

DECEMBER 5, 1942

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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Corn Borer Is Coming

By R. W. JÜGENHEIMER
Kansas State College

IT IS ONLY a question of time until the European corn borer enters Kansas. I see no reason why our Eastern Kansas counties will not be endangered by it. Quarantine will delay the borer, but will not prevent its ultimate movement into Kansas.

Serious loss to corn from the European corn borer can be prevented by the following 3-point program:

1. Use resistant hybrids.
2. Delay planting.
3. Practice clean farming.

All of these practices are being followed in the states where the corn borer is present. The various state agricultural

experiment stations, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have inaugurated extensive breeding programs for the development of corn hybrids resistant to the borer. Some of the inbred lines known to transmit resistance to borer attack are Illinois R 4, Illinois HY, Ohio 40B, Ohio 56, Iowa L 317, and Wisconsin CC 5. Hybrids made with 3 resistant and one susceptible inbred lines are usually satisfactory. A hybrid with only 2 resistant lines is likely to be less satisfactory. Known susceptible lines include Illinois A, Indiana WF9, Indiana Tr, Iowa Os 420, U. S. 187-2, and U. S. 4-8. In infested areas [Continued on Page 15]

**Being Good
Before
Christmas**



Scrappy New Year

from
**AMERICANS
TO THE AXIS**

From coast to coast we Americans have quickly assembled a mountain range of scrap iron now weighing almost 5 million tons, and that report is still incomplete.

This scrap metal of ours will pack a tremendous wallop in terms of tanks, guns, planes and ammunition. These extra weapons of war may be the knock-out blow from which the Axis can never recover.

What a striking example of a gigantic task perfectly executed in record time! What a remarkable demonstration of the flexibility and influence of American Newspapers. This salvage campaign rates as the greatest newspaper promotion drive in the history of the United States Newspapers.

Gallup Polls' figures reveal that within 16 days after the scrap drive was first published, 94% of the people were aware of it.

Donald M. Nelson, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and many other key men in government circles have congratulated newspapers for the splendid co-operation and exceptional results obtained.

Richard W. Slocum, Chairman, American Industries Salvage Committee, praised the nation's newspapers for their all-out effort in this drive.

Dr. McClintock, director of the Advertising Council, said the government has a growing appreciation for the need of more advertising under the coordinated direction of the Advertising Council and Office of War Information.

William A. Thompson, director of the Bureau of Advertising, said, "Advertising has been drafted by the government and business as a vital and indispensable war weapon."

Again, the substantial press of America has proven its status as an essential public service in the American pattern of life, and Capper Publications, Inc., is particularly proud of the part it has played in helping Kansas lead the nation with a per capita of 164.52 pounds of scrap iron for every man, woman and child in the state.

Yet, the salvage campaign is just one of numerous war effort projects which have received the full co-operation of all the newspapers, magazines, and radio stations owned and operated by Capper Publications, Inc.

With more than 4 million subscribers and many more millions of radio listeners, this institution is in a position to mobilize public co-operation and mass action on a gigantic scale.

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THE "BEST DRESSED" TURKEY



Harold Borgelt, left, Edwards county agent, and Chester Bidleman, veteran turkey grower, admire top-quality birds in one of the coolers at the plant of the Arkansas Valley Turkey Pool.

By ROY FREELAND

TURKEYS are in the war, too. Marching off to market with bulging drumsticks and padded wishbones, they are helping solve the nation's meat problem. But a turkey's value, both to his country and to his owner, depends largely on finish, weight and quality at the time he is dressed.

Farmers in 20 Western Kansas counties have discovered this fact thru co-operative grading and selling in the Arkansas Valley Turkey Pool, at Kinsley. As a result, turkey quality in that area has zoomed to an all-time high, and total tonnage of Western Kansas production is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The pool at Kinsley is a co-operative organization, designed primarily to boost farmer profits by systematic grading and marketing. Turkeys sold thru the pool are dressed and graded in the plant at Kinsley. All birds of the same grade are packed and shipped together, and this results in a premium price for the top-quality birds.

Watching their turkeys as they are dressed and graded, the farmers can see why each bird falls in a high or a low grade. If the grade is low, they usually compare notes with other

growers who consistently market prime birds. In this manner, they have learned good practices from one another. They have found that prime birds must be well finished and old enough to be free from objectionable pin feathers.

This sort of thing has happened over and over since the pool was organized in 1936, and it has caused the average Western Kansas turkey raiser to be keenly conscious of turkey quality.

Actual effect of the co-operative marketing activity is illustrated by records which show the per cent of "prime," "choice" and "commercial" birds sold thru the pool each year.

During the first year of the pool, in 1936, only 45.6 per cent of all turkeys marketed were graded as "prime." About 48 per cent fell in the grade of "choice," and more than 6 per cent were graded "commercials." In contrast, after 5 years of watching and comparing notes, the kill last year included 78.4 per cent "prime" birds. About 17.4 per cent were "choice" turkeys, and only 4.1 per cent were "commercials."

From the farmers' standpoint, this means a tremendous boost in the turkey income, because

"prime" turkeys normally bring about 5 cents a pound more than "commercials." Difference in price between "prime" and "choice" turkeys usually amounts to about 2 cents a pound.

From the standpoint of a nation at war, the improvement in grade means not only better meat, but also more of it. This is illustrated by a gradual increase in weight of turkeys sold thru the pool at Kinsley. In 1936, the average weight of all birds sold there was about 11 pounds. By last year that average had climbed to 14 pounds, and this year the pool officials expect an average weight of about 15 pounds.

This extra weight is due largely to better care and better finish, which farmers there have learned is necessary if their birds are to grade well. Along with better feeding and care, the increased weight has been speeded by ever-increasing prominence of the heavier Broad-Breasted turkeys in that area. This year extra weight is also encouraged by market demand which now reflects the Government's preference for heavyweight turkeys.

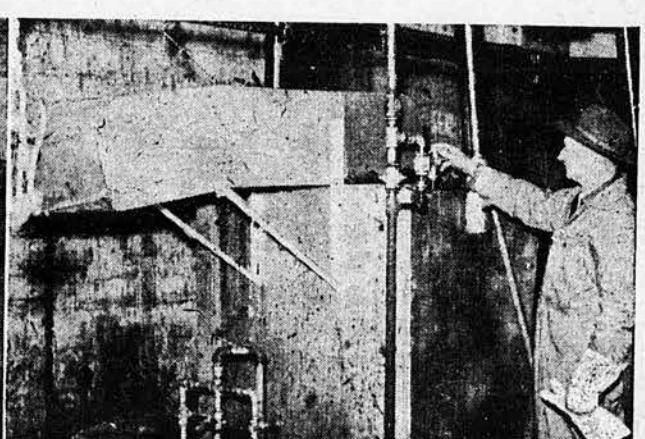
Operations of the Arkansas Valley Turkey Pool are explained by Fred Strate, prominent Edwards county farmer and turkey raiser who serves as secretary-treasurer for the pool. He points out that the organization is owned and operated entirely [Continued on Page 16]



Co-operative grading and marketing boosted profits for Western Kansas turkey raisers said Fred Strate, farmer and secretary-treasurer of the Arkansas Valley Turkey Pool.



"Birds of a feather" are weighed together, by Fred Fletcher, at the turkey pool in Kinsley. All turkeys are graded before they go to the scales. Then they are packed so the choice offerings may be marketed at a premium price.



Modern equipment helps in solving labor problems at the turkey pool in Kinsley, which is geared to handle 1,500 birds a day. In this picture, Fred Fletcher is seen checking the performance of the pool's automatic scalding machine.

Passing COMMENT

GOOD news from our fighting fronts is tremendously encouraging. It inspires the hope that victory might come earlier than had been anticipated. It almost seems a partial answer to America's fervent prayer that the fewest possible of her sons will be sacrificed in this drive for a free world. No less reward than a peaceful world can in any measure repay those who make the supreme sacrifice. While Allied gains are a source of satisfaction, at the same time they are not an end in themselves. Rather, they are a challenge to our wisdom to carry thru in careful efficiency and in full force without letting down; and they challenge our patience—the patience to face even more courageously our problems of production, shortages, rationing, drastic changes on every hand, heartaches and separation from loved ones. We are on our way, forging ahead, but the acid test is yet to come. Determined effort will be required on the farm front as well as every place our men face the enemy.

This first taste of victory does other things. It opens doors to the future we may not have looked thru before. It throws more light on the gigantic job of production agriculture has been assigned to do while the war lasts, and after it is over. You remember that saying coming out of Washington, "Food will win the war and write the peace?" It has been changed a bit lately. It means more than many had thought. The most recent version is that food "will win the war and win the peace." Then it seems to broaden out more in a recent New York speech made by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. He said, "We have learned a great deal about food in waging war. Let us use food effectively in winning and maintaining the peace."

That word "maintaining" seems to indicate a potential demand for food from U. S. farms that would make other records of production seem dwarf-like in comparison. Probably we shouldn't take the word "maintain" too literally, because if we do it sounds like a permanent, almost endless job. Maintain means to "support, sustain, keep up, to continue or persevere, to bear the expense of, keep possession of," among other things.

Most likely the real meaning in this case should be "sustain," because while Uncle Sam intends to feed his fighters and his citizens permanently, his present aim should be to sustain other peoples only until they can get back on their feet. We are not called upon to permanently support other peoples, and certainly the United States has no desire to "keep possession of" territory or anything else, except good will, belonging to other peoples.

How far we may go in "sustaining" other



This Is Your War!

peoples during this crisis is indicated by another of the Secretary's statements: "Today and tomorrow, we must have enough food to feed our armed forces and our civilian population—and enough food to help our Allies keep up their fighting strength. We must, also, be prepared for the task of providing food in the areas we win from the enemy."

That will test how wise we are as winners. It will test the sincerity of our "good will toward men." Not as we send food to England or Russia, North Africa, Greece, Norway or France. But suppose we win Italy over from the enemy? If our humanitarian instincts are correct, it would seem logical to feed hungry people there, also.

Food is a powerful weapon! Perhaps it will win battles ahead of guns. Then the food Kansas farmers produce will be saving the lives of thousands of our men. Farming is a noble calling!

Everyone Shares Meat

APPARENTLY everyone is in the same boat so far as meat rationing is concerned. This means that farmers are requested by rationing authorities to count home-slaughtered meat in the 2½-pound weekly allowance. Meat slaughtered on farms for use in homes might seem like very personal property. And hard-working farm folks need more meat than those who do less active work. But sharing the total supply at 2½ pounds a week will, of course, release more meat for our armed men who must have it immediately.

If there was any rush by town or farm people in filling up freezer lockers to avoid cutting down on their meat consumption, disappointment is frozen right there with the meat. Because that meat also is to be counted in the weekly sharing allotment. This particular program affects all beef, pork, veal, lamb and mutton, except such delicacies as liver, kidneys and sweetbreads.

Home butchering brings on a problem of having a considerable supply of meat on hand at one time that must be consumed in a short while or it will spoil. It would be unpatriotic to waste it, so the rationing folks give the go-ahead signal on this, assuring that these surplus meals can be averaged up for the year by tapering off later on, so the weekly consumption to the person over 12 years old will not exceed the 2½ pounds.

This isn't supposed to put farmers out of business who butcher meat for sale locally. This kind of work may continue. However, families who purchase this meat are expected to play the game with everybody else and consume the meat in accordance with this sharing allowance.

So Long, Mortgage!

IF YOU can forget taxes, little hired help at any price, and the equipment shortage, you might like to think about the old mortgage with the knowledge that your farm income will be higher next year than in 1942. We know a lot of folks who don't have any assurance of any kind of income from their regular kind of work, let alone an increase. Priorities and other war demands have simply wiped them out.

But the current official guess is that farmers in 1943 will produce more livestock than

they did in 1942. As demand now stands, "we can't produce too many hogs." If that is the case, maybe hog producers who are considered little fellows in the game should be considered for deferment from military service. Right now 8.5 hogs raised are considered the equivalent of 1 cow by Selective Service officials, and it takes at least 12 dairy cows to defer 1 skilled operator. Production, however, comes from the 20-hog farms in greater total volume than from the 200-hog farms, because there are so many more of them. It is the same with the 3- to 5-cow farms, also. These little fellows are the salt of the earth, Uncle Sam!

The crop picture isn't painted so bright as the livestock end, because weather conditions may not be as exceptionally favorable as they were this year. We might also add that there may not be as much farm help, and farm equipment may be so scarce crop production will suffer.

Net income for farm operators this year is estimated at about 9.8 billion dollars, including Government payments. This is about a billion more than the previous record which was made in 1919. But shake your fist at the mortgage, because 1943 promises a net income for farm operators of 10 to 10½ billion dollars.

Farm production this year is 12 per cent ahead of the record made in 1941, and 40 per cent higher than in 1918. There might be a miracle crop next year, however, like our recent surprising wheat yield.

Soil Tests Help

THERE is considerable talk about growing new crops for rubber, fiber and drugs on this side of the ocean. Attention likely will focus on South America. And before the work is started, it is emphasized that accurate soil maps must be made to avoid a great deal of wasted time, energy and money. With complete information about kind of soil, weather conditions, and crop hazards, failures can be reduced to a minimum. And this is important in time of peace as well as in wartimes.

In a measure, this same idea has been applied by Kansas farmers for ages. They know their soil rather well; when a legume should be worked in for improvement, for example. Yet it is likely great strides will be made along this line in the future. Soil tests may point out the best areas for certain crops, resulting in higher yields with fewer hours of labor and lower costs. This may prove decidedly important in future world competition, or even fairly local competition.



KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 23

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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.



I DO NOT know whether, even yet, it is recognized in Washington how nearly the ODT—Office of Defense Transportation—came to wrecking the entire war production program.

But I will say that 10 days ago it looked as if the gasoline rationing for farm trucks, as initiated by ODT, would make it just plainly impossible for even a start to be made in 1943, on the immense food-production program required to feed the people of the United Nations, plus the peoples of those nations which we expect to reconquer from the Axis in the coming months.

I am not going into the question of nationwide rationing of gasoline, nor of fuel oil rationing, at this time—except to say that so far they just do not make sense. But the ODT plan for handling gasoline rationing for farm trucks is just unexplainable from any viewpoint that I can take.

For some reason, it was decided that commercial trucks and farm trucks should be rationed by the same authority, the Office of Defense Transportation. And ODT decided to handle each case from a central office—centralization is the official program of Washington these days. So each farmer was required to make out a complicated application form, and send that to a regional office—Detroit, Mich., for our people.

The results were astounding, to put it mildly. I have in my files case after case like that of Charles Johnson, of Belpre, Kan. His report shows he uses a 3/4-ton truck for his farming and marketing operations, and for these alone he drove that truck some 8,954 miles in a year. He was allotted enough gasoline to drive 840 miles. A dairyman was allowed one trip to town a week—no allowance for using the truck on

farm operations. There were literally thousands of such instances.

It is no wonder that the farmers of the Mid-Continent went wild. They wired and wrote their Senators and Congressmen—which is the right thing to do. Senators and Congressmen are the representatives of the people here in Washington—and certainly the people need someone to represent them in this citadel of bureaucracy.

The protest has brought some results. We are promised that gasoline for farm trucks will be rationed thru the local county war boards, who know something about it.

I will say further, that out of this I am hopeful that the whole program of gasoline and fuel rationing for the Mid-Continent, at least, will be reviewed and revamped in line with realities. If it is not, the entire food-production program is bound to break down, and break down at a time when food will be essential to winning the war.

Congressional delegations from Kansas and other states in the Mid-Continent are going to go to bat here in Washington to get some degree of sanity into the bureaucrats' plans for handling the civilian economy from now on.

Neither I nor any of my colleagues claim to have what it takes to plan the military program. But we believe we do know something

about what it takes to produce food, and make goods, and transport these where they are needed. And we do know that a slogan, like "Food will win the war," is not enough. You have to produce the food to make the slogan work. And farmers cannot produce if they are hampered too much.

Secretary Wickard tells farmers they must produce next year for the United States, for Brit-

ain, for Russia, for China, for North Africa, for Italy, probably for Greece and other nations in Eastern Europe, almost certainly for Western Europe, and perhaps for Central Europe. He admits it is a large program.

Secretary Wickard apparently has not been able to tell the War Production Board, and the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Man Power Commission, the Army, the Navy, or the White House, that to accomplish this immense program is going to take men, machines, gasoline and rubber—plus confidence of the people that the Administration in Washington knows what it is doing as well as what it wants to do.

The war picture in North Africa, in Russia, in Europe itself, is brighter than it has been.

But the picture in Washington, to put it frankly, grows darker instead of brighter.

I regard the next few months as critical. Unless Washington can be made to realize the need for facing realities in farm production, before it is too late, the entire food-production program is going to bog down. And that will have very serious effects, both short and long range, on the entire war program.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Almost Complete Regimentation Ahead?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington today is a Planner's Paradise. The entire world is to be re-assayed, re-classified, re-arranged, fitted into some sort of better order, when the war is over and won. Most of the plans being incubated will carry all the freedoms to all peoples all over the world. But it is odd how all the plans in the name of democracy provide for an almost complete regimentation of the individual in the interest of the community.

Naturally, as everyone must eat to live, nearly all the planners have plans for agriculture. Some of them result in seeming contradictions to most folks who take a look at them, excepting, of course, the planners themselves.

Take American agriculture. For the period of the war, and for the years immediately afterward, the American farmer is being called upon to bend every energy to provide food for America, for the Allied armies and populations, and now for the peoples of conquered—or rather reconquered—nations.

