go under loan are deducted from the total stocks, the quantity remaining will not be much larger than the usual consumption of wheat.

Cattle Feeders Ask

Q. How does atlas seed compare with milos for cattle feeding?

A. It has not been tested at K. S. C. Should be nearly as valuable. In tests at other stations, milos have given slightly better results than atlas seed.

Q. Is there any advantage in vaccinating mature cattle for Bang's?

A. This is a highly controversial subject. Cattlemen are becoming more and more convinced that calfhood vaccination is a valuable practice, but there is little professional support for vaccination of adult cattle.

Would Double Plant Size

Seeking materials for expansion which would nearly double the grain alcohol plant at Atchison, a delegation from there traveled to Washington recently for a conference with the War Production Board and other high officials. The Atchison plant is the only one in this area that already is equipped to produce 190-proof alcohol, and the only one making this industrial alcohol from kafir.

Because alcohol is one of the most important ingredients of TNT and smokeless powder, it is pointed out this plant is of tremendous value because it is located so near the big ordnance plant under construction at Eudora. Managers of the plant at Atchison hope later on they can add facilities for manufacture of butadiene from alcohol, and of synthetic rubber from butadiene.

Women Bite: Three Grand Rapids, Mich., policemen were bitten while attempting to arrest women. That is putting teeth into the law!

Kansas

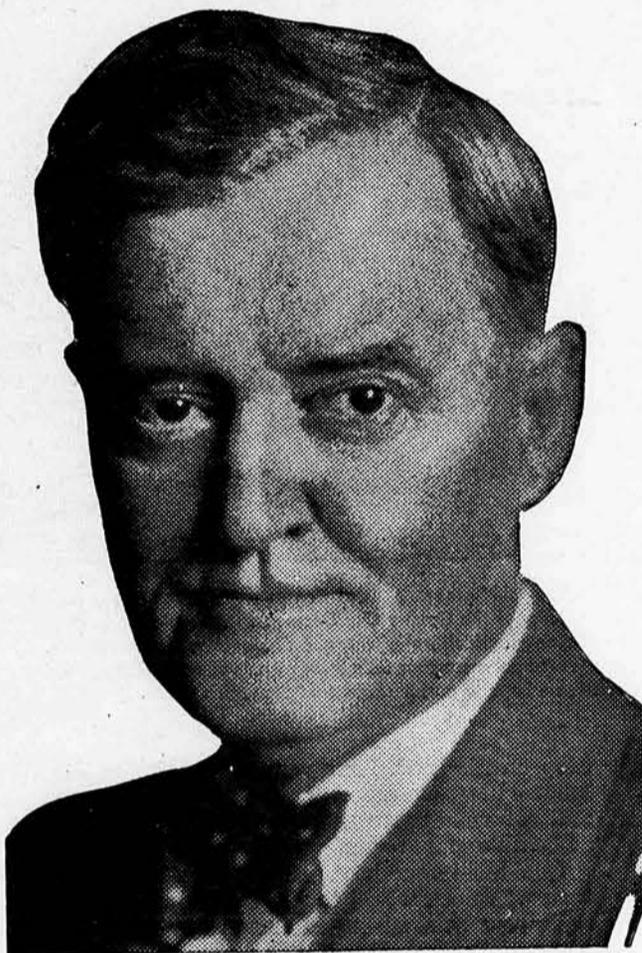
ances are a disgrace to the sincere and worthy organizations of respected and responsible artisans of the country's various trades and crafts.

For what are we fighting in this war if it is not for the preservation of all those rights guaranteed under the Constitution? When peace comes again we want the same democratic freedom that we enjoyed for more than a century and a half. We want every man to earn his daily bread wherever the ability of his brain and the skill of his hands will permit him to work, without being forced to give up a large portion of that daily wage to a racketeer.

We are fighting for the preservation of democracy here at home as well as in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Some ask, "What can I do? It is a national issue. There is nothing we can do here in Kansas." Yes, there is something you can do. You can tell the labor racketeer his days are numbered. You can tell the men who make national laws in Washington that at least one state is determined to protect itself under the Constitution.

You can tell the world that Kansas will no longer permit labor racketeers to prey upon honest working men, denying them the right to work unless they contribute to their ill-gotten wealth. Kansas can vote laws that will limit the power and the activity of these racketeers. Kansas can require these racketeer



Senator Clyde M. Reed

leader to register, the same as druggists, doctors, barbers and other respected and respectable trades and professions.

Kansas can make these racketeers account for the millions they grab out of the pockets of honest workers. And when you take the profit out, you will get rid of the racketeer. Honest and legitimate labor unions and union leaders will be protected by such regulations.

Biggest Issue in America

You, as one individual, can help Kansas take this stand and make this declaration to the nation and to the world. Clyde M. Reed is seeking the Republican nomination for governor on this issue alone. It is the biggest issue in America today. Kansas has shown the way to the rest of the nation in other big issues, such as abolition of slavery, women's suffrage, etc. Will you help Kansas show the way this time? You can do it by voting for CLYDE M. REED in the Republican primary on August 4.

Republican Candidate for Governor

HOW MUCH SUGAR CAN WE PRODUCE?

By ROY FREELAND

KANSAS figures in the national sugar picture with some 10,000 acres of level, irrigated land devoted to beet production in southwestern counties. Last year this area produced more than 23 million pounds of refined sugar, and our greatest production of recent years was in 1940, when Kansas supplied the trade with nearly 34 million pounds.

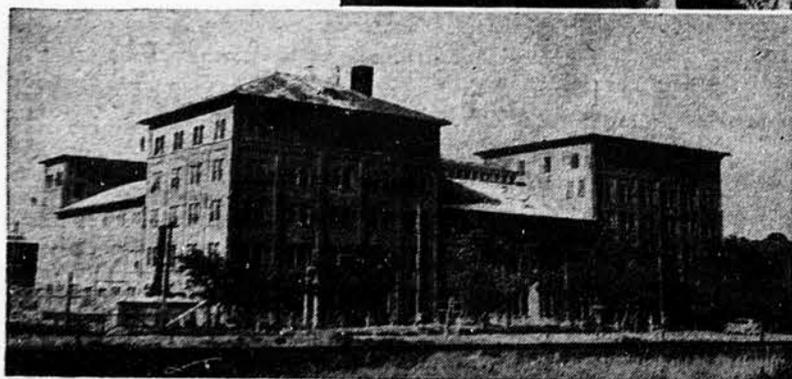
The entire Kansas crop is processed at Garden City, in the sugar manufacturing plant of the Garden City Company. This plant is capable of processing 1,200 tons of beets each 24 hours. Altho there are no acreage restrictions on the crop this year, and Kansas farmers are raising about 1,000 acres more than last year, there will be no general expansion of this state's sugar beet industry at present. Apparently the limiting factor is manufacturing facilities to process the beets grown.

As explained by W. E. Leavitt, treasurer of the Garden City Company, climate and temperatures in the Kansas beet producing area demand that beets be processed soon after they are harvested. If the acreage is too great some beets must stay in the piles too long before processing and this results in severe losses.

The only solution is increased plant facilities to handle more beets, but according to Mr. Leavitt that is impossible because of priority ratings on building materials. It is difficult enough, he says, to get necessary repair parts to keep the plant in operation, to say nothing of trying to add new equipment.

With most growers in the Southwest Kansas area, sugar beets are popular. G. B. Mayo, farmer and stockman east of Garden City, has been raising beets for several years and they have consistently ranked as the highest paying

An enthusiastic Kansas grower of sugar beets, G. B. Mayo, combines beet production with a profitable livestock program. Beet tops serve as a valuable cattle feed, while legume crops, necessary in a good sugar beet rotation, also serve in any type of feeding activity.



All sugar beets grown on the level, irrigated land in Southwest Kansas are processed at this sugar factory of the Garden City Company. The 1942 crop totals about 1,000 acres more than last year, but extensive expansion of the industry in Kansas is limited by processing facilities.



Like mountains of "white gold" great stacks of Kansas sugar reach to the high ceiling in this storage room of the Garden City Company. In the picture is Oren Reusser, left, Finney county agricultural agent, and E. Stoeckly, plant manager. Last year this plant turned out more than 23 million pounds of refined sugar and the managers hope to go far above that mark this year.

crop on his land. Last year, for example, Mr. Mayo's beets averaged about 18 tons to the acre and returned more than \$100 an acre in sale of beets and government payments.

Like most good beet growers, Mr. Mayo's return was not limited to the cash income. Beet tops were used in his extensive cattle feeding operations, and valued at the customary price of 50 cents for each ton of beets, they boosted the actual gross return beyond \$109 an acre.

