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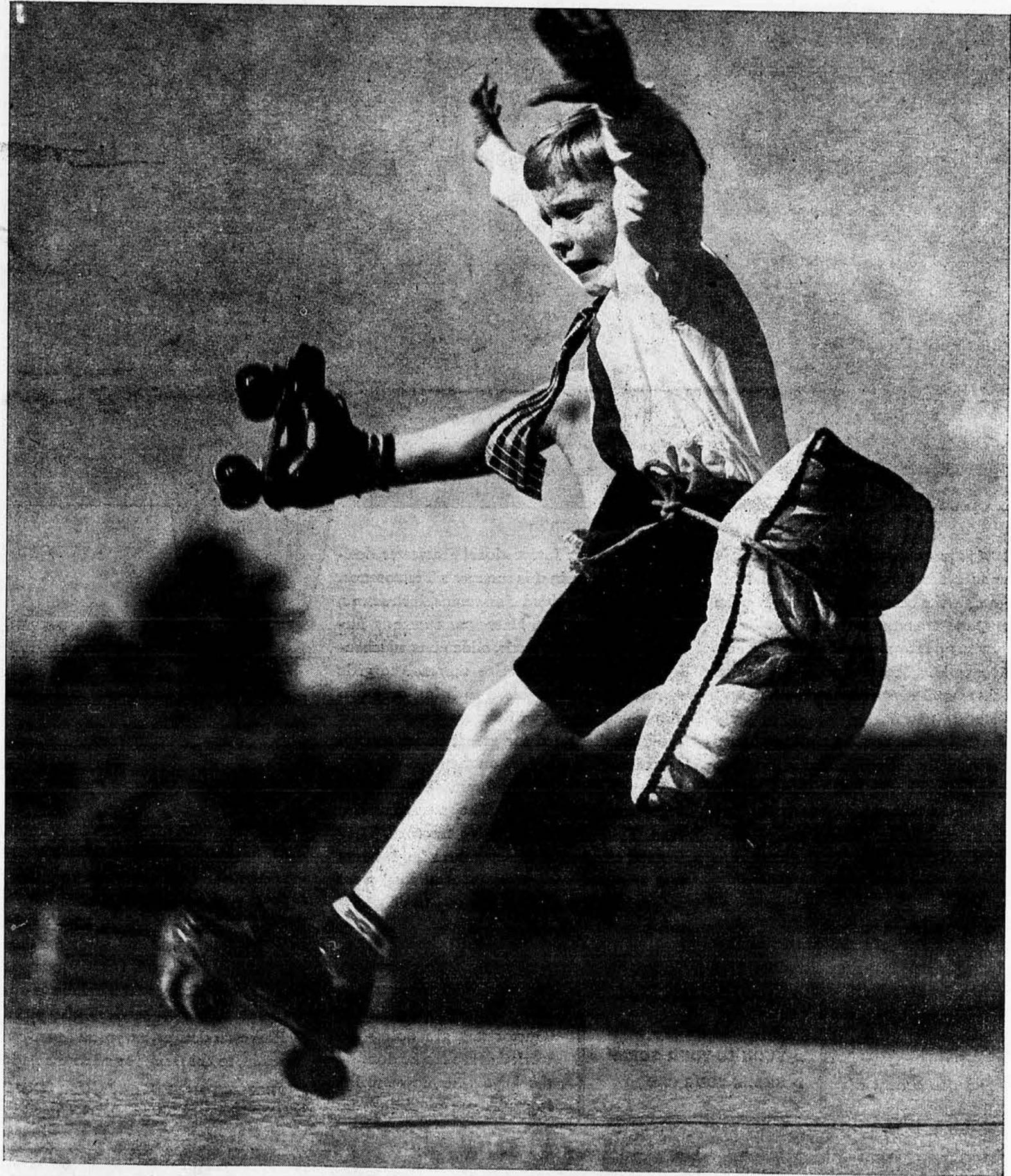
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SEPTEMBER 5, 1942

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



A Fellow Who Looks Ahead

Women Join the "Field Artillery"

as International Harvester Dealers

Teach Power Farming to an Army of "TRACTORETTE"



THE SUN is just over the ridge. Breakfast is just under the belt. The farmer and his helpers sample the breeze as they stand on the back steps, and the farmer says:

"I've got to go into town this morning and I'll be gone a while. Meantime, Emily, you and Ruth might as well start in on the south forty."

Emily? Ruth? Girls? Sure, why not? For Emily and Ruth are Tractorettes . . . and they know their stuff. They'll check their tractors for fuel and lubrication. They'll make those minor engine adjustments they noted mentally last night. They'll roll out early and do a first class job of field work, straight down the rows.

What is a Tractorette?

A TRACTORETTE is a farm girl or woman who wants to help win the battle of the land, to help provide Food for Freedom. She is the farm model of the girl who is driving an ambulance or running a turret lathe in the city. Like her city sisters, she has had the benefit of special training.

» BUY WAR BONDS
» TURN IN YOUR SCRAP
» SHARE YOUR CAR

Late last winter International Harvester dealers began to train this summer's Tractorettes. The dealers provided classrooms, instructors, and machines. The Harvester company furnished teaching manuals, slide films, mechanical diagrams, and service charts. The girls themselves were required to bring only two things—an earnest willingness to work and a complete disregard for grease under the fingernails or oil smudges on the nose.

They studied motors and transmissions, cooling systems, and ignition. They studied service care. They learned to drive tractors. They learned to attach the major farm implements that are used with tractors. And they were painstakingly taught *the safe way* to do everything.

Today, on their family farms or elsewhere, thousands of "graduates" are doing a real job for victory. Tractorettes are doing the work that used to be done by the boys who now are flying bombers or riding the

slippery, slanting decks of a destroyer.

Their Tractorette training cost them nothing, except the energy and intelligence which they put into it. The company conceived and launched the program. Its financial costs are shouldered by both the Harvester dealers and the company.

This fall and winter Tractorette training courses will be broadened to meet new needs as they arise. Thousands of new girls will take the course and join the "women's field artillery" next spring, fit and ready for the every-year battle of the land. Until Victory is won, Tractorette training will continue to be one of the important *extra* services gladly rendered by Harvester dealers, as typical American businessmen, to the farmers and to the nation.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

THEY'LL BE VICTORY FAIRS

AT THE 2 big Kansas fairs this month, usual fun and gayety will share the spotlight with serious and determined activities of a nation at war. Exhibits shaped to the pattern of Kansas war production will reflect this state's victory effort, while sparkling entertainment vibrates with patriotic tunes and colors.

At Topeka, the Kansas Free Fair will open on Sunday, September 13, for a 6-day session ending the following Saturday. At Hutchinson, turnstiles of the official Kansas State Fair will start clicking on Saturday morning, September 19, for 7 full days, ending Friday, September 25.

Announcing final decisions to hold the 1942 shows as scheduled, officials of both fairs emphasized special fair exhibits and attractions which are designed to boost public morale and contribute to a better understanding of the country's war effort.

For instance, at Topeka there is a special class for "Victory Products Booths." Money offered in this class is intended to encourage growing of agricultural products such as soybeans, flax and castor beans, which are of particular importance to war industries.

Managers of the fair at Topeka also plan special days for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps. Each branch of the armed forces

will provide special exhibits and entertainment. Among other things, the Navy hopes to exhibit a real torpedo and a small mosquito boat of the type that has caused trouble for Japan. On Navy Day, more than 100 officers, sailors and war heroes will be on hand, and if possible the Navy will exhibit a genuine U. S. Navy bomber.

Farm machinery exhibits will be cut to a minimum by shortage of equipment and by transportation difficulties. But in place of the usual agricultural machinery, many companies will provide special exhibits of war equipment now being manufactured in their plants. Some will show pictures illustrating the tempo of war industries.

Special victory exhibits at the State Fair at Hutchinson will center primarily around Kansas agricultural products and household food supplies. However, S. M. Mitchell, secretary of the fair, announces the Navy will have a spacious exhibit in the Grandstand Building, with moving pictures as one of the feature attractions. Friday, September 25, has been designated as Navy Day at the fair, with appropriate ceremonies planned for grandstand entertainment.

Victory garden classes for both adults and 4-H members are included in new classifications at the

[Continued on Page 18]



Beef shortage? Not if Kansas cattlemen can prevent it. These Herefords trade-mark Kansas quality.



From 4-H showman to competitor in open classes is the course of Donald Welton, center, of Rantoul.



Kansas exhibitors will provide most of the competition in all kinds of livestock at the 2 big Kansas fairs.



Two veterans of Kansas show competition are H. G. Eshelman, noted Percheron breeder, of Sedgwick, and Carino, his nationally famous winner of purple ribbons.



Hog production has taken the spotlight in America's victory efforts. This Poland China is Golden Model, a blue-ribbon winner at the State Fair last year. He is owned by Malone Brothers, of Raymond.

Passing COMMENT

IT WOULD be possible for America to produce nearly half of the 700 million dozen more eggs needed just now, even without the greatly increased number of layers, provided enough effort is directed toward controlling the major poultry diseases which always sharply reduce the number of laying hens. This is the recommendation of the special committee on poultry diseases of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Loss of mature layers has doubled in this country since the last war, according to this association. Today the poultryman generally loses 30 to 40 per cent of his adult birds thru poultry diseases. If this loss can be reduced only 10 points, we will increase egg production by more than half the added total requested by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

Over-crowded laying houses and more older hens being held over for egg production may spread disease. So every flock owner must be "on the alert" all the time to avoid trouble here. It seems that experiment stations have found the rate of egg production increases directly with floor space to the bird, and that mortality decreases with the increase in floor space. Probably Kansas poultry raisers also have discovered this fact. However, it is pretty easy to over-crowd the laying house. By putting too many hens in one house it would be possible to defeat the increased egg production that is so necessary. In other words, more layers alone will not increase the egg output unless they get the right care and housing.

This avoidable poultry loss focuses attention on the many war economies we are called upon to practice. Make everything go farther, is the rule. Make everything produce or do more. A good many of these practices can be held over after the war to our advantage.

Pests on the Job

WE ARE NOT the least bit surprised to learn that guayule, the rubber-producing plant in which Americans are considerably interested, has at least 20 different types of insects as possible enemies. You will recall that rubber legislation passed last March provides for planting up to 75,000 acres of guayule by the spring of 1943, in Southwest United States and also in Mexico.

It is to be hoped that when tires finally are made from the guayule plant, insects will be utterly unable to identify them as coming from a plant on which they like to feed. Otherwise, they might feast on our new tires and cause too many flats.

Apparently, the worst pest threat to guayule is a small bark beetle that has been found in stacked guayule in Mexico. It is able to breed in the dry material for more than a year, and could seriously damage any stored supplies of the plant awaiting conversion into rubber. Looks as if this is another crop which must be processed promptly to avoid loss. The bark



"Now girls, if we can just develop a refillable egg shell, we'll save a lot more wasted energy and material for th' war effort!"

beetle has not been found in the United States so far, and it is hoped it can be kept out by observing proper quarantine measures.

Other insects which threaten guayule include several white grubs which may damage the roots, wire worms and millipeds that also eat the roots, leaf-eating caterpillars, beetles and our well-known grasshoppers; sap-sucking aphids, leafhoppers, mealybugs, mites and scale insects; also various maggots and caterpillars that thrive on pollen, nectar and the inner parts of the flowering head. If guayule plants survive all of these threats, the rubber that comes from them should be able to stand a lot of punishment on the road.

Victory Food Special

FRESH apples will be the Victory Food Special thruout the entire country September 17 thru 26. They will be featured in store advertising and displays designed to encourage full use of this season's abundant crop. And they will be featured in the same way again from October 22 to October 31.

This is part of the national effort aimed at getting the most out of every food product in season, thereby conserving other foods which may be short. The food industry is working diligently to prevent seasonal bottlenecks in distribution of all foods, and is giving special attention to perishables. Now if Kansans will just remember to ask for Kansas-grown apples first, everything will work out nicely.

Ceilings Kicked Back

EXPERIENCES with supplies of cattle and dressed beef show that lopsided price regulation may start an endless chain of market troubles. Ceiling prices on dressed beef were ordered to help prevent inflation and high cost of living. But the Government promptly found itself faced with problems of rationing meat, brought on by price ceilings.

Because ceilings on dressed beef vary in different markets, dealers with a high ceiling are able to bid up for the dressed beef and obtain supplies for their customers. On the other hand, if dealers under a low ceiling pay the price required to get wholesale supplies, they must operate on a very slim margin, or possibly they may lose money by handling meat. As a result many have been discontinuing their markets. Others handle as little meat as possible. It means that in areas where most of the dealers operate under low ceilings, there isn't as much meat being handled, because markets have put dealers in position where they can't operate and keep their heads above water.

Now the Government recognizes this problem. Along with stating that a definite price ceiling is being prepared for live hogs, and that price ceilings are being contemplated for beef cattle, the Office of Price Administration says that wholesale meat prices will be adjusted on a zone basis to eliminate price inequalities. This should help in the distribution of meats. Yet livestock men will recognize that here is definite control of their prices. Hogs and cattle can "be brought in line with ceilings on dressed pork and beef" in this manner. If ceilings are fixed too low, livestock prices to farmers would be reduced. Low farm prices are not conducive to increased produc-

tion. Low farm prices penalize the buying power of farmers. OPA is consulting with producing groups, and it is hoped they can "sell" these points to OPA.

Despite the fact that cattle numbers in this country stand at an all-time high, numbers of cattle on feed in Corn Belt states are 19 per cent

below a year ago. With tight price lids on the better grades, these feeders have little incentive to put on those extra pounds which would do much to relieve any shortage that might exist.

Considering everyone affected, it is difficult to see who is gaining much by beef ceilings as they have been operating. Altho the order was clamped on as a protection to the consumer of beef, he is not going to be very happy about anything that contributes to a meat shortage.

Certainly the cattle feeder is not pleased, because he may be put out of business by the market restrictions, much as he would like to keep going and help supply the badly needed victory food. The producer of feeder calves does not benefit, because it prunes down the market for his feeder stock. Most processors, wholesalers and retail meat dealers are hurt by the order because it puts such a "squeeze" on many grades of beef that they cannot afford to continue handling it.

Certainly it doesn't seem logical that Uncle Sam could be very pleased about the whole affair, because it is causing reduced supplies of a product essential to his armies, his allies and his civilian people. If anything will make America strong it is plenty of good beef. It must be arranged so our cattle feeders will feel safe in producing all they can as rapidly as they can.

Orchard Age: Forty years is the age deadline of trees in a profitable apple orchard—maybe 50 years in the Northern U. S. Fruit of the best size and quality grows on relatively young trees, however. Then it takes 6 to 8 years before apple trees begin to bear—10 years before they bear heavily, one-fourth of the life of the tree. So you see orchard men have their production problems. Many of them practice systematic renewal, having about one-fourth of the apple acreage under 10 years old all the time.

Victory: This is a fight between a slave world and a free world. The will of the American people is for complete victory. No compromise with Satan is possible. We shall fight for a complete peace as well as a complete victory.—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States.

Grocery Bill: In 12 months, Uncle Sam's Agricultural Marketing Administration bought under the Lend-Lease Act more than 3 million dollars' worth of farm products a day for the United Nations. Uncle Sam certainly is proving himself a good provider.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 17

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Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

THE farmers of Kansas, of America, like myself, are 100 per cent for winning this war. They are eager and willing to make whatever sacrifices are necessary. And so am I, but—

I do not at all like the way the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, and the Department of Agriculture seem to be approaching the problem of fixing farm prices to meet the menace of inflation. I hope I am wrong, but it looks very much as if the result of the program on livestock price ceilings—no matter what the intentions of these Government officials may be—will be to “roll back” on farmers the price losses inherent in the program.

I warned the Senate last week that fixing of livestock prices, particularly on cattle, at too low a level in relation to production costs, inevitably will result in decreased meat production, when the crying need is for increased meat production. Price ceilings already fixed on meats have resulted in animals being marketed some 200 to 300 pounds “light”—it no longer pays to feed cattle in the Corn Belt feedlots. This will result in earlier marketing of thousands of head of beef cattle, but next year and the following year there will be smaller supplies for slaughter, and the loss in poundage of meat will be tremendous.

Secretary Wickard himself, only a few weeks ago, declared himself opposed to any attempt to fix the price on live animals, particularly beef cattle. He said the plan was unworkable, and would hamper instead of help the production of needed meats.

It must be kept in mind that the farmers of the United States are being called upon to feed not only our own armed forces and civilian population, but also it has been promised that they will produce foodstuffs for a larger and larger proportion of the armed forces and civilians of our Allies in this war. And that is not for just this year or next, but perhaps—right now it looks probable—for many years to come.

Already the calling of younger farmers and hired hands for army service, and other thousands into war industrial plants, has seriously crippled production facilities on our farms. Also, the manufacture of farm machinery has been reduced 20 per cent for this year, 60 per cent for next year.

In the face of these conditions, it now is proposed to discourage increased production of

livestock for meat purposes by fixing price ceilings on livestock at levels I very much fear take more account of consumer desires for cheap food than they do of production costs and hazards. I am much disturbed over the



The New Editor

A CONTINUOUS editorship of Kansas Farmer extending back almost to my first days as a publisher, ended with the death of my beloved friend, Tom McNeal. Fortunately, we have a fine, vigorous man, highly esteemed by Mr. McNeal, to carry on. Raymond Gilkeson has “grown up” on Kansas Farmer—club manager, field editor, associate editor, and since 1934 its managing editor. He has always worked closely with Mr. McNeal and in the last year has carried on much of Tom’s work.

Ray is practically a native Kansan, having come to the state as a very small child. Reared in rural communities, he was educated in Kansas schools and at the University, later taking additional work from Columbia University. In World War I, he served in the U. S. navy. In his years with our organization, he has visited every county in Kansas many, many times and he knows the problems of farming and of farm people in this great state.

I am sure that as editor, Ray Gilkeson will continue to give you a fine and interesting Kansas Farmer.

outlook. And the apparent fact that Secretary Wickard has surrendered to Price Administrator Leon Henderson and does not intend to use the powers Congress gave him to protect prices is not encouraging, to say the least. Also, Secretary Wickard’s desertion of the 110 per cent parity provisions in the Price Control Act, presumably under Administration pressure—he had supported the provision at the time it was written into Act—does not encourage the over-production program asked of the American farmers.

All experience and history teach us that forced over-production of farm products for war purposes will be followed by a period of “deflating” agriculture in the post-war production period. Unless farmers are allowed sufficient returns to enable them to pay off some of their debts and accumulate some reserves the post-war farm depression will be worse than it was after World War I. Very frankly, that is one of the things I am trying to guard against here, and that is the position Congress has taken in war legislation affecting Agriculture. It was the position announced from Administration sources earlier in the war period; I hate to think it has been abandoned by those in authority.

This has been a year of record production for Kansas farmers, for American Agriculture as a whole. Also a year of near-record income for Kansas farmers. Dollar prosperity has come to Kansas Agriculture. I wish we could look forward to another year of high production and good prices, but the prospects for next year do not look so bright at the present moment.

I sincerely hope that President Roosevelt, in his fireside chat promised for next Monday—Labor Day—will clear up the situation and give assurance that if farm prices are to be fixed at relatively low levels, wages and other production costs will be held at comparable levels. He has promised that while “tough” sacrifices will be necessary, price and wage levels will be fixed on a “common sense” basis. I sincerely hope that is true.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

About Ready to Fix Farm Prices

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer’s Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This is a city of catch-words and wise-cracks. Right now the Washington watchword is “tough.” Donald Nelson, head of WPB, comes back from a short vacation, pounds his desk, and announces he is going to be “tough.”

President Roosevelt, at his press conference, announces he will broadcast to the nation—and to the world—on or about Labor Day, a call for sacrifice.

And the sacrifices asked, the President told the news men, will be “tough” sacrifices.

And news from the war fronts has been “tough,” and the going promises to be plenty “tough” in the future.

Right now, facing inflation which

the President says is so dangerously near that there is no time for Congress to attempt to do anything about it—so he will have to do it alone, as he has been compelled to deal with so many emergencies alone and virtually single-handed in the past years—the President is breaking the news to Agriculture and Labor that the Government is going to be “tough” in dealing with wages and prices. Then, being a kind-hearted man who wants everyone to like him, the President adds that of course “common sense” will be used in fixing wages and prices.

Then Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, of course, has been advertised—and has advertised himself upon occasion—as being the original “tough guy” of this Administration.

About the only high-up Government official who has not fallen for being “tough” in the last few weeks has been the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard.

When Congress passed the Price Control Act, it included a provision that the Price Administrator should not fix prices on any farm commodity at less than 110 per cent of parity, or below the price on October 15 or December 15, 1941. Also, it was laid down as the Governmental policy that price on commodities made from farm products should not be fixed so as to result in farm prices being forced below the levels specified.

Congress inserted another provision to the effect that no order fixing the price of any farm product, or com-

modity made from a farm product, should be fixed without the prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

President Roosevelt voiced disapproval of these limitations upon his price-control agency when he signed the bill, but afterward commented that as he had hired the Secretary of Agriculture, he also could fire him.

At the time the Price Control Act was passed Secretary Wickard defended the 110 per cent parity and other limitations on fixing farm prices. Later, when Henderson’s office proposed to fix price ceilings on livestock, Secretary Wickard opposed the suggestion. He said it was unworkable, especially as regards beef cattle, which vary widely in grade and price on the market. (Continued on Page 19)

MOISTURE TESTS

In the Twinkling of an Eye

ALONG with famous wheat kings poets and newspaper sages, Kansas can boast an outstanding inventor. He is Fred W. Stein, of Atchison, whose fertile mind has used the principles of radio electricity to simplify many difficult jobs in the field of agriculture.

Once prominent because of his radio, Mr. Stein's name is now familiar in many lands because it appears on machines which test the moisture content of grains, powders and ground materials. Other machines invented by Mr. Stein offer quick methods of testing germination of seed, and butterfat content of milk and cream.

Mr. Stein's most widely used invention at present is the small machine which, in the twinkling of an eye, can give the exact moisture content of almost anything from grain to gunpowder. Proving an old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention," the need for this machine was evident to Mr. Stein as a boy, at Greenleaf, in Washington county.

A Long, Tedious Job

His father operated a grain elevator, and there was plenty of opportunity to see the importance of moisture content in determining the value of grain. But in those days figuring moisture content was a long, tedious job, even in fairly well-equipped laboratories. As a result, some farmers were probably overpaid and others may have been underpaid because the dealer miscalculated moisture content. At the same time, many carloads of grain caused losses to dealers because the moisture content was high when it reached the central market.

After observing these things as a boy, Fred Stein drifted into the field of radio and electricity. At Atchison

he founded the Steinite Radio Plant, which was soon using 1,100 people at the job of building parts and assembling radios.

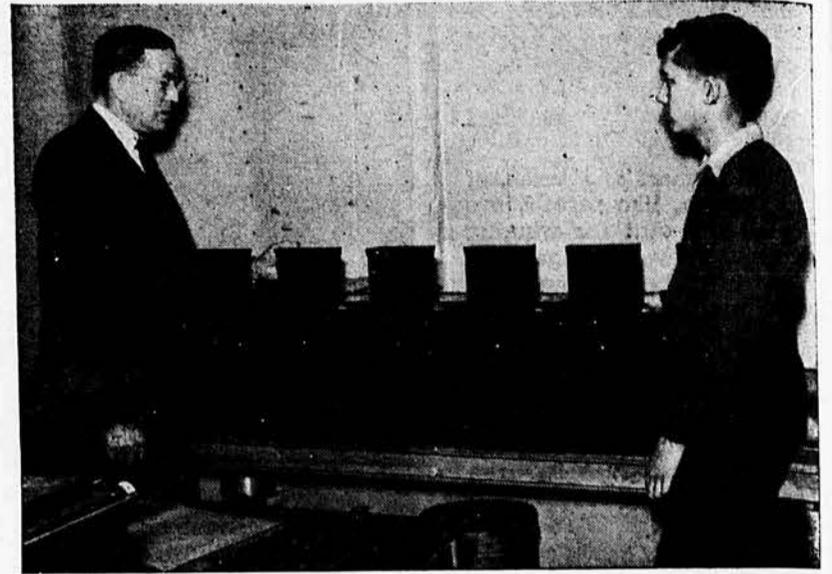
Leaving the radio business in later years, Mr. Stein devoted full time to invention. Possessing an uncanny knowledge of electricity and radio, he thought of the old need for a rapid moisture-testing device, and determined to solve the problem by radio electricity. With this in mind, Mr. Stein started experimenting in 1931 and worked diligently for 4 years.

