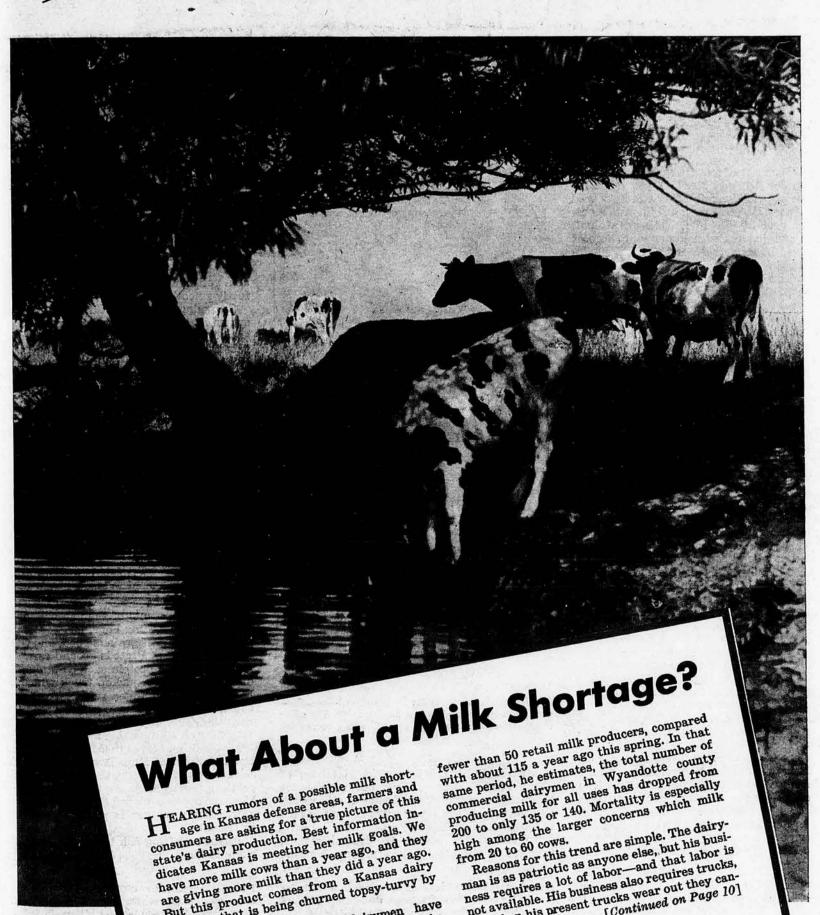
# TANSAS FARM **AUGUST 1, 1942**



But this product comes from a Kansas dairy industry that is being churned topsy-turvy by

Hundreds of commercial dairymen have closed shop and dispersed their herds. closed snop and dispersed their nerds. In the Kansas City area, Kimball Baccus, county agent, estimates Wyandotte county now has war influences.

man is as patriotic as anyone else, put nis pusi-ness requires a lot of labor—and that labor is not available. His business also requires trucks, but when his present trucks wear out they can-[Continued on Page 10] not be replace

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# MASS PRODUCTION GOES WILD

Henry Mitchell, game farm superintendent at Kingman, looks in on a tray of quail eggs under incubation. About 25,000 birds will be hatched by 2 Kansas quail farms this year.

Below, laying houses for quail cover several acres at the State Quail Farm, near Kingman. Each house accommodates one pair of bobwhites. Egg production averages nearly 90 eggs a year for each female.

By ROY FREELAND

THIS is an age of mass production all right, even for fish and birds. If you don't believe it, visit a few of the state's wild game farms which this year will liberate a million fish and 50,000 birds being hatched, brooded and distributed as an annual chore of the Kansas Forestry Fish and Game Commission.

Nestled among 105 ponds covering most of 176 acres, headquarters for all this activity is the State Fish Hatchery, just east of Pratt. From an office on these grounds the state-wide activities are supervised and managed by Guy D. Josserand, director of the commission, who learned the principles of mass production as a Western Kansas farmer.

With a thousand acres of wheat and several hundred sheep on his Gray county land this year, Guy Josserand is a genuine farmer who takes a practical, farmer's viewpoint of the state's fish and game affairs. He feels a keen

interest in the thousands of Kansas farm ponds, and is eager to provide as many fish as possible for the job of stocking them.

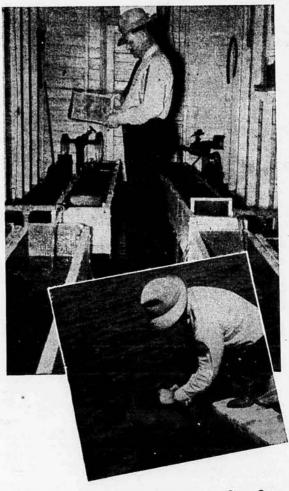
Mr. Josserand estimates there are now about 30,000 acres of impounded water of all kinds within the state. About 15,000 acres of this is in large lakes built during the last 15 years by the state, counties and cities. But 10,000 to 15,000 acres are covered by farm ponds built during the last 5 years. This includes only the ones deep enough to sustain fish life, and the greater percentage of them have never been stocked with fish.

To fill this need and to help restock the state's public streams and lakes, fish-hatching activities at Pratt have reached tremendous proportions. The 105 ponds are arranged in the pattern of a large stockyards, with space between each body of water only wide enough to allow room for a road. Some of the ponds are stocked with mature channel catfish, some have bass and crappie, and still others serve as growing ponds for developing the young fish.

All of the ponds are supplied with water diverted from the Ninnescah river. After passing thru the network of ponds, it is turned back to the river, below the hatchery grounds. Each pond is equipped with an individual drainage system so it may be drained without affecting the other ponds.

Only 3 kinds of fish are propagated. They are

Administration building and pheasant hatchery center at the Meade Park is made of adobe molded in modernistic design. Visitors always are welcome. Running water is necessary in propagation of channel catfish. This incubator, at Pratt, is being examined by game director Guy Josserand.



Guy Josserand, director of the State Fish and Game Comsion, peeks into a nail-keg nest for fish spawn. The spawn of channel catfish is removed and taken to a special fish incubator.

channel cat, bass and crappie. Hatching of channel catfish is especially important, because they will not reproduce in bodies of still water, and for this reason the supply is soon depleted in most ponds and lakes.

To collect the spawn of channel catfish, workers at the state hatchery provide nests,

Four pheasant hens and one cock reside in each of 180 laying pens at the Meade farm. There are more than a thousand mature birds, and the hens average about 60 eggs a year.

just as poultrymen provide nests for their chickens. In the case of fish, the nests are small nail kegs, which are placed in the ponds stocked with that kind of fish. Before spawning time, the fish enter these kegs and, using their tails as a polisher, they convert the keg into a perfectly smooth nest.

Spawning begins about the first of June. The spawn is a slightly brownish mass of eggs resembling tapioca, and a single spawn may contain as many as 25,000 to 40,000 eggs. Spawn is removed from the nail-keg nests and is then taken to an incubator house. The incubators are long, wooden troughs with a continuous stream of running water moving thru them.

Hatching of the channel catfish in this manner continues thru June. After hatching, the young fish are given special care for several days and are not taken to the growing ponds until they have started eating readily. About 3/4-million catfish hatched in that manner this year are now on feed in the hatchery's growing ponds.

About the same number of bass and crappie were hatched during May. These 2 kinds of fish do not require running water for reproduction, and, therefore, hatch by natural methods in the brood ponds. Their spawn is usually deposited among the rocks, in shallow water near the edge of the ponds.

Feed requirements of the fish are much the same as for fattening hogs, Mr. Josserand explains. Any kind of grain is good, and the principal feed used at Pratt is ground corn supplemented by some protein such as tankage. It is distributed from a pickup truck which drives between the ponds at a regular feeding time. Quick to learn the source of their food supply, the fish appear at the surface in swarms when they hear an approaching auto or truck.

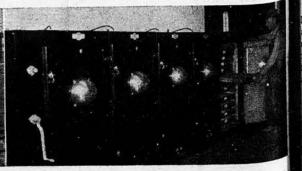
Distribution begins in October when the fish are 2 or 3 inches long. Traveling "in style" to far corners of the state, they are moved in circulating trucks made for this special purpose. The trucks are equipped to circulate the water so necessary oxygen is provided for the fish in transit.

Anyone desiring fish to stock a pond should write to Mr. [Continued on Page 11]

Incubator capacity for 15,000 pheasant eggs illustrates modern equipment at the State Pheasant Farm, near Meade. Inspecting the eggs is Harry D. Smith.







# FARMING ACROSS THE NATION

### Competition for Bees

SOUTH CAROLINA: Here's the latest thing in cotton cultivation: "Forget the lint and grow wax." The National Cotton Council reports that Arkansas green cotton has a wax content of about 17 per cent, as compared with 1/2 of 1 per cent in commercial white cotton. The yield is estimated to be about 1/2 bale to the acre, including 30 to 35 pounds of recoverable wax. At a price of 60 cents a pound the income from wax alone is about \$20 an acre.

### Cows Soon Grow Old

NEW YORK: Five years is about the average productive life of a cow in New York dairy herds. This rapid turnover of about 20 per cent means that an entirely new herd must be raised or bought every 5 years. This heavy depreciation is a big item of expense in the production of milk. This turnover in cows is due primarily to poor breeding and to the purchase or the raising of cows which do not possess the inheritance for efficient production,

### A New Cattle Disease

CALIFORNIA: A new cattle disease has appeared in Merced county, California, according to the Californa Cultivator. It is called Skin Blister and is manifested by a blister or scab on the nose, udder or flank of the animal affected. If not treated, sores develop which may be followed by blindness, pain, stupor and death.

### Diseases Rob Farmers

IOWA: Plant diseases robbed the Iowa farmer of 41 per cent of his potential oats crop, 42 per cent of his potential wheat crop and 31 per cent of his potential barley crop last year, field crops specialists estimate. The disases not only reduced the acre yields, but lowered the quality of the grain and caused excessive lodging.

### Bee Law

OREGON: State laws in Oregon now equire bee colonies to have permits before being moved from one location to another, says American Bee Journal. No charge is made for the permits, which are issued to show that the colonies are free from infectious disease. Should be against the law for bees to sting you.

### Plant Most Trees

GEORGIA: Last year farmers of Georgia again led the nation in reforestation of wornout land. More than ,700 farmers planted 36,000 acres. There were about 5 million acres of forest land under organized fire control in the state, and another 5 million received some protection.

### Big Business

SOUTH CAROLINA: American vomen purchase more than 43,000,000 lozen pairs of full-fashioned stockings year. If all these were made from coton, it is estimated that nearly 300,000 bales of long staple cotton would be required.

# Electric Dairy Aid

MARYLAND: A small electric holder-type pasteurizer may be available to dairymen in the future. It is simple, convenient to use, the operating cost is low with average electric tates, and no extra equipment such as a boiler is needed.

### Feed Potato Silage

IDAHO: Potato silage has been sucssfully made and used at the Idaho Agricultural Station. Properly pre-

pared potato silage has about the same feeding value as corn silage, points out C. W. Hickman, animal husbandman. Best results are usually obtained with the addition of chopped alfalfa hay, straw, bean chaff or corn fodder. Some grain or a sirup should be added to provide necessary bacteria not normally contained in potatoes in order

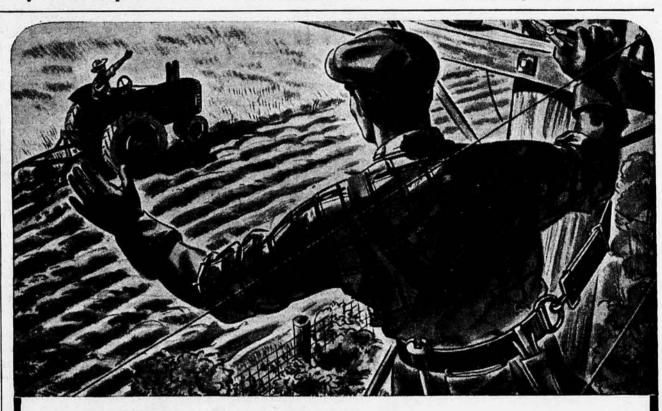
to assure proper fermentation. Limited work at the station indicates satisfactory ensilage may be made by using 80 per cent cut potatoes, 16 to 18 per cent cut alfalfa hay, and 2 to 4 per cent beet molasses.

### A Long Walk

WASHINGTON: Close to 1 trillion board feet of lumber have been cut from timber taken off American forest lands since 1909. This amount of lumber laid in a board walk 2 feet wide would reach 93 million miles.