Naturally, production costs are higher than for most other farm crops. Beet growers figure 10 tons to the acre are required to pay expenses, and usually any yield over that amount may be counted as profit. Mr. Mayo agrees with other farmers of the area in estimating that average cost of producing and harvesting

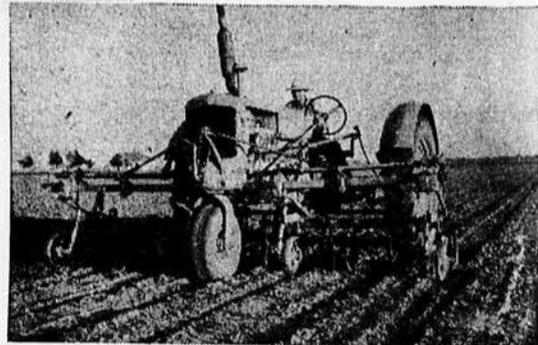
an acre of beets is about \$50. On this basis his net return last year, counting feeding value of tops, was about \$60 an acre.

In contrast, he says the same land under irrigation averages about 30 bushels of wheat to the acre and this would have brought a gross return of only about \$30 last year. Mr. Mayo's 1941 alfalfa crop averaged 4 tons to the acre and sold at \$6 a ton in the field, for a gross return of only \$24 an acre.

Beet growers consider it poor practice to raise beets on the same land for more than 2 years in succession, and planned rotations including alfalfa or sweet clover are considered an important factor in profitable production. Julian Hulpieu, veteran irrigation farmer in Ford county, bases his entire farming system on beets grown in rotation with barley and sweet clover. Sheep utilize the rough feeds.

Thruout most of the Midwest area, sugar beets are planted in April and usually are up by May 1. Seed is planted in rows, usually 20 inches apart. First big job requiring hand labor normally starts around May 20, when "blocking and thinning" begins. Workers remove solid blocks of seedlings. Then, thinning each bunch of seedlings, only one plant is left, so finally there is only one plant every 8 or 10 inches.

By mid-June, blocking and thinning usually is completed and after a week or so the beets are hoed. Cultivating usually is



Beet cultivating time starts a busy season for G. B. Mayo, Finney county farmer, who is producing his share of the 9,500 acres of sugar beets planted in Kansas this year.

done with tractors, tilling as many as 6 rows each time thru the field.

Irrigation often starts in June, with the number of applications varying with amounts of rainfall received. Mr. Mayo reports, for instance, that in the dry years he irrigated as much as 7 and 8 times for each crop. During the last 2 or 3 years with rainfall more abundant, 2 or 3 waterings each season have been sufficient.

Tremendous water requirements of a beet crop can be explained by the fact that about 15 gallons of water may pass thru one beet plant during its growing period. Strange as it may seem, sugar is made only from carbon taken out of the air and hydrogen and oxygen provided by water.

"Assembly room" of the sugar beet plant is its leaves. Carbon dioxide from the air enters the leaves to unite with water that passes up thru the plant from the soil, most of it passing on out thru the leaves. After the sugar is formed, it is moved to the long, white-colored root, which serves as the storage warehouse of a sugar beet plant. The beet puts on most of its weight during August and early in September. Harvest begins late in September or early in October and once again great crews of workers are required.

To start the harvest, farmers drive thru their fields with a beet-lifter, usually a 2-wheeled implement with 2 blades which loosen the earth and lift the beets toward the surface. Next the tops are chopped off and then beets are loaded onto trucks or

[Continued on Page 15]

Junk from Farms

and its place in the War



Back of the barn, in the tool shed, out in the orchard and down in the gully is a lot of Junk which is doing no good where it is, but which is needed at once to help smash the Japs and Nazis.

Scrap iron and steel, for example.

Even in peacetime, scrap provided about 50% of the raw material for steel. It may be rusty, old "scrap" to you, but it is actually refined steel—with most impurities removed, and can be quickly melted with new metal in the form of pig iron to produce highest quality steel for our war machines.

The production of steel has gone up, up, UP, until today America is turning out as much steel as all the rest of the world combined. But unless at least 6,000,000 additional tons of scrap steel is uncovered promptly, the full rate of production cannot be attained or increased; all the tanks, guns and ships our country is counting on cannot be produced.

The rubber situation is also critical. In spite of the recent rubber drive, there is a continuing need for large quantities of scrap rubber. Also

for other waste materials and metals like brass, copper, zinc, lead and tin. The need is urgent.

The Junk which you collect is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

* * *

Will you help?

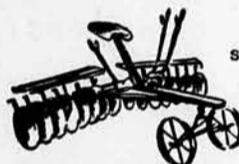
Will you scour every fence corner on your farm and get your Junk into circulation?

First—collect it and pile it up.

Then, if there is no Junk dealer in your vicinity who will come and get it, get in touch with your County War Board or your farm implement dealer. In many communities a "Scrap Harvest" is being planned. Cooperate in this and get your neighbors to cooperate.

Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!

JUNK MAKES FIGHTING WEAPONS



One old disc will provide scrap steel needed for 210 semi-automatic light carbines.



One old plow will help make one hundred 75-mm. armor-piercing projectiles.



One useless old tire provides as much rubber as is used in 12 gas masks.



One old shovel will help make 4 hand grenades.



MATERIALS NEEDED

Scrap iron and steel.

Other metals of all kinds.

Old rubber, rags, Manila rope, burlap bags.

Waste cooking fats— When you get a pound or more, strain into a large tin can and sell to your meat dealer.

NEEDED ONLY IN CERTAIN AREAS—Waste paper and tin cans, as announced locally.

NOT NEEDED (at this time)—Razor blades—glass.

BALLOON HOUSES

May Find a Place on the Farm

FAR-REACHING influence on the architecture of American farm buildings is foreseen as the result of a new construction technique currently being demonstrated for the first time on a defense homes project at Falls Church, Va., near Washington.

The new construction method employs the use of an inflatable rubberized fabric form or balloon, over which concrete is shot pneumatically to form the basic shell for the building. The balloons may be made in the shape of a hemisphere or semicylinder, in any practical size desired. Farm homes, stables, granaries and all other types of farm buildings, as well as city dwellings, can be built by this new process quickly and inexpensively.

The Falls Church Defense Homes project is devoted to the production of attractive, inexpensive dwellings, each comprised of 2 hemispherical sections erected several feet apart and connected with a covered areaway divided into entrance hall, bath and kitchen.

One of the hemispheres is divided by a wall into 2 ample bedrooms and the other is a spacious living room with fireplace. A surprising amount of closet space is obtained by taking advantage of the corner areas wherever vertical walls are joined to the arc of the outer shell, or dome.

Originator of the balloon building process and designer of the houses under construction at Falls Church, is Wallace Neff, West Coast architect. The balloons, or inflatable hemispheres, were especially designed for the purpose by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., pioneer builder of airships and balloons for the United States Army and Navy.

The head of the construction company estimates that concrete houses identical or similar to those now being erected at Falls Church could be pro-

duced at the rate of 100 in 60 days or 200 in 90 days, using only 4 balloon forms in the construction cycle.

Outline of the building processes employed on the initial project gives best insight to the almost unlimited possibilities for this type of construction for housing, farm buildings, barracks, dormitories, hangars and warehouses.

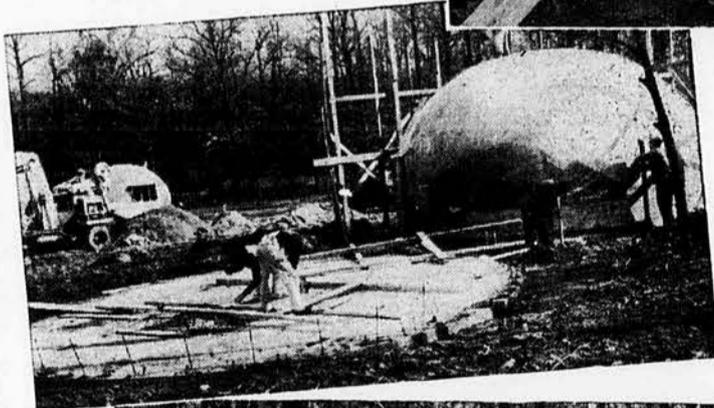
First step is preparation of a circular concrete floor, or base, approximately 23 feet in diameter. Spaced at frequent intervals around the outer edge and imbedded in the concrete are steel hooks which are used to anchor sections of small pipe to which the flat side of the uninflated balloon is laced. The balloon is now ready for inflation from an air line to a pressure of approximately 1½ pounds to the square inch.

When fully inflated the balloon is dusted with a compound to prevent concrete from sticking to it. The whole balloon next is covered with 2-inch, 16-gauge welded wire mesh, to serve as a bond for the concrete which is shot over the entire balloon to a thickness of approximately 1 inch by the gunite process. Framework for doors, windows and other desired apertures are fixed in place before applying the gunite, so concrete can be shot around them, making the frame an integral part of the shell.