He got the job done. Manufacture of the machine was started at his Atchison plant in 1935, and is still going. The machines are now used all over the United States and in a long list of foreign countries. To determine moisture content of grain, the operator merely dumps a small sample of the grain into a little hopper and turns the switch.

What happens is a complicated action involving radio electricity, but to put it in simple language, an electric current is sent thru the grain. This current reacts according to the amount of moisture present. The reaction is shown by a dial, and all you need to do is read the dial and compare it with a chart to know the per cent of moisture present.

Its most popular use is with elevators and milling companies which use moisture content as a basis for knowing whether grain is suitable for storage or for milling. Likewise, owners of large seed companies find it a great help in showing which seed can be stored safely. It is a valuable machine on the farm and is used by some large farm operators.

The machine tests all whole or ground grains, cereals, and food prod-



Inventor Fred W. Stein, left, and his son Frederick, pose for a picture with 5 of the machines which test moisture of grains, ground materials and powders. The machine, invented by Mr. Stein and now being manufactured at his plant in Atchison, is used in many countries. It is one of several Stein inventions which serve agriculture.

ucts such as dried eggs and powdered milk. Its commercial use includes testing the moisture content of powders for the photographic industry, gunpowder, dried alfalfa, nuts, pecans and just about anything else that may be poured into it. This invention provided the only machine that does this kind of testing by radio electricity.

Mr. Stein's next invention of service to the agricultural world was a seed tester. Designed to test the germination of any kind of seed, it operates by electrical heat, thermostatically controlled. This moderately priced machine has also been shipped to buyers in many foreign countries. The germinators have been used extensively in Canada, Hawaii, Mexico and South America. They are popular for use on the farm as well as for commercial seed dealers.

Mr. Stein's newest development is a machine to make rapid tests of butterfat content in milk and cream. It is not completed yet, but, when finished, he hopes it will tell in 5 minutes or less the amount of butterfat present.

Similar in principle to the moisture-testing machine, this butterfat tester is based on radio electricity. Mr. Stein hopes that with the new tester in general use, farmers taking their cream to a station may get the "test" in 4 or 5 minutes, instead of having to wait until some time later.

Another of Mr. Stein's machines still in the experimental stage is a small, economical electric-fence charger. Thru a long period of tests and experiments, he is developing an electric fence outfit designed for long life in practical farm use. Mr. Stein's tests are performed in his laboratories at Atchison.

20% MORE

Yes, 20% more midwest power farmers picked Standard's motor oils

● WHEN it came to buying motor oil for this war year, prudent power farmers first of all wanted lubricants of the highest quality to insure protection of farm machinery and second, the most lubrication per gallon for the money. And here is the proof. With machinery shortages here or threatening, 20% more midwest farmers switched to Stand-

ard and ordered their motor oil well in advance.

Your local Standard Oil man can tell you many other individual reasons for this preference. When he comes by your farm be sure to learn for yourself why Standard's three fine motor oils are the first choice of hundreds of thousands of farmers in the Middle West.

Find out what you can save with these popular petroleum items:

STANDARD GEAR LUBRICANTS—Protect both gear teeth and bearings.

STANDARD GREASES—For every type of farm equipment.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL—Adds long life to leather.

COMPOUND NEATSFOOT HARNESS OIL—Fine for use on boots and shoes.

ISO-VIS MOTOR OIL reduces operating costs in two big ways—low engine carbon—low consumption.

POLARINE MOTOR OIL not only lubricates but reduces filter deposits and cleans the engine parts as it circulates.

STANOLIND MOTOR OIL is ideal as an all-purpose motor oil where economy is of prime importance but where engine protection must be assured.

**OIL IS AMMUNITION
USE IT WISELY**



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

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(INDIANA)



"Ceilings" May Not Hurt

TEMPORARY price ceilings announced recently for dressed lamb carcasses and cuts may not have an immediate effect on the price of live animals. But if the ceiling is extended into 1943, in its present form, Kansas lamb producers will not be in such a strong position as last spring. Such is the opinion of Frank S. Burson, extension marketing specialist at Kansas State College.

Explaining how the ceiling works, Burson points out that the maximum price for each wholesaler and each retailer shall be the highest price which the seller charged a purchaser during the period July 27 to 31, 1942. Three types of sales or deliveries are exempt from the ceilings. They are:

1. Deliveries to the armed forces or to a governmental agency under contracts entered into prior to August 3.
2. Sales of lamb prepared and sold for consumption on the premises of hotels, restaurants or cafes.
3. Sales by a farmer of dressed lamb, provided the lamb was grown and processed on his farm, and provided such sale together with sales of other commodities so grown and processed does not exceed \$75 in any one calendar month.

The ceiling became effective on August 10, and will continue in effect until October 8. It may or may not be renewed at that time. Showing how this order might affect the price of lambs on foot, Mr. Burson reviews prices during the base period of July 27 to July 31.

During this period, New York prices for the lighter lamb carcasses were \$27 to \$28, and top lamb prices at Kansas City were quoted at \$13.50 to \$13.75. During the first week of the effective date of the ceiling, August 10 to 15, choice native lambs reached \$14.25 for the week's top. Under the present ceiling, lamb prices could not advance much from present levels, and this means that, under the ceilings, prices of lambs on foot, next spring could not reach the \$15.50 mark reached at Kansas City last spring.

No immediate affect on the price of lambs on foot is expected because lamb prices usually decline seasonally from late summer to fall. Increased demand for meat may do away with much of the usual decline in prices of slaughter lambs, but it is not likely much pressure will be put on the ceilings this fall.

Good Crops Ahead

Last year Kansas farmers applied 70,000 tons of lime and nearly 20,000 tons of fertilizer to farm land in Eastern Kansas. These same farmers seeded legumes on nearly 1½ million acres, producing the sound combination of legumes, lime and fertilizer.

Farmers in Western Kansas are increasing feed production and they are doing it with better methods. Last year more than 300,000 acres of sorghums were grown on fallow land.

Seedless, Coreless Apple

Dear Editor: Regarding the coreless, seedless apple, discovered in California, and reported in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer. Some 20 or 25 years ago A. F. Race, of Haven, bought an apple tree such as the one mentioned. The apple was coreless and seedless and the apples grew on the tips of the twigs. Seven or 8 years ago I grafted from this tree on to another and the grafts grew. But unfortunately the Armistice Day freeze killed both trees. But the tree mentioned in California was not the first of its kind.—A. L. Hartzler, Haven.

May Be Something Else

So-called "wheat poisoning" and milk fever may be complex nervous or glandular disturbances instead of simple mineral deficiencies. This belief is supported by tests conducted at the Panhandle Experiment Station, in

Oklahoma, where calves grazing on wheat pasture made slightly better gains than did a control lot fed a dry-lot wintering ration. Trials showed that calves receiving bone meal and ground limestone failed to make more gain than those on wheat pasture alone. Analysis of blood for serum calcium, phosphorus and magnesium failed to show any definite results that might correlate with animal disorders resulting from grazing wheat.

New Course for Students

A new course in "Industrial Technology" at Kansas State College is designed to help prepare young Kansans for greater usefulness in the nation's war effort. It is a 2-year course, being started by the departments of engineering and architecture in response to a suggestion from the Regents.

Beginning with the regular school term this fall, the new course is open to both men and women. Officials of the college believe many women will be interested because of the rapid increase in numbers of women being employed in industrial work.

The course includes only subjects of college grade and is offered for the rapid preparation of students for service in industrial production in the present emergency. Those completing the course will be awarded certificates in Industrial Technology. Entrance requirements are the same as for the 4-year curriculums in engineering.

First year of the course will include work approximately the same as the freshman year in the regular engineering courses. The second year will include work of a practical, vocational nature, such as drafting, shop work, gauges and measurements. Training in these fields will fit the student for immediate employment as an inspector, machine operator, or for a supervisory position of a semi-professional nature.

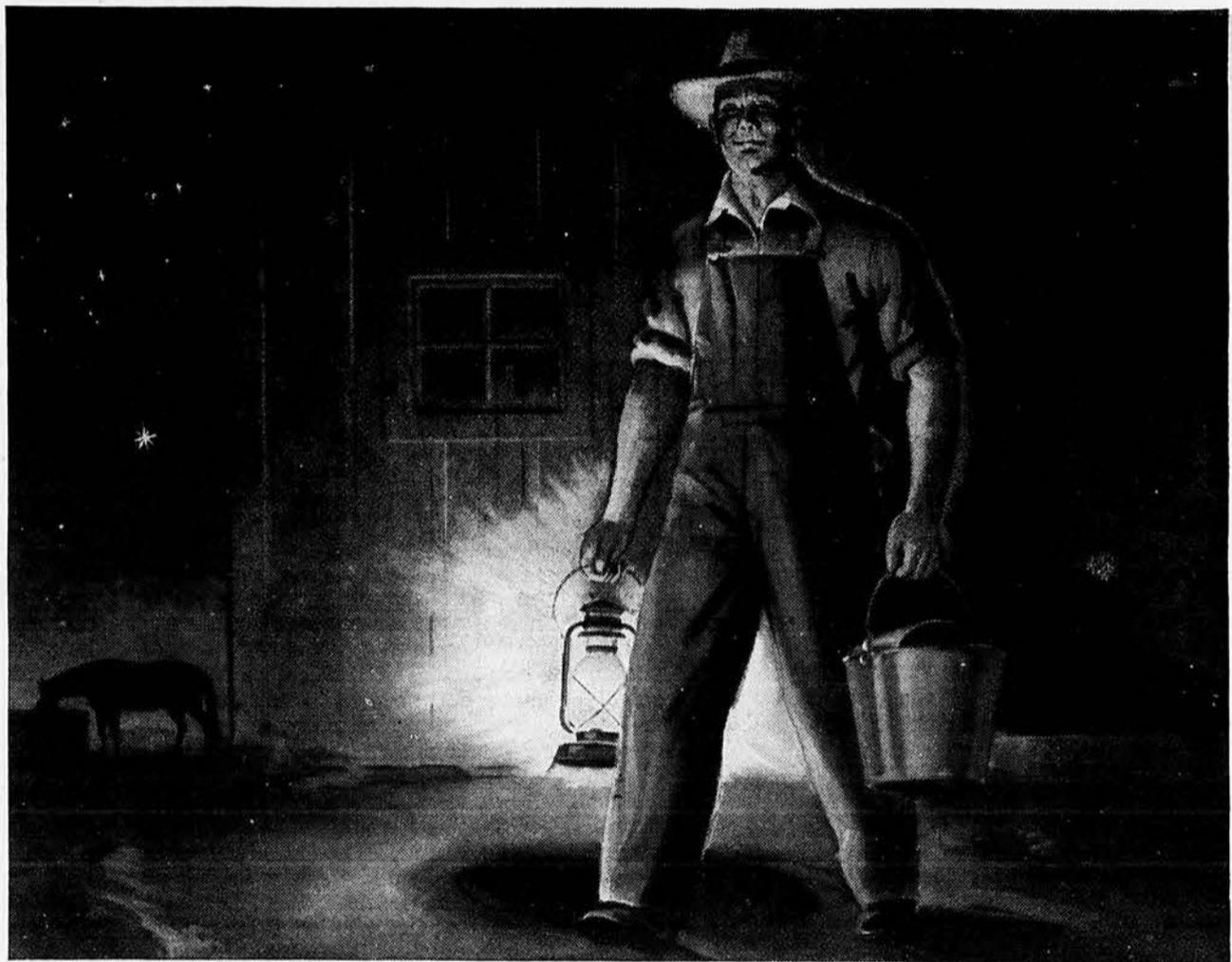
At the end of the year, if they desire, students may transfer to one of the regular 4-year engineering courses, with no loss of credit hours.

Hinged Doorsteps

If you lack a place for rubbers and overshoes, or for the children's toys, such as cars, balls, bats and small garden tools, then have your husband place hinges on 2 or more of the back steps so they can be lifted up for storage space. It can be done in an hour and the only expense is for hinges.—Mrs. R. E. L.

No Paint on Pane

Before starting to paint window sashes, cut a piece of paper the size of window pane and dampen enough with water so that it will stick. Paste to window pane; then do your painting. When paint is dry, again dampen paper and remove. Result: No tiresome job scraping paint from window panes.



ED HIPPLE DOESN'T MIND BEING LATE WITH HIS CHORES

The feeble flame of Ed Hipple's lantern is a beacon light on the paths to Peace. Heart and soul he stands for the best traditions of America for he is an American farmer. During his life Ed Hipple has seen the broad prairies blossom year after year with golden tassels that spell freedom from want, freedom from fear. He knew the man who invented barbed wire to fence his fields; his neighbor was the man who invented the harvesting machine. But, with the broad understanding which comes from close association with the mystery that lies in the heart of the soil, all men were Ed Hipple's neighbors. That is the reason that he wel-

comed the development of hybrid corn which he considers the greatest single achievement in the advancement of agriculture. That is the reason he became a DeKalb dealer for, with DeKalb's constant search for better hybrids coupled with his own practical experience, Ed Hipple is able to help his neighbors fight the short-handed battle for more food. Hipple's beloved country is in trouble and, with the wisdom of his years, he knows that he can best serve in preserving the principles which have made America great by working into the gloom of night, by lantern light whose glow is but the reflection of the spirit which warms his heart.

There's an Ed Hipple serving your community. He and thousands of others like him supply DeKalb hybrid seed corn for one-fifth of all the corn grown in America. He farms himself—right near you. He knows corn because he grows it. He knows your problems, your soil, your weather, your maturity zone, because all these factors are his, too. He's growing 15 new experimental hybrids on his farm this year in a search for a better hybrid for your conditions. But most important of all is his specialized knowledge which results from his close contact with DeKalb's unceasing research. Let YOUR Ed Hipple help YOU help America to win the food-front battle.



DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

GENERAL OFFICES DEKALB, ILLINOIS

ESMOND, ILL. • MONMOUTH, ILL. • TOSCOLA, ILL. • WARREN, ILL. • SHENANDOAH, IA. • STORM LAKE, IA. • JACKSON, MINN. • CHAYNAW, WATERMAN, ILL. • LAFAYETTE, IND. • GRINWELL, IA. • NUMBOLDT, IA. • FREMONT, NEB. • DESHLER, OHIO • JOHNSTOWN, OHIO • ONT., CANADA

48 EXPERIMENTAL FARMS — 3300 PROVING GROUNDS — OVER 200 PRODUCTION AREAS — 15 PROCESSING PLANTS

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

RESTRICTIONS, rationing, quotas, curtailments, production stoppages all leave busy farm folks in a quandary as to what they can buy to fill their needs. To bring this information up-to-date we checked direct with Washington officials. This is the situation at present. Sharp cuts in a number of lines are predicted for 1943.

Generally speaking, farmers can buy ordinary farm machinery of all kinds without a priority rating. Any farmer can go to his customary dealer or supplier to obtain the items he wants. However, he may have to shop around to find a dealer or supplier who has not exhausted his quota of some items.

Farmers do not need a priority rating to obtain machinery and implements of a strictly agricultural nature that are essential to the production of farm commodities. Such implements are covered in a blanket priority order (L-26), with a preference rating provided for the manufacturer to obtain materials.

For the current year the farm equipment order establishes a quota on production of farm machinery, the average being 83 per cent of 1940 production for new machinery, and 150 per cent for repair parts. *The quota for 1943 has not been fixed but is expected to run well below that for 1942.* It is important to remember this point.

The 83 per cent figure for 1942 production is



Farm machinery quota is 83 per cent of 1940 production; repair parts, 150 per cent.

WHAT CAN FARMERS BUY?

an average figure and does not apply in the same way to each type of new farm machinery. The output of milking machines, for instance, can be up to 206 per cent of the 1940 production. For potato planters the quota is 72 per cent. For tubular steel wheelbarrows, hog

troughs, and portable corncribs the quota is zero. The items are rated according to their use in increasing production of essential foods. No quotas are provided for crawler-type tractors since the entire output goes to military uses and war construction; extreme, emergency cases in agriculture for such tractors are handled by the War Production Board.

Specifically as to repairs, it is advised that farmers keep check over equipment and order needed parts in advance, so manufacturers can plan their production and have a supply of parts ready when farmers need them. As a part of Preference Rating Order P-100, it is possible for a farmer who repairs his machines himself, or the repairman who does it for him, to apply an A-10 rating on his orders for necessary materials. PD-1A is the standard form of the War Production Board for individual applications for priority assistance.

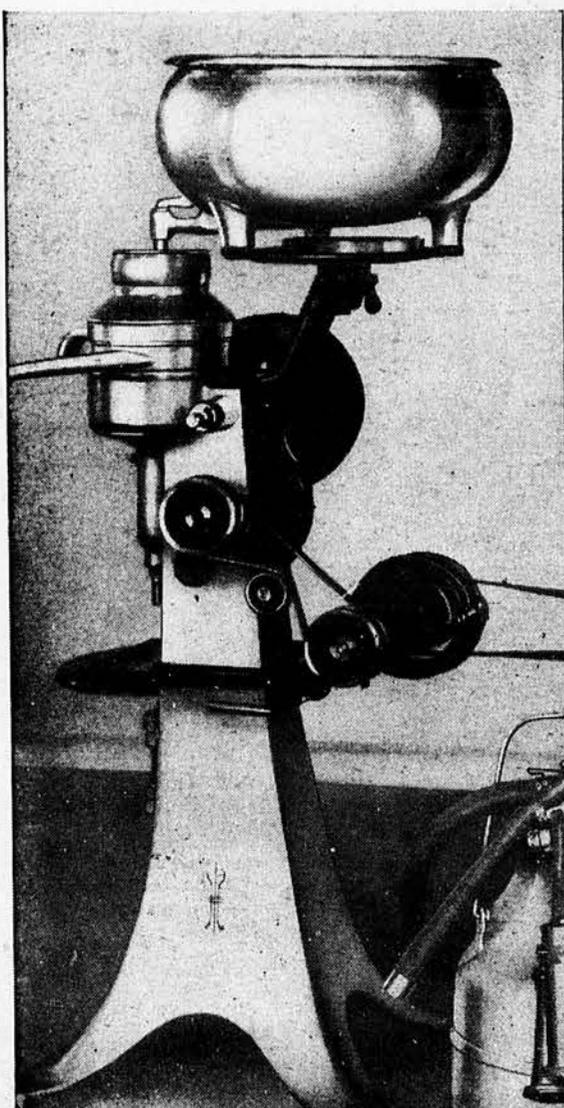
Before making any sales of repair parts for

track-laying tractors, dealers must obtain a statement of the type of track-laying tractor to be required, the purpose for which it is to be used, and the minimum quantity of parts necessary to put the equipment in serviceable condition.

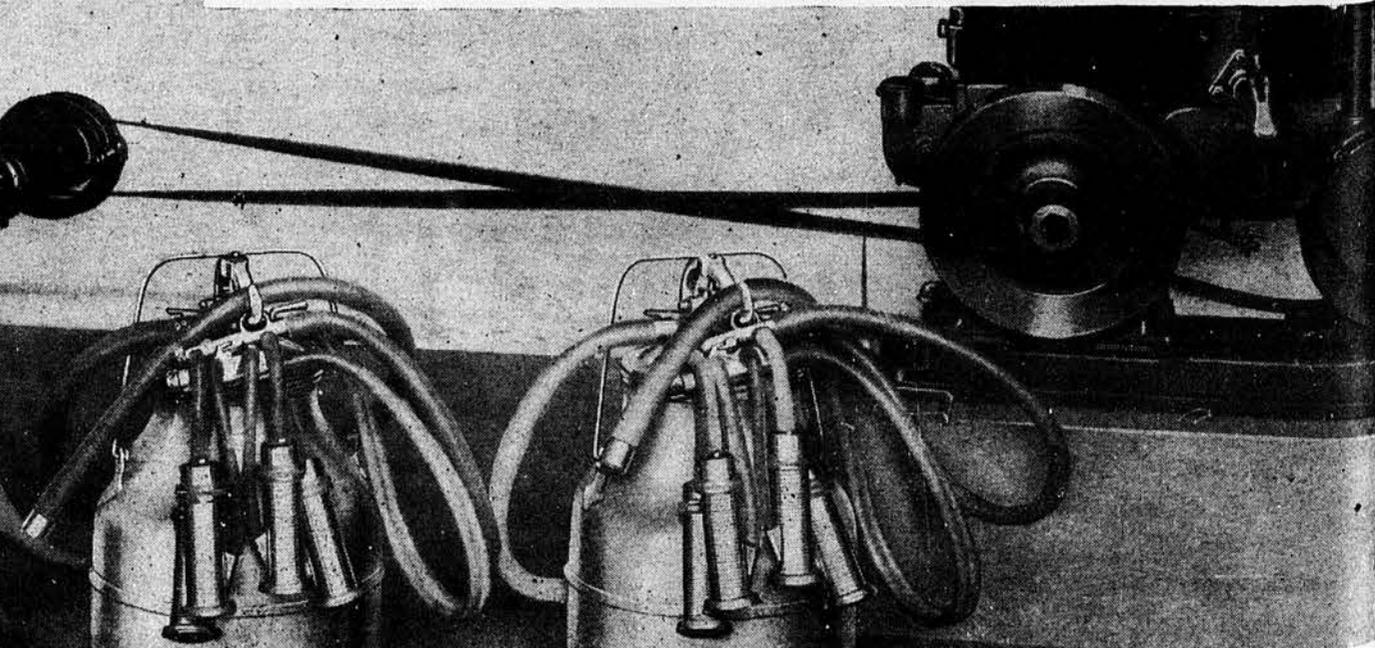
Farm Hardware

Farmers do not need a priority rating to obtain nails, staples, fencing, small pipe, and bale ties which are in the hands of local dealers. The War Production Board has provided for distribution of such items thru warehouses to suppliers and dealers in limited quantities on a quota basis. There are general shortages of these items due largely to necessity to divert all available steel to vital armament production.

Fencing materials, particularly barbwire and woven wire, are especially difficult to get for civilian use due [Continued on Page 16]



Output of milking machines can be up to 206 per cent.



★ FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★



A
SAFEWAY
Ranch & Farm
Reporter
Advertisement



In the fertile Rio Grande Valley PLANES "BOMB" CITRUS PESTS



TO KANSAS FARMERS

W. H. (Bill) Hughes of Elsa, Texas, has been in on the development of Rio Grande Valley citrus almost from its beginning. Today he owns 30 acres of citrus and is field superintendent for the Engelman Products Company. Everything he does is aimed at producing top-quality oranges and grapefruit. "Quality citrus might cost a few dollars more per acre," Bill Hughes said, "but it pays out big providing you get a good square marketing deal. All my fruit is marketed cooperatively through the Engelman Products Company. Our general manager, A. L. Cramer, tells me Safeway took 225,000 cases of our grapefruit juice and 66,000 boxes of citrus fruit in 12 months recently. We've found that Safeway insists on quality but pays for it at the going price or better—never tries to drive a hard bargain. The modern food chain organizations want the same thing growers want—to move in a short time the greatest volume of quality eatables that can be sold at a profit. Safeway doesn't want violent price ups and downs any more than we growers. And straightening out the road to market, like the Safeway organization does, seems to help everybody. It means a saving on food for consumers in the stores while also making possible better returns for all farmers"



"A new cover cropping method we are using has apparently cut scale damage to our fruit to less than half of one per cent," Bill Hughes told me. "In orchards having heavy cover crops we noticed scale was not nearly so severe. Seems like a cover crop raises humidity and encourages native parasites that kill the scale. So now immediately after cultivating we plant a new cover crop—cowpeas in the spring, sesbania in summer, and Hubam clover or *Melilotus indica* in the fall. These legumes also supply nitrogen to the soil, cut down on our fertilizer bill, and add humus"

I saw this plane make war on rust mite, a tiny bug that rusts fruit, at Bill Hughes' citrus orchard in the southwestern tip of Texas. The plane travels about 90 miles an hour 12 to 15 feet above the trees. It can dust 45 acres an hour. Dusting is done early in the morning when there's no wind. Mr. Hughes explained: "We used to fight rust mite with ground dusters but planes are quicker, more efficient. By experimenting we've developed a device that forces the dust (powdered sulphur) toward the ground at a terrific speed. The dust rebounds from the ground and fills the inside of the trees. As most of the mites are on the underside of the leaves they are quickly killed"



In 1916, most of Bill Hughes' Valley looked like this. The desert was covered with mesquite, huisache, ebony, cat-claws and cactus—filled with bobcats, mountain lions, deer, wild hogs and rattlesnakes. Cleared and given water, the flat, silt-laden delta proved amazingly rich

"You can't skimp on water and get quality citrus in this area," says Bill Hughes. "Our average rainfall is about 24 inches a year—to that we figure on adding 12 to 16 inches by irrigating four or five times yearly. All our irrigation water comes from the Rio Grande River"



Grapefruit are usually picked 3 times from October to May in the Rio Grande Valley—oranges twice. "Most of the newer orange plantings here are Hamlin, an early type, and Valencia, a late type," Bill Hughes told me. "A lot of the new grapefruit plantings are pink-fleshed Marsh Pinks and the new Ruby variety. Our soil and climate seem particularly adapted to producing pink-fleshed grapefruit. Being attractive as well as good-eating this fruit sells exceptionally well"

YOUR SAFEWAY RANCH AND FARM REPORTER

Low-Cost Hospital Care

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

NOW comes the Blue Cross, a plan to finance hospital care for you and your family in sickness and accident. It has given satisfaction in other states, so let us give it consideration, bearing in mind that it does not include medical attention.