### Dry Milk Shortage?

NEW JERSEY: Looking for a substitute for dried skim milk in the poultry ration? It has been found that fish meal and alfalfa leaf meal, 50 pounds each, can substitute for every 100 pounds of dried skim milk in the ration of chicks up to 6 weeks old, and that the birds will not be injured in any way by the substitution, says C. S. Platt, associate poultryman at the Agricultural Experiment Station. "Dried skim milk is virtually impossible to get because of shipments abroad."



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EFTOVER grease in the kitchen, and blowing the daylights out of the Axis thugs, might seem to have very little in common. Yet American housewives are urgently requested by the Government to save their household fats to help crush our enemies. By a process called saponification, glycerin is taken from natural fats and oils. Or to put it another way, the fats

are broken down to obtain from them that sweet, sirupy, colorless liquid we know as glycerin. Then this innocent-looking glycerin is treated with nitric and sulphuric acids and it becomes the heavy, oily explosive known as nitroglycerin. So saving extra fats and oilsthe drippings from bacon, for example-and selling them to the butcher in town so he can pass them along for Government use, is a pa-

Of course, the war brought on the shortage of fats and oils. Before it started the U.S. normally imported  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  billion pounds of fats and oils yearly. These are cut off and, in addition, our Allies have asked for about a billion pounds this year. Farm folks know about the shortage and they are doing their dead-level best to meet the goals set by the Government of 600 million pounds more of peanut oil, 300 million pounds more of soybean oil, 100 million pounds more of linseed oil, and 100,000 pounds more of cottonseed oil. And with higher hog goals, plus trimming care on the part of meat packers, this country should have an extra 600 million pounds of lard. The U. S. ordinarily produces food fats for itself and for export, but production is one-fourth short of fats and oils needed for soap, more than one-third short for certain industries and almost one-half short for paints and varnishes.

Government figures show that, without counting petroleum and oils used for perfumes, there are more than 1,800 fats and oils; 30 of these are important in peacetime and are grim necessities in war. Aside from foods and soap, fats and oils are used in printer's ink, paint, varnish, lubricants, for the manufacture of metals, textiles and leather goods, and for glycerin. Nearly 11 billion pounds of fats and oils were used in the U.S. in 1941; 7 billion of these were used as food, 2 billion went into soap, and a billion went into other items mentioned. Most of these fats and oils were pro-



# By T. A. McNeal

duced in the U.S., but the Philippines, Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Dutch East Indies and Malaya have been important sources.

### Still Need More

K ANSAS farmers "did themselves proud" in planting vital oil crops this year. The Government asked for 146,000 acres of flax, and Kansas planted about 250,000 acres. The Government asked for 125,000 acres of soybeans and Kansas planted well over 300,000 acres.

"That's mighty fine," Uncle Sam says, "but we surely would like you to do even better next year." The Department of Agriculture says American farmers just can't grow too much of the oil-producing crops, and meetings will be held this fall thruout Eastern Kansas to tell farmers of the Government's vital needs along

In these meetings, sponsored jointly by the Kansas Extension Service and the AAA, farmers will hear about the extreme importance of fats and oils as materials for use in making explosives. Despite increased production thruout the country, the shortage is still acute and there is little chance that available supplies will even come close to actual needs.

Urgency of the matter at present is to have at least part of the wheat ground on each farm set aside for production of flax and soybeans. Willing to pay for this favor, the Government promises good prices for these crops. In addition, the AAA expects to make special payments for production of the oil-bearing crops, altho exact plans have not yet been announced but will be later.

State AAA officials predict the 1943 program will be "wide open" so far as flax and soybeans are concerned, so a farmer can plant his entire farm to these crops should he desire to do so.

### We Hear That . . .

Cargo: Capacity of the average U. S. food freighter amounts to 6,000 barrels of dried eggs, 6,000 barrels of dried milk, 16,552 cases of evaporated milk, 20,000 boxes of cheese, 14,500 large cans of pork 2,500 boxes of cured pork, 16,800 boxes of lard, 6,061 sacks of flour and 26,111 cases of canned vege.

tables. That means a year's work for 229,137 hens, 6.124 cows, 37,697 hogs and 1,080 acres planted to wheat, tomatoes, snap beans and

Insurance: Automatic war risk insurance is included in Federal Crop Insurance Corporation contracts with wheat and cotton growers, states a Department of Agriculture ruling. The insurance contract covers unavoidable hazards, so losses caused by war come under that clause. Other hazards include drouth, insects, plant disease, wind, fire, flood, hail or winter kill.

Copper: None of this "precious" metal can be used for equipment to start motors, generators or electrical lighting equipment for tractors. However, manufacturers are making great progress in developing substitutes for copper for these purposes. This will save about 60 tons of copper a month for war implements.

Spending: United States war expenditures rose to \$158,600,000 daily for June, an increase of 6.3 per cent over May and a total of more than 4 billion for the month.

# KA'NSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 15 

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Jesse R. Johnson Livestock News

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# From a R. Wiewpoint \*

By George Montgomery, Grain; What are the prospects for profits Prices of barley and oats probably Peairs Wilson, Livestock; F. L. Par- in producing eggs this coming fall and are cheaper now than they will be at sons, Dairy; R. W. Hoecker, Poultry.

I have some medium-grade Hereford and Shorthorn long yearling steers that I have planned to put on feed the first of August and finish them out. I have plenty of oats, barley and corn as well as alfalfa and prairie hay. Do you believe this to be a good plan or would you suggest a better one?-C. S., Butler Co.

This is a plan that brings good returns year after year. At present price ceilings on dressed beef have narrowed the spreads between common and well-finished kinds of slaughter cattle. Thus it may not pay to put on as much "finish" as you ordinarily would. A short feed with the grains and alfalfa which you have should make these cattle ready for market during early October. Late September or early October usually is the seasonal high point for prices of goodgrade slaughter steers of 1,000 to 1,100 pounds.

winter? -A. L. P., Dundy County, Nebraska.

The feed-egg ratio is more favorable than average for the poultryman. With the Government taking huge quantities of eggs and with the strong consumer demand, the prospects are for good profits in this enterprise. Egg prices have passed the seasonal low and probably will advance more rapidly than feed prices during the remainder of 1942.

I am planning to raise quite a number of fall pigs. I may need to buy some grain. Should I buy barley now or wait and buy corn next winter? J. C., Clay Co.

To be on the safe side, you had better buy barley now if you have storage space for it. The Kansas barley crop is only about two-thirds as large as the big crop of last year, and there are many more hogs and other kinds of livestock than there were a year ago.

any time during the next 12 months. Hot, dry weather still could take a heavy toll from the Kansas corn crop. Regardless of the size of the crop, corn prices are expected to be somewhat higher because of the higher loan rate and the increased demand for corn. Buying feed grains now will pay good

I have a nice herd of dairy cows and Milk Signs Go Up also a large number of hogs. My feed grain supply is limited. vise me about the present feed ratios for these 2 enterprises?-J. L., Sumner Co.

The hog-corn price ratio is at a very favorable level. In mid-June it was at 16.5 compared with 13.0 a year earlier and a long-time average of 11.6based on Chicago prices. The ratio is even more favorable now because hog prices are higher than they were in June. The ratio should remain very favorable at least until November and December when hog prices may de-

What are the prospects for profits Prices of barley and oats probably cline seasonally. The butterfat-feed ratio is now about the same as the 1920-34 average. It should become more favorable as butterfat prices increase seasonally this fall and winter. Because of high hog and beef prices, however, butterfat-hog and butterfatbeef price ratios have been low. This is particularly true in those areas where cream rather than whole milk

Sometime in the next 2 months you may see gigantic signs advertis milk and other dairy products. Returning recently from a meeting of the American Dairy Association, H. E. Dodge, state dairy commissioner, reports a decision of the national group to launch a widespread campaign to advertise dairy products.

In Kansas alone, there will be more than 70 huge signs, about 20 feet wide and 6 or 8 feet high, Each one will be highly colored with a picture showing use of some dairy product. Watch for these signs which sell your milk.

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HOPE you will pardon me if I insert a personal word in the Kansas Farmer at this time. Much as I regret it, I cannot spend much time in Kansas this summer.

The Senate Finance Committee, of which I am the ranking Republican member, has started work on the new tax bill, recently passed by the house. It is a pretty long bill, some 70,000 or 75,000 words, and parts of it

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are very complicated. Also it is very important. What is in it will affect every one of you.

The bill as it came from the House would, it is estimated, increase federal tax collections some 6 billion to 61/2 billion dollars, bringing total federal tax collections-including social security taxes, which really are a form of forced loans from employers and employes to the Federal Government—to about 24 billion dollars a year.

But during the present fiscal year, from July 1 to June 30, 1943, the federal expenditures will be in the neighborhood of seventy-seven billion dollars-\$77,000,000,000 if the figures mean more. Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau wants the Senate to increase the rates and new taxes in the bill so that it will increase the total federal tax take some 8 billion dollars a year, instead of 6 billions.

Now you can figure out yourself that to collect 25 billion dollars a year in taxes for Uncle Sam, plus 14 billion dollars for state and local governments, means close to 40 billion dollars a year in taxes. It is 40,000 millions of dollars to be collected from 132 million people, or about 40 million family units. If there were such a thing as an average family, it would have to contribute close to \$1,000 next year in taxes.

Now, of course, every family cannot pay anywhere near \$1,000 a year in taxes. We know a lot of them who will not get that much. So we on the Finance Committee have the job of figuring out where taxes can be levied, and how much can be levied on different people and different things—which also means on different people—to raise the money without putting them clear out of business. Any mistake made can easily prove fatal to some individual, or to some business. Any corporation or person bankrupted by taxes, not only suffers from that failure, but also is destroyed as a source of taxes. And every person we allow to get off without paying his proper share—that share has to be paid by someone else.

Also, in this emergency, taxes must be used to help retard the upward spiral of inflation. National income this year, on which these taxes will be levied, probably will be around 120 billion dollars; some say 115 billion, some 130 billion. That is one-half more than was available for taxes and savings and spending in say 1939. But at the same time, there will be only about 60 per cent as many things and as much of them that you can buy as there were in 1939—

and next year only half as many and as much. Increase spending money by one-half and de-



crease what can be bought by one-third to onehalf-just see where prices would go. So it will be a kindness to levy as heavy taxes, provided they are equitable, as can be borne, because the less money there is for spending, the smaller the rise in prices.

Of course, we cannot levy enough taxes to hold prices at current levels, any more than we can levy taxes enough to pay for this warwhich will cost upwards of 350 billion dollars before it is over-even if that were desirable. But if we could collect 25 billion dollars in federal taxes, plus 14 billion dollars state and local, and we, all of us together, would buy 15 billion dollars worth of war bonds, that would take away some 44 billion dollars of purchasing power, leaving only some 75 billion dollars to be spent for goods—say goods comparable to 55 billion dollars in 1939. By fixing prices, by rationing, we can make those goods go around-every one will have to do with less, of course-and not have too much inflation.

Well, right now the Finance Committee is trying to arrange tax schedules that will distribute the tax burden as equitably as possible. We want taxes based on ability to pay; but also they must act as a brake on inflation.

### Rests Case With You

S United States Senator I have en-A deavored to represent the will and conscience of the Kansas people who elected me. I have labored diligently to keep the faith. I have done my duty as God has given me the light. The years ahead are critical ones. I feel there never was a time when my years of experience in the Senate would be of greater value than in this crisis. We must win this war. We must preserve the foundations of our representative form of government; preserve the dignity and integrity of the individual against encroachments of centralized government, and hold fast to our two-party system of government. I am against waste and extravagance in non-defense expenditures. I pledge myself to support every step needed to win the war; and to preserve our American way of life. I shall appreciate your support in the coming election.—Arthur Capper.

Now the tendency of all taxes is to "roll back" on the land, and on producers of raw materials, especially back on farmers and owners of small properties and small businesses. It is our job in Congress—and particularly right now my job on the Senate Finance Committee—to see that the taxes levied do not "roll back" on these people, because these are the people who make up the state of Kansas and

others like it. I am going to do the best I can to protect the interests of the Kansas taxpayers, but it will take all my time for the next 2 months or so-and that is why I cannot come to Kansas this summer, much as I would like to.

# We Will Not Fail

MY HURRIED trip home to Kansas was entirely too short. I had hoped to spend a few days visiting with my friends over the state, but the urgent nature of business here in Washington made it necessary for me to take the train back from Topeka right after my annual birthday picnic on July 14. But it was very much worth while coming home even for 3 short days. I had the pleasure again of meeting thousands of the finest boys and girls in the world at my 35th annual birthday picnic. Everybody there helped make the day happy.

Seeing these young folks and talking with them brings into focus the tremendous importance of our making good with the huge job we have on our hands today. Not a single one of us dares to shirk his duty in this great emergency. We older people are charged by the youth of America to maintain and leave for them a country free from the taint of enemy invaders, and still wholesome in its freedom and democracy. And we will leave them just such a country when they step into maturity.

Even in the few hours I had at home, I was able to visit with a good many folks. Determined folks.

I think Kansas people look at this war in a very sane and realistic way. They feel certain that democracy will win, that our country and our friends will be victorious, regardless of the length of the war, and despite the demands of war by way of rationing, high taxes and heartaches. They have absolute faith in the ability of our armed forces.

At the same time they are realistic and sane enough to resent complacency in Washington. They realize it is a duty to criticize errors and challenge inefficiency in the conduct of the war or in Government. False alarms from various Government sources, the bickering over nonessentials in official Washington, do not "set" very well with folks at home. That is the kind of message I could bring back to Washington.

Washington, D. C.

# The Pattern for Agriculture

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

ASHINGTON, D. C.—Insofar as the Department of Agriculture can accomplish it-and thru the AAA and war powers of the President, the Department has considerable powers—American Agriculture is on a "production for use" basis for the duration, and for some time afterward.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard summed up the entire situation in these words:

"There is no substitute for production and the Department will not have discharged its responsibilities unless we take every possible step that will increase the production of the vital foods needed for the war effort."

American Agriculture today is on a production for use basis. The modifi-cation of "production for use" is in the "parity principle" embodied in the AAA program, and in the Agricul-

restrictions Congress has written into the Price Control Act of 1942, and whatever restrictions Congress may in the future write into "broad grants" of power to the Executive branch of Government to do the needful in prosecuting the war effort.

On July 21, the Department announced an adjustment of prices of 5 manufactured dairy products. This adjustment contains the pattern of what tural Adjustment Act of 1938, plus the American agriculture may expect

thruout the war, unless there is a change in the Administration program. That statement is subject to possible modification thru actions of Congress to protect American farmers from what has been, and in the long run may be, the usual result of wars or other upheavals that affect economic conditions.

At his press conference July 23, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard ex-(Continued on Page 12)

# **Saving Feed at Its Best**

So Shortages Cannot Pinch Our War Effort

TIKE sturdy monuments to thrift and zones needing increases of as much ⊿ prosperity, farm silos have long been recognized as true signs of good farming and agricultural abundance. But never before did the silo play a more important role than now, when the nation's farmers are straining every muscle for the greatest foodproducing program ever tackled.

This fact is especially prominent in the minds of Kansas dairymen and beef raisers who depend on silage as the basic feed, just as the average farm family relies primarily on bread, meat and potatoes for the family table. Kansas dairymen, for instance, are trying to meet demands for an 8 per cent increase in the state's milk pro-

as 25 per cent.

Such demands call for greater stores of feed and they call for farm methods that insure against crop shortages which might pinch off feed supplies sometime in the future.

As explained by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State College, crops go into a silo at the time their feeding value is greatest, and ensiling retains this high feeding value for an indefinite period of time. A silo makes it possible to save excellent feed in its original form, and the feed may be carried in perfect condition from the abundance of favorable years to supply the sharp eeds of poor crop years.

Silage, next to grass, is the best of

all feeds as a livestock conditioner, and a silo adds greatly to the convenience and economy in the using of rough feeds. Indicating the true value of silage as a feed for beef cattle, Doctor McCampbell says an airtight silo, cutting of feed into small particles, and plenty of moisture are the most essential considerations.

In making silage from corn, kafir or cane, you are advised to set the cutter at one-fourth inch lengths and keep the knives sharp. The smaller the particles the more firmly they pack and the less air the mass retains. Best results are obtained when the ensilage material contains at least 70 per cent of water as it goes into the silo.

Proper fermentation does not take place if an appreciable amount of air remains in the silage mass, so an airtight silo is of greatest value. Emphasizing the importance of harvesting crops for silage after a definite stage of maturity, Dr. McCampbell says the best time for ensiling corn is after the grain has reached the dent stage. Kafir should not be harvested before the seed has started to harden and cane is most valuable for silage after the seed is fully mature. Harvesting at an earlier stage usually results in sour, unpalatable silage.

So farmers will get best results with silos and be satisfied with their performance, the National Association of Silo Manufacturers offers 5 brief pointers in silo management. Remember. they advise, that your silo is a container intended to hold a maximum quantity of moist, but not juicy forage.

"Fun, Isn't It?"



per's special picnic guest, John Sheffield, Hollywood's Junior Tarzan. That's Uncle Ezra and Hilton Hodges of WIBW in the background.

Your sile is neither designed nor built to be a water tank.

Silage preserves itself and the silo merely helps to maintain favorable conditions for this self-preservation. For best silage, the proper relation of moisture to dry matter is about two to one, but in small silos it may rise to about three to one. Silages are not as good feed as were the crops when ensiled, but the silages are likely to be better than the same material would have been if cured in any other way.



TIVESTOCK showmen thruout the country are watching develop-ments in Missouri this year where officials have announced an entirely new and different kind of state fair.

One of the most important changes is a new ruling which provides that prize money will be paid only to Missouri exhibitors. By eliminating strong professional show herds from outside the state, this plan is expected to encourage the smaller Missouri livestock breeders to exhibit.

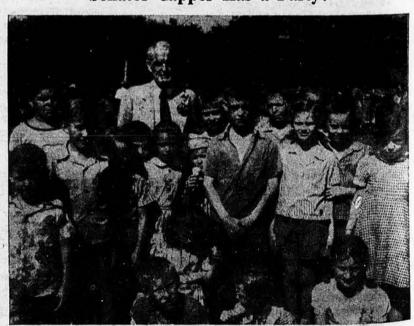
But even the Missouri exhibitors will be paid prize money only on types and kinds of livestock important to the war effort. Because the Government needs pork, major emphasis in the exposition will be placed on the hog show. In like manner, prizes in this department will be paid only on animals under 1 year old, because fat stock and fat animals of this age are the ones connected with war needs.

The premium list offers prizes in individual classes for senior boar pigs, senior sow pigs, junior boar pigs, junior sow pigs and junior barrows. Group classes include breeder-feeder litters, pen of 3 junior barrows and junior get of sire. As an added attraction, state hog sales at the fair will be held by the breeders of Durocs, Berkshires and Hampshires.

The Missouri State Duroc Association has agreed to pay \$100 for the champion female of the show. This association, in turn, will put the champion animal up for sale and the highest bidder will get the gilt plus the purchase price in U.S. War Bonds.

In the sheep department, also, prize money will be paid only on animals under 1 year old. The premium list for beef cattle offers money on animals up to 2 years old. In the dairy division, prizes are offered for all female animals clear thru the mature classes.

Senator Capper Has a Party!



Happy youngsters pose with Senator Capper at his 35th annual birthday party, July 14, 1942, at Topeka. As usual, a sunny, cloudless sky welcomed the largest-ever attendance of 18,000 boys and girls and grown-ups to Ripley Park. There were merry-go-rounds, Ferris wheels, circle swings, pony rides, baseball tournaments and free ice-cream cones Just "lots of kids" having "lots of fun" made the picnic celebration its usual success and well worth a special trip back from Washington to Senator Capper.



IN ITS 26 GREAT MANUFACTURING DIVISIONS, AUTO-LITE IS PRODUCING FOR AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR

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Ed Rowe (left) and his son, Wayne, are partners, and known all through the corn states for the consistently choice feeder cattle they raise. Born in the Dakota territory, Ed Rowe has been punching cattle since he was 14. He came to Oklahoma as a young man and soon started his own cattle outfit near Lawton, in Comanche County.

"Once a cowman, always a cowman, as they say," Ed remarked. "Wayne grew up on the ranch and learned to ride almost as soon as he could walk. It takes a good horse and rider to operate in this Wichita Mountain section because it's so rocky." Ed Rowe is a member, and Wayne is a director of the Oklahoma Livestock Growers Association; also they both belong to the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and the American National Livestock Association.

"Here at the ranch we believe we've developed a pe of beef animal cattle finishers like to have deep, thick-fleshed and quick maturing," Ed Rowe told me. "Most of our animals go to the same finishers year after year. Having a market you can depend on, we've found, is often the difference between profit and loss. Nowadays prices for farm products seem to be getting more stable all the time. I give a great deal of credit for that improvement to the big food chain organizations like Safeway"

she is 9 to 10 years old. Our heaviest calf crop is in the spring. These are sold to

farmers throughout the corn states in the fall when they are about 9 months old. In a year's time we sell about 800 feeder calves and 30 to 40 fat animals - cows that haven't calved. We could raise more cattle but we don't believe in overgrazing, and with a smaller band we can pay more attention to quality"

U2—marks

buyers often

contract for

months before

they are ready

cattle that





(Below) 11-year old Wayne Rowe, Jr. has his own riding horse and cattleman

(Above) This unique shoe scraper is on the front step of Wayne Rowe's home. The little metal horses are about 15 inches high



"Being cattlemen," Wayne Rowe told me, "we Rowes are naturally conscious of meat quality. It's satisfying to have our local Safeway store, where we do most of our trading, handling top-grade meat like they always do.

"Those Producer-Consumer campaigns for beef have been timed just right to help keep market prices on an even keel. And the meat industry surely does need steady advertising such as the Safeway people provide. This kind of retailing not only helps the cattle industry — it works out to everybody's advantage"

Your Safeway Ranch + Farm Reporter

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# NOW WE FREEZE ALL SUMMER

"Pretty good morning's work," is likely what Ruth Goodall is thinking, as she puts another dozen pints of berries into her already well-filled locker and takes out a steak for dinner.

### Favorite Frozen Foods

AVE you ever been in a freezer-locker? If not, do visit the plant nearest you next time you go to town. You who are already locker users will appreciate why, as my friends say, I get "all steamed up" on the subject.

In the first place, imagine virtually "freezing in the summertime." If there's any pleasanter sensation this time of the year, I haven't experienced it, and yet that's exactly what happens the instant one steps thru the heavy door into the crystalline coolness of the locker room. Ah. this is the spot you've been looking for! The calendar says August, but the still cold of a December morning greets you. That hot weather inertia vanishes and all the vim and vigor of frosty air fairly smacks you square in the face, while visions of a turkey stuffed with oyster dressing or a glazed baked ham start the twitching of your nostrils. Surely Thanksgiving can't be farther off than day after tomorrow!

But there's more to this freezer-locker business than finding a place to cool off. Each visit brings-to me at least-that virtuous feeling similar to one that comes with a trip to the bank and I am able to add a tidy sum to my savings account, or better still these days . . . buy a war bond. The only difference is that this is a food bank, and in visiting the locker, instead of depositing money, I am putting away food when it is in prime condition and I have more of a surplus than I can use at present. There is no interest paid, but I have the satisfaction of knowing my family will be ready for the proverbial "rainy day" sure to come next winter when these good things to eat are not to be had.

Like many more of the homemaking species, I was caught last spring with the patriotic enthusiasm of the Victory Garden program. Abetted by the lush promises of seed catalogs and that contagious spirit of the springtime that instills a yen "to make things grow," I planted with a lavish hand. You know how kind the

weatherman has been to all of us Victory Gardeners, giving us a cool, wet spring that lasted until the Fourth of July, producing the most luxuriant of garden crops. Not for years either have we had such luscious big berries.

When I planted I hadn't counted on how my family. not to mention myself, was

going to react to a steady diet of peas, string beans, corn and limas. We couldn't possibly eat everything as it came along, and my frugal soul revolted at the thought of waste. I called a number of my good town friends, who, despite the tire problem, were plenty glad to drive out and help themselves to some of our good "garden sass." Meantime we ate string beans and raspberries until they all but ran out of our

Of course, I could-and did-can some of the excess. In fact that had been my idea as I planned and planted in April-but as the sun got hotter and hotter my enthusiam turned sour. Who relishes standing over a stove to stow things away in cans, even if it is patriotic. Besides, thoughts of canned peas aren't intriguing in fresh pea season and sugar rationing forbade taking care of our bountiful raspberry crop by making my family's favorite jam.

As usually happens when one gets to the place she wonders what to do about it all, I had an idea-a good one, I was remembering those good frozen peas I had bought on rare occasions and the few times I'd splurged and we'd had fresh frozen strawberries for special holidays in midwinter. Luxuries they were-but I'd manipulated the grocery budget to cover them. Why couldn't I freeze some of my own

Investigating, the thing that amazed me was how ridiculously easy it all is to do. So I began

my summer's freezing-and pleasant pastime it has been. Every second or third day I prepared our surplus vegetables for quick freezing, picking and tending to them in the cool of the morning. Peas and lima beans were shelled: string beans snapped and split length-

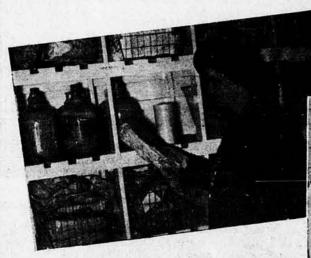
wise. The peas and beans were scalded 60 to 90 seconds in boiling water and promptly cooled in a large volume of cold water, drained and packed in waxed cartons, covered with a 2 per cent brine and kept in the refrigerator for an hour or so until I could dress and take them to the locker on my way to the office. Quite a relief that, from the old processing grind of 180 minutes water bath or even the shorter 40-to-60-minute period in the pressure cooker with the long wait while the cooker cooled so you could open the petcock without the jars breaking . . . so you can refill the cooker and begin all over again.

The berries I washed and hulled, stirring them gently with a wooden spoon until coated with sugar-3 parts of berries to 1 of sugar, by weight-then packed them in paraffin cartons. Some of the berries I packed first, after washing and sorting them carefully, covering them later with a 45 per cent sirup, thoroly cooled before pouring it over berries.

How about the cost of freezing fruits and vegetables? Waxed cartons, I bought direct from my locker dealer at the rate of 3 cents apiece for pints, a little less than 4 cents for quarts. With careful handling these will be good for next year again—maybe several seasons. Quick-freezing and storage charge for a year is 4 cents a pound, in what is known in freezer-locker plants as "bulk storage." A pint, I find, averages right around a pound in weight, which has brought the initial cost of my firstseason freezing to 7 cents, plus the additional cost of sugar for sweetening, which I would have had anyway for canning the fruit. Next year, of course, this cost will drop-granted good luck with my containers, and I shall see to that.

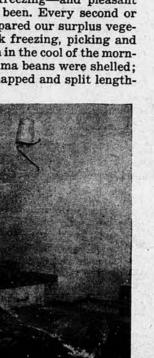
Looking back over the grocery accounts, 1 find I have never paid less for frozen peas or wax beans than 23 cents for a 12-ounce package. Frozen limas and berries run 33 to 35 cents for a similar size package. Measured up against the 7-cent cost of my own full poundsize cartons, I've a right nice saving for my time and effort, but what's even more satisfying is knowing that come next January and February it may be blizzarding all over the land scape, but it will still be summertime in my locker box and my family will be feasting on strawberry shortcake and who knows what other midsummer delicacies.

The locker people this year are recommending bulk freezing for fruits and vegetables, since these products alone usually do not justify the expense of the yearly locker rent. In buying this type of freezer service the patron should be very sure every package of food is carefully labeled. That's good advice in any case. Families who have an excess of poultry,



The "bulk storage" room holds everything from the traditional "soup to nuts"—frozen cider, cuts of meat, vegetables, fruit. Label each package so you know what's what, and better wear a coat to temper that zero atmosphere.

Processor and warehouseman, C. W. Wulfkuhle, cuts meat to specifications, so many steaks or chops to the package. That way Mrs. Goodall plans her menu accordingly and takes out just the kind of meat she wants for the occasion.



who butcher their own beef and pork, have their own fruit and vegetables, butter and even eggs they wish to keep fresh over a period of time, and are constantly putting food in and taking other food out of their storage space, will find they are not only well compensated for the cost of the locker, but that their food costs are reduced.

Farm folks find this type of freezer storage service means they can butcher any time of the year. Their garden vegetables and orchard fruits can be preserved with full, fresh flavor. To the city user, freezer storage locker service means he can buy his food in quantity lots at lower prices and obtain better quality products to boot. In fact, most locker plants maintain a meat department and hire butchers who will cut and wrap the farmer's meat supply to his specifications—so many steaks or chops to the package, roasts sized to your own particular family, grind the leftovers for hamburg or make sausage, as the case may be. Or the locker manager will take the city man's order for a quarter of beef, or half a pig, get it for him at the packing plant wholesale, have it cut and packaged just as he directs, frozen and put in storage saving the customer about 30 per cent.

There are numerous ways of preserving foods, as you well know, but the freezer-locker preserves foods in a more natural state than any other method of storage, and food authorities assure us that quick freezing is one of the best ways to preserve the nutritive values of meats as well as fruits and vegetables. Certainly we know from experiences, that properly processed frozen foods are nearly equal to the fresh articles in taste.

The frozen foods industry is still in its infancy. There are still many things to be learned about preparing foods ready for freezing. Experts as well as experimenters keep learning fine points as they go along. The preparation is exacting but simple and far less work is involved than in canning. Many foods still do not lend themselves to successful freezing, and so we'll go on canning and drying and brining some foods, just as we have for generations, But don't miss the fun and satisfaction of trying out for yourself the freezing of some of your own produce this year. If you're uninformed about freezing processes, or are not sure of each step, ask your home demonstration agent or write the nutrition specialists of your state college extension service for information. Every locker plant, too, can supply you with a "guide" that will enable even the amateur to take care of every single vegetable or fruit that can be successfully frozen. What's more, all of the booklets put out by these various sources are free for the asking.

Many of these bulletins also give instructions for cooking the frozen foods after they are taken from the locker. I am often asked for recipes that make use of foods that have been quick frozen. I hope you'll like those that follow.

### Jellied Chicken

1 frozen chicken (preferably cut up before freezing) 1 teaspoon salt

teaspoon pepper bay leaf

Cut chicken in pieces after thawing if it was not disjointed before freezing. Cover fowl with water and add salt and pepper. Simmer slowly until meat falls from the bone. Remove meat and bones from broth. Add to the broth the bay leaf, cloves and celery salt. Boil 10 minutes. Strain. Measure broth and add softened gelatin-1 tablespoon of gelatin in 2 tablespoons of cold water for every pint of broth. Stir until the gelatin is completely dissolved. Separate bones and meat. Shred the meat and combine with the broth. Mix thoroly and pour into a mold. Cover with a plate and use a weight to hold it down. Chill until firm.

We've used cherries in this recipe, but this cobbler is delicious made with any of the berry family you may have in your locker.

### Cherry Cobbler

2 cups sifted flour teaspoons baking powder for tablespoons sugar teaspoon salt a cup cherry juice teaspoon salt t

Sift flour once, measure and add other dry ingredients, then sift again. Cut in shortening, add milk gradually until soft dough is formed. Roll twothirds of the dough on slightly floured board. Fit into a square pan 8 by 8 by 2 inches, lining the sides well. Combine cherries with mixture of sugar and flour, turn into lined pan. Pour juice over cherries. Roll remaining one-third of dough to one-fourth inch thickness. Make slits to permit escape of steam. Fit over cherries, pressing edges of dough together. Bake in hot oven at 450° F. for 15 minutes and reduce heat to 350° F. and bake 30 minutes longer.

This meal-in-one dish may be varied by substituting lima beans, celery and peas for any of the vegetables.

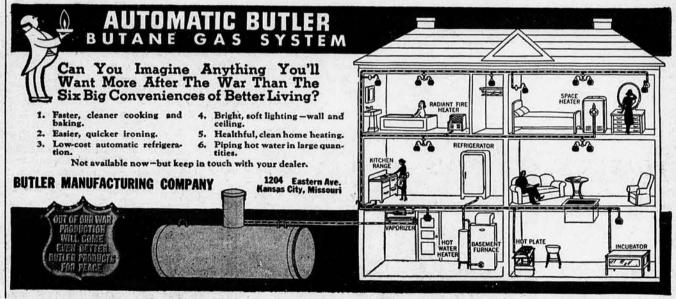
### Country-Style Vegetables

Carrots Potatoes
Frozen sausage Onions
Frozen green beans 1 cup cream
Frozen corn cut off the cob

In a greased baking dish or casserole arrange an inch laver of sliced carrots. Over these sprinkle part of the thawed sausage, and then make a 1-inch layer of green beans. Repeat the sprinkling of sausage upon which is put an inch layer of corn, then more sausage, the layer of onions, sausage and finally a layer of potatoes. Season each layer with salt and pepper. Pour over all 1 cup of thick, sweet cream. Cover and bake in moderately slow oven (325° F.) for 11/2 hours.

# USE LESS SUGAR!















If You Can't Get FARM EQUIPMENT

Buy More



# WAR SAVINGS BONDS

PERHAPS you would like to buy a tractor right now or a cultivator, a manure spreader, harvesting machine, other tools. But there's not enough new machinery to go around. Production has been severely curtailed . . . and we can only blame our enemies. This situation may not get any better. But in spite of it every single farmer is doing his utmost in the big food production job ahead. We can always depend upon the American farmer to carry through despite many handicaps. Winning the war is our first and primary job and rural America will do its part.

But the day is coming when implement factories will again be making sufficient tractors, planters, combines and pickers - all the needed farm tools. For more than a century implement makers have been partners with farmers in making American agriculture the most advanced in the whole world. And when the present crisis has been brought to a successful conclusion, as it surely will be, those same implement makers will be here to serve you.

Looking forward to that day, there's no better way to assure yourself of adequate farm equipment than to put your money now in War Savings Bonds. In this way you will build a reserve . . . set aside a fund to buy that new tractor, that plow, that harvesting machine. There's no safer investment on earth . . . with full value guaranteed by the United States of America.

JOIN THE NATIONAL

SCRAP HARVEST-NOW!

Salvage

All

for the



In the meantime you will be fulfilling a patriotic duty by loaning your dollars to our government. That money will be put to work paying for food, guns, tanks, airplanes needed to protect our freedom. Your duty is clear: Buy War Savings Bonds.

Practically 100% of Minneapolis-Moline employees are individual investors in War Savings Bonds.

They urge you to join with them,

This Message Sponsored by



# John Allison **Candidate for United States Senator** Republican



John Allison will not vote himself a pension. He will know the contents of bills for which he votes.

The thinking vote will go to Allison.

(Political Advertisement)

# What About a Milk Shortage?

(Continued from Cover Page)

The same is true of tires for retail producers. One dairyman who re-cently dispersed his herd explains, "The 4 tires on my delivery truck were getting thin and I had no spare. What else could I do?" Tires are available to wholesale dairymen but this group includes only a few commercial producers-not more than 8 or 10 in the immediate Kansas City area.

Altho demand is good and prices are favorable, dairy dispersions appear more common in defense areas where more people than ever before are in the market for food products Apparently reflecting acute labor demands of those areas, this situation is mentioned prominently in reports from Johnson, Sedgwick and other counties which supply booming war industries in Kansas City and Wichita. Numerous dispersion sales in Shawnee county point to a shifting dairy industry about Topeka, also a prominent defense area.

Yet, Kansas, as a whole, is meeting the Government request for 7 per cent more milk and 4 per cent more milk cows than last year. Such is the conclusion of H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician for the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, who has just finished summarizing reports of more than 2,000 farmers from every township in Kansas.

He figures that on July 1, the state had 4.1 per cent more milk cows than a year ago, and each cow was giving 3.6 per cent more milk than a year ago. From this information, he figures that on July 1, the total milk production of this state was nearly 8 per cent higher than for the same time in

### Cows Still in State

How do we get higher production with commercial dairymen on every hand dispersing their herds? The answer seems to lie in the fact that these cows are purchased by farmers or other commercial dairymen, and most of them are still producing right here in Kansas. Altho the commercial dairyman may not get help enough to keep his business going, hundreds of farmers are milking 2 or 3 more cows than they milked a year ago.

The 4 per cent increase in number of cows is probably due to the fact that Kansas farmers and dairymen saved back more heifers when the Government asked for increased production. More milk from each cow may be attributed to the favorable pasture season which, so far this year, has provided Kansas with an abundance of good grass.

But Kansas still has some problems caused by the gradual shifting of dairy cows from large commercial herds to smaller dairies and farmers, farther from the consumer of bottled milk. As the commercial dairymen go out of business, war workers in large cities must rely on great quantities of milk being shipped in from distant points.

### Tough on Raw Milk

This is adding impetus to the already sharp trend away from use of raw milk. As the retail producers dwindle, that shortage in the city market is filled by milk shipped in for pasteurization. Kimball Baccus estimates that about 85 per cent of Wylotte county's hott led milk is now pasteurized, while only 15 or 20 per cent is raw milk supplied by producer retailers.

This is a sharp contrast with conditions of a few years ago when at least half of the supply was raw milk supplied by these producer retailers. Indications point to a still further expansion of the pasteurization business and the transporting of farm produced milk over great distances to be pasteurized and bottled for war workers and their families.

With the gradual increase of this trend, market observers see no immediate shortage of bottled milk, even in congested defense areas. But they do see a continuation of the shifting tide of production in this state's dairy picture, and they see a 'tough break" for many commercial dairymen trapped by the fates of war conditions.

### 1,200,000 Pounds a Day

Thomas W. Staley is well known to Kansas farmers as the secretary and treasurer of the Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. He is also nationally prominent as a member of the American Corn Millers Association and the American Feed Manufacturer's Association.

His father, J. H. Staley, born and reared on a Southern Missouri farm, is president of the present milling company bearing his name, and has been in the feed business since 1908 when he first entered the milling industry in Carthage, Mo.

In 1925, the first Staley daylight mill was opened in North Kansas City, Mo. "Tom" Staley worked on the con-



Thomas W. Staley

struction job as a time-keeper, and upon completion entered the mill to work under his father. He became active in the rapidly growing business as secretary and treasurer.

By 1941, Staley Feeds were being sold in 10 Midwestern and Southern states. Staley Corn Meal was being shipped practically coast to coast, and the addition of a second mill became necessary.

At present, the new mill is being remodeled. When completed it will have 3 times the capacity of the first mill built in 1925. Latest type machinery is being installed to take advantage of modern approved milling procedure and to keep abreast of ex-periments and discoveries in feeding and nutrition.

The 2 Staley mills now have switching facilities for 60 freight cars at one time and can produce approximately 1,200,000 pounds of feed and corn meal

### Slightly Smaller Acreage

Wheat allotments announced recently by Secretary Claude R. Wick-ard allow Kansas 11,234,052 acres of the nation's total allotment of 55 million acres for 1943 The Kansas share is only slightly lower than the 11,371,-809 acres allotted this state for 1942, because the 55-million-acre national allotment is the smallest permitted

by law. However, the secretary urges that farmers in areas adapted to production of soybeans and flax raise more of these crops and reduce their wheat acreage below the allotment. Farmers thruout the country are also urged to utilize more wheat for feed, as another means of reducing the wheat surplus,

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### **Mass Production Goes Wild**

(Continued from Page 2)

blank. If the application is approved, fish will be delivered to the place as soon as a supply is available and a truck is going that way with fish for others in that area. No charge is made for this service. However, fish are distributed only to those who agree to abide by the state fish laws.

fish to put in a farm pond, Mr. Josserand recommends bass, crappie and channel catfish as highly desirable. Bullheads and bluegills are also good kinds of fish for the average farm fisherman, he says, altho they are not propagated by the fish and game commission. For anyone interested in commercial production, carp are recommended as a kind that will produce more poundage to the acre than any other fish.

### Too Many Fish

Contrary to general opinion, Mr. Josserand says overstocking, rather than under supply, soon becomes the problem in most ponds stocked with fish. With too many fish in one pond, he says, there is not enough food and space for adequate development. This prevents fish from growing to satis-

To guard against this, Mr. Josserand considers it is important to have some bass in nearly every pond. The bass are highly cannibalistic. They feed on other fish and also on each other, providing an effective way of keeping down fish population.

Mr. Josserand points out that stocking of lakes and farm ponds will eventually be an important factor in helping keep a balanced supply in the state's rivers and smaller streams. As the ponds and lakes overflow, surplus numbers of fish are carried into the

Josserand asking for an application rivers and streams where they multiply and provide new crops to make sport for the state's fishermen.

The job of raising 50,000 pheasants, quail and chuckar partridges to stock Kansas hunting grounds is another highly specialized activity of the State Fish and Game Commission. Altho they are hatched, brooded and fed If you are wondering what kind of much the same as chickens, successful production of game birds requires considerable experience and knowledge of bird habits.

Pheasants and chuckar partridges are specialties at the Meade County State Farm which covers more than 1,240 acres southwest of Meade. Biggest business there is raising ringneck pheasants from a flock of about 1,000 mature birds. The regular laying flock consists of about 720 hens and 180 cocks. They are held in 180 laying pens which cover a large hillside pasture. Each pen contains 4 hens and one cock.

Eggs are gathered daily from these pens and in peak periods of the laying season more than 600 eggs a day are taken from the pens. Appearing in pastel shades of brown, green, and yellow, as well as white, a basket full of the eggs presents a most colorful display. On the average, a pheasant hen under best management practices will lay about 60 eggs a year. In the wild she would lay only about half

Eggs from the pheasant flock are incubated and brooded with special equipment. Massive electrically powered incubators provide capacity for 15,000 eggs at one time. With the convenience of a big-scale chick hatchery, several thousand eggs can be turned at one time, merely by moving a

Coming from the incubators, the half hops the day he is hatched.

active little birds resemble brown leghorn chickens. They are taken immediately to one of the 4 battery brooders which have a total capacity for 4,000 birds. In these brooders they get a good start in life, with food and temperatures suited to their well-being.

After a few days in the battery brooders, young pheasants are taken to a large brooder house which has 20 hovers with a capacity of 200 birds each, giving a total capacity of 4,000, same as the battery brooders. They live here until about 41/2 weeks old, when they are taken to spacious range shelters covering another hillside.

In the range pens, young pheasants have a chance to try their wings and learn to fly while developing their growth. A high, woven-wire fence prevents many from flying out. Those that do get away usually come back and are glad to be let into the pen

### Released at 7 Weeks

Pheasants are released when about 7 weeks old. They are loaded into trucks in the evening and are hauled to the point of liberation that night. Early the next morning they are turned loose in some selected spot, to start shifting for themselves as birds in full freedom.

Until this year, pheasant distribution has been confined to the west 70 counties of Kansas. However, distribution of the 1942 crop will extend over all of Northeast Kansas, with birds being liberated in counties north of the Kaw river, reaching to the Mis-

Most winsome of all the wild creatures produced are baby quail, hatched on 2 State Quail Farms, one near Kingman and the other near Pittsburg. Like a bouncing brown fluff not much larger than the end of your thumb, a little quail is the most active of birds. Bursting from the shell like a grain of popcorn, he half flies and

### For Trapping Flies

A simple yet effective fly trap is easily made by following directions in our leaflet, "The Homemade Fly Trap." Wire screening and a wooden hoop are all the materials required. A copy of the directions with drawings will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Within a week he can actually do a creditable job of flying.

As an egg layer, the quail "outdoes" a pheasant hen. Henry Mitchell, game farm superintendent at Kingman, reports quail in the laying flock there average nearly 90 eggs apiece, each year. Each of the 2 quail farms have about 275 laying pens, with every pen occupied by one male and one female bobwhite.

Modern incubators also are used on the quail farms, with hatching capacity totaling about 6,500 on each farm. At Kingman, one large brooder house accommodates more than 1,000 young quail while 6 smaller houses hold about 400 each. Young quail are moved to range shelters at 5 weeks old and are liberated when about 2 months old.

Along with this job of hatching fish and birds, the Forestry Fish and Game Commission handles many other important duties. All state parks and lakes are under the commission's direct supervision. The commission handles all fishing, hunting and trapping licenses, and supervises the work of all Kansas game protectors. Contrary to general opinion, the commission receives no tax money. All expenses are met by funds from fishing and hunting licenses, so those who enjoy the sports pay the bill.

 This year, wise American power farmers are selecting their lubricants with only one consideration in mind -protection of equipment. They want the finest quality that money will buy. They're looking for the most lubrication per gallon that they can

They know they must keep their machinery running for the duration. And, being practical business men, they have turned to Standard Oilthey have selected motor oils which for years have been the overwhelming choice of midwest farmers.

To make your equipment run well, last long, take your pick of Standard Oil's great standbys-Iso-Vis, Polarine or Stanolind motor oils. Just call your local Standard Oil man today. He may be able to save you time and money, and he certainly can help you keep your tractor and truck rolling on the farm front-until the Axis gets the avel



There's no question of quality if you take your choice of these:

ISO-VIS MOTOR OIL -First choice of midwest motorists, Iso-Vis reduces operating costs in two big ways-less engine carbon-lower consumption. It lasts longer because volatile portions that would evaporate through the breather pipe and crankcase ventilator have been removed.

### POLARINE MOTOR OIL

-This medium priced motor oil not only lubricates but reduces filter deposits and cleans the engine parts as it circulates. Polarine, popular on the farm for over thirty years, is today the choice of tens of thousands of tractor operators.

### STANOLIND MOTOR OIL

-Many power farmers consider this the greatest motor oil value in its price class. It is ideal as an all-purpose motor oil where economy is of prime importance but where engine protection must be assured.

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY



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

STANDARD OIL COMPANY





### **Vote for** William E. Murphy **Democrat for Congress**

Third District of Kansas Raised on a Farm—Knows the Farmer's Problems. A vote for Murphy is a vote to win the war. (Political Advertisement)

# WALTER W. WARD **Democratic Candidate** for CONGRESS

Sixth District

Born and continues to reside on his Lincoln County stock farm at Hunter, Kansas.

Primary August 4

(Political Advertisement)

PERPHOSPILATE

# The Pattern for Agriculture

(Continued from Page 5)

plained that the adjustment of prices butter itself, thru Lend-Lease opera-"should result in a continuation of the present high rate of dairy production, and should shift production to the types of products most needed in the war effort.'

The adjustments referred to were

Reduction in evaporated milk, per case, from \$3.20 to \$3.10; reduction in the price of roller process dry skim milk from 12 cents a pound to 11.5 cents; increase in spray process dry skim milk from 13.5 cents a pound to 14 cents; butter-score 92 at Chicago increased to 39 cents a pound from the market price of 371/2 cents; cheese -No. 1, Wisconsin cheese exchange to the pound-from 20.5 cents a pound

"Ordinarily at this time of year," Secretary Wickard explained, "prices begin to increase because of the seasonal decline in production. Therefore we had 2 things in mind: (1) To anticipate the increases in price which would come later in the case of butter and cheese, and to increase production; and (2) by adjustments between the prices of manufactured dairy products to decrease the production in some instances and increase it in others. At present, the only effective means we have of obtaining the desired results is by the use of price differentials. . . . Consequently, when we wish more butter, for example, as we do now, we increase the price of butter by comparison to the prices on other manu-

factured dairy products." Remember, the Department announced butter at Chicago would be increased from 371/2 cents to 39 cents. The Department can do this by buying

tions. Incidentally, the Department figures that butter prices, without Government support, would reach 39.9 cents—Chicago—in September. By hiking Government buying price to 39 cents at this time, production will be encouraged during the late summer and fall, when production costs ordinarily bring a "slack" in production.

The Department believes, whether you like it or not, that hog prices to-day are out of line—higher than Secretary Wickard had anticipated in relation to other meat products. But Wickard believes that when hogs really start going to market in late October, things will change. A logical conclusion—but not a promise—is that Government influence will not be used to drive hog prices down at this time.

### Price Adjustments Will Vary

Right now, largely because the United Nations-principally Britain, for whose benefit most United States agencies at present are being conducted-do not require evaporated milk, the order of July 21 was issued.

"The effect of these price adjustments will vary somewhat by areas, but in general and based on average conditions the effect will be about as follows," according to Secretary Wickard:

"Increase the return to farmers producing for butter and roller skim milk manufactured outlets about 2 cents a hundredweight; butter and spray skim outlets, about 10 cents; for butter and casein outlets, about 6 cents; for butter and animal feed outlets, about 6 cents; for cheese outlets, about 8 cents; for evaporated a decline of about 10 cents, provided there is no change in manufacturer margins. However, in the case of evaporated milk a marketing agreement and license covering the industry will have the effect of reducing margins to manufacturers and should result in a somewhat smaller reduction to farmers than 10 cents."

### It's Different With Wheat

Secretary Wickard recoiled in horror at the suggestion there is a surplus of evaporated milk. A commodity not perishable, which can be stored, is not surplus in these days, he asserted. Wheat? Different-and where can it be stored?

Wickard cannot see wheat at present, nor in the future, as anything but surplus. And any international wheat pool agreement in prospect is not going to change that situation. The future of wheat—aside from drastic reductions in acreage everywhere-depends upon finding industrial uses and in using it for feeding to animals. So far as Wickard is concerned, and today Wickard means Government and Government influence amounting to control, the answer to the wheat problem is the two-price system.

In this connection please note that Congress, in the annual Department appropriation bill, has authorized the sale of unlimited amounts of Government-owned wheat for industrial uses -making alcohol and rubber-at prices not below 85 per cent of corn parity. Right now that means 83 cents a bushel, or more than 50 cents below wheat parity. Also, Congress has set its approval on the sale of as much as 125 million bushels of Governmentowned wheat for feeding to animals and poultry at not less than 85 per cent of corn parity.

Producers of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, are to be as-

sured of parity prices-if in the program-for 1943 marketings, thru Gov. ernment loans plus parity payments and conservation payments. But prob. ably not thru 100 per cent parity loans. Passage of the 100 per cent parity. loan bill is not to be pushed thru Congress at present. But the farm groups have it in reserve, subject to a Presidential veto, in case Brother Leon Henderson and the industrial consum. ers threaten to drive farm prices down too far below parity.

### What About Rubber?

Congress is for development of the synthetic rubber industry, and for the production of synthetic rubber from alcohols made from grain. But powerful interests are afraid of promoting synthetic rubber production to the point where the United States would be rubber self-sufficient after the war. On the other hand, Canada—perhaps profiting by Germany and Russia-is bragging it intends to make itself independent of the rest of the world in production of synthetic rubber at the earliest possible time.

Right now the American farmer faces the anomaly of Vice President Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, being one of the principal stumbling blocks in the way of building up a synthetic rubber industry based on making alcohol from grains. The VP fears, very frankly, that a self-sufficient United States might tend to become isolationist again in post-war days. Vice President Wallace wants South America to have a United States market for its beef and corn and lambs, and the East Indies to have an American market for natural rubber. At least that is what his article in the New York Times Magazine recently would indicate.

### Truck Plan Didn't Work

The Office of Defense Transporta-tion is preparing to modify considerably its "75 per cent return haul" requirement to take trucks off the road. The whole matter is under study, but definitely the original requirement that trucks hauling livestock to market must pick up a return load of 75 per cent of the original haul is out of the picture. The program wouldn't work.

There is a certain—or perhaps uncertain—vagueness so far about what Mexico is to do and get in the Good Neighbor plus United Nations policy, but it is indicated that considerable Mexican labor will be imported into the United States during the war period; also, whatever Mexican products, including agricultural and mining, that will promote the war effort or Mexico's neighborly feeling toward the United States.

The emphasis is on American production for the United Nations, and American exportation and importation of whatever is needed to make the rest of the world feel more kindly toward the United States and more inclined to further the international trend of world thought for the future.

The Administration program for wage controls and price controls and other things necessary to halt inflation is to vest the President with broad powers to deal with whatever situation may arise.

### Glue Re-sizes Rugs

To re-size a rug at home, lay the rug face down on an old floor, and brush its back with hot glue made by dissolving 1 pound of granulated glue in 1 gallon boiling water. Use a v wash brush, a whisk broom, or a large paint brush .- J. A. W.

### Opens Door With Foot

The idea that I appreciate most is one my husband thought up. He placed an ordinary drawer pull on the bottom of the kitchen screen door, outside Now when I come in with a basket of clothes, armful of wood or anything, it is an easy matter to open the door with the toe of my shoe .- Mrs. R. E.



Anaconda Treble Superphosphate was put on alfalfa land by many Kansas farmers last year. The average application was 100 lbs. The average cost was \$2.65 per acre. The increased yield per acre was five times the cost of the Anaconda Phosphate used.

The average Anaconda wheat grower used under 60 lbs. of Anaconda Phosphate per acre and the extra yield averaged about four times the cost of the phosphate. It pays!

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

### BABY CHICKS

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

PREE book explains remarkable new system that produces strains which lay 12 to 14 months before moulting. Gives 4 to 6 months extra production. Doubles average egg-production of farm hens. Available in 13 breeds from 100 % Bloodtested books. Sexet if wanted. Money back guarantee on losses first wanted.

SMITH BROS. HATCHERIES

Kansas Approved Pullorum

Replacement guarantee, immediate delivery.

AAA quality chicks. Per 100. Pul. Males.
Wh. Bf. Leg., Anconas. \$7.85 \$14.00 \$2.90
Wh. Bd. and Bf. Rocks,
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MOLINE HATCHERY, MOLINE, KAN.

Atz's Famous Chix—Special Reduced Summer Prices while they last. You'll be surprised at their Quality—All from Bloodtested Stock, Postage Prepaid, 100% allve, with Livability guarantee, in following breeds: Black Australorps, White Wyandottes, White, Barred and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White, Buff and Black Minoreas, Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Big English White Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Big English White Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Big English White Leghorns, Blue Breed Pullets \$12.48. Heavy Breed Cockrels \$3.98. O. Also White Glants, Heavy Assorted \$6.24. Assorted \$6.95. Special Heavy Assorted \$6.24. Assorted for Layers \$5.95. Light Breed Cockrels \$3.98. If less than 100 ordered add 1c per chix. We Specialize in Sexing. Order from this ad with Certified Check. It Simplifies Bookkeeping—Makes your chicks cost less. Atz's Mammoth Hatcheries, Dept. 9, Huntingburg, Indiana.

Immediate Delivery—Limited Time—Thousands weekly. Our regular terms. Send cash. Select Sig English White Leghorns \$6.95. Pullets \$10.90. 2 to 4 week started White Leghorn Pullets \$10.90. 2 to 4 week started White Leghorn Pullets \$16.95. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, \$6.40. Pullets \$8.95. Heavy tockerels \$5.95. Heavy Assorted \$4.95. Surplus tockerels \$1.95. Squaredeal Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Limited Time — Immediate Shipment — Choice quality White Leghorns \$6.85. Pullets \$10.90. 2 to 4 week started White Leghorn Pullets \$18.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$6.95. Pullets \$8.85. Heavy Assorted \$4.95. Surplus cockerels \$2.85. 18 Breeds. Catalog Free. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

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

Colonial Chicks: World's largest capacity means rock bottom prices. Leading breeds. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kan.

Before ordering fall chicks, write The Thomas Hatchery, Pleasanton, Kan.

### TURKEYS

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

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

Hardy Recleaned Alfalfa Seed \$12.90; Grimm \$14.40 per 60-1b. bushel. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Box 615, Concordia, Kan.

Alfalfa—\$18.00; Timothy—\$2.75. Balbo Rye—\$1.45; all per bushel. Samples, catalogue, complete price list upon reguest. Standard Seed Company, 19 E. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

CREAMERY PRODUCTS

### INTER-STATE CREAMERY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

A quality market for quality cream producers.

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

### CREAM PRODUCERS

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

### MACHINERY

Threshers Ready to Go

1 New 28-inch John Deere Steel Thresher
1 1939 28-inch John Deere Steel Thresher
1 1939 22-inch John Deere Steel Thresher
1 1937 24-inch John Deere Steel Thresher
1 28-inch Case Steel Thresher
1 28-inch Case Steel Thresher
Priced to sell. We will deliver.
HOWARD VOGEL, John Deere Dealer
Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

Used Tractors — T-20 Trac-Tractor, W-30 on rubber, 8 Farmalls, 20-inch Case Thresher Machine, No. 127 Papec Ensilage Cutter and 4-hole Sandwich Corn Sheller, Marion Inple-ment Co., Marion, Kan.

### MACHINERY WANTED

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

Wanted—Corn picker, state make, age and price. Wm. D. Campbell, R. 6, Council Grove, Kan.

### TRACTOR PARTS

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

### DOGS

English Shepherd: Pupples. Spayed Females. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chest-nut, Chanute, Kan.

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

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

### HORSE TRAINING

How to break and train horses. A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 438, Pleasant Hill, Ohlo.

### PHOTO FINISHING

# ALL PICTURES ENLARGED

8 EXPOSURE ROLLS 25c; 16 Exp. Rolls 50c. 6 enlarged reprints, 25c. 5x7 Enlargements from negatives only, 15c. each.

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

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

Rolls Developed: Two prints each negative 25c. Reprints 2c each. 100 or more, 1½c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

### PERSONALS

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

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

### **DELCO LIGHT**

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

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

### FEATHERS

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

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

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

### PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

Selling—Telephone Exchange, LaHarpe, Kan-sas, account of ill health. Must sell at once. Splendid opportunity for man and wife. J. A. MacDonald, LaHarpe, Kan.

### LIVESTOCK PUBLICATIONS

Hampshire sires will improve your market lambs. Free booklet and breeders' list. American Hampshire Sheep Association, 72½ Woodland, Detroit, Michigan.

### SPARROW TRAPS

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

### WANTED TO BUY

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

### FISH BAIT

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

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learnmany earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 42nd year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. SF-8, Chicago.

### FEMALE HELP WANTED

Make Easy Cash showing Christmas Cards.

Beautiful Name-Imprinted folders 50 for \$1.

New 21-card \$1 "Christmas Bells" Assortment
pays you 50c. Ten other popular assortments.
Free samples. Grogan, 30 East Adams, Dept.
H-71, Chicago.

LAND-MISSOURI Sale, trade, rent. Improved forty. Western Missouri. 1224 Orville, Kansas City, Kan.

### LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

Stream-Front equipped farm—buy bonds, buy land, investment for future security—84 acres, mile state road, 3 to village, bus to school, little over 100 miles St. Louis; 55 acres cultivated, 45 fertile bottom, lots lespedeza, valuable woodland pasture, running stream, well, dandy for livestock, 75-tree bearing orchard; 4-room house, 40-tt. barn, poultry house, etc.; taxes \$9 last year; bargain at \$3,700 with team, equipment, poultry, sows, 6 calves, 14 cows included; part down. Page 11, free Summer catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### LAND-KANSAS

# Own Your Own Kansas Farm KANSAS FARM INCOME Up 45 Per Cent in 1941

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

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

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

Listen to Cedric Foster at T. p.m., Monday

Kansas for more than 70 years.

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

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

Warren Mortgage Co. Emporia, Kansas

# WONDERFUL

Have a number of 80- to 320-acre farms for sale in SE Kansas. These are priced right and if necessary can sell with small down payment and very liberal terms. Write me what kind and size of farm you want.

R. B. CLARK P. O. Box 459 Chanute, Kan.

Settle Estate—320-acre wheat farm Clay county, Well improved. 50 acres good pasture, balance plowland. Plenty water. Mile to school and 1½ miles church. Priced for quick sale. Address Box 100, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

# Don't Scrap **Anything SERVICEABLE!**

It is our patriotic duty to contribute all junk helpful to the war cause, but the same cause requires that serviceable goods be kept in usc. Don't scrap anything that will serve the purpose for which it was made. If you don't need it, sell it through a Classified Ad in Kansas Farmer to someone who does.

You'll have the money; they'll be helped.

Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

# August 15 Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Classified and Livestock

Saturday, August 8

### Change the Planter

I have a 1941 I. H. C. tractor and the \_F. E. cultivator equipment to cultivate corn. I also have a new McCormick-Deering the planter in so the rows will be 36 inches apart instead of the usual 42 inches. How far apart should the corn be placed in the rows? Would it still be better yet to place the rows 30 inches and the corn 30 inches in the rows? This is all drilled corn. Would this likely cause too close cultivation? What kind of fertilizer would you recommend for corn on the upland here in Northeast Kansas? Also, how much fertilizer to the acre? We have never

with corn, but expect to try for clover as we have the ground limed.

If the land is fairly productive for corn planter. My son wants to move corn you are justified in moving the corn planter wheels in just as close as possible and still permit operating your cultivator equipment between the rows. Normally you should plant your corn drilled at the rate of between 2 to not more than 3 stalks every 3 feet . in the row. In other words, if you adjust your rate of planting to drop about 2 kernels every 3 feet in the row, you will have about the preferred rate. By moving in the wheels to get the rows as narrow as possible, you will yet been growing clover to follow up average about a 3-stalk rate and you

will have better spacing than were you to plant the rows standard to vided into 2 equal compartments in in the row. If you have fertilizer pullets, all from 280- to 300-egg trapequipment for your corn planter, apply between 75 and 100 pounds to the plan recommended by the Missouri acre in the row, using a straight 20 per cent superphosphate if the land has been in legumes in recent years or has recently been manured. Otherwise use the same rate of 4-16-4 fertilizer .-- C. A. H.

### Two Runs for Hens

My chicken house, 20 by 120 feet, is equipped with a straw loft, cement floor, movable bottom trapnest, selfcleaning roost, glass substitute win- lighted after sundown.—O. O. C.

dows and feed storage room. It is diwide width and then increase the rate which are housed 800 White Leghorn College of Agriculture.

The adjoining lot, 120 by 300 feet, also is divided into 2 equal parts. At least one of these lots is always green all summer. As soon as my pullets are placed in the green lot, I turn the other lot under and seed it again.

By October, I have all my chickens wormed, culled and dipped before going to a disinfected laying house for winter. As soon as they begin laying, 2 mantle lanterns are installed and

### DISPERSION SALE

35 Head Registered and **High Grade MILKING SHORTHORNS** and SHORTHORNS WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5 FAIRBURY, NEBRASKA

(At the farm, 5 miles west and 1 south on all-weather road.)

### 16 PUREBREDS . . .

8 coming 2-year-old Milking Shorthorn bred helfers, sired by Wachaden Champion and bred to Cyrus Star. 1 helfer calf and 3 bulls including our herd sire, Caesar, whose grand dam had 608 bs. B. F. record. 2 Shorthorn yearling bulls and 2 cows, Village Dictator and Golden Chains.

### 19 HIGH GRADES . . .

cows, 3 to 6 years old, in milk, 5 year-old bred helfers, 5 yearling helfers d 4 helfer calves. Write for catalogue, Tb. d Bang's tested.

Also full line of farm machinery, mostly all new since 1938. Includes F-20 Farmall Tractor. New Idea Hay Loader, 10 ft. Baldwin Combine, 32 ft. portable grain elevator with hoist, enough equipment in all to handle ½ section of land.

Also 4 young horses, brood sows, stock hogs, laying hens and household goods.

Sale Will Start at 12:00 C.W.T.

Bernard F. Schoenrock, Fairbury
A. W. Thompson, Schultis, and Searing
Auctioneers

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

BULLS BRED FOR MILK

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

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice Polled Milking-Bred Shorthorn bulls. Nice reds. 9 to 10 months old. Also cows, polled and horned. M. E. SHUFELBENGER, BLOOM, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns** Bulls near serviceable age. Also cows, helfers and calves for sale. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA (Reno Co.), KAN, Phone 2807.

### **Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns**

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

DAIBY CATTLE

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110 heifer calves \$110. All express charges paid by us. Also registered buil calves. Loekeut Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

HEREFORD CATTLE

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

We Offer Polled Herefords bone and quality. State accredited herd. JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

**BULLS FOR SALE** Also choice helfers, bred and open. S. vanherd whose discards top best markets.

E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

# Shropshire Rams for Sale

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

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

### **Livestock Advertising Rates**

74 Column Inch. \$2.50 per issue 75 Column Inch. 3.50 per issue 76 Column Inch. 7.00 per issue One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

### IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

### Show Top Type

Seven prominent Kansas Holstein breeders have recently had their herds classified for type, under supervision of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. They are: W. G. Bircher, Ellsworth; T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson; Theodore Buhler, Assaria; Jeff Kubin, McPherson; Carl S. McCormick, Cedar; R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; and Howard J. Carey, Hutchinson.

Each herd was inspected by F. W. Atkeson, head of the Kansas State College dairy department, who is one of 7 officials appointed by the Holstein association to do this work in the United States. The classification program is used as a means of proving sires and locating outstanding brood cow families in the various herds.

Among the 7 herds classified, one animal, owned by R. L. Evans, was designated "Excellent"—the highest rating given. Theodore Buhler, T. Hobart McVay and Howard J. Carey each had one animal which rated "Very Good"—second highest rating in the classification system.

In the Carl S. McCormick herd, 5 animals were classed "Good Plus" the third highest score an animal can receive. Four animals in the W. G. Bircher herd and 3 in the Jeff Kubin herd received this same rating.

CHARLES STUCKMAN, old-time Duroc breeder at Kirwin, reports pigs doing well and corn crop outlook very good but needing rain at present.

The name of Shepherd is known wherever good Durocs are grown. G. M. SHEPHERD has bred good ones on his farm at Lyons for nearly 40 years. Don't visit the farm unless you have plenty of time to talk Durocs.

E. CORN, who lives on Route 6, Wichita, has one of the outstanding herds of registered Brown Swiss cattle. His foundation stock came from leading herds in Iowa. Heavy production records and proper conformation characterizes the breeding animals.

MAPLEHILL FARM, located at Meriden, has been for years, and continues to be, head-quarters for Shropshires, registered and good enough to win in the best shows and fairs. CLARENCE LACEY AND SONS own the farm and the Shropshires.

J. A. SCHOEN, Lenora, authorizes Kansas Farmer to claim October 19 as the date for his fall Hereford sale. Mr. Schoen has bred and improved registered Herefords on his farm near Lenora for many years and his breeding stock has always met the approval of discriminating buyers. Advertising for this sale will appear in coming issues of Kansas Farmer.

The big NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS DISTRICT FAIR will be held as usual this year at Belleville. The dates are August 31 to September 4. Homer Alkire, the secretary, says farmers as well as town folks should think of this as vacation week this year. Why use rubber and gasoline for long trips when entertainment can be had near home? For premium list, write Mr. Alkire at Belleville.

I. J. KLOSTER, breeder of registered Jersey cattle, announces a sale to be held on his farm, 6 miles east of Granby, Mo., on August 17. About 30 head of high-producing animals will go thru the ring, Mr. Kloster formerly lived at Winfield, Kan., and has one of the good herds of the entire country. His cattle are from the best bloodlines. Everything Tb. and Bang's tested. The farm is located on Highway No. 60. For catalog, address Mr. Kloster at Stark City, Mo.

REED'S DAIRY FARM Holsteins, located at Lyons, have been bred for high test for many years. Nothing but bulls with high test have been used in the herd for several generations of breeding. Young bulls now on the farm and being bought by dairymen who demand the best are out of cows with 2-year-old fat records of almost 4 per cent, and with yearly records of 450 pounds of fat. Reed's Dairy reports excelent demand for young bulls. In fact, Mr. Reed approves of this method of buying young and developing herd sires on the farm where they are to be used. The Reed family takes great interest in the young bulls that go out from the farm and a customer once made, usually con-

C. R. ROWE, one of the best-known Poland China breeders of the state, located at Scranton, announces October 9 as the date for his annual fall boar and open gilt sale. The sale will be held at Lawrence. Forty head will be sold by Rowe and Son, and Wayne Williams, of Grandwiev, Mo., will consign 10 head, all sired by Market Star. The Rowe offering will be selected from about 75 head of unusually uniform spring pigs, about half of them sired by Mr. Rowe's excellent breeding boar, Rowe's Belgian. This boar seems to have made a great nick with the wide-out, heavy-hammed sows in the herd of Foundation bloodlines. Practically all of them out of Rowe's Goldenrod sows.

Readers will recall what Rowe's Golden Rod has done in the way of herd improvement, not

alone in Mr. Rowe's herd but in other herds where his breeding has gone. Several of his sons have gone to head good registered herds. Mr. Rowe is getting ready for the fall fairs. Among his show animals are a pair of seniors, a boar and a gilt that look like winners. Their dam is the great sow, Miss Foundation, best representative of the Foundation strain that has had such a big part in building the Rowe herd.

J. E. JONES, successful and well-known dairyman of Wellington, announces a complete dispersion of his high-producing herd, together with a full line of dairy and farm equipment. The sale will be held just west of Wellington on Highway No. 160, and the date is August 5. The cattle offering includes about 60 head of registered and high grade Holsteins and Jerseys. Mr. Jones has during the years built an especially high-producing herd, with cows that produce up to 500 pounds of fat. The herd has been on test for many years. A lot of the Holsteins were sired by a Billy Holstein bull and the Jerseys by a son of the Oswald bull, Old Eagle. The 5-year herd average is 383 pounds of fat. Charley Cole says this will be one of the best dairy cattle offerings of the year. For more information, write Mr. Jones at Wellington.

write Mr. Jones at Wellington.

MILLER AND MANNING announce September 7 as the date for a production sale of Hereford cattle. On their ranch near Council Grove, this reliable firm has been improving Herefords for more than a quarter of a century. No breeders in the entire country have been more painstaking in herd improvement. Their efforts in building better Herefords and distributing them among Kansas farmers deserve rewards above money. Unlike many who have looked upon the cattle business as a sort of hobby, for publicity and huge gains, Miller and Manning have made the breeding of Herefords a business. More than 500 head are now on hand from which 100 head will be selected for this sale, including 30 young cows and helfers, with calves at foot; 40 bred and 20 open helfers; and 10 young buils. Kansas Farmer readers will have an unusual opportunity in this sale for obtaining the best.

tunity in this sale for obtaining the best.

For 25 years the name of W. H. HILBERT has meant good registered Durocs. For that long Mr. Hilbert has bred and improved Durocs on his farm at Corning. Mr. Hilbert went thru the rise and fall of Durocs before and following World War No. 1, and knows the pitfalls that come with inflated values. He is one of the good judges of proper Duroc type, and when he buys a herd boar both type and pedigree are carefully selected. Just now he has one of the good boars of the breed from the standpoint of individual excellence. He is a half brother to Golden Fancy and his name is Red Orion. All but 2 litters of the 75 spring pigs were sired by this boar. For good type and general uniformity they are outstanding. About the best set of heads to be seen anywhere. One litter is by Sturde Blit. The dams of pigs are largely of Proud Cherry King, and The Flash breeding. A uniform lot of big, wide-out sows of the big-litter, quick-maturing sort. Mixed in is the blood of such sires as Thick Set and Red Raven.

Nothing gives the traveler a greater lift than to visit on the farm of MR. AND MRS. WAR-REN PLOEGER, at Morrill. The farm has been named SUNSHINE FARM and it has been made the home of one of the best herds of registered Hampshire hogs in the entire country. Registered Jersey cattle and the Hampshire hogs afford income from which the farm is better equipped as a home for themselves and for better care of the livestock. The milk goes to the big co-operative creamery at Sabetha and each month they know exactly the income for every cow. The Hampshires are now being cared for carefully, for the state fairs are not far away. The show herd will go first to Lincoln, Nebr., and from there back to Kansas.

Seventy-five spring pigs rest during the hot part of the day under open sheds thru which there is always a breeze; or refresh themselves in the bath where the water is kept cool for their comfort. The pigs are by the junior champion boar, Sunshine Clan.

The Ploeger herd was shown for the first time at state fairs last year. Grand and senior championships at Hutchinson were among their winnings. The dams of the spring pigs are all direct descendants of the Register of Merit sow, Cosy Nook. She has just qualified her third litter from Register of Merit. A boar from the herd was top of the state sale held at Abliene last fall.

A path may be beaten to where the better mousetrap is made, but someone must be there to interest the visitor if anything is to be accomplished. When interested spectators or prospective buyers drive thru the gate to ETHYLE-TABLE HAMPSHIRE FARM at Emporia, all work is adjourned. The blackberry canning stops and the haying tools stand idle while the Scheel family visits and explains the merits of Hampshire hogs. This interest and enthusiasm spells success, provided it is teamed up with good hogs and an honest purpose, as it is at at Ethyledale. Failure in breeding good livestock comes usually from an unbalanced interest. Sometimes the breeder knows and expounds pedigrees with all the energy of a revivalist; maybe his yards and pens are crowded and the pigs have mange and there is no yellow corn or mill feeds in his cribs and granaries. Another breeder has plenty of feed and his pigs are fat, but he doesn't know which boar sired the best pigs. And often the breeder hasn't time to show his stock and if he does, maybe thinks his are the best of the breed. He has been so busy and, not seeing other herds, becomes narrow and overestimates what he has and sustains a loss in his breeding operations. But when the whole family teams up, it is possible to check one another's mistakes, if there are any, and better results are obtained. The Scheels are well-balanced partners in the breeding of Hampshires. The hogs and the demand for their stock verify this statement.

JERSEY CATTLE

# Registered JERSEY CATTLE AUCTION Stark City, Mo., Monday, August 17

28 Head of Registered Jerseys

16 cows, 12 heifer and bull calves, and the herd bull (grandson of Vallant of Oak lands and Foremost Rejuvenator). Tb. and Bang's tested.

For catalog, address

L.J. KLOSTER, STARK CITY, MO.
Rov Pauli, Auctioneer

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

### 40 Registered Bred Sows and Gilts

Priced to sell in 30 days. Breeding, feeding quality and money-making values considered makes our prices seem ridiculously cheap; price of fat hogs considered. We are doing this rather than the big job of holding a public sale. Write me when you will come and how many you will need. 250 in herd. Registered, immuned, shipped on approval. Literature gives breeding. 35 years a breeder. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

### FANCY FALL GILTS

by King of Balance mated to Proud Orion Wave 1st. Top son of Minn. Champ. (Proud Cherry King). One top fall boar by King of Balance. Outstanding spring pigs. B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Hilbert's Improved Durocs Lead 75 selected spring pigs sired by Red Orion (brother to Golden Fancy) out of sows the result of 25 years of careful mating. One litter by Sturde Bilt. Inspection invited.
W. H. HILBERT, Corning (Nemaha Co.) Kan,

# **Few Top-Quality Spring Boars**

Sired by Grand Cherry Ace, son of Minne-sota grand champion. Some are also grandsons of a production record sow. Choice \$30.00. HOWARD LINDHOLM, CHENEY, KAN.

**Bred and Open Gilts** Sired by a son of Golden Fancy. Some bred to Thick Boy, son of Thickset, Also registered Polled Hereford Bulls, Joe A. Wicsner, RFD-1, Ellis (Trego Co.), Kan.

### SELECTED DUROC BOARS ey should go to head best kind of herds. Priced rigit CHARLES STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

**Duroc Bred Gilts---Spring Pigs** Fall gilts with size and quality bred to real feeder-typ boar for September farrow. Spring pigs, pairs not related Immune and guaranteed. WM. BOHLEN, Downs, Kan

100 WEANLING DUROC PIGS to select from, attractive prices for a short time. Mostly sired by Miller's Cherry Ace. The wide-hammed, medium type, Immuned and ready for new homes. WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS
By Iowa Master and The Correction. Gilts bred to
Special-bilt for September farrow. Special-bilt is sired
by Sturde-bilt, 1st prize senior pig 1941 Illinois State
Fair. W. M. Rogers, Alta Vista, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

### BERKSHIRE HOGS

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

BELGIAN HORSES

### Purebred Belgian Mares FOR SALE, FARCEUR BLOOD. LEON LALOUETTE, FLORENCE, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

# BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Topeka, Kan. HOLSTEIN CATTLE

# Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol Sons and grandsons calves to 16 months old, out of DHIA dams with records up to 400 lbs. fat. Others by Pabst Belmont Sensation (a proven sire). Phillips Bros. R. 4, Manhattan, Kas-

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

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# HIGHLAND FARM HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL



On Farm, Located 21/2 Miles West of Wellington, Highway 160

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5

10 to 500 lbs., including cows that give from 60 to 75 lbs. milk daily. Many now in milk. It high grade Holsteins, high producers. 9 registered Jerseys of good bloodines and quality, and a lot of excellent grade Jerseys. Five-year herd average 383 pounds of fat. Also a full line of dairy equipment and general farm implements. Cattle sale starts at 1 o'clock. Other sales in forencon. For sale bill, etc., address.

J. E. JONES, Owner, WELLINGTON, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

### Davidsons' Proven Polands

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

Choice Poland Bred Gilts
bred for September farrow. Weight 300 lbs. and
up. They are sired by Silver Strike and State
Fair Equal. They are bred to Kayo Junior Again
and New Idea. Registered and immune.
A. L. WISWELL & SON, R. 3, OLATHE, KAN.

**Better Feeding Polands** Short-legged, thick-neshed, spring pigs. The kind that get fat and look it.

Poland China Spring Boars and Gilts Boy, from matured sows. Immune. Ready to ship. JOHN D. HENRY, EVEREST, KAN.

**Correct Type Registered Polands** Golden Star, soil of Moves Goldenrod, in service, Sows of best blood lines. Bred glits and spring pigs for sale. George Hammorlund & Sons, St. Marys, Kan., RFD-1

75 POLAND CHINA PIGS
Sired by Market Star (American Royal Champion) and
Big Admiration (son of Admiration), the heavyhammed, deep kind, Pairs unrelated,
Collier & Son, Alta Vista, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

# **Buy Hampshires with Hams**

Boars just weaned from the best sows I could y, bred to the famous Stepahead, Steam Roller, lockout Special, Spot News and from Page y Jr. You will like them and they will do your

EARL H. KELLY, Stafford, Kansas

# Sunshine Hampshire Farms

50 strictly top spring boars and gilts ready to go. Sired by Sunshine Clam (Jr. Champ. Kansas State Fair 1941). Dams direct descendants of the Register of Merit sow, Cozy Nook. See our herd at state fairs. Immuned. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ploeger, Morrill, Kan.

**Bergsten Offers Hampshire Gilts** 25 nice ones, bred for September to Advance Hawkeye Lad. Ours are the better-hammed, shorter-legged kind. Also weanling boars. 75 to R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

**Production Tested Hampshires** Selected gilts bred for fail litters to good sons of B&B Special. 166 spring pigs to choose from. Many Register of Merit litters to date. Grown for best results in new hands. ETHYLEDALE FARM, EMPORIA, KAN.

Parkview Hampshire Farm Trick-loined, heavy-hammed Hampshire spring boars, Selected for growth and better size. Modern type, shorter-legged kind, PATRICK O'CONNOR, ST. JOHN, KAN.

**Hampshires Always For Sale** 

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

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



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Everlasting TILE SILOS

Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also
Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reenforcing.

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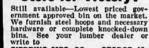
NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY R. A. Long Bidg. Kansas City, Mo.

### A. W. "Bert" Logan Republican Candidate for

State Treasurer

Mr. Logan asking for first term. Mr. Wilson asking for third term. "Your vote will be appreciated" (Political Advertisement)





SIEBRING MFG. CO., GEORGE, IA.

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

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

### Trend of the Markets

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

		Month Ago	Ago
Steers, Fed	\$14.40	\$13.90	\$12.75
Hogs		14.50	11.50
Lambs	13.50	15.50	11.60
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs	.17	.17	.181/2
Eggs, Firsts	.32	.30%	.251/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.37	.34	.30
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.111/2	1.12%	1.031/4
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.841/2	.83%	.701/2
Oats, No. 2, White	.491/4	.47	.37
Barley, No. 2	.601/2	.53	.46
Alfalfa, No. 1	17.00	18.00	11.00
Prairie, No. 1	11.00	13.00	8.00

### Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

September 7—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
Cotober 19—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.
September 10—Frank B. Graham, Harris, Kan.
January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Asso-ciation sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Mox-ley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary.

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

Holstein Cattle
August 5—J. E. Jones, Wellington, Kan. Jersey Cattle

Jersey. Cattle

August 17—Springbrook Jersey Farm, Stark
City, Mo.
October 6—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, Free
Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. Carl Francisco, Committee Chairman, Edna, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle

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

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

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

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
August 5—Bernard F. Schoenrock, Fairbury,

Berkshire Hogs

October 10—Harold E. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo. October 21—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo. Duroc Jersey Hogs October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas.

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

Poland China Hogs October 9—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., and Wayne Williams, Grandview, Mo. Sale at Lawrence, Kan. October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Wednesday, August 5, is the date of the BERNARD F. SCHOENROCK MILKING SHORTHORN dispersal, to be held on the Schoenrock farm, 5 miles west of Fairbury, Nebr. The offering of 35 head comprises a high-class 'lot of registered and high grade cattle. Much of the offering was sired by Wachaden Champion and has been bred to Cyrus Star; several young buils and the herd buil Caesar, whose dam had a record of producing 608 pounds of fat in one year. This is a good, useful lot of cattle and will be offered in nice breeding form without any fitting. A lot of other livestock including horses, hogs and poultry, together with a line of farm machinery, will be sold. For other information write Mr. Schoenrock, at Fairbury, Nebr.

After nearly 40 years of continuous swine improvement, W. R. HUSTON more than ever accepts the responsibility of supplying his share of meat products so necessary to winning the war. He had a big part in World War No. 1, and has never relaxed his efforts even thru the years of drouth and depression. Now more than ever Mr. Huston believes hogs geared to the highest possible production with a given grain ration is important. During his career as a breeder and improver of Durocs he has continued to improve type, always with the above object in mind.

to improve type, always with the above object in mind.

During the years he has purchased no females to speak of; the improvement has been made thru the selection and trying out of sires. Keeping the best and more uniform females from each crop of pigs, culling closely and feeding for compactness, without so much daylight under the body of the animal. The herd now numbers about 250 head. Breeding stock goes out from the farm all seasons of the year and care is taken for proper mating where animals are sold for new herd mating.

The blood of such great sires as Thickset and Model Pathleader have worked wonders in the herd. The boar that now stands as another herd cornerstone is Cherry King, one of the real outstanding boars of the breed at this time. Seventy bred sows and gilts are now on the farm, bred to a son of Pilot Rival and one a son of Invincible Pathfinder. Half of the bred gilts were sired by Cherry King.

### Plants Can't Squeal

If starved plants could only squeal like hungry pigs, we would pay more attention to their fertilizer needs. But since they can't do this, we can look for other telltale evidence to determine whether our crops need plant food they are not getting. This thought explains the purpose of an attractive new book, "Hunger Signs In Crops."

Published by Judd & Detweiler, Washington, D. C., the book describes the signs of hunger in plants that indicate deficiencies of different kinds of fertilizer elements. For instance, a corn plant lacking in nitrogen will grow tall and very slender. During pe-

riods of hot weather the lower leaves will turn to a yellowish brown color, producing the condition often spoken of as "firing."

In like manner, the book discusses the various other crops and plant food elements, telling what is indicated by various signs of nutritional deficiency. Effectiveness of the book is strengthened by an unusually attractive job of coloring, showing the natural color of plants when well fed and when lacking in different kinds of nutritional

The book contains 340 pages, with 79 color plates and 95 half-tone illustrations. It is especially recommended for county agents, vocational agriculture instructors, agricultural extension specialists, and progressive farmers who wish to learn more about fertilizing their crops. It may be ordered directly from the printer-Judd & Detweiler, Inc., Florida Avenue & Eckington Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. The price is \$2.50.

### Flower Beauty Surprises

Kansas flowers have bloomed with more radiance and color this year than for many seasons, and it inspired the folks of Reading to hold a flower and hobby show. Managed by L. O. Gugler, vocational agriculture instructor in the Reading High School, this show attracted 260 persons, and most of them were pleasantly surprised at the gorgeous display of flowers grown right in their community.

Most prominent winner was Mrs. E. C. Umdenstock, who won first place in 7 of the 24 classes, with her iris and peonies. Mrs. D. W. Jones captured 4 firsts, one of them in the class for wild flower arrangement. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. L. O. Gugler earned coveted awards in competition for centerpiece exhibits.

### Feed Eggs to Chicks

Infertile eggs make excellent chick feed when hard-boiled and ground, according to Ralph Hanson, owner operator of the Hanson Hatchery, at Clyde. When mixed with some other protein supplement such as soybean meal, tankage or meat scraps, the ground eggs provide a feed that is economical as well as rich in valuable feed nutrients.

Doing a volume of custom hatching each year, the Hanson Hatchery naturally has a generous supply of infertile eggs. At one time they were thrown away or burned, but that is no longer necessary. Boiling is necessary to make sure disease is not carried to chicks eating the egg feed.-Maynard Abrahams.

### **Outdoor Games**

See who can say "buzz-zz-z" longest without drawing a breath. Who can hop the longest distance on one foot? My leaflet, "Games for Outdoors," is full of similar stunts and games to make the picnic or party a lively event for young and old. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 3c to cover postage.



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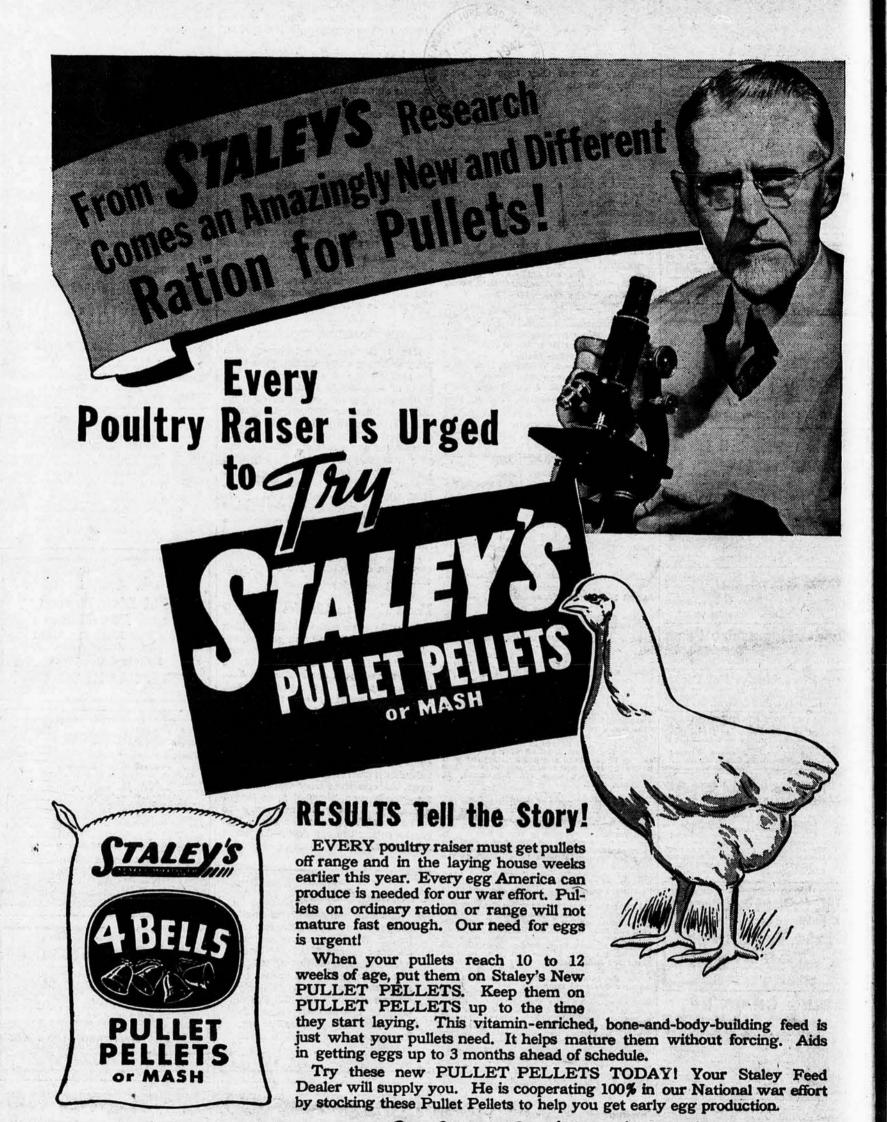


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