It takes between 2½ to 3 hours to shoot the concrete for the shell and 24 hours later the balloon may be removed and set up for the next section.

Gunite operator, at right, shoots concrete against balloon form in first step of actual house construction. The wire mesh is pulled out with a hook at frequent intervals so the concrete works behind it as well as over it, thus imbedding the mesh in the concrete shell.

Below, gunite or concrete shooting unit is shown at left in background. Concrete base for half of housing unit is shown in foreground, and in right background is inflated balloon form being covered with wire mesh preparatory to applying gunite.



Rear view of balloon built house indicating method of connecting 2 hemispheres to make complete housing unit. Door and window adjoining near center of rear are in the kitchen, small window at right center is for the bathroom. Dome at right contains 2 bedrooms and dome at left is large living room with built-in fireplace.

The outer surface of the resultant shell is vapor-sealed with an asphaltic-base compound, applied by stiff brush and the structure is ready immediately for application of insulation. Insulation in the form of ground pulp in an asphalt emulsion may be sprayed on to a thickness of approximately 1½ inches, or a specially prepared blanket of the same thickness of balsam wool may be applied in even shorter time.

Over this insulation then is placed a covering of wire mesh and the second and final coat of cement is applied to a thickness of between 2 and 3 inches. After the outer layer dries, the building may be painted any desired color

with paints which permit breathing so that any trapped moisture may escape.

Gunite consists of standard Portland cement and sand mixed dry and carried from the mixer by a conveyor into an air lock known as a cement gun. The mixture is forced thru rubber hose to the nozzle in dry form. Another hose brings water to the nozzle and mixing takes place as the concrete ingredients are shot out of the hose and come together. The balloons are of tough rubberized cotton fabric construction, quite similar to that employed in the production of automobile and truck tires.

Uncle Sam's "Food-Mark"

Will Identify Lend-Lease Products



Walt Disney, right, presents to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard an emblem which he designed for use on labels and markings of containers carrying Lend-Lease food from the United States to our friends around the world.

THE American Eagle poised on guard above a cargo ship is the design of a special emblem by Walt Disney which will be available to identify United States food products wherever they are sent thruout the world.

The emblem was presented to Secretary Claude R. Wickard by the designer in recognition of the vital part food is playing on both the home and the foreign war fronts of the world. The new emblem, which will be available for voluntary use by packers, is expected to become a familiar part of the labels for food containers. "It visualizes the determination to see that American food is used as a powerful weapon in winning the war—and in building the right kind of world when peace comes," said Mr. Wickard.

Copies of the design are being mailed to several thousand food proc-

essors who are contracting with the Department to provide food needed for Lend-Lease, for school lunches and for domestic distribution to low-income families, and to meet the other supply needs of the Food-for-Freedom program. The emblem will be available to all processors for use in connection with new printings of food labels, or as a stamp for crates and containers.

While the emblem probably will be used first for food which is packaged for Government purchases, officials believe that its use will spread to containers for regular distribution.

Stars on the emblem represent the 4 freedoms pledged in the Atlantic Charter and later by the United Nations. They include freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want, and from fear.

To Boost War Bond Sales

FOR some time, business firms thruout the United States have cooperated with the Government in deducting regular amounts from employee pay checks, to be applied toward purchase of Government bonds. Now a similar plan is being tried to make it easy for farmers to buy bonds.

Just as business employers deduct "bond" money from payrolls, farm cooperative organizations have agreed to be responsible for the job of taking regular amounts from pay checks given farmers for their produce. The plan is entirely on a basis of voluntary bond purchase, with the co-operative association merely offering the service of helping farmers who desire to purchase bonds.

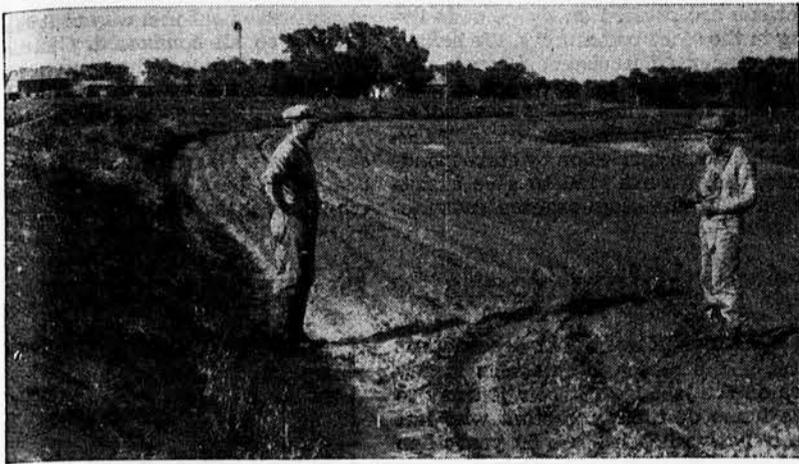
Two different systems of saving for the purchase of war bonds are available to farmers who are members of co-operatives. Those with regular monthly incomes, such as dairymen

and poultry raisers, may have their co-operatives deduct stated sums monthly. Farmers who deliver crops to their co-operatives only once a year may have a per cent of each sale deducted, or they may authorize deduction of a certain amount for each bushel or other unit.

Under both plans, the co-operatives will handle all details of purchasing the bonds and delivering them to the purchasers. Farmers may cancel deductions from their earnings for bond purchase any time they wish, or they may change the amount being deducted for this purpose.

The plan was approved recently by the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, representing 4,500 farmer-owned and controlled marketing and purchasing associations, which have more than 2 million farmer members. The council also approved purchase of Series F war bonds by co-operatives.

New Slant for Irrigation



Roy Croft, of Hodgeman county, has proved it is possible and practical to irrigate hillside fields for pasture crops. Mr. Croft is shown with Carl M. Elling, formerly county agent. They are on the second highest of 4 elevations on this hillside. Dikes keep water in place on the leveled strips of land.

ROY CROFT, of Hodgeman county, has proved irrigation can be practiced successfully on hillsides, as well as on level lowland fields. Mr. Croft, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in that area, irrigates 215 acres. Of this amount, 40 acres is a hilly field now being irrigated for production of pasture.

His hillside irrigation is made possible by leveled strips of land and dikes following the contour at different elevations on the hillside. The surveying and leveling was all done by Mr. Croft, with the assistance of hired labor. He admits it required a lot of work, but he says it is definitely worth the trouble.

In the summer of 1939, a 6-acre hillside, under irrigation, produced enough Sudan grass pasture to carry 5 milk cows, 5 horses and 40 ewes, from July 1 until frost. At the same time, 200 acres of native pasture on good, bottom land, not irrigated, carried only 1 ewe to the acre and it was necessary to start feeding 5 or 6 weeks before the pasturing season was over.

Mr. Croft obtains his water from several different sources. Part of it comes from his shallow well irrigation plant and some of it is pumped from a creek. Additional water is captured in the form of run-off, to be routed by way of terraces and ditches to a leveled irrigation plot.

Since his first irrigation venture, in 1934, Mr. Croft has never doubted the value of irrigation. He reports that in all the years since that time, his irrigated land has never failed to return a profit, while the land devoted to dry land farming has been a "hit and miss"

proposition. "Taxes and other expenses continue, regardless of whether a crop is raised, so it pays to insure that a crop will be produced," he declares.

In 1939, despite drouth and grasshoppers, Mr. Croft's irrigated wheat averaged 24 bushels to the acre. His wheat on summer-fallowed land, not irrigated, yielded only 4 bushels. Mr. Croft's Wheatland milo under irrigation yielded 50 bushels to the acre, while forage sorghums averaged 25 bushels of grain in addition to the silage.

With 7,000 to 8,000 acres of land under irrigation in Hodgeman county, farmers there have developed a system of agriculture that is dependable every year. Just as Mr. Croft uses his irrigation to support a profitable lamb producing program, other farmers along the Pawnee Valley in that area are using irrigation to produce feed and pasture for other kinds of livestock.

Irrigation there has also boosted incomes considerably thru the production of wheat, sugar beets and other cash crops. Last year, M. G. Pitts and Sons have produced wheat that averaged 30 bushels an acre, on irrigated land. Other leading Hodgeman county farmers who practice extensive irrigation include the following: O. W. Lyman, E. V. Eakin, W. D. Sinclair, Harold Thompson, Emil Kuhn, John Dow, Sebes Bros., and the Smith and Hanna Ranch.

Most of these farmers produce livestock, and many of them obtain double use of irrigated wheat. They utilize it as pasture during the winter and early spring; then they harvest a grain crop from it to realize an immediate cash income.

How Much Sugar Can We Produce?