On monthly basis the rates are 65 cents for a single person; \$1.30 monthly covers a family membership that in-

cludes both man and wife; also unmarried children under 19 years old regardless of number.

The hospital care is all-inclusive. It takes in tuberculosis and other contagious diseases; also mental disorders. But it promises only 30 days service in each year for each individual; and, in maternity cases, 10 days free service for mother and babe.

The hospital service is of the best and if your community has several hospitals you have your choice, so long as you select one that joins in the plan. However, you are not the one to decide when hospital care is needed. The decision rests with your doctor, who, of course, will be one of good standing.

To have your mind set at rest as to hospital provision for your entire family is worth all that you can afford to pay. I think it especially smart for the family living several miles from town. In the days when I drove the countryside day after day I handled many

cases in which the difference between hospital and distant home might have been life or death. So I have no hesitation in urging you to give this plan consideration.

But it has to be worked up as a community undertaking. You can't just go to any hospital, pay your \$1.30, and go on their books. The service is supplied to groups rather than individual families. Such a group may be your Grange or other farm organization. The Blue Cross likes to have 5 to 10 families make a start in the same community. They trust to the merits of their plan for its subsequent growth. Folks interested would best ask the family physician or make inquiries at the hospital that would be their choice for service. Most good hospitals know about the Blue Cross and will be glad to give details.

The one limitation, a reasonable one, is that benefits will not be available for the treatment of a condition known by you to require hospital care at the time you make application.

More Room for Wheat

Kansas farmers can get facilities for storing wheat that is now piled on the ground. That is the word received by Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, in a telegram from the War Production Board, as follows:

"Reference Kansas wheat situation. In order to provide storage we shipped to Kansas 14 million bushels of steel-bin storage and purchased wooden bins providing storage space for 24 million bushels of wheat. Only 16 million wooden-bin storage capacity accepted by Kansas. . . . We have an additional 4-million-bushel capacity wooden bins available for immediate shipment to Kansas. We would appreciate your aid in convincing farmers that commercial storage space is not available and will not be available for 1942 wheat crop. We will sell to farmers all wooden bin farm storage necessary to prevent loss and damage of wheat now piled on the ground."

This telegram from Washington was in response to the urgent request of the State Board of Agriculture addressed to the War Production Board under the date of August 5, to release materials for the construction of suitable storage to take care of the wheat piled on the ground. About 18½ million bushels of wheat are outside at present.

Sweet Turns Bitter

Will you tell me whether saccharin tablets can be used in canning fruits such as peaches, berries, cherries or apples without the use of sugar? Also beets? Am thinking of getting the tablets and wish to know something about their use instead of sugar and about what proportion to use.—Mrs. S. E.

Saccharin is a white crystalline compound derived from toluene, a component of coal tar. It has no food value. It is 300 times sweeter than cane sugar. It is used for persons who should not eat sugar. Its greatest disadvantage is that it must be added to food just before serving as it turns very bitter to the taste. Since the government is allowing additional sugar for canning fruits it would be unwise to try saccharin.—F. H.

Saves Wall Plaster

When hanging pictures if you will heat the nail, holding it with pliers over a kitchen flame, before driving it into the wall, you won't crack or chip the plaster. You won't have an ugly blotch on the wall, if you ever want to move the picture.—Ruth Bishop

Putty Knife Cushion

If a rubber-capped tack is driven into the handle of a putty knife it acts as a cushion for tapping the pane into place. The rubber surface of the tack head reduces the chances of breakage when the putty knife handle is tapped against the glass.—Mrs. C. B.



WAY I look at it, the best oil and greases you can get cost a darn-sight less than the other kind. Leastwise—that's been my experience. I swung over to Skelly Fortified Tagolene Oil and Greases quite a spell back. Since then I've learned a thing or two.

First place—repair bills are lower. Don't have to buy so many new parts as before.

And second place—there's less time out for making repairs. I don't have to tell you how much a man appreciates NOT having to take time to fix a busted-down piece of machinery these days!

Maybe you think I'm giving you some hot air. That's what I thought the Skelly Tank Station Salesman was giving me—until I actually gave Fortified Tagolene Oil and Greases a whirl.

But you don't have to take my word for it. Next time the Skelly Tank Station Salesman's big truck pulls into your place, get a trial supply. You'll see what I mean!



TUNE IN ALEX DREIER
Last American war correspondent to leave Germany now first on the network with news of the world
N. B. C. NETWORK
7:00-7:15 A. M. (C. W. T.)
Monday through Friday



"PUT YOUR SCRAP IN THE FIGHT"

Fortified TAGOLENE

OILS AND GREASES

Made and Guaranteed by SKELLY OIL COMPANY, Tulsa, Okla.; Kansas City, Mo.; El Dorado, Kans.



SEE ME AND SAVE MONEY!

ORDER NOW-PAY NOTHING UNTIL DELIVERY IN 1943

HOLD EVERYTHING, MISTER! Don't buy your next year's supply of oils and greases until you get my special proposition on Fortified Tagolene Oils and Greases for spring delivery. I'll save you money!

—Your Skelly Tank Station Salesman

SKELCO Guaranteed Paints—get them from your Tank Station Salesman

Pound a Day Gain

When hogs gain a pound a day from the time they are farrowed until they are marketed, the feeder is doing a good job. This record is claimed by Ralph Ross, of Linn county, who tells of marketing 115 hogs on July 17. The average farrowing date was November 1, and average weight of hogs the day they were sold was 333 pounds. Gross value of the 115 head averaged \$47.63 a head at time of marketing.

Most important part of the story is how Mr. Ross managed and fed. The brood sows, prior to farrowing, received a ration of corn and tankage. After farrowing, the pigs and sows were fed a ration of corn and a supplement, made by mixing 100 pounds each of soybean oilmeal, linseed oilmeal and meat scraps, with 50 pounds of alfalfa meal.

This comprised the ration until spring pastures came along. Then the pigs were turned out on bluegrass and lespedeza. The hogs were hand fed.

And No Off Flavor

Balbo rye is working into Central and Western Kansas as a popular pasture crop. Jewell county's first real trial of the crop started just a year ago when 9 farmers of that county planted Balbo. They were Charles Crispin, G. L. Vandeventer, J. I. Loomis, LeRoy Baringer, Howard Bucknell, C. L. Myers, Thomas Cavanaugh, Charles McGinnis and Henry Topliff. Reporting favorably on its performance, these farmers found that Balbo rye has an upright growth habit, producing more winter pasture and does not give milk an undesirable flavor as common rye does.

For Spring Flowers

For some beautiful blossoms next spring, now is the time to plant a few kinds of perennial flowers. In general, perennials that bloom early in the spring and summer should be transplanted in the early fall so the roots may become established before freezing weather. L. R. Quinlan, well-known authority on flowers in the department of horticulture at Kansas State College, says Oriental poppy, peony and Madonna Lily are among the prominent ones that should be planted during early fall. Other flowers such as columbine, narcissus, tulip, bleeding heart and Virginia bluebell should be planted somewhat later.

Why Oats Did So Well

Terracing and use of sweet clover get the credit for producing 45 bushels of oats to the acre on a field farmed by Doigl Martin, of Linn county. Mr. Martin says the same field, prior to terracing and a year or two of sweet clover, would not have produced a profitable crop. The field was badly eroded and soil was of low fertility. Sweet clover built up the fertility, and terraces kept it there. It was one of the few fields in the community that yielded a good crop this year.

Better to Move Flax

Don't grow flax too many years on the same field is advice from Orville Wayne, of Linn county, who saw the results of this practice. Mr. Wayne has one field which grew flax in 1940. A good stand was obtained on the field this year but, apparently damaged by blight, the crop was not worth cutting. However, one portion of the field had never grown flax before this year, and the crop on this particular area yielded 10 bushels to the acre. Most experienced flax growers advise planting the crop on land that was in a legume crop the previous year.

Oilcloth Lines Basket

I lined my clothesbasket with white oilcloth. This is more effective than newspapers in keeping the clothes moist when folded down for ironing. It also strengthens the basket.—Mrs. Ocie Chilton.

**Every Farmer Planning
to Purchase**

PIONEER

Hybrid Seed Corn

is urged to consider

THESE PLAIN FACTS



In the first place, American Agriculture has been asked, and is producing, the largest volume of foodstuffs in the entire history of the world—millions of extra tons of beef and pork—millions of extra dozens of eggs—millions of extra gallons of milk—and tons upon tons of dairy products.

It is a well-recognized fact that any increase in foodstuffs calls for a similar increase in production of corn. While we lay no claims to being economists, we have every reason to believe that the United States Department of Agriculture will ask for a material increase in total corn acreage in 1943, over 1942.

Because of priorities which prevented any major expansion of our processing plant facilities—because of the fact that many of our experienced employees are joining the Armed Forces—because of the fact that the labor situation was difficult—we frankly did not make as large an expansion in our production as we would have liked.

Moreover, the return of more normal weather conditions to Central and Western Nebraska and to Kansas has materially increased the market for superior hybrids.

From the standpoint of distributing our present crop of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn, we must not overlook these limiting factors. A shortage of tires—the pos-

sible rationing of gasoline—and the necessity of our sales representatives (in the vast majority of cases, farmers themselves) having to spend more time in the operation of their own farms, they are not going to be able to drive as many miles, or make as many calls on our customers as in years past.

You may be wondering by now as to just what this means to you. It means, briefly and honestly, that you should purchase your 1943 requirements of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn at your earliest convenience. As evidence of an early sell-out this season, we would like to point out that even last year, when conditions were not nearly as acute as they are this year, we were completely sold out of certain kernel sizes in certain of our Pioneer Hybrid varieties by October 1st.

Garst & Thomas consider it a "sacred obligation" to see to it that their 1942 crop of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn is properly and equally distributed in time for planting in the spring of 1943.

Through the medium of this advertisement we have tried to present the plain facts as honestly and as straightforwardly as we knew how.

A careful study of the facts, as they have been outlined here, should convince every reader of importance of placing an early order for their 1943 requirements of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn.

GARST & THOMAS

Hybrid Corn Company - Coon Rapids, Iowa



Energy for afternoon classes depends upon what mothers pack into school lunches, and what your child finds when he opens his lunch has much to do with both his grades and disposition.

VACATION'S over! School days are here and readin' 'n 'ritin' 'n 'rithmetic—alho no longer "taught to the tune of a hickory stick" are the order of the day, and into mother's busy day must again be sandwiched that early morning chore of packing school lunches.

As much care is needed in selecting and preparing the food for a child's school lunch as for the other meals he eats. If the lunch is inadequate or lacking in food essentials thruout the school year, the child's whole nutrition will be seriously affected and his work at school will suffer. In too many farm homes, breakfast is a hurried meal, dinner served at midday is a heavy, hearty meal for the adults who eat at home, with an uninteresting box lunch for the school children, while the evening supper is a sketchy affair consisting of warmed-over meat from dinner and indifferent vegetables.

What results? Usually the school children are most likely getting an oversupply of starches and sweets, perhaps enough proteins and too much fats, but a very limited supply of the protective foods. Happen-so meals are always likely to be low in vegetables, fruit and milk, but overrich in starches, fats and proteins. For example, however much of a "happen-so" a meal may be, you will usually not find more than one green-leaf salad, nor more than one green cooked vegetable. But you will frequently find both macaroni and potatoes, peas and dried beans, or rice and potatoes. In homes where this is the usual state of affairs the children are headed for dietary and dental troubles.

During the 8 or 9 months of the year when school lunches must be packed, why not revise somewhat your family's eating regime? For the school children, pack the best lunch that



No mere "snack" but enough food to satisfy a hungry, healthy child should be every mother's guiding rule in packing any school child's lunch.

can be carried conveniently, and prepare a simple noon lunch for the hard-working adults at home, then put extra thought and care into the morning and evening meals when all the family are at home. You may have to use an extra big dose of persuasion on Father to get him to change his big meal from noon to evening, but once convinced "it's better for the youngsters" and he gets used to the idea, there'll be little trouble on that score. Always, in planning and preparing the lunch your child takes to school, remember that it is one of 3 meals, not just a "snack," and, therefore, should possess these important characteristics:

It should be abundant enough in amount for a hungry, healthy child. A little too much is better than too little.

It should be chosen with regard to the nutritive needs of the child and in relation to the whole day's food.

It should be clean, appetizing, wholesome and attractive.

Every growing child, as you of course know, should have daily 3 or 4 cups of whole milk; 1 egg; 1 or 2 servings of meat or some substitute such as cheese, nuts or fish; 1 serving of potatoes; 1 serving of green or leafy vegetable;

Vim, Vigor, Vitamin Foods Put VICTORY Into SCHOOL LUNCHES

1 serving of some other vegetable; 2 servings of fruit; 3 or more servings of bread and cereals, a part of which should be of whole grain products; with butter, other fats and sweets as needed.

Milk in some form is, of course, a "must" in the school lunch. It may be carried in a special container provided for the purpose or it may be included in cocoa, soup or pudding. During the cold winter months it is important that youngsters have at least one hot dish with their noon meal. Special vacuum containers make it possible to send hot cocoa or hot soup or stew with the lunch, or perhaps a creamed vegetable or a hot pudding. These containers should never be filled the night before the lunch is prepared. If foods prepared for the family's dinner are to be used for the next day's school lunch, these foods should be kept in a cool place, uncovered overnight, and reheated in the morning.

Lacking adequate thermos containers, foods of this type may be packed and safely carried in pint fruit jars, to be heated at school. All that needs be done there is to set the fruit jars in a large pan or kettle of hot water, heated on top of the school's heater. Even the smallest 1-room school can manage hot lunch equipment of this sort, and the bit of effort required on the teacher's part will pay big dividends.

Of course, in many places the school, the Parent-Teacher Association or some women's club made up of the homemakers of the community or school district provides the milk or the hot dish for the entire school. In some instances this is supplied gratis, in others it is

old to each child at cost, which would be at most only a few pennies.

When it is possible to provide a hot lunch, the lunch box need contain only sandwiches, vegetables and fruit. The greatest care should be taken that vitamins and minerals are not sacrificed. Carrot sticks, parsley, whole tomatoes, radishes, cabbage leaves, oranges, apples, will take care of this.

Variety in Sandwiches

Of course, sandwiches are the "mainstay" of most school lunches, I suppose, because they carry well and stick to the ribs. They should be made as often as possible from whole cereal breads or the new vitamin-enriched white bread. Made up with any one of innumerable sandwich fillings to be made or had, it's fairly easy to get a good portion of the day's nutritional requirements. In fact, there's no better combination of vim, vigor and vitamin foods, all of which, when they get together, pack a victory wallop into any meal.

As for sandwich fillings, their variety is unlimited, but whatever the kind let the filling be ample in amount to increase the value of the meal and satisfy a child's hunger.

Cheese, meat, eggs, nuts, dried fruits and vegetables for sandwich filling should be put thru the food chopper. Cream cheese, peanut butter and other compact substances should be thinned with cream. Ground meat, eggs and vegetables should be moistened with a small amount of salad dressing or cream and vinegar. Succulent vegetables should be provided, if possible. Finely chopped celery, lettuce, watercress or sliced tomato may be used alone or in cottage cheese. Nutritionists find that niacin, thiamin and iron are the elements most likely to be lacking in the average diet. To help meet the need for these particular vitamins and minerals, try a sandwich spread made of creamed cheese mixed with high-vitamin yeast—a rich source of these food essentials. Flavor it with chopped crisp bacon, pimiento or deviled ham.

Jellies, jams and conserves make sweet sandwiches, altho this year we may have to use more honey. Dried

figs, dates, raisins, thoroly washed and steamed in a small sieve or strainer over boiling water for 30 minutes and then ground and moistened with a small amount of fruit juice or salad dressing, make ideal sandwiches, and in the months ahead may have to take the place of some of the cookies and cakes sugar rationing forbid.

Fruit and vegetables are especially important in the diet of the growing child and special pains should be taken to include them in adequate amounts in school meals. A big juicy orange, a whole ripe tomato, a shiny red apple or a golden peach, stewed fruit, prunes, baked apple, sliced fruit, a handful of dates—all have palate appeal and invariably make a hit with children.

Many rural communities have the last year or so carried on a most satisfactory school lunch program, keeping the costs low by planning menus to make use of surplus commodities. In some instances, where equipment is available, the preparation of food is done right in the school building, in others it is prepared in quantities at a nearby home or church kitchen and brought to the schoolhouse in large covered utensils or even milk cans. This year, of course, lease-lend and our own rapidly growing military forces are repidly cutting into our surplus foods, but the Agricultural Marketing Administration assures us there will still be foods and milk available for the school lunch program.

Start a Hot Lunch Program

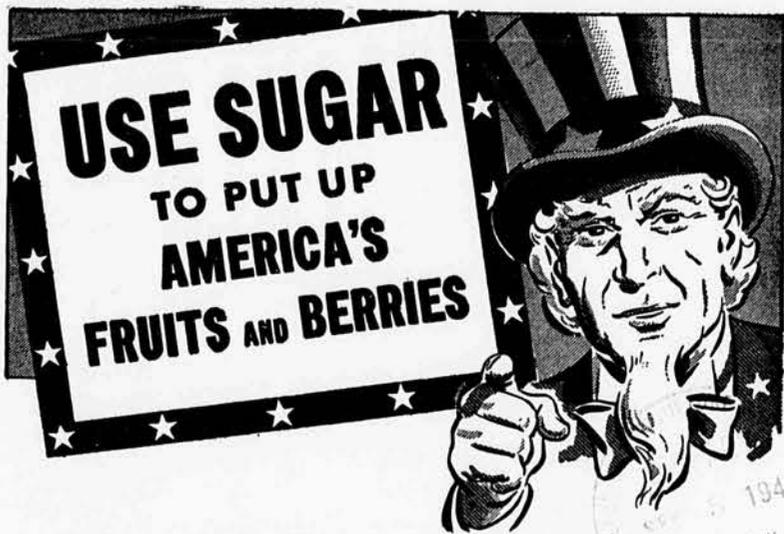
No matter how small your school may be, it is eligible to apply for a share of these foods thru the state welfare department in the state capitol, or its local office. Your home demonstration agent will be glad to help you get started on such a program. She will help you plan menus, and you may get additional help and advice from the state nutritionists. Both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and your state agricultural college can supply you with guide booklets giving school lunch menus, suggesting essential equipment and other helpful ideas.

This school lunch problem is not one to be skipped over lightly. His school lunch is one of your child's "three squares a day," and is just as important as either of his other 2 meals. Remember, the homemaker's biggest job these war days is keeping her family "fit and strong." It goes without saying that we must eat right to keep well, and right eating habits are formed early in life.

Marks on Wallpaper

By MRS. M. O. T.

You have found crayon marks on that lovely new wallpaper and you are wondering what to do about it. If they are light, an art gum eraser may be the answer. Don't rub too hard, however, or shiny marks may reward your efforts. Of course, benzene—obtainable at a drug store—or naphtha gas may be used. Beware of fire! Sponge the marked spots lightly with a soft pad moistened with the cleaner, working out toward edges of marks so no ring or streak is left on the wallpaper. A paste made of fuller's earth—you get it at the drug store, too—and a non-inflammable cleaning fluid may remove the marks. Pat the paste gently on the marks, don't rub them, then let it dry completely before brushing.

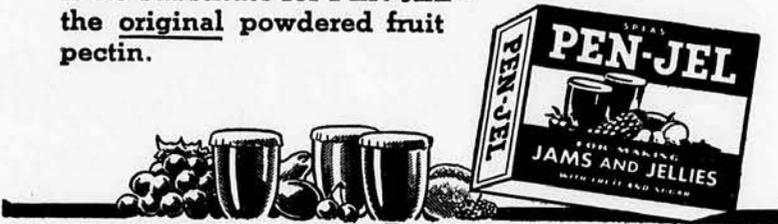


Patriotic home-makers are now using sugar to save the country's precious fruit and berries. Put up America's plentiful crop now—for a full cupboard of jams, jellies and preserves next winter. But—preserve wisely with PEN-JEL.

PEN-JEL Saves Sugar

1 to 2½ Cups on Every Batch

Each package of PEN-JEL saves you one cup—or more—of sugar. See for yourself—by comparing the simple cup-for-cup measure with the complicated recipes of others. PEN-JEL saves money—saves time—saves trouble too. There is no substitute for PEN-JEL—the original powdered fruit pectin.



FREE

Gay Fiesta COLORED BOWL

With Purchase of 2 Pkgs. Miller's **WHEAT FLAKES**

Your grocer will give you one of these attractive Fiesta-Colored Bowls with your purchase of 2 packages of Miller's Wheat Flakes. Choice of 4 colors. Just right for serving delicious Miller's Wheat Flakes... the cereal with "wake-up flavor."

GET YOURS TODAY

For Years and Years a Favorite Yet Modern as Tomorrow

When daughter turns to mother for baking advice, grandmother's baking day secret usually comes out... "Use Clabber Girl"... and the young housewife learns that Clabber Girl has been a baking day favorite in millions of homes for years and years.

HULMAN & CO. - TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Founded in 1848



CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Savings Stamps

OH, OH--JOHNNIE'S GOING TO "CATCH IT" AGAIN!

I'LL TEACH YOU TO RUIN YOUR CLOTHES! I WORKED SO HARD TO GET THEM CLEAN!

OH, MOTHER! WASHING ISN'T NEAR THE CHORE IF YOU ALWAYS USE A LITTLE STARCH!

FOR EACH QUART OF STARCH:
1. ONE TABLESPOONFUL OF ME.
2. CREAM WITH A LITTLE COOL WATER.
3. ADD BOILING WATER WHILE STIRRING.

LOOK AT THEM! OH, WELL, THE DIRT WILL WASH RIGHT OUT--THANKS TO FAULTLESS STARCH!

...AND I MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOTHES WEAR LONGER, TOO--SO IMPORTANT TODAY!

MAKE ALL YOUR WASH LOOK Ab-so-lutely FAULTLESS

5¢-10¢-25¢ AT YOUR GROCER'S

SEIDLITZ

"BEST BY TEST"



PAINTS

Save You Money!

100% Pure Liquid HOUSE PAINT, 5 gal. steel pails, gal.

\$2.99

Point Over Wallpaper with AQUALITE FLAT PAINT, Semi-paste form, gal.

\$2.95

DURAGLOSS, interior gloss enamel, quart

99c

Semi-Paste Sunfast Red BARN PAINT— one gallon makes two— 5 gal. steel pails, gal.

\$1.59

Continental Quality

FLOOR ENAMEL, quart

89c

4-HOUR ENAMEL, quart

99c

HOUSE PAINT—

Compare with others selling for 25% more—5 gal. steel pails, gal.

\$2.59

See the Seidlitz paint dealer nearest you or write us for color cards and other valuable information.

SEIDLITZ

PAINT AND VARNISH CO.
General Offices and Factory, Kansas City, Mo.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds

How About Fall Chicks?

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

ARE you rearing a fall brood of chicks? Poultry folks who make a practice of raising fall chicks claim there is quite an advantage in several different ways in having a nice lot of pullets reared and out of the way in the spring. Now that labor is scarce and one must plan on doing as much of the farm labor as possible without extra help, there may be many more fall chicks started. For fall chicks, especially, the house must not be crowded. One should always allow plenty of room for brooding, but chicks reared in the fall may have to be confined more closely to the house than is the case with the spring hatches. In the ordinary colony house, size 10 by 12 feet, it is not advisable to start more than 200 and the cockerels should be separated from the pullets, either by marketing as broilers, or be moved to other buildings at the age of 8 to 10 weeks. This gives the pullets the entire house.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Fall hatching should be considered as a supplement to spring hatching, and not as a time for starting the main flock of the year. Fall-hatched pullets will usually start laying in March or April and will continue to

Check Disease Now

Because there are larger flocks of poultry this year, there are likely to be more disease hazards. The information in Dr. Salsbury's booklets listed below will be found most helpful to poultry and cattle raisers in checking profit-taking disease in their flocks and herds. For a free copy of any one or all of the booklets, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- Poultry Health Messenger
- Turkey Talks on Health and Disease
- Better Care Brings Greater Profits Now (Poultry)
- Cattle Diseases and What to Do

cleaned of all loose dirt and sprayed well, a deep litter should be on the floor, the mash hoppers should be filled with laying mash, and water pails clean and well filled. Hoppers with grit and oyster shells should be ready so that the young pullets will not need to be disturbed any more than is necessary, and one should work quietly with them until they are accustomed to their new home.

