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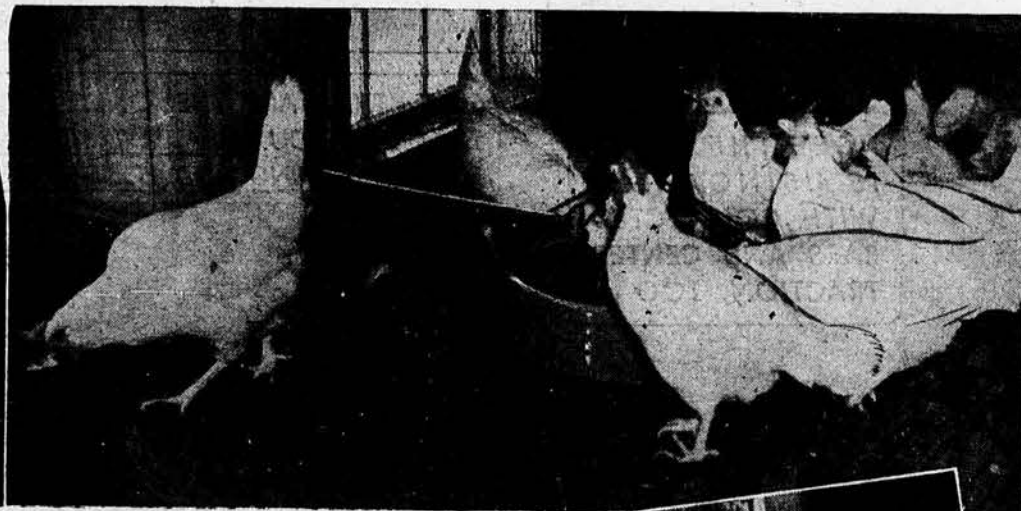
SEPTEMBER 4, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Virginia Gfeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gfeller, Geary county, gets acquainted with a fine young Austra-White pullet.



A handy and practical waterer can be made from a garbage can set on a platform at one end of the hen house. Experts advise keeping watering pans off the floor like this one.

Redoubled Effort Demanded to Handle RECORD POULTRY JOB

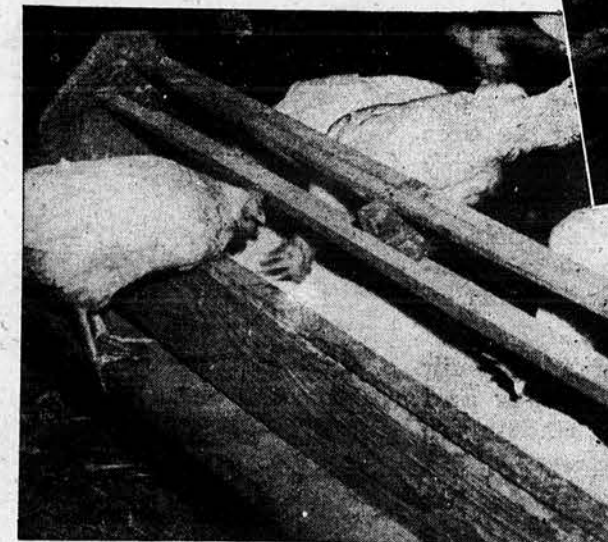
WORKING long overtime under the tremendous load of caring for 35,249,000 chickens raised this year, Kansas poultry producers are facing the biggest job of their careers this fall and winter. The all-time peak reached this summer is 13 per cent larger than the previous high last year, and 23 per cent above the 10-year average, 1932-1941.

Under the pressure of expanding flocks and increasing receipts, 12 Kansas counties last year passed the million dollar mark in poultry production. In order of the value of their poultry products, these counties are: Washington, \$1,632,000; Marion, \$1,513,000; McPherson, \$1,417,000; Reno, \$1,346,000; Marshall, \$1,327,000; Dickinson, \$1,221,000; Republic, \$1,193,000; Sedgwick, \$1,164,000; Nemaha, \$1,151,000; Lyon, \$1,069,010; Clay, \$1,063,960; and Coffey, \$1,016,560.

Sumner and Cowley counties approached the million dollar class and every county in the state has shared in the phenomenal growth. The Kansas poultry industry constitutes the largest "shell loading" plant in the state. Streamlined for victory, this plant has produced 1 billion, 417 million eggs for the first 6 months of 1943, a 16 per cent increase over the same period last year.

Charged with the responsibility of maintaining this high rate of production, producers will be called upon to use every "trick of the trade" to keep their flocks in high gear.

With this thought in mind, poultry specialists at Kansas State College are urging that poultrymen redouble their efforts in



working out a complete poultry improvement program. M. A. Seaton, extension specialist, suggests that any such program should include disease control, flock selection, and use of pedigreed males.

Care in handling the pullet flock from now until the pullets are in the laying house producing eggs is one of the most important problems, thinks E. R. Halbrook, of the college. Poultrymen will get best results by carefully checking the capacity of laying houses and determining whether there is sufficient room for pullets and hens in laying quarters this fall and winter.

The rule for determining capacity, Mr. Halbrook says, is to allow 3 square feet of floor space for each Leghorn and 4 square feet for each bird of heavier breeds.



Mrs. Howard Strouts, Morris county, gathers the eggs twice a day and markets twice a week. She is proud of the fact that from May 1 to August 12, only 9 eggs were candled out from the production of some 600 layers.

A reel, or other obstruction, should be put on top of feeder to keep poultry from wasting valuable feed. The trough also should not be filled too near the top, as waste results.

If the laying house is too small, some of the flock can be sold or some other building remodeled into suitable quarters for the overflow.

Pullets may be fed the same as they will be when in the laying house. No attempt need be made to hold them back by omitting mash, as the best-fed pullets prove most profitable.

All pullets can be moved into the laying house as they come into production, but, before moving, need to be treated for worms if any indications are present. The laying house can be treated for mites, as can pullets and laying hens. Since treating for lice is easy and effective there is no excuse for their presence in any flock, says Mr. Halbrook.

[Continued on Page 13]



Seed Shortage a Problem

THE big yield of high-quality wheat this year assures an adequate supply of good seed for fall planting, but Kansas farmers may have difficulty in getting seed for some other crops, according to L. E. Willoughby, extension crops specialist, Kansas State College.

The supply of alfalfa seed will be only fair, Mr. Willoughby explained, although a lot of farmers let their second hay cutting go for lack of help. No true picture of the supply is available.

A definite shortage of good hybrid seed corn will be felt since lack of labor hindered detasseling operations and many fields were ruined for desirable seed thru lack of experience by those

doing detasseling work, Mr. Willoughby said.

It is too early to determine the prospects of sorghum seeds, but the supplies of oats and barley will be adequate. Mr. Willoughby anticipates that many farmers in areas where winter barley is a questionable crop will plant this year due to their unusual success last winter. This is regrettable, he thinks, since he believes very few will be able to repeat last winter's results.

Although the flax crop this year was satisfactory, with many fields producing 15 to 20 bushels on good, clean ground, farmers are advised by Mr. Willoughby to buy their flax seed before it all goes to market. There is a tendency to market most of it immediately to save the job of cleaning and sacking, he reports.

Need More Market Days

EVERYBODY, including farmers, would benefit from a more even distribution of livestock marketing, says Earle G. Reed, Omaha, general livestock agent for the Union Pacific.

Stating that "from the standpoint of the producer and feeder, the railroad, the stockyards, the salesmen, and the packers, the practice of sending a large proportion of livestock to markets for Monday or Tuesday sale is not economically sound nor practical," Mr. Reed points out that it also does not fit in with our present wartime requirements.

Recent information obtained by market organizations, Mr. Reed said, indi-

cates that leveling out of livestock marketing over the entire week eliminates gluts and scarcities, gives uniform higher price averages to producers and renders better service with better feeding, fill and sales service. One market study shows that prices paid for hogs on Fridays over a recent 8-month period averaged 2½ cents higher a hundred pounds than the average price paid on Mondays.

The greatest difficulty from the standpoint of railroad transportation, Mr. Reed explained, is in shortage of man power and motive power to keep everything rolling. This is particularly true when there are great numbers of empty stock cars concentrated at market points over the week end that must be moved and distributed to country points to handle the next week's loadings. Spreading the shipping more evenly throughout the week would make it possible to also return empties to the country in a more regular and orderly manner, assuring a more equal and adequate stock car supply.

Mr. Reed urges livestock men to order cars as far in advance as possible; order only the number needed; don't change shipping dates, especially on short notice; handle all livestock carefully; don't overcrowd; go to market more often; make every day of the week a market day.

Health Bent in Shawnee

A RURAL school sanitation program proving successful in Shawnee county this past year may offer ideas for other counties in Kansas, where rural schools are classed as one of the major problems of the day.

Based on "common sense," according to Shawnee sanitation officials, the plan has been instrumental in major improvements in 25 of the 89 rural schools and some sanitation improvements in at least 50 per cent of the schools.

Under the plan, inspectors from the sanitation department make monthly inspections of the schools and conditions needing improvement are noted. Then the school board of the district is notified and a conference arranged at which the advantages of improvement are explained. The boards are instructed on how to correct the faults and reliable firms which will do the work well and economically are recommended.

Poor ventilation, bad lighting conditions, unsanitary toilet facilities and bad drinking water supplies are found to be the most common defects.

"A man's children are close to his heart, and when you show him in a common-sense manner how much these sanitary improvements will mean to the health and well-being of them, he generally is only too glad to cooperate," say Shawnee county officials.

In counties not having as complete a sanitation department as exists in Shawnee, the county health officer might serve in an inspection capacity.

It is believed by some observers that failure of rural school boards to adequately maintain necessary sanitation facilities has contributed to the decline of rural schools in Kansas.



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KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 80, No. 17

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May Hire War Prisoners

To Harvest Important Fall Crops

KANSAS prisoners of war may replace Kansas farm boys to help save valuable crops this fall, according to Frank O. Blecha, of the Kansas State college extension service, who is assistant state farm labor supervisor for Governor Schoeppel's state farm labor commission.

Morris county, thru its county agent, Walter O. Scott, is negotiating now with Army officials at Camp Phillips, Indiana, for 200 war prisoners to be used in Morris, Lyon and Wabaunsee counties 3 months this fall for corn picking, shocking feed crops and filling silos. These will be the principal jobs for such prisoners, but they may be utilized for other work in the communities.

James Sharpe and Son, orchardists, state they could use 60 men during the apple harvest for picking, grading and packing. L. J. Blythe, of White City, said he would like to use prisoners for trapping farm pond dams, and no doubt farmers would welcome help along this line.

W. A. Lindgren, prominent Morris county farmer and a leader in the movement to obtain prisoner help, says farmers have no fear of such help tagging crops or farm buildings. The Army provides adequate guards for the men, who must be worked in groups of at least 5. At a recent mass meeting at Council Grove, farmers generally expressed a desire to use prisoners since the labor problem in Morris and adjoining counties will be critical this fall.

The labor situation facing farmers is much more serious than it was this summer, farmers say. During the summer boys and girls of school age were able to do a large share, and long evenings allowed town people to help and farm women were able to do many of the necessary jobs. Little of this help will be available for the fall work and, of course, more men in every community are being drafted each week. Last year much feed in Morris county fields was ruined by frost for lack of help and considerable corn was not shucked until April. It will be worse this year, farmers think, unless something can be done.

Will Use CCC Camp

If negotiations with Camp Phillips are completed satisfactorily, the Axis prisoners will be brought into Morris county about September 15, and will be housed in an abandoned CCC camp 2 miles east of Council Grove. This camp, located on county ground, now belongs to the county. International law governs the treatment and use of war prisoners, so there are many problems to be worked out with the Morris county farmers before work can begin. The county wage board and the local labor committee must determine the prevailing wages for the various types of work to be done by the prisoners. The prisoners will receive 25 cents a day of this amount and the government gets the rest.

Farmers must provide transportation for prisoners to and from the camp and part of the noon meal, probably a drink and dessert. Plans probably will be made to use barricades in truck beds, placing the prisoners at one end of the truck bed and a guard at the other end during the period of transportation.

Another problem deals with the camp proper. A 3-wire fence stockade must be erected around the camp, and water and lights in the buildings and around the stockade must be paid for by the county or a farm group.

The biggest problems, however, say county agent Scott and W. L. Olson, Dwight, chairman of the county labor committee, are transportation and arrangement of work on the farm. In silo filling, for instance, the prisoners will be used in the field loading trucks and hauling the feed to the silo under supervision of a guard on horse-

back. The farmer hiring them, along with neighbor help, will handle the work at the silo.

In shucking corn 2 prisoners will be assigned to a wagon where wagons are available in sufficient numbers. Otherwise the prisoners will simply walk down the rows throwing corn on the ground to be piled and picked up later by trucks. The pay would be on a bushel basis.

The prisoners enjoy farm work, says Mr. Blecha, since most of them are in their twenties, of farm or working class families, and prefer work to idleness and confinement of army camps. Some 4,000 or 5,000 of these prisoners will be available in Kansas and may well be the means of saving feed crops this fall.

Tinker with Diets

American eating habits this year will get a general overhauling with a definite trend away from meat and toward cereals, states H. L. Collins, Federal agricultural statistician for Kansas.

The entire picture indicates civilian per capita consumption will be about 4 per cent larger than the average 1935-39, but 6 per cent smaller than the record of 1941.

"Compared with 1942, civilians will

get a larger supply of pork, eggs, chickens, milk, fats and oils, fresh citrus fruits, canned juices, dried fruits, potatoes and dried edible beans, but will eat less beef, veal, lamb, mutton, fish, most dairy products other than fresh milk, fresh canned fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, sugar, rice, tea and cocoa," Mr. Collins said.

Three Kinds of Leases

More than one half of the farms in Kansas are operated by tenants, yet the methods between landlords and tenants in reaching an agreement are as varied as the weather, says John H. Coolidge, extension economist, Kansas State College.

"Whether the landlord and tenant are relatives, friends or strangers, it is a good business practice to agree upon the important features of the rental contract, put them in writing, make 2 copies, sign them, and each party keep one for the duration of the lease agreement," Mr. Coolidge advises.

A good lease must be carefully prepared, he warns. It must be definite in the legal phases, the date, the term of years and the rent to be paid. It should also show clearly the contributions each party agrees to make and provide for non-fulfillment, arbitration or compensations if damage is done to improvements on the farm.

To assist farmers in getting the right kind of leases properly prepared to include all the important points on which



"Junior, you come back here! How many times have I told you not to go out and get your feet dry?"

agreement should be reached, Kansas State College has prepared 3 types—the cash lease, crop share lease, and the crop share-cash lease. These can be obtained at the office of your county extension agent. Also available are livestock share leases, under which the landlord desires to own half of all livestock and share half the income.

The exact and fair division of contributions and income must be worked out for each individual farm, Mr. Coolidge states, but adds that ordinarily, it can be said that the cost of the operator's labor should offset the landlord's interest and depreciation on investment. Most important is a definite, written understanding.

Sorghum Harvesting

WITH A SMILE!

Grain sorghums have moved across the plains like a gentle rain, presenting an outlook far different from the dusty "scorched earth" of the last war.

The toil of hand-topping and troubles of old-time headers and threshers have been entirely overcome by the Allis-Chalmers All-Crop Harvester. The All-Crop Harvester solves the three big sorghum problems—lodging, crackage and moisture. You can let dwarf sorghums ripen fully, shaving the ground to pick up down stalks or lifting the header to top upright heads. The rubber-faced bar cylinder cushions brittle seeds. Grain is not dampened by moisture squeezed from chewed-up green stalks. An upright cutter bar attachment permits tall sorghums to be machine-topped from the shock.