(Continued from Page 12)

wagons for movement to railroad cars or direct to beet factories, where prices are determined by sugar content of the beets.

At the factory, sugar beets pass thru a series of spectacular processes before emerging as pure, white sugar. Beets are carried into the factory in flumes of rapidly moving warm water. This removes leaves and other trash easily washed off. Inside the mill they are washed again, this time more thoroughly in a tank with large paddles.

From the washing tank, beets are carried on an elevator to the top floor where they tumble into scales and their weight is automatically recorded. Next they fall into revolving knives where they are cut into long strips resembling "shoestring potatoes," but called cossettes by workers in the sugar factory.

Cossettes are carried by high-speed belts to the diffusion battery—a number of large cylindrical tanks. Poured into the tops of the cells in these tanks, cossettes are pushed down by the factory battery crew spoken of as "noodle punchers." Hot water moves thru the cells extracting sugar from the beet

particles. This process produces raw juice which is carried on for further processing, and beet pulp, the exhausted cossettes, is used for livestock feeding.

From the diffusion battery, juice goes thru a series of purification processes in which chemical treatments gradually change it into a thick juice or sirup. This thick juice goes to vacuum pans where it is boiled under pressure to such a concentration that sugar begins to crystallize in the brown colored sirup. After crystals reach the desired size, the mass of crystals and sirup is removed to high-speed centrifugal machines where it is whirled inside a screen at a speed of more than 2 miles a minute. Sugar crystals gather on the screen while the sirup flies thru it. As this process continues, the color of the whirling mass gradually turns from brown to white. Water playing over the crystals helps remove all evidence of the brown sirup. Wet sugar from the centrifugals passes to the granulators where it is dried in a current of warm air, screened and finally sent to the warehouse to be sacked and stored, ready for shipment.

LEVI'S LONGER WEAR WINS KANSAS FRIENDS



No more need to buy both work-pants and overalls. Double-duty LEVI'S—the extra-heavy waist overalls take the place of both!

FAMOUS "ACTION-FIT" OVERALLS FIRST CHOICE IN WEST, WITH OVER 49,000,000 PAIRS SOLD!

Overalls must be better when folks buy 49 million pairs. That's the record behind LEVI'S, champion waist-overalls of the West. The favorite, since 1850, with cowboys, farmers, rodeo champs, lumbermen, miners. Now running up a record here. Why? They're tough—made extra-strong to last. They fit—cut snug for action. You'll like LEVI'S. Ask your home-town merchant.

WHY LEVI'S ARE AMERICA'S FINEST:

1. Made from clean white-back denim. World's heaviest loomed!
2. So strongly stitched you get "a new pair free, if they rip"!
3. Rivets reinforce points of strain. LEVI'S are the originators of riveted overalls!
4. Only LEVI'S have patented, concealed, nonscratch rivets on back pockets.
5. LEVI'S tailored yoke-back for snug comfort. Never been imitated successfully.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE: LEVI'S will wear longer—you'll like their "action-fit" better than any other overall made. Our 90 years' leadership enables us to say: "YOU have to be satisfied, or your dealer will give your money back"!

THEY BUILT BOULDER DAM



LEVI'S were on the job with the men who made Boulder Dam. Could you pick a tougher place to prove how well LEVI'S wear? They stood up against punishing work with rock and concrete. They were in action, too, when the Panama Canal was built . . . in the California Gold Rush . . . the Yukon. They've already met the toughest tests—for 90 years! So, you can count on LEVI'S!

LEVI'S RIVETED WAIST OVERALLS



NONE GENUINE WITHOUT

1. The Red Tab on back pocket
2. Two Horse Brand Leather Label
3. Oilcloth Ticket

FREE BOOKLETS! Levi Strauss & Co., 88 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, your 4 booklets: "Western Brands," "Western Lingo," "Western Long Guns," "Western Short Guns."

NAME _____ CITY _____
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 MY DEALER'S NAME _____

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CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Caught on Return for Loot

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

ON THREE different occasions during the last year thieves stole chickens from the F. R. Sipes farm, of Sedgwick, without running into any serious trouble. The fourth attempt, however, was different. This time the stealers filled 5 sacks with chickens and left them in a convenient place one-fourth mile from the Sipes home. Before they returned for the stolen goods, Mr. Sipes and the officers found where the chickens were deposited and the latter laid in wait for the thieves return. When the prowlers were in the act of picking up one of the sacks the members of the sheriff's force took them into custody. Later they were convicted and given prison sentences. All of a \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer went to Mr. Sipes who may have divided with the officers.

In acknowledging receipt of the reward check Mr. Sipes said:

"If we can help the Protective Service at any time we would be glad to do so. We will tell all of our friends what quick service Kansas Farmer renders."

"Hand" Had Sticky Fingers

The hired hand who formerly worked for Vern V. Albrecht, R. 1, Smith Center, had a habit of becoming attached to things about him. After he left the farm unannounced, the owner discovered that several valuable articles had disappeared, also. Among them were tires, tubes and tools. Mr. Albrecht procured a warrant. Soon an arrest was effected. Kansas Farmer paid a \$25 reward to Mr. Albrecht for his fine work in ridding the community of a man of this character.

Identified by His Car

Prompt report by David Demaray, Burr Oak, put Sheriff Ben Switzer, of



Mankato, on the trail of a man who had stolen alfalfa seed and eggs from the Demaray home. From Demaray's neighbors it was learned that a car had been parked near the home of Mr. Demaray while he was away. One neighbor had procured part of the license number and this enabled the sheriff to find the right man. The thief was arrested and made a complete confession of the crime. Later he was sentenced to prison. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided between Mr. Demaray, of Burr Oak, and Sheriff Ben Switzer, of Mankato.

Didn't Get Suit

An unsatisfactory transaction has been reported to the Protective Service by Clay W. Brazle, Cedar Vale. Brazle ordered a suit of clothes from a Chicago firm thru a Shidler, Okla., salesman. The agent turned in the order all right, as he has proved by a money order receipt, but the company refuses to send the clothes as ordered. Brazle has asked the Protective Service to check up on the deal and see that a satisfactory settlement is made.

This is only one of the many instances reported to the Protective Service where members have had controversies with firms or individuals in another part of the country. The Pro-

ective Service has found it advisable in the past not to interfere or attempt to work out adjustments where transactions are carried on by persons living in the same community. We believe that under such circumstances, personal interviews between the parties interested are most likely to result in adjustments. Whenever communication has to be carried on by correspondence, tho, we are glad to give assistance. We cannot guarantee satisfac-

tion, but in a large per cent of the claims turned over to the Protective Service, we succeed in getting matters straightened out in a way that is satisfactory to all concerned. Call on the Protective Service when you need help along this line.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$33,105 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,437 thieves.

Rubber Seeds to Revive Industry

MORE than a million descendants of the Hevea Brazillensis family are on the last leg of their journey to the home of their ancestors who left their native heath some 50 years ago and wandered around the world. They are rubber seeds going to Brazil from the Firestone Plantations in Liberia, West Africa.

Their wanderings and the purpose of their return to South America, constitute a dramatic saga in the development of one of the world's greatest industries and the efforts of the governments of North and South America to re-establish the rubber-growing industry on a large commercial scale in the Western Hemisphere.

Their departure was marked by a ceremony at the pier and a luncheon on the S. S. Brazil in New York City recently when Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., presented the shipment to Dr. E. W. Brandes, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, an international authority on tropical agriculture.

These seeds are part of shipments totaling more than 2,000,000 seeds which are being sent from the Firestone Plantations to many of the rubber experimental stations that have been established under United States Government auspices in 12 Central and South American countries, including Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Venezuela and Haiti.

One of the principal obstacles to the re-establishment of large-scale com-



Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., presents Dr. E. W. Brandes, of the U. S. D. A. with rubber seeds for Latin American culture. Indigenous only to Brazil, Hevea Brazillensis has spread around the world, and now comes back home.

mercial rubber production in Latin America has been a leaf disease, fatal to most plantings. The U. S. D. A. has been attempting to develop a tree that is resistant to this blight. The Firestone Company is co-operating by supplying seeds from crosses of certain clones that would assist in the disease battle. Trees on its plantations in Liberia are free from this blight.

Wheat Insurance Deadline

IF YOU plan to sign up for Federal Crop Insurance on your 1943 wheat crop, don't forget to do the job before August 31. That date has been announced by state AAA authorities as the deadline in Kansas this year. Some new provisions in the insurance regulations are of interest.

Premium rates on insurance for 1943 wheat will be on a uniform schedule. All farms in each county with the same normal yield will pay the same rate. Premiums on crops after 1943 may be revised, however, according to the yield of next year's crop.