Don't Forget the Greens

Fresh greens are important, and especially if the pullets have been accustomed to running on a nice, grassy range all summer. Shutting them off from their natural greens and accustomed exercise may start cannibalism among them which may take some time to eliminate. These necessities make contented layers. And eggs that are from well-balanced rations that contain all the necessary vitamins to maintain health are richer in vitamin content than are those produced by flocks on a bare maintenance ration.

Modern House Frock

STREAMLINED FOR SERVICE



1577-B

lay until late into the fall after many of the earlier-hatched pullets have quit. So possibly about one third of the layers could be profitably hatched in the fall and two thirds in the spring at the natural time of hatching and growing. Certainly if all the hatching was done in the fall, and one continued to raise chicks from fall-hatched flocks, the size of the individuals would diminish.

Depends on Outside Temperature

The same temperature for starting chicks is maintained in the autumn as in the spring—that is, 90 to 95 degrees under the hover, then the temperature may be reduced, altho we cannot say always just how much, as it depends much on outside temperature at this season of year. It is usually the case that some heat is necessary over a longer period in the fall, as outside temperatures are getting cooler, while in the springtime the reverse is true. Another advantage in rearing chicks at this season is that broiler prices are usually very good, and the cockerels may be marketed at very good advantage which helps in the cost of rearing pullets.

Where poultrymen are supplying eggs to private customers or institutions the fall-hatched pullets help in filling these orders. This year, with eggs in demand, these later-hatched pullets may be just what is needed to keep our allies and armies supplied with eggs rich in vitamins. If fall hatches fit in with our other farm plans so they can be well cared for, it may be to our advantage to have some of the chicks raised and out of the way before next spring. Such plans will keep our equipment in use over a longer period, so that it will save extra housing and equipment. These extra pullets also enable one to keep the flock well culled and give a better income spaced over the year thru the sale of broilers, fryers or cull hens.

Move in Early Pullets

Pullets that are now ready to lay should be moved into permanent winter houses. They should be handled individually and looked over carefully for vitality and any signs of disease and for any disqualification of their breed. While handling them it is easy to give each one a worm capsule that contains the ingredients for killing roundworms and tapeworms. It is easy now to mark the pullets with a colored celluloid legband, or in some other way so that the age of the laying hens may be kept in mind when culling later.

Some poultry raisers mark baby chicks each year with a certain mark in the web of the foot so they can be identified by these marks. If moving on a warm day the pullets should be dipped in a sodium fluoride solution for lice. The house into which they are moved should have been thoroly



BETTER LAYING FLOCKS

Condition them with

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

Be sure your flock is up to par . . . getting the most out of feed . . . producing all the eggs they can! Mix Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB with their feed . . . the ideal conditioner for run-down flocks. Note how your flock responds when given feed fortified with AVI-TAB . . . redder combs and wattles, more vitality, better appetites, thriffter, lay better!

TRY THIS TEN-DAY TREATMENT

Avi-Tab contains nine drugs . . . tonics, stimulants, correctives! So give your birds feed fortified with Avi-Tab for ten days each month. Note the result! Use ¼ lb. of Avi-Tab per 100 lbs. of mash (½ lb. if also using 100 lbs. of grain). Or ask your dealer for feed already fortified with Avi-Tab. It also pays to use Avi-Tab after worming; gives birds added pep.

Ingredients with an inhibiting effect on fungi and mold organisms, plus results obtained by users, justify the use of Avi-Tab in the treatment of Mycosis and similar diseases in birds of all ages.

ACTUAL USERS TELL OF RESULTS WITH AVI-TAB

based entirely on their own experience . . . original letters in our files. Of course, all these results cannot be expected under all conditions. Users say: "Wonderful results when flocks are run down" . . . "Splendid in treatment of Mycosis" . . . "Increased egg production" . . . "Increase in fertility" . . . "Higher hatchability" . . . "Chicks have better livability" . . .

So get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab! A product of Dr. Salsbury scientific research. Note special offer below. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

FREE!

"ROLL-RITE" GLASS ROLLING PIN

Be sure of tender, flaky pie crusts and pastries with this full-sized, glass rolling pin! Endorsed by professional chefs. Can be filled with cold water to keep dough chilled before baking.

While quantities last, your Dr. Salsbury dealer has these dandy rolling pins packed with 1 lb. of Avi-Tab. You pay only the regular price for Avi-Tab; the handy rolling pin is yours free!



See your Dr. Salsbury dealer at once!

DR. SALS'BURY'S

AVI-TAB

THE IDEAL FLOCK CONDITIONER

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

"Count Your Chickens..."

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

THE old negative admonition, "Don't count your chickens before they hatch," still holds good, but Lloyd Burns, Delavan, practices a new positive one to good advantage. It is "Count your chickens before they are stolen." In telling about a recent series of chicken thefts, Mr. Burns said:

"For some time prior to May 26, my wife had been suspicious that we were losing hens by theft. On Wednesday night, before the 26, we counted the hens in our poultry house and found that we had 35—about one third of what we should have. On Sunday night, May 25, we counted them again and we were 9 or 10 short."

Mr. Burns went on to say that the next day after they missed the chickens the second time, he made a round of the local markets. At the fourth one, he found some of his hens which he positively identified by a wing mark. The sheriff was notified and it was comparatively easy with the information Mr. Burns had gathered to effect an arrest and conviction. Marking his chickens for identification, and then counting them often to discover whether any were missing, enabled Mr. Burns to put a chicken thief out of the way and incidentally to collect a \$25 cash reward from Kansas Farmer.

Yes, It Worked Again!

Another case in which identification marks played an important part was the one involving theft of a watch from A. C. Flinn, Garnett. Mr. Flinn's son missed the watch and immediately went to the jewelry store where he had purchased it to obtain letters and numbers for identification. Then the father and son turned in to the sheriff the name of a suspect and demanded a search warrant. The suspect, who in the meantime had taken a bus for another city, was met at his destination by officers who searched him and found the watch bearing the exact marks mentioned by Mr. Flinn. A conviction and sentence to prison followed for which Kansas Farmer paid a \$25 reward to the Flinn family.

Found Where Hens Were Sold

A lucky break enabled Mrs. Ellis Blakeman, Edgerton, to come upon a thief in the act of stealing chickens from her hen house. The thief made his escape temporarily, but in the inves-

tigation that followed, the Blakemans found that the suspect had been selling chickens at the local market for some time. This information, when presented to the suspect brought a confession. He is now serving a reformatory sentence. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was sent to Mr. Blakeman with the suggestion that he divide with his helpers.

Do Something About It

A pretty good philosophy of life is, "Don't worry about the weather, or anything else about which you can do nothing." Instead, spend your time trying to improve conditions over which you do have some power. For example, it is next to impossible to make your farm property absolutely safe from thieves. Notice that I said "absolutely safe." But altho you can't make it absolutely safe, that does not mean you can do nothing about it. The 3 instances mentioned in the foregoing show that these farmers by marking their property for identification and then checking to see whether any was missing, were in position to effect recoveries and convictions promptly. They did something about it.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$33,225 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,445 thieves.

Wheat and Oil

Senator Capper's report that most of the people of Kansas would prefer to have grain rather than oil used as the source of synthetic rubber undoubtedly is correct. In expressing such a preference, Kansans show that they have the right idea of how to get the fullest use out of both of those commodities.

If grain is used as a source of rubber, the question of what to do with surplus wheat will be solved. And as rubber is made available thru the use of grain, the question of what to do with surplus oil will approach a solution. Thru the use of both commodities, Kansans will balance their economy and increase their productive capacity in important war activities. —Lawrence, Kan., Journal-World.

A Last Farewell

C. W. Taylor, of Abilene, prominent Dickinson county farmer, banker and stockman passed away August 18. Known thruout Kansas as a leader in agricultural affairs, Mr. Taylor was a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture from 1927 to 1941. He served as president of the board from January, 1935, to January, 1936. Mr. Taylor was prominent also in management of the Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson, serving as an officer of the fair for many years. He farmed an extensive acreage of Dickinson county land, and for many years specialized in breeding of Shorthorn cattle. He not only was respected and admired for his successful agricultural operations, but was also held in deepest regards by neighbors and associates, as an honest business man, a loyal friend, and a valuable citizen. His passing is a real loss to Kansas.

Be Wise With Bees

Possibilities for a genuine "land of honey" in Eastern Kansas are suggested by R. L. Parker, professor of agriculture at Kansas State College. He points out there is a golden opportunity for beekeepers in areas where alfalfa and Sweet clover are grown.

According to Mr. Parker, every acre of alfalfa or Sweet clover can support a colony of bees. He estimates there are now only about 25,000 colonies of bees in the Eastern half of Kansas, and that under favorable conditions this

number could be increased to 200,000 or 300,000 colonies. Mr. Parker says the swing back toward increased acreages of alfalfa and Sweet clover in the soil conservation movement is making Eastern Kansas a more desirable place for bee culture.

At the same time, increased numbers of bees would help the farmer in profitable production of alfalfa and Sweet clover. While seeking nectar, the bees bring about pollination of the flower on these valuable legume plants. This assures a more uniform seed crop.

Summing it all up, Mr. Parker's ideas combine several worthwhile practices for Kansas farmers. For the good of your soil, plant alfalfa and Sweet clover. For the good of your alfalfa and Sweet clover, have some bees. The bees will thrive on blossoms of your legume crops, and they will produce a delicious "top-dressing" for the finest of Kansas homemade biscuits.



Walter H. Atzenwiler

Good Man for Job

New agricultural commissioner for the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce is Walter H. Atzenwiler, of Topeka, who for the last 8 years has been assistant farm loan agent with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Kansas.

Born and reared on a farm near Huron, in Atchison county, Mr. Atzenwiler has a broad agricultural background and a wide acquaintance among Kansas farm people. After being graduated from Kansas State College in 1926, he spent 3 years as county agricultural agent in Brown county, doing outstanding work there in beef production and livestock judging enter-

prises, and along crop production lines.

In 1931, he returned to Kansas State College for graduate work, and in 1932 he received his master's degree in agricultural economics, specializing in livestock marketing. During the next year he served as extension livestock marketing specialist for the college, working with Kansas county agents in both production and marketing of livestock.

Atzenwiler's work with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company consisted of supervising farms and livestock leases. For 3 years, from 1936 to 1939, he was secretary of the Central Farm Real Estate Association in Kansas.

NOW MORE THAN EVER POULTRY WORMING PAYS

HELP US BECOME GOOD LAYERS!

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS

WORM WITH

KEEP 'Em Growing! Don't let worms retard your birds' growth! Keep 'em laying! Use the wormer that won't knock egg production. With prices up, worm your birds with ROTA-CAPS! Rota-Caps contain Rotamine, the exclusive drug discovery of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories.

With Rotamine's thorough but gentle action, Rota-Caps don't set back growing birds, don't knock egg production! Rota-Caps get those damaging intestinal capillaria worms, large roundworms, and tapeworms (heads and all) as listed on the label. Two sizes, one for pullets and one for adult birds; each contains correct dosage, is easy to give.

Competent national survey showed 2 to 1 poultry raiser preference for ROTA-CAPS. "Don't make birds sick" —"Birds do better!"—"They don't knock egg production," they wrote.

And no wonder! Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories have pioneered in developing efficient worming treatment for years. ROTA-CAPS are the result of pains-taking scientific research and careful testing-in-actual-use on Dr. Salsbury's 55-acre experimental poultry farm.

Yes, now, more than ever, poultry

worming pays. But be sure to use genuine Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps!

Buy Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps from hatcheries, feed dealers, druggists who display this sign. They are members of Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide Poultry Health Service, trained to give you sound, free advice. If there's no Dr. Salsbury dealer near you, mail your order to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

ROTA-CAPS' LOW RETAIL PRICES	
PULLET SIZE	ADULT SIZE
50 caps...\$.50	100 caps...\$1.35
100 caps... .90	200 caps... 2.50
300 caps... 2.50	500 caps... 5.00

AVI-TON for FLOCK ROUNDWORMING
Some poultrymen prefer a flock roundwormer. Avi-Ton meets their needs exactly. Mixes easily with the mash; contains seven supportive drugs in addition to those that get the worms.

PHEN-O-SAL for BOWEL TROUBLES
Birds of all ages can be treated with Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL, the "double-duty" drinking water medicine. (1) Checks germ growth in the drinking water; (2) Medicates bird's digestive system.

DR. SALSBUARY'S

ROTA-CAPS

The ONLY POULTRY WORMER CONTAINING ROTAMINE

Tire Coating Helps

Rubber experts tell us that locking up the car in the garage for the duration of the war isn't going to solve our tire problems. It's pretty common knowledge that deterioration takes place from aging as well as from climatic conditions that are not ideal. Of course, that same deterioration goes on regardless of whether you are using your car, truck or tractor.

But research chemists recently have developed a new inexpensive liquid tire coating material which will enable motorists to extend the life of their tires much longer. This protective dressing can easily be applied by the owner with an ordinary paint brush. The primary purpose of the new product is to protect the exposed surface of the tire against sun and weather conditions, but it is said to restore to a marked degree flexibility and vitality.

This new product will protect tires for about 3 months when another application should be made. A postcard to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring you full information about where you can obtain this product.



FIGHT WORMS

WITH MIKETS

SWIFT-ACTING POULTRY CAPSULES

Thousands of poultry raisers claim they've never seen anything like them . . . and they're right! Gland-O-Lac MIKETS are America's fastest-acting capsules. They're powerful worm-fighters, reinforced with a secret ACTION ingredient.

Get ACTION IN 90 MINUTES!

MIKETS contain a powerful new drug that causes a peristaltic action in the intestines . . . cleans the way for the main worm-fighting ingredients. MIKETS usually get to the worms in 90 minutes, yet examination of hundreds of flocks shows practically no after-shock. Get your birds into production right now! 100 adult size, \$1.25; 100 pullet size, only 90c.

Buy from your Hatchery or Poultry Supply Dealer or Order Direct from the Gland-O-Lac Co., Omaha, Nebr.



Famous to Relieve 'PERIODIC' **FEMALE PAIN**

And Help Build Up Resistance Against It!

If at such times you suffer pain, tired, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities"—due to functional monthly disturbances—start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Taken regularly — Pinkham's helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a fine stomachic tonic! Follow label directions.

For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 661 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

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

INSURED

YOU'LL BE DOING YOUR PART

Your idle funds, invested in a Topeka Building and Loan savings or investment account, will earn regular dividends . . . and take part in our country's victory drive.

We have FHA loans totaling nearly one million dollars in vital defense areas. We want new funds for this type of loan.

Funds received above our FHA loan needs will be invested in U. S. Government or War Savings Bonds. Thus, you help your country and yourself. For detailed information write:

TOPEKA BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N.
117 W. 6th Topeka, Kansas

SAFE CONVENIENT

What Can Farmers Buy?

(Continued from Page 8)

to the large amount taken by the army and Lend-Lease programs. The Department of Agriculture is now working with the War Production Board to obtain an allocation of fencing materials ear-marked for agricultural use. Any such allocation made will be distributed thru regular retail channels.

As to hand tools, such as hammers, saws, pliers and similar equipment, farmers will still be able to purchase these tools if the local dealer has a supply. If a supply is not available locally, it will be necessary to wait until the dealer receives an additional supply, or submit an application in an effort to obtain a preference rating sufficiently high.

Electric Motors and Wiring

Heavy military demands and limited production of copper have resulted in drastic curtailment of electrical products for civilian use. Heavy-duty electric motors not considered an integral part of farm machinery can be obtained only by submitting a PD-1A form to the War Production Board. Small motors may be purchased without priorities if in dealers' hands. Copper wiring and electrical extensions are approved only rarely and upon very convincing evidence of emergency needs. Applications for farmers' copper wire requirements if not part of a building project, are made on PD-1A supplement, PD-527. PD-1A forms for power-line connections should be submitted by the farmers' rural electrification co-operative or power company to the Power Branch, War Production Board.

New electric motors will be released only for the most important war and civilian requirements. Farmers should exhaust every possible means of locating used equipment before filing application to WPB for a motor.

Plumbing and Heating

Sale or delivery of any item costing not more than \$5 is permitted, provided it is part of an order totaling no more than \$10; sale or delivery also is permitted of any equipment on an A-10 or better preference rating. Sales may be made also if the buyer certifies that the equipment is needed to complete an authorized construction project.

Cooking or heating stoves or water heaters may be sold to householders where no other equipment for cooking or heating purposes is available.

Farm Construction

All construction not connected with war needs must receive WPB authorization where the cost exceeds specified limits. Authorization must be received for dwelling construction costing more than \$500, or for any other farm construction costing more than \$1,000. Farmers should see their County War Boards about making applications on Form PD-200 and 200A for projects above these amounts.

Such construction projects must be essential to meet agricultural production goals on the farm, must be consistent with sound agricultural practices, and must keep use of scarce materials and equipment to a minimum. In the case of dwellings, the house should be used by a person or family whose full-time labor is essential to the operation of the farm. Construction of a new house should not be recommended if a present house can be remodeled or repaired.

Farmers who have applied for authorization and priority assistance can safely continue with their building plans when they receive approval for construction even if they fail to obtain priority assistance, altho lack of priority assistance may make it necessary to omit part of the equipment desired.

No priorities are needed to make purchases from supplies of nails, ordinary sizes of pipe, hardware, and similar items in the hands of retailers. In ordinary cases priority will not be given to farmers for metal roofing. A recent order limits the manufacture of

metal roofing for general sale to repair and maintenance only; farmers need no priority assistance to obtain metal roofing for these purposes. Likewise, farmers need no priority assistance to obtain such barn equipment as stanchions and water bowls, if the local dealer is able to obtain them.

When a certificate of authority to begin construction has been issued, which includes plumbing and heating equipment, a farmer may purchase such equipment without priority.

Farm Machinery Order

The Farm Machinery and Equipment Order provides quotas for a long list of items under the following general headings:

Planting, seeding and fertilizing machinery, plows and listers, harrows, rollers, pulverizers, stalk cutters, cultivators and weeders.

Harvesting machinery, haying machinery, machines for preparing crops for market or use, tractors, engines, farm wagons and trucks.

Dairy machinery, spraying outfits, farm elevators, pneumatic domestic water systems, barn and barnyard equipment, poultry farm equipment.

Beekeepers' supplies, portable corncribs, grain bins, farm gates, lighting plants, silos.

Wheelbarrows, wood-sawing machines, hand tools, horseshoes, horse-shoe nails, electric fence controllers, harness hardware, irrigation equipment.

Household Articles

As to kitchen and household articles requiring iron, steel or zinc, restrictions have been placed on the quantities of metal which may be used in the articles, but available supplies of household articles are expected to be sufficient for essential requirements of the nation. Production of some metal household articles not regarded as essential has been discontinued altogether. These items include, among others, the following: Fly swatters, soap dishes, towel bars and racks, tooth-brush holders, carpet beaters, sink drainers, dish drainers, vegetable bins, curtain rods and fixtures, clothespins, cup frames and cake coolers. This does not prohibit the sale of these articles; those in the hands of distributors may be purchased.

Production has been stopped at varying dates for numerous other manufactured articles of interest to farmers, altho these can be purchased where they are available in dealers' stocks. On the list are domestic oil burners, domestic mechanical refrigerators, domestic washing machines and ironers, such electrical appliances as toasters, waffle irons, flat irons, roasters, food mixers, juice extractors, percolators, heating units for ranges, water heaters and radiating heaters, electric ranges and fans, metal household furniture including kitchen cabinets, vacuum cleaners and radios.

Curtailed production, altho not discontinuance, of the following items using steel should be noted: Bedding and mattresses, domestic cooking ranges and heating stoves, domestic coal stokers, domestic hot-water heaters and storage tanks, domestic ice refrigerators, razors and razor blades, and sewing machines.

Agricultural Bags and Cordage

The situation on agricultural bags, was directly affected by developments in the Orient. Supplies of burlap, jute and Manila fiber come from that section and were practically cut off by the Pacific war zone. This has meant taking care of needs from supplies already on hand in this country or enroute at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Burlap bags are available only in limited quantity. Arrangements have been made for the release of certain grades of cotton osnaburg to help care for the situation.

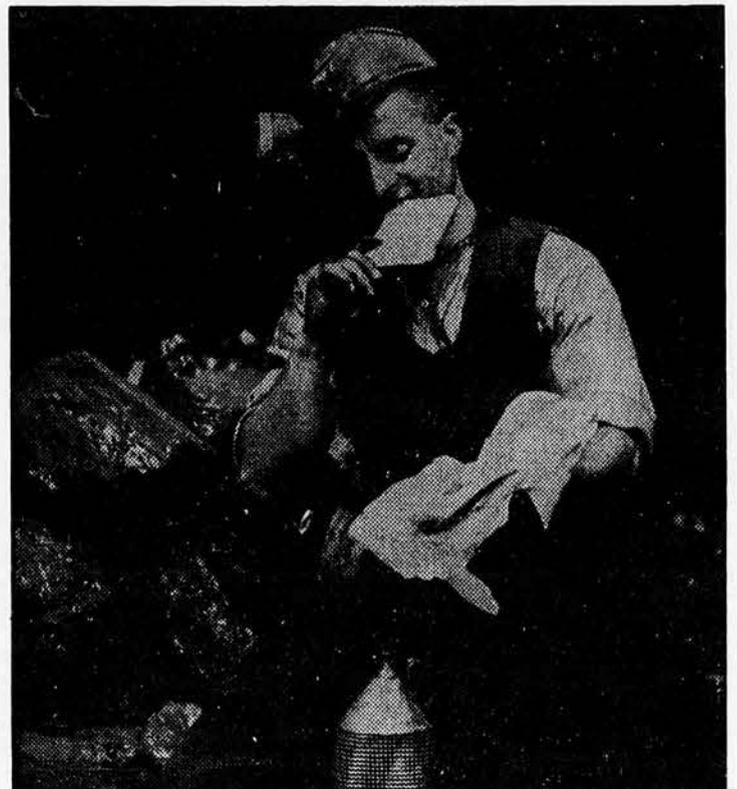
Manila fiber is reserved almost exclusively for military needs and other types of twine have been made available. However, some Manila fiber is turned to agricultural requirements.

Fertilizers

As to superphosphates for fertilizer, there is sufficient sulphuric acid, rock phosphate and superphosphate production capacity in the country to continue a plentiful supply of this fertilizer material. In the case of potash, there are production facilities to supply more than has been used for farm purposes in any previous year; greater demand is anticipated; however, the supply should be sufficient to fill the national need, altho there may be dislocations which may cause shortages in a few areas.

All chemical nitrogen is under allocation. (Continued on Page 22)

Bacon by U. S. Farmers



American bacon sandwiches form the lunch of this British coal miner, who halts for a meal far underground. U. S. farmers are making it possible to send thousands of tons of pork, dairy and poultry products overseas, thereby giving new strength to the English people in their fight against Nazi Germany.

New Wheat Varieties

Should First Pass Official Test

TWO years ago the Kansas Wheat Varieties Committee was set up to study the influence of wheat varieties on the Kansas wheat industry. This is of considerable importance to every wheat grower in the state. Now the committee is ready to report as follows: Ever since Turkey wheat became the prevailing variety in Kansas, several decades ago, the state has built up an increasingly high reputation for the quality of its bread grain. It ultimately found expression in the slogan: "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World." This reputation has been zealously guarded. As a result, Turkey and similar types of wheat overwhelmingly predominate today.

The principal uses of Kansas hard wheat are:

1. Domestic milling of flour for use in the large bakeries of the United States.
2. Blending with the weaker wheats in the United States and other countries for the purpose of increasing the strength of the flour.
3. Domestic milling of flour for family use.

The first 2 uses provide a market for the majority of Kansas wheat. This market is partially protected because it demands a uniform wheat of high protein of good quality which can be produced better in Kansas than in many of the wheat-growing areas of the world. The type of wheat demanded for the first 2 uses is, therefore, the principal support for a relatively high demand for Kansas wheat.

The third use of Kansas wheat is limited in quantity and highly competitive in nature. A relatively weak wheat such as can be grown in many wheat-growing areas can be used in producing family flour. Competition of other wheat-growing areas tends to reduce the demand for Kansas wheat of this class.