Food is being rushed to North Africa, so that the peoples there will know how much better it is to have British-American domination than Nazi tyranny. We are going to provide food on an increasing scale for Spain, to encourage Franco not to go over to the Axis.

Allied plans call for the early conquest of Italy—"the soft belly of the

Axis" as Winston Churchill calls it. And when that time comes, the people of Italy must be fed.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude C. Wickard summed it up generally in these words recently:

"Recent developments make me more and more concerned how we are going to produce the food to fill wartime needs that keep growing. All of these needs are vital. And the need for pork and lard is right up among the leading requirements." This statement was made at the time Wickard was asking for another 10 per cent increase in hog production.

"Within the past few weeks the Russians have told us they will need a lot more pork and lard than we have been sending them. They need these supplies right away, and they will keep needing them for many months to come. From now on they will be taking as much pork and lard as we possibly can make available to them. The British tell us they need large quantities, too.

"The course of the war in Africa has put a new face on things, too. The successes of General Eisenhower's men and of General Montgomery's Eighth Army have brought us a lot closer to the day when we will be striking at Hitler in Europe itself.

"When that time comes we will carry out the President's pledge to feed the hungry people that we free from German rule."

Governor Lehman, of New York, has been appointed to head up the program to feed the people of North Africa, Southeastern Europe, Russia, Western Europe, and finally Central Europe when Hitler is crushed. With the exception of wheat, the American farmer is going to be asked to increase production close to 50 per cent over the 1935-39 levels, and to continue that for several years after the active war ends—during the immediate post-war period.

Up to the present time, all this grand plan for increasing farm production has been drawn and put into preliminary operation without much consideration being given as to how the farmers are going to do it. At the same time the President and Secretary Wickard were calling for this increased production, the President and Nelson of WPB, Henderson of OPA, Hershey of Selective Service, Eastman of ODT, were putting into effect policies and programs that took from the farmer his hired help, his machinery, and the use of his tractors, his trucks, and his autos.

The ODT rationing of gasoline for trucks, following close upon the realization that the mishandling of man power was resulting in wholesale slaughter of dairy cows just when greatly increased dairy production was being demanded, has resulted in a wrathful explosion from the farm states that promises a hurried revision of the entire program as it affects production

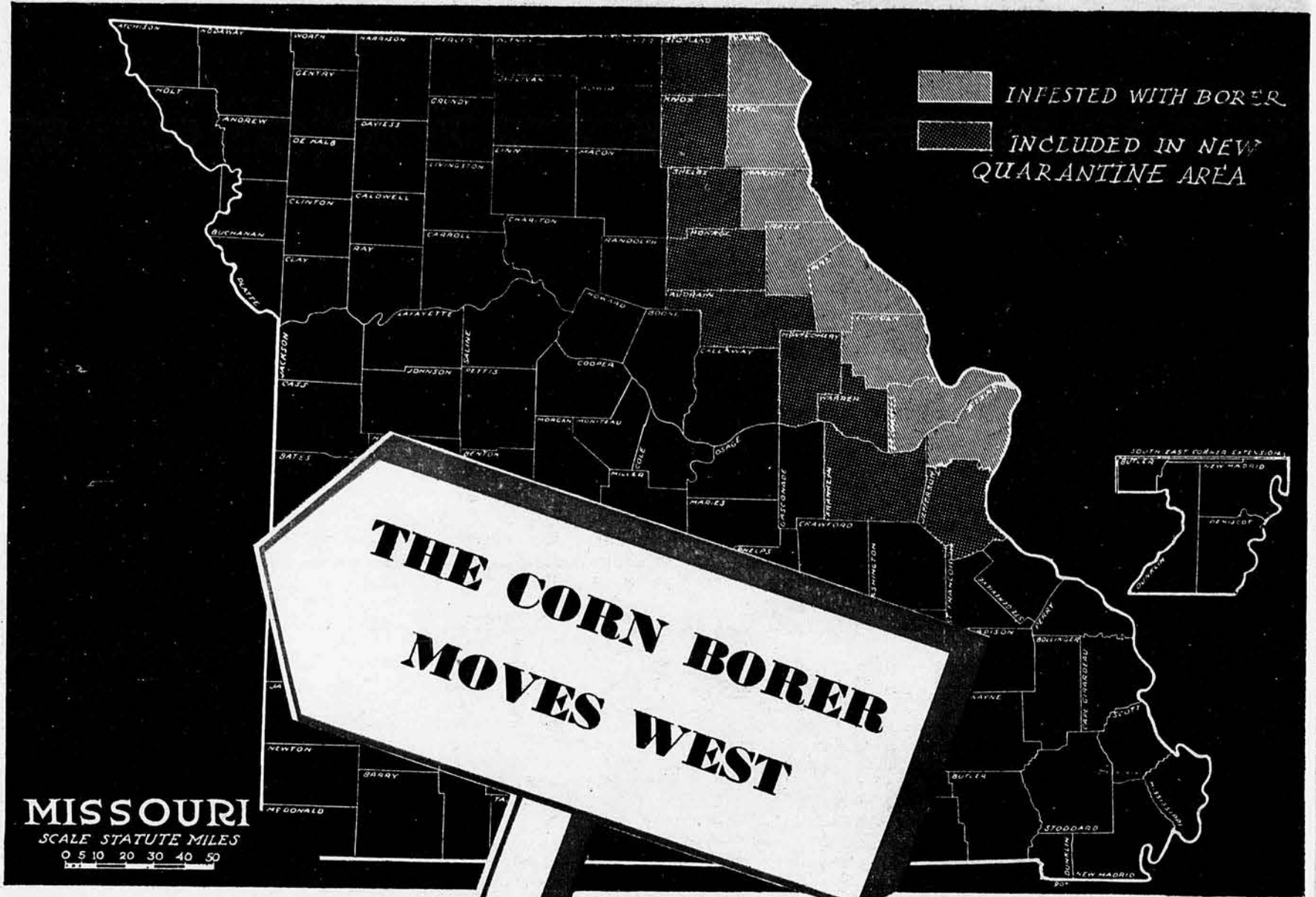
of foodstuffs out on Midwest farms.

It is proving difficult to justify the procedure of ODT—Office of Defense Transportation—in rationing gasoline for farm trucks. Farm trucks were just lumped in with commercial trucks on the highways. Farmers were required to fill out complicated forms, and forward these to Detroit, Mich., for ration cards. Use of trucks in farm operations off the highways apparently was not considered at all. A Kansas farmer who set out everything and every distance he used his truck last year, showed 8,954 miles traveled on purely farm operations—production and marketing. He got a card allowing him sufficient gasoline for 840 miles. A dairyman was allowed one trip a week to the town where he must deliver his milk. And so on.

This situation has been met by placing farm truck gasoline rationing in the hands of the county war boards. In all probability this will be followed by other changes in controls to meet the realities of farm production and marketing.

Ultimately, the American farmer is going to be allowed, within limits, what he needs to meet this production program for the world. But a good deal of the planners' new plans are likely to be in the classification of "too little and too late."

Under the long-range plans for the Better World Order following the war (Continued on Page 14)



THE European corn borer has invaded the cornfields of Missouri! It was officially reported in that state after a second survey of Northeast Missouri counties last August by the State Department of Agriculture. It was found in the 8 counties adjoining the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Iowa line.

Kansas very likely will be next on the borer's list, so let's take a look at what goes on in our neighbor state to the east. We will watch the battle over there as it may prepare us for a better fight against the pest.

The infestation in Missouri is extremely light now. The immediate effect of the "invasion" will be slight.

The first move in clearing the decks for action against this insect enemy was relocating the quarantine against the movement of ear corn or stalks. Missouri had a quarantine against Illinois ear corn—an interstate quarantine. Now it is an intrastate quarantine, as shown on the map on this page.

Included in the quarantined area in Missouri will be the 8 counties in which the borer has been found and 9 more "buffer" counties, the tier of counties to the west. In these latter counties the borer has not yet been found.

The 8 infested counties are Clark, Lewis, Marion, Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles and St. Louis. The 9 "buffer" counties are Scotland, Knox, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Montgomery, Warren, Franklin and Jefferson.

This quarantine was established by State Entomologist J. Allison Denning, of the State Department of Agriculture, after a conference with entomologists of other Midwest states at Omaha early last month. The quarantine confirms with the quarantine of Iowa, which now is facing the borer problem with Missouri.

Under the new quarantine ear corn cannot be moved over the quarantine line. There now



By **CORDELL TINDALL**

will be free movement of ear corn with Missouri quarantine counties and Illinois and quarantine counties of Iowa. Shelled corn is not now restricted and has not been.

Special problems arise regarding the shipment of sweet corn in the ear to the St. Louis market. Last year all sweet corn

coming into St. Louis from Illinois was fumigated before it was allowed across the river. New rulings for next year have not been worked out by Mr. Denning's office.

The quarantine will not halt the westward advance of the corn borer. Its main purpose will be to allow free movement of corn between Nebraska and Kansas and the unquarantined Missouri counties. Briefly, the quarantine makes Kansas and Nebraska officials happier.

Not that the quarantine doesn't do some good. It does. Were infested ear corn allowed

to be shipped to points in noninfested territory, this would spread the borer much more rapidly. Quarantines have moved across the United States as the borer advanced. The westward movement of the borer has been on a grand scale. The attack has been of the nature of battle fronts of the first World War. We have not had the rapidly advancing "salients" of this war.

In other words, the quarantine has limited the advance of the [Continued on Page 12]

Actual photograph, below, of borers in cornstalks found in an infested field south of Louisiana, near the Mississippi river. The knife blade at top is pointing out the borer.



Two generals in Missouri's war against the corn borer, J. Allison Denning, state entomologist, left, and George Jones, Extension entomologist, center.



Tin Worth More Than Gold

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IF WE could only use a little magic and turn into tin some of that Kentucky-stored gold, that is doing nobody any good, the canned-food situation might look a little better than it does right now. Apple growers in Northeast Kansas are only indirectly affected by the alarming shortage of tin, as a result of which the canned apple pack will be cut about 50 per cent. Canning plants were restricted on the basis of their 1940 pack, and as some did not operate on a large scale that year, their quota was exceedingly small.

It is estimated that from 2 to 2½ million bushels of apples may have been wasted this fall in those areas where canning has been done commercially. The Government offered to take the entire output of apple evaporators and allowed the by-products plants to pay the growers about 30 per cent over last year's prices. But there has not been enough evaporator service in the canning districts to care for the available crop.

Because of the shortage of other dried fruits, especially prunes, every effort has been made to get a maximum pack of dried apples mostly for Lend-Lease purposes. Six important dried fruits have been removed from home consumption for Lend-Lease and to supply our armed forces. Approximately 750,000 tons of fresh fruits will have been taken from domestic markets, leaving a vacancy that can scarcely be filled from any other source.

Competition for Apples

The shortage of tin is likely to result in fewer canned grapefruit and less grapefruit juice this season, and this, of course, will throw a greater volume of that popular citrus fruit into competition with apples. There will be plenty of oranges, also, to compete with apples, as both Florida and California expect good crops. Bananas have now become a distinct luxury in this country on account of the necessity of using ships for other purposes. This fact should be of some benefit to the apple industry. Another factor of no little importance during this marketing season is the high level to which consumer buying power has been stepped up. Most of this increased income is in the hands of the working class who have always been counted on as being great consumers of apples.

Sirup for Smoke

When the supply of glycerin, as a moistener in cigars, was cut off, tobacco companies were fortunate in finding a most satisfactory substitute in the new apple sirup recently developed by the Eastern Research Laboratory. This new sirup, made from off-grade apples, is 20 to 30 per cent sweeter than cane sirup and was developed originally as a highly refined product for table use. It may be used as a substitute for sugar in tea and coffee and it gives excellent results in baking pies and cakes. It is destined, also, to be in demand by confectioners and ice-cream manufacturers. Of most interest to apple growers is the fact that satisfactory apple sirup may be made right on the farm using fruit presses and simple equipment such as that used for producing maple sirup.

Bad News for Bugs

Not only did the Japs cut off our supply of rubber but they also made it impossible for us to obtain that important insecticide, rotenone, which we im-

ported from the East Indies. As everyone knows, who has had anything to do with spraying plants, rotenone is the one insecticide that is harmless to man. It can be safely used on cabbage and other vegetables without fear of poisoning anyone. Its loss to farmers and gardeners here in America might have been very serious had not the Oklahoma A. and M. Experiment Station, thru experiments conducted by H. I. Featherly, made the discovery that rotenone could be obtained from a leguminous plant called cat willow or river locust. Plans for its propagation are now being considered in Oklahoma where the plant grows wild. It is said that in commercial plantings the pods may be harvested with an ordinary combine or header.

That Useful Soybean

As if the soybean was not already contributing enough to the economic welfare of us all, it is now being called upon to act as a substitute constituent in the manufacture of at least 2 products of very great agricultural im-

portance. Soybean meal is being used in commercial fertilizers as a source of organic nitrogen. The cry goes up for more fruit than usual in 1943. Yields of fruit are increased by the application of nitrogenous fertilizers, yet ammonium sulphate and sodium nitrate are becoming increasingly difficult to get. Soybean meal has been drafted to take the place of commercial nitrogen, so sorely needed in munitions.

With meat scraps and fish meal getting more and more scarce, manufacturers of agricultural feeds are finding it necessary to substitute plant proteins for one or both of these excellent sources of animal proteins. It so happens that soybean oilmeal comes nearer being a perfect replacement than any other plant protein that might be used. It contains some elements that other plant proteins do not have, and has been found to blend well with the grain proteins, resulting in a feed that is about as good as if the usual animal protein supplements were used. Thus, as a valuable food for plants in fertilizers and as an equally valuable food for animals in feeds, does the versatile soybean establish itself more firmly toward the top of the list of essential farm crops.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

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

I understand that a smaller portion of the turkey crop was marketed for Thanksgiving than usual. It seems to me this will leave a larger than usual portion to be sold for the Christmas market. Do you think that because of this, prices will be any lower during December?—C. S. C., Jewell Co.

It is not probable that turkey prices will be any lower in December than they have been during November. Altho there will be a relatively larger supply of turkeys for the Christmas market, the demand for meat is probably sufficiently strong to prevent any decline in prices. November prices probably would have been higher if it had not been for the price-ceiling order.

What effect will the recent Government withholding order on butter in cold storage have on the butter market situation?—G. F. P., Johnson county, Missouri.

On November 20, WPB order M 267 was issued which provided that 50 per cent of all butter in 35 of the principal markets be withheld for sale to the Government. This order applied to most markets as of November 6. These 35 markets store more than 80 per cent of all butter put into storage. The effect of this order is to put further pressure on civilian supplies of butter and to hasten the time of butter rationing. It means also that butter prices will exert more pressure on price ceilings. It is impossible to say at this time whether ceiling prices on butter will be adjusted upward in order to promote increased butter production.

Will it be profitable to feed pigs that will be ready for market in late April?—A. C. J., Elk Co.

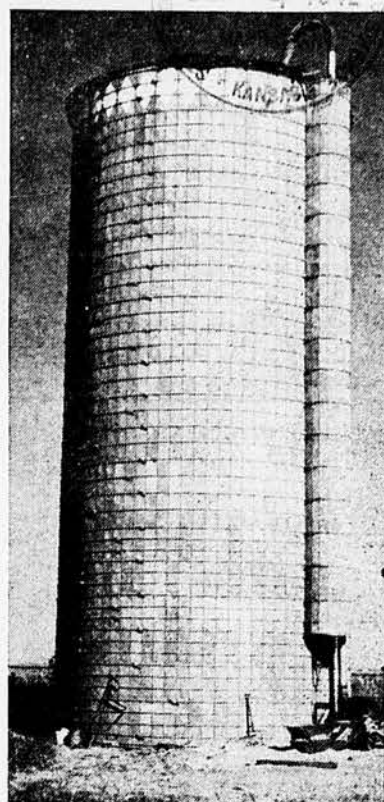
Hog prices are unusually favorable now and are expected to continue favorable for at least another year. Demand for pork and lard within the United States is extremely strong due to record purchasing power in the hands of consumers. In addition, tremendous quantities of pork and lard are needed by our armed forces and by those nations that are receiving Lend-Lease aid from the United States. This unprecedented demand has supported hog prices near the maximum possible under ceilings on pork and lard for several months. There is little prospect of any decrease in demand or any significant price decline during the coming

year. While hog production will be the largest on record, it is highly probable that there still will not be enough pork and lard to fill the very great need which will exist during the next year.

Will corn be enough higher by March 1, to pay to hold it until then?—Missouri.

Yes. In most regions the farm price of corn is several cents below the 1942 corn-loan rate. The loan rate averages 81 cents on farms. Livestock numbers—especially hogs—are much larger than in recent years, and the feeding ratio is very favorable. The advance in corn prices is expected to be gradual, but it should be more than enough to pay the cost of holding corn.

Holds 515 Tons

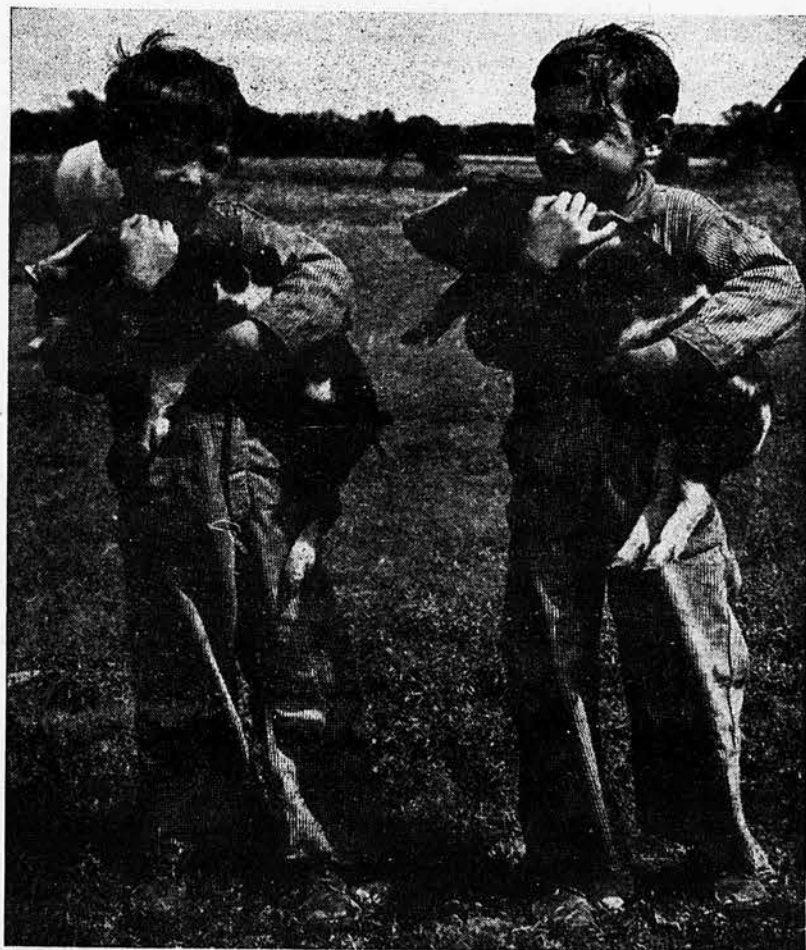


A giant upright silo is this new structure which was completed in time to help provide storage space for the 1942 feed crop of Cecil Fisher, in Edwards county. With a capacity of 515 tons, the new silo is 50 feet high and 22 feet in diameter. Along with it, Mr. Fisher uses 2 other upright silos with a capacity of 200 tons each, and a trench silo with a capacity of 900 tons. The silos were filled this year with a bumper crop of atlas sorgo that produced about 10 tons to the acre.

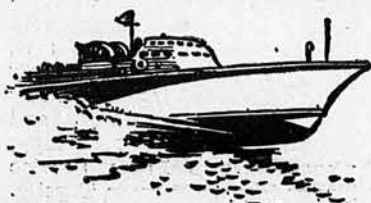
Saves Metal Prongs

If electrical appliance cords have switches on them, all connections and disconnections should be made with the switch turned off. This saves the metal prongs and outlets from "sparking," which eventually wears away the metal.—N. N. S., Douglas Co.

War-Winning Pigs



Donnie and Ronnie, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Selvage, Burr Oak, are not old enough to sign their names on the roster, but they are members of the Victory Pig Club sponsored by the North-Central Kansas Production Credit Association at Concordia. Anyone who has a pig or can get one is eligible to join the club. The only requirement is that money from the sale of the pigs will be invested in War Bonds and Stamps.



On an "Eastern job"

30 Counties Hurt

As Southwestern Corn Borer Takes Crop

DAMAGE from the Southwestern corn borer looms as a serious problem for farmers in Southwest Kansas, according to F. B. Lamb, Stafford county farmer, who suffered severe loss from the pest this year. This is the second consecutive year that corn in that area has been injured by the borer, and Mr. Lamb reports a yield reduction of nearly 50 per cent on his 55 acres of corn harvested this fall.

Describing the damage from Southwestern corn borers, Mr. Lamb explains that the larvae bore out great cavities in the stalks, causing shrinkage of the ears. They continue burrowing toward the tip of the root stalk, and at about the second node from the root tip, the larvae completely hollow out the stalk, causing it to fall.

As a result, cornfields infested with Southwestern corn borers have large numbers of fallen stalks that bear stunted, poor-quality ears. This damage may befall 25 to 50 per cent of all the stalks in a field, causing losses of serious proportion. In fact, Mr. Lamb says, if some effective means of control isn't discovered in the near future, farmers may have to stop growing corn in this area.

Entomologists at Kansas State College find the Southwestern corn borer has penetrated about 30 counties in Southwest and South-Central Kansas. Most serious damage has been found

in Stafford and Pawnee counties, although the unwelcome intruder has made widespread invasions in Stevas and Seward counties. Reports from Central Kansas indicate the borer has spread as far northeast as Saline county, past the center of the state.

The borer does its damage when in the larva stage. During summer and fall, when it bores in the corn plant, this larva is about one inch long. He is light in color and has rows of black spots across his body. As he prepares

to over-winter, the larva turns clear.

He over-winters in the corn stubble, below the ground. Moths emerge in early spring to lay their eggs on young corn plants. This suggests that one good time to fight the pest is during winter. Late fall cultivation or anything that pulls up or destroys the corn stubble is extremely helpful.

However, this method of control is not easy for farmers in Southwest Kansas, because fall cultivation often starts soil blowing, and the stubble is needed as a means of holding the soil. If stubs can be pulled up and left on the ground, they may prevent soil blowing, and the exposure may hurt over-wintering larvae.

Unreliable Seed

May Tangle With the Law

KANSAS is taking action to check the widespread sale of unreliable seed throughout this state. First steps of the action were decided upon at Manhattan recently, in 2 important meetings called by Paul Ijams, director of the Control Division for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The first of these meetings dealt primarily with the problem of eliminating mass distribution of counterfeit atlas seed. The meeting was attended by representatives of the State Board of Agriculture, Kansas seed dealers, seed producers, The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Kan-

sas State College, and Kansas Farmer.

Mr. Ijams pointed out to the group that thousands of bushels of so-called atlas seed sold in Kansas last year turned out to be mixtures or other sorghum varieties not adapted for general use in Kansas. He reported that complaints from farmers who bought such seed indicates widespread loss to Kansas farmers.

Experienced seedsmen and agronomists in attendance declared that losses from such causes are multiplied by farmers who shop for the lowest-priced seed, rather than buying for quality. They explained, also, that such

Marketing Turkeys

Because marketing poultry is highly competitive, it is to the producer's interest to know the best methods of dressing, packing and grading turkeys. How to grade turkeys according to Government standards, and much other valuable and reliable information are given in these U. S. D. A. bulletins:

No. 1694—Dressing and Packing Turkeys for Market.
No. 1815—Grading Dressed Turkeys.
No. 1888—Poultry Cooking.

For a free copy of these publications, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

losses are increased by the general tendency of farmers to buy seed with the best appearance, rather than purchasing certified seed, or seed they are sure is pure.

Dangers in this system were illustrated last year, when most of the high-quality atlas seed was dull and discolored, due to the rainy weather in Eastern and Central Kansas where virtually all of the genuine atlas seed is produced. However, seed of Tricker sorgho, grown in Southwest Kansas, was bright and attractive. It could not be distinguished from atlas and it was better appearing seed than most of the atlas on sale.

However, when planted in areas adapted to atlas sorgho, the Tricker seed reduced yields by about 50 per cent. In most instances, seed dealers who sold the seed were unaware they were not actually selling atlas. It had been trucked to them from Southwest Kansas and sold as genuine. In some instances, even the farmer who sold such seed actually thought it was atlas, because he had purchased the original seed as atlas.

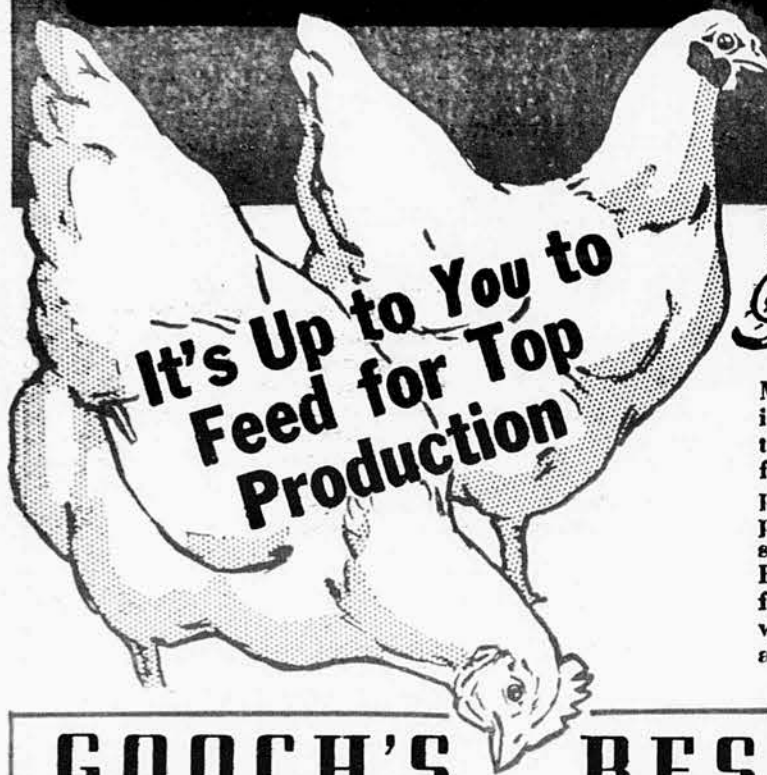
The Board of Agriculture has no desire to prosecute innocent persons and stresses that it is to the advantage of all reputable farmers and seed dealers to help eliminate such trouble without necessity of drastic action. At the same time something must be done to protect buyers from seed that will cause serious financial loss.

Seed dealers were cautioned against ever making large purchases of atlas seed from Southwest Kansas, because that area is not a producer of atlas seed, except for a small supply grown under irrigation. Dealers were also advised to locate good sources of seed supply in their own areas. L. E. Call, dean of agriculture at Kansas State College, said there is good seed in nearly every county where atlas is grown, and seed dealers may locate such seed thru their county agents or other agricultural leaders.

At the same time, it was pointed out, farmers can help protect themselves by
(Continued on Page 9)

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Victory Recipes

"Victory Meat Extenders" is the title of a booklet of new meat recipes and information for the housewife on how to make meat purchases go farther in the present emergency. Recipes include beef, veal, pork and lamb, also appetizing ways of preparing sausages and variety meats such as liver, kidney, heart and sweetbreads. The booklet is illustrated thruout with photographs of many of the attractive victory meat dishes, and is published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. For a free copy, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Distinguished Service Man

HIS outstanding record of achievement in extension work has brought Dean H. Umberger, of Kansas State College, the distinguished service ruyb. This recognition was given by Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension service fraternity, at the recent annual meeting in Chicago of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities and extension service workers. This is the 14th similar award made to nationally-known personalities in the extension service field since 1927.

After graduation from Kansas State College in 1905, Dean Umberger began his long career of agricultural development and leadership as scientific assistant in the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in 1906, and held a similar position in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., from 1907 to 1911. He established and superintended the experiment station at Moro, Ore., in co-operation with the Oregon Agricultural College from 1909 to October, 1911. The next 3 years he spent all of his time on his farm at Hymer, Chase county, Kan., and since 1915 has continued with the personal direction of his farming operations there. From 1915 to June, 1917, Dean Umberger was demonstration supervisor and assistant county agent leader in the Division of Extension at Kansas State; county agent leader to December, 1918; and acting dean of extension



H. Umberger, Director, Kansas Extension Service, Kansas State College.

from January, 1919, to June, 1919. On July 1, 1919, he became dean of the division, the position which he now holds.

Serving in numerous offices and committees, Dean Umberger was a member of the Kansas Council for Defense, 1917; president, Alumni Association of the College, 1920 to 1922; vice-president of National Committee on Education by Radio, 1929; and chairman, Regional Advisory Committee of Land Use Practices, Southern Great Plains Area, 1935 to 1940.

Unreliable Seed

(Continued from Page 8)

using more care in their purchase of seed. Mr. Ijams explained that farmers who were hurt by the phony seed last year could have purchased genuine, certified seed at a cost amounting to only 10 cents more for each acre.

However, the group decided it would be impractical to require that all atlas seed offered for sale must be certified. They agreed there is need for some method of designating good atlas seed other than that which is certified, and they indicated need for some changes in the Kansas Seed Law to meet the problem of unreliable atlas seed.

A committee was appointed to make a thoro study of the matter and decide what is necessary in the way of legislation and other action. Chairman of the committee is R. I. Throckmorton, representing Kansas State College. Four members of the committee are Kansas farmers representing the State Board of Agriculture. They are P. A. Wempe, Seneca; F. H. Manning, Council Grove; R. H. Vawter, Oakley; and Perry Lambert, Hiawatha.

A. L. Clapp represents the Kansas Crop Improvement Association on this committee while 5 prominent dealers represent the seedsmen. These 5 seedsmen are A. W. Estes, Hutchinson; John Holstrom, Randolph; Herman Salley, Liberal; Lysle Congdon, Sedgwick;

and T. A. Kelley, Salina seed dealer.

The other seed meeting was one designed to eliminate confusion and harmful practices in the production and sale of hybrid seed in this state. It was attended by about the same group of men along with prominent producers and sellers of hybrid seed.

It was disclosed that because of carelessness and other reasons, many fields of corn produced for hybrid seed do not receive the care that is necessary.

In many fields the growers had detasseled only 2 or 3 times whereas dependable hybrid seed producers consider it is necessary to do this job 15 to 20 times. Such practices produce seed that is a liability.

This question, also, is to be studied by a committee. The hybrid seed committee includes P. A. Wempe, R. H. Vawter and F. H. Manning, all members of the Control Committee for the State Board of Agriculture. A. L. Clapp represents the Kansas Crop Improvement Association on this committee, and R. W. Jugenheimer represents the college. Three hybrid producers on the committee are J. L. Peppard, Kansas City, Mo., O. J. Olson, Horton, and Glen Sewell, Sabetha. Interests of the hybrid seed dealers will be represented by Fred Forst, Marysville, and A. R. Cogswell, Manhattan.



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THIS year I'm going to give food, and it's all going to come right out of my kitchen," says Katherine Dissinger, Jefferson county woman. And what could be more welcome, or more practical, or for that matter, more patriotic? With the recent emphasis on nutrition, and the big part food is playing in fighting and winning this war, edible gifts from farm kitchens will be doubly appreciated this Yuletide. Of course, other farm women, like Mrs. Dissinger, have given food for gifts for many, many Christmases, but the cookies, cakes and other baked goods, as well as the jellies, preserves and candies they formerly gave, will this year be replaced by more practical gifts. There'll be sweet gifts, to be sure, the holidays just seem to demand that, but the 1942 varieties will go mighty easy on the sugar—and butter, too, what with rationing and butter 50 cents a pound!

However, just because a gift is practical, it need not be dull and unattractive. Fact is, a little ingenuity in wrapping these packages gives them that extra-special touch that will make them stand out from all the rest. Here are several of Mrs. Dissinger's ideas that will cost almost nothing to duplicate:

A jar of fruit is wrapped in clear cellophane and tied with ribbon which is tipped with fluffy yarn pompons. A dressed chicken will be packed in a box, topped with a cluster of gilded pine cones on a background of evergreen. The boxes containing scrubbed vegetables will be decorated with miniature charm strings made from tiny pine cones and painted gourds and funny little peppers strung on fine wire.

Scrubbed potatoes will be sent in bags made from washed gunny sacks with "Merry Christmas" outlined in heavy bright-colored wool yarn on the bag. A box of black walnut meats will be sent in a round box, and will be wrapped in blue tissue and tied with red, white and blue ribbon, and topped with red, white and blue pompons. If the nuts are held on end when cracked, and the pan set in the warming oven for several hours, the meats may be picked out much more easily.

This year, instead of the usual box of cookies, or candy sent to the children, why not wrap a box of honey to simulate Santa Claus disappearing down the chimney? The honey—comb variety—2 or 3 squares stacked one on top of the other, is then wrapped with brick crepe paper to represent a chimney. On top of the box is Santa's head, made from an apple. A red paper cone-shaped hat topped with a white cotton tassel rests on his head. Santa's eyes are triangles of white paper glued in place. Cotton glued to the apple makes beard and eyebrows and the snow around the top of the chimney. Now any youngster would get a buzz out of a gift like that—and enjoy the contents of

the package on breakfast toast for days thereafter!

Another person of the same mind is a Lincoln county woman, Blanche Pease, who admits that "while, perhaps, wrappings don't make the gift entirely, they do help a great deal, and surely do add some mighty nice, but inexpensive frills to the holiday season."

When wrapping children's gifts, she always chooses the gayest, brightest colors and then ties in an all-day sucker, a stick of candy, or some similar little thing to add extra delight to the gift. For older folks, sprigs of evergreen or a cluster of pine cones or a bit of bittersweet, all 3 of which grow right on her home place, Mrs. Pease finds delightful decorations for dressing up her gift packages—which look so pretty, that what's inside is almost inconsequential, or so she says. Which is being very modest of her, considering she's permitting us to pass along 2 of her this year's sugarless Christmas confections. Do try both of them. One's a dried fruit candy, the other a honey brittle, and both are something to brag about. It's a certainty you'll be asked to repeat on both kinds again and again.

Coconut Apricot Candy

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup dried apricots	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated orange rind
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup coconut	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated lemon rind
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup nutmeats	
1 tablespoon lemon juice	

Wash apricots and steam 5 minutes. Put apricots, coconuts and nutmeats thru the food chopper. Add orange and lemon rind and lemon juice and knead mixture until blended. If candy is dry, add enough additional orange juice to moisten. If too moist, work in a small amount of confectioners' sugar. Shape into balls about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Roll in granulated sugar. Makes 18 to 20 balls.

Honeylicious Brittle

1 cup honey	1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons light corn sirup	1 cup nutmeats, broken in small pieces and toasted
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	Dash of salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water	

Combine all ingredients except butter and nuts, and cook over a low fire until a small amount cracks when dropped in cold water. Stir occasionally. Remove from fire, add butter and nuts, stirring only enough to mix. Pour onto a greased baking sheet and press out with spatula. As soon as it can be handled, pull out into a thin sheet. When hard, break into pieces.

Mrs. Cleve Butler, R. 2, Norcatur, writes us to ask, "Did you ever make edible dolls?" and then proceeds to tell about the perky dried-fruit dolls she is making and what fun she is having doing it. They're an unrationed sweet, and can't you just see one of them popping out of a stocking top, or several dangling from the Christmas tree?

Here's how it's done: Take a dried fig, peach or large apricot. Wash and dry it carefully. This is the doll's body. With fine wire, fasten arms and legs of pitted dates and feet and hands of raisins to the body. A marshmallow makes the head. Dip a toothpick in melted chocolate and mark the features. "Hair" is made by dipping the head into corn sirup and then into coconut toasted light brown. Or, if you like, dip the head into melted chocolate and then into chocolate shot which you buy at a candy store.

"Football men" can be made by adding a shoulder pad of halved peanut shells between the body and head and fitting a walnut shell "helmet" over the head.

Wrap these dolls in cellophane—they will look too cute and keep perfectly.

There are folks who think "tain't Christmas" without fruit cake and plum pudding, so interwoven has this pair become with the best holiday of the year. While they do border on the expensive side and some of the ingredients that go into their making may have to be left out this year, we're getting rather used to substituting—with results that are downright good. Don't think that you have to give a big fruit cake. This is a food that is so rich a little goes a long way, so why not make miniature cakes, wrap them prettily, and with one baking you can play Lady Bountiful to a host of friends. This "Victory" fruit cake recipe will help you turn that trick.

"Victory" Fruit Cake

$\frac{2}{3}$ cup seedless raisins	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking soda
$1\frac{1}{4}$ cups seeded raisins	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup currants	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon allspice
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup citron	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup candied orange and lemon peel	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup nuts	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup figs	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups all-purpose flour	2 eggs
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder	2 teaspoons vanilla extract
	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup dark molasses
	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup strong coffee

Wash raisins and currants in hot water. Cut up citron, orange and lemon peel. Cut nuts and

ings into small pieces. Sift flour once, then measure. Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and spices. Cream shortening until fluffy; add sugar and continue creaming. Add eggs, vanilla and molasses. Add flour mixture alternately with coffee. Stir fruits and nuts into cake batter. Pour into 4 well-greased deep pie dishes. Decorate the top with cherries and almonds or as desired and bake in a slow oven, 250° F., for about 3 hours. Wrap in cellophane and give away for Christmas.

I can hear the Bentons, our neighbors to the south, still smacking their lips over some orange honey bread I gave them last year. Why don't you try it on the Hargraves who live down the hill?

Orange Honey Bread

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons shortening | 2 1/2 cups sifted flour |
| 1 cup honey | 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1 egg | 1/2 teaspoon soda |
| 1 1/2 tablespoons grated orange peel | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| | 1/2 cup chopped nuts |
| | 3/4 cup orange juice |

Cream shortening and honey together thoroughly. Add well-beaten egg and grated orange peel. Sift flour with baking powder, soda and salt. Add the flour mixture to the creamed mixture alternately with the orange juice. Add the nuts. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (325° F.) 70 minutes.

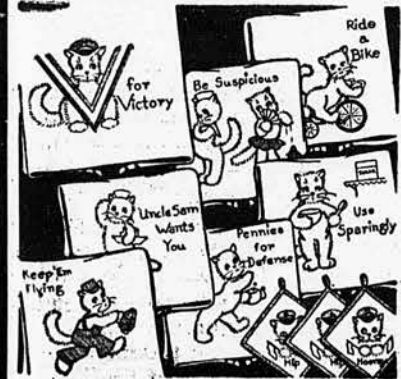
Maybe you feel you can't afford the expense of fruit cake this year, or haven't the time it takes to prepare the fruits and then bake it. The quick and easy answer to that one is to make applesauce cake instead—for it is "delish." Double the recipe and you'll have enough for your own family and a perfect gift for the neighbors.

Applesauce Cake

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| 2 cups all-purpose flour | 1/2 cup shortening |
| 1 teaspoon baking soda | 3/4 cup sugar |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 1/2 cup corn sirup |
| 1/2 teaspoon cloves | 1 egg, slightly beaten |
| 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg | 1 cup thick applesauce |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | 1 cup coarsely broken nutmeats |
| | 1 cup raisins |

Sift, then measure flour. Sift 3 times with baking soda, salt and spices. Cream shortening. Add sugar, cream thoroughly. Add corn sirup gradually, beating after each addition. Add egg and beat until light and fluffy. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with applesauce. Add raisins and nutmeats. Bake in 9- by 9-inch loaf pan lined with greased wax paper. When cool, dust with confectioners sugar.

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Extra Christmasy, I suppose because of their beautiful red color, are the cranberry dishes. "Us Goodalls" wouldn't be able to sit down to our Christmas dinner if the table weren't graced with cranberry jell molded in the old pineapple mold that came from Scotland nigh onto a century ago. It's just that vital, we think, to our proper holiday stage setting. Any other time we prefer this cranberry apple relish. It doesn't have to be cooked and the apples, of which we have plenty, help stretch the more expensive berries. I always make enough of it to fill at least a dozen pint jars for the members of our little community club. It's become such a habit, they all expect it of me, so war or no war, I'm repeating again this year . . . only secret . . . this time I'm using sirup and honey for half the sweetening. What'll you bet that none of the girls would suspect, if they didn't know that their friend Ruth is no sugar hoarder.

Cranberry Apple Relish

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|---------------------------|--|
| 4 cups, fresh cranberries | 1 lemon |
| 2 apples, pared and cored | 1 cup corn sirup (dark or white) or 1 cup maple sirup or 1/2 cup honey |
| 2 oranges | 1 cup sugar |

Put cranberries and apples thru the food chopper. Quarter whole oranges and lemon, remove seeds and put thru chopper. Add sugar and sirup and blend. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. Makes 1 1/2 quarts relish.

A glass of jelly, a pan of rolls, a loaf of fresh crusty homemade bread, a roll of sweet butter of your own churning—these are gifts without a price tag, more appreciated than costly gadgets and doodads. Besides gadgets and folderols are out for the duration. No reason to skip Christmas, we need to keep the spirit more than ever, but it's patriotic to be practical in our giving in wartimes—and good sense any time.

While Women Wait

By MABEL CROUCH

I'll never forget the other World War. I was a young wife and my husband enlisted. There was never a "goodby" in my life like that one. I was buried so in grief and fear I thought I would die. But I didn't and it wasn't many days until my patriotic courage had me on my feet again.

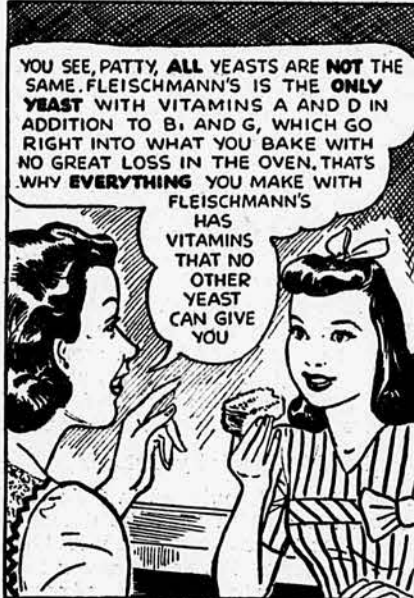
I found a job and the long hours I worked were good for me. There was so little time to feel sorry for myself. Sometimes I was on duty from 8 in the morning until 10 at night. When I came in at night I did well if I managed a bath and a letter to my husband and time to mend my hose. But I was earning my own bread and butter—I was buying a bond—I was sending little gifts to that man in army camp—and I was saving a little.

Now here we are again—I see other young men leaving for camp—leaving their sweethearts and wives—their parents and grandmothers. And again there is work and bonds to buy. It's one of the things women can do for the country they love.

Furniture Needs a Bath

By LINMAHA

Does your furniture have a grayish-cloudy cast instead of the clear bright finish it should have? That is an accumulation of old polish, wax, dirt, a bit of soot perhaps, or a bit of smoke. Why not give the offending pieces a bath? No, it won't harm the finish in the least! And it is easily done. Just use a mild warm, soapy solution and plenty of soft, clean cloths. Douse the cleaning cloth in the soapy solution, wring it well, and then go over only a small area of the wood surface. Rinse with a clean cloth wrung out of clear, warm water. Then dry with another clean, lintless cloth. Go over the entire piece in the same manner, working quickly, over a small area each time, making sure that every bit of the surface has been cleaned and thoroughly dried. Then apply the wax or polish as usual.



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The Corn Borer Moves West

(Continued from Page 6)

borer to about the distance which the corn borer moth can fly to lay its eggs. The moth can, of course, fly over any artificial boundary, even such a good, natural boundary as the Mississippi river.

This brings us to the very important point as to how rapidly does the borer advance.

The entomologists answer that "normal" advancement is about 30 miles a year. But apparently there has been little normal advancement. The borer has stalled around some years, then forged ahead in mighty flights in others.

First Found Near Boston

Briefly, the borer first was heard of in this country in Boston about 25 years ago. It rode over from the old country in some broom grass. It worried New York and New England growers for several years, then seemed to go on a side trip up into Canada to later appear, less than 20 years ago, in Michigan and Ohio. Then for a few years its advance was fairly rapid and moved up to the Illinois line.

There it stalled around for a good many years. It began to look as if the great Midwest Corn Belt would escape this greatest of all corn pests. Even as late as 1940 only a few Eastern Illinois counties were infested.

An Illinois survey conducted last year—in 1941—showed that there was no borer as far west as Springfield, Decatur, Champaign, Peoria.

Then came this year of 1942. The borer swept across Illinois, apparently never stopping at the great Mississippi, and into Missouri it came. Why all this sudden energy? Entomologists say it was a good year for the borer. This pest likes rain and wet weather. It likes the kind of weather corn likes. Perhaps it was the dry years that held the borer back.

Hearing rumors of the rapid advance of the borer, Mr. Denning had scouts out looking in the Northeast Missouri counties this summer. The first report was negative. Then came more rumors of the borer and a second survey was made in which the borer showed up.

In Field After Field

Surveys necessarily cannot cover every field. Representative fields were inspected. And as light as the infestation was the borer was even more difficult to locate. But field after field yielded the pest. The borers were sent to federal laboratories for official confirmation. Yes, Missouri at last had the corn borer.

To the man who learns that the borer has invaded his field a lot of questions come at once. Perhaps his first impulse is one of despair. On top of wet weather, dry weather, chinch bugs, erosion—to say nothing of Nazis and Japs—here comes the greatest of

all corn pests with ruined crops ahead.

Yes, the corn borer is bad, but it will never mean the abandonment of cornfields or the abandonment of growing corn. Ohio and Indiana corn growers have learned to live with the corn borer. You don't see those farmers cutting down their corn crop because of the borer.

Now Is a State Fight

Early control efforts undertook to eradicate the borer entirely. Vast sums of money were appropriated by the Federal Government. Now it is a state fight, and each state as it has become infested has had to learn to put up with the borer.

Interested in the control of the borer in Missouri are Mr. Denning, of the State Department of Agriculture, and George Jones, entomologist of the Agricultural Extension Service. These men have worked together on the borer problem and are showing a fine co-operative spirit as representatives of the 2 agencies which will guide the fight against the pest.

Three methods of control are suggested by these men. The first is hybrid corn of a resistant strain or variety. Second is delayed planting of corn. Third is clean-up or deep plowing of cornstalks. Their importance is about in the order listed.

There can be no rush for borer-resistant varieties of hybrid corn for there is only a limited supply of adapted varieties. This is a job for our hybrid men to begin work on at once.

Held in Check by Hybrids

A leading entomologist in Ohio expressed the opinion that the damage done by the borer in his state would be much greater had it not been for the acceptance of hybrid varieties of corn.

Just why some varieties are more resistant than others cannot be explained even by the experts. As in a lot of insect work, we have much to learn along this line.

The borer's chief damage to corn is caused by the holes in the stalk which it makes—causing the stalk to break down. We all know that hybrids have the ability to remain erect longer. This ability has much to do with their performance when attacked by the borer.

Delayed planting has worked in eastern states and it may work in Missouri to some extent. The first brood of moths of the borer fly in early June. It is then that they alight on the tallest stalks of corn and lay their eggs on the blades. The eggs hatch and the borer crawls down to attack the stalk. Small corn will not be damaged so severely at this time for the moths will not lay their eggs on the small plants to such an extent.

This doesn't give much protection against the second brood, tho. In Europe the borer had 2 broods each sum-

mer, but when first appearing in Missouri and Canada it had only one brood. Just in recent years has it reverted to 2 broods.

Clean-up is not as effective control as we might at first expect. You can do an immense amount of work and scarcely notice any results. Clean-up can best be done in a general way, by plowing the stalks of corn under in the fall, disking them up before plowing.

Further recommendations will no doubt be worked out by Mr. Denning and Mr. Jones as they learn more of the situation in Missouri.

Heartless as it may sound, not much can be done to control the borer as it first appears.

Perhaps it frightens you to learn that the dreaded borer is so close at hand. Perhaps you have seen pictures of fields attacked by the borer in which from 60 to 90 per cent of the corn was lost. With no thought of belittling the pest, chances are you will never suffer such losses. Ohio reports damage ranging up to 20 per cent this year, but with average losses much lower.

Slight infestations cause little damage. Each borer brings about 3 per cent damage to the stalk. Other more common pests we have had for a long time cause this much damage.

On a trip with Mr. Denning and Mr. Jones to infested fields it was extremely difficult to locate borers in the stalks after the corn was dead. Even in fields known to be infested no borers could now be found. Damage could not be distinguished.

If you wish to look for the borer, you will find him anywhere in the stalk. A little hole about the size of the head of a small nail will indicate where the borer entered the stalk. He first is

Smoked Turkey

In the 112-page Morton Salt book, "Home Meat Curing Made Easy," is a section on cured smoked turkey, and killing, dressing and canning poultry. Complete instructions are also given for butchering, trimming and curing pork, beef and lamb. The book has more than 200 illustrations, also recipes for preparing meats of all kinds. A copy of the book will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 10 cents.

found between the tassel and the first 4 or 5 joints, but later he moves down the stalk and may be found anywhere, including the cob of the ear.

With the knife you can cut the stalk and disturb him in his winter home.

But a note of warning. The more common smartweed borer not only lives in the same kind of home, acts in the same way as the European corn borer, but it looks almost like the corn borer. Even experts hesitate to distinguish between the smartweed borer and the corn borer.

If you catch a little borer, or worm, in a stalk and have reason to think it a corn borer, it is best to send it in for identification.

We must never underestimate such an enemy. Let us know the corn borer, what he may do to our corn, and be prepared to "blitz" this enemy immediately.

Kenny Treatment a Success

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PHYSICIANS as a class jealously guard against intrusion of outsiders into their practice. And for good reason! But American doctors have been very gracious in accepting and commending the "Kenny Method of Treatment for Infantile Paralysis." They have even published a 47-page book, under that title, which is distributed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York City.



Dr. Lerrigo

The Kenny Method originated with an Australian nurse, Elizabeth Kenny, of Brisbane, whose experience in nursing goes back to her graduation in 1911. Left to work out her plans during an early epidemic at a distant post in Australia, Miss Kenny put into effect certain practices which seemed in accord with her conceptions and training, with excellent results. In her country she met opposition at first, but with the backing of successful experience she stood by her method and at last obtained official recognition.

American physicians gave liberal acceptance to her claims and provided ample material for demonstration under very favorable conditions.

The demonstration was a great success. In a report by John F. Pohl, M. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., he says:

"Practically all attempts at treatment by other means have been aimed at the prevention of deformities, usually by splinting and immobilization, rather than by treating the condition affecting the muscles, which ultimately causes the deformities. In short, the Kenny Method is a treatment of certain phases of the disease of infantile paralysis, while practically all other methods are in reality treatment of the after effects of the disease."

If such a clear statement needs elaboration it is simply that, while

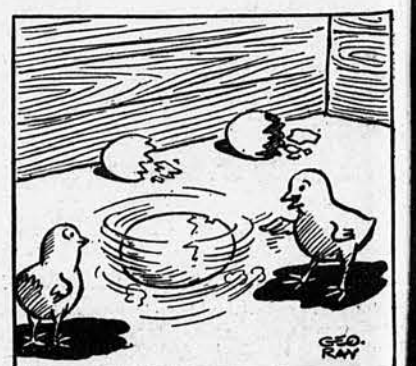
doctors in general were satisfied to splint muscles to save limbs from ugly and crippling contractions, Miss Kenny avoided the contractions by curing the muscle spasm with her local applications.

Interesting accounts of Miss Kenny's fight for recognition have been given publication in newspapers and magazines. I am glad to go on record as to their sound foundation. It does not lessen the possibility of future epidemics. Our preventive research work must not slacken. But it is fine to know that American physicians in general are instructed in a valuable and efficient line of treatment and allow no professional prejudices to stand in their way.

Cure for Itch

Do you know of any way to cure the itch, the kind that forms little water blisters? Is it a skin or blood disease? Have had it for 5 years and tried a number of remedies. It disappears for a time and then comes back. I thank you.—C. B.


You make a serious mistake in trusting to guesswork about the diagnosis of skin diseases. No one can tell without careful examination. You should have a good doctor determine whether this is the disease known as "scabies" or, by the laity, "Seven Year Itch." If it is, there is a safe cure in the thorax use of sulfur ointment and the doctor will tell you just how to apply it and thus cure yourself.



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Ten Eggs Short of "Perfect"

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THE 1941-42 egg-laying contests in the United States are finished. All in all, results are very encouraging. New world records were made, and records believed impossible only 15 years ago have now been established. Not a perfect record, however, so there is still something to strive for in the future. But one of the White Leghorn hens, owned by J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Ore., had only 10 eggs to lay to make the perfect record. Her actual number of eggs laid was 347 in 357 days. Mr. Hanson also holds the record for the highest production 13-hen and 10-hen pens. Breeding for consistent high egg production on this farm demonstrates the value of such work when it comes to getting consistent results. Other breeders of heavier birds made new records. A Rhode Island Red hen from the Harco Poultry Farm, of Massachusetts, laid 338 eggs, which was a new breed record. A Red pen also made a new record, finishing with more than 300 points to the hen. This pen was sold at a record price of \$1,000, the highest price paid to date for a contest pen.



Mrs. Farnsworth

performance of the pullet that occupies that space and her performance depends on the ability to lay that has been given her by the parent stock.

Another fact that we may consider in connection with the large numbers of eggs that were laid by these high record hens is that the owners of these hens were good feeders. They used well-balanced feeds that supplied every food element needed to develop good bodies, health and vitality, and to keep them, when laying, producing the maximum number of eggs. These hens received regular care as well as good feeds from the time they were baby chicks on thru their laying year.

Avoid Haphazard Production

Regularity means much in getting a uniform egg production every day from our flocks. Water pails cannot be allowed to become dry or mash hoppers empty for even a few hours a day, without production dropping off. Feeds cannot be changed, using first one brand and then another, and expect uniform results in production. Oyster shell hoppers cannot be full one week and empty the next and expect hens to lay to the best of their ability. We cannot feed scratch grains at 2 o'clock today and 6 o'clock tomorrow to suit our convenience, without having a haphazard production from such slipshod methods.

Our flocks are our egg factories and there must be system in getting production from the hens. We may not care for the needs of the flock at precisely the same hour as our neighbor down the road, but we can select an hour that fits in with our necessary other work and stay with it, so the hens know when to expect certain feeds and care. Hens are creatures of habit, and learn a routine. It doesn't matter whether one carries water to his flock in the mornings or fills the fountains the night before, just so the flock has plenty of fresh, clean water all the time, and that means early of mornings, for hens like a drink as soon as they can see. Mash must be kept in hoppers all the time. Layers need a heavier feeding of grain, particularly in winter, at the evening feed.

Fewer But Better Chicks

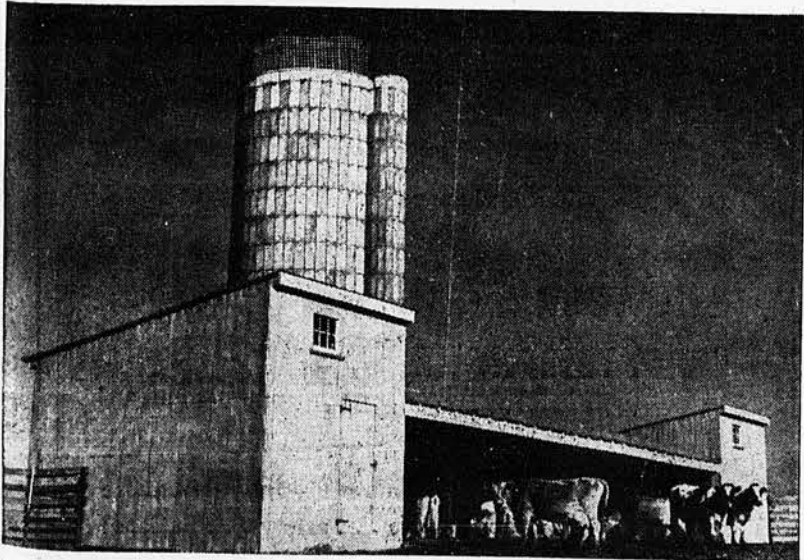
Perhaps if we are short of labor, as so many are, and we wonder whether we can raise as many chicks as usual, we can get chicks of better breeding that are capable of producing a greater number of eggs. In such case we will not need quite so many chicks. We can manage our work better so that we can make our head save our

Better Than Ordinary

Twenty-five years ago people were inclined to be critical of such records. But folks who had the vision to see the possibilities of scientific breeding kept striving for better vitality and better records. Today there are strains of different breeds that make consistent records year after year in national contests. Stock, chicks and hatching eggs direct from these farms sell for more than ordinary prices, but one must remember the breeding they are buying, which naturally makes higher prices. Such eggs and chicks are not ordinary.

If a person could have just one-half as large a flock of such high record birds as he has of ordinary stock of haphazard breeding, he could save much labor in caring for the flock, and make just as much profit as he now makes with twice the number of birds. It does pay to think twice as to the kind of bloodlines we buy in the chicks or eggs. Our layers will give the same results as the stock from which they came. Let's stop and figure how much profit we expect to make from each 1/2 square feet of floor space in our laying houses. It all depends on the

Just Right for Its Job



An unusual type of building. It consists of an open shed flanked on each end by storage buildings for grain. At the back of the shed is a new stove silo. The building is ideal for feeding silage to milk cows during the night and providing them a loafing shed. This building is made of corrugated metal, now not available, but the same plan could be used in a wooden structure.

heels, and yet give our flocks better care, and more regular care and produce more eggs from our flocks with less labor. We can use larger feed hoppers that do not need filling quite so often. We can supply water in large fountains so we do not need to make as many trips to the poultry house. We can put out larger quantities of oyster shell and grit. We can install droppings pits instead of droppings boards, and save time in cleaning. We can use deeper litter and eliminate frequent cleaning the floor. We can insulate our buildings and make them warmer and drier.

Suppose we look over our houses, and our flocks, and analyze our problems with a view to saving labor and getting higher production from a better-cared-for flock which has the breeding to produce to the utmost. Maximum results are what we need, with the minimum amount of labor.

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"Our flock of Leghorns was not doing right. We put them on a ten-day treatment of Avi-Tab. Almost immediately they began to do better."

Are you getting every egg you should? Is your flock in the best possible condition? Try Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab to pep up sluggish, non-infected birds. Avi-Tab contains nine drugs . . . tonics . . . stimulants . . . correctives, recognized aids in stimulating appetites and promoting body functions. Also contains mold inhibiting ingredients. Users say "Avi-Tab is a big help."

Try This 10-Day Treatment

Give your birds Avi-Tab mixed with the feed for ten days each month. Just mix Avi-Tab in the mash; it's concentrated, one pound medicates 400 pounds. Then watch how your flock responds.

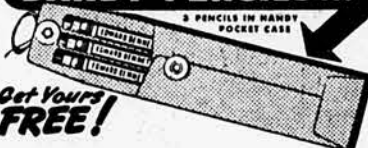
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Complete Regimentation?

(Continued from Page 5)

and immediate post-war period, the American farmer is not to carry such a heavy load. In fact, his place in the American way of life promises to be a very minor one. The planners are looking forward to a highly industrialized United States—whether it still is the United States or part of the new International Order.

Under this program, still tentative but considered very real by the planners, North America will be the manufacturing continent; South America the supplier of foodstuffs and other raw materials.

Will Need Markets

The war pressure will build up in the present United States the greatest industrial plant the world has ever seen. Also, we will have the greatest fleets for water shipping and air shipping the world ever dreamed of. We will have the industrial production, and the transportation. We will need markets to keep the industrial plan and the transportation facilities working—otherwise a chaotic depression threatens.

South America will be in position to supply a large part of that market—if South America has purchasing power. South America's purchasing power will consist of her raw materials and foodstuffs. Therefore, the thing to do is to exchange these for our manufactured products.

At a recent press conference at the White House, President Roosevelt indicated that this will be the long range post-war program.

Hear of Advantages

One after another, the heads of the South American governments are coming to Washington, and having explained to them the advantages of this program. It is a matter of providing purchasing power for our neighbors to the south, the President told the newsmen. He declined to go into details at this conference, saying he wants to tell the Western Hemisphere people about it himself in a radio broadcast—he wants a different audience than the news correspondents can give him, the President said quite frankly.

The success of such a program, of course, will depend upon a lot of things. The great agricultural world of the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio Valley must be transposed into an industrial region, but the transposition must be accomplished at the same time this region is increasing its foodstuffs production by something like 150 per cent of what it was when the bulk of the territory was admittedly purely an agricultural region.

And to accomplish the program successfully, a complete regimentation of agriculture, labor, industry, and individuals will be required. A few years ago all this would have sounded like dream stuff. Today it is planned. Tomorrow—no one can be sure.

A Place for Hogs

Western Kansas crop production is well suited to hog feeding, in the opinion of F. B. Lamb, of Stafford county. Mr. Lamb raises hogs regularly and fattens them on barley and milo. The 2 grains are mixed together in equal quantity, and then they are ground. The ground grain mixture is fed along with a home-mixed protein supplement. Mr. Lamb normally raises about 10 litters of pigs, spring and fall.

Dry Roughage, Too

F. B. Lamb, of Stafford county, believes there is truth in the advice that cattle should have plenty of good, dry roughage as a supplement to silage in the winter ration. Mr. Lamb, who has a herd of 85 purebred Polled Herefords, is careful to provide a variety of good dry feed for use each winter, altho he has an abundance of silo capacity.

His most valuable dry feed is alfalfa hay. However, many tons of ground fodder are classed as an important part of the winter feeding program. Mr. Lamb chops his fodder with a Letz mill. He doesn't claim it is better feed than silage, but he considers it an extremely valuable feed to be used with silage.

Dollar Buys More

Statistics of the Larabee Flour Mills Company, of Kansas City, point out that in a good many ways the homemaker is far better off in purchasing power now than in 1918. They quote the following figures:

In 1918, the figures show 100 pounds of sugar cost \$37.50.

In 1942, you can buy the following for \$37.50:

100 lb. bag sugar.....	\$ 6.00
6 sacks 24-lb. flour.....	7.50
6 sacks 25-lb. bags meal.....	4.14
6 pkgs. Puffed Wheat.....	.60
4 2-lb. boxes crackers.....	.76
4 boxes oats.....	1.00
2 pails sirup.....	1.30
2 8-lb. lard.....	2.78
6 boxes soda.....	.25
2 cans baking powder.....	.46
2 5-lb. boxes soap chips.....	.93
14 bars soap.....	.68
6 boxes corn flakes.....	.90
1 gallon pickles.....	.69
2 cans tomato juice.....	.58
100 lbs. pinto beans.....	6.50
25 lbs. salt.....	.43
25 lbs. hen scratch.....	.79
1 quart jar mustard.....	.12
D. S. meat.....	1.04
TOTAL.....	\$37.50

DOES YOUR NOSE FILL UP, SPOIL SLEEP?

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If your nose fills up tonight, makes breathing difficult, and threatens to spoil sleep—put a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril.

Va-tro-nol does 3 very important things for you. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) soothes irritation, (3) relieves transient nasal congestion. It brings more comfort, makes breathing easier, thus invites sleep.

When a Cold Threatens, use Vicks Va-tro-nol at first sniffle or sneeze. Helps to prevent colds developing. Follow directions in folder.



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You can put your telephone line in first-class shape with very little work. Our booklet "How To Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line" is easy to follow, and it's free to any farmer whose telephone works out of one of our exchanges.

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A good farm telephone is all-important these days for convenience . . . safety . . . national defense.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Not Bad For Lifeless Soil

THERE'S nothing like sweet clover to bring "dead" soil back to life. Such is the opinion of Ed J. Riffel, Rooks county, who has had some practical experience in building up worn-out land. On some of his fields the average yields have been doubled by growing sweet clover for a few years.

Mr. Riffel makes particular mention of one 11-acre field on which the soil was "lifeless" and unresponsive. When this soil was plowed it didn't turn over well and the plow just dragged thru it, leaving an uneven job. Yields on the field averaged only about half as much as yields on other parts of the farm.

The field was seeded to sweet clover and turned to pasture. Allowing the sweet clover to reseed each year, Mr. Riffel left the field in pasture for 7 years before it was plowed again for crop production. Now, it is among the most productive fields on his farm, with yields equal to those from any other field. The soil turns over right when it is plowed, indicating there now is some organic matter to hold it together.

Best part of it is that the field was producing worth-while profit while it was being built up. Mr. Riffel reports that during the 7 years it was in sweet clover pasture the 11-acre patch provided more grazing than his 60 acres of native pasture.

Another field on the Riffel farm was unproductive at one end. The last year this field was under cultivation, before being seeded to sweet clover, wheat on most of the field averaged 30 bushels to the acre, while wheat on the poor end averaged only 12 bushels. This time, sweet clover was grown for only 5 years, but it brought good results. The "poor" end of that field now yields better than the rest.

Mr. Riffel figures there is no need of having poor soil when you can build it up and provide valuable livestock pasture at the same time.

Corn Borer Is Coming

(Continued from Cover Page)

hybrids composed of more than one of these inbred lines should be planted sparingly. Farmers in infested areas who plant more than one hybrid in 1943 would do well to watch each carefully and compare the borer reactions, thus obtaining a basis for 1944 selection.

A meeting of technical workers from the Corn Belt stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture was held at Lafayette, Ind., on March 11, 1942. This conference was called to coordinate and integrate the efforts of the several agencies and to avoid unnecessary duplication. As a result of this conference a regional program was inaugurated to be located at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. It will attack the problem from several angles. These are:

1. Search for resistant germ plasm. The following groups were suggested as possible sources: Corn Belt varieties, Southern varieties, Southwestern varieties, Tropical Flints, South American varieties, European varieties, American Indian varieties and Teo-tinte.

2. Rating of inbreds and their hybrids for resistance. Testing services for rating lines of corn breeders from any state will be located at Toledo, Ohio, and Lafayette, Ind. Corn breeders from any state will be free to send their material to these testing laboratories. This service will be of special value to states like Kansas where the corn borer is not yet present.

3. Inheritance of resistance. This information will be necessary before corn breeders will know how to utilize resistant and susceptible lines to the best advantage.

4. Transference and intensification

of resistance. Corn breeders will attempt to concentrate limited resistance from a number of lines into only a few lines, which also have other desirable agronomic qualities.

5. Study the nature of resistance. Steps were taken in 1942 to increase seed supplies of inbred lines and hybrids which were somewhat resistant to the corn borer. It is possible that sale of unadapted hybrids susceptible to the corn borer may be restricted.

Some of the Kansas inbred lines of corn appear to be very resistant to the European corn borer. In Southwestern Kansas the southwestern cornstalk borer is troublesome and perhaps a correlation may be found between resistance to this insect and to the European corn borer.

Best Feed Ever

Farmers in Edwards county are jubilant over a good season for crops and livestock. M. B. Fisher reports the feed crop there this fall is the best he has ever seen in that county. His atlas sorgo yielded 11 tons to the acre, and there were many other fields in the same yield bracket. Merle Mundhenke says the wheat pasture "beats" anything farmers there have seen for a long time. "We thought last year and the year before that wheat pasture could never be any better," he declares, "but what we have this year proves we were wrong."

DE LAVAL SERVICICE

DE LAVAL is doing its best to speed the war effort. More milk, cream and other dairy products—our most essential foods—are being produced in less time, with less labor on thousands of farms, with De Laval Milkers and Separators . . . De Laval factories are doing important precision war work as well as making as many standard De Laval products as our Government desires us to do . . . De Laval Dealers everywhere are servicing and reconditioning users' machines . . . Fortunately De Laval Milkers and Separators are quality-made for long service—they are the world's best—easy to adjust and recondition . . . If you do not know the name of your dealer, write nearest office below.