Another new feature is the plan which allows wheat farmers to contract insurance for the next 3 years. This contract may be canceled after the second year, but cannot be can-

celed before that time. If a farmer contracts insurance for the next 3 years, he is guaranteed against having to pay a higher rate, for the duration of his contract. On the other hand, if a high yield should lower his premium rate, he is privileged to cancel the old contract and take out a new 3-year contract at the reduced rate.

Premiums for insurance on the 1943 wheat crop are payable on or before July 30, 1942. If the farmer wishes, it will be deducted from any AAA payments due him from the Government, or from the check of a Government crop loan. Any wheat farmer may insure his crop on an acreage equal to his 1943 wheat allotment, regardless of whether he is co-operating in the AAA program.

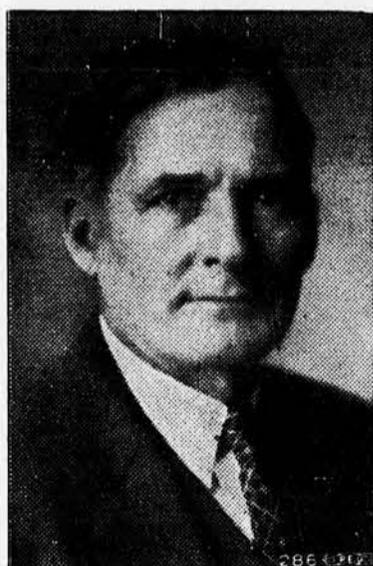
Cancel Husking Contests

STATE and national corn-husking contests are "out" for the duration. Recent word from Minnesota reports cancellation of all plans for the 1942 national husking event, which was scheduled to be held in that state. Kansas Farmer already had abandoned plans for a state contest this year, and the announcement from Minnesota is the signal for cancellation of all other state contests planned for this fall.

Decision to call off the national event came after the people of Minnesota had already spent considerable money and had made extensive plans for an elaborate national contest. In fact, 3 big fields of corn in Blue Earth county were planted especially for this popular farm event.

Cancellation of the national and the state husking contests is made as a contribution to the war effort, in line with requests from Joseph B. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, who asks that all fairs, contests and other unessential meetings be called off for the duration.

YOU CAN'T BUY HIM!...
YOU CAN'T SELL HIM!..
THE MACHINE FEARS HIM!



SENATOR THALE P. SKOVGARD

The Skovgard Platform:

1. Abolish the state property tax levy.
2. Proper auditing, accounting and purchasing of the tax dollar.
3. Development of both agriculture and business.
4. Markets for Kansas products.
5. Protection of retail trade.
6. Consideration of social welfare, education and unemployment insurance.

VOTE FOR

Sen. Thale P. Skovgard
Republican Candidate for Governor
Only Dirt Farmer Candidate

Primary (Political Advertisement) Aug. 4

WORD RATE

See a word on the basis of 4 or more letters. 10c a word for less than 4 letters. 10 words smallest ad accepted. Count initials, numbers, name and address as part of ad. See tabulation of costs below.

KANSAS FARMER

Table with columns for One Issue, Four Issues, One Word, Four Words and corresponding rates.

DISPLAY RATE

Table with columns for One Column, Four Columns, One Line, Four Lines and corresponding rates.

Livestock Ads take different rates.

See our rate card on special requirements and limitations on Classified and Display Classified ads.

BABY CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORNS

World's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery

Table showing prices for 4 weeks old pullets, baby cockerels, and baby chicks.

RICE LEGHORN FARM,

Box 19-U, Sedalia, Missouri

WHITE LEGHORN

AAA Started Pullets 2 to 4 Weeks Old

It pays to buy the best. Plan to have eggs when prices are high. Send cash in full. Reserve pullets now. Catalog FREE. We brood and ship thousands weekly.

BUSH HATCHERY, 23-G, Clinton, Mo.

HOW TO MAKE UP TO \$1.50 OR MORE EXTRA PER HEN IN EGGS!

FREE book explains remarkable new system that produces strains which lay 12 to 14 months before moulting. Gives 4 to 6 months extra production. Doubles average egg-production of farm hens. Available in 13 breeds from 100% Bloodstocked Rocks. Sexed if wanted. Money back guaranteed on eggs first two weeks. For FREE copy, write Allen Smith.

SMITH BROS. HATCHERIES

204 COLE STREET MEXICO, MO.

Kansas Approved Tested

Table listing various breeds of chickens and their prices.

Rupf's Dependable Pullets

3, 4 and 5 WEEKS. ALL BREEDS. WRITE FOR PRICES.

RUPF HATCHERIES, Dept. 32, Ottawa, Kan.

Atz's Famous Chix—Special Reduced Summer

Prices while they last. You'll be surprised at their quality. Chicks from bloodstocked Stock. Postage Prepaid, 100% alive, with livability guarantee, in following breeds: Black Australorps, White Wyandottes, White, Barred and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Blue Laced Wyandottes, White, Buff and Red Minorcas, Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Blue English White Leghorns. \$1.95 per hundred. Heavy Breed pullets \$9.95. Light Breed Pullets \$12.48. Heavy Breed Cockerels \$8.90. Also White Giants, Heavy Assorted \$6.95. Special Heavy Assorted \$6.24. Assorted for Layers \$5.95. Light Breed Cockerels \$3.95. If less than 100 ordered add 1c per chick. We specialize in Sexing. Order from this ad with Certified Check. It Simplifies Bookkeeping—Makes your chicks cost less. Atz's Mammoth Hatcheries, Dept. 9, Huntingburg, Indiana.

Immediate Delivery—Limited Time—Thousands

quality White Leghorns \$8.85. Pullets \$10.90. 2 to 4 week started White Leghorn Pullets \$16.95. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, \$8.40. Pullets \$8.95. Heavy Cockerels \$5.95. Heavy Assorted \$4.95. Surplus Cockerels \$1.95. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Limited Time—Immediate Shipment—Choice

quality White Leghorns \$8.85. Pullets \$10.90. 2 to 4 week started White Leghorn Pullets \$16.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$8.95. Pullets \$8.85. Heavy Assorted \$4.95. Surplus Cockerels \$2.85. 18 Breeds. Catalog Free. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Booth's Famous Chicks: Grow faster. Lay more

eggs. Pay extra profits. Highest average production for any breeder of Leghorns, Rocks and Reds in official egg-laying contests. Better livability. Bargain prices. Sexed. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 508, Clinton, Mo.

Started White Leghorn Chicks—to 321-egg

strain; approved, pullorum-tested stock; full brooders; special discounts; 12 breeds day-old chicks; our Surplus Assorted \$3.95, postpaid. Webb's Broodery, Box 424-XB, Clinton, Mo.

White Leghorn AAA Started Pullets 2 to 4 weeks

\$22.95. Special discounts. 100% delivery. Buy the best. Reserve pullets now. Send cash, money order. Catalog free. Thousands weekly. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

TURKEYS

Baby Turkeys \$37.00 Hundred. Baby chicks 8c and 9c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

SEED

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

White rye, \$1.75 per bushel. W. A. Jenkins, Eskridge, Kan.

Classified Advertisements "Buying or Selling--They Save You Money"

CREAMERY PRODUCTS

INTER-STATE CREAMERY KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

A quality market for quality cream producers.

Top Prices paid every day make extra money in every can that carries our tag. Others are satisfied. Don't wait—Ship today.

CREAM PRODUCERS

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

CREAM WANTED

For satisfactory price with correct test and weight ship your good cream to Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY

McCormick-Deering Model "B" tractor and cultivator; 1939 Farmall F-20 rubber tired, like new; 1937 Farmall F-20 rubber tired, like new; Farmall F-12 on steel; McCormick-Deering No. 8, 12-ft. Combine. We still have several new H&M Tractors on rubber. Coolidge Implement Co., Emporia, Kan.

Farm Machinery, shop-worn, rebuilt and used machinery, Tractor, Hay Presses, Combines, Pumps, Discs, Tillers, Threshers, Several Columbian Steel Row Boats, etc. What do you need? Perhaps we have it. Write for free bargain list. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Used Tractors—T-20 Tractor, W-30 on rubber, 8 Farmalls, 20-inch Case Thresher Machine, No. 127 Paper Enslage Cutter and 4-hole Sandwich Corn Sheller. Marion Implement Co., Marion, Kan.

Combines—5 Moline, 1 new; 1 Baldwin, 5 Tractors, row crop and standard. Other machinery. We buy and rebuild. Walt Wilson, Moline Dealer, Salina, Kan.

Model C, 10-Fl. Case Combine, 1938. Cut small acreage. A-1 condition. C. L. Gnadt, Alma, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

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

Wanted—Field Enslage Harvester. Everett Crofts, Penasola, Kan.