The Kansas wheat grower has available high-quality wheat varieties that have been approved by the Kansas State College after extensive testing as to productivity and quality. The varieties recommended for the hard wheat belt of the state meet the demand of the commercial bakers, who purchase most of the Kansas flours, and of the Eastern millers who use them for blending. Only those varieties which meet the demands for this class of wheat should be grown.

After a study of this problem from every angle by the Kansas Wheat Varieties Committee, it is the sense of this committee that unless we continue to produce, as we now do and in the kind and quality of flour re-

quired by the milling and baking industries, we will lose our premium markets to more enterprising competitors. This is of vital importance to Kansas, which stands first among the states in wheat growing and milling. We can maintain that position by producing wheat of approved, adapted varieties, and thus preserve a reputation that is equivalent to a gold bond of excellence.

No new varieties should be commercially introduced or grown in Kansas until after official, unbiased tests, over adequate periods, show their superiority in essential factors. Kansas producers can do themselves and the state of Kansas a distinct service by studiously avoiding any hard wheat varieties of questionable value for bread making.

The committee offers 3 recommendations, as follows:

1. That Kansas producers of hard, red winter wheat adhere to recommended varieties with the capacity to make good flour which, in turn, will make high-quality bread under commercial-baking conditions.
2. That Kansas State College be adequately supported in its plant breeding, agronomic, and milling research for developing and testing improved wheat varieties that will combine in the best possible balance the characteristics desired by the growers, millers and bakers.
3. That continuous studies be made by public and private agencies, for improving methods of milling and baking, and their possible modification as factors in the solution of wheat variety problems.

The Kansas Wheat Varieties Committee includes: J. C. Mohler, secretary of State Board of Agriculture, chairman; O. O. Wolf, president, State Farm Bureau; C. C. Cogswell, master, State Grange; Clarence M. Yocum, representing State Farmers' Union; L. E. Call, director, State Agricultural Experiment Station; H. Umberger, director, Extension Division, K. S. C.; K. S. Quisenberry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; A. L. Clapp, secretary, Kansas Crop Improvement Association; J. F. Moyer, secretary, Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers' Association; Jess B. Smith, president, Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat; Otto Pecha, representing Equity Union Grain Company; Emil Gall, president, Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company; F. D. McCammon, secretary, Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association; John H. Parker, director, Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n.

basis in September or early October. It may take a little longer for this to occur this season because of the extremely large supply of wheat on hand. However, there is indication that farmers may be reluctant to sell wheat at present prices. If so, the millers and other buyers of cash wheat may be forced to bid the price up to the loan level in order to obtain necessary supplies. As long as the loan is in force, there is little probability that the price will decline from present levels.

Large-Size Slate

The blackboard in the kitchen is used both as a bulletin board and as an oversized, old-fashioned slate. Plans for the day's work are listed on the blackboard, crossing out each notation as the task is finished. Pictures of table setting and flower arrangement posted on the board serve as guides for the children whose job it is to set

Canning Methods

Different methods of canning are given in our 5-page bulletin, Canning Fruits and Vegetables. Readers have found the information most helpful and reliable. A free copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

the table; family notes are often found there, and the Mr. uses it on which to write formulas for poultry and dairy rations. The children think the best purpose the board serves is as a writing surface on which to do their word study, number work, and spelling, for mother can help with their school-work and wash pots and pans at the same time.—E. N. L., Jackson Co.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

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

I have a few good milk cows that I would like to sell, also some 2-year-old heifers that will be good milk cows in year or two. Could you advise me where I might find the best market for this type of cattle?—P. J., Jefferson Co.

There has been an active demand for milk cows in the central and western parts of the state this summer. I would suggest you write to the county agricultural agent in some of these counties, stating the kind and quality of milk stock you have for sale. Your county agricultural agent may be able to give you the names of persons wanting to buy such stock and to give you some helpful suggestions.

What is your opinion of the hog market this fall?—C. F. N., Wright County, Mo.

Hogs have been selling higher than could be expected, considering the ceil-

ings on pork and lard prices. Packers apparently are losing money under present circumstances. As the spring pig crop begins to come to market in September, hog prices may decline until packing operations return to a profitable basis. Following that, the trend of hog prices will depend to a large extent on the amount of pork and lard taken by lend-lease. If lend-lease purchases take as large a proportion of the hog products as recent announcements indicate, little further decline in hog prices would be expected until late November or December. At that time hog receipts are expected to break all previous records and prices may decline from \$1 to \$2 a hundred pounds.

Do you think there is a chance for wheat prices to come up to the loan between now and next spring?—W. E. F., Rush Co.

We expect wheat prices during the fall and early winter to move toward the government loan basis of \$1.14 on farms. In the last 3 seasons, the cash price of wheat has approached the loan

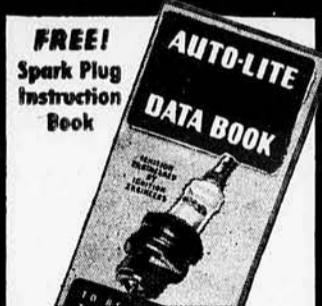
AUTO-LITE SPARK PLUGS



"SHECKS! AH TOLD COUSIN CLAD TO FETCH ME BACK A COUPLE O' PLUGS...AH FIGGERED THE DERN FOOL WOULD KNOW AH MEANT AUTO-LITES!"

STOP POWER LOSS IN SPARK-WEARY ENGINES

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How Many Bids?

In connection with the sale of livestock at market places there is a widespread assumption that "the more bidders, the higher the price." That would probably be true if bidders had to guess at values—but they do not guess, and in fact they have nothing to do with determining values. The housewives who buy meat and the manufacturers who buy the various by-products are the ones who determine values. There is a "ceiling" on a steer, or a hog, or a lamb, just as truly as if one had been set by the United States Price Administrator.

When a commission man and a packer buyer engage in a trading transaction they are really trying to reach an agreement on the grade of the animals under consideration. The value of each grade is automatically determined by the prices which the consumers have shown they will pay for products of that particular grade or by the "ceiling" which has been set by the government.

At most market places there are numerous bidders and the competition for livestock is keen. But there is no special merit in mere numbers of bids. A bidder who does not come close to the "ceiling" merely wastes his time, while on the other hand bids over the "ceiling" can be justified only when there is reason to believe that the loss thus involved would be less than the loss that would result from curtailment of operations.

At any time, one bid at the "ceiling" is worth a dozen below the "ceiling."

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Write "Du Bay", Wilmington, Del., for free Grain Pamphlet.

THE BARTELDES SEED CO.
Lawrence - Kansas

They'll Be Victory Fairs

(Continued from Page 3)

Hutchinson fair. Prize money for "sugarless" cakes and cookies will appeal to housewives who are adept at cooking and baking with the "victory trio" of corn sirup, honey and molasses.

However, in displaying the over-all picture of Kansas war production, these new victory exhibits will be completely overshadowed by the usual array of crops, livestock and home-prepared foods. Unfolding in a colorful panorama of Kansas agriculture, products in all these exhibits will represent war supplies of the most vital importance.

Offering a total of \$36,000 in prizes, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson pays cash awards on everything from fancywork to horse racing. The premium list on all breeds of dairy and beef animals shows \$11,390 available to cattle exhibitors. Cash awards offered for agricultural products total \$4,192, while hog showmen will compete for \$3,927. Other departments include \$3,283 for horses, mules and jacks; \$1,630 for poultry; and \$1,304 for sheep.

Cash for the Ladies

The big money is not limited to men or other exhibitors showing crops and livestock. Kansas women will have a chance at some unusually generous cash awards. Serving as a setting for the National Crochet Contest and the National Needlework Exhibition, the State Fair premiums for fancywork total \$4,375, which is about 3 times the amount offered for any one breed of livestock. In addition, there are awards for cooking, baking, art, poultry and many other departments of interest to women or other members of the family.

Speculating on attendance, officials predict good crowds at the 2 Kansas fairs, despite the tire shortage and the labor pinch. They point out that in addition to encouraging more and better production for the war effort, fairs offer a chance for some badly needed recreation.

Entertaining features at both fairs will be highlighted by the brilliant night show performance called "State Fair Revue of 1942." Known as the largest outdoor revue in the world, it combines beautiful color and lighting, with music, trapese, humorous acts, and thrill stunts in a 2-hour performance. At Hutchinson, the night show will be followed, as usual, by a colorful display of fireworks.

Comments from livestock superintendents at both fairs indicate a few general changes resulting from war conditions. Rufus F. Cox, superintendent of sheep at the Topeka fair, predicts there will not be so many out-of-state breeders on hand this year. But he expects state and local exhibitors to take advantage of this situation by

showing more Kansas sheep than usual. Such a development, he says, would give encouragement to local exhibitors, and also would provide a convenient mode of exchange for buying and selling. Much the same opinion is expressed by Carl G. Elling, superintendent of both hogs and sheep at Hutchinson. "I see no reason," he declares, "why entries in the sheep and hog shows at Topeka and at Hutchinson should not be up to normal, or even better, in numbers and quality."

Mr. Elling bases his opinion on the tremendous interest in production of hogs and sheep in Kansas at this time. In regard to quality, he feels a trend is indicated by so much more interest in the purchasing of purebred breeding stock. As a depressing factor on showing activities this fall, Mr. Elling sees a possibility of many stockmen staying home to carry out increased production in line with war needs.

Studying prospects for a good beef show, J. J. Moxley, superintendent at Hutchinson, expects a slight decrease in total numbers exhibited. However, he expects most of the animals to be from the herds of Kansas breeders, making a genuine Kansas beef show. Fifteen county show herds of beef cattle are being groomed for exhibition at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

Lester Gilmore and J. W. Linn, superintendents of the dairy shows at Topeka and at Hutchinson, respectively, are not predicting any increase in numbers of dairy cattle exhibited this year. In fact, Mr. Gilmore says early reports indicate there may not be so many Kansas district herds as usual on exhibit at the 1942 fairs.

However, he points out there may be more out-of-state herds, both at Topeka and at Hutchinson, because both fairs fit into a Midwest show circuit on weeks when no other large fair is in session. Gilmore calls attention to new Ayrshire classifications at the Kansas fairs which eliminate the class for bulls 3 years old and over. A special class for 4-year-old cows has been substituted in its place.

Court of Dairy Queens

A change in disease requirements permits calves vaccinated for Brucellosis with strain 19 to be entered. Vaccination may be made either by an accredited veterinarian or by the owner, when the calf is 4 to 8 months old. According to Mr. Linn, the Hutchinson fair will again have a "Court of Dairy Queens," featuring outstanding Kansas dairy cows.

Another big change in the 1942 fairs will be the absence of auto and motorcycle races, because of an official order banning this type of entertainment. However, this year's horse racing will be the best ever held in Kansas.

Shade Over a Creep



Two good ideas are combined in this structure on the Shorthorn farm of Lister Brothers, Elk county cattlemen. Tight wire fencing provides a creep in the middle of a large pasture, while a homemade shade encourages patronage of the calves. The inexpensive shade was constructed by piling Johnson grass on top of a frame built over the feed bunk.



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Just 50 pounds of scrap iron you collect will make a 50-caliber machine gun... one that may help save the life of one American boy, by covering his advance.

Scrap metals are *urgently needed* NOW by America's steel mills—to keep production of planes, tanks, guns and ships at top speed. So, collect every worn-out, discarded tool, casting and other scrap metal you can find. See that it gets to a nearby scrap dealer—not tomorrow, not next week—but TODAY!

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was limited this year by Government priorities. Most dealers have sold their allotment for the year.

WE THANK the farmers who have so generously patronized us in the past, and hope that we may soon be able to supply the demand again. MEANTIME your Gehl dealer will help you keep your present equipment in good repair.

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AT ALL DEALERS
ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

Ready to Fix Prices

(Continued from Page 5)

But Secretary Wickard has changed his tune considerably in the last few weeks, presumably following conferences with the White House. He has seen the light. He is backing the President's suggestion that the 110 per cent parity and accompanying provisions be stricken from the Price Control Act. He also has approved the OPA proposal to fix prices on live animals, although his own judgment had been that such price fixing is unworkable. It seems that the President and Leon Henderson, when it comes to toughness, are of tougher fiber than Secretary Claude Wickard.

What all this means, in plain language, is that the Government is preparing to fix farm prices—the President says also wages—at levels intended to hold down the inflationary rise in prices that comes from the spiral of higher wages forcing higher prices which in turn force higher wages and then again higher prices. And the President is going to go ahead without asking Congress to enact legislation giving him the authority—there is not time for Congress to act; the danger is right ahead, the President said.

The Leon Henderson idea is to fix retail prices, and then work backward to prices of raw materials. Mr. Henderson says he does not consider it his function to fix wages. From the farmer viewpoint, the principal trouble with the Henderson formula would be that this "rolling back" on producers of raw materials could ignore the increasing production costs that go into production of such raw materials.

Livestock men here last week frankly fear that is what will happen to the beef cattle industry. And they predict that if the price fixed on livestock—granting the plan is workable considering the present marketing system and vast difference in livestock grades—comes too close to production costs, livestock producers will market what they have, but will go very slowly about producing more cattle on rising costs to market at fixed prices.

Statistics indicate there is not, at present, a shortage of beef or pork. But the workings of the retail prices

fixed by Henderson, based on prices during the Lenten season, have worked to create shortages in certain areas. During Lent, sales of meat in the Boston market are low; prices are correspondingly lower than in some other sections. So when Boston price ceilings are based on low Lenten prices, meat sells in areas of higher prices. Also those stores which put on low prices during March to attract trade, now find themselves loaded with a low price ceiling which cuts heavily into profit margins. They cannot pay packers as high prices as those who had higher prices last March.

Hence there have been "meat shortage areas" over the country, particularly in the Eastern markets, for the last few weeks.

But from War Production Board and Lend-Lease officials come warnings that it is only a question of time until there is a real and almost nationwide shortage of meats of nearly all kinds. For several months, it is said, the United States has not been supplying our Allies with meats that they need from us, and that they are going to get this winter. And Lend-Lease requirements are to be met next after meat requirements for our own armed forces. What meat is left after the armed forces of the United States and our Allies—and Lend-Lease requirements for Allied civilians—will then be rationed to American civilians.

There was talk of proclaiming "meatless days" for Americans, as in World War I. But there is a growing sentiment that rationing, instead of "meatless days," will be the solution decided upon. Rationing will insure, if properly administered, that what meat there is will be apportioned where it is needed, giving all a chance.

There is some worry in Washington and industrial centers generally over reports that farmers are prosperous these days. The Department of Agriculture reports that farmers on the whole are getting parity prices and parity incomes. Dollar prosperity has come to much of the Farm Belt. So the Department warns farmers to keep accounts for income tax purposes.



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Revolutionary, new-National SAVIT Service includes the use of En-ar-co SOLV—a lubricant and cleaner which removes gum, varnish and sludge deposits from the motor; En-ar-co TUNE, which revitalizes the upper cylinders; and En-ar-co C₁ Motor Oil, a triple-action motor oil that cleans, lubricates and increases compression.

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\$3,201 Worth of Beef



The most widely traveled grand champion steer in the world, Loyal Alumnus 4th, will be in Topeka, Saturday, September 5, for a 3 p. m. showing, after visiting Colby, Hays, Great Bend, Coldwater, Hutchinson, Lyons, Wellington and El Dorado, and after touring 18 other states. This steer, a cross between a purebred Angus bull and a purebred Shorthorn cow, was grand champion at the 1941 International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, selling to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company for \$3.30 a pound. Firestone bought Loyal Alumnus especially for this educational tour—to put before everybody interested the perfect object lesson of high quality beef production. In the picture with Loyal Alumnus are Leonard K. Firestone, left, and Gilman Stewart who fitted the steer for Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., the steer's International exhibitor.

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

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How Spark Plugs help Farm Production

Dirty or worn plugs cut the amount of work a tractor or truck can do because they cut engine power. They also waste as much as one gallon of fuel in ten, and cause hard starting. So, no matter what plugs you use, do these two things—faithfully:

1. Have all plugs cleaned and adjusted every 200 hours, or every 4,000 miles.
2. Replace worn plugs promptly,—but only when necessary.

The new AC Spark Plug for tractor service lasts longer, fires easier, stays cleaner, and resists breakage better than any plug AC has ever built. It is the result of developing the spark plug now firing engines in U. S. fighters and bombers. Many of its features are identical.

AC hopes, of course, that you will replace with AC Spark Plugs. But, regardless of that, be sure to give your plugs the care outlined above.



Get Plugs Cleaned Where You See This Sign

So We Painted the House

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

PAINTING fever got hold of the editor some weeks ago. He decided to do a 2-coat job that would sparkle. This great inspiration hit him suddenly one day, after his wife had been suggesting for a year or more that the house was disgracefully in need of paint. Once she added pointedly that it needed paint to protect the investment. All husbands understand that kind of language. So we painted the house.

Remember, this started out to be a one-editor job. But in the first few lines that word "we" creeps into the story. And it was a "we" job, because the family, sympathizing with the sweating brow and the aching joints of the editor, turned in and did the fancy work such as painting around the windows. Or maybe they lent a hand to keep the windowpanes from being too badly dabbled with paint.

Putting on the first coat had to wait for the clean-up job. Wouldn't do to paint over all the dirt ground in by rugged Kansas winds over several years; especially up under the 2-foot eaves where the rains didn't hit. And that wasn't all. Old Sol had cracked and curled the paint on a great deal of the surface. Or did it crack and peel, as a neighbor suggested, because the last man who did the job cut the paint too much?

Attacking the scuffed-up paint with vim and vigor, the editor made the flakes fly with steel brush and scraper, and then settled down to the monotonous, time-consuming job of trying to scrape and pick and hack off the patchwork splotches of old paint that stuck to the wood like a mortgage. At that rate of progress the job promised to last, working spare time, at least until the spring of 1944. A gasoline blowtorch came to hand, but it spluttered and wheezed as if eager to blow the amateur painter into the middle of the hereafter. Anyway, you've got to be

careful and not char the wood, or start a fire on the other side of the weatherboarding with a gas torch. And, confidentially, you need at least 4 hands if you are on top of an 18-foot ladder trying to handle a torch, a scraper and hanging on so you won't fall.

Finally, the idea of sandpaper filtered into the mind of the greenhorn painter. But the ordinary kind of sandpaper was slow as cold molasses. Snooping around in the basement of the store where the 12 gallons of paint, plus oil and turpentine were purchased, the editor ran onto that coarse, black "sanding" paper used on machines to sand down hardwood floors. It worked like a charm—that is with enough elbow grease—wrapped around a convenient size block of wood. Only 2 yards of the sanding paper was needed for the whole 6-room house and garage. And it costs only a few cents a yard. The roughest kind takes old paint off down to the wood almost before it wears your patience thin. But don't let it chew up the surface of the wood. Finish up your surface with a finer grade of sandpaper.

You Learn a Few Things

Being a greenhorn painter has its advantages. You don't know what's coming. For example, there are aches and pains from hoeing corn, or from pitching hay all day to a baler. We've had experience. You can get tired as all get-out plowing or filling silos. But this job of painting turns up a special assortment of sore muscles where you didn't suspect you had any. And it puts creaks in the insteps of your feet and the back of your neck that are dingers. That is if you are a greenhorn and waste a third of your time hanging on to the high ladder. This is especially true while putting on the primer coat, and until you learn how to get more paint on the house than you get on yourself and the shrubbery. But it pays to be careful. The editor even had Mrs. Editor hold the bottom of the ladder while he painted the highest peak—so it wouldn't be a widow's peak.

One thing you learn pretty soon is not to get too much paint on your brush at a time so it won't run down the handle and drip off your arm to turn green bushes white. Another thing is to paint everything in reach before you move the ladder. This saves time and lifting. Of course, sometimes you have to do some figuring to "paint out the ladder"—that is the spot where the ladder leaned.

To keep the ladder from scratching

first or second coat of paint, simply wrap or pad the ladder end with rags. Move all windows once a day until both coats are dry to keep them from sticking; pound a stuck window too vigorously and it's easy to break the pane. Safety razor blades take paint off the window glass in a hurry. Don't worry about the bugs and gnats because you can't do anything about them. They seem especially bad with white paint. Soon as they dry out, along with the paint, they rub off pretty well. Or they weather off. And there doesn't seem to be any bugless time to paint in Kansas. However, we kept the front room lights out one evening so the bugs wouldn't be attracted to the freshly-painted front porch—and it worked. But you can't keep a swarm of gnats from blowing against the side of the house in the daytime. We did find fewer bugs and insects to bother in the morning than in the afternoon, and the cool August days when the paint job was being finished didn't bring out the insects in swarms that seemed to be ready to pounce on the paint on hot days.

Thundershower Didn't Hurt

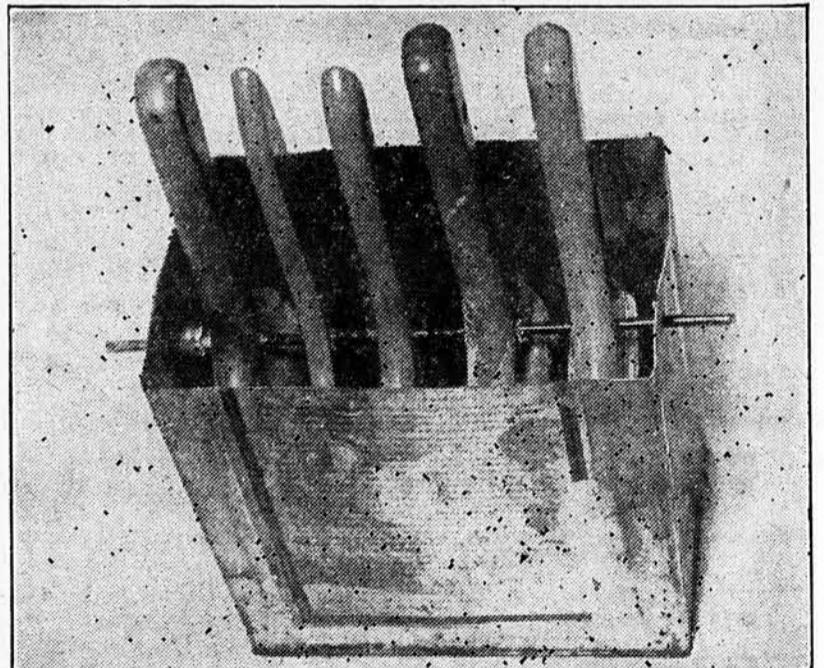
Rain didn't hurt the primer coat. One evening we stopped painting at 7 o'clock and rain dashed against that fresh coat not more than 5 minutes later but it wasn't damaged. Of course, the wood was bone-dry and the first coat soaked in almost immediately.

Another thing we learned is not to stick a paint brush up inside the spouting unless you are sure there isn't a wasp's nest there. We did that once while on top of the tall ladder and wasps came at us like a shot. That was one time we made a record getting down to earth. Another shortcut any painter knows is to paint under the edges of the weatherboarding first and then do the flat surface. It saves lots of time and brushing. A 4-inch brush worked best for the flat surfaces with a 1-incher for around windowpanes.

We found a lot of shortcuts we'll probably forget before next time. A retired-farmer neighbor made better speed on his house by working from a board supported between 2 ladders than working from a single ladder. Another neighbor built a portable scaffold he has used for years. After each job he knocks it down and stores it away for next time. It's safer than a ladder and much speedier, too. A board with cleats on it kept us from slipping on the roof, saved shingle damage and was handier than a ladder.

Our job looks fine. Two more neighbors said so, and now they have started painting their houses. And Mrs. Editor wants some inside painting done.

Keeps Brushes in Good Condition



Between jobs paint brushes may be kept in good condition by suspending them in oil as shown above. Holes are bored thru the bases of the brush handles and sides of the can and a heavy wire inserted. This method also keeps the bristles off the bottom of the can, preventing them from turning up.—Lynn Harrison.



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- (2) The average increase per acre was over 7 bushels, which brought in about \$6.

Try Anaconda, the recommended phosphate, on your wheat land this fall!

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Ask Your Dealer . . .

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



Abundant Wheat

for the baker AND for the tire-maker

Many startling changes are likely to occur within the next year or two. You may be motoring here and there on synthetic tires processed from this year's bumper crop of prairie wheat. You may decorate your home with colorful paints mixed with an oil extracted from corn. You may "doll up" with wearing apparel spun from the casein of ordinary cow's milk. You may be utilizing numerous gadgets built from plastics derived from soybeans.

Looks like synthetics have arrived on the American horizon with a patriotic flourish. This is good news for millions of Midwestern farmers. Good news because it offers a tremendous new market for millions of dollars' worth of farm crops and products. Good news, also, because it implies the construction and expansion of innumerable processing plants and converting factories blanketing the entire agricultural region. Here is the groundwork of a new industrial prosperity born from an urgent need of our national war economy.