All-Crop Harvesters will be humming day and night to save the multi-million acre sorghum crop this year. It is the patriotic obligation of every machine to be in first class mechanical condition, ready to roll as long as it is needed in the community for soybeans and seeds as well as sorghums.

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Get set for a smiling harvest now—your Allis-Chalmers dealer asks only that you don't wait until the last minute.

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Over There
it's a question in
every man's mind

**Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world**

**After the war is decisively won...
what kind of world is essential for a just and durable peace?**

This question is being asked today everywhere in the world. No expert is needed to tell you the answer.

It must be a world as peaceful and neighborly as your own town; a world in which decent people can bring up their children decently. It must be a busy world where factories and farms are working and where there are jobs for all.

How can such a world be brought into being? The surest way is to think and talk about it. Full and complete discussions on the porches of this country, over its fences, in churches, schools, clubs, and always at meals—that is how the terms of A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE can be formulated.

In your discussions keep in mind this fact; your terms of peace must be such that the people of other lands can agree with them. There must be provision in your plans for sustained production and for consumption of that production.

Only a world peace that squares with the conscience of men of good will can be just. Only a just peace can endure.

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Over Here
people are looking
for the answer



Fairs Spotlight... Food and Guns



Hogs are "on the spot" in Government policies right now, but they still are favorites in the farm livestock exhibits at Kansas fairs.

NEITHER wartime labor shortages on the farm nor difficulties of transportation dampen the enthusiasm of Kansas farmers as they look forward eagerly to the 2 big agricultural events of the year—the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 11 to 17, and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 19 to 24.

Farm folks have worked hard this year—harder than any of them can remember—and these "soldiers of the food front" are entitled to take a little time off from those duties to refresh themselves in body, mind and spirit for even bigger tasks ahead.

And the managers of the 2 big fairs in Kansas have promised not to disappoint them. Every effort is being made to give them the "biggest shows ever" thruout the many agricultural activities, on the big midway and before the grandstand.

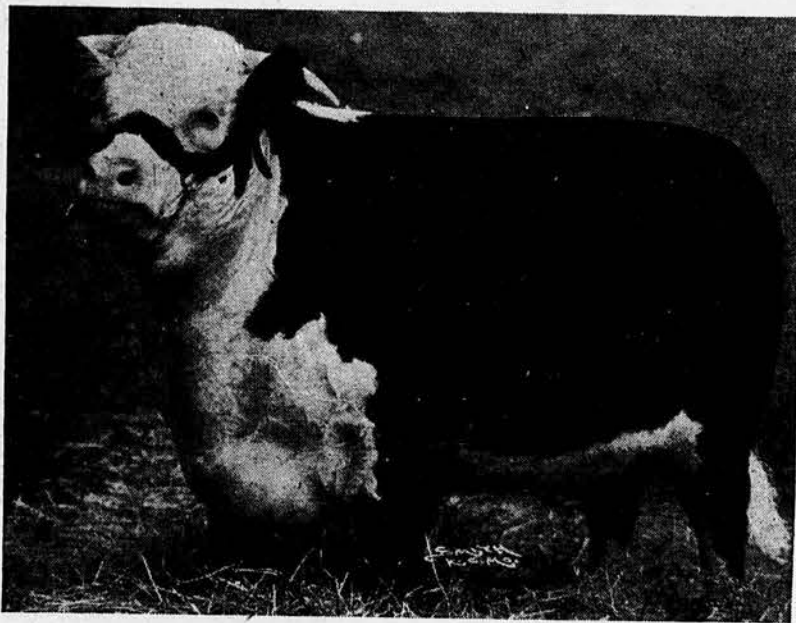
Again this year, as last, emphasis will be on food and its relationship to Victory. But food will share the spotlight with guns at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. "Nearly every farm family now has some one in the armed forces," says M. W. Jencks, fair manager, "so we intend to show them how the boys live and eat, how they are trained and how they fight. The armed services are co-operating to give the people back home a real insight into the lives of the farm boys in service." In addition to demonstrations, exhibits and a parade, the Army will show cavalry horses and mechanical equipment in simulated warfare.

A huge exhibit of captured German, Italian and Japanese war equipment, brought to this country from the far-flung battle fronts of the world, will be put on display thru arrangements with the U. S. Treasury Department.

At Hutchinson, S. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Kansas State Fair, announces that "in time of war it is more important than ever that we do not let down on activities that build up our spirits, our hopes, and our confidence in one another. At the State Fair, Kansas people compete for the thousands of dollars in premiums offered for the best products of farms, homes, schools and industries. Seeing these exhibits gives people more zeal in trying to produce quality products. Mingling with the crowds affords everyone an opportunity to renew old friendships, make new ones, and enjoy the finest entertainment." This is the spirit of Kansas fairs, and this spirit and need are being recognized by the Government, which is encouraging them as a part of the job of maintaining civilian morale.

The premiums in the beef cattle departments will be the largest for many years, say superintendents of the 2 fairs. These premiums reflect the importance attached by fair managers to the beef cattle industry of Kansas.

Beef cattle are unsurpassed in their ability to utilize grass and roughage, both of which are abundantly available in Kansas. In featuring beef cattle,



The large number of cattle present on Kansas farms this year insures increased interest and entries in the various classes of that department at both fairs.

recognition is being given to the importance of improved breeding in the efficient utilization of roughage and grass.

Thus the beef cattle shows are important in furthering the war effort, for unless the quality of our beef herds is maintained and improved, we shall be unable to obtain maximum efficiency in conversion to meat of crops that cannot be used directly as human food. It is hoped by superintendents of this department, that Kansas cattlemen will avail themselves of the opportunity to study the beef herds to be exhibited.

Wartime demands upon dairymen will be reflected in a smaller number of animals shown, but indications are that some representatives from each breed will be present and that they

will be of high quality, it is maintained. Parish herds and district show herds which have been features of the fairs in recent years will again be shown this year. The 4-H dairy shows probably will be larger than last year, judging from interest shown.

Cancellation of some surrounding state fairs may limit bringing hog show herds into Kansas, but a good showing of local herds is expected. Labor problems and difficulty of getting feed undoubtedly will affect to some extent all livestock departments.

Growth of the sheep industry in Kan-



Rapid growth of the sheep industry will be recognized with good exhibits at both fairs, and a sheep shearing contest in front of the grandstand each afternoon at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

sas should be reflected in larger showings this year, and a sheep shearing contest before the grandstand each afternoon will be featured at the Hutchinson fair. Horse shows will be small but of good quality, it is assured.

Added emphasis will be given the poultry departments this year, since poultry has assumed an enviable position in regard to farm income, and there will be few poultry shows over the state other than at the 2 fairs. This situation promises more entries and keener competition than ever before in this department.

Displays of what some of the 17,750 Kansas 4-H Club boys and girls have produced as enlisted members in the 1943 "Feed a Fighter" campaign will be on exhibit at both fairs.

"We are not sure what the total number of entries will be, how many booths will be erected, how much livestock will be competing for prizes, but," declares M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, "we will be there with all the 4-H Club enthusiasm of former years."

Typical of the "Feed a Fighter" efforts of Kansas 4-H'ers are Louise Hardwick, Bourbon county, who is canning 1,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables this year to beat the record that won her the state championship last year; and Norval Lembright, Ford county, who is climaxed his 8 years in 4-H Club work with a food-production program that will provide food for 50 fighting men for 1 year.

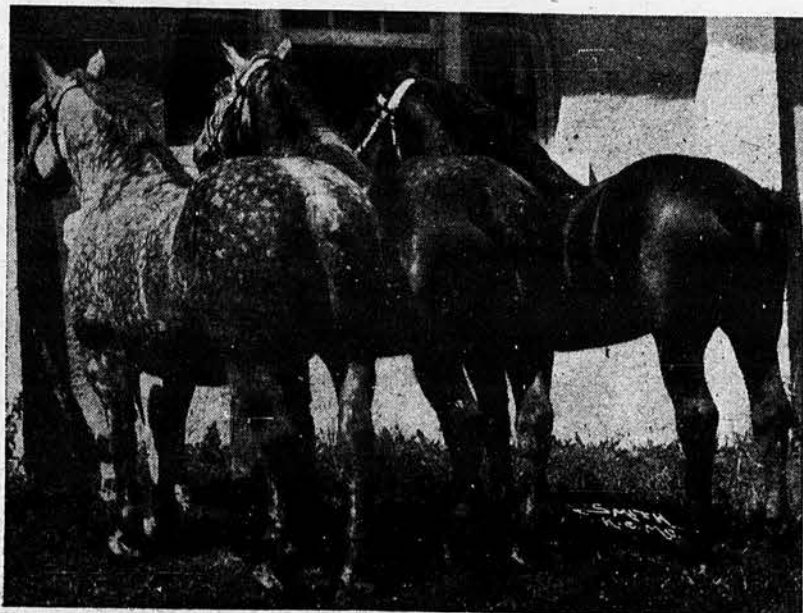
Victory Garden and canning displays will receive additional attention at both fairs this year, since more people than ever are producing these things and are interested in the many projects of this department.

The Clothing and Textile, Domestic Science, Fine Arts and Floriculture departments will not be neglected, since they too are important phases of wartime living on the farm.

Horse racing again will be featured at the 1943 fairs. Pacers, trotters and runners will be seen in action, and race fans will have an excellent opportunity to see the finest horse races held anywhere in the Midwest.

Because there has been no large circus in Kansas this year, the Rubin & Cherry organization will supply the demand for that sort of entertainment. They will present a combined circus and carnival made up of the cream of acts from circuses not on the road this year. In addition there are more than 20 new ride devices and attractions for

(Continued on Page 15)



Outstanding horses like these will be featured at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, noted for its fine horse shows.

I HAVE been home from Washington for a little more than 6 weeks. My next message to the readers of the Kansas Farmer will be written from Washington. Perhaps you might be interested in a few observations on what I believe I have learned on the "Kansas front" in the last 6 weeks.

I have traveled over Kansas to some extent—as far west as Osborne, as far north as Severance, as far southwest as Wichita, spent a day in Kansas City, Kan. Hundreds of men and women have called on me in Topeka; I have addressed—and have been addressed by—meetings of farmers, bankers, business men, public officials, and just plain ordinary individuals who have called on me or have written me.

On the whole, I would say that the people are pretty well satisfied with the progress of the war in Europe; not so well satisfied with progress in the Pacific. They are glad that Kiska has been recaptured; somewhat puzzled as to why it took a whole year to drive off a few Japs from a stony island in this continent. The day after the President's broadcast on the progress of the war, a number of persons asked me why the President so pointedly ignored General MacArthur in naming the list of American and Allied generals who had outstanding accomplishments to their credit.

People out here are not entirely satisfied over the OPA programs, particularly on gasoline rationing and handling of food production. Many of them have the impression that OPA should be encouraging increased gasoline production as well as rationing allegedly decreased supplies of petroleum products.

We know that Harold Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator for War, recommended, not once, but several times, that the price of crude oil be increased 25 cents a barrel to get increased production, particularly new wells—wildcatting. And they don't understand why

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

OPA turned him down, when there admittedly is a real need for more production. Our people still are wondering whether gasoline allowances are being "equalized" for the Mid-Continent and the East coast in order to supply the armed forces, or to pacify the admittedly more numerous Eastern voters.

Rightly or wrongly, a lot of us believe that the OPA policies are determined by men who ignore production and think only in terms of distribution and consumption. Also, these men do not seem to realize that the Mid-Continent is laid out horizontally, instead of vertically. The housewife is 8 blocks away from the grocery store; not 8 stories above the grocery. Our retail trade areas are measured in miles instead of blocks. OPA doesn't seem to realize this. Public conveyances are more plentiful in the East than in the Mid-Continent.

In this country a meat famine next year is feared. The livestock people have pointed out to me—have tried to tell the Nation—that if the OPA continues to try to lower cattle prices and hog prices, while concentrates, corn and other feeds continue to go up in price or are not obtainable, they will be forced to cut down, and cut down severely, on the number of animals fed.

Rightly or wrongly, this part of the country has come to believe that Harry Hopkins and Judge Rosenman and their little group behind the scenes in Washington pull the strings

to which Justice Byrnes, Judge Vinson, Judge Jones and Senator Brown dance. And our people don't like the idea. Nor do they look forward with much pleasure or approval to the increasing number of Washington pronouncements that Americans must switch from a meat and cereals to more of a cereal diet, despite the fact pointed out to us that the Orientals have lived that way for generations.

I find, also, a general feeling thruout the part of the country that neither the White House nor the Congress has shown either courage or statesmanship in dealing with Labor in this emergency.

These huge public expenditures and the astronomical rise in the public debt are causing deep worry in Kansas, and thruout the Mid-Continent area. Farmers and business men and workers in this area still regard a debt as something that has to be paid sometime. We have not yet grasped the magnificent conception—or obsession—that the national debt is not really a debt, but rather something highly desirable—to be called the basis of national credit. So they figure that a public debt of some 390 billion dollars—looking ahead a few months—is the equivalent of a debt of \$3,000 a person in the United States. And they are worried about that, too.

Perhaps I could sum up by pointing out that Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, preaching economy, denouncing the senseless extravagance of adding 300,000 unneeded employees to the civilian payroll in the face of the manpower shortage, is a popular figure out here; Vice President Henry Wallace, preaching global extravagance is not popular. Out here the fundamentals of thrift are too deeply ingrained to "toss out the window."

Arthur Capper

Farmers Must "Win the Peace"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three recent statements from Washington, taken together, give a picture of what the Government itself—at the present time all Government statements these days practically are subject to change almost without notice—has in mind on the food front for several years to come. And what the Government proposes to do on the food front is the foundation on which Government farm policies and farm programs will be built.

President Roosevelt discussed food supply and distribution in his latest report to Congress on Lend-Lease. Summed up, 75 per cent of United States food production this year goes to the civilian population of the United States.

Former Governor Lehman, of New York, now Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, tells us in substance that for the duration, and for a year or several years after the war—and he says that means after the Japanese are defeated—American farmers must produce food for rehabilitation and relief, and American civilians must do with less and still less of meats and milk and dairy products, depend more and more upon cereals for food.

Judge Marvin Jones, former chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, now War Food Administrator,

in a Farm Bureau address, announced what he hopes will be the general outlines of the Government farm program for 1944. It is far from certain that Jones will determine farm policies, or write farm programs; it is his job to carry out policies and enforce programs.

These 3 outstanding Government leaders agreed in one statement—despite sacrifices they will be called upon to make, American civilians will continue to be the "best fed" people in the world.

Taking Governor Lehman first, his American Magazine article is headed, "Can We Let Them Starve?"—the peoples of Europe, Africa, Asia, the Britons, the Russians, the reconquered peoples of Europe who have been under Axis domination.

"For a while after the war," says Governor Lehman, "Americans won't have all the kinds and quantities of foods they want, but they'll continue to be the best-fed people in the world. For a year or two after we conquer Hitler and the Japanese they—the American people—will continue to make sacrifices, and once they understand why those sacrifices are necessary, I'm sure they'll make them without grumbling."

Governor Lehman says, bluntly, that unless we help feed and clothe these peoples until they are able to feed and

clothe themselves, the war will be lost, no matter what military victories we win.

"The reason is that to get what we are fighting for we must win the peace," says Governor Lehman, "and to do that—to establish the Four Freedoms and a stable world economy, to end wars for years to come—we must have the complete support of the millions now under Axis domination . . . If we carry out President Roosevelt's policy, they will be our friends. We can count upon them in peace conferences. If we allow famine and revolution further to weaken them, they will hate the whole world, and will rush into the arms of the first crackpot leader who rises."

In conclusion, Governor Lehman puts it this way, in advocating the cereal diet for Americans:

"We should not grumble, when the war ends, because we must get along for a while with less meat and butter and eggs. We should thank God that we have enough money and goods and food so we can share with the less fortunate, so that they can be strong, physically and spiritually, to work with us to finish the job—to build the kind of world we so much desire."

In other words, this not only is our war, but it also must be our peace. If we can sacrifice several million lives and several hundred billions of dollars

to win the war, we should not hesitate to make the further sacrifices necessary to win the peace.

President Roosevelt explained, in his quarterly Lend-Lease report, that the War Food Administration has apportioned American food production as follows: 75 per cent to civilians at home; 13 per cent to the armed forces; 10 per cent to Lend-Lease; 2 per cent to United States territories and special purposes. This means, he reported, that while civilians will receive less this year—and next and next—than in 1942-43, they will get "on an average" as much food as was available annually in the years 1935-39.

"The domestic food situation," the President's report continues, "must be viewed in the light of present conditions. Members of our armed forces are eating more than they did as civilians. While the average American civilian eats about 3½ pounds a day the average man in uniform eats about 5½ pounds. The resulting increase in consumption is equivalent to adding to 5 million persons to our population."

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones made it plain that so far as is concerned, the "full contract" program by which Government would contract with each farmer to produce certain crops and commodities in certain amounts and at certain prices, is of

(Continued on Page 12)

Gas Attack Saves Wheat

By RUTH McMILLION



Government wheat at Larned bin site is being fumigated with liquid to destroy weevil and other insects. Some 7½ million bushels were treated in this way.

NEWS that 450,000 bushels of American wheat had been sent to the bottom of the ocean by Axis torpedoes would sadden the heart of any farmer yet thousands upon thousands of bushels of wheat are lost each year on the farm as the result of damage in storage.

This loss is so gradual and occurs over such widely scattered areas that wheat producers seldom are moved to take any definite action against it.

If everyone would stop to figure the dollars and cents loss we might be staggered by the results. If 1,000 bushels of grain has an infestation of 35 bugs to each 1,000 grams, the shrinkage on that wheat would amount to 5 per cent in 120 days, plus the damage to quality. This shrinkage would mean a loss of \$50 on one bin of grain.

Since current storage of wheat in Kansas is about 50 million bushels, a 5 per cent storage loss would amount to 2,500,000 bushels, a staggering blow to the state's food production efforts. Think of the thousands of head of cattle and hogs that "lost" wheat would feed, or the countless loaves of bread that would never be baked. As one observer remarked, "After a farmer has invested a year's time, labor and money in his crop it is only good business for him to care for that grain once it is safely in the bin."

Alert to the necessity of saving every grain of food possible, the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has about 7½ million bushels of wheat stored in some 4,000 bins thruout Kansas, has been sponsoring the greatest mass fumigation project ever attempted.

A period of 4 to 5 weeks has been required for the big treating job. Each crew doing this type of work is composed of 5 men—a driver, 2 sealers,

a sampler and a foreman. These men are recruited locally so far as possible in the various communities where Government wheat is stored. The sampler must be an experienced man. His job is to take samples of the wheat, determine the percentage of infestation, and instruct the crew as to the amount of fumigant required for that particular bin.

The structure of the bin is of no con-

sequence, since wheat treated correctly will keep in frame or steel bins equally well. However, each bin is handled as a separate unit and is treated accordingly, since various bins do not have the same percentage of infestation.

Trucks bearing specialized and carefully designed apparatus are required when the crew reaches the bins under treatment. The actual treatment is fairly simple, but must be thoro to be effective. First, the bin is checked for tightness. Any cracks or openings must be carefully sealed to keep the fumigant from escaping before it has done its job.

When this has been completed the truck is driven alongside the bin and a rubber hose is inserted at the top. A liquid fumigant is sprayed under pressure over the surface of the wheat, and this liquid forms a heavier-than-air gas which then penetrates down thru the grain.

All such treated wheat is inspected immediately by the Commodity Credit Corporation and must be re-treated in case the gas fails to do a thoro job.

Spoilage in these Government bins has been very low, according to Lawrence Norton, chairman of the AAA, since a constant check has been maintained on the condition of all wheat thus stored. It is inspected regularly, turned when necessary, treated for insect infestation or shipped out if threatened by spoilage.

All of this wheat now is being offered as feed wheat to supply local demand and is being sold out of the bins every day at prices of \$1.06 and \$1.07 a bushel. A lot more feed wheat is available than was thought earlier this summer, since the CCC has purchased large amounts on the Minneapolis market and in Canada to supply demands in the northeastern part of the United States.

"Remodeled" Machinery

Takes on the Silo-Filling Job

HUNDREDS of thousands of acres of corn and sorghums are about ready to go into the silos of Kansas, so right now growers are looking for some way to harvest these crops despite shortages of labor and machinery.

No new machinery of the type required will be available this year, although some hope is extended for next year, when 80 per cent production is scheduled.

Confronted by these facts, some 30 or more mechanically-minded farmers have remodeled or combined old machinery into modern labor- and time-saving implements that can go into the field and do the job with a minimum of help and with less skilled help than ordinarily used.

Two types of machines have been constructed. In the western part of the state, where large acreages are involved, the farmers have remodeled old combines for the job. On these the engine, platform and cylinder are retained, with the cylinder being adapted to ensilage cutting by equipping it with

knives. Some replace the cylinder with mill heads of the right length. In most cases the main body of the combine is cut off back of the cylinder and a sheet metal collection chamber constructed. From this, an elevator, usually a chain slat conveyor, carries the ensilage to the trailer or truck. Costs on this type of field harvester have varied from \$150 to \$450.

Eastern Kansas farmers have preferred the adaptation of combining an old corn binder with a stationary ensilage cutter. This works better with row crops of rank growth. A 2-row binder generally is used and, where the farmer has the old machines on hand, this type is cheaper to build than the combine but will handle less tonnage. The combine type will handle up to 100 tons a day while the binder-cutter type will handle about 30 tons.

A hitch is constructed that places the feed conveyor of the stationary cutter directly behind the cutting mechanism of the binder. An auxiliary engine, usually an old combine motor, is provided. A short section of elevator pipe and a curved spout are left on the cutter to load trailer or truck. Cost of construction varies from \$50 to \$400.

Information and pictures on construction of these harvesters are included in a circular written by John Ferguson, extension agricultural engineer of Kansas State College, Manhattan. The circular is available from the extension service or from your county extension agent.

Good Herd Rating

Clarence B. Quinn, of Bennington, recently has had his herd inspected and classified for type, announces the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

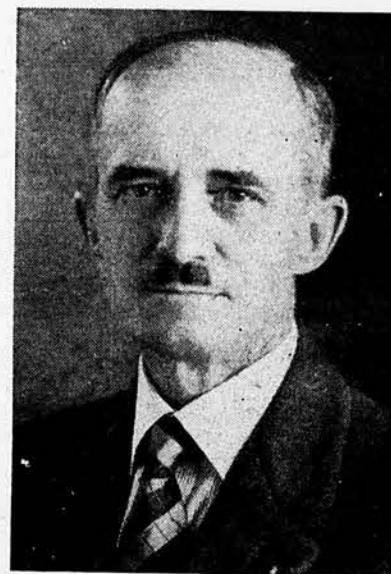
Among the animals classified, 2 were designated "good plus," the third highest score an animal can receive. This is the second time the Quinn herd has been classified for type.

Pick Kansas Man

By R. C. CHRISTIE

CONGRATULATIONS are in order. Dr. E. E. Boyd, popular hatchery operator, of Stafford, has brought honor and recognition to the poultry industry of the state thru his election to the presidency of the International Baby Chick Association.

Boyd, an outstanding member of the industry in Kansas and nationally, was elected president of the international



Dr. E. E. Boyd

... outstanding in poultry progress.

organization at the annual meeting held at Chicago in July. He has been active in the industry's affairs in the state since 1928 when he was elected president of the Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association. Thru his leadership and efforts, the Kansas R. O. P. Association, the Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association and the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association were organized into one big association in 1935. Doctor Boyd also acted as state co-ordinator for the hatchery code while it was in effect.

He practiced dentistry from 1914 to 1927, when the love of poultry finally led him to establish a hatchery and devote all of his time to the production of baby chicks. He produces more than 150,000 chicks each season which are nearly all sold locally. His hatchery is operated under the National Poultry Improvement Plan and is classified as U. S. Approved Pullorum Tested.

In addition to his activities in state and national poultry affairs, he has been very active in local affairs. Doctor Boyd is an active Rotarian, treasurer of the Stafford Board of Education, and has been president of the Stafford Chamber of Commerce. He spent 2 years in the first World War as a captain in the dental corps.

Doctor Boyd is married and has 2 daughters—Virginia, who is attending Kansas State College, Manhattan, and Mary Louise, who is attending Coty College at Nevada, Mo. The family lives on a 13-acre tract on the west edge of Stafford where Doctor Boyd's hatchery and poultry-raising equipment are located.

Speed Machinery Repair

Farmers have been given priority for the repair of farm equipment at the nation's repair shops, says the WPB.

As of August 12, a new regulation provides that a farmer need only submit a certificate of need at a repair shop to get priority on the use of its equipment in repairing his farm machinery. The farmer's order, supported by his certificate, is to be considered the same as an AA-5 rating.

The new order does not cover all farm repairs. The original list has been revised with 38 new items being listed for the rating and 26 deleted from priority consideration. Your farm repair shop should have a list of repairs coming under the new order.

Water Fight Still Unsettled

A SHORTAGE of water in the big John Martin reservoir on the Arkansas river in Southeastern Colorado, has brought a new argument between Kansas irrigation water users and those of our sister state to the west.

Everything was peaceful early this summer as the 2 states began operations under a stipulation that temporarily ended a 40-year fight over water rights in the stream. Kansas users were to get 52,000 acre-feet of water this summer under terms of the stipulation and everybody was fairly happy.

Up until the first of August the water

flowed freely across the Colorado border, but since then the reservoir has been at low ebb and Colorado authorities have balked on cutting down on water users above the big Caddoa dam to enable Kansans to get their share.

Authorities of the 2 states have been negotiating again and have held recent meetings in Denver with no beneficial results. About all Kansans can do, apparently, is to await the decision of a supreme court hearing in October to determine permanent division of the water. A flood in the watershed above Caddoa dam would be the only event to change the picture between now and then.

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Pawnee Wheat First in Tests

Seed Will Be Available Next Year

SEVEN hundred bushels of Pawnee seed wheat have been distributed by Kansas State College to certified seed wheat growers thruout the area to which this new variety is adapted, and it is predicted that a farm supply of seed from these fields will be available in another year, according to L. P. Reitz, agronomist.

The seed produced this year was raised on a 15-acre agronomy plot at Manhattan, and on the Reno county farm of Walter Pierce, who has been helping operate 1 of 3 South-Central Kansas experiment fields for the college. Had the seed been available, 7,000 bushels could have been allocated because of the strong demand for this new and successful variety, Mr. Reitz reports.

Pawnee more than doubled the yield of Tenmarq in Reno county test plots this year. The new variety also was first in 1940-41-42 in 26 tests made in the Central Plains area. In 42 conducted tests over a 6-year period, Pawnee ranked first with an average yield of 28.4 bushels. These tests were conducted at all experiment stations in the state. Comanche, another new variety, ranked second in these 6-year tests with an average yield of 26.2 bushels, Chiefkan third with 25.2, and Tenmarq fourth with 24.2 bushels.

About 400 bushels of Comanche seed wheat have been allocated to certified seed growers this year. It is a good yielder and the first wheat in Kan-

sas to be recommended for resistance to stinking smut. Other superior characteristics are high yield, good test weight, earliness, stiff straw, milling and baking quality equal to Turkey, high resistance to many important races of bunt, considerable resistance to leaf rust, and more tolerance to stem rust than other varieties now grown. It is susceptible to loose smut and Hessian fly, and possesses only moderate winter-hardiness. Therefore it cannot be expected to be satisfactory north of the area where Blackhull and Tenmarq do well.

Pawnee offers early maturity, has moderate resistance to bunt and Hessian fly, is highly resistant to loose smut, has some resistance to leaf rust and is either slightly resistant or able to escape severe stem-rust damage. The test weight a bushel is heavier than Turkey, but the grain is lighter and milling and baking qualities are not quite equal to Turkey. Pawnee is less winter-hardy than Turkey or Kharkof and has a tendency to shatter.

Meets a Definite Need

Extensive tests indicate that Pawnee meets a definite need in the Central and Eastern Kansas hard wheat areas for a variety with some resistance to Hessian fly and leaf rust, Mr. Reitz explained. The resistance to fly was given credit for the high yield—30 bushels an acre—made by Pawnee this year in Reno county, where Hessian fly damage was high.

Mr. Reitz also believes Comanche fills a definite need in Southwest Kansas for an earlier variety with resistance to leaf rust and stinking smut. Both Nebraska and Kansas have officially approved Pawnee for their eastern areas, while Comanche now has the official approval of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for the Plains areas.

Generally speaking, the western boundary of Reno county is the west line for Pawnee wheat in Kansas, Mr. Reitz believes.

A new variety of wheat, not yet named, has been showing considerable promise in tests at the college, reports Mr. Reitz. It is a cross between Early Blackhull and Tenmarq. Yield tests since 1940 indicate that it has a high yield, high test weight, almost as early maturity as Early Blackhull and superior quality to that variety.

It is hoped that this new cross can be developed to the point that it can replace Early Blackhull, since that variety does not possess high milling and baking qualities.

Quit Disease Study

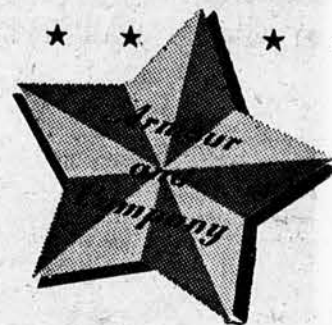
A \$5,000 Congressional appropriation cut in the Agriculture Department's bureau of plant industry means closing down the forest pathology station at Manhattan, it is announced from Washington.

The Manhattan station is the only one of its kind in the nation to deal with diseases of forest nursery trees. Diseases affecting forest nursery stock in nurseries in the great Plains area are a serious problem in producing trees for farm woodlands, windbreaks, home sites and for preventing erosion, it is said.

Turkeys for Soldiers

To insure that American soldiers get turkey for their Thanksgiving dinners, the War Food Administration has slapped an embargo on the sale, purchase, or processing of live or dressed turkeys except as authorized by designated Government agencies. The order will be lifted when 10 million pounds of 1943 crop turkeys have been obtained.

The amount needed for overseas soldier consumption represents only about 2 per cent of the prospective production, which is expected to be about the same as in 1942.



Who Determines Prices?

The skill and knowledge of commission men and packer buyers are factors in determining the prices at which livestock change ownership—not because they determine the actual value of the livestock but because in their trading they reach an agreement regarding the quality possessed by the animals and, consequently, the grade into which they fall.

In normal times, the value of the different grades is determined by the consuming public. Housewives fix a "ceiling" which is entirely independent of such factors as production cost and trading procedure. At present "ceilings" are fixed by government authorities.

The trading that goes on in the "yards" is an effort on the part of the salesmen to get full value or the "ceiling," and an effort on the part of the buyers to get livestock at a price which will not exceed the value as determined by consumers.

Competent salesmen and buyers whose training enables them to "look" under the hide and accurately appraise the quality and quantity of meat there have little difficulty in getting together on a price because each knows it is the consuming public which determines the value.

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Need Definite Livestock Plan

Instead of "Sudden Change" Tactics Now Practiced

DESPITE more favorable than average feeding ratios for nearly all classes of livestock, a dark picture of the feed situation is painted by Professor George Montgomery, of Kansas State College, recently resigned as chief of the feeds and grains section of the OPA in Washington. The Montgomery report finds that in the absence of a well-defined national policy of conservation and desirable use of feed grain supplies, it is important that individual producers plan their feeding operations in such a way as to avoid the impacts of a sudden policy change.

During the period of tremendous increase in all livestock as encouraged by Washington, little attention was paid to prospective feed supplies, Montgomery states. Now livestock numbers have outrun feed supplies.

Before the 1943-44 feeding season is over, he envisages that "feed bins will be swept clean, hungry animals will stand before empty feed bunks, cows and hens will go to market with their wartime production job only half completed."

Corn Short for Hogs

With a smaller feed production this year and a smaller carryover from last year, there will not be enough to feed each animal as much grain as normally, he warns. The supply of corn for hogs will be one of the lowest on record if farmers carry out their hog production intentions. This supply may be only 38 or 39 bushels a hog, less than following the corn crop failures of 1934 and 1936. Usually, when the corn supply falls below 48 bushels a hog, the hog-corn ratio becomes unfavorable, he explains. This shortage spotlights the predicament confronting hog producers, who may be forced to liquidate or sharply curtail their hog programs.

During the first 6 months of 1943 the Government sold nearly 250 million bushels of wheat for livestock feed. Such a liberal rate of selling will exhaust reserve supplies before the end of the 1943-44 season, Professor Mont-

gomery believes. It is probable that feed wheat soon will be available only in certain areas and for certain types of livestock.

"Probably the most helpful action in this critical situation," he reports, "would be a definite statement of national policy in regard to a wartime feed-livestock program. Such a program should indicate desirable numbers of the various classes of livestock and the quantities of livestock products to be produced in relation to the nation's food requirements, and the prospects of available feed grain supplies."

"From the standpoint of the national food supply and the health of the nation's population, it may be desirable to increase the production and consumption of fluid milk. If such an increase can be obtained only by diversion of corn from hogs to dairy cows, steps should be taken to obtain this change."

"A program to conserve the nation's feed grains and at the same time encourage the production of the most essential foods, should include normal adjustment of price relationships and assurance to producers that those relative prices will be maintained for specified production periods."

Professor Montgomery advises farmers to cull their livestock herds rigidly to maintain good foundation breeding stock for taking care of post-war demands.

Must Adjust to Feed Supply

He goes on to state that "it seems desirable that feeding operations be adjusted to the supplies of feed grains available on each individual farm. Purchases of feed grains, especially corn, probably will be more difficult as the new feeding season advances. Marketing hogs at weights of 220 to 230 pounds, or less, is the most economical use of grain."

"There also is the possibility of price discrimination against heavier weights. Using the available grain to feed more hogs to lighter weights is a better policy than feeding the same grain to fewer hogs for heavier weights."

"Full grain finishing of cattle is hazardous at the present time. Prices packers can pay for live cattle are limited by wholesale ceilings on dressed beef. Present differentials between grades do not justify full grain feeding."

"It is probable that future policy will tend to further limit grain fattening of cattle. The most profitable use of grain for cattle appears to be for putting cattle into slaughter condition rather than for the production of choice beef."

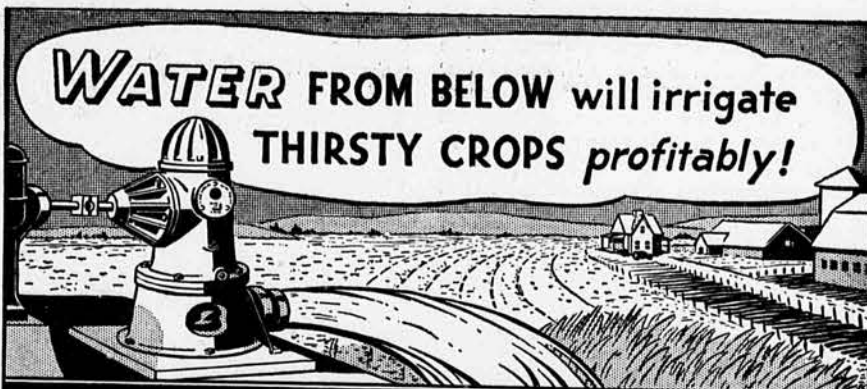
"From a national standpoint, it seems reasonable to expect that steps will be taken to encourage the use of grain for the production of milk and eggs, and to discourage its use for production of lard or choice beef."

Urges Later Marketing

Kansas cattlemen having steers in the middleweight division, from 750 to 1,000 pounds, are advised by A. G. Pickett, marketing economist with the Kansas State College extension service, to keep them on grass and temporary pasture this fall as long as they will do well, and then to follow with a short grain feed with plenty of hay, silage or other roughage.

Since present conditions require cheap gains, the idea is to carry these cattle past the heavy run off grass, as there should be a shortage of slaughter cattle after grass-fat cattle are all marketed.

Lightweight cattle, suited to wintering on wheat pasture, or roughage such as hay, bundle sorghum or silage with a protein supplement where alfalfa is not used for hay, should probably be carried over another year, the economist believes.



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Canning corn is a chore with never an idle moment, and it makes no difference whether the canner is Judy O'Grady or the Governor's lady. Kansas Farmer's home editors and photographer arrived at the Executive Mansion—by consent—just as Mrs. Schoepfel was opening the first cooker of sweet corn.



KANSAS' FIRST LADY *Is Busy Canning*

MRS. ANDREW SCHOEPPPEL, Kansas' lovely first lady, is taking her full responsibility in the Nation's food program. Enthusiastically and cheerfully she is doing her part to "save the surplus." From the partnership victory garden which the Schoepfels share with farmer friends at the edge of Topeka, quantities of foods have been brought to the executive mansion, but even before the garden "sass" began to come in, Mrs. Schoepfel and Daisy McDonald, who has long managed the executive kitchen, were busy canning grapefruit juice and grapefruit.

A pressure cooker is a new experience to both Mrs. Schoepfel and Daisy, and in their first ventures they worked together—but later found running a pressure cooker is more or less a one-woman job, so that angle of it has been turned over to Daisy. But Mrs. Schoepfel is right on the job helping with the preparation of the food, going to the garden, picking, and bringing in the foods. She is also busy with a pencil, figuring the cost and checking to see how her costs compare with commercially-canned products. In her housekeeping, Mrs. Schoepfel has always put up foods, until the last few years, but this year is canning again because it is necessary.

When the grapefruit had been taken to the cellar, cauliflower was canned and, while it looked tasty in the jars, Mrs. Schoepfel was a little dissatisfied with the color, so the rest of the cauliflower was put in the locker to freeze. Asparagus, gooseberries, beets, plums, Bing cherries, rhubarb, peas, pineapple and beans one after another took their places on the shelves, which are now all but overrunning. Not wanting to claim credit for something she didn't do, Mrs. Schoepfel made a point of saying that Daisy canned the gooseberries by herself—and also made the strawberry preserves alone.

To the inquisitive caller, Mrs. Schoepfel graciously suggested a glass of her grapefruit juice, which she hadn't yet sampled. It proved to be deliciously refreshing on a summer day. Governor and Mrs. Schoepfel like tomato juice, too, so she is making it generously now that tomatoes are ripe. Early she put 2 bushels of spinach in the freezer, so the people of Kansas may be assured of their governor's health, with so ample a supply of vitamins stored away for the winter. Mrs. Schoepfel and Daisy have canned 63 quarts of beans, and other vegetables and fruits in quantities that closely approach that number, so you who are busy storing away food for the winter know they've been busy.

Mrs. Schoepfel and Daisy were in the midst of canning golden bantam corn the day we were



Right: Leading the way to well-stocked basement shelves, Mrs. Schoepfel adds a few more jars to a rapidly growing assortment of fruits and vegetables. Guess we needn't worry about our Governor going hungry or not having his full quota of vitamins next winter.

there with the photographer. Governor Schoepfel, too, had spend a busy evening before picking corn. Mrs. Schoepfel graciously consented to let us photograph her picking beans in her backyard garden. The Kentucky wonder beans climb up the wire on the north side of the tennis court, where Mrs. Schoepfel picks a few each day. "Very soon," she says, "there are enough for a meal."

Talk turned to the various methods of preserving beans, and Mrs. Schoepfel led her visitor to the kitchen where she had a crock of beans put down as her mother used to do, in a salt and sugar mixture. The green beans are sliced diagonally across in thin slices less than a quarter of an inch thick, then put in a crock and covered with salt and sugar in the proportion of 1 cup salt to one half cup sugar. The beans are stamped down, as in making kraut, and then weighted down and covered. The advantage and ease of this method is that as more beans are gathered they may be prepared and

Like many other Kansas families who have tried to make every bit of available space count, the Schoepfels planted Kentucky wonder beans to climb the tennis court fence. Our first lady who picks a few each day as they mature gracefully posed for our camera man.

At last the gauge registers zero and Mrs. Schoepfel, ready to lift the lid, smiles anxiously, for she's eager to see how the first jars look. That's Daisy, back to camera, cutting corn from the cob, ready to load the cooker next time.



added. They should then be covered with salt and sugar, pressed down and weighted. After a good brine has formed, care should be taken to see that all the beans are covered with the brine. They may be kept in the crock or in jars. To prepare for the table, the beans should be freshened by soaking overnight, or boiling and pouring off the water until fresh. Then cook until tender, and cream.

After seeing Daisy demonstrate how the beans should be cut Mrs. Schoepfel led the way to the well-stocked basement shelves. How deep red the beets, how luscious the pineapple, and how perfectly the asparagus was placed in the jars! Mrs. Schoepfel has a few jars of tomato juice—of sparkling red—still left from

her last summer's canning sessions. In addition to all this evidence of industry, the Schoepfels have, in the executive home food cellar, a 12-hole ice-cream cabinet for storing foods which have been quick frozen. It is only partially filled, but Mrs. Schoepfel opened cartons of bright, fresh green beans and red bing cherries, which were good to see. She also let us peek at packages of frozen chicken, cut ready for the frying pan.

A pressure cooker may be a new device to our first homemaker, but she knows a few tricks of her own. Speaking of putting up peaches with the skins, she brought out a jar of last season's baked peaches to show what they look like. If you had seen them, you'd surely want the recipe for future use, in case you're passing up peaches this year at \$6.50 a bushel. Here's how. First pick over the peaches and choose those with no blemishes. Wash them carefully—and leave the skins on! It's a timesaver. Then spread the peaches in a flat pan in only one layer. Make a medium sirup of 1 cup sugar and 2 cups water. Bring to a boil and pour over the peaches, to about half cover them. Bake the peaches about 15 minutes in a 225° F. oven before turning so that the top side of the peaches will be in the sirup. Prick with a toothpick and when tender pack them in hot carefully sterilized jars and pour the boiling sirup over them, then seal.

While describing how to bake the peaches, Mrs. Schoepfel interspersed that it is hard for her to tell how to cook. "I just do it," she said, and continued that if she allots one third of her peaches to baking with the skins on, she can single-handed put up a bushel of peaches in an afternoon. There is an artistic value to this method, too, because the peaches take on some of the blush of the skins, and

may be served without the skins for a pretty dessert.

This is Mrs. Schoepfel's favorite chile sauce recipe:

Chile Sauce

1 peck tomatoes	¼ teaspoon oil of
6 large green	cinnamon
peppers	1½ teaspoons
6 large red	allspice
peppers	11 medium white
3 red hot peppers	onions, cut fine
¼ teaspoon oil of	2 cups vinegar
cloves	3 tablespoons salt
2 cups sugar	Celery salt to taste

Mix ingredients. Boil 2 hours, stirring often to avoid scorching. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal.

Mrs. Schoepfel makes pickles as her mother did before her—and here's the recipe:

Ice Water Pickles

Cut 5- to 6-inch cucumbers into eighths lengthwise. Place in a gallon crock and add chopped ice, a layer of cucumbers, a layer of ice until the desired number. Let stand several hours or all night in icebox. Place lengthwise in sterilized jars. Place 2 slices of white onions in the bottom and on top of cucumbers in jars. Mix thoroly, until sugar is well dissolved: 1 quart vinegar, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup salt (not iodized), 1 teaspoon celery seed, 1 teaspoon mustard seed. You do not need to boil the vinegar. Pour over cucumbers and seal.

Knowing that Mrs. Schoepfel has given generously of her time as a Gray Lady and sewing for the Red Cross—that, also, she is a blood donor, it is evident she is one of those busy women whose daily accomplishments are endless—yet one who takes time to be a gracious hostess. A charming person, our first lady—and surely an efficient homemaker is Mrs. Andrew Schoepfel.

Tomatoes for Vitamin C

TOMATOES are just right—no, perfect is the better term—for eating fresh now. But tomatoes can add that "just right" flavor to winter menus, too, and since they are one of the easiest of all foods to can, as well as one of the easiest things to grow, we hope your Victory garden is producing a bumper crop and that you've already rows and rows of jars put by for cold days when gardens are no more.

But there's more than making sure the family will have something good to eat next winter in having an ample supply of tomatoes on the reserve shelf. Tomatoes are our second-best source of vitamin C, which is essential in adequate quantities in the daily diet, if we are to keep healthy and well—if not wealthy and wise. Unfortunately vitamin C cannot be stored in the body—we must get it each day as we go along. So it's up to the homemaker to take care of the family's next winter's vitamin supply by sealing quantities of this succulent vegetable safely in cans. Lucky are we who have them garden grown, for common home-grown tomatoes are bringing fancy prices in city markets these days.

After you've canned a goodly share of vitamins in plain tomatoes, you may want to vary the work, as well as next winter's eating, by trying these recipes.

Frozen Tomato Juice

If you've a locker you may want to try freezing some tomato juice this year. It's recommended. Altho whole

tomatoes wilt and become flabby when frozen, juice is excellent when prepared in this way and frozen: Cut ripe tomatoes into small pieces, simmer in a kettle for a few minutes, and drain thru a screen basket. Work the pulp with a ladle to obtain more juice, and also to force a fine pulp which will add to the food value, into the juice. Then cool the juice and salt it to taste. Pour the juice into bottles, fruit jars, or waxed cartons, and to prevent breakage in freezing allow room for expansion. Freeze as soon as possible to preserve vitamins. If you use bottles with small tops lay them on their sides until the juice is frozen.

Tomato Catsup

This recipe makes a catsup that tastes like a well-known variety that costs a right smart price on the grocer's shelf, not to mention 10 precious points. If you've tomatoes, a goodly supply is yours for the price of the spices.

1 peck (12½ pounds) ripe tomatoes	1½ tablespoons broken stick cinnamon
2 medium-sized onions	1 tablespoon whole cloves
¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper	3 cloves garlic (finely chopped)
2 cups cider vinegar	1 tablespoon paprika
2½ teaspoons salt	1 cup sugar

Wash and slice tomatoes and boil about 15 minutes or until soft. Into another kettle slice the onions. Cover with a small quantity of water and cook until tender. Run the cooked onions and

tomatoes thru a sieve. Mix the onion and tomato pulp. Add the cayenne pepper. Boil this mixture rapidly until it has been reduced to about one half original volume. Place the vinegar in an enamel pan; add a spice bag containing the cinnamon, cloves and garlic. Allow this to simmer for about 30 minutes, then bring to boiling point. Place cover on pan and remove from fire. Allow this to stand in a covered pan until ready to use. When the tomato mixture has cooked down to one half the original volume, add vinegar mixture, of which there should be 1½ cups. Add the paprika, sugar and salt and boil rapidly until desired consistency is reached. This should require about 10 minutes.

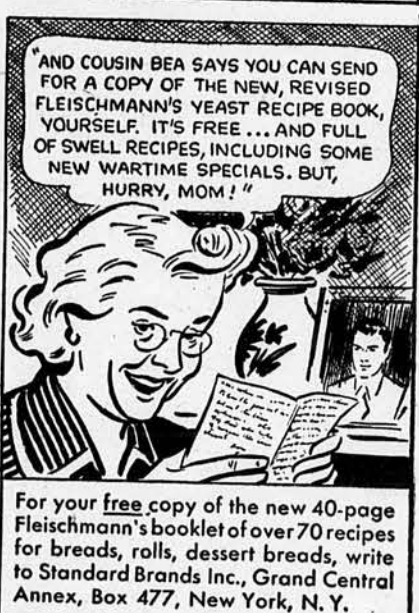
Pour while boiling hot into sterilized jars and seal.

Tomato Butter

If you have never tasted tomato butter, now is the time. It's so good it will help you forget that butter at 10 points a pound must be spread extra thin.

5 pounds tomatoes	1 small stick cinnamon
1 cup vinegar	½ tablespoon whole cloves
3 cups sugar	
¼ ounce ginger root	

Peel and slice tomatoes. Add vinegar and sugar. Tie spices in a bag and add. Cook until thick, stirring almost constantly to prevent scorching. Remove spices. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal. This recipe makes 4 pints.



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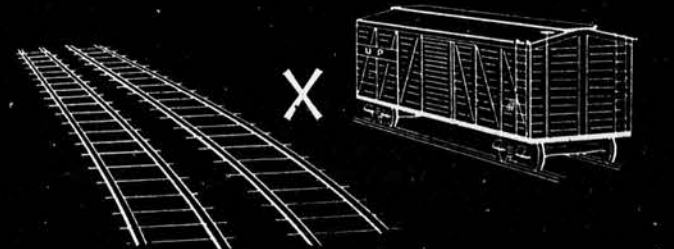
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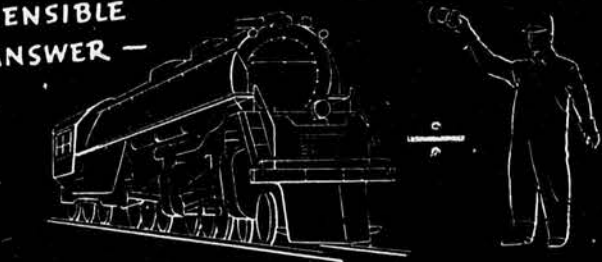
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SENSIBLE
ANSWER -



But—the simple arithmetic of adding together all the facilities available during the fall and winter shipping season—and making the best possible use of them—is just good common "livestock" sense.

● Public market stock yards operate six days a week providing daily outlets for all livestock.

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● Ordering cars only as needed but as far in advance as possible assures better shipping service.

● Union Pacific has ample stock cars, adequate motive power, a roadway and facilities able to handle a tremendous volume of livestock. Like all farmers and ranchers the real strain is on our man power. There is a shortage of help at all stock yards.

● We all accomplished a large task last fall. We can do a bigger and better job this fall with full cooperation of the livestock industry.

H. D. Athon
Livestock Agent
Portland, Ore.

J. H. Phelps
Livestock Agent
Salt Lake City

E. W. Gibson
Livestock Agent
Kansas City, Mo.

H. W. Brown
Special Representative
Denver, Colo.

C. L. Nye
Livestock Agent
Denver, Colo.

Earle G. Reed
General Livestock Agent
Omaha, Nebraska

The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
THE Strategic ROUTE FROM FARM TO MARKET

Farmers Must "Win the Peace"

(Continued from Page 6)

"It will be a voluntary program," WFA Jones insists. "It will not be necessary to ask farmers to sign written contracts. They have already shown that they will respond without them."

Here is the general outline of the war foods farm program, as Marvin Jones states it—always bear in mind that Jones's predecessors, Claude Wickard and Chester Davis, were not allowed to formulate policies, but only instructed to carry them out.

"In my judgment," said Marvin Jones, "the best method of securing essential war crops is to have a support, or definite, price that would last thruout the production and harvesting season."

"It should be sufficient to cover not only normal costs but also the added risks and hazards as well as the added equipment that is closely linked to the increased production."

"There are scores of commodities. No single formula can be adopted that would be applicable to all of them. The method devised should be suited to the individual commodity."

Then comes the mild statement which means a food subsidy program by which the Government will buy up foods for resale at losses, to hold down consumer prices.

"In such a program it will be necessary for the Government to stand ready to purchase any surplus of the commodity that might not flow at the time into the regular channels of distribution. In some instances it may be necessary for the Government to absorb a loss."

Marvin Jones makes it plain he himself does not believe in replacing existing processors and handlers with Governmental agencies. He says it this way:

"As to some commodities, it would be desirable to license processors and handlers. I think it is altogether desirable that the existing processor and wholesale and retail facilities be utilized."

Jones promised more machinery—80 per cent of 1940 farm machinery production—and unlimited parts supplies for 1944. And also Government assistance in obtaining more adequate labor supplies.

Farm Fathers Essential

In this connection, odds are that few fathers on farms will be drafted this fall, whatever final decision is reached on drafting of fathers up to 38 years. The general policy will be to observe the ruling that farming is an essential war industry. Some local boards may break over, but they will be the exceptions.

The President, Governor Lehman, nor Judge Jones in their statements reach specifically to the problem of meat supply. Livestock producers of a dozen mid-continent states met in Kansas City this week, to protest against OPA policies which the livestock industry asserts will cause not only a meat shortage, but a meat famine, during 1944 if the present policies are carried out.

The Administration program seems to be to force heavy shipments of cattle and hogs to market this fall, drive down the prices—particularly on cattle—and then set ceiling prices on the lower levels. Cattlemen state flatly that this will mean they cannot and will not feed cattle—feed prices are steadily advancing, and feed supplies are steadily growing scarcer.

As this correspondent reported months ago—and as Governor Lehman substantiates in his closing paragraph—the Administration's food policy is working toward a cereal diet for Americans, with considerably less meats, butter and eggs; such as the Orientals have had for generations. Demands for food for human beings are expected to become too heavy for feed grains to be fed to animals for meat as in the past.



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THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER

Record Poultry Job

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor-saving devices and methods might be used at every opportunity and adequate equipment provided, says Eugene D. Warner, extension architect, who believes many properly constructed laying houses are not giving satisfactory service because of inadequate furniture. The proper laying house will include such essentials as dropping boards or pits with perches, nests, feed hoppers, broody coops, and a water system.

About 7 inches of perch space for light breeds and 9 inches for heavy breeds are needed, thinks Mr. Warner. In a 20- by 20-foot section, this would mean about 4 perches extending across the entire house. Use of a 1½-inch poultry netting under the perches keeps birds out of the droppings and improves egg quality.

The open-trough type of feed hopper, with a reel to keep birds out of the feed, is recommended, and at least 1 foot of mash hopper space needs to be provided for each 7 birds, to increase mash consumption and egg production. Feeders might be placed so the length is north and south to cast the least amount of shadow. Nests located on the end walls with 1 nest for each 6 to 8 hens are recommended. Dark nests are desirable.

Need Not Cost Much

Most of the poultry equipment to handle the average farm flock need not be elaborate, and usually can be constructed at small cost by the poultryman. Circulars on construction and care of the flock can be obtained without cost from the county agricultural agent's office or from the Extension Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Most Kansas poultry producers are well aware of the importance of the big job at hand and are closely following all recommended practices to insure the health of their flocks and the maximum production of eggs.

Gaylord Munson, Geary county, has just completed a new 20- by 46-foot laying house of the latest type. It has 2 laying quarters with space for from 125 to 150 birds each, with a 6-foot feed room between the laying quarters. The new house is equipped with dropping pits, adequate nesting facilities and furniture.

The Munsons have 300 Austra-White hens and about 200 pullets. This flock will be culled rigidly and the hens and pullets separated in the laying quarters. Additional green pasture will be provided this fall and next spring by planting 2 acres of oats or rye. They feed skim milk and buy a balancer to go with their grain. About 100 birds will be killed this fall and placed in cold storage for home consumption. This practice of utilizing unprofitable layers is becoming popular with most poultry producers.

Converts Other Buildings

Turning a former hog house into laying quarters for an overflow of hens and pullets is being planned by Roy Gfeller, Geary county, who does not now have space for his 175 laying hens and 150 pullets. His pullets were of February hatch and already are in the laying quarters, some in production, so he must act quickly to provide sufficient quarters. He was getting 45 eggs a day from this year's pullets as early as August 10.

An experiment that has proved satisfactory with this flock is the use of a 7½-watt electric bulb, which is kept turned on all night in the laying house, rather than the use of a 75-watt bulb turned on early in the morning. "The small bulb uses less juice and makes a dim light that encourages the hens and pullets to eat and drink at all hours of the night," Mr. Gfeller says. He believes the idea has increased egg production.

Constant culling is practiced by Ralph Upham, Geary county, who will have 1,800 to 2,000 laying hens and pul-

(Continued on Page 15)

Here are 3 Grand PIONEER HYBRID

Varieties for the Southern Cornbelt

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A late maturing, high yielding, all purpose hybrid that you'll find both a pleasure and a profit to grow. Produces one medium-size, thick ear to the stalk. Very uniform in size and type —

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PIONEER 336

You'll find Pioneer 336 brings you both profit and pleasure. The high yielding ability of this hybrid gives you extra corn for feeding or shelling. Produces single, long, large ears of medium-soft starch kernels. Has exceptionally strong roots and stalks. Long husks keep down mold and grain damage. An easy husking, clean picking hybrid with ears at a convenient height for husking. Dark green color. Performs well in all soil types. Unusually good hybrid for hand or machine picking.

And A New Pioneer Variety
PIONEER 339

This new, and improved, variety will really excite you. Of medium-late maturity. Produces big, rough, heavy, cylinder-shaped ears. Limited in quantity this year. Here is a new, practical, high yielding hybrid well worth watching.

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Wheat Heads for Russia

TWO carloads of Kansas seed wheat, the gift of Kansas agriculture to Russia, started August 24, 1943, on their long trek to the Soviet Union, from the shipping points of Liberal and Paradise. The consignment approximated 3,000 bushels of the Tenmarq variety, finest quality, field inspected, laboratory tested, and certified. It is estimated this seed should produce from 2½ to 3 million pounds of wheat in Russia. Multiplied in this manner it is a most effective and economical way of increasing the food supplies of Russia, and to that extent also releases valuable cargo space for other shipping.

There was considerable sentiment attached to this project, as the Kansas wheat industry is founded on Russian seed. Most of the wheat varieties that are grown on Kansas farms today are related thru selection and cross-pollination to varieties which originally

came from Russia. In sending seed wheat back to Russia now, Kansas is saying "thanks" to Russia for its help in making the state the leading producer of hard winter wheat in America, and is as well a means of expressing appreciation of a valiant ally.

The seed was purchased by well-qualified men—Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, agronomist, Kansas State College; Dr. John H. Parker, director of Kansas Wheat Improvement Association; and Prof. A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association—as designated by the Kansas Seed Wheat Committee for Russia. This committee which was set up to do the job that has been accomplished, is composed of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; C. C. Cogswell, Kansas State Grange; E. K. Dean, State Farmers' Union; Dr. O. O. Wolf, Kansas State Farm Bureau; Dean H. Umberger, Extension Division, Kansas State College; John H. Parker, Kansas Wheat Improvement Association; A. L. Clapp, Kansas Crop Improvement Association;

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Sweet Clover: Madrid. Alfalfa: Kansas Common & Ladak.
Write for list of growers.
The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

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

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

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SEEDS

Kansas Certified Seed
Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed
Wheat: Tenmarq, Turkey, Blackhull, Kanred, Kawale, Clark
Winter Barley: Reno, Brome Grass: Achenbach strain.
Sweet Clover: Madrid. Alfalfa: Kansas Common & Ladak.
Write for list of growers.
The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

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September 18
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by
Saturday, Sept. 11

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WANTED FARM LIGHT PLANTS

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

GENERAL PRODUCTS, INC.
DELCO DISTRIBUTORS
120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

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

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

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

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

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS
Want to buy—Used milking equipment of any make. Also Briggs-Stratton gas engines or similar makes. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island, Neb.

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

Wanted—A butane plant and appliances. Harry Reeves, Scottsville, Kan.

HELP WANTED
Woman 19-55; housework, cooking, couple with baby; small house near transportation. No laundry, good wages. A pleasant home for a neat dependable person. Write fully age, experience, references. Box 40, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FARMS—KANSAS
Choice 80 near Emporia on highway. Good buildings, electricity, \$85 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS
Disabled owner's 240-acre Western Missouri farm, complete with about 40 acres corn, 14 brood sows, 4 young cows, calf, 300 chickens, 2 young geldings, mare and colt included, \$4,900! Cream route, RFD county graded road, school bus, only 1½ miles to state road, 5 depot town, 7 to college; 200 tillable, 70 cultivated, 160 in pasture of lespedeza, red-top and mixed grasses, spring and pond, wire fencing, 20 wooded, merchantable firewood, 10 plums, 9 cherries, 7 apples, 3 peaches, mostly bearing; 9-room fair frame house, fireplace, large porches, well, 3 barns—50-ft., 60-ft., 28-ft., 40-ft. poultry house, double crib with driveway, machine shed; opportunity bargain for stock and poultry, now only \$4,900 equipped, \$3,400 down, quick possession! Details page 18, free Fall catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, 405 Acres Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

405 Acres, Well Fenced; 280 acres cultivation, limed and sweet clovered. Two concrete silos 16 by 50. Can feed 150 cattle in barn. Plenty water; land productive; excellent improvements; twenty miles north Alton, Illinois; three miles off hard road; oil road to farm. \$100 per acre. Immediate possession. Lock Box O, Shipman, Illinois.

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

Hold Soy Conference

The regular 23rd annual convention of the American Soybean Association will be replaced by a streamlined War Conference to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 5, 6, and 7, Secretary George M. Strayer has announced.

Growers, processors, grain handlers and Government leaders will take part. The meeting will be open to anybody interested in soybeans.

Speakers scheduled include: Dr. W. J. Morse, senior agronomist, U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington; Dr. J. L. Carter, agronomist of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Illinois; J. H. Lloyd, assistant regional director Commodity Credit Corporation, Chicago; G. H. Iftnor, director of grain marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago; W. B. Allington, pathologist in charge of the soybean disease program in the north central states, Urbana, Illinois; and Lamar Kishlar, chairman of the Soybean Nutritional Research Council, St. Louis.

tion; Dean McCammon, Co-operative Grain Dealers Association; J. F. Moyer, Kansas Grain Dealers Association; Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer; L. L. Longsdorf, Kansas State College; and J. E. Hayes, president, First National Bank, Manhattan.

Hold Elk Picnic

About 500 persons, many of them from distant points, attended the annual Elk County Cattleman's Picnic. Prominent guests included James G. Tomson, Wakarusa, Shorthorn breeder and president of the Kansas Live Stock Association; W. H. Brown, Fall River, Hereford breeder and president of the Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association; H. E. Floyd, Topeka, editor of the Kansas Stockman; C. W. Floyd, Sedan, stockman; and J. J. Moxley and A. G. Pickett of the Kansas State College extension division.

A total of \$29 in prizes was awarded in 7 classes during the afternoon cattle judging contest. W. J. Brown and J. J. Moxley served as judges.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have a bunch of gilts and barrows weighing, on the average, about 200 pounds. Should I go to market with these now or wait until they weigh 225 to 240 pounds? What is the price outlook during September?—E. J., Sedgwick Co.

The price outlook for hogs in September is good. This is a period when hog receipts at the principal markets usually are smaller than during the following 3 months when the spring pig crop moves to market in large numbers. However, ceiling prices on live hogs will limit price advances. The ceiling at Kansas City is supposed to be \$14.50. When the price reaches or exceeds that figure, it will be a good time to market your hogs. With the hog-corn ratio about 12 to 1 and considering the scarcity of grain, I doubt the advisability of feeding the hogs to heavier weights.

I have a few feeder steers weighing about 700 pounds now. I have been thinking of feeding them cottonseed cake with the grass for 60 days beginning in September, then dry-lotting them 30 or 40 days before selling. I plan on selling them about the first of December. I already have my feed except for the cake which I believe I am going to be able to get at \$60 a ton. In view of the future livestock market would you advise me to feed these steers or sell them as feeders?—E. C., Sheridan Co.

The cattle price outlook is confused due to an uncertain policy on the part of the Government on future regulations. It does appear, however, that the cattle market will do well to hold its own during the next 60 days as the large volume of grass cattle comes to market. We believe that cattle in killing condition will meet a ready demand and will hold up fairly well in price. Cattle in feeder flesh may suffer further price declines. If your steers are not in killing flesh, I believe your plan of keeping them on grass with cake for 60 days and then dry-lotting them for about 30 days is excellent, especially since you have the grain available. I believe you might have a better chance of a slightly higher price after the first of the year, but possibly the price advance would not be enough to cause a change in plans. The important thing is to get these steers in killing condition with as much roughage and silage and as little grain as possible. The present price ceilings penalize the production of highly-finished beef.

I have some dairy cows and usually buy some hay and feed, especially in the winter and spring. Should I buy enough now to last until next summer?—J. R., Saline Co.

There are almost no indications that feed prices will be lower before another harvest, but there are many indications that prices will be higher. Already feed supplies are difficult to obtain in many areas. It will become more difficult to get feed, especially grains and hay, during the winter and spring. You should buy now all the feed you'll need before another harvest.

Spotlight Food and Guns

(Continued from Page 5)

the midway. It requires 60 double-length railroad cars to bring the complete show to the fairs.

The great musical show, "Let Freedom Ring," will be presented in front of the grandstand each evening at both of these outstanding fairs. The opening number is entitled "In a Victory Garden," and during it the entire stage will be turned into an attractive garden.

The antics of a comical horse hitched to a plow are guaranteed to carry the audience away with laughter. Russia's highly-prized Moscow Theater of Art will provide the background for a ballet presentation embracing picturesque Russian folklore, music and interpretive dancing.

Another number is inspired by the epic song "When the Lights Go on

Again All Over the World," and the entire company will portray the determination of the United Nations for victory and freedom.

Thruout the production, the tempo is changed by such sparkling specialties as the Riding Hanafords, famous Australian family of horsemen and women of circus fame; the sensational Wen Hie Troupe, a favorite of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek; Mel Hall of international unicycle fame; the 10 Charm Singers; and the great Izzy Cervone, former bandmaster of the celebrated Field Artillery Band.

Every day of the 2 big fairs will be so packed with educational and entertainment features Kansans should go home filled with new ideas and a resolve to "carry on" for victory.

Record Poultry Job

(Continued from Page 13)

lets in production this fall in the 4 laying houses on his farm. Mr. Upham has had one of the best Geary county farm flocks for 20 years, and was the first producer in Kansas to use the trapnest for checking the production of individual hens. A commercial hatcher, too, he has hatched more than 210,000 chicks this year, mostly for local trade. Mr. Upham uses all pedigreed males with records of 270 to 338 eggs on semi-official ROP records.

Unable to provide pasture for so many chickens, Mr. Upham feeds them alfalfa leaf meal and commercial mash and a grain mixture of his own.

Three 20- by 20-foot laying quarters are maintained on the farm of Earl Cook, Dickinson county. They carried 300 laying hens thru the summer and have 250 pullets, April hatch, to be brought in late in September or October production. The pullets have been fed growing mash and grain, hopped on range, all summer. Plenty of alfalfa and Sudan grass are maintained for fall and spring pasture.

The Cooks cull 3 or 4 times a year and will hold their flock down to 375, keeping the hens and pullets separate.

Mash, grain and lots of whole oats are self-fed in winter. Egg production has held up well this summer.

Rigid culling is evident on the farm of John Bruner, Dickinson county. The Bruners started out with 400 hens last fall and had culled to 150 by this summer. They have 500 pullets to bring in this fall, some of which are already in production. Using 3 laying houses, they have room for 400 layers, and will cull their pullets to that number. They use Sudan, wheat and oats pasture to lengthen the grazing season. In addition they feed growing mash, and mixed grain consisting of wheat, kafir and oats, with corn added in winter.

The Bruner flock averaged 184 eggs a hen last year. Their pullets get liquid skim milk in the mash in early fall if they show a drop in production. Once milk is added, it is continued in the diet thruout the bird's laying life. About every 3 years they buy chicks from ROP flocks of a certified breed to bring new blood into the flock. "Only the layers get skim milk," says Mrs. Bruner, who adds, "we never waste it on young chicks."

J. G. Morrison, Morris county, plans

to cull out all his old hens, thoroly clean the chicken house and plow all the ground where poultry runs before bringing in his 200 fall pullets. He believes such disease-control methods pay big dividends. His flock production last year was about 60 per cent. He keeps roosters away from the hens during hot weather and will market all of them this fall. As soon as the pullets are broken to the new laying quarters they are allowed to range part of each nice day on alfalfa. A lot of chickens are kept in cold-storage lockers for home consumption.

At a cost of about \$250, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Strouts, Morris county, have completely remodeled a large barn into a 2-story laying house for 750 hens and pullets. The loft, or second story, is 24 by 40 feet and the lower house is 32 by 40 feet. This still leaves plenty of room for feed storage and other uses. Both floors of this unique laying house are equipped with all the latest improvements and make ideal quarters.

The Strouts hatch all of their chicks, using a 2,100-egg incubator, and plan to have a continuous supply of 3,000 chicks. They practice constant culling, using the best pullets for replacement and selling the rest as broilers. About 7,000 broilers have been sold this year. The kind of care used in the poultry program here is illustrated by the fact that from May 1 to August 12, only 9 eggs had been candled out from the production of more than 600 layers.

Alfalfa pasture is used for summer, fall and spring, and growing mash is fed to pullets all summer. In winter, layers are fed equal parts by weight of wheat, oats, corn chop and kafir, plus commercial mash.

You Women Who Suffer From

HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS!

Fill Your Bin NOW

Call for
BROKEN ARO COAL

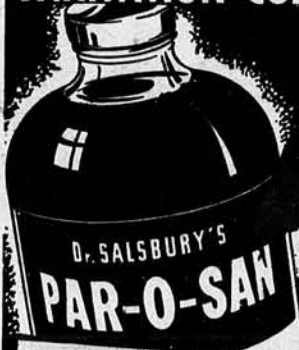
It's Free-Burning
Laboratory Tested
Super-Cleaned
Perfectly Sized



T.M. Reg.
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Product of Sinclair Coal Co.

SANITATION COMES FIRST IN POULTRY HEALTH



Ideal For
LAYING HOUSE
Brooder House, Dairy Barn,
Hog Houses, Sheep Sheds,
General Household Use

GERMS WITHOUT HARM TO HENS

Ideal Disinfectant and Litter Spray
for Laying and Brooder Houses

Then, to kill the germs, disinfect laying and brooder houses, equipment and the litter thoroughly and frequently! Use Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San. Though a powerful disinfectant, it will not harm the birds.

Want Layers in
TOP CONDITION?
TRY Dr. Salsbury's
AVI-TAB

Contains tonics, stimulants, correctives to pep up non-infected sluggish hens. Also provides extra trace minerals.



Buy at hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign.

Safe You can use Par-O-San safely while hens or chicks are in the house. Non-caustic; won't injure leather, metal, clothing.

Certain Kills common disease germs, bugs and parasites—all three—on contact . . . even coccidia, worm eggs, cold organisms, molds, pullorum, cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis.

Pleasant Pleasant odor: won't cause "disinfecting headaches." Stainless, leaves no black streaks, won't soil your clothes. Economical: can be diluted in oil or water as much as 1 to 100.

Neglected sanitation can cause you heavy losses. So get genuine Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN and FREE book on FARM SANITATION, today!

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

Dr. Salsbury's

PAR-O-SAN

POWERFUL, All-Purpose DISINFECTANT WITH THE Pleasant ODOR

BE SURE
TO GET
THE
Genuine

BERKSHIRE HOGS

**Come to the NATIONAL
BERKSHIRE
SHOW AND SALE**

**Chillicothe, Mo.
Sept. 22 and 23**

100 head or more of the breed's best will sell. All young stock in its prime. Big premiums—\$1,000—will attract tops from nation's leading herds. Every winner sells!

Buy your boar this fall, or gilts at a National Show and Sale. 8 in all throughout country. Large offerings and new measures of breeding value make these events the finest buying opportunity of all time.

New Measures of Breeding Value
Every animal will be classified by nationally recognized swine judges into standardized grades, as follows:

Good—Desirable farm stock.
Choice—Breeding herd quality.
Excellent—Premium breeding herd quality.

Identified by these standards, it means that the hog raiser, or new breeder can buy at these sales with the full knowledge of the considered merit of each animal. Never before have you been able to buy on this basis. These shows and sales are an opportunity you cannot afford to miss.

Why BUY BERKS!

- 1 Berks have won all but 1 first and every Champion in Carlot show at Chicago (International) during last 4 years.
- 2 Berks produced 100 lbs. pork on 300 lbs. feed in South Carolina official tests.
- 3 Popular on farm. 20 times as many today as 10 years ago.

WRITE for FREE PROGRAM
Giving Details, Sale Dates, Locations,
Judges' Names

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Berkshire Bred Gilts

for August and September farrow. Excellent Berkshire type and best of popular breeding. Registered and Immuned.

SHADOWLAND FARM
Holton, Kansas
Roy Gilliland, Jr., Owner

G. D. WILLEMS Offers BERKSHIRES
For sale: Bred gilts and spring pigs, choice stock. Inquire of
G. D. WILLEMS, R. 3, Box 77, Inman, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

MORE PORK
from Every Precious Lb. of Feed

War-winning production demands every extra pound of pork from available feed—more efficient feeding methods—better breeding stock.

USE A HAMP BOAR TO SAVE FEED
and to increase production and profits. He will stamp these Hampshire traits on every pig he sires—market topping meat type; fast growing, early maturing feeding quality; unequalled ability to utilize pasture crops.

FREE WRITE TODAY for free Hampshire booklet... location of 45 boar sales... addresses of nearby breeders • Special Offer — 6 mo. trial sub. to *Hampshire Herdsman*, breed mag. at 1/2 price. Send 25c to:

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302 Commercial Bank Bldg. - Peoria, Ill.

McClure Offers Bred Gilts

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

C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Ethledale Hampshire Bred Gilts
Make your selection now from the good gilts we are offering, bred for fall farrow to good-hampered, deep-bodied, correct-type Hampshire boars. Featuring the blood of B & B Special and Ethledale Roller. Visit or write us.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS
SUMMER PRICES
75 head. Either sex, unrelated pairs. Best of bloodlines. By 3 different sires.
Bryan Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

TRY O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRES
"Home of Easy Feeding Hampshires"
BOAR AND GILT SALE OCTOBER 6
Breeding stock always for sale. Visit or write
O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.
(Bourbon Co.)

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

ROY ROEDIGER, Poland China breeder, sends change of copy and reports good sales to farmers located in many parts of the state.

RENO COUNTY BEEF SHOW
BREEDERS announce a sale to be held at Hutchinson, November 9. The secretary is Frank Leslie, of Sterling, and the sale will be managed by Harold Tonn, of Haven.

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, have changed the date of their Polled Hereford sale to November 8. The Riffel herd, one of the finest in Kansas, is located at Enterprise. Their show herd will be at the Topeka Free and Kansas State fairs.

RALPH SCHULTE, of Little River, and **HEIDEBRECHT BROS.**, of Inman, authorize Kansas Farmer to claim February 5, 1944, as the day of their next spring bred-sow sale. It is planned to draft the tops from each herd for the occasion.

J. B. HARDEN, one of the best known dairymen and Guernsey breeders in Oklahoma, is quitting the business and announces a sale of high quality and heavy production cattle to be held on the farm, 6 miles west of Ponca City, Friday, September 10. Write now for catalog.

The **NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORT-HORN BREEDERS'** sale will be held at Beloit, October 27, instead of a month later as stated in last issue of Kansas Farmer. Consignments are coming in and the general outlook is good for a good lot of cattle and a fine sale.

W. R. HUSTON, whose Duroc advertising appears in every issue of Kansas Farmer, changes copy and writes that he has decided not to hold a fall sale of bred gilts and boars. He has a fine lot to choose from but the demand seems sufficient to take all he has without the trouble incident to holding a public auction.

The **WREATH FARM** Duroc sale has been changed to November 1. The change is made in order to suit the convenience of a larger number of customers. The busy season of the year will be about over, and it will be cooler weather and nearer to the breeding season. Wreath farm is located just west of Manhattan.

O. A. STERLING reports that the Jerseys making up his September 7 sale are doing fine. Announcement of this sale appeared in last issue of Kansas Farmer and more than 30 inquiries for catalogs have been received to date. The sale will be held on the farm, 10 miles north of Topeka on No. 75, and 3 1/2 miles east on No. 4.

JOE MACKEY, of Overland Park, announces a big sale of registered and high-grade Holsteins for Tuesday, September 7. Among the 100 head selling are cows with high D. H. I. A. records and some good young bulls. A lot of mares and farm machinery are offered, too. Somerset Farm, where Mr. Mackey has carried the herd, has been sold, which makes the sale absolutely necessary.

JOE FOX, Milking Shorthorn breeder, of St. John, recently visited Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass., and purchased 2 outstanding heifers. At the same time he visited the Arthur Simpson herd in Vermont and the Neralcam herd, Quebec, where he purchased 8 heifers, six of them bred to calve this fall. These recent purchases place Mr. Fox among the highest-priced buyers of Milking Shorthorns in the state.

Retnuh Stylish Maid, one of the profitable Milking Shorthorn cows at **RETNUH FARMS**, Geneseo, is 16 years old and due to drop her 18th calf in a short time. She was high cow in the United States for the breed in her class in 1942, producing 10,281.7 milk and 423.98 lbs. fat. More than 20 of her daughters and near descendants now are in the herd, and her 8 sons head good herds in Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

RUSSELL & CLARK, Milking Shorthorn breeders located at Great Bend, recently purchased to head their herd the outstanding herd bull, Dairy Lou Red King. He was purchased at auction in the big Illinois State sale and comes from one of the outstanding herds of the breed. He weighs 2,280 in his 3-year-old form and his 10 nearest dams average 581 lbs. fat. The Russell & Clark herd, on D. H. I. A. test, has an average of 300 lbs. fat. The herd now numbers about 40 head, with a half dozen R. M. cows.

LEO BREEDEN & SONS have one of the good herds of registered Milking Shorthorns in the Great Bend area, where so many good herds are to be seen. The herd bull, Griffam Flash, has sired a lot of extra fine calves out of the daughters and granddaughters of the famous bull, Otis Chieftain, and other cows of Northwood Minstrel, Northwood Don, etc. The Breedens recently attended the big Illinois Association sale and brought home some very choice, richly bred females to add to their already good cow collection.

W. D. GOTT, of Golden Rule Jack Farm, Ft. Scott, announces a dispersal sale of his famous Jacks and Jennets for October 22. The offering of 45 head will comprise 10 Jacks ready for service and 35 Jennets, most of them in foal or with colts at side. Mr. Gott, now 81 years old, has bred and exhibited Jacks for more than 51 years and is one of the oldest living breeders of Jacks in the United States. This will be a good sale to attend by readers of Kansas Farmer who are in the market for good breeding. The sale is an absolute dispersal.

The **R. E. STARK & SON** Ayrshire herd, at Abilene, is a splendid example of what can be accomplished in a period of 20 years by application and energy. Starting with the blood of the great cow Canary Belle, and using quality high-record sires, one of the most uniform and best producing herds in the entire country has been developed. The herd ranked 9th in the United States for the breed in 1922 from the

standpoint of high milk and butterfat yields. Heading the herd at present is the great breeding sire, Penhurst American Boy, following Desert Crest Better Future. Exceedingly heavy yields have been made during a continuous D. H. I. A. test for 7 years. The cattle have good care and the demand for bulls usually exceeds what are grown on the farm. The herd official classification is 7 head Very Good, 4 Good Plus and 2 Good.

THE O'BRYAN Hampshire ranch, at Hiattville, sold 50 bred gilts in their August 14 sale at a general average of \$186 and a top of \$415; another going at \$405. The above prices were paid by Mississippi and Wisconsin breeders. Farmer buyers snapped up everything selling up to \$100. Among the best buyers were KMBG farm, Stanley; Gus Arzbuyar, Paola; Joe Fynn, Parsons; Morris Chambers, Hepler; John O'Bryan, Parsons; Harold McAtee, Parsons; and Albert Classen, White Water. Joe says it was to a large extent a local Kansas sale, and proves that good Hampshires are meeting with favor near home.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement of **EARL ELLIOTT & SON'S** Polled Hereford dispersal sale. The date is Monday, September 13, and the offering is composed of a fine lot of registered Polled Herefords. The herd was established about 10 years ago with a few heifers from the Jesse Riffel & Son herd. They are closed up in breeding to some of the highest-priced prize winners of the breed in recent years. The Elliotts have bred their cattle, culled close, and kept their tops in the herd. Write for catalog and plan to attend this sale. Detroit is on U. S. 40, between Abilene and Junction City.

CLARENCE MILLER, of Alma, sold 53 head of Durocs in his August 13 sale for a total of \$4,146. The spring boars averaged \$52 and the bred sows and gilts \$83. Buyers were present or bought on mail bids from 7 states. The top animal went to Alfred J. Ketscher, Enid, Okla., for \$200. The next highest price, \$125, was paid 5 different times, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Kansas, each taking one at the above price. Arthur E. Roepke, of Waterville, was the \$125 Kansas buyer. Thirty six head stayed in Kansas at prices ranging from a low of \$32 up to \$125, only 4 head selling below \$50. Bert Powell was the auctioneer. The day was dry and hot.

VERN ALBRECHT, Smith Center, writes that he was well pleased with the picnic, attendance and prices received at his recent midsummer sale. It is doubtful a better sale ever was held in the western half of the state. Buyers were present from 10 states, but many of the good Durocs stayed in Kansas. The midday chicken dinner was a real attraction. Following the judging, about 150 people were on hand for lunch, and most of them remained for the sale. Mrs. Albrecht and her neighbors did a wonderful job. Mr. Albrecht says immediate conditions were unfavorable for long prices and to look forward for better markets in the near future.

WALTER CLARK, of Great Bend, secretary of the Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, is moving rapidly to the top as a breeder of the right kind. He has been a good buyer of strictly top animals during the past few years and his herd numbers about 50 head at the present time. His herd bull, Kingsdale Pride 13th, was grand champion of Kansas in 1942. He follows bulls that have added strength to the herd from year to year. Mr. Clark recently added 2 females purchased in the big Illinois Association sale. The herd is on continuous test, with a 1942 herd average of 301 lbs. fat. Seven cows in the herd already have made the R. M. requirement.

If you know anything about Missouri Berkshires you know there is one man more closely identified with the business over a long period of time than any other in the state. That man is **FRED LUTTRELL**, of Paris. Bumper crops and lean years, high hog prices and low hog prices have not mattered a lot to Fred, because he believes in the hog business and in registered Berkshires. A quarter of a century is a long time but Fred has been raising them that long and longer, and his father raised them before him. There is scarcely a state in the union that does not have a Luttrell Berkshire. Sales are all made privately. Besides registered Berkshire hogs, this breeder has some good registered Oxford sheep.

THE KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS and their families picnicked in the park, at Lyons, Tuesday, August 17. All records were broken for a midsummer cattle picnic, with about 15 breeders and friends present. The day was cool and clear. A big dinner was served by the wives and other members of the families. A business meeting was held, presided over by President Howard Sharp. It was decided to hold the annual association sale at Hutchinson, the date soon to be announced. Sale Manager Sharp and other members of the sale committee already have contacted breeders and made selections for more than half enough cattle. Others will be visited right away.

For first-hand information regarding the program that the American Berkshire Association, of Springfield, Ill., is carrying out, we suggest you attend the **NATIONAL BERKSHIRE** show and sale, at Chillicothe, Mo., a few miles east of St. Joseph, September 22 and 23. Every animal offered in the sale, and there will be more than 100 head, will be classified for type by nationally recognized swine judges into 3 standardized grades. This show is one of 8 National shows being held thruout the United States this year. The sale will be held on the 23rd. Kansas and Missouri Berkshire breeders have something in common in this important 2-day event, and we suggest you write the association and learn more about this important livestock event.

FRANK E. LESLIE, of Sterling, recently completed a new modern house on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie agree that they couldn't have erected the house, much less kept the farm, if it hadn't been for the registered Shorthorns. The herd now numbers about 75 head. In service is the roan bull, Fair Douglas, purchased to follow Golden Marksman, a son of Proud Marksman. Mr. Leslie established his herd with Bates bred cows, mated to bulls of Babton Corporal and Villager. During the lean years, lack of sufficient feed, low prices and little demand, the temptation to burn the pedigrees was strong. But during the past few years a lot of bulls have gone out from the herd at very satisfactory prices. Inspection of the herd is invited.

O. I. C. HOGS

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

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bauer-Type Poland Chinas

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

Easier Feeding-Type Polands

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

**McLin's MEDIUM-TYPE POLANDS**

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

ROWE Offers POLAND BRED GILTS

We are offering some choice bred gilts. Cholera immune. Recorded free. Priced to move. Fall boars all sold.
O. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Spring Boars, Special Prices

Sired by 4 good boars. Also gilts. We need the room for fall litters.
ROY ROEDIGER
Longford, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Billman's Spotted Polands

Silver Ace in service. Bred gilts for sale. Also spring boars and gilts of best bloodlines. Wildfire and Mischief Maker. Only tops go for breeders. Pairs not related.
CARL BILLMAN, R. 2, HOLTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

CHOICE SOWS and GILTS

Thick, easy-feeders, profitable kind. Bred for Sept. and Oct. farrowing to my two great herd boars, Proud Cherry Orion and Aces Parade. Proven sires of the popular profitable kind, the breed's most popular blood. Inspection invited. Immuned. Registered Durocs only since 1904. Come or write.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Spring Boars and Gilts

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

Registered Duroc Bred Gilts

Excellent quality and breeding. Sired by Red Orion and bred to Golden Harvest, a great son of Golden Fancy. Also March boars and gilts by Red Orion and Kansas Sturdybilt. Inspection invited. Immuned.
W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KAN.

FANCY FALL BOARS

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

Our Boar Sale Canceled

We offer 30 extra good bred sows and gilts at sacrifice prices, daughters of real boars, different breeding. Medium type, registered. Shipped on approval. Literature.
W. R. HUSTON, AEMRICUS, KAN.

ROEPKE'S --- DUROCS

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

Reder's Duroc Hog Farm

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

Stuckman's Durocs Are Profitable

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

REGISTERED DUROC SPRING PIGS

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

HOGS—ALL BREEDS

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

J. L. Griffiths' Long-Teated Registered Ayrshire Dispersal

PFIL'S SALE PAVILION

Clay Center, Kan., Saturday, Sept. 18

30 HEAD comprising:

I have known this herd since it was established and congratulate prospective buyers on this opportunity to buy good breeding stock.
Jesse R. Johnson

- 10 Two-year-old heifers, beginning to freshen Sept. 10.
- 2 Young Cows, bred for early fall.
- 9 Yearling heifers and a few heifer calves.
- 6 grade Cows, bred to registered bull.

The offering was sired by Penshurst American Banner, and out of dams by Penshurst Beauty Prince (approved) and bred to Lepitt Hazard (by Alfalfa Farm High Jack). We have used 2 Penshurst bulls and one Strathglass bull since founding the herd more than twenty years ago. The Penshurst bulls were both out of Man-O-War dams.



Penshurst American Banner

I am obliged to make this sale because of failing health. Sale starts at 1 p. m. Everything Tb. and Abortion tested. For catalog address

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Harper's Reduction Shorthorn Sale

Practically a dispersal. Only keeping 10 head for my son when he returns from the army.

BENKELMAN, NEBR., FRIDAY, SEPT. 17

60 HEAD

5 Bulls, including 2 herd bulls.

24 cows (21 with calves at foot, sired by Dreadnaught Landlord 2047956, son of Divide Corporal.)

9 choice yearling heifers.

We have bred Shorthorns for 32 years, and culled closely besides using the best bloodlines obtainable. Write for catalog.

C. H. HARPER, Benkelman, Nebraska

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Elliotts' Polled Hereford Dispersal

on farm near DETROIT (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Monday, September 13

53 Lots

11 Bulls, including the herd bulls (Polled Stanway and M. P. Domino.)

32 Mature Cows, 12 with calves at foot or near calving sale day

7 coming 2-year-old Heifers. 8 yearling and 8 Heifer Calves.

Descendants of such sires as WORTHMORE'S SUCCESS, ADVANCE STANWAY, EXCELLENT DOMINO, MAXEL MISCHIEF and other sires that have made Polled Herefords popular in America. The offering is the low-set, thick kind and unusually uniform. Tb. and abortion tested. For Catalog Address

EARL ELLIOTT & SON, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Fred Beppert, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Announcing Harden's Guernsey Auction

1 p. m., on Highway 60, 6 Miles West of
Ponca City, Okla., Friday, September 10

Quitting Dairy Business Will reduce my herd to few head only—Selling 24 Females and 6 Bulls—4 Bred Heifers (freshen early winter), 16 Cows in milk and heavy springers, 4 Open Heifers. Some of these are sisters to SOONERS LADY, five times grand champion in state shows and fourth place aged cow at the National Dairy Show, 1941. Heifers are daughters of Meadow Lodge Rex's WESTERN KING, No. 254349, and are bred to Meadow Lodge KING'S CRUSADER, No. 292459 (son of King of the Meadows).

6 BULLS—Sons of above two bulls will sell—baby calves to yearlings. Guernsey breeders know this herd consists of some of the finest blood in the Guernsey breed.

Rush order for catalog to J. B. HARDEN, R. 1, PONCA CITY, OKLA.

W. H. "Bill" Heldenbrand and Boyd Newcom, Auctioneers

JACK AND JENNET DISPERSAL SALE

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM

Ft. Scott, Kan., October 22

45 Head

10 Good Quality Jacks (ready for service). 35 Jennets (most of them in foal or with colts at foot).

This is a dispersal of one of the oldest and strongest herds in the United States. Featuring the best individuals and most valuable bloodlines of today. Buy your jack in the fall and he will be acquainted with his new home and give better service.

Herd Established Over 50 Years—For Catalog Write

W. D. GOTT, FT. SCOTT, KAN.

Roy Johnston, Auctioneer

Schools Plan Farm Help Aid

KANSAS farmers will be able to get high school and junior high students for part-time help during the school year—if they want them. That was the conclusion reached in Topeka recently by school officials called into session by Bert Culp, Beloit, chairman of the Governor's Farm Labor Commission.

The educators displayed a keen interest in the labor plight on the farms of Kansas and agreed that every possible effort would be made by the schools to arrange schedules, dismiss students, plan makeup work and assist in any program based on the farm labor needs of the various communities.

No attempt will be made to organize a statewide program of school co-operation, since the circumstances and needs vary widely in different counties. Due to the many problems involved in the use of school students on the farm, farmers are asked to co-operate in surveying the needs of their communities and in arranging work so as to least disrupt school schedules.

School officials attending the governor's conference were of the opinion that it is a fine thing for town and city boys to work on the farm whenever possible. They believe the value a city youth gains in doing useful work with his hands, and in learning the problems of the farm and food production, greatly outweigh the amount of money he might earn by such labor.

It was generally agreed at the meeting that all the responsibility for food production should not fall on the farmer and that farm boys should not make all the sacrifices needed to gain the food goals for victory. Schools, generally, are willing to make any adjustments necessary to put the food production program "over the top."

Considerably more emphasis will be placed by schools this year in teaching food preservation and conservation as being equally important to production.

Teacher Shortage Acute

With a shortage of possibly 1,200 school teachers indicated for Kansas this fall, the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued an urgent appeal for all former teachers to come to the rescue as a patriotic contribution to the educational future of the state. An inspection of teaching staffs in your community will disclose that many of them already are from this source of supply.

More than 40 counties are listed as having 10 or more teaching vacancies. Jefferson county is worst affected with 41 vacancies, Phillips county second with 34, and Norton county third with 27.

Egg Profits Jump

More egg profits in June despite increased feed costs were reported by E. R. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist at Kansas State College, after studying demonstration flock records.

With average feed costs of 14.2 cents a dozen eggs and selling average of 36.1 cents a dozen, poultrymen showed net profits of 21.9 cents a dozen in June, 1943. Last year the feed cost was 11.3 cents a dozen and the selling price 27.8 cents for a profit of 15.5.

The spread between feed costs and sale prices is narrowing, however, and fall and winter profits are not expected to be greater, if any, than last year, says Mr. Halbrook.

Valuable Seed Crop

Sweet clover seed is now in great demand. An indication of the importance of saving sweet clover seed is found in the loan value of \$7 a hundredweight placed on it by the Government. Yields this year are running from 2 to 10 bushels of cleaned seed to the acre. The clover may be harvested either with a binder or a combine.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE Dispersal Sale

**Overland Park, Kan.,
Tuesday, September 7**

100 HEAD

Registered and grade cows and heifers. Cows with records up to 15,000 lbs. milk and 700 lbs. fat. All cows with D. H. I. A. records. Several young bulls. Herd sire, St. Mary Plebe Johana 795029.

Five teams of good farm mares, Hampshire hogs and full line of farm machinery. Farm has been sold, reason for sale.

JOE MACKAY

Box 156 Overland Park, Kan.
Roy Johnston, Auctioneer

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high production dams or grandams.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Watch This Space

for information about our consignment to the Kansas State Guernsey Sale, Topeka, October 7.
JO-MAR FARM, SALINA, KAN.
Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.

ANGUS CATTLE



FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Write Quickly for the Sale Catalog of the

**Eylar Ranch Angus Sale
Denton, Kan., Sept. 13**

200 LOTS SELL IN A COMPLETE
DISPERSION

Note—A great breeding herd that produced show winners as well. There cannot help but be bargains with this many selling.

Farm 12 Miles N. W. of Atchison, Kan.

For Catalog write

Johnston & Moss, Belton, Mo.
Thompson & Halsey, Auctioneers
Jesse R. Johnson Representing
Kansas Farmer

Latzke Angus Farm

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

Luff's Herefords

Real Prince Domino Breeding

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

JOHN N. LUFT

Bison (Rush County), Kan.

Hazlett Herefords for Sale

Because of Shropshire sheep expansion we offer 10 mostly young cows with calves 1 to 6 months old. All bred back to Hazlett Rupert 25th. \$300 per head. A foundation that will afford an annual turnover.

Herd established 1923.

SCHLAG BROTHERS

Pretty Prairie (Reno County) Kansas

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

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

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, Winfield, Kan.

FRANK R. CONDELL'S

HAZLETT HEREFORDS

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

DELFORD RANCH, EL DORADO, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

POLLED HEREFORDS

Blocky Type

Five dark-red, well-marked, blocky Polled Hereford bulls—8 to 20 months. Two trace back to Advance Domino and three to Polled Harmon 45th. Some excellent individuals. J. M. Parks, 1305 Wayne, Topeka.

"Food Will Win the War" Theme of KANSAS STATE FAIR

Hutchinson, Sept. 19 thru 24

SEYBS'

Registered, Improved SHORTHORNS

25 years of careful attention to details that count.

Herd Bulls:
Admiration 2063357 by Village Count
Marshall Jr. 2126497 by Gold's Marshall
Females largely sired by Royal
Marshall, a son of Proud Marshall.
Few young bulls and heifers for sale.

J. C. SEYB & SONS
Pretty Prairie - - - Kansas

Hoffman's Registered

Milking Shorthorns

Best of breeding, quality and production. Females any age, priced in line with their values. If you want to buy come and see them any week day. Also choice serviceable bulls and bull calves, backed by high production records. Maebar Herd,

JOHN S. HOFFMAN
Ensign - - - - - Kansas

Loves' Polled Shorthorns Lead

(IN SERVICE)

Royal Robin 2nd by Dark Rosebud Royal.

Dales Champion by the International grand champion, Gloster Dale, sire of the 2 highest priced bulls of the breed sold in the past 20 years. Eighty-five head in herd. Since 1916. Usually stock for sale. Come and see us.

LOVE & LOVE
Partridge - - - - - Kansas



YOUR NEXT PUBLIC SALE

will be successful, depending on the quality of the offering, judgment in placing advertising and selecting your auctioneer. If you can't get the one you want and don't want the one you can get

Try HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.) Kan.



Starks' Ayrshire Production Records

Herd average for seven consecutive years:

Milk— 9,382.42 lbs.

Fat— 369.89 lbs.

Herd established 21 years. 422 lbs. fat (Mature equivalent) for 1942. Every animal but herd bull bred on farm and all but 4 head descended from the college cow Canary Belle. Penhurst American Banner 55406 now in service.

Bulls for sale this fall.

R. E. STARK & SON
Abilene, Kan.

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society

135 Members

Our herds have best bloodlines known to the breed.

H. D. Sharp, Great Bend,

President

Walter Clark, Great Bend, Sec.

Vern Johnson, Assaria,

Vice-president

Watch for advertising of our big Fall Sale at Hutchinson.

H. D. SHARP, Sale Manager

Enjoy a Needed Vacation Close to Home

Get New Ideas and Inspiration
Win Your Share of

\$36,000 in Premiums Offered

By Your Official

KANSAS STATE FAIR

Hutchinson

Sept. 19th thru 24th

Six Big Days . . . Six Thrilling Nights

IT IS THE SHOW WINDOW OF KANSAS

Newest Achievements in Agriculture

Entertainment Features

10-Act Circus First 3 Afternoons — Harness and Running Horse

Races Last 3 Afternoons — Big Patriotic Night Show,

"Let Freedom Ring" — Rubin & Cherry Exposition

20 Shows — 20 Big Rides

HELP KEEP THIS SUPERIOR BLOOD IN KANSAS!

You have always dreamed of having a Jersey Sire at the head of your herd—the kind that counts, one bred in the purple, one that challenges the admiration of the folks in the neighborhood, one worth your best efforts—and that is why we have put forth THE ROTHERWOOD-EAGLE-LEASE PLAN.

In a nutshell it is: You take a baby calf. You feed him a year. The second year he is ready for service. You use him that year! You bring him home to us at the end of the second year. You have had a year's service for his care as a calf and as a yearling. We take the gamble! If he dies it is our loss!

Write today for the details. Better yet, visit Rotherwood and look over the herd that has brought The American Jersey Cattle Club's Constructive Breeders' Award to Kansas for five consecutive times, the only herd in Middle West to do it!

One man has his fifth Rotherwood Jersey Sire today and he has a grade worth the second look! Each year he gets a baby and brings back a 2-year-old. Drop us a line today and let us show you, too, how to build a great dairy herd on your own farm.

A. Lewis Oswald Rotherwood Jerseys, Hutchinson, Kan. John C. Oswald

GLOSTER CLIPPER 2nd

X1855406

JR. HERD BULL

Coronet 2nd, sired by Cherry Coronet, dam Queen of Hearts 2nd (the \$775 undefeated 1940 Jr. yearling, now in the Banbury herd.) A few bulls 10 to 12 months old.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, (Reno Co.) Kan.



Haven Hereford Breeders' Third Annual Sale

50 HEAD

Bocaldos
Dominos
Stanways



Better quality
and more
outstanding
individuals.

Consignors

A. R. Schlickau

W. H. Schlickau

Clinton & Asa Koontz

Elmer Dierks

Lawrence Cooley

W. H. Tonn & Son

Oren Chain

Lloyd Harris

Ralph Chain

For Catalog Address HAROLD TONN, Sale Manager, Haven, Kan.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS and AYRSHIRES

100 Shorthorns in Herd

Herd bulls: A. L. Tonn by Divide Magnet,
Minstrel's Last by Gallant Minstrel.
A utility cow herd.

60 Ayrshires in Herd

In service: A grand champion son of the
noted bull Sycamore Jim and out of the
classified Excellent cow Woodhull Tallulah.

Young bulls and a few females for sale.

C. L. WHITE, ARLINGTON, KAN.

BROWN SWISS COWS For Sale



—with official records up to 500 lbs. fat. Yearly herd average on 17 head—417 lbs. fat. One cow gave 108 pounds of fat July of this year and leads the association. Classified from GOOD to VERY GOOD. Also 2 bulls out of the Record cow of breed in U. S. on 2-times-a-day milking for cow of her age.

EARL WEBBER
Arlington (Reno Co.) Kansas

STARTING WITH TOPS !!

Ralph Schulte dispersed his Durocs here at Hutchinson on August 10!

I purchased two tops gilts of the sale, one out of the dam of General Doug . . . the other one Mr. Schulte described as "a royally bred lady and shows it."

So next time you come to look over our Jerseys, just take a look at my Durocs. The men at the sale made me think I was starting out with tops!!!

JOHN CRAIG OSWALD
Hutchinson, Kan.

PLOEGERS' Hampshire Hog Sale

Horton, Kan., Oct. 22

35 BOARS - - - 15 GILTS

Best of breeding and type. Much of the offering from Register of Merit litters. See our Hamps. at Topeka and Hutchinson Fairs and write for catalog.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ploeger
Sunshine Farm
Morrill - - - Kansas

Five Things To Do

1. Attend the "Food Will Win the War" State Fair of 1943.
2. Plan now to attend the Kansas State Holstein Banquet and Program at the Sunflower Hotel, Abilene, October 17.
3. Attend the Kansas State Holstein Sale October 18. The cattle are picked and they are a real offering.
4. Investigate a son of "Femco Calamity Posch Pride 797418" from our classified. H.I.R., 400 to 697.7 fat cows 2 X, for your next herd sire. A few bulls ready for service.
5. Get acquainted with our new and future herd sire "Osbornedale Count Ormsby Tovarich 869632." His six nearest dams average 1,046 fat, 3.75%. These records include his own dam 853 and sire's dam 926 on 2 X. His inheritance contains everything we have been building on in our program of line breeding.

T. H. McVAY
Nickerson - - - - - Kansas

We Thank the Buyers and Bidders

who helped us make one of the best Duroc summer sales ever held in Kansas and invite all old and new customers to our February 5, 1944, bred sow sale.

See our Durocs at the Hutchinson Fair.

Ralph Schulte, Little River, Kan.
Heidebrecht Bros., Inman, Kan.



Fair Lawn Farm Shorthorns

—headed by the thick, lowest sired FAIR DOUGLAS

Females descendants of Villager and Babton Corporal, Imp. Special attention given to heavy milk production.

75 head in herd. Bulls from 10 to 18 months old for sale. Also young cows and bred heifers.

FRANK E. LESLIE
Sterling, Kan.

The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



YOUR OIL-PLATED ENGINES HAVE A FUTURE!



YOU'LL allow that the cost of planting a tree isn't much compared to its yield. For in shelter, or food—even beauty alone—you can be repaid a hundred-fold as years go by.

It's by the yield, too, that you can measure the true value of lubricants used in your car, truck or tractor. And records kept by farmers themselves prove that the small cost of Conoco Nth motor oil can be repaid many times over by the savings and service which are a direct result of this oil's ability to keep inner engine parts OIL-PLATED.

As a case in point, here's what Walter Schumacher of Torrington, Wyo., reports on tractor operation where vital working surfaces were kept OIL-PLATED:

Continental Oil Company:

I have a John Deere that I have used for five years with a total of \$40.00 for upkeep... less than \$8.00 per year... This tractor does all the work on 320 acres of irrigated ground including pumping irrigation water, grinding feed, etc. I have also done some custom feed grinding and spraying of potatoes besides my own work.

I have used nothing but Conoco products... and am a firm believer in using the best products I can buy in lubrication and fuel for my equipment.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Walter Schumacher

That's a mighty creditable record—no two ways about it. But not one that "hangs on the moon out of reach," so to speak. Just give Conoco Nth oil and protective OIL-PLATING a chance to work for you a spell and see how your own record adds up.

For one thing, internal OIL-PLATING is far more than a mere part-time safeguard. OIL-PLATING is closely attached—bonded—to bearings, shafts, even to steep cylinder walls, by the special added synthetic in Conoco Nth oil. Then instead of all quickly draining down to the crankcase at every chance, OIL-PLATING can stay up where lubricant is always needed.

Two-Way Protection

You know, of course, that engine wear can be especially serious during starting. Right then

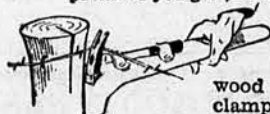
and there, the OIL-PLATING that has stayed up can provide lubrication "sooner than instantly"—to help any engine keep fit instead of becoming oil-greedy too soon.

But even when the engine is shut off, the acids left over from normal combustion could keep eating away at working parts. There again, somewhat like chromium-plating guarding against rust, protective OIL-PLATING can form a barrier between acids and inner engine surfaces. But hold on, now. Engine acid is a problem which shouldn't be just brushed off with a word or two and a shrug. You can get a better idea of why acids are present, and how OIL-PLATING helps you play safe, by talking it over with Your Conoco Agent, making him prove his case.

Therefore—fitting deeds to the words, as it were—why not give Your Conoco Agent a call so's he can arrange to supply you with Conoco Nth motor oil as pronto as possible. If it's more convenient, of course, you can stop at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station, or at your local Continental Oil Company bulk plant.

THAT'S AN IDEA

You can make money figuring out ways to make work easier. Send all the ideas you can think of to *The Tank Truck*, care of this paper. For each of your ideas published you get \$1.00. Win as often as you can.



PAUL DURHAM of Dallas, Texas, does his wire-stretching with this handy hardwood lever. Make the hammer clamps of metal or leather.

If the radiator fins on your car or tractor get bent, Bob Perkins of Sudan, Texas, says, "Try straightening them with a common table fork." Just cut the prongs down to about 1/4-inch length.

Here's a handy way to feed calves. Cut a hole near the bottom of a bucket and solder in a small pipe about 4 inches long. Attach a sheep nipple to the pipe. Then you can hang up a bucket of milk where the calves can drink from it. That's An Idea from H. A. Terry of Durango, Col.

Instead of pricking your fingers pulling out sandburrs, hold your socks, or other clothes over a pan of water and pull off the burrs with a regular hair comb. Mrs. E. E. Abbott, Eddyville, Neb.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



Your Conoco Agent

TRACTOR QUIZ that wins you more than cash

- How should you treat the track rollers of a "Caterpillar"?
- What is the correct water pump lubricant for an Allis-Chalmers A?
- What lubricant's right for the steering worm-wheel bearing of a Massey-Harris CH?
- What oil for the hydraulic lift of a Ford-Ferguson?
- What grade of transmission oil does an International 20 need in Winter?

CORRECT ANSWERS

All the right answers about complete lubrication of your own particular tractor appear on the big, easy-to-read, new style Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart. AND IT'S FREE! No pages to shuffle—no eye-strain—no "muffing" anything. Designed to conserve your tractor and your priceless time, this chart even makes it easy to see how much you can slice your hourly costs. It's a great keep a real record that will show you how much you can slice your hourly costs. It's a great big card, 17 x 22 inches in size, that Your Conoco Agent will tack in your tool shed or where you store your tractor. Just phone Your Conoco Agent to bring your chart—FREE!



Sends thanks for money he's saved

THE BANSBACK & BAKER FARMS near Denver, Col., crop some 1500 acres of small grains and feed for raising cattle—so it's by way of being a pretty fair-sized operation. With that in mind, you might take it as a shrewd measure of value to know that they've been using Conoco lubricants and fuels in their automotive equipment ever since 1921. Mr. Baker says, "During this period a few times tried other competitive products but at no time found them as efficient and economical as Conoco. So for the past several years we have used your products exclusively, and I can honestly say that by doing so I have saved considerable money..."

"Thanks to Conoco for the low cost, efficient and excellent operation of our equipment over a long period of years."

GOOD RIDDANCE—TO RATS!

Rats can't exist without food and shelter. But since it's often impractical to rat-proof farm buildings, you'll likely try poisoning or trapping. These suggestions may help you do a better job.

IMPORTANT — Rats can be frightened away more easily than they can be caught. So warn your neighbors. If possible, they should set poison or traps when you do.

Baits and Poisons

Rats eat cereals, grain, meat, fruits, vegetables—almost anything except the stale cheese usually offered. Fresh bait, variety, and absence of other food are more important than the kind of poison used. Contrary to another popular belief, strong poisons like phosphorous, arsenic and strychnine while useful, are not essential. Mild, slow-acting poisons lessen danger for domestic animals, and give rats time to leave the feeding ground before dying.

RED SQUILL is an effective rat poison that is relatively harmless to domestic animals and to humans. Red Squill powder varies in strength, but mixing directions generally accompany it when sold as rat poison. Pre-bait for a few days with unpoisoned food before setting similar poisoned baits. Make baits by twisting a teaspoonful of mix in a small paper.

BARIUM CARBONATE (precipitated) is an inexpensive and mild poison, but somewhat more dangerous to livestock. It can be used safely, however, even in poultry runs, if exposed in inaccessible places in the form of meal, or so wet that it cannot be dragged from cover. For normal use, mix one part poison to six parts mushy food.

Trapping

Trapping calls for more skill and labor but eliminates the dangers of poison, and the risk of unpleasant odors from dead rats. A variety of fresh bait and plenty of traps are essential. Trapping a few rats where dozens run, merely creates suspicion. Use inexpensive spring traps with large triggers, or cage traps if you prefer. In confined areas and known runs, traps may even be set without bait.

A small terrier or other good rat dog when taught to hunt, may keep a farm free from rats. Cats, unless confined, are of little value as ratters, and are a menace to bird life. Ferrets are even more dangerous except in the hands of experienced men aided by good rat dogs.