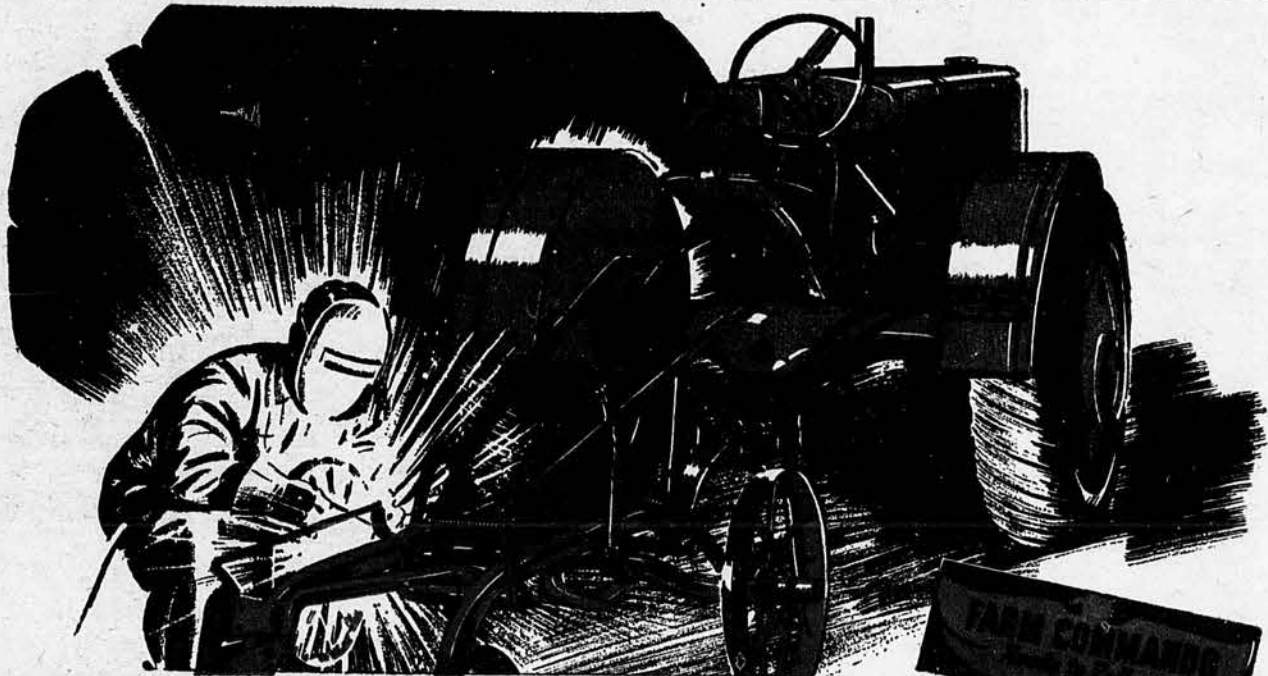
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Milkers
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BEACON for Broken Machines

THERE was a rasping crunch as the old plow hit a hidden boulder. In its younger days it would have stood the strain, but this time an axle cracked and a wheel was twisted out of line.

A farmer's hopes for a bumper Victory crop in 1943 depended on that plow. He knew what a slim chance there was to replace it with a new one. Still, if he hurried, perhaps it could be rebuilt.

There was not a minute to lose. The implement dealer already had a waiting list for repair work, but he knew what the man was up against. "Leave it to me," he said.

Far into the night, the blue-white glare of a welding torch flickered from the Allis-Chalmers dealer's windows. All the resourcefulness of the pioneers who hammered out

plowshares on the prairie was re-born in that modern repair shop. The dealer himself became a "factory"—rebuilt the plow and topped it off with a bright red-white-and-blue Farm Commando emblem.


With a smile of pride in the old machine he had sold so many years ago, he sent it back to save another crop . . . a crop that must not fail.

Here's a chance for your machinery to "earn its stripes". Get a beautiful Farm Commando emblem FREE for every Allis-Chalmers machine inspected by your dealer and pronounced "Ready to Roll." . . . Watch for your local Allis-Chalmers FARM COMMANDO machinery and tractor school — your chance to get helpful ideas from factory-trained experts.



ALLIS-CHALMERS

TRACTOR DIVISION · MILWAUKEE · U. S. A.

mail this COMMANDO-GRAM  Allis-Chalmers may be able to help you

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

PLEASE PRINT SIZE AND DESCRIPTION—NAME AND ADDRESS

Name _____ R.F.D. _____

Town _____ County _____ State _____



... for Complete and accurate 1943 Records on Your Farm

This book can help you many times a year. Its well organized pages can "present your case" clearly, concisely, quickly — to banks, Government agencies, and for income tax reporting.

Easily kept — because this accounting record was designed by experienced accountants, approved by County Agents and other farm authorities.

Why not let this farm record book help you do a good farm management job during 1943.



Turn Your Scrap ... into Cash ... into War Bonds ... into VICTORY

Send for your FREE copy today. KEystone STEEL & WIRE CO. 215 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois



This Home-Mixed Cough Syrup Is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved! No cooking! No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from your druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

The "Best Dressed" Turkey

(Continued from Page 3)

by farm people in that territory. Present membership includes about 525 turkey raisers.

Headquarters for the pool is a spacious one-story building in Kinsley, where the members bring their turkeys to be dressed, graded and packed for shipment. As thousands of turkeys go thru the pool, this building is a "beehive" of activity during the Thanksgiving "kill" and again during the Christmas "kill" each year. The greatest activity is in December, because more of the Kansas turkeys are marketed for the Christmas and New Year trade.

Operating at normal capacity, the pool can handle 1,500 birds a day, and in rush seasons has handled as many as 1,700 birds in one day. Last year the total output of this pool exceeded 420,000 pounds of dressed turkey. That record will be shattered this year, as officials expect to handle more than 600,000 pounds.

In the dressing operation, turkeys are scalded by an automatic scalding. Water in this machine is held at the proper temperature by thermostatic control, and birds are in the water the right length of time for most effective results. Coming out of the scalding they are picked, graded and weighed. Then they are wheeled away to thick-walled rooms where the pool has its cooling system.

Each owner's turkeys are weighed according to grade before they are pooled with other turkeys of the same grade. They are cooled and packed for shipping, each package containing turkeys of uniform quality so the package may carry a definite government grade. This is possible because the pool uses an expert grader who is licensed and approved by the Government.

Great shipments of the turkeys are sent to central markets in Chicago and New York, many of them destined for Government use. Other large shipments are purchased direct, by the Safeway Stores. In every case, the turkeys are bought by grade, and this is listed by Mr. Strate as the principal reason why poultrymen of that area profit by selling thru the pool.

He explains that under most of the old channels of marketing, all birds are taken at the same price, regardless of quality. Therefore, the man with prime birds receives no premium for his superior product unless he markets thru some system, like the co-operative pool, which operates on a graded basis.

At the time of selling his turkeys, each member of the pool is advanced 25 cents a pound for his birds. Then,

at the end of the season, the farmers receive a bonus payment which divides the extra profits according to the grade and number of pounds marketed by each producer.

Officers, as well as members of the co-operative at Kinsley, are turkey raisers in the Western Kansas territory. At present, Glen Bidleman is president, Fred Fletcher is vice-president, and Fred Strate is secretary-treasurer. Chester Bidleman and LeRoy Ary are serving as directors.

Bothered With Hunters?

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

ALTHO Kansas farmers, as a rule, are good sports, they do not like to be imposed upon by careless intruders. They know that reckless shooting near livestock often results in serious loss. Gates left open, fences torn down, treasured game poached—these are some of the minor unpleasanties to be expected in the trail of uninvited hunters. That's why many land owners, this autumn, as in past years, have inquired of the Protective Service about Kansas laws against trespassing. Fortunately, our law makers have enacted at least 2 statutes with which property owners should be familiar. We repeat them in the 2 paragraphs that follow:

Trespassing Is Unlawful

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to enter upon the premises of another person and fish or hunt or loiter, or kill or wound any bird or domestic or wild animal or fowl thereon, without the permission of the owner or person in the lawful possession thereof having first been obtained in writing so to do."—Revised Statutes of Kansas, Chapter 32, Paragraph 143.

Possession of Gun Enough

"That any person violating any of the provisions of Laws of 1907, Chapter 195, Section I, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the fact that any person is found in possession of a gun or any kind of firearm, upon the enclosed premises of another, without first obtaining the consent, in writing, of the owner thereof, or the person lawfully in possession thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of guilt: Provided, That no prosecution shall be had under this act, except upon the complaint of the owner of the premises, his agent, or one in lawful possession of said premises."—Revised Statutes of Kansas, Chapter 32, Paragraph 144.

Warning Signs Help Some

Persons who have due respect for the rights of others will not hunt on farm premises where they have no permission, especially if it is known that the owner or operator objects. Farms posted on all sides with warning signs bearing the words "No Hunting" or "Keep Out" usually are not hunted upon except by individuals whose presence is a nuisance. Those who persist in hunting on posted farms without getting permission should be reported to the sheriff.

Thief Left His Number

While the thief who stole chickens from Mrs. A. J. James, R. 1, Lenexa, had no intention of doing so, he made it very easy for the investigators to catch up with him.

This is how it happened. In the act of taking chickens from the roost the

Not every Kansas farmer can market his turkeys thru a pool. However everyone can profit by experiences of farmers in that area who learned the essential factors in producing "prime" turkeys. First, they say, you can't be too particular about turkey sanitation. Shelter them well, feed them well and keep them on clean ground and in clean houses.

Then, don't take them to market until they are fat. Don't sell birds with too many objectionable pin-feathers because they are too young. In general, if you expect to market "prime" turkeys, don't plan to sell them until they are at least 26 weeks old.

thief dropped his billfold which contained his Social Security number. Since it was dark and naturally he was in a hurry, he went away and left the excellent clue to his identity. The band of thieves involved in this case stole from several other farmers, but the information gained at the James chicken house really led to the arrest and conviction. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided between Mrs. A. J. James, of Lenexa, and Sheriff S. A. Brunk, of Olathe.

\$100 Sheep Herders

Prosperity has come to the Western Kansas sheep herder. Oren J. Reusser, Finney county agent, reports wages for this type of work have zoomed up from the customary \$30 or \$40 a month, to rates as high as \$100 a month.

Even at that, Mr. Reusser says stockmen are finding it difficult to find enough help to continue their operations. Because of the good crop of both volunteer and seeded wheat that area has a tremendous supply of good pasture. This has caused incoming shipments of cattle and sheep to be about equal to the record breaking number shipped in last year.



COLDS COST YOU MONEY

Colds interfere with egg production. Roup kills off your layers. Don't neglect them. At first signs of colds, use NEOL, Gland-O-Lac's famous oil base antiseptic. Contains oils of thyme and eucalyptus, menthol and beechwood creosote—all used for colds in humans.

EVERY BIRD THAT DRINKS GETS

NEOL

NEOL floats on the drinking water. Its medicinal oils penetrate nostrils and sinuses of every bird that takes a drink.

BUY A BOTTLE TODAY From Your Poultry Supply Dealer

THE GLAND-O-LAC CO. Omaha, Nebraska

FOR SALE..

Shares in Tomorrow!



Every U. S. War Savings Bond you buy represents a share in tomorrow. Each 75¢ you invest to buy guns, shells, ships, planes and fighting machines will bring back \$1.00 to buy the things you always wanted. Become as big a shareholder as you possibly can.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY Kansas City, Missouri



As you produce food for war, plan to enjoy such post war conveniences as:

- 1. Faster, cleaner cooking and baking.
2. Easier, quicker ironing.
3. Low-cost automatic refrigeration.
4. Bright, soft lighting—wall or ceiling.
5. Healthful, clean home heating.
6. Piping hot water in large quantities.

WORD RATE

8c 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: Words, One Issue, Four Issues, One Issue, Four Issues. Lists rates for various ad lengths.

DISPLAY RATE

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

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 gains which lay 12 to 14 months before moulting. Gives 4 to 6 months extra production. Doubles average egg-production of farm hens.

Available in 13 breeds from 100% Bloodtested flocks. Sexed if wanted. Money back guaranteed on losses first two weeks. For FREE copy, write Allen Smith,

SMITH BROS. HATCHERIES 204 COLE STREET MEXICO, MO.

AAA QUALITY

Table with columns: Reproduction, Quarters, As-hatched, Pullets, Cals. Lists various chicken breeds and prices.

Coombs' 250-322 Egg U. S.-ROP sired White Leghorn chicks. This year, be sure of your chick quality. Benefit from Coombs' years of U. S.-ROP trapping, pedigreeing, and family testing.

Immediate Delivery. Limited time. Thousands weekly. Our regular terms. Folder free. Liberal guarantee. Bloodtested Approved stock.

Limited time. Immediate shipment. White Leghorns—\$6.90. Pullets—\$12.95. 3 to 4 weeks White Leghorn started pullets—\$18.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$6.90. Pullets—\$9.95. Heavy Assorted—\$5.95. Surplus assorted Old, Raise layers from proved, family bloodlines—high averages in growth, livability and egg production. Free catalog to help you with problems of chick raising. Order now for delivery when you want chicks. Hatching now. Early order discount. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgewick, Kan.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid. Leghorns \$3.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$8.90. Assorted \$4.45. Fedders Sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Baby Chicks and Turkey Poults. Embryo-fed. Pure and cross breeds. Thousands hatching weekly. Write for free catalog. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Hatched. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 508, Clinton, Mo.

Colonial Chicks. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

HYBRIDS

LARGEST PRODUCTION. Flower Hybrid Breeders. From 300 Egg Breeders. Many Flocks Average Over 300 EGGS Yearly. FREE Catalog. LOW CHICK PRICES. WRITE BERRY'S Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 555 Newton, Kan.

Hybrids Proven Profitable. World's largest producer of sensational Austra-Whites. Five other successful crossbreeds. Higher vitality, faster maturing, better egg layers. 100,000 chicks weekly. Bloodtested guaranteed strains. Guaranteed chicks. Low prices. Catalog Free. Ajax Hatchery, Box 245, Quincy, Illinois.

Free Facts about Hybrids—World's Largest and Oldest Farms Crossing Pure Breeds Obtaining Faster Growth, Better Health, More Eggs. Write for Catalog. Low Chick Prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 665, Newton, Kan.

Honey-making Austra Whites. Free literature. Lu Verne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

AUSTRA WHITES

Max Austra-White Customers report sensational profits. 2 pound broilers 7 weeks. Laying 4 1/2 months. 310 eggs daily from 325 hens. Year round large eggs. Higher vitality, healthier, quicker maturing, higher livability, big egg producers. Investigate pioneer strain "Wonderlay" 30,000 hatching weekly. Bloodtested pedigreeed strains. Guaranteed chicks. Low prices. Colored Catalog Free. Ajax Hatchery, Box 241, Quincy, Illinois.

More Profitable Austra-Whites. 10,000 Satisfied Customers. High Livability. Develop Faster, Healthier. Cockerels weigh 2 1/2 pounds seven weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Many pullets laying 2 months. Averaging over 200 eggs yearly. Leading Farm Headquarters. 55,000 Super Austra-White Leghorn Hens mated with Record Austra-White males. Write for illustrated catalog. Low chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 661, Newton, Kan.

CORNISH

Cockerels, Dark \$2.50; white \$2.00. White Pekin Ducks—Drakes, \$1.00-\$2.00 each. Sadie Meek, Bucklin, Kan.

BRAHMAS

Big type, heavy laying, show quality Light Brahmans. Fast maturing, bloodtested pedigreeed strains. 3,000 guaranteed chicks weekly. Wonderful winter layers. Low prices. Colored Catalog Free. Ajax Hatchery, Box 2412, Quincy, Illinois.

WHITE LEGHORNS

Triple Guaranteed Large White Leghorns. Hanson's 300-Egg foundation stock. Approved AAA Pullets, \$13.95; Nonsexed, \$7.95; Cockerels, \$3.95. Postpaid. Catalog. Ortnier Farms, Clinton, Missouri.

Lots of large chalk white eggs from our "Big Type" White Leghorns. Free Literature. Lu Verne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Better livability, larger eggs in our New Hampshire. Free literature. Lu Verne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

TURKEYS

Baby Beef Broad Breasted Breeding Turkeys. Jake Thiessen, Haven, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY—MISCELLANEOUS

Peafowl, Pheasants, Bantams, Waterfowl, Thirty varieties Pigeons. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

DOGS

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

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

Scottish Collie Puppies. Spayed females. Paul Probasco, Abilene, Kan.

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. 4312, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK FEED AND REMEDIES

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

\$2.00 For a Good Cow—For over 20 years farmers have used Sperry's Lump Jaw Remedy for lumpy cows. No cutting—one application. Two dollars at drug stores. If unable to obtain, send to J. Sperry Co., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Hogs wormy? Try Dr. Hinrichs' Hog Powder. 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott Iowa.

CREAM PRODUCERS

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

PERSONALS

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

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Evergreens, Flowering shrubs. American Holly, 12 to 18 inches tall, 5 plants \$1.00. Mountain Laurel, 12 to 18 inches tall, 4 plants \$1.00. Red Flame Azalea, blooming sizes, 4 plants \$1.00. Our Bargain Catalogue Free. Noleridge Nurseries, P. O. Box 26, McMinnville, Tenn.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

Repair Parts for Light Plants, Delco, Westinghouse, Stearns, Western Electric, Fuller Johnson, Phelps National, Also Farm Light Batteries. Republic Electric Company, Davenport, Iowa.

Welders, Arc, New and Used, \$20.00 up. Power line or 32-volt plant. Circulars. Allmand, Huntley, Nebr.

MACHINERY

For Sale—Combines, Tractors and Implements. Salina Farm Equipment Co., Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Will pay cash for good 20 ft. Holt or Caterpillar Combine. Louis Fischer, Hooker, Okla.

Wanted—Used Combines, Tractors and Implements. Wait Wilson, Salina, Kan.

TRACTOR PARTS

Buy Tractor Parts Now! Large Stock. New or used. Quick service; low prices. Free 52 page catalog. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Wichita, Kan.

TRAPPERS

Foxes—Nine in one day. Trap the slyest fox and all furbearers. Particulars free. Guaranteed Write: Ed. Estabrook, Pittsfield, Vermont.

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

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.

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Inventors—Protect your idea with a Patent. Secure "Patent Guide"—Free. Write Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey Jacobson, Registered Patent Attorneys, 219-M Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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

INSURANCE

Automobile Insurance—\$5.00 premium farmers bodily injury and property damage liability auto policy. Also special low rates to other holders of A, B and C gasoline ration cards. City and farm property insurance at a substantial saving. Write for further information. Farmers Alliance Insurance Company and Alliance Mutual Casualty Company, McPherson, Kan.

PHOTO FINISHING

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

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

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

FARM BOOKKEEPING

Farmer's Bookkeeping System—Last average farmer two years or more. Records all sales and expense under proper heading. Simple and easy for anyone who can read and write. Shows how to prepare yearly statement of income and expense needed for tax purpose. Money back if not entirely satisfied and returned. Price \$1.00. Ohio Motor List Co., D-22, Zanesville, Ohio.

MEDICAL

Free Book (122 pages)—Flies, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. McCleary Clinic, E2740, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

STOP TRESPASSING SIGNS

Stop Trespassing. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place. 5 Signs 50c Postpaid. (These signs are so worded and arranged that you can cut them in half making 10 signs, if desired.) They are printed on heavy, durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches. T. H. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

HELP WANTED

Aggressive young men, women (including Deaf Mutes) for \$1000 to \$1500 Chick Sexing jobs next Spring. Interstate Chick Sexing Institute, Boone, Ia.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Call on Friends with Greeting Card Assortments: Easter, Birthday, other occasions. Personal Stationary; Gift Wrappings. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. R-124, New York.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-12, Chicago.

QUILT PIECES

Velveteen Cuttings: assorted colors, package 25c. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

FEATHERS

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

We pay more for feathers. White goose \$1.25. Grey goose \$1.15. White duck 85c. Colored duck 80c. Must contain original down. For highest prices of used feathers submit samples. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halstead St., Chicago, Ill.

New Goose and Duck Feathers positively bring highest prices and prompt payment from us. Send today for our latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago, Ill.

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

We Pay Highest Prices for new goose and duck feathers. Prompt remittances. Sun Feathers, 1242-S Kedzie Ave., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

MacDonald's Farmers Almanac for 1943 now ready. Price 20c copy. Sent by mail postage paid. Atlas Printing Co., Binghamton, New York.

LAND—COLORADO

For Sale or Trade—House and lots in Placerville, Colorado, in center of Vanadium Mining District. Anna Flohr, Ridgway, Colo.

LAND—OKLAHOMA

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.

LAND—KANSAS

160 Acres smooth upland, near Emporia, good road. Near schools. Fair improvements, easy terms, \$25 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

The Trend of Kansas Farmers Is Still Toward

TOMSON HYBRIDS

We wish to thank the many Kansas farmers who have ordered our seed this fall. Sales have been most gratifying.

We still have selections in all varieties and kernel sizes. However, in some cases our supply is low.

Kansas corn growers have realized from past experience that it pays to plant seed that has demonstrated its dependability here in Kansas. Mail us a card today for our illustrated circular which gives detailed description of all our varieties, both yellow and white; included in this circular is our price list and replanting agreement.

Where we do not have a Tomson representative, we will be glad to ship your seed to your nearest railway station, freight prepaid.

Our Seed and Shorthorns Make Good

Don't experiment with your corn crop PLANT

TOMSON HYBRID SEED CORN Wakarusa 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.

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Sale—Wonderful Bargain. Improved 160-acre stock and grain farm, creek bottom. John Deere, Neodesha, Kan.

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160 Acres western Missouri bargain has 40 acres productive bottom land, 12-acre lespedeza meadow, good established pasture bordering creek, also spring water, wire fencing, saw timber and cordwood for home use, good orchard 25 peaches, 15 apples, few pears, cherries, plums, 30 Concord grapes, blackberries, strawberries; good white frame house, 6 rooms, well and cistern, maple shaded lawn, good 56-ft. frame barn, poultry house, brooder house for 500 chicks, other buildings. Successful owner needs larger farm lets go at \$3,400 including mare, wagon, and plow tools, only \$1,000 down required. Page 21, free catalog 7 Midwest States, United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DUROC HOGS

HERD BOAR FOR SALE

TOP ACE (by Top Row), sire of grand champion fat barrow at Belleville 1941 and 1942. One spring boar by Masterful (Iowa grand champion 1941). Also thick boars by son of Grand Duke. **SHERWOOD BROS., R. 2, CONCORDIA, KAN.**

Hilbert's Improved Durocs

25 years of careful breeding is responsible for the great sows—mothers of our 75 spring pigs, now on the farm. They are by Red Orion (half brother to Golden Fancy)—sire by Sturdy Bill. Come and see them. **W. H. HILBERT, Corning (Nemaha County) Kan.**

Huston's Shorter-Legged Durocs

BOARS—the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for gilts for spring 1943 farrow. Many to be bred to our new herd boars. Registered. Immured. Shipped on approval. Literature. **W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.**

DUROC BRED GILTS

Short-legged, dark-red, feed-type. Mated to the best of boars. Offered at moderate prices. Registered, immune, photos. **CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, Kan.**

Correct-Type Duroc Boars

Boars ready for service sired by Millers Cherry Ace. Best sired from our crop of 200 head. Immured and ready for new homes. **Weldon Miller, Noratur, Kan.**

REGISTERED DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

Out of Golden Fancy dams (mostly). Sired by Proud Orion Wave by Minn. Champion. Early maturity here. Boys A top offering. **B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Reg. Polands for Farmers

60 boars and gilts, March to June farrow. Sired by Top Chief. Immured and going at farmers prices. **G. A. WINGERT, Wellsville, (Miami County), Kan.**

Wide-Hammed Poland Boars

Spring boars of thickness and general quality. Sired by Stute Fish and Selectee. Bred and fed for real herd improvement. **BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.**

40 Reg. Poland Bred Gilts

—for sale. Bred for early spring litter. Double immune. The very best breeding and priced reasonable. **ED SHEEHY & SONS, Hume, Mo.**

Rowe Offers Poland Hogs

Buy the good ones at Rowe's. Now offering a few good spring boars, bred gilts and fall p.g.s. Either sired by Rowe's Belgian or bred to him. Priced right. **C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS**

DAVIDSON'S PROVEN POLANDS

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

Livestock Advertising Rates

- 1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
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- One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

A recent issue of Kansas Farmer carried photos of the grand champion pen of Hampshire barrows at American Royal. These barrows were bred at Ethyleedale farm, Emporia, and exhibited by **DALE SCHEEL**, the owner.

HERMAN H. SCHRAG, of **SCHRAG BROTHERS**, Pretty Prairie, states that they started the present herd by laying the foundation with club heifers. Hazlett bloodlines have been featured and Hazford Rupert 19th now heads the herd. The herd was established in 1926.

An error was made in a recent report of the **NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** sale. Marigold's Matchless Consigned, by Ed Vissar, of Riley, topped the bulls at \$240, and was purchased by Ward Grammon, of Lucas.

CLARENCE MILLER changes advertising copy, and writes of the good demand for his short-legged and easy-feeding type Durocs. Mr. Miller breeds the kind now most in demand. Mr. Miller is now entirely sold out of spring boars. His last 30 head sold made an average of about \$60.

FRANK L. YOUNG, one of the best known breeders of registered Jersey cattle in the entire state, comes to our publicity columns with an announcement that should interest breeders and commercial dairymen. Mr. Young has a herd of high record cattle and has used the best bulls to be had over a period of many years. He is reliable and careful and his prices have always been consistent with the quality and merit of what he offers.

The **D. H. CLARK** sale, held at Elkhorn Ranch, Douglas, on November 13 was one of the good Shorthorn sales of the year. Fifty-two head realized almost \$13,000. Eleven bulls averaged \$265 and 41 females averaged \$241. Oklahoma A. and M. College bought the top female for \$750. The highest-selling bull was purchased by Albert Turk, of Blackwell, Okla., for \$400. While buyers were present from several states the greater per cent of the good Shorthorns remained in Kansas.

This issue carries the initial announcement of the annual show and sale of the **KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** to be held at the State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, January 6 and 7. The show as usual will be held on the 6th and the sale on the 7th.

One hundred selected Herefords picked by a committee of breeders will be shown and sold, the best from leading Kansas herds. The offering includes 75 bulls suited to the farmer's and breeder's needs.

CHAS. W. COLE, Wellington, one of the successful auctioneers of the state, has had an unusually busy year. Farm sales in season with an occasional land sale, followed with many good purebred livestock auctions. He recently conducted the **H. M. WIBLE** Shorthorn sale held at Corbin. The sale average was \$177.50. Cows sold up to \$307.50 with a top of \$350 for bulls. Cows with calves at foot brought an average of \$238. Bred cows averaged \$172, heifers 5 to 7 months old sold readily at \$123 a head.

The **Shorthorn sale of E. L. STUNKEL AND SON**, Peck, and **W. A. YOUNG AND SON**, Clearwater, held at the Stunkel farm on November 12, made an average of \$174 on 42 head. The bulls averaged \$173 and the females \$175. Schaefer and Orrell, Derby, bought the highest-selling bull, paying \$385. J. M. Ferguson, Danville, Ark., was the buyer of the top-selling female when he paid \$395 for one of the Stunkel consignment. This breeder also consigned the \$385 bull. A crowd estimated at 150 attended the sale.

GRANT POOLE, of Manhattan, paid \$310 for the top Hereford bull calf in the **SAM GIBBS** sale held at Clay Center, November 12. The bull average was \$165.50 and the heifer average \$106.60. The entire offering of 28 head brought \$3,830. A general average of entire offering was such as to inspire confidence in farmers and small breeders who believe in cattle grown near home. The top heifer went to James Riffel, of Enterprise, at \$175. The offering comprised 18 bulls and 8 heifers. James T. McCulloch was the auctioneer.

The **NEBRASKA ANGUS SALE** held at Columbus, November 19, totaled \$19,465 for 72 lots. Thirty-one bulls averaged \$351 while 41 females averaged \$208. The entire offering averaged \$270. More bulls could have been sold as interest was exceptionally good in this auction. The top individual in the sale was consigned by J. E. Hollinger, of Chapman, and sold to G. F. Haas, of Wyoming, for \$600. Mrs. Golden Trout, David City, Nebr., consigned the highest selling lot when she sold a 2-year-old-heifer and bull calf for \$620. Vernon Hill, Logan, bought some of the good females in this sale.

An average of \$168 was made on 66 head of registered Herefords in the **VANDE-VELDE AND GIDEON** combination sale of registered Herefords at Manhattan, on November 13. Twenty-seven head from the Vande-Velde herd averaged \$184 with a \$295 top being paid by Grover Poole, of Manhattan. From this consignment was sold 7 bulls that averaged \$222. Twelve cows averaged \$285. Six coming 2-year-old heifers averaged \$170, while 2 yearling heifers sold for \$87.50 each. Oscar Gideon sold 2 bulls for \$290 each. Sixteen cows averaged \$186. Fourteen coming 2-year-old heifers averaged \$156, and 7

Jesse R. Johnson,
Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Thanks a million Jesse for your splendid support at all times. Sorry you couldn't have attended the banquet and annual meeting. It might interest you to know that we had a lot of attendance from other states at the sale but all of the cattle stayed in Kansas.

HOBERT HUNTER,
Secretary and Sale Manager, Kansas
Milking Shorthorn Society.

yearling heifers averaged \$84. **Lloyd E. Gideon** topped the sale when he paid \$400 for one of the Gideon consignment. Every animal selling stayed in Kansas which indicates that Kansas cattlemen are paying prices that are satisfactory and in this instance outbid outside competition and kept them within the state. **Kunze Brothers**, Winkler, were the heaviest buyers in the sale. They purchased 13 head. Several buyers bought 3 or more.

E. O. LACY AND SON, of Miltonvale, who held a good Shorthorn sale recently, have since attended the Merryway sale and purchased a herd bull to assist Glenburn Destiny, and a pair of excellent bred heifers. The bull is a son of Imp Calrossie Prince Peter. The Young bull is a nice roan and his name is Augusta's Prince. He will make an excellent addition to the Lacy herd and a worthy assistant to Glenburn Destiny, the bull that sired the high-selling cattle in the last Lacy sale. The heifers, one red and one roan, sired by Browndale Hero are bred to Millhill's Senator and Imp Beauford Command.

C. E. McCLURE'S Hampshires, Republic, have made an excellent reputation for themselves in the feedlot and in the show ring. McClure's Roller has proved his ability as a sire of the real meat-type Hampshire. This breeder has tried to follow the trend of the farmer trade and this has been the shorter-legged, wide-hammed, compact kind of Hampshire. They are breeding a large number of good daughters of McClure's Roller to Special Balance and Newtimer. These boars are the modern type Hampshire. They are changing their ad this week in Kansas Farmer, as they are about sold out of spring boars.

Fifty lots of Shorthorns in the **SOUTHERN KANSAS BREEDERS' SALE**, held at Wichita on November 10, sold for a general average of \$181.33; bulls averaged \$191 and 17 females averaged \$162. T. R. Cantwell, Sterling, paid \$450 to get the highest-selling animal of the sale; this was for a good bull consigned by John Regier and Son, of Whitewater; \$300 was paid for the female from the L. C. Waits and Son herd. She was purchased by John C. Wetta, Andale. Only 1 bull and 3 females went outstate. Kansas buyers took the remainder of the sale offering. Colons Halsey, Newcom and Cole were the auctioneers. Hans Regier was the sale manager.

Twenty-one Angus bulls sold for \$199 each in the **FRED CHILEN** sale of registered Angus held at Clay Center, on November 14. Twenty-six females averaged \$156. The top on bulls was \$450 and F. C. Guthrie was the buyer. The female that topped was purchased by Bert Craig, of Clay Center, for \$190. The cattle with few exceptions went to Kansas buyers. Mr. Chilen had many customers of former years in the buying audience. The cattle were well conditioned and went into appreciative hands. James Hollinger, of Chapman, purchased several head. The sale as a whole indicates the appreciation of Kansas commercial growers for Aberdeen Angus cattle. The Chilen herd is located at Miltonvale. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

An interesting letter from **MRS. H. M. WIBLE**, Corbin, advises us that their Shorthorn sale, on November 18, was a most satisfactory one. Twenty-one females averaged \$180 with the highest selling female going to Lue Berline, South Haven, for \$307.50. This good cow had a bull calf at side. Other cows with calves at side sold for \$250, \$230, \$232.50, \$210 and \$195. The high dollar on cows without calves was paid by Lester Crown, Anthony, when he paid \$235 for a March 3-year-old cow. Ten bulls averaged \$164 with a top of \$350 for Miles-Or-Vue Baronet, purchased by Orville Wilson, of Manchester, Okla. Three bulls and 1 female were purchased by Oklahoma buyers, the remainder staying in Kansas. Hildenbrand, Cole and Williams were the auctioneers.

PHIL K. STUDER, Atwood, writes us that the registered Shorthorns are doing fine and that 110 head recently tested passed the blood test satisfactorily. The Studer herd is one of the older herds in Northwest Kansas. Good bulls have been selected from the better herds of Nebraska and Kansas. A great deal of the well-known Brownlads breeding is prominent in this herd. The low-down, blocky type is adhered to and good bulls may be seen at the farm just southeast of Atwood, sired by Red Masterpiece. Violet's Lad also made a good showing in this herd and some very choice steers are an excellent recommendation for his ability as a sire. Here we find registered Shorthorns giving a good account of themselves handled under average farm condition.

I have just received a very interesting letter from **CHARLES SUMMERS AND SONS**, of Hutchinson. This firm breeds registered Hampshire hogs and it will be recalled that they topped the State Association sale at Manhattan last fall, buying the boar Sunshine Governor from the Warren Ploeger consignment. This boar is a son of Governor Broadbides and out of Lady Kole Echo, grand champion sow at Minnesota State Fair. This pig is one of the very heavy-boned deep-bodied kind. He will be in service along with Stingers Chiefstain, a son of Spots News, out of Supreme Model Ann, first aged sow at Kansas Free Fair and second at Hutchinson, 1942. The firm now has on hand 150 choice fall pigs, most of them unusually well marked and otherwise choice individuals. The farm is located near Langdon. A. B. Cooper is in charge of the herd and will always be happy to show the pigs to visitors.

This issue of Kansas Farmer carries the announcement of **O. J. SHIELDS**, Polled Hereford breeder of Lost Springs. Mr. Shields is a son of J. B. Shields, veteran breeder of registered Polled Herefords, who dispersed his herd this fall. During the time of his operations his father bred both horned and polled cattle, but O. J. Shields has an exclusive polled herd, not a horned animal on the farm. His present herd bull, Marvel Domino, is one of the good bulls of the breed, as is proved by the quality of the calves he is siring. They are exceptional for thickness and good markings. The herd is to be known as **GRAND VIEW FARM** herd, and will be located on the same farm where Herefords of high quality have been bred for something like 40 years. Mr. Shields invites all friends of former years to visit the farm and the herd whenever possible. His purpose is to carry on as his father has and do his best to improve the quality of the cattle as the years pass.

The second annual **HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS' SALE** went off with a bang. Manager Harold Tonn and assistants had everything in apple-pie order and the nice day matched the good nature of the big crowd. The top bull consigned by Orin Chain sold for \$510 to Ben Alexander, of Coats. Mr. Chain is a comparatively new breeder, only having purchased his first registered Herefords 3 years ago. The average on bulls was \$190. The top cow, consigned by W. H. Schlickau, brought \$170 and went to the good herd of J. D. Whitney, Anthony. The

New London, Ohio
November 14, 1942
Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas.
Please cancel my ad as I am sold out of ferrets until another season. I have been very well satisfied with the results of the ad, as I have had excellent returns.
Yours truly,
E. L. H.

entire offering of cattle including calves averaged \$180.

Several new breeders bought at this sale and at least 2 new herds were established. Among the buyers making purchases were Walter Back, Mount Hope, and Paul Fishman, Haven. Sale Manager Harold Tonn reports entire satisfaction on the part of buyers and sellers. Guy L. Pettit, of Iowa, and Harold Tonn were the auctioneers, and both did excellent work on the block and in the ring. Mr. Pettit said the prices were near what good cattle are bringing in sales farther east.

The war has brought a decided impetus to sales of registered Guernseys, according to **KARL B. MUSSEY**, secretary of **THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB**. For 6 months sales have increased an average of 10 per cent a month with registration activity closely approximating this figure.

Auction sales reflect the healthy demand for fawn and white cattle as the average price is about \$50 above last year. Long-standing auction sale records were shattered as a cow in Georgia brought \$8,800, another in New York sold for \$7,100, and one sale offering 29 animals brought an average of \$1,839.

Despite the critical farm labor situation more Guernsey breeders are testing more animals for production under official rules than one year ago. The method of recording this information in the new Performance Register is given credit for holding this vital activity. The American Guernsey Cattle Club has pioneered a new method of publishing inheritance data on each animal giving show-ring, production and progeny records so that breeders can easily study the transmitting ability of various bloodlines.

C-K RANCH, Brookville, reports the recent purchase of the entire Dr. George Hoffmeister breeding herd located at Broken Bow, Nebr. The showing and selling of 3 uniform individuals, sired by 3 different bulls and out of 3 different cows paved the way for this purchase. The showing was made at the Cornhusker Futurity, at Broken Bow. The Hoffmeister entries won the female championship, the best pair of bulls and second and fifth prizes in senior bull class. They sold for an average of \$1,400. Because of the war taking so many doctors and the further

Home OF POPULAR DRUM ROOM
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Frank J. Dean, Managing Director

Free for Asthma During Winter

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is cold and damp; if raw, wintry winds make you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last; if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe; if you feel the disease is slowly wearing your life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried everything you could learn of without relief; even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address **Frontier Asthma Co., 108-K Frontier Bldg., 462 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York**

Try This Wonderful Treatment for PILE Suffering FREE

If you are troubled with itching, bleeding or protruding piles, write for a FREE sample of Page's Combination Treatment and you may bless the day you read this. Don't wait, WRITE TODAY.

E. R. PAGE CO., Dept. 318A2, Marshall, Mich.

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 ENLARGING CUTTERS
DODSON MFG. CO., INC.
Concordia, Kan. - - Wichita, Kan.

SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls, Shorthorn Steers

15 outstanding Shorthorn bulls, sired by Red Masterpiece, dams high in Brown Dale breeding. Reds and roans, low-down, blocky type. Age 10 to 24 months, \$125 to \$225. 8 steers sired by Violet's Lad, 8 months old, dehorned, castrated when 2 weeks old, just right to put in carload groups or for club or vocational work. Farm 3 miles S. E. of Atwood.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Eight bulls from 6 to 15 months old. Also cows and heifers. The bulls are the low-down, blocky type, come from the Milking Shorthorn strain. Good individuals.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Yearlings to 18 months old. Nice reds and roans. Sired by Gregg's Farm Emigrant, out of Brown Dale-bred cows. Herd established 40 years. All Scotch breeding.

"Bulls by Glenburn Destiny"

Reds and roans 10 to 14 months old. Short-legged, thick rugged fellows. The kind that make friends. Our cow herd numbers 60 head.

LESLIE OFFERS SHORTHORN BULLS

Ten good ones, registered, nice reds and roans. Sired by Golden Marksman, son of Proud Marksman. Bred for thickness and mellowness. Out of Village Marshall and Bapton Corporal dams.

Thorne's Reg. Shorthorns

10 head of registered Shorthorn cows and 3 head of bulls. Beef type.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

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

Dual-Purpose (Hornless) Polled Shorthorns

20 bulls, 7 to 14 mos., \$100 to \$200. A few females. Some among the best of the breed and high in milk production.

TRY DOLES' POLLED SHORTHORNS

For sale: Registered Polled Shorthorn bulls of Thiemann & Achenbach breeding.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking-Bred Polled Shorthorn Bull

For sale. Bred 3-year-old son of Maryland White Diamond (one of the good bulls of the breed). High production R.M. breeding. Also young bulls from 2 to 8 months old.

Malone's Milking Shorthorns

Bred for the best dual-purpose performances. Selected bulls of breeding age by an IMP, bull and out of heavy-producing IMP cows.

"Dualyn 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.

WANTED

Several good milk-producing Shorthorn bred heifers or young cows.

Young Milking Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: Young bulls up to 11 months of age. From good-type, well-bred, good-production dams.

Al Reda Farm Milking Shorthorns

Offering Registered Milking Shorthorn bulls up to 9 months. Herd on D. H. I. A. test.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

YOUNG COWS AND BULLS for Sale

We bred and developed the first and only cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 lbs. fat in 365 consecutive days. In 1942 our herd average was 658 lbs. fat and 17,388 milk. Average fat 3.7%. We believe this the highest record for herd of any breed, anywhere, any time.

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

His sons from 9 to 11 months, out of cows with records from 400 to 493 fat, twice-a-day milking. Older bulls all sold.

Holstein Cow for Sale

Eight years old, big and good. Just fresh and giving around eight gallons milk. Price \$135.00.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

4 GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$119

Four 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$119. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

DAIRY CATTLE

CHOICE DAIRY HEIFERS, \$13.00

SHAWNEE CATTLE CO., DALLAS, TEXAS

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Ready for service, from dams with records up to 700 pounds fat. Some are "one star bulls." T.b. and Bang's tested. Priced right. Also females.

A. B. COOPER, herdsman for CHAS. SUMMERS AND SONS, breeders of registered Hampshire hogs, Hutchinson and Langdon, writes as follows: "We extend our thanks to Kansas Farmer for a lot of good sales and inquiries for Hampshire hogs."

fact that the government has surveyed the ranch for a proposed dam. Dr. Hoffmeister found it necessary to sell the herd as he could no longer give it the attention necessary to maintain a herd of such high quality. Twenty-three range bulls were kept to be sold in the Denver sale. The names of a lot of noted bulls, especially of Domino breeding, appear close up in the pedigrees of the new addition to C-K Ranch. Charles Reed, who was formerly with Kimberling Brothers, and has had a big part in building and improving the Hoffmeister herd, comes to C-K.

One thousand dollars was paid by V. E. Reed, Fulton, Mo., for the 1942 Missouri grand champion jack at the L. M. MONSEES jack and jennet sale held at the State Fair grounds at Sedalia, Mo., on November 18. The first-prize and reserve champion jack, a 2-year-old, was purchased by H. C. Warnke, Stover, Mo., for \$700. This buyer bought 5 jacks. The average paid for all jacks sold was \$372. Seven jacks sold from \$400 to \$1,000. The lowest-selling jack was an aged one which sold for \$150.

V. E. Reed, Fulton, Mo., who bought more jack stock than any other individual at this sale, bought the highest-selling jennet when he paid \$400 for Lot 15 with a jack foal at side. He bought Lot 24, a jennet with a jack foal, for \$350, and Lot 28 with a jack foal for \$260. E. H. Faulwell, of Sedalia, Mo., bought several head of jennets, including Lot 19 with a jack foal for \$285. Eight jennets with foals at side sold for an average of \$242. Eighteen jennets, ages ranging from foals to jennets 19 years old, a few were bred, averaged \$51. Missouri buyers held up the tradition that Missouri produces the best mules to be found anywhere when they bought the entire sales offering except 2 head, one jack going to Iowa and one to Illinois.

The KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY held its annual sale at Hutchinson on November 6. The average price on the 39 cataloged lots was \$289. Eight bulls averaged \$210. Thirty-one cataloged females averaged \$309.43 including 4 baby calves. Hobart Hunter, secretary-treasurer, Geneseo, in sending in the report writes as follows. It might be interesting to know that while we had buyers from all the surrounding states and Texas, all the cattle stayed in Kansas.

The top-selling female, a 2-year-old consigned by John Hoffmann, Ensign, sold for \$530 going to J. E. Kraus and Son, Pletty Prairie. Next highest selling female consigned by Retnuf Farms, Geneseo, sold for \$400 going to Heidebrecht Brothers, Inman. Top-selling bull consigned by E. E. Gardner, Ensign, sold to Roy Hubbard, Junction City. Small calves brought up to \$155 and one yearling heifer sold for \$330. It was considered one of the most successful sales of the milking Shorthorn breed for the country this year and it was due to the fact that good cattle were offered and the ever-increasing demand for dual purpose cattle on general farms. Officers of the state association elected for the coming year were: H. D. Sharp, president, Great Bend; Laverne Johnson, vice-president, Assaria; Hobart Hunter, R. 1, secretary-treasurer, Geneseo; Directors: John B. Gage, Eudora; Lloyd Dickinson, Moran; Harry Reeves, Hutchinson; Louis Mischler, Bloomington.

Shorthorn breeders from 4 states, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, were buyers at TOMSON BROTHERS' annual sale at the farm near Wakarusa, November 14. Forty-nine head, all calves but 6, averaged \$220 a head, the 18 bulls averaging \$259 and 31 heifers \$200. Fay Licklighter, Clayton, bought the top bull, Marksman Command, full brother to Joan 14th American Royal junior champion, at \$550. Royal Command by Village Count went to C. L. Matix, Girard, at \$525, and Scottish Chief was taken by R. J. and William H. Roda, Paradise, at \$475. The top of the heifers, Susan 39th, representing 5 generations of Tomson-bred ancestry, was selected by Merryvale Farms, Grandview, Mo., for their outstanding herd, at \$500. Heifred Farms, Des Moines, Iowa, took 6 choicely bred heifers and Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., 4 of the same class.

Kansas breeders were the heaviest buyers, taking 32 head. Johnson Brothers, Garrison, took 4 head and Gustafson Brothers, Osage City, 3. Allen Meyers, well-known Topeka attorney and member of the legislature, paid \$300 for the beautifully turned red yearling Augusta 195th by Village Count, and \$275 for the flash roan, Marigold 25th by Proud Marksman. Willard Inskip, Wamego, made a good buy in Mayflower 48th by Brown Dale Gift, at \$325, just turning 11 months. A most gratifying phase of the auction was the large representation of breeders who have been patrons of the Tomson herd for many years.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
January 12—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Show and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Harry E. Peirce, Manager, Partridge, Kan.

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

Trend of the Markets

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

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Week Ago, Month Ago, Year Ago. Rows include Steers, Hogs, Lambs, Eggs, Butterfat, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa, Prairie.

Fifth Annual KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SHOW AND SALE. State Fair Grounds Hutchinson, Kansas. SHOW—January 6, 1943. SALE—January 7, 1943. 100 Selected Top Bulls and Females from Leading Herds of Kansas. 75 Bulls—Herd Bull Prospects and Bulls for Best Commercial Herds. 25 Bred and Open Heifers Suitable for Foundation Stock.

64 Registered Herefords at Auction. 20 BULLS and 44 FEMALES Sell at the Quinter Sales Pavilion. Quinter, Kan., Monday, Dec. 7, 1 p.m. (Mountain Time). Prince Domino, Beau Mischief and Hazlett breeding. 20 BULLS, including Rupert Domino, herd bull, 4 years old in January. One bull, Brae Mixer 93rd, bred by O. E. Taussig & Sons, calved May 21, 1941. 18 bulls from 8 to 15 months old. 15 HEIFERS bred to Real Prince D 247, son of Real Prince Domino 33rd. 19 HEIFERS (open) from 8 to 20 months old. 10 COWS 4 to 6 years old. Calves by side or mated to Rupert Domino. Sale Location: 55 miles west of Hays on U. S. Highway 40. Everything Bang's and T.b. tested. Write for catalog.



PROVEN HERD SIRES. Account Labor Situation Must Sell Our 4 HERD SIRES (2 proven and 2 from proven sires and dams). 1. Carnation Ormsby Inka Matador 635977. Born 11-14-30. Last Red Book M. B. figures: 552.0 lbs. fat on 18 daughters. His 3 nearest sires are the breed's best proven sires of production. 13th Highest Index bull for U. S. in 1938. Sire: Matador Regis Ormsby. Dam: A daughter of Sir Inka May.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE. AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE. PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST OF GRAZERS. Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock for sale. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN., 260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont. AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES. For sale: 2 Ayrshire bull calves of Penhurst breeding. JOHN HIEBERT, HILLSBORO, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Hampshire Bred Gilts. For sale: Top quality gilts sired by McClure's Roller and bred to Special Balance, meaty, rugged son of Knockout Special, and to Newtiner, a smooth, compact son of Conductor. Also some dandy weaning boar pigs by McClure's Roller. C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

ANGUS CATTLE. LATZKE ANGUS FARM. (Where Beef Type Predominates). Two bulls, 5 years old for immediate sale, ready for hard service. OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, 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. HOME OF EASY-FEEDING HAMPS. BOARS—GILTS—PIGS. O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN. (35 miles S. E. of Iola, Kansas). HAMPSHIRE FALL PIGS. Selected boars and gilts, the farmer's type. Sired by a grandson of Silver Clansman and Line Rider. PAUL CORK, WINONA, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE. Grand View's Polled Herefords. Eight choice bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Sired by Marvel Domino. Our herd is 100% polled. Not a horned animal in herd. Prices right. O. J. SHIELDS, Lost Springs, Kan.

ETHYLEDAL FARM PRODUCTION TESTED HAMPSHIRE. BOARS—GILTS—PIGS. The 1942 champion pen of Hampshire barrows at the 1942 American Royal was bred and shown by us. Dale and Ethel Scheel, Emporia, Kan. Steinshire Correct Type Hampshire Pigs. Select your herd boar or gilt from our 148 fall-farrowed pigs. 86% are perfect Belts. They are sired by Silver Flash, Spots Limer and Score Again. Immuned and ready to go. (Farm at Langdon, Kan.; A. B. Cooper, Herdsman.) CHAS. SUMMERS & SON, Hutchinson, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE. 15 Choice Hereford Cows. Three to 5 years old, strong Anxiety 4th breeding. Bred to calve early to a WHR bull. Also herd bull 3 years old, bred by Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Plenty of Prince Domino blood. Good individuals and siring extra good calves. LEONARD B. JOHNSON, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS. BERT POWELL. AUCTIONEER. LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE. 1531 Plaza Avenue Topeka, Kan. BELGIAN HORSES. For Sale—Belgian Stallions. I have 2 good registered Belgian Stallions. Write for description and prices. NATHAN KUNTZ, R. 1, ABILENE, KAN.

YOUNG HEREFORDS. Sired by Paul's Domino 11th. Some of the bulls are of serviceable age. Choice heifers 7 months old. Everything registered. Pasture-raised, moderate prices. J. M. PARKS, 1305 Wayne St., Topeka, Kan. Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords. Offering registered Hereford bulls, age 8 to 12 months. Nicely marked, compact kind with lots of quality. Reasonable prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5 miles N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys. MORA E. GIBSON, EMMETT (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan. Hereford Bulls—Hereford Females. Hazlett and W.H.R. breeding. Offering 30 Bulls and 30 Females. Bulls from 8 to 20 months old. Heifers from 8 to 26 months old. Bred or open. Some to calve in January. LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

December 19 Will Be Our Next Issue. Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by Saturday, Dec. 12.



W. G. SKELLY

An Open Letter

TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA!

My dear Friends:

Well-deserved praise has been given the members and branches of our fighting forces for distinguished service on the far-flung battlefronts of this global war.

Defense plant workers in all parts of the United States have been cited for outstanding contributions in the Battle of Production.

Business, too, has received honorable mention for putting national welfare ahead of private gain.

All of this is entirely fitting and proper.

But what about the AMERICAN FARMER?

It is my feeling that no group of citizens has responded more generously or more magnificently to this Nation's call for increased production than American Farmers. You have done what was asked of you, quietly, without fanfare—and in spite of increasing shortages of labor and equipment.

I feel that due recognition of your achievements should be made. Because of my many years of close association with farmers in the Midwest, I would like the privilege of sponsoring recognition of *Superior Achievement in Agriculture*.

Starting as soon as possible, therefore, we will honor, each week, a Midwest farmer, farm wife, farm family, 4-H Club member; Future Farmer of America, or member of some other farm organization for notable contribution to the war effort in

the production of food. A committee of recognized authorities on agriculture will select *one* outstanding person or family for each week's award on a basis of accomplishment, such as record crops, record production of poultry, livestock, etc.

The name of the person or family selected for citation each week will be announced on Skelly Oil Company's radio program over the N.B.C. Network, and the accomplishment will be told in detail, so that other farmers may profit thereby.

To each person or family thus cited for *Superior Achievement in Agriculture*, we will award a \$100.00 United States War Bond, and the Skelly "S" Pennant for *Superior Achievement in Agriculture*, along with other distinguishing and identifying insignia.

Presentation of these awards for *Superior Achievement in Agriculture* will be made at appropriate ceremonies in the city or town nearest the recipient's residence.

I hope and trust that this step will encourage you to hasten victory with ever-increasing production of food.

Sincerely yours,

W. G. Skelly