Fortunately, our Midwestern farmers are ready for the signal. They have been schooled and pre-

pared by farsighted editors of the various Capper farm publications. These practical, imaginative editors and writers observed, reported and commented on the early experiments of synthetic materials involving the use of farm products. These editors and writers have envisioned many possibilities which have now materialized. They have guided and encouraged their rural readers to test new crops and new varieties. They have publicized superior methods of increasing quality and quantity of all farm products. Thus, Capper's farm editors have served both their readers and their nation at the same time.

This is just another illustration of how Capper Publications, Inc., retains the respect and support of over 4 million subscribers. This feeling and regard for the magazines, newspapers and radio stations operated by Capper Publications, Inc., is worth millions of dollars to sectional and national advertisers. Consequently, hundreds of the shrewdest advertisers invest millions of dollars with this institution for space in the publications and for time on the radio stations.

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MICHIGAN FARMER

KCKN, KANSAS CITY, KAN.

BUY COAL NOW

MISTER! WE'RE AT WAR! YOU MUST GET IT—WHILE THE "Gettin's Good!"

Here's some good neighborly advice. This winter there will be trouble transporting ALL the Coal to ALL the families AT ONE TIME... because of war needs, there just aren't enough coal cars.

So, the government warns you to BUY COAL NOW! Fill your bins full and keep at least half a bin ahead of your needs! Do this, and you will have no trouble. Otherwise, you may spend some cold days in your own home!

ORDER FROM YOUR COAL DEALER
Bituminous Coal Utilization Committee
for Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma Producers
Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

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

WANTED

Old Live Horses and Dry Bones

We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else
Delivered Our Plant

HILL PACKING CO.
Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524

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 ENSILAGE CUTTERS AND HAY CHOPPERS
DODSON MFG. CO., INC.
Concordia, Kan. - - Wichita, Kan.

IMMUNIZE Against HOG CHOLERA



Protect your hogs with the famous **COLORADO SERUM and VIRUS**
This pure Western-made product is highly potent. Unexcelled record of dependable protection. Look for "COLORADO" on the label. 48-page illustrated book free.

sold by **FRANKLIN** dealers
O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY
DENVER KANSAS CITY EL PASO MARFA ANARILLO FT. WORTH
WICHITA ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES
Distributors of Serum and Virus.

WRITE FOR FREE New Book

What Can Farmers Buy?

(Continued from Page 16)

cation by the War Production Board. Present outlook is that we will have from 70 to 80 per cent as much as will be needed under an expanded farm production program. Steps have been taken to prohibit use of chemical nitrogen on crops of which we have ample supplies, and on which nitrogen is not a particularly important factor. But there probably will be some shortage even for essential crops.

Should a further shortage of transportation facilities develop, the fertilizer supply situation may be further complicated, since fertilizer supply is dependent on transportation.

Insecticides

Supplies of copper compounds, which were adequate this year, may be tighter next year. The prospect for arsenicals next year is not so good. Most of the burden may be taken up by lead arsenate. Calcium arsenate for cotton will be given sympathetic consideration. Pyrethrum probably will continue on present reasonably satisfactory basis. The rotenone situation is not expected to improve; strict provisions of the rotenone order probably will prevail for 2 years.

The situation regarding grain fumigants is satisfactory and probably will continue so for some time.

Availability of Specific Items

Items listed here are, or are not, available for farm purchase as indicated:

- Autos:** Strictly rationed.
- Batteries:** Manufacture limited but sufficient supplies anticipated.
- Brick:** Generally available. Limited only by general restriction on construction.
- Bee Equipment:** Comes under farm machinery quota (100 per cent of 1940 production) however, wooden beehives are unrestricted.
- Belts:** Not limited, altho materials have been modified.
- Canning Jars of Glass:** No restriction.
- Carpets:** Restriction only as to type of materials which may be used in manufacture.
- Cooking Utensils:** Aluminum items are out. Restrictions have been placed on quantities of iron, steel and zinc which may be used in manufacture of cooking utensils, but available supplies are expected to be sufficient for essential requirements.
- Clocks:** Generally available.
- Coffee:** Deliveries by roasters reduced to 75 per cent of 1941.
- Concrete Products:** Generally available. Limited only by general restriction on construction.
- Cement:** Generally available. Limited only by general restriction on construction.
- Corrugated Siding:** Limited to repair and maintenance, except old stocks still in dealers' hands.
- Cream Separators:** Under farm machinery quota: 350-pounds an hour or less capacity, 67 per cent of 1940; 351- to 500-pounds an hour, 213 per cent; 501-pounds an hour and over, 157 per cent.
- Clothes:** Limitations minor. Military needs come first.
- Ensilage Cutters:** Under farm machinery quota, 90 per cent of 1940.
- Engines:** Under farm machinery quota, according to size, 18 to 93 per cent of 1940.
- Fence and Fence Posts:** Available supplies delivered without priority.
- Feed Grinders:** Under farm machinery quota, 100 per cent of 1940.
- Fertilizers:** Supplies to date sufficient. Nitrogen for small grains to be limited this fall.
- Furniture:** Metal furniture production stopped; no restriction on other furniture.
- Feeders:** Manufacture ordered stopped on metal feeders; purchasable where avail-

able; wooden items restricted to 50 per cent of 1940.

Fabricated Building Materials: Some restrictions. Can buy if available in retail outlets.

Grain Bins: Steel bins restricted but not wood bins.

Gasoline: Rationed in Atlantic Coast states and reduced 25 per cent in adjoining buffer areas. Not rationed in this state.

Hay Choppers: Under farm machinery quota, 95 per cent of 1940.

Harness: Harness hardware under farm machinery quota, 100 per cent of 1940; manufacture has been ordered stopped of harness and saddlery fittings except for draft, work and ranch animals.

Hay Stackers: Under farm machinery quota, 95 per cent of 1940.

Insecticides: Rotonene and pyrethrum have been limited but in general insecticides are sufficient for farm needs.

Irrigation Equipment: Under quota, 80 per cent of 1940.

Incubators: Under farm machinery quota, 60 to 102 per cent of 1940.

Kitchen Sinks: Stocks frozen; priority rating required.

Lumber: Only supplies of softwood lumber available in local yards may be purchased.

Lamps and Lanterns: Individual purchaser can buy without priority. Preference rating required by distributor on his purchases.

Legume Inoculator: Generally available.

Motors: New electric motors almost impossible to get; priority rating required.

Mineral Feeds: Some restrictions; can buy where available.

Mill Feeds: Some restrictions; can buy where available.

Metal Roofing: Restricted to repair and maintenance only.

Manure Spreaders: Under farm machinery quota, 100 per cent of 1940.

Milk Coolers: Stocks frozen; priority rating required.

Metal Canning Jars: Restricted.

Oil: Agricultural fuel oil and lubricating oil not restricted.

Packaging: Paper boxes, bags in good supply. Steel containers restricted.

Paint: Not restricted, but shellac is reserved for military.

Poultry Remedies: Generally available.

Prepared Roofing: Some restrictions, dependent on type.

Pumps: Under farm machinery quota, 90 to 100 per cent of 1940.

Pianos: No restrictions on general purchase; on manufacturer, yes.

Phonograph Records: Affected by shellac limitation.

Phonographs: Can buy if dealer has supply.

Pressure Cooker: Less than 10 per cent of normal available. No priority required.

Pipe: Small pipe, up to 3½-inch, available without priority.

Repair Parts of Machinery: 150 per cent of 1940 production.

Rubber Boots: Not manufactured. Can obtain an A-10 rating if any are in stock.

Razor Blades: Should be plentiful.

Radios: Manufacture discontinued but available supplies purchasable.

Refrigerators: Manufacture discontinued; retailers can sell those on hand.

Roller Bearings: Under priority; available for maintenance and repair.

Spray Materials: Spraying outfits under farm machinery quota, 96 to 103 per cent of 1940.

Silos: Under farm machinery quota, 90 per cent of 1940.

Sodium Chlorate: Available thru agent of Bureau of Mines in each county.

Stoves: Production limited. Obtainable if no other cooking or heating equipment is available.

Saws: (See tools.)

Salt: No limitation.

Sprayers: (See spray materials.)

Self-Feeders: (See Feeders.)

Sugar: Rationed.

Tires: Strictly rationed; recapping of old tires also rationed.

Trucks: Strictly rationed.

Tools: Can be purchased from retailer if supply is on hand; if not, purchaser must

Four Plays

Plays always are popular for community programs and provide good entertainment. And they are especially good for school programs.

"Hitch Your Family to a Star" is a 1-act comedy. It has parts for 5 people, 2 male and 3 female characters. We will send 1 copy for 10 cents, or 6 copies for 25 cents.

"Angel Without Wings" is a 1-act comedy. It has parts for 10—5 male and 5 female characters. You may obtain 1 copy for 10 cents or 11 copies for 35 cents.

"The Strong Soul" is a 1-act comedy. The play has parts for 3 male and 3 female characters.

"Until Tomorrow" is a 1-act play with parts for 6 people, 3 male, 3 female. These last 2 plays are in the interest of farm safety and, in addition to entertainment, they give something to think about in the way of preventing accidents. Both of the safety plays are free. Seven free copies of each may be ordered so each character and the director may have a copy. Please address your order for all plays to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

await further supply to retailer or apply for preference rating.

Tile: Restricted for bathroom purposes; drain tile available.

Tire Chains: Tire ration boards do not favor use of chains on tires.

Tobacco: No restrictions indicated.

Windmills: Under farm machinery quota, 95 per cent of 1940.

Windcharger Electric Equipment: Restricted.

Water Systems: Under farm machinery quota, 49 to 142 per cent of 1940.

Washing Machines: Curtailed; purchasable where available.

Watches: Generally available. Certain special types restricted.

Wooden Containers: Adequate. Re-use advisable.

Work Shoes: No restrictions.

Overalls: Standardization but no restrictions otherwise.

Get Ready for a Blizzard

Buy your coal early! It seems no idle admonition, this plea of the coal operators, the railroads and the United States Government itself. Get that coal into your own backyard before cold weather even starts!

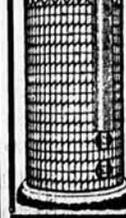
Sure there is plenty of coal underground. But getting it to the surface is another matter with so many miners entering war service and others lured away by higher wages in defense plants. The railroads are short of coal cars for coal. Everything that runs on wheels is being used to haul the kind of goods that will make the Japs remember Pearl Harbor. Trucks and tractors are going to be scarce this winter right in your immediate neighborhood.

It is suggested that if you get two-thirds of your requirements of coal by October 15, and your neighbors follow your example, there will be no fuel shortage when the first blizzard swoops down from the north.

Paints Range Oven

Once a year I give the oven of my range a coat of aluminum paint. It prevents rusting and makes a clean and light baking chamber. I find the best paint is the kind that is mixed as needed from aluminum powder and banana oil. This unmixed paint is for sale at most hardware stores.—Mrs. Ocie Chilton.

TONGUE-LOCK DIAMOND TOP Concrete Stave Silos



Longest possible service with the least possible worry and trouble are the big features you will enjoy in your McPHERSON TONGUE-LOCK DIAMOND TOP CONCRETE STAVE SILO. You also have our 30 years of experience to assure you of a better silo. Contract this month for a McPHERSON silo while materials are still available.
MCPHERSON CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.
323 North Ash Street
McPHERSON, KANSAS

New DUPLEX Rotary Scraper

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

WORD RATE

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

Classified Advertisements

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

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.

KANSAS FARMER

Table with columns: One, Four, Words, Issue, Issues. Lists rates for various ad lengths and frequencies.

DISPLAY RATE

Table with columns: Inches, Issue, Issues, Column, One, Four. Lists rates for display ads.

Livestock Ads take different rates.

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

BABY CHICKS

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.

SMITH BROS. HATCHERIES 204 COLE STREET MEXICO, MO.

AAA QUALITY

KANSAS PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS

Table listing replacement guarantees and prices for various chicken breeds like White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, etc.

Atz's Famous Chix—Special Reduced Summer Prices while they last. You'll be surprised at their quality.

Immediate Delivery—Limited Time. Thousands weekly. Our regular terms. Send Cash.

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KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested. WHEAT: Tenmarq, Blackhull, Kawvale, Clarkan, Turkey, and Kanred.

WINTER BARLEY: Reno. BROME GRASS: Kansas strain. SWEET CLOVER: Madrid, Common White Blossom.

ALFALFA: Kansas Common and Ladak. Write for list of growers. Kansas Crop Improvement Assn., Manhattan, Kansas.

Certified Tenmarq Wheat. 96% germination. Price, \$1.40 per bushel. T. Max Reitz, Belle Plaine, Kan.

Certified Tenmarq wheat from registered seed. \$1.65 bushel sacked. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

SEED

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

Alfalfa—\$13.00; Timothy—\$2.75; all per bushel. Samples, catalogue, complete price list upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 E. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Balbo Rye—Hardy Northern Seed—State tested. \$1.50 per bushel. Roberts Dairy Company, Lincoln, Nebr.

MACHINERY

Farm Machinery, shop-worn, rebuilt and used machinery. Tractor Hay Presses, Combines, Plows, Disc 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.

Have Corn Binder Mower to swap for Garden Tractor or sell. Also Cook's Biggest Sorghum Mill. Mrs. Annie Montgomery, Windom, Kan.

For Sale—Minneapolis Moline Universal M-Tractor with curlers and cultivators. C. W. Huffman, Dunlap, Kan.

15-30 McCormick-Deering 4-wheel tractor. 18-inch pulley. Original sleeves and pistons. Clyde Pulhamus, LaCygne, Kan.

For Sale—Two Unit Surge Milker. H. C. Anderson, Americus, Kan.

Good as New—Ohio Ten Disc Deep Furrow Drill. Egan Carlson, Falun, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

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

Wanted—Baldwin 41 or 42 combine, cash. Joe Fox, St. John, Kan.

Wanted—Power takeoff Corn Picker. Lester DeLong, Strawn, Kan.

Wanted: Portable elevators for ear or shelled corn. McCune Bros., Formoso, Kan.

Wanted—Baldwin and Minneapolis-Moline Combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

TRACTOR PARTS

Save Money. Send for Free 1942 Catalog. New and Used Tractor Parts. All makes. Quality guaranteed. Acme Tractor Salvage Company, Lincoln, Nebraska.

DOGS

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

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

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

Wolf Hound Pup for sale. Twelve weeks old. Bruce A. Raup, Norwich, Kan.

FERRETS

Ferrets: Special ratters \$3.00 each or \$6.00 a pair. E. L. Hartman, New London, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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. 439, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

CREAM PRODUCERS

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

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.

WOOL

Wool Battling—the only way to get 100% virgin wool batting is to send your own wool. Old batting also recarded. Write for price list. West Unity Woolen Mills, West Unity, Ohio.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Red Leaf, chewing or mild smoking—5 pounds \$1.25. Recipe free. Guaranteed to please you or money refunded. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

EDUCATIONAL

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 42nd year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. SF-9, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

FEATHERS

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

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

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

TRAPPERS

Trap Fox and Coyote: On bare ground or deep snow. Write for free illustrated circular. Q. Bunch, Welch, Minnesota.

PERSONALS

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

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.

HELP WANTED

Hospital Attendants. Men and women are needed for year-round employment caring for patients in state institutions. No experience necessary. Do you want a steady job, a comfortable place to live, regular salary? Call or write: Department of Civil Service, 601 Harrison, Topeka, Kansas. Telephone 2-0588.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

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

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: Man for profitable Rawleigh Route. Must be satisfied with good living at start. Write Rawleigh's, Dept. 1-101-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Equipped Missouri stock and dairy farm, 141 acres, \$4,450 equipped. Big income from dairy, on gravel R. F. D. road, cream route, bus to schools, only 3/4 mile state highway, 1 1/2 to village; 64 acres tillable, part cultivated 100 pasture, 9 living springs, wire fencing, home saw timber, firewood, 400 3-year-old peach trees, few cherries, plums, apples; 5-room frame house, porch, spring water should be brought in house by ram, 1,300-ft. altitude, neighbors in sight, good 46-ft. red barn, poultry house, smokehouse; owner called away, immediate possession with 14 milk cows, 3 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves, yearling steer, 9 ewes, registered buck, farming equipment, unharvested crops, included, \$2,000 down, Federal loan. Free catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B.M.A. Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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

Farms and Ranches. If you will tell us what you want and how you can help, we can serve you advantageously. F. J. Shindler, Deertrail, Colo.

Wanted: A good Farmer

with 100 head of good white-face cows. We will sell to you 685 A. stock and grain farm that is in the pink of condition with only \$5,000.00 cash and let the calf crop from the above mentioned 100 cows pay the balance due on the farm with 4% interest.

160 A. Creek bottom farm land, plowed, 320 A. bluestem pasture, 60 A. alfalfa, 45 A. Lespedeza, 7-room modern house on rock road, 80 A. growing feed crop, oat strawstack from 60 A. oats. All goes, immediate possession, Lyon County.

P. O. BOX 2001, WICHITA, KANSAS

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A BUYER?

Do you want to sell your farm, a piece of machinery, some seed, or farm equipment? Remember, thousands of buyers are watching the classified ads in Kansas Farmer. You reach an average of over six out of every ten farm homes in the state through a classified ad in Kansas Farmer. You get heavy concentrated circulation that will get results. The cost is low—rates at top of Classified Page.

Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kan.

LAND—KANSAS

Own Your Own Kansas Farm KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 45 Per Cent in 1941

Select from 1,700 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested. A small down payment, low interest, and reasonable yearly installments on principal make these attractive properties ideal buys. A card or letter will bring you our complete list of available land. Please advise section of Kansas in which you are interested.

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

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

WANT A FARM?

Most people do. Some good ones in Eastern Kansas can still be had. Landlord's rent will pay for them. Liberal terms if needed.

R. M. HUTCHINSON 412 Capitol-Federal Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

158-ACRE FARM HOME

Bourbon County, 6 room dwelling, barn, poultry house in good repair. Abundant water. Good fences. 75 Acres tillable, rest pasture. Good for wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa. Small down payment. 15 year loan. FRED TRUE, 2 1/2 MAIN, FORT SCOTT, 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. Free for quick sale. Address Box 100, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

LAND—COLORADO

426 Acres, improved, all shallow water, 150 tillable, timber good for hogs and stock. REA available, \$2,500.00. possession. 960 acres, improved, well irrigation, 500 acres tillable, REA available, \$16,000.00, possession. F. J. Shindler, Deertrail, Colo.

1,120 Acres, 1 mile town, 700 acres wheat land, with modern home in town, immediate possession, \$10,000.00. 2,400 acres deeded, 640 acres leased, well improved ranch, 1942 grass, water, timber, immediate possession, \$14,400.00. F. J. Shindler, Deertrail, Colo.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

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

September 19 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, Sept. 12

Keep on Buying U. S. SAVINGS BONDS and Savings Stamps

The money is needed now. It will come back to you when you need it. Invest now in Liberty and Victory.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Meadowlark Guernsey Farm Annual Sale

Hillsboro, Kan., Monday, Sept. 14
50 Head

4 Registered cows, 6 registered bred heifers, 2 registered open heifers (very best of breeding).

38 GRADES—10 cows just fresh, 18 springing heifers close up, 9 yearling heifers, have been tested for Bangs at six months of age. Cows and heifers TB and Bangs tested.

Most of offering from proven bulls. Sale begins at NOON in Fair barn.

W. L. SCHULTZ & SON
DURHAM KAN.
Boyd Newcom, Auct.

For Sale—Two Choice Bulls

Ready for service. Two fine grade Guernsey cows. One registered cow.
Lyn-Lee Guernsey Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULLS READY TO GO

Two service-age sons of MACKSIMUM SKYLARK TOB 801620 (whose dam has 966 fat). Three sons of FEMCO CLAMITY PASCH PRIDE 797418 (whose six nearest tested dams average 1026 fat). All bulls offered are from classified dams with records from 402 to 697.7 fat. 2X. Herd now on H. I. R. Visit or write for details.

HOBART McVAY NICKERSON KAN.

1914—Hansen's Registered Herefords—1942. Herd headed by Beau Blanco 5d, bred by the late Robt. H. Hazelett and Adv. Mischief 30th by Advanmischief 7th owned by Benton Marshall & Sons, Crawford, Nebraska. Bred cows and heifers, yearling heifers, bull and heifer calves. These cattle are priced to sell because of labor shortage. P. F. HANSEN, Hillsboro, Kan.

Domino Bred Herefords

10 registered cows and calves priced to sell; my foundation herd. I have enlisted in the army.
PHILIP MALONE, Chase (Rice County) Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS 4 Yearlings and 1 two-year-old. The yearlings are from dams having up to 470 lbs. of fat. Will sell or lease the 2-year-old bull who is a grandson of Governor of Carnation. Write for details.
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, Carme Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

BROADLAWN AYRSHIRE FARM OFFERS

Four Bull Calves, ages from two months to one year. All are grandsons of proven or approved Ayrshire sires. Dams have D. H. I. A. records up to 450 pounds of fat. Calves are nicely grown and are great show ring prospects. Priced from \$50. Also two dandy heifer calves \$90 and \$80.
FLOYD JACKSON
226 West First, Hutchinson, Kansas

RAISE AYRSHIRES

The Big, Economical producers of 4% milk. Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASSN
260 Center St. Brandon, Vermont

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS COWS
6 Head—4 to 7 years old. All heavy producers and due to freshen in October. Also one 3-year-old registered bull.
Edd Gerberding, Bluff City, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls—Serviceable Age
Heifers bred or open. Hazlett and WHR blood in pure form or in combination. Choice of our 4-year-old show and herd bulls, of 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.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Registered Chester White Boars
for sale. They are of spring farrow and of outstanding breeding. Good type and in excellent condition.
B. V. STEINERT — OLMITZ KAN.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

Fat Stock Only at Royal

There will be an American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City this fall, but it will be limited to fat stock only, and the affair will last only 3 days, October 28 to 30, inclusive. Such is the decision announced recently by directors and officials of the exposition, who are acting upon recommendations of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Under present plans, classes for commercial feeders in the 1942 American Royal will be about as usual, including the big carlot show and sale for both fat cattle and feeder cattle. At the same time there will be showing competition and sales for individual and group classes of fat steers, lambs and hogs.

Along with the activities for breeders and commercial stockmen, there will be show-ring competition and sales for 4-H Club and Vocational Agriculture exhibitors. All classes and sales in the junior division will be substantially the same as at last year's American Royal Show.

At time of announcing their plans, officers of the show stated they believe it advisable to hold the show and sales of fat and feeder animals, as most fitting of the fat stock was started in the fall of 1941. Besides, showing these animals adds little to the load of transportation because the market is their ultimate goal anyway.

PHILIP MALONE, of Chase, has an announcement elsewhere in this issue concerning his Hereford cattle. Philip has enlisted in the army.

October 14 has been selected by **MR. AND MRS. DALE SCHELL**, owners of Ethyledale Farm, Emporia, for their fall sale of boars and gilts. Fifty head will be sold.

We are authorized to claim October 17, for the **EDWARD HADORN** Duroc sale, Savannah, Mo. This breeder has consistently bred the thicker-type Duroc for years.

The **I. J. KLOSTER** Jersey sale, held at Stark City, Mo., made an average of \$124.50 on 23 head. Top was \$255. The attendance was good. Roy Paul was the auctioneer.

F. E. WITUM AND SON, among the first in recent years in Kansas to breed thicker and better-hammed Polands, write that inquiry and sale of pigs has been fine. The Wittum herd is located at Caldwell.

FRED FARRIS AND SONS, of Faucett, Mo., authorize us to claim October 22, for their fall sale of registered Durocs. The greater part of the 50 head selling will be sired by the 1941 Minnesota junior champion boar.

A few days ago **W. A. DAVIDSON & SON** offered 12 gilts bred for August. Now they write to change advertising copy as all are sold. They go like "hot cakes," Paul says. Plenty of corn, best crop in years and going to fairs with hogs.

FIESER BROTHERS, Spotted Poland China breeders of Norwich, invite me to come and see the improvement they have made in the herd. They breed the big medium type and cull closely. They report a fine lot of fall pigs and sows yet to farrow.

ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, Duroc breeder of Waverlyville, reports 95 spring pigs all doing well. Mr. Roepke breeds the easy feeding kind and has selected his foundation stock from breeders who have proved bloodlines and have followed proper mating methods.

BELLOWS BROTHERS, Maryville, Mo., are selling a combination sale of their registered Shorthorns and registered Berkshires at their farm near town on October 26. Early requests for catalogs may be made now. Watch Kansas Farmer for sale announcement.