TRACTOR PARTS

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

DOGS

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

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

LIVESTOCK FEED AND REMEDIES

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

HORSE TRAINING

How to break and train horses. A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 437, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

PHOTO FINISHING

ALL PICTURES ENLARGED

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roll Developed—Three enlargements, 16 prints, 25c. Dick's Photo, Louisville, Ky.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

BUILDING SUPPLIES

House Paint---Farm Supplies

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

BROADWAY TRADING POST 2338 N. Broadway Wichita, Kan.

FEATHERS

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

Highest Cash Price for new goose-duck feathers. Remittance paid promptly. West Chicago Feather Co., 3145 W. Cermak Road, Chicago, Ill.

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

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

FARM TELEPHONES

Farm Telephones: Save up to 75%. Guaranteed rebuilt telephones and repairs. Standard makes. Free Bulletin. Farm Telephone Co., Dept. KF, Rogers Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

TOBACCO

Guaranteed Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette, five lb. \$1.50, ten \$2.50. Box cigars free. Pay postman. Carlton Farms, D-60, Paducah, Ky.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

MEDICAL

Don't Be a Slave to constipation. Get relief with the Linte System, 10c. Linte, Route 2, Box 1C, Montrose, Colorado.

FISH BAIT

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

PERSONALS

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

WANTED TO BUY

Horsehair Wanted. Prices highest in history. Write for free price list and shipping tags. Berman Brothers Fur and Wool Co., 237 First St., Minneapolis, Minn. Dept. B, Est. 1899.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 42nd year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson page. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. SF-7, Chicago.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

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

POLITICAL

REPUBLICANS

Elect JOHN O. STEWART, Lieutenant Governor. Farmer and labor man for real pensions. (Political Advertisement)

LAND—MISSOURI

Town-Edge equipped Missouri farm, 100 acres, on gravel road, creamery route, pavement near, walking distance depot town, all advantages; 80 tillable, 60 now in cultivation, good part-wooded pasture, ideal stock and grain combination; 6-room white-painted house, pleasant view overlooking town, good 28-ft. painted barn, poultry house, brooder house, etc.; act now, get immediate possession, with 4 cows, 4 heifers and calves, brood sow with pigs, flock poultry, team horses, mare, all equipment, only \$3,550 complete, part down! Page 15, free Summer catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

August 1 Will Be Our Next Issue Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by Saturday, July 25

DISPLAY RATE

60c an agate line on the basis of 4 or more issues, 70c a line for less than 4 issues. 1/2 inch or 7 lines minimum copy. Send in your ad and let us quote you on it. That is part of our service.

LAND—KANSAS

Own Your Own Kansas Farm KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 45 Per Cent in 1941

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

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

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

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

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

Warren Mortgage Co. Emporia, Kansas

Protect Your Future

Get your farm now before farm land prices rise in comparison with all farm commodity prices.

Here Is Your Opportunity:

40 Acre Woodson County Farm 6 1/2 miles from Piqua or 13 miles from Iola, Kans. Has house, barn and henhouse. 18 acres creek bottom land and in cultivation. Balance timber and pasture. \$400.00 down, 15 years on balance. Immediate possession.

Or

160 Acre Woodson County Farm 3 1/2 miles from Piqua or 11 miles from Iola, Kans. 65 acres in cultivation, 50 acres pasture, some timber. Has house, barn and other buildings. Priced to sell at only \$3,200.00. Very liberal terms. No trades.

Also have small ranches for sale. EARL C. SMITH 412 C. B. & L. Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

160-ACRE STOCK and GRAIN FARM

On Highway No. 57, 11 miles from Iola, Allen County. New barn and other buildings, recently repaired and painted. 80 acres plowland, balance bluestem pasture, 1 mile from grade school, 2 miles high school. Taxes \$63. Price \$41 per acre. Can sell for \$1,600 down and balance 15-year loan. There are few farms for sale near Iola. G. E. MAHONEY Iola, Kan.

Settle Estate—320-acre wheat farm Clay county. Well improved, 50 acres good pasture, balance plowland. Plenty water. Mile to school and 1 1/2 miles church. Priced for quick sale. Address Box 100, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

480 acres improved, 120 grass, balance cultivated, 4 miles market. \$15 per acre. Terms. Dill, Goodland Kan.

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

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Want To Buy A Farm?

Reasonable Down Payment Lowest Interest Rates 10-20 Years to Pay Farms for Sale in Nearly Every County in Kansas

Have a farm of your own—Security for the future

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

Federal Land Bank Wichita, Kansas

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

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

BUY REAL PACKER-TYPE HAMPSHIRE



One of the good gilts in this sale.

AT AUCTION
O'Bryan Ranch Sells 50
Carefully Selected
BRED GILTS
HIATTVILLE, KANSAS,
Monday, August 3

THE SALES OFFERING

The 50 gilts selling are bred for August and September farrow to boars that have already proven themselves to be "GOOD SIREs." These boars are STRAIGHT LEAD, by Century of Earlham; FASHION ROLLER 2nd, by Gardner's Roller; O'ROLLER, by Steam Roller. A few bred to BE-LOW by B & B Special, others to RIDGLYDALE ROLLER and EUREKA.

Real Packer Type

During the past 3 months we have sent 2 shipments of our Hampshire barrows to the Kansas City market. 213 head averaged 240 pounds at 7 months and sold for 10 cents per hundred above market. Another shipment weighed 271 pounds and sold for 5 cents per hundred above market, or \$14.40. THE GILTS WE ARE SELLING ARE LITTERMATES TO THESE BARROWS. If you are interested in raising top market hogs we believe we have the right Hampshire type to do it. ONLY THE "TOP" OF OUR LAST FALL-FARROWED GILTS WILL SELL IN THIS AUCTION.

A Few 1942 Boars Will Be Sold

10 early spring boars sired by FASHION ROLLER 2nd will sell. 3 choice February boars by STEPAHEAD also sell. LOCATION OF SALE: Sale will be held at one of our farms, on Highway 39 out of Ft. Scott, 1 mile north of Hiattville, Kansas.

Write for Illustrated Catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer, to
JOSEPH G. O'BRYAN, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS
 Auctioneer: A. W. Thompson Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Meadowlark Farm

Complete Dispersal Sale

Thursday, July 23, 11 a. m.

Due to other business interests we are selling at the farm 2 miles south, 2 east and 1/2 south of

PAULINE, KANSAS

40 Head Holstein Cattle

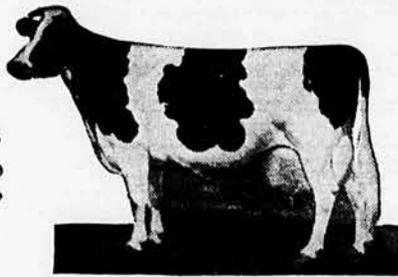
Registered and Grade

Our Yearly Herd Average — 9,038 Lbs. Milk, 3.92 Test, 354.2 B. F.

Sale includes some outstanding producers with records above 500 lbs. butterfat. Also some heifers from 2 months of age to springers with great possibilities, and a Truene bull calf out of a 537-lb. cow. All calves inoculated against Bang's Disease, Mastitis and Tuberculosis. All dry cows to freshen in fall. Lunch served on the grounds.

W. G. Walton, Owner

Kenneth Crews, Auctioneer



TRI-STATE RAM SALE, ANTHONY, KANSAS

Wednesday, July 29

(Starts at 1:30 p. m.)

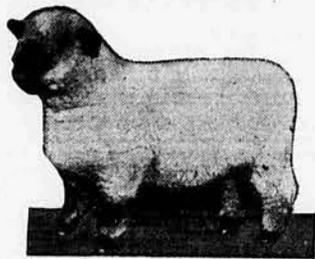
35 REGISTERED RAMS

Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, Consignors are top breeders from Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. Some of the best blood in United States represented.

Sale sponsored by Harper County Farm Bureau and Sheepmen. For catalog address

H. W. WESTMEYER, Sec., ANTHONY, KAN.

Col. Cliff Williams, Auctioneer
 Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Midwest Ram Sale, Wichita

Friday, July 24 --- Starts 1:30 p. m

Stock Yards, C. B. Team Mule Barn

50 — REGISTERED RAMS — 50

Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdowns selected from the leading flocks of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, by the sale committee. Each Ram guaranteed by consignor.

For Catalog Address

W. E. "BILL" GREGORY, Sale Manager
 Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards Wichita, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer



POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns

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

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

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

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

BULLS BRED FOR MILK

11 to 15 months old, out of heavy-producing, tested dams. Sired by Brookside Mapperton 65th. Backed by best of bloodlines and production. Johnston Bros., Brewster (Thomas Co.), Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Love's Spotted Polands

Registered and double immuned. Spring boars. Some new choice breeding. Inspection invited. LEROY LOVE, RAGO (Kingman Co.), KAN.

Correct-Type Spotted Polands

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS

HEADINGS FAMILY BREEDS BERKSHIRES

Breeding stock on 6 farms. Correct Berkshire type. Up-to-date bloodlines. 60 spring pigs to select from. Pairs not related. Immuned and priced right. Headings Brothers, R. 1 and 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Pick Hog That Fits

The best kind of hog for both war and post-war production is one of medium type that can be finished at a weight of 200 pounds when desired. Such is the unanimous decision of breeders, commercial pork producers and college swine specialists on the Type Standardization Committee.

Views of the committee on this long-standing problem of the hog men were explained by Dr. W. E. Carroll, committee chairman, who is head of the animal husbandry department at the University of Illinois. Mr. Carroll pointed out that the extremely rangy type of hog which will not finish properly until reaching weights of 300 pounds or more is definitely taboo.

At the same time, the current trend to thicker-bodied, chuffer hogs can easily go too far, he declared. Most practical all-purpose type is the deep-bodied, firm-fleshed, medium kind that can be finished at 200 pounds or, when more lard is needed as in the present emergency, can be carried on profitably to the heavier market weights.

Packer representatives at the congress pointed to the need for continued effort to develop thicker loins and deeper, fuller hams. Loins and hams, they reminded, are the 2 highest cuts of the hog carcass. Also brought out in the type discussion was importance of deeper flanks and long, smooth sides. Length of side means more bacon, greater feed capacity and greater prolificacy.

Serving with Dr. Carroll on the Type Standardization Committee were: Prof. W. W. Smith, of Purdue University; R. C. Juhl, Luverne, Minn., and John Knotek, Riverside, Ia., prominent Duroc breeders; and Theodore Anderson, Montreal, Mo., a commercial pork producer.

15 Tire Savers

1. Cut out the speed driving. A tire gives maximum mileage when driven at 30 miles an hour. Driven at 40 miles an hour it will give 78 per cent of the maximum mileage, and when driven at 50 miles an hour it gives only 60 per cent of the maximum service. At 60 miles an hour a tire is said to give only 45 per cent the maximum mileage, which means that increasing the speed from 30 to 60 miles an hour means a loss of 55 per cent of the mileage.

2. Check the air pressure regularly.
 3. Don't make sudden starts and stops.

4. Avoid curbs, rocks and roadholes.
 5. Have a mechanic check your wheel alignment and brake drums for defects which may cause uneven wear of tires.

6. Be sure your tires are the right size to fit the rim.

7. Slow down for corners and go around corners with the engine pulling, rather than allow the car to coast.

8. Where possible, recap or retreat. A recap requires only 43 per cent as much rubber as a new tire and it may give about 80 per cent as much wear.

9. Don't store your car for the duration, because driving keeps the rubber alive.

10. Do not make tires carry an excessive overload.

11. Avoid getting oil or grease on your tires.

12. Use tubes the correct size for your tires.

13. Watch for valve leaks, and keep valve cap in place to prevent sand and dirt from getting into the valve.

14. Tires not on the car will keep best in a place that is cool, dark and dry.

15. Rotate or criss-cross the tires from one wheel to another every 5,000 miles.

W. A. DAVIDSON AND SONS, Poland China breeders of Simpson, recently sold a pair of spring pigs to Erling Christensen, of Akov, Minn. Mr. Christensen has written them the following: "Pigs arrived yesterday O. K. I am well satisfied with them. I got acquainted with your hogs and you thru the KANSAS FARMER.—Erling Christensen, Akov, Minn.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Registered and Grade HOLSTEINS

I have about 25 head of Holsteins, fresh cows and heifers, registered and grade, springer grade and purebred heifers, and cows of both to freshen this fall. Purebred heifer calves and a good 2-year-old bull. Write or telephone.
 W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

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

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS
 Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmer Pearl Yeoman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.
 H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey or Short-horn bull with order of five \$16 heifers. Truck lots older heifers.
 Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Cows and Bulls

For Quick Sale: On account of the scarcity of farm help we must sell 8 good registered cows, weight around 1,600 lbs. each. One bull 2 1/2 years old and 1 bull calf.
 E. CORN, R. 6, WICHITA, KAN.

Brown Swiss For Sale

2 registered Brown Swiss bull calves 6 months old. JACOB SANDERS
 313 First National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls--Serviceable Age

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

We Offer Polled Herefords

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

ANGUS CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE

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

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

LONJAC SOUTHDOWN

Offering quality RAMS, Championship breeding. Prices reasonable. KENNETH CONZELLMAN, Meriden, Mo. (50 miles east of Kansas City on Hwy. 40)

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Chappell's Shropshires

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

Shropshire Rams for Sale

Choice registered rams (Renk bloodlines). Ready for service, \$30 to \$50 per head.
 S. C. KELMAN, Jr., R. 2, KINGMAN, KAN.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

15 rams \$25 to \$35. 5 rams \$40 to \$50 each. All registered. Write or phone 5420, Meriden, Kan. CLARENCE LACY, MERIDEN, KAN.

Shropshire Rams for Sale

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidson's Proven Polands

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

Better Feeding Polands

Short-legged, thick-fleshed, spring pigs. The kind that get fat and look it.
 F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

Poland China Spring Boars and Gilts

Sired by Kayo 2nd, Security and Diamond Boy, from matured sows. Immune. Ready to ship.
 JOHN D. HENBY, EVEREST, KAN.

Correct Type Registered Polands

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

75 POLAND CHINA PIGS

Sired by Market Star (American Royal Champion) and Big Admiration (son of Admiration), the heavy-hammed, deep kind, Pairs unrelated.
 Collier & Son, Alta Vista, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

ETHYLEDALE Production-Tested HAMPSHIRE

Selected fall gilts bred for fall to outstanding sons of B&B Special. 160 weaned pigs. Three litters have made REGISTER OF MERIT weight to date. Fed and grown for results in new hands.

ETHYLEDALE FARM, EMPORIA, KAN.

Buy Hampshires with Hams

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

EARL H. KELLY, Stafford, Kansas

Bergsten Offers Hampshire Gilts

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

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

Parkview Hampshire Farm

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

Hampshires Always For Sale

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

STEINSHIRE CORRECT TYPE HAMPSHIRE

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

Chas. Summers & Son, Hutchinson, Kansas Farm at Langdon, Kan., A. B. Cooper, Herdsman.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

CHOICE DUROCS BRED GILTS BRED SOWS

The low-down, thick, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Bred for September farrow. Immuned, registered, reasonable prices.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

FANCY FALL GILTS

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

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

Few Top-Quality Spring Boars

Sired by Grand Cherry Ace, son of Minnesota grand champion. Some are also grandsons of a production record sow. Choice \$30.00.

HOWARD LINDHOLM, CHENEY, KAN.

FALL BOARS FOR SALE

Sired by Iowa Master. Weanling pigs, 2 gilts and an unrelated boar. Special prices. 75 to select from. Farmer's type.

W. M. ROGERS, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

Bred and Open Gilts

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

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

Good Serviceable Fall Boars

Bred sows and gilts. Immuned, registered. Breed's best blood of today's popular thick type.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Duroc Bred Gilts---Spring Pigs

Fall gilts with size and quality bred to real feeder-type boar for September farrow. Spring pigs, pairs not related. Immuned and guaranteed.

WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KAN.

100 WEANLING DUROC PIGS

to select from, attractive prices for a short time. Mostly sired by Miller's Cherry Ace. The wide-hammed, medium type. Immuned and ready for new homes.

WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

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W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

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IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

Penalty on Good Beef

Price ceilings on beef as they now stand will spell ruin to cattlemen who have stocked up on high-quality feeders and are now fattening them for the market. This is the opinion brought from Chicago by Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, who attended a recent conference of Western cattlemen, held in that city.

The cattlemen pointed out that ceiling prices on beef as announced by the Office of Price Administration would eliminate prime cattle from the nation's market by reducing the feeding period. As intended by officials who planned the ceiling schedules, feed saved in shorter feeding of cattle will be used for production of pork.

Actual effects of this order on the meat trade will not be noticed much in the East until a year from now, Mr. Miller says. But it will have an immediate effect in the cattle country, by reducing prices of prime beef to such an extent it will bring serious losses on those who have purchased good feeder cattle.

Attending the conference were cattlemen representing breeders and feeders in most of the states from the Mississippi river to the West coast. A delegation was sent to Washington to ask a hearing on beef prices and a protest against any ceiling on prices of live cattle was sent by wire to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

HOWARD LINDHOLM, of Cheney, specializes in registered Duroc hogs. His spring pig crop was sired by a son of a Minnesota grand champion.

B. V. STEINERT, Olmitz, is a breeder of high-quality registered Chester White hogs. He has obtained good bloodlines and mated for the best type and general utility.

LEROY LOVE, Spotted Poland China specialist of Rago, in Kingman county, has a choice selection of young boars ready for new homes. Plenty of new and better bloodlines for old customers.

The good Shropshire flock that was at the LONJAC FARM near Lees Summit, Mo., is now being handled by Kenneth Conzelmann, of Concordia, Mo. This flock has been a consistent winner at the most important fairs of the Midwest.

This is a last-minute reminder of the MIDWEST RAM SALE to be held at the mule barn, stockyards, Wichita, on July 24. Fifty registered rams will be sold and they will be consigned by leading Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdown breeders of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas. For catalog, address W. E. Gregory, sales manager, Exchange Building, Stockyards, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS JERSEY BREEDERS should look forward to their state sale with optimism. Prices for Jerseys in recent auctions held in different parts of the United States have shown decided advances wherever good Jerseys have been offered. In talking to Bert Powell, auctioneer, of Topeka, he advised us that he had just returned from Illinois where he conducted the Illinois Jersey Breeders' first state sale. The average on the entire sale offering was \$200.70 with a top of \$500. Buyers were there from all parts of the state and were willing to give good prices for registered Jerseys with production and type.

The O'BRYAN RANCH Hampshire sale, Hiattville on August 3 is the only bred-gilt sale of any bred to be held in the state this summer, to our knowledge. Practical pork production is the first requirement at the O'Bryan Ranch. Exhibiting is secondary. The sales offering is a most carefully selected one and they are bred to Straight Lead, by Century of Earlham; Fashion Roller 2nd, by Gardner's Roller; and O'Roller, by Steam Roller. A few to Be-Low, a son of Scheel's B & B Special. To Hampshire breeders these names are all familiar as they represent the best of the breed's bloodlines.

These are real packer-type Hampshires as they have sold 493 barrows on the Kansas City market the last 3 months and have received a premium of 5 and 10 cents a hundred on the 2 shipments. The gilts that sell are littermates to these barrows and clearly demonstrate the worth of purebreds to breed the best in market hogs.

The O'Bryans have bred 200 gilts for fall farrow. Fifty tops have been carefully inspected before catalogs were made. Buyers who are in the market for Hampshires from a herd that

New DUPLEX Rotary Scraper. Easiest operating Scraper made. Loads and dumps forward and backward. Many other exclusive features! FREE! Five day trial. Write for details and literature. Low as \$50. DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 9 East Omaha, Nebraska

had an average of 8 pigs to the litter from 200 sows and gilts this spring, should find what they want in this auction. As it is their first sale they are making a special effort to have an attractive sales offering. An illustrated catalog will be sent on request. Write to Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hiattville, for one. Please mention Kansas Farmer in writing.

Due to other business interests W. G. WALTON, owner of the Meadowlark Farm, Pauline, will disperse his purebred and high-grade Holsteins on Thursday, July 23. Almost one-half of the 40 head selling are registered, the remaining are high-class grades. Among the registered animals selling are some outstanding producers with records of more than 500 pounds of butterfat. Grade cows are producing up to 460 pounds under D. H. I. A. on twice-a-day milking under average farm care. Last fall this breeder bought the highest-selling female in the North Central Kansas sale at Washington, Kan. She sells as well as her bull calf by a Truene bull.

Since the herd was established in 1936, foundation stock has been selected from the Ira Romig and Sons herd of Topeka; the Ira Chesnut herd, of Denison, and other well-known herds. A few calves are sired by U-Neb-Quantity Celman, and others are sired by the Romig's Pabst bull. The sale will be held at the farm, 2 miles south, 2 miles east and 1/2 mile south of Pauline.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary.

Polled Hereford Cattle November 9—Victor Roth, Hays, Kan.

Holstein Cattle July 23—Meadowlark Farm, Pauline, Kan.

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

Shorthorn Cattle October 21—E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale, Kan. October 27—Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo. November 12—E. L. Stunkel & Son, Peck, and W. A. Young & Son, Clearwater, Kan. Sale on Stunkel Farm, Peck, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle September 8—Raymond Basham, Lawson, Mo. October 22—J. C. Banbury & Son, Plevna, Kan. November 6—Lewis W. Thieman & Son, Concordia, Mo.

Berkshire Hogs October 10—Harold E. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo. October 21—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas.

Hampshire Hogs August 3—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Sheep July 24—Midwest Ram sale, Mule Barn, Wichita, Kan. W. E. Gregory, Manager, Livestock Exchange, Wichita, Kan. July 29—Tri-State Ram sale, Anthony, Kan. H. W. Westmeyer, Secretary, Anthony, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

Table with 3 columns: Week Ago, Month Ago, Year Ago. Rows include Steers, Fed; Hogs; Lambs; Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.; Eggs, Firsts; Butterfat, No. 1; Wheat, No. 2, Hard; Corn, No. 2, Yellow; Oats, No. 2, White; Barley, No. 2; Alfalfa, No. 1; Prairie, No. 1.

FOR Secretary of State Kansas REPUBLICANS Should Nominate and Elect CHAS. WARD Lyons, Kansas Native Kansan, 44 years old, served overseas with 35th Kansas Division. Former Washburn law student. Now engaged in farming and stock raising. VOTE THIS WAY CHAS. WARD Primary August 4 (Political Advertisement)

PORK AND PLANES WORMS Stunt Growth OF PIGS! Peters SWINE MIXTURE POWDER Contains PHENOTHIAZINE Soldiers and civilians need pork. Help reduce large round worm infestation. No catching of pigs; just mix the Powder in oats, and watch them eat! Only a few cents per pig. If your druggist doesn't sell Peters products, write us. Peters Family, World's First Hog Serum Mfrs. Peters Serum Co., Laboratories KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS Everlasting TILE SILOS Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing. NO Blowing in Blowing Down Buy New Immediate Shipment Rowen Roller Bearing Enslage Cutters Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents. NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE Cap-Brush Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

SIEBRING GRAIN BIN and CORN CRIB Store for Victory! Still available—Lowest-priced Government-approved Bin on the market. Fully portable, sturdy wood construction, easily erected from our blueprints. See your lumber dealer or write to SIEBRING MFG. CO., GEORGE, IA.

REFINE CRANKCASE OIL AS YOU DRIVE Now—you can use your crankcase oil over and over again. Lubrifer, attached to your car, truck or tractor, effectively removes contaminations that cause oil to deteriorate. One filling lasts an entire season with the help of Lubrifer. Government tests show that oil so refined answers all lubrication requirements of new oils. Lubrifer long has had wide acceptance in industrial lubrication... now it is available for farm motors to actually refine—not merely strain—the impurities from the oil in the crankcase. For additional information, write or visit TRUCK PARTS and EQUIPMENT CO. 820 E. Harry Street Wichita, Kansas Several promising territories are available for agents. Inquire above address.

DODSON "RED AND WHITE TOP" SILO Combines beauty and Long Life. Has Acid Proofed Walls with Grain Bin and Grass Silage Strength—30 years experience gives a better hinged Door, a better Silo, and positive satisfaction. BLIZZARD ENSLAGE CUTTERS AND HAY CHOPPERS DODSON MFG. CO., INC. Concordia, Kan. - - Wichita, Kan.

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FOR GOVERNOR

**PRESENT LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
FORMER STATE SENATOR
LUMBERMAN-FARM OPERATOR**

*"Those remaining at home **MUST** furnish our men in the armed forces the necessary supplies and implements of war . . . their lives and ours depend upon it."*



Carl Friend Says:

THE FAMILY ALMANAC WON'T TELL YOU . . .

At this time, when the paramount issue is winning the war, no one can foresee what state government will be called upon to do in the next two years.

You are going to have to depend upon the good sense, the good faith, and the good business judgment of the man you elect for governor.

As a Kansas businessman, I have lived much of my life in small towns. I have spent many hours with one foot on the hub of a Bain wagon, selling farmers lumber and building materials. When you were prosperous I made sales; when you paid too much for what you sold, or got too little for what you bought, business suffered. All other business suffered, too. Any intelligent, honest Kansas businessman knows his success is absolutely dependent upon the prosperity of his farmer friends.

The war has given Kansas a toe hold on industrial activity which must be retained and expanded after the war as an aid to agriculture. I know from personal contact with hundreds of Kansas farmers that you ask only a fair deal, that you seek no special favors, that you believe no group should have special advantages, that you are firm believers in the principle of a square deal for everybody.

If I become Governor of Kansas, my policy will be that of the Kansas farmer—special privileges for nobody, honest treatment for everybody. I am not the candidate of any special group. I make no special promises to anyone, but I do promise everyone to strive constantly for the greatest good for the greatest number. If you desire that kind of governor, I earnestly solicit your support.

(Political Advertisement)

"The Trend's to FRIEND!"