The **KANSAS HAMPSHIRE SWINE BREEDERS CONSIGNMENT SALE** will be held in the college livestock judging pavilion, Manhattan. The date is October 19, and information regarding this sale may be had by writing to Dale Scheel, the secretary, at Emporia.

W. H. HILBERT, Duroc breeder and advertiser, writes that the pigs are doing fine, plenty of recent moisture makes new pasture and this with the big corn crop already made is a sort of guarantee of the continued demand for good Durocs. Mr. Hilbert lives at Corning.

TOMPSON BROTHERS authorize Kansas Farmer to claim November 14 as the date for their annual Shorthorn sale to be held on the farm near Wakarusa. About 60 head of choice young cattle with generations of improvement behind them will make up the offering.

A letter just received from **HOBART HUNTER**, secretary of the **KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION**, indicates the unusual interest in that popular breed of cattle. Mr. Hunter says the consignments should be better for quality and much better conditioned owing to the better grass and feed abundance. The association sale will be held during the first week

of November at some central place. But it is of the utmost importance that breeders wanting to consign stock write Mr. Hunter at once. The cattle must be inspected for quality before being accepted and it is important that only one trip be made to the farms of breeders. Please write Mr. Hobart as soon as possible.

Monday, September 7, should be an historic occasion at Council Grove. On that date **MILLER AND MANNING** open the Hereford sale season for Kansas. One hundred selected cattle that have been developed and improved over a period of 25 years will sell. Don't forget the date.

The **GLOVER I. GODWIN** Hereford sale date has been changed to November 5, in order to accommodate another breeder who also breeds good registered Herefords. Mr. Godwin writes that the cattle are doing fine and that there is plenty of Hereford interest in his locality.

J. C. SEYB AND SONS, Shorthorn breeders of Pretty Prairie, paid \$225 for a herd bull about 5 years ago. Since then they have sold 25 head of heifers and steers sired by him and have 15 choice recorded heifers on the farm, sired by him. The bull was recently sold for beef and brought \$210.

BROWN, TUCKER, HUNTINGTON AND CROCKER authorize Kansas Farmer to claim October 17, as the date for their big annual sale of about 125 head of registered Herefords to be held at Eureka. From their ranches deep in the heart of the Flint Hills they will bring selected cattle for this occasion.

CLARENCE C. ERICSON AND SONS, Aberdeen Angus cattle breeders located at Elmora, report unusual conditions in their part of the state. They also speak of their herd bull Elbor of Lonjac 15th. This bull is now 6 years old and has sired a lot of fine cattle. They call attention to the excellent pedigree of the bull and what a good sire he is.

WARREN PLOEGER writes that he has recently sold his great breeding Hampshire boar, Super Score, to Gilbert Gardner, of Connerville, Ind., for \$500. Super Score was a good boar and an outstanding sire. Mr. Ploeger says "his pigs sold him." The Ploeger show herd will be at the Lincoln, Neb., and the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

W. R. HUSTON writes that a careful check shows orders for 99 Durocs in less than 4 months. Mr. Huston says, "We have had good luck selling hogs since you were here. Sold about 20 head and prospects of selling more right away. One man drove 100 miles, selected 5 head and was on his way home in 2 hours. Change copy and continue the advertisement."

ROY GILLILAND, proprietor of Shadowlawn Berkshire farm at Holton, writes that he has the best lot of spring pigs ever farrowed on the farm. They are bred right and fed right. Mr. Gilliland had one of the best bred-sow sales held in Kansas last spring and the pigs he speaks of are from the same line of breeding. He mentions especially the correctness of type shown.

HAROLD TONN, hustling livestock and general farm sales auctioneer of Haven, reports farm prices holding at a good level, big demand for everything but no immediate danger of inflation. Mr. Tonn recently sold a Reno county farm at auction for \$114 an acre, no crops going with the place. He says this is the best season for grass and feeds Kansas has known for many years.

PAUL DAVIDSON, junior member of the firm of **W. A. DAVIDSON AND SON**, advises that owing to the probability of his being called to the colors they will not hold over as many Polands as usual. They only have 12 bred gilts left and will keep 2 of them. He says the boar purchased last year from Khare Brothers has done fine. This boar was junior yearling of Missouri last year. His name is Stylish Gold. The Davidson herd is located at Simpson.

Another interesting letter from **G. M. SHEPHERD**, of Lyons, tells of Durocs of quality and breeding that continue to make Shepherd Durocs in demand. Mr. Shepherd, always careful to bring in new blood for his old customers, has a great variety just now from such breeders as Juhl Brothers, J. C. Holbert, W. R. Huston and Clarence Miller. Plenty of rain has made abundant pasture, and lots of grain for hog feed has created an unusual demand says Mr. Shepherd.

MAX CRAIG, successful breeder of Polled Milking Shorthorns and former owner of Woodside Thor, is now located on a good stock farm near Miller. His postoffice is Osage City. Following Woodside Thor he owned and had in service the bull Comer View Choice and now has heading his herd Comer View Knight, a dark red, double grandson of the noted cow Stella A. His 15 nearest dams average 10,324 pounds of milk. Mr. Craig reports a good demand for the get of this bull.

The top bull sold in the **BERNARD SCHOENROCK** Milking Shorthorn sale held at Fairbury, Neb., August 5, went to Kansas. **THOMAS YUKOSWPE**, of Belleville, was the buyer. The price paid was \$175. The top female sold for \$170 and went to E. H. Koenig, Daykin, Neb. Everything, calves and grades included, averaged \$101 a head. The registered females averaged \$115 and the bulls \$146. Mr. Schoenrock expressed himself as being well pleased with prices paid.

G. D. SLUSS, El Dorado, has bred and improved registered Brown Swiss on his farm for more than 25 years. Care has been taken in the purchase of herd bulls. Some of the best breeding known has been brought into the herd thru sires. No other herd of the breed in the entire Midwest has had more to do with bringing this great breed to its present high standing from the standpoint of adaptability to conditions that exist in this part of the country. Representatives of the Sluss herd will be on exhibition at the Kansas State Fair.

It's always interesting to note the progress being made by **R. L. EVANS**, proprietor of the Pay-Line Holstein herd at Hutchinson. It will be recalled that this herd has been the top-tested herd of the state for 3 years. Last year with the rush of farm work and 5 first-calf heifers included in the 13 head tested, the yearly herd average was 466 pounds of fat. Heifers now on test have made up to 564 in 270 days. The young bulls sired by Femco Top Flight, one of the highest priced and best record bulls ever brought to Kansas, are very promising herd bull prospects. They are out of cows with records from 500 to 700 pounds. No other Kansas herd has a more consistent record for high averages over a period of years. The test is exceptionally high, almost 4 per cent over a period of 3 years.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Emrick's Milking Shorthorns

ARE THE BASIS FOR FARM PROFITS

Herd numbers 40. **VILLAGE BATES** in service (son of Griffarm Royal Bates). Cows of leading strains. Twelve to fourteen in milk continuously. Many with R. M. records. 12 young bulls from 3 to 15 months old. Priced for farmers.

Also Registered Hampshire sheep
A. E. EMRICK & SONS
Pritchett (Baca County) Colo.

"Duallyn Farm — Milking Shorthorns"

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

BULLS BRED FOR MILK

11 to 18 months old, out of heavy-producing, tested dams. Sired by Brookside Mapperton 65th. Backed by best of bloodlines and production.
Johnston Bros., Brewster (Thomas Co.), Kan.

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS

Craig's Polled Milking Shorthorns
Young bulls sired by Comer View Knight MX-2030103 (line bred in the blood of STELLA A.) Young bulls out of high-producing, richly-bred dams. **MAX CRAIG, Osage City, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Can Spare Herd Bull

Dark red three-year-old, bred by John Regier & Son, sired by **DIVIDE BARRISTER**. He is an excellent sire. Topped the Wichita sale two years ago. Keeping his heifers reason for selling. He is nice breeding form.
SAM TITTEL, BAZINE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns
Bulls near serviceable age. Also cows, heifers and calves for sale. **BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA (Beno 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.

ANGUS CATTLE

Double X Bar Registered Angus
Offer for sale the proven herd bull Elbor of Lonjac 15th 513794. Also bull calves sired by him and cows bred to him. He is 6 years old, nicely bred and good quality. **CLARENCE C. ERICSON & SONS, ELSMERE KAN.**

BULLS FOR SALE

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

Hampshire Sale Announcement

We will sell 50 head of our production tested Hampshires at **ETHYLEDALE FARM**, Emporia, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 14. The sales offering consists of spring boars and open gilts that have been carefully selected from 160 spring pigs. **EARLY REQUESTS FOR SALE CATALOG MAY BE MADE NOW.** Address **DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN., R. 2.**

Sunshine Hampshire Farms

recently sold **SUPER SCORE** to Gilbert Gardner of Indiana for \$500. His pigs did the selling. Boars sired by him for sale at farmers prices. See our Hamps at **LINCOLN** and **TOPEKA** Fairs. 40 to choose from.
MR. AND MRS. WARREN PLOEGER
MORRILL, KAN.

Buy Hampshires with Hams

Boars just weaned from the best sows I could buy, bred to the famous **Stephead, Steam Roller, Knockout Special, Spot News** and from **Face 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 Hawks Leads. Ours are the better-hammed, shorter-legged kind. Also weaning boars. 75 to pick from. Immuned.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

Parkview Hampshire Farm

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

Hampshires Always For Sale

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

STEINSHIRE CORRECT TYPE HAMPSHIRE 100 spring pigs, by 3 different boars. Most of them by **SILVER FLASH** (3 times Kansas and 1 time Grand Champ, American Royal). Many by **Spots Limer** (Kansas Spots News). Immuned and ready to go.
Chas. Summers & Son, Hutchinson, Kansas
Farm at Langdon, Kan.. A. B. Cooper, Herdman.

DUROC HOGS

Miller's Annual Duroc Sale Alma, Kan. Saturday, October 3

50 Spring Boars—10 Spring Gilts
Featuring the blood of our greatest breeding boar GOLDEN FANCY. 75 per cent of the offering sired by him, and 25 per cent out of sows sired by him and sired by ORIN CHERRY (son of Minn Grand Champion 1941) and ROYAL FLUSH (first prize in class Kansas State Fair 1941) the shorter-legged, thicker kind. Developed over a period of years by the use of such sires as THICKSET and MODEL PATHLEADER. Immuned and registered. Sale in Alma. Write for catalog. CLARENCE MILLER -- ALMA, KAN. BERT POWELL, Auctioneer

Sherwood Durocs for Farmers

50 spring pigs (sired by a son of Grand Duke, grand champ. Ill. 1941). 90 spring pigs (sired by son of Top Row, grand champ. 1938 and '39). Registered and immuned. Unrelated pairs. SHERWOOD BROS. Route 2 Concordia, Kan.

Duroc Boars and Gilts

The easy-feeding type, sired by boars and out of sows of proven bloodlines. 95 spring pigs to choose from; Cholera immuned. ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, KAN.

GOOD GILTS bred to Proud Cherry Orion and Fancy Diamond, two thick, heavy-boned and heavy-hammed, real quality boars, sired by Proud Cherry Orion, Improver's Ace and Golden Fancy's Pride. One litter by Fancy's Pride, 1941 All American). For best in Durocs write. G. M. SHEPHERD -- LYONS, KAN.

FANCY FALL GILTS

King of Balance mated to Proud Orion Wave at Top son of Minn. Champ. (Proud Cherry King). One top fall boar by King of Balance. Outstanding spring pigs. M. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Huston's Short-Legged Durocs

We are sold out of bred sows and bred gilts and are now booking orders for bred gilts for 43 spring farrow. The old original, short-legged duroc herd. Immuned, shipped on approval. Literature. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Hilbert's Improved Durocs

25 years of careful breeding is responsible for the best sows—mothers of our 75 spring pigs, now on the farm. They are by Red Orion (half brother to Golden Fancy)—some by Sturde Bilt. Come and see them. H. H. Hilbert, Corning (Nemaha County) Kan.

Bred and Open Gilts

Bred by a son of Golden Fancy. Some bred to Thick Boy, son of Thickset. Also registered Polled Hereford Bulls. A. Wiesner, RFD-1, Ellis (Trego Co.), Kan.

DUROC BOARS — BRED GILTS

Gilts bred for September and October farrow to a son of quality King. Boars ready for service sired by Miller's Heavy Ace. 200 in the herd. Immuned and ready for a new home. Weldon Miller, Norcaton, Kan.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

By Iowa Master and The Correction. Gilts bred to special-bilt for September farrow. Special-bilt is sired by Sturde-bilt, 1st prize senior pig 1941 Illinois State fair. W. M. ROGERS, Alta Vista, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Reg. Polands for Farmers
Boars and gilts, March to June farrow. Sired by Top Chief. Immuned and going at farmers prices. G. A. WINGERT, Hillsville, (Miami County), Kan.

Poland China Spring Boars and Gilts

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

DAVIDSON'S PROVEN POLANDS

100 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by Modern Deben and Iowa Lad. 4 boars and 2 gilts by the \$345 feeder. 40 spring gilts, last of March and first of April farrow, weighing from 125 to 200. All bred gilts sold to us at the fairs. W. A. Davidson & Son, Simpson, Kan.

75 POLAND CHINA PIGS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fieser's Improved Spotted Polands
10-month-old boars and spring boars of good quality, medium type. Registered and double immuned. Also baby pigs. EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Do You Need A Real Berkshire Boar
Reasonable Prices. Write Shadowlawn Berkshire Farm Roy Gilliland, Holton, Kan.

BERKSHIRES

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

O. I. C. HOGS

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

FLOYD JACKSON, Ayrshire breeder of Hutchinson, will soon join the U. S. Army. This will be his third enlistment, having served with Pershing in Mexico in 1916, and in France in 1918. Last fall Mr. Jackson sold most of his Ayrshires, reserving only 10 of what he believed best for udders, production and showyard records. Now he finds it necessary to further reduce his herd. He has, however, leased his farm, cattle and machinery for the duration. The cattle will be shown at fairs as usual this season. His announcement appears on another page.

HARRY REEVES, veteran Milking Shorthorn breeder and all-year-around advocate of the breed, has been a continuous exhibitor at Kansas State Fair. His cattle have won a good share of prizes; rather more than might be expected when it is recalled that they were usually shown without any particular fitting. Mr. Reeves believes that Milking Shorthorn breeding is just in its infancy in Kansas. Any state so completely dedicated to diversified farming can't help but turn more and more to the breed of cattle that is capable of yielding profits from two sources.

An interesting letter from BAUER BROTHERS, of Gladstone, Neb., gives assurance that the brothers are doing their part in winning the war. One brother is now in the service and another will go soon. Two hundred spring pigs indicate what is being done on the home front. Harold says they have a great lot of spring boars from which to pick 40 head for their October 16 sale. He says it will be impossible to make the shows, with the other boys gone he must stay at home and care for the pigs. Readers who know of State Fair have a very good idea of what to expect at this sale.

THE HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION located at Haven, continues to be helpful in the way of keeping up interest and in the matter of finding buyers at private and public sale for its members. An unusual cooperative condition has been created largely because of the closely knit organization. Recently some bull buyers smiled because members seemed to care so little whether they made sales or the sales were made by their neighbors in the association. This spirit should be more general. Harold Tonn, secretary of the association, announces an annual sale to be held sometime during the first half of November.

I have just received a very interesting letter from my friend SAM TITTEL, of Bazine. Mr. Tittel has one of the small but good Shorthorn herds in the western part of Kansas. It will be recalled that he topped the Wichita sale 2 years ago by buying the good son of Divide Barrister, from the John Begier and Son herd. This bull has done fine in his Western Kansas home and sired a great lot of heifers. Mr. Tittel is keeping them and can now spare the herd bull. He is a dark red and nicely bred on both sides of his pedigree. Conditions are fine out around Bazine where the Tittel herd is located, and another bull is to be added to the herd soon.

EDWIN HEDSTROM, secretary of the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, writes that 40 or more Shorthorns have been consigned to the annual sale to be held at Beloit, November 4. More good cattle have been located than it was thought possible and they will be presented in better condition. Many of the best breeders have decided to hold their top sale cattle for this occasion. A committee will visit each herd where cattle are available and make selections for the sale. Anyone having cattle that might be offered should write Mr. Hedstrom at Clay Center. Both Polled and Horned cattle will be accepted.

HOBART McVAY, Holstein specialist living at Nickerson, writes that the young cattle sired by the bull Mackimum Skylark Tod are very promising. This great sire is fitting in nicely with the high-record cows that are in the McVay herd. The herd was recently classified and found to have a rather larger per cent of high placements than in most herds where so much attention has been given just to production. Mr. McVay says unreservedly good records are being made which tends to prove that, after all, good type goes along with production. The young bulls from the above sire are out of cows with yearly averages of from 402 to 677.7 pounds of butterfat.

GORDAN JANSSEN, Milking Shorthorn breeder located at Bushton, reports fine success in growing his favorite breed of cattle in his section of the state. Mr. Janssen owns the splendid breeding bull Bluejacket Dairy King, a son of Lou's Protector and out of Bluejacket Columbine. The pedigree which I have seen indicates a wonderful line of heavy producing ancestors as well as the kind that win in the biggest shows. His dam is a granddaughter of General Clay 4th, with 22 R.M. daughters. Mr. Janssen has 2 fine crops of heifers from this bull and his cows all bred again so he can't use him longer to advantage in the herd. His announcement appears elsewhere in this issue regarding the bull.

THE ELMER REEF AND SONS Jersey cattle dispersal sale to be held at Wichita, Thursday, October 8, recalls the interesting story having to do with the founding of this fine herd. The entire herd was grown from a pair of 4-H Club heifers. One of them, now 16 years old, is in the herd and will be sold at the above sale. She will be near freshening at that time. Like the others of breeding age she will have a calf from the service of the outstanding herd bull Observer's Earl of Oz, a great son of Oswalds bull, Observer King Onyx, and his dam is a 685.90 pounds classified "Very Good" daughter of Old Eagle. The calves that sell are also by this bull and he sells in the sale. This date should be put down by men in search of the best in good Jerseys.

Due to the scarcity of labor, making it impossible to give the business proper attention, MRS. EDITH BRYAN, and her son MARSHALL, have decided to disperse the herd and discontinue the dairy that has been in operation for more than 15 years. The sale will be held on the Bryan farm a mile or so northeast of Clay Center, on Friday, September 18. James T. McCulloch, of Clay Center, and Bert Powell, of Topeka, have been engaged to do the selling and every effort will be made to have the cattle in the best possible condition for a useful future in new hands. In the operation of the dairy it has, of course, been necessary to buy cows occasionally, but Marshall says to maintain a dairy at a profit, unprofitable cows must be weeded out and that is what has been done in their herd. A large per cent of the offering is practically purebred Guernseys but cannot be recorded. All of the heifers from calves up have been sired by purebred bulls from good registered herds. The cattle will sell in ordinary condition and not made ready by extra feed for the sale.

7 BIG DAYS . . . 7 BIG NIGHTS
SPEND YOUR VACATION AT KANSAS' GREATEST OUTDOOR EVENT!
KANSAS FREE FAIR
Topeka, Sept. 13-19

- JIMMY LYNCH THRILL SHOW . . . Sunday, Monday and Saturday
4 DAYS OF HARNESS AND RUNNING RACES . . . Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITS OF KANSAS AGRICULTURE
MUSIC
ARMY AND NAVY SHOW
EXHIBITS OF KANSAS DOMESTIC SCIENCE
OUTSTANDING LIVESTOCK
ON THE MIDWAY

"On to Victory!" Gigantic spectacle with some of the world's finest vaudeville acts. Every night in front of the grandstand. Plan to see it at least once.

HEREFORD SALE
250 Registered Herefords, 100 cows with calves at side and bred again. All ages and both sexes, cattle for everybody.
A Complete Dispersion Sale
September 10, 10 a. m.
Jr. Prince Domino and Hazlett Bocaldo breeding. Sale will be held, rain or shine, at Harris, Anderson Co., Kansas, 12 miles west of Garnett on Highway 31.
For Catalog write quickly to Frank B. Graham, 216 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Dissolving Partnership Ayrshire Sale
On Farm 5 Miles Southeast of BROUGHTON, KANSAS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7
30 Head—Half of the Tannehill registered herd established 15 years ago.
Mrs. A. C. Tannehill and Harry Tannehill, Broughton, Kansas
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. Jesse E. Johnson, With Kansas Farmer.

Caldwell - Calhoun Angus Dispersion

300 Registered Angus Will Be Sold

Sale will be held under cover at farm 10 miles east of TARKIO, Mo., and 7 miles west of BURLINGTON JUNCTION, Mo., and 2 miles south on all-weather road. Sale starts at 10 o'clock.



GENERAL 11TH OF LONJAO One of Our Herd Bulls, He Sells.

Wednesday, September 23 The Sales Offering

114 COWS, over 100 with calves at side and many rebred. Several bred cows, 40 open heifers, 20 young bulls from 12 to 18 months, 5 herd bulls. The females are mostly of Epistots and Blackcap Bertram breeding, two of the breeds best families. THE COWS ARE BRED TO AND THE CALVES SIBED BY 3 OF THE BEST HERD BULLS WE COULD BREED OR BUY. They are BERTRAMS EILEENMERE 3, GENERAL 11TH OF PAGE AND PICKFAIR. These bulls sell and two others who are real herd sires as well, they are PRIDE B'S BERTRAM and MARSHALLIZA'S PICKFAIR. Only in a complete dispersion of this kind are you able to buy the best in individuals and breeding. Selling in pasture condition they offer the buyer an excellent opportunity. This sales offering, due to the large number selling, will have many bargains. Everything T.B. and BANG'S TESTED.

Mrs. C. H. CALDWELL, Executrix
Burlington Junction, Mo.

A. W. THOMPSON, Auctioneer

BERT POWELL, Representing Kansas Farmer

Bryan Guernsey Dairy Dispersion

On farm, mile northeast of Town.

Friday, Sept. 18

55 HEAD, most of them purebred Guernseys (not eligible to register).



One of Our Good Cows

25 cows from 3 to 6 years old. 20 or more in milk or springers. All bred to a Dr. Conklin purebred bull.

6 bred heifers.
25 heifers, from baby calves to breeding ages.

Young stock mostly sired by a purebred Wallace bull. Practically everything selling was grown on the farm, where the dairy has been operated for 15 years. Only profitable

cows have been kept during the time. The unprofitable ones have been culled out from time to time. The herd bull also sells. An absolute dispersion sale.

We will also sell one Magnetic milking machine.

MRS. EDITH BRYAN and MARSHALL BRYAN
Clay Center, Kansas

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

SHEEP

Registered Dorset Sheep
Ewes and rams. Flock headed by Hook's Ohio State Champion. Prices right. Inspection invited.
GENE SWENSON, Clay Center, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

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

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column Inch..... \$2.50 per issue
3/4 Column Inch..... 3.50 per issue
Full Column Inch..... 7.00 per issue
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

The LEO BREEDEN farm at Great Bend, once the home of the great breeding bull Otis Chieftain, continues to be the breeding ground of Milking Shorthorns of good quality and bred along approved bloodlines. Heading the herd now is the red bull Griffarm Flash, from the Griffarm herd in Kentucky. Mr. Breeden and Howard Sharp, his neighbor, own this bull jointly as they did the former bull Red Feather, sold some time ago to head a good herd in Colorado. Mr. Breeden writes that he recently sold a choice red bull to Dr. Dickinson, of Coffeyville. It is a son of Red Feather. Mr. Breeden is among the older breeders and one of the first in his section of the state to realize the value of Milking Shorthorns in the economy of diversified farming.

The RENO COUNTY HEREFORD AND SHORTHORN cattle breeders held their annual show and field day on the fairgrounds at Hutchinson recently. Fifty registered Herefords and about 20 Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns made up the show. The Herefords were exhibited by 13 different breeders, while 6 breeders provided the Shorthorns. Love and Love, Polled breeders, showed the grand champion Shorthorn bull, and the reserve champion went to T. R. Cantell and Son. Grand champion heifer went to J. C. Banbury and Sons, Polled breeders. Reserve to Love and Love. The grand champion Hereford bull went to Elmer Dierks, and the reserve to A. R. Schlickau. Grand champion heifer, Don Shaffer; reserve A. R. Schlickau. A good crowd was present and lots of interest manifested. Walter Lewis, of Larned, was the judge.

The HARVEY BROTHERS big, outstanding herd of registered Holstein cattle will be dispersed on October 9. This herd of more than 80 head has long been considered by competent judges as probably the best herd of its size in the entire state. Production records kept for many years tend to verify the above statement. Harvey Brothers, among the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the state, find they can no longer carry on, due to the shortage of help. This will be a great occasion for Kansas Farmer readers who know and appreciate the best in Holsteins. Watch for complete announcement in later issues. The Harvey farm is located at Junction City. Raymond Alleman, of Linn, will manage the sale.

MRS. C. H. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo., announces a complete dispersion of the well-known Caldwell-Calhoun herd of registered Angus. The late C. H. Caldwell was known to many readers of Kansas Farmer and the development of this good herd to its present high-class standard should be credited to his ability to mate Angus cattle correctly.

Three hundred head will be sold. This includes the 5 herd bulls, 114 cows with more than 100 calves at foot, 56 open heifers and 20 young bulls from 12 to 18 months. The breeding is everything you can ask for and the condition of the cattle selling is favorable to the buyer. They sell in pasture condition and not fitted. This sale is easily reached from points in Northeast Kansas going by the way of Rulo or Auburn, Neb. Write Mrs. Caldwell for a catalog and it will explain in detail everything selling. Due to the large number selling the auction will start before noon.

E. L. WALKER, proprietor of the ARTESIAN VALLEY MILKING SHORTHORN FARM located at Fowler, affords an excellent example of what energy and application can accomplish

in a chosen field. Mr. Walker, in founding his herd several years ago, went to the very fountain-head of his favorite breed and bought carefully but sparingly. His investments were conservative but prices sufficient to get what he had in mind were paid. Now the herd has grown to sufficient size so 40 head or so can be sold and the money applied to advantage in his business. He has purchased a nice valley farm about 3 miles from Fowler, and a public sale will be held there Saturday, October 3. The big attraction, at least one of them, will be the big, smooth roan bull, Kingsdale Pride 13th, a son of the noted bull Pride of Kingsdale. Kingsdale Pride 13th won first in his class at the Kansas State Fair in 1940. The cows will be bred to him and most of the young bulls. His heifers are being kept in the herd. Included will be a number of Register of Merit cows and their heifers. The fact is that such a large per cent of the entire herd is being sold many a breeder would call the sale a dispersal. The offering will be of exceptional quality and milk and butterfat performance. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

In 1928, A. C. TANNEHILL, of Broughton, purchased 25 Ayrshire heifers, daughters of the noted bull Henderson's Dairy King, and started his son Harry in the business of breeding registered Ayrshires. The partnership was on a 50-50 basis which continued until the death of Mr. Tannehill a year or so ago. The herd had increased to an extent that it became necessary to sell a part of them. So it was agreed that Harry would divide the herd and his mother have her choice of either half. This was done so well that she couldn't decide and offered Harry his choice. He had divided them so evenly that he had no choice as between the lots. So lots were cast. One bunch is to be sold on the farm October 7, and no one seems to know which is the better. So the sale is just like a dispersion. That is the buyers get a chance to buy the best. This will be one of the most uniform offerings of registered Ayrshires to be sold for some time. All from daughters of Henderson's Dairy King and mated to the best of Penshurst bulls. The younger stock, including several choice bulls and heifers, are sired by and the cows bred to Sycamore Defender, a son of Penshurst Advancer and out of a dam with a record of 592 pounds of fat as a 5-year-old, all bred on the farm and federal accredited. For catalog, write Harry Tannehill, Broughton. The herd has been on test 4 years.

On separate farms located within easy walking distance, A. L. WISWELL AND HIS SON GLEN, breed big, smooth, easy-feeding type registered Polands. A. L. Wiswell began breeding this type of Poland when he started keeping house, and Glen had his first lesson in feeding pigs soon after he learned to walk. So here is a real team of successful breeders. The father stands as a sort of barrier against price inflation and Glen learns newer and better ways of doing things in line with the natural growth of knowledge. But there is no disagreement. For the fundamentals of breeding and marketing good Polands never changes. Good care, careful mating and honest dealing will always stand against boom prices, and pedigrees not backed up with good individuality.

About 40 of the best pigs from the entire spring pigs will be chosen for the fall annual sale to be held on the old home farm November 5. Most of the pigs were sired by Silver Strike, a son of Ten Strike, and State Fairs Equal, a son of State Fair. Sows and gilts have been bred for fall to a son of Kayo, and to New Idea, one of the best boars I have ever seen on the Wiswell farms. The fact that he is home-bred and did not come from another state should not and will not detract from his quality and modern Poland type. That is, good judges will still know him for what he is, an outstanding boar. He was sired by Silver Strike and out of a Golden Rod sow. One litter on the farm was sired by The Winner, first senior boar pig Illinois and Wisconsin in 1941. Another litter by Market Star affords new blood for old customers.

Altho young in years, C. E. McCLURE, of Republic, is almost a veteran in the business of breeding and improving registered Hampshire hogs. When Mr. McClure brought his first Hampshire to the farm there were few hogs of this breed in the entire state. It was necessary to go to another state to obtain breeding stock, and to the observer it seemed a doubtful undertaking. Now, with the many herds that have been founded from stock from the McClure herd and others, Hampshires may be seen on thousands of Kansas farms. Since founding the herd Mr. McClure has yielded somewhat to the demands of farmers for a hog with more ham and shorter legs, and without destroying the accepted Hampshire type, much along this line has been accomplished. The present herd boar and sire of the pigs now on the farm has accomplished more in this respect than any boar that has preceded him. Mr. McClure calls him McClure's Roller. He was junior champion at the Nebraska State Fair in 1941. He is a half brother to New Glory, Illinois champion and considered the best boar at the breed-type congress. McClure's Roller has proved himself a breeder of unusually uniform pigs of the type now most generally wanted. But he must not have all the credit. On the farm may be seen 25 of as uniform and accepted type Hampshire sows as will be found in any one herd. They are largely of Clan breeding. One of the good litters on the farm belongs to Mrs. McClure. These pigs were sired by Corrector and are out of one of the best sows on the farm. Mr. McClure plans to buy one of the boars in this litter for a herd sire.

Kansas farmers were among the first to call the turn on the race-horse type of Duroc hogs. The fact that Kansas is not one of the heavier corn-producing states was probably offset by the fact that Kansas farmers did not rely so much on prize-winning boars for herd headers as was the case in some of the states to the north and northeast. Be that as it may, CLARENCE MILLER, of Alma, was among the first to understand the farmers revolt against the tall, thin-type Duroc and he proceeded slowly but surely to develop what has come to be known as the farmer's type. Meaning shorter legs, better hams and more thickness of body. This was accomplished entirely by selection and proper mating. The 100 boars shown on the Miller farm last year and sold to farmers of Kansas and other states never passed before a state fair judge, but they met and filled the critical demand of the pork growers who live on the farms. This change in type was accomplished by the selection and use of boars like Thicket and Model Pathleader. However, the greatest boar ever placed at the head of the herd is the present boar Golden Fancy. Now at maturity he is as mellow as a pig and moves around like a pig. Seventy-five per cent of the 50 spring boars and 10 gilts that go in the Miller sale were sired by Golden Fancy and 25 are from his daughters.

This cross on the foundation that has been improved over the years makes it possible to present this fall's unusual offering. The 50 boars are the tops from 85 head. Farmers and breeders alike will judge them on October 3, and place them as to individual merit and buy them at prices fixed by the crowd assembled. Write now for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. The sale will be held at Alma as usual.

ELM GROVE STOCK FARM near Inman, where the late P. G. Heidebrecht bred and improved registered Percheron horses for 50 years, is now the home of good herds of registered Shorthorns and Durocs. The place is now owned and managed by Curt and Gus, stalwart sons of the man who improved the farm and installed the love of livestock into his boys. Gus carries the load so far as growing crops and feeding is concerned. His brother studies details and has a fine understanding of problems that have to do with the successful breeding of livestock. The Shorthorns number about 40 including calves. The foundation came from the Hunter herds and was composed of selected cows. The present herd bull is a nice roan of excellent quality and good enough to win in local and maybe larger shows. The Durocs were chosen in the same careful manner, just a few but quality making up for numbers. The Duroc selection was from the Ralph Schulte herd. All livestock shows evidence of care and proved ancestry. An aged Percheron mare grazes with the cattle as if to keep her owners mindful of the important place her ancestors had in the economy of farm production in other years. She traces direct to noted ancestors and once would have stolen the show instead of the heavy uddered cows the visitor now sees first. Heidebrecht Shorthorns will be seen at some of the fairs this fall.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle
September 7—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.

September 10—Frank B. Graham, Harris, Kan. October 17—Brown, Crocker, Huntington and Tucker. Sale at Eureka, Kansas.

October 19—J. A. Scherer, Lenora, Kan. November 5—Glover I. Godwin, Council Grove, Kan.

November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders second annual sale. Harold Tonn, sale manager. January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., secretary.

Polled Hereford Cattle
November 9—Victor Roth, Hays, and Leslie Brannan, Timken, Kan. Sale at Hays, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 1—E. W. Evers, Belle Plaine, Kan. October 9—Harvey Bros. (Dispensal Sale), Junction City, Kansas. G. R. Appelman, Linn, Kansas, Sale manager.

October 20—Ivan G. Huggins, Udall, Kansas. October 26-27—Woodlawn Dairy Dispensal, Lincoln, Neb. A. W. Petersen, Oconomowoc, Wis., Sales Manager.

October 29—Fifth Annual North Central Holstein Breeders Sale, Washington, Kansas. G. R. Appelman, Linn, Kansas, manager.

Jersey Cattle
September 28—Lakehill Jersey Farm, Joplin, Mo. P. R. Smith, Owner, Joplin, Mo.

October 5—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan. October 6—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, Free Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. Carl Francisco, Committee Chairman, Edna, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
October 21—E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale, Kan. October 26—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo. October 27—Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo. November 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' sale, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan.

November 12—E. L. Stunkel & Son, Peck, and W. A. Young & Son, Clearwater, Kan. Sale on Stunkel Farm, Peck, Kan.

November 14—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
September 8—Raymond Basham, Lawson, Mo. November 6—Lewis W. Thiemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.

Guernsey Cattle
September 14—W. L. Schultz & Son, Durham, Kansas. Sale at Hillsboro, Kansas.

September 18—Mrs. Edith and Marshall Bryan, Clay Center, Kansas.

Ayrshire Cattle
October 7—Mrs. A. C. Tannehill and Harry Tannehill, Broughton, Kansas.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
October 3—A. L. Walker, Fowler, Kansas.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
September 23—Caldwell-Calhoun Angus dispersion, Burlington Junction, Mo.

Berkshire Hogs
October 10—Harold E. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo. October 26—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan. October 17—Edward Hadorn, Savannah, Mo. October 22—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.

Poland China Hogs
October 2—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., and Wayne Williams, Grandview, Mo. Sale at Lawrence, Kan.

October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Neb. November 5—A. I. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
October 14—Ethyledale Farm, Dale Schaedl, proprietor, Emporia, Kansas.

October 19—Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Consignment Sale, Manhattan, Kan. Dale Schaedl, Emporia, Kan., secretary.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$16.00	\$15.25	\$12.60
Hogs	14.70	14.60	12.00
Lambs	14.75	14.00	12.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. . .	.21	.19	.15
Eggs, Firsts34	.33	.28
Butterfat, No. 140	.38	.32
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.16	1.14	1.16
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.82	.85	.71
Oats, No. 2, White	.49	.50	.47
Barley, No. 262	.66	.53
Alfalfa, No. 1	17.00	17.00	11.00
Prairie, No. 1	10.50	10.50	8.00

An Inexpensive Vacation --- Kansas State Fair

Hutchinson, Sept. 19-25



Breeder offers Milking Shorthorns

3 cows and 3 heifers, all choice individuals of best breeding. Bred most of them to freshen this fall to our Griffard herd bull GRIFFARD FLASH. Also 2 open yearling heifers of good quality and breeding. And 1 October roan bull and 1 red November bull. 10 HEAD of nicely bred individuals, pricing to save public sale expense. Inspection invited.

LEO BREEDEN -- GREAT BEND, KAN.

Artesian Valley Milking Shorthorns

PUBLIC SALE ON FARM
About 8 miles northeast of FOWLER (Mead County) Kansas

SATURDAY, OCT. 3

40 HEAD. About 18 cows (12 in milk or close up springers), 6 bred heifers, 7 bulls from calves to serviceable, including KINGSDALE PRIDE 13th (keeping his heifers reason for selling). Balance heifers from calves to breeding age. Borg Farm, Kingsdale Farms and W. F. Rhinehardt Foundation. Everything registered, mostly R. M. Cows and their offspring. For catalog, address

E. L. WALKER -- FOWLER, KAN.



Ralstin's Shorthorns are Uniform

HERD NUMBERS 75

Herd bulls in service
DIVIDE GOLD PORTER
(Divide Gold Price)
ROYAL SULTAN by (Major Archer)

Cows are the low-set, well-balanced thick kind. 15 selected bulls from 6 to 12 months old by above sires. Also females. Few Percheron mares.

CLARENCE H. RALSTIN
Mullinville (Kiowa County) Kan.

Shaffer's Richly Bred Herefords

25 breeding cows in herd selected for individuality and breeding. Daughters of REAL PRINCE DOMINO 33rd, ADVANCE SPANWAY and WHR breeding.

Herd headed by the intensely bred Baron Domino, SUPER BARON BY SUPER ANXIETY 5th. Dam, Elope Domino by Baron Domino.

DON SHAFFER, Hutchinson, Kan.
Farm at Langdon (Reno County)
Lawrence Cassidy, Herdsman



Rosenberger's Polled Shorthorn Farm

Devoted to the production of registered Polled Shorthorns since 1916. Our third fulltime bull now in service (COLLYNE SPECIAL JR. X 19138530). Assisting him is CORONET GOLD BAR X 2090827. (double grandson of COUNT CORONET). Our cows give plenty of milk.

We offer some extra choice bull calves 10 months old. Also heifers.

W. A. ROSENBERGER
Greensburg (Pratt County) Kan.

Buy Your Choice

From the Milking Shorthorn Herd that has exhibited at Kansas State more years than any other. Select an animal, or a group with seventeen years of milk records to guide you. First place winner at former Fair included. Herd sire and females of all ages offered. Our farm only four miles northeast from Fair Grounds on Highway 17. Call any afternoon during state fair except show day, Monday.

HARRY H. REEVES,
R. 3, HUTCHINSON KAN.



If you can't get the auctioneer you want and don't want the one you can get, try

HAROLD TONN
HAVEN, KAN.
(Reno County)



The Official
KANSAS STATE FAIR

SEPTEMBER 19th thru 25th **HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.**

Six Big Days --- Seven Thrilling Nights

HUGE LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

800 4-H Club Leaders in the Largest Non-Military Encampment in the State

Carnival --- 3 Grand Horse Shows --- Fireworks Spectacular State Fair Revue of 1942

LOCKE'S REGISTERED RED POLLS
(BEST for beef and milk)

100 Head in Herd

BULLS IN SERVICE

Franklini (first at leading Midwest State Fairs) and sire of ROYAL PRINCE (undefeated in all major shows 1941) assisted by a son of RED VEIRE ROMAN. Every animal in herd bred on farm except the herd bulls. We offer a fine selection of 30 bulls and heifers from calves to breeding ages. From as fine a herd of cows as can be found anywhere.

G. W. LOCKE
DeGraff, Kan. (Butler Co.)



"Let's face the facts! This war is nothing frivolous. The cow . . . I take Jerseys for mine, but the same is true of her cousins, too . . . is a genuine factor today.

"It's time to pay attention to vital things. It is not the hour for synthetic life. It is time to hit, and hit with the might of a nation.

"I invite you to write me for a copy of my personal publication THE ROMANCER which will come to you with my compliments. I have tried to speak in the language of a Kansan of the problems which face Kansas today."

A. LEWIS OSWALD
Rotherwood Jerseys

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Bluejacket Dairy King
(No. 1962886)

has done excellent service in our herd. We have a fine lot of his heifers. The ones now coming in milk are very promising. Because of keeping his heifers we offer him for sale. His sire (Lou's Protector) was the sire of DUALYN DAIRY QUEEN (grand champion Mo. and 1st Ill.) and gave 50 lbs milk first calf. His dam was an R. M. cow with a record of having produced 6905 milk and 248 fat with first calf. The names of the best of the breed appear in his pedigree. Only a few places removed from GENERAL CLAY 4th. The best of R. M. breeding. Come and see his calves.

Gordan Janssen, Bushton, Kan., Tel. 1013

NOTICE
Milking Shorthorn Breeders

THE KANSAS SOCIETY will hold a consignment sale the first week in NOVEMBER at some CENTRAL KANSAS POINT. Only quality cattle will be accepted and those having such to offer may send in complete information immediately in order that those qualifying may be personally inspected before final acceptance.

Mail prospective entries to
HOBART HUNTER, Secretary
KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, GENESEO, KAN.

G. D. Sluss



El Dorado, Kansas

Has had the experience that comes from 20 years of continuous breeding of Registered BROWN SWISS cattle. Farm located just south of town on paved road.

See his cattle at **KANSAS STATE FAIR**—Sept. 19-25

PAY-LINE HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—SERVICEABLE BULLS

Sired by FEMCO TOP FLIGHT (his 3 nearest dams average 1200 lbs. fat). His dam was a 1000 lb. butter cow and his grandsire out of a world record dam. The bulls we offer are from dams with fat records from 500 to 750. Herd test for past 3 years averages close to 4%. Herd has been high state herd for 3 different years. 1941 average 446 with five first-calf heifers included.

R. L. EVANS
Hutchinson, Kan. -- R. F. D. 2

Grier's Registered Polled Herefords



250 HEAD

from breeding that has made Polled Herefords popular among farmers and other commercial cattle growers.

Worthmores, Platos, Harmons, etc. We practice close culling and feed for best results from the buyers standpoint. 40 young bulls for sale. Also females. Inspection invited.

W. S. GRIER, Pratt, Kan.

The Haven Hereford Association

Exists for the promotion of more and better Herefords. Our territory, six miles square is the home of many of the best herds to be found in the entire state.

ANNUAL ASSOCIATION SALE
EARLY IN NOVEMBER

Harold Tonn, Sec. -- Haven, Kan.

REEP'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE DISPERSAL SALE
WICHITA, KAN.

On farm 7 miles north and 1 1/2 miles west of Highway 81 on 53rd St.

THURSDAY, OCT 8

32 head cows in milk, bulls, bred and open heifers. Calves sired by and cows bred to the 4-Star Bull

OBSERVER'S EARL OF OZ
Everything grown on farm. TB and Bangs tested.

Elmer Reep & Sons, Wichita, Kan.

CUMMINGS' WHEAT AND STOCK FARM

has been the home of registered Shorthorns for a quarter of a century. Better herd bulls for type and herd uniformity has always been our aim. Present herd bull,

ARCHERS WHITE GOLD
a worthy son of PROUD ARCHER; dam by SCOTTISH GLOSTER. Cows in herd of best Scotch families. Young stock fed and handled for best growth without pampering. Young bulls and a few females for sale.

PERRY K. CUMMINGS
KINGSDOWN (Ford County) KAN.

Elm Grove Stock Farm

Registered Milking Shorthorns and Duroc Hogs

Shorthorns headed by RETNUH ROAN REN son of Nauvoo Champion and out of a Retnuh Road Duke-Stylish Maid cow. Herd now in second year of D. H. I. A. work. Heifer records up to 250 lbs. fat.

REGISTERED DUROCS carry the blood of GOLDEN FANCY and other modern type boars. Young bulls, few females and spring boars and gilts for sale.

HEIDEBRECHT BROS., Inman, Kan.

The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

SHOULDN'T YOUR PICTURE BE HERE?

GOOD CARPENTERS—or farmers—don't blame their tools. But then, who ever heard of good men tackling important jobs with equipment in poor shape? In fact, good equipment, well cared for, is one big reason why you'll say a man's good.

Now here are some comments from widely separated parts of the country . . . from good men who keep their farm equipment in good shape. By reading on you'll get a good idea of the performance records that make Conoco products rate so high where the care of trucks, tractors or cars is concerned. For instance:

- "... at the drain period, no sign of sludge..."
(Otto Knutson, Bozeman, Mont.)
* * *
- "... after 7000 hours . . . no wear in the rollers or pins and bushings."
(Linus Anderson, Athena, Ore.)
* * *
- "... gives me 100 hours of service . . ."
(George Dabbs, Hatch, N. M.)
* * *
- "... aided materially in reducing repair bills."
(W. J. Koop, Malcolm, Neb.)
* * *
- "... know that we are using less oils and greases than other farms around us."
(W. F. J. Camper, Orange, Va.)
* * *
- "... given such uniformly good performance that I have never considered using another brand of oil."
(Hartman Brothers, Pueblo, Col.)

Mr. Knutson, pictured at the top of the circle there, wrote in a while back saying that his wheat went 51 bushels per acre—a yield to be right proud of. And he gives plenty of credit to Conoco for keeping him going year after year "with excellent results," as he says. Those are his own words up there, telling how Conoco Nth motor oil is so clear at the drain period.

There's a good plain reason for that. It's because Nth oil comes to you with *Thiathene inhibitor*, Conoco's famous synthetic improver, developed especially to check or inhibit the formation of heavy sludge or resins that could otherwise threaten the life of your oil and engine. And you'll agree it's good to keep the engine clean that way, but how about being as safe from wear as Mr. Anderson says?

Well, you get the answer to that from the other synthetic in Conoco Nth oil. It's added without added cost to you, and it creates OIL-PLATING on inner engine parts. OIL-PLATING is a rich, slippery surfacing of lubricant joined up to metal as though "magnetized" against all quickly draining down, off duty. OIL-PLATING can stay firmly attached to engine parts that may race thousands of revolutions a minute. Yet at zero revolutions—when the engine's shut off for a while, or overnight—OIL-PLATING can likewise stay *plated up*. So with OIL-PLATING up on the job, you can see that an engine wouldn't be starting up bone-dry—unlubricated. Instead, it eases



Appearing clockwise around the circle: Mr. Knutson with Verne Barnett holding down the tractor. Linus Anderson with his tractor. George Dabbs with Ray Jones "taking the order." And W. J. Koop along side of Walter Sieck, a Conoco man.

into action . . . and that can ease out lots of wear. There's what's back of some of the strongest of those statements up there at the beginning of this. Now it's true, they come from men in many parts of the country. But regardless of where they live or what they farm, they're finding Conoco products and Conoco service to be money-savers. Your Conoco Agent will gladly make your farm a regular stopping place . . . just give him a ring.

And you who live nearer town will find Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station a good stopping place. Here's a timely idea, too, from Your Mileage Merchant . . .

FOR THE DURATION of your car

Don't depend on spasmodic and hurried stops for gasoline to have your tires and car checked. Join my ONCE-A-WEEK CLUB. Choose one day each week to bring in your car. I will properly inflate your tires, also checking your oil, radiator, and battery. I will keep a look-out and report anything beyond this that appears to need attention. I will keep a careful record of greasing and oil change and remind you when these services are needed. I am here to help you get the maximum service and life from your car at the least possible cost and trouble to you.

Your Mileage Merchant

CARE FOR YOUR CAR...FOR YOUR COUNTRY

The Grease Veteran Says:

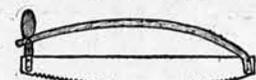
"You've heard the expression about 'being unable to see the woods because of the trees!' Well something like that's apt to happen to most any of us at times. We can miss important things because we're busy giving all of our attention to smaller things. It even happens with something as familiar as tractor lubrication. You hear lots of advice on being careful about what oil you put into the crankcase, and don't misunderstand that's mighty important. But I'm wondering why you don't hear more about what to put into the transmission. That generally calls for 4 or 5 times as much oil which means a good-sized piece of money. Seems to me I wouldn't want to overlook anything as important as that. In fact, if it were me, I'd start being careful with the big things first. Then I'd make *double* certain watching everything else too!"

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And who'd want to overlook what the Grease Veteran says? You know that transmission oil must stand up to high squeezing and sliding action of modern type gearing. And in many tractors, the same oil must lubricate the final drive bearings, too. So any unproved oil is mighty dangerous "economy." Play safe by changing to Conoco transmission lubricant—as specified by Your Conoco Agent. Then you'll have lubricant that can withstand the toughest operating conditions you'll ever have. Whatever you do, be sure to change to fresh transmission lubricant at least twice a year. Dirt, metal cuttings and condensed moisture accumulate through any busy season, and clean lubrication is the only safe lubrication. It's high time now to be thinking about changing to your correct Conoco transmission lubricant for cold weather. Just ask Your Conoco Agent.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest and date entry arrives.



To keep a two-man saw from "swinging," when you use it alone, remove one handle and fasten on a bent pole that you curve down to reach to the other handle. Nathan Church, Watts, Okla.

Use regular tire patching cement for making repairs on leather, too. Spread the cement on each part and let it get "tacky" before you press them together. G. L. Smith, Breen, Col.

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Your Conoco Agent

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CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES