

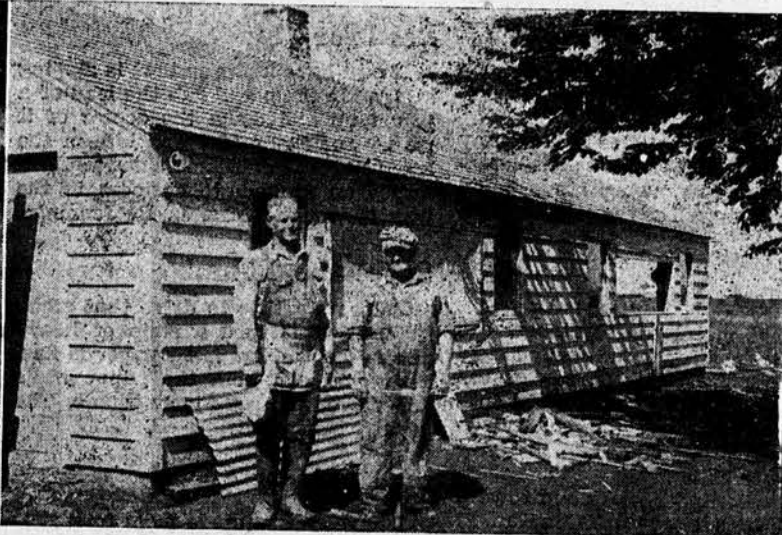
JULY 3, 1943

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



These blood-tested New Hampshire hens on the John Titus farm, Harper county, are producing eggs for a local hatchery. Marion Titus helps her mother keep them well fed.



This 400-hen laying house is being rushed to completion on the Coffey county farm of C. E. Tilford, left. G. R. Knight, right, is the contractor and builder. Mr. Tilford is going to a lot of expense to meet the Government's request for increased egg production.

## Beat! THE WAR GOAL

With a 19 Per Cent Increase in Eggs

**K**ANSAS hens have something to cackle about these days. For the last 2 years they have been showing a steady gain in egg production and, this year, are exceeding by 7 per cent the Government War Goal, which called for a 12 per cent increase over 1942. The number of layers on hand during May this year was 19 per cent above the same month last year, whereas the Government had asked for an increase of only 8 per cent. Egg production has been clipping along at 19 per cent above last year for the period from January thru May, reports H. L. Collins, federal agricultural statistician for Kansas.

During May, last year, there were 12,702,000 laying hens on hand and they were producing at the rate of 1,826 eggs for every hundred hens. During this May there were 15,168,000 laying hens on Kansas farms and they were producing at the rate of 1,817 eggs for every hundred hens, a slight drop in average production.

Some idea of the amount of work required in gathering and marketing can be realized when it is known that during the period from January thru May, Kansas hens produced a total of 1,198,000,000 eggs, which would be 665 eggs for every man, woman and child in Kansas. This total is a nice increase over the same period last year, when production during the same period was 1,023,000,000.

This favorable record has been made despite the fact that little has happened dur-



All eggs from this fine flock of Austra-White pullets on the Floyd Shafer farm, Harvey county, will be sold at a premium to hotels.

These certified White Leghorns on the Willard Colwell farm, Lyon county, enjoy a sanitary runway. All male birds in this flock are imported from Hansen's Leghorn City, at Puyallup, Wash.

ing the year to encourage poultry production, except a satisfactory price for poultry and poultry products. Otherwise it has been a hard, uphill climb all the way for the farmers and their wives. Most of them maintain that they could be doing better if they had more facilities and were certain of adequate and well-balanced feed supplies. These are the 2 greatest limiting factors at present.

Altho the Government encouraged increased hog production thru relaxation of building material restrictions, little was done in this respect on the poultry program. As a result there has been very little actual expansion of poultry facilities on Kansas farms. This means that every bit of housing available is being used to a maximum. In fact, some buildings have been

overcrowded by farmers eager to meet Government demands. The results in these cases have been disastrous, as every good poultry raiser knows. Those who have tried to stretch their facilities beyond a reasonable point have suffered thru losses of poultry and reduced, rather than increased, production.

The situation on feed supplies has kept the farmer guessing and the hens upset. It has been very difficult to start chicks out on a balanced ration and maintain feeding schedules thru the laying periods without intermittent breaks. Just when the chicks or the hens get to "doing well" the farmer may be unable to get the feed he has been buying and will have to change or "mix his own" for awhile until his dealer can again supply him. All of [Continued on Page 10]



# HANDY IDEAS

## For Kansas Farms

### Heat Deflector

Two coats of aluminum paint on truck or tractor cabs make them a lot cooler and more comfortable on hot summer days.—E. R. G.

### Bug Catchers

If you are bothered with Japanese beetles in your pumpkin patch or elsewhere, just get a setting of guinea eggs and hatch some young guineas. They will do a good job of keeping the Japanese beetles picked off the plants.—H. J.

### Horseshoes for Handles

When the wood handles broke on my crosscut saw, I bolted worn-out horseshoes to the saw, using stove bolts. These serve as well as the original handles.—O. O.

### Have Many Uses

Now that metal pot scratchers are out for the duration, I find that celluloid or plastic chicken leg bands of the split-ring type make a very good substitute when linked together, and do not corrode or diminish, as so many of the chore balls did. I also use them for hangers on potholders and towels.—Mrs. Joe Jennison, Rush Co., Kan.

### Solves Picking Problem

The best way to dress geese and ducks, I find, is to pick off all the feathers I can before scalding them. I have the water boiling, put in one half pound of paraffin, scald the bird well, and let cool 15 or 20 minutes. Then the down will come off in large flakes and the bird will be clean and have a better appearance.—Mrs. E. R. Belcher, Nodaway Co.

### Cuts Corn Like Kraut

Anyone who has canned corn knows that the most difficult part is cutting it from the cob without getting yourself and everything near you splattered with the milk of the corn. Try setting the screw in your kraut cutter the depth of your corn kernels and cut as you would a cabbage. You'll be surprised at your speed and the easiness of this method.—Mrs. G. M. Smith.

### Beats Rust

In my tool shed I have a 5-gallon, open-top pail two thirds full of used crankcase oil, and nearby a burlap bag tacked on wall. All the tools used outside and likely to rust are quickly cleaned on the burlap as we bring them in after use, then dipped in the oil. Hoes, shovels and even small tools so cared for are never rusted and are always ready for efficient use.—S. D. White.

### Edger From Old Hoe

We heated and straightened out an old hoe which makes an excellent tool for edging flower beds, loosening grain in bins, chipping ice from feed floors, chopping pumpkins for the hogs and many other uses.—E. L.

### Saving Tips

I save all old leather from high-top shoes for mending leather gloves, mittens, overshoes. It is soft and pliable.

When the wooden handle of my monkey wrench broke off so just the metal was left, I found a piece of pipe and slipped it over the handle to fit, and hammered it. This makes a good smooth handle. The pipe may be any length, for greater leverage.

A piece of pipe is good to splice any spade or shovel handle when it cracks or breaks in two. Holes can be bored

and countersunk to put rivets in if necessary. I have fixed many handles that way.—J. M. S., Lincoln Co.

### Blow Out the Dirt

The old practice of pouring water in holes in cement to clean out all dirt is not as simple as blowing it out with a hand tire pump. With tires getting so scarce, this might be the only use for these implements before long.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

### Lead for Zipper

If you have a zipper that is zipping stiffly, zip it up and rub the lead of a pencil up and down the center of it rather furiously. The graphite in the lead "oils" the mechanism and you will notice an immediate easiness in the way it works.—Mrs. L. R. Jennings.

### Saves the Thumb

Before starting to drive that small tack, stick it thru a strip of heavy paper—brown wrapping paper is fine. Then you can hold the paper while you drive, and save your thumb. The paper tears out easily.—B. E. M.

### Tough on Moles

I have a homemade mole fork that really works. Here is how I made it.

I took 2 half-inch boards, 4 by 6 inches, and bored a hole in the center large enough to hold a broom handle securely. Thru one board, nine 5-inch nails were driven, placed irregularly and close enough to prevent the mole from wriggling thru. The 2 boards were nailed together with the handle fitted in place. With one thrust of this weapon you can get your mole.—O. O. Chilton.

### Burn It Off

I have found this method speeds up getting tools ready for spring work. When the grease used to prevent rusting is hard and dry, lay a paper right on the grease and light it. The heat loosens the grease immediately so it slips off, yet doesn't injure the tool.—C. O. M.

## Until Dinner Is Ready

**Valuable Discovery:** Colorado quartz for radio transmitters has been found successful. The commercially usable supply of quartz is very limited. Imported entirely from Brazil, it is worth in excess of \$20,000 a ton. Quartz crystals, to be usable, must be water clear, free from cracks and flaws of all kinds, and weigh at least a pound.

**Calling All Sparrows:** The so-called English sparrow is neither English nor a sparrow, reports W. J. Baerg, of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture. The proper name, he thinks,

## Hay Self-Feeder



A self-feeder for hay has been built in this new loafing barn for dairy cows. The feeder is filled from behind and works out under the partition shown. Soon after this feeder was completed the "cow-tester" remarked to the owner that something must be wrong with his records, for less hay was being eaten by the Jersey cows but production was as great as ever. He figures the feeder saves the difference, as the cows couldn't pull hay out and trample it.

is European Weaver Finch. It has been estimated that sparrows take from one fifth to a third of the feed put out for chickens.

**Plus Butcher's Thumb:** Approximately 65 per cent of the total bone in a carcass of beef is usable as packed bone. The rest is passed on with the delivery of fresh meat. Annual consumption of bones by manufacturers of glue and gelatin, fertilizer, and animal feeds is estimated at 600,000 tons.

**Saddest Words:** "If one half of the animals in the U. S. that die from preventable disease conditions were saved it would more than supply the additional meats and animal food products necessary to meet all war requirements," say Government authorities.

**Little Fellow Helps:** Most of the expected expansion of turkey flocks this season will be in smaller flocks—those with fewer than 100 birds in 1942, say the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**No Thanks:** Dogs, cats and rats are the only meat found in Athens, Greece. A luncheon there consists of weeds from the garden, cooked in a few drops of oil, if one is lucky enough to get it.

**Worth the Effort:** Enough additional meat to feed 8 million soldiers for a year would be produced if just one more pig a litter was raised and marketed.

**Costly Waste:** Timber destroyed by fire in the United States last year had a value of more than enough to have built 2 Flying Fortresses each day.

**Risks Erosion:** Germany, with forests in normal times inadequate for its own requirements, has been overcutting them heavily since 1934.

**Staff of Life:** The Allies have agreed upon a wheat pool of 100 million bushels for relief—enough to feed a hungry continent for about a month.

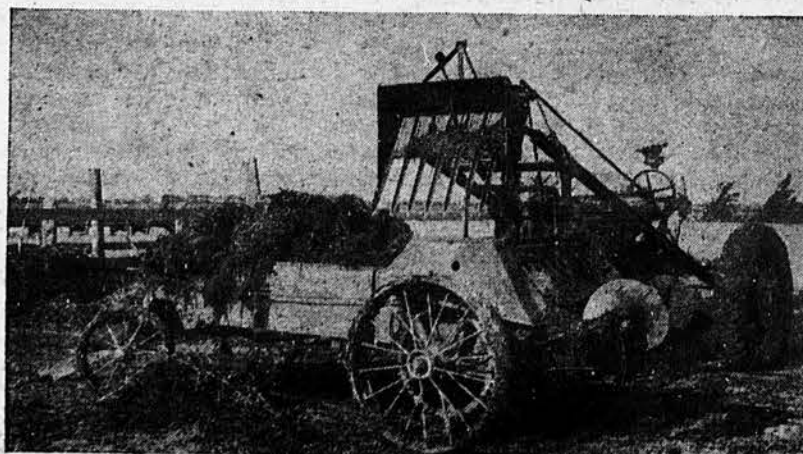
**Lion's Share:** Sixty per cent of the fiber of the cotton plant is used for clothing and household uses; 40 per cent is used in industry.

**Can Do It Again:** During the armistice and reconstruction periods of the last war, this country provided 5,223,352 metric tons of food to the war-torn peoples. Of this total, 3,675,904 tons covered the armistice period, and 1,547,448 tons the reconstruction period.



## Beating Labor Shortage

**AN "IRON MAN"** with varied talents is helping solve serious labor problems on the farm of L. W. Fair, in Rice county. It is a power manure loader which, attached to the tractor, can do the work of a whole crew of men. Above, the machine is seen in action with a load just ready to be dumped into the spreader. Four or 5 dumps like this one fill the spreader. Two men, using 2 spreaders and 2 tractors with this outfit may haul as many as 60 loads a day. On the Fair farm, one man operates the power loader while another pulls the spreaders out for unloading. Picture below, taken just after the machine had been tripped, shows the finger-like construction of the part that holds the loads. The Fairs also work this machine at other jobs. For instance, when flood waters threatened their home this spring they used the power loader to make a dike of dirt around the house.





# WHEAT

## Can Take "It"

By DICK MANN

PRODUCING the 1943 Kansas wheat crop has been a battle from the word go. The large amount of volunteer wheat in the state last fall, and the desire of many to plant early for the benefit of as much pasturage as possible, provided ideal circumstances for development of Hessian fly, which lost no time in taking full advantage of the situation. A favorable combination of weather also "played into the hands" of the green bug, and that little pest swept in from Texas and Oklahoma to play havoc over a large area early in the spring.

Growers in the western third of the state, generally speaking, were fortunate in getting considerable pasturage value from the wheat last winter, but lack of moisture this spring cut grain prospects. In the south-central and eastern parts of the state, pasture results were very disappointing. Long periods of cold, wet weather delayed development of the plant and many farmers pastured only lightly or were afraid to risk it at all for fear of ruining the harvest possibilities.

Strangely enough those who went ahead with their pasture program report just before



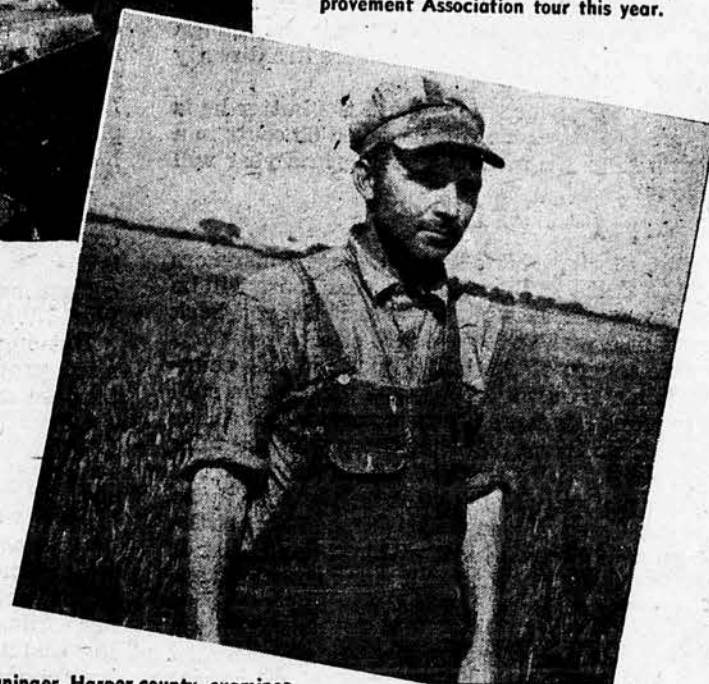
Altho she is 57 years old, Mrs. Nellie E. Loomis, Sedgwick county, is getting set to drive a tractor during harvest for the 8th straight year. Due to her husband's illness, she is managing the 200-acre farm.



Bill Maninger, Harper county, examines a few heads of the much discussed Chiefkan wheat, popular with farmers but unpopular with millers and bakers. His father, Will Maninger, has all Chiefkan this year.



Ralph VanCamp, editor of the Holstead Independent, Harvey county, checks the prize certified Tenmarq wheat on the farm of D. C. Buller. This field was one of the feature attractions during the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association tour this year.



Joe Vavara, Harper county, stands at the dividing line between fields of Chiefkan and Turkey wheat being tested on his sandy soil. The Turkey wheat appeared to be a little more developed at the time this picture was taken.

harvest that their wheat apparently is as good or better than that not pastured. This bears out Kansas State College and most farmers in believing that pasturing does have a beneficial effect on wheat development. It would appear from results this year that pasturing can be conducted even under most unfavorable circumstances, and that some growers were unnecessarily concerned over possible danger from this source.

The unfavorable weather, so far as wheat is concerned, has continued thruout the spring and summer growth period. The straw, already weakened by Hessian fly, was beginning to lodge early in June, with indications that damage would run from 10 to 50 per cent in the areas infested. When wet weather continues up to harvest there is much bleaching and lightest wheat.

Added to the hazards of Nature have been those of wartime conditions. Much of the wheat last fall was planted when the farmer could get to it rather than on his usual basis of watching fly-free dates and the other considerations incident to planting. As he faces harvest, the grower is uncertain of sufficient or reliable help, and some will experience a lot of difficulty when they enter the fields with wornout or hastily and poorly repaired machinery. Many will be dependent on others for their harvesting equipment, which always is a risky business. All of these problems may mean the loss of considerable acreage.

As a result, few farmers were willing to make

predictions on their probable yields. During normal years you could go thru any wheat area and find plenty of them who were ready to bet 2 weeks ahead of harvest that their wheat would make 30 to 40 bushels, but not this year. When asked this question most of them shook their heads and pointed out that their wheat could make a good yield if . . . When they got thru listing the "ifs" you could see the difficulty of arriving at actual yield figures. In a tour of 6 south-central counties we found only a few who would mention any figure, and the most optimistic of these kept their estimates below 20 bushels. Only once in the 6 counties could we find an observer bold enough to mention an average yield for the county. That observer was E. R. Reynolds, secretary of the Production Credit Association in Kingman county, who admitted he was sticking his neck out by predicting a 10- or 12-bushel average. "It would be safer," he remarked, "just to say that the crop this year is a little below normal."

The Agriculture Department in Washington evidently has reached the same conclusion as Mr. Reynolds, since a recent estimate, based on June 1 conditions, reduces the total estimated yield in Kansas to 1,439,420,000 bushels. The total Kansas estimated yield shrank 15 million bushels during May. Government predictions for the entire wheat belt are 29 per cent less than the crop last year, and a little less than the 10-year average.

Beardless wheat is gaining rapidly in popularity among Kansas farmers—so rapidly, in

fact, that John Parker, secretary of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, estimates that 18 per cent of all Kansas acreage this year is planted to Chiefkan. There also is a large acreage of Red Chief, and these 2 varieties are being praised highly by farmers in central and south-central counties.

So far wheat growers are not impressed by the warning from the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association and from some millers and bakers that the new beardless wheat does not make good bread, and that Kansas eventually will be discriminated against in Eastern markets.

R. W. Vance, manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills, Kingman, said his mill will not knowingly buy any Chiefkan or Red Chief wheat. He explained that the mill produces a special flour tailor-made for certain big bakers, with the principal market being from Des Moines, Iowa, on east. "These bakers must have a flour," he explained, "that will react the same at all times and in all baking operations. 'For some reason not yet determined, flour made from these beardless wheats does not react uniformly in large baking operations.'"

Mr. Vance then went on to say that his mill during May produced 19,000 barrels of flour for the Eastern market, enough to supply the town of Kingman for 6 years. "Our farmers fail to realize," he says, "that our mill would have to shut down if the

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**I** VOTED in the Senate last week to cut off the roll-back and subsidy plan for reducing food and farm prices. I have no apologies for that vote.

Statistics from reliable sources show that in the last 4 years factory pay checks per worker have practically doubled. Real wages have gone up more than 50 per cent. The cost of living has gone up only 25 per cent. Why, then, should the Treasury be called upon to borrow money and help pay the food bill of the civilians of this country?

It may become necessary sometime to make provision for those folks on fixed salaries and incomes, whose incomes have not been increased by the war boom that is on. But the roll-back and subsidy program does not propose to take care of them to any extent.

The net effect of the first 2 weeks of the roll-back and subsidy on meat and butter, both of which are rationed because there is not enough to go around, so far as consumers are directly concerned is just this.

Each consumer who gets all the butter he is allowed to purchase will be saved 65 cents in a year's time. On meat his saving in a year will amount to \$2.

But the indirect effect on these consumers will be that by the end of the year there will be less meat and less butter than if the roll-back and subsidy had not gone into effect.

One fourth of the butter made in this country is made on the farms, and will get no subsidy passed on from the creameries. And so far there is no indication that those who sell milk to the creameries will get the subsidy.

The packers did not pass on the subsidy to the cattlemen. Cattle prices dropped almost the amount of the roll-back within 2 days after it went into effect. As a result many stockmen are just going to go out of business.

Incidentally, by next winter the meat ration is going to be reduced again. The Government is buying almost half the beef supply these days for army and Lend-Lease uses. So the saving to consumers thru the subsidy on meats will be even less than I have indicated. A lower price posted in the meat market will not compensate for the fewer ounces of meat consumers can get each week.

My position is that the subsidies and roll-backs will be of negligible effect in holding down food costs to consumers—who will go into black markets and pay much higher prices, because of the lessened supply of meats. The effect on the farmers will be to discourage meat

## FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

production, because of the lower prices they will receive.

Those are some of the reasons I opposed and voted against the Administration roll-back and subsidy program. The program may go into effect, but it will not be with my support.

Considering the huge program to which the United States has been committed for feeding starving people all over the world—and, of course, all of us want to do that to the limit of our ability—I believe farmers can expect every possible assistance from their Government in the next few years—except fair prices for their products. I believe Chester Davis and Donald Nelson when they assure there will be plenty of farm machinery produced. There will have to be, or the food will not be produced.

But why the Government is insisting that farmers not receive prices covering production costs in this emergency is beyond me, unless it is desired to add to the disparity between Agriculture and Industry that was intensified by World War I.

But our duty in the farm areas is plain. We must produce every pound of feed and food that we can in the coming months and years.

### America's Measure

**T**HIS war emergency is a time of character testing. But the pattern it is presenting isn't as encouraging as it should be. It doesn't prove that all of the people of this great nation are willing to share the responsibilities of keeping this a great nation. We have been at war long enough, it would seem, for everyone to understand its seriousness. Casualty lists should have shocked even the most careless thinkers out of their lethargy. Everyone should be measuring up to such conscientious selflessness that earlier victory would reward us with the loss of the fewest possible precious lives.

I regret to say, and it isn't pleasant to make such an admission, that too many groups in this country are out to make this war as profitable in one way or another for themselves as possible. It is time that every individual citizen should arm himself with unselfishness, and

gird his heart with genuine American patriotism.

The great holiday we should celebrate so solemnly this month, must be a time of re-dedicating our thinking and actions, our courage and our faith to the kind of independence declared by those earnest, courageous, farsighted men of 1776.

Dangers do threaten our independence as a country, and our independence as citizens un-

der a "Government of the people, by the people." Those dangers show their treacherous heads in the form of dictator countries that would make America a slave country. The boys on the front lines, the farmers in the fields, the men and women on the production lines, will take care of that threat.

Yet they also show themselves inside this country in demands for special privilege, impracticable subsidies, bureaucratic greed for more and more power, reluctance to face hard facts squarely, squandering time and effort and money—the list is a long one.

We must tackle this home-front threat, this multiplicity of home-front threats, with the same brand of courage that inspired the Declaration of Independence. The same kind of courage that has been handed down to us thru the years, bought so dearly by so many with "their last full measure of devotion." The same kind of courage that today makes so many of our finest young men willing to pay the supreme price to keep America free in every sense of the word.

Devotion to duty is the proud record of farm people generally. Right now you are measuring up to the most difficult problems of a very demanding vocation in an admirable way. You make America proud as you meet shortages, increased production demands, floods, higher taxes; you set an example for others to emulate. Your help to the fighting front is priceless.

And as I see it, the home front must depend more and more on your strength of character, your stability, your safe judgment to guide America back to the fullness of its heritage of freedom. I am asking my farm friends to think deeply and speak frankly on problems of great current as well as future importance. Yours can be an ever more powerful voice for the good of the independent America we know and love.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## How Folks Stand on Subsidies

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

**W**ASHINGTON, D. C.—By the time this is in print, Congress probably will be well on the way toward completing legislation which will attempt to stop the Administration's extension of the roll-back and price subsidy program, but which will in fact validate subsidies already in effect, and pave the way for extending the price subsidy program.

The Hopkins group in the Administration—and the President—are for subsidies to hold down food prices, reimburse employers in some instances for increased wages, as well as to stimulate production among marginal and high-cost producers of critical materials, including some foodstuffs.

Organized Labor and organized consumer groups also are in favor of Government subsidies instead of higher retail prices. Farmers on the whole are believed here to be opposed to the price subsidy program—they want to sell their products, not depend upon

checks from the Treasury to get their income in times when money is plentiful as well as when it is scarce.

However, this much might be said. By the device of paying the subsidies to processors or handlers instead of to farmers, the Administration may in due time have the farmers lined up demanding "their share" of whatever subsidies there are. That is human nature. Smart leaders learned a long time ago that if one group sees another group getting Treasury largess it is not hard to get the other groups to want their share.

According to figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and compilations by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, it is rather difficult to justify the demands from Labor leaders, and from official quarters, that food prices on the whole are too high in

comparison with industrial wages.

The recently established "roll-back" of butter and meat prices—10 per cent reduction—provides a case in point.

The BAE reports that one week's average wage of factory employees—all manufacturing—in the United States would buy in 1913-14, just before World War I, only 29 pounds of butter. During and following World War I, wages, whether you figure by the hour, by the week, or by total factory payrolls for each employed worker, increased much more rapidly than food prices.

During 1935-39, the 5-year prewar period for World War II, one week's factory pay check would buy 58 pounds of butter. During 1942 it would buy 75 pounds of butter.

The OPA says that meat prices must be rolled back 10 per cent; that prices are too high. But the factory pay

check which in 1913-14 would buy 29 pounds of round steak, would buy 58 pounds in 1935-39, and 81 pounds in 1942.

(Continued on Page 5)

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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# How Folks Stand on Subsidies

(Continued from Page 4)

1942; or the check would have bought 85 pounds of pork chops in 1942, compared to 63 pounds in 1939, and 50 pounds in 1914.

The fact is that World War I started organized labor to town; relatively pushed the farmer still farther away from town, financially speaking.

A comparison of the average earnings and returns of the 2 groups, industrial workers and farmers, between the 5 years preceding World War I and World War II tells an interesting story.

Here are some figures, worked out by the BAE for Senator Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas, who placed them in the record during the Senate debates over necessity of federal subsidies to help hold down food prices, or to increase industrial workers real wages, mostly at the expense of the farmer: Average annual income industrial workers increased to 197 per cent of pre-World War I.

Average net farm income from farming went up 13 per cent to 113 per cent of pre-World War I.

Net income to the person of farm population increased 40 per cent during the period; non-farm income to the person increased 102 per cent, or little more than doubled.

The farmer's equity in his property, during the same period, dropped 18 per cent, or nearly one fifth, to 82 per cent of his pre-World War I equity in his property.

## Farm Income Still Behind

The farm population, to the person, by 1939 was receiving money income of \$140 for every \$100 he received before World War I.

The non-farm population, to the person, was receiving \$202 for every \$100 received before World War I.

Thru the price subsidy device, food prices are to be held for the duration of the war at a lower relative level than industrial wages.

A casual study of the subsidy program so far announced indicates what will happen.

In the case of food prices, these are to be rolled back 10 per cent from levels of last month, and subsidies paid to processors; theoretically passed on to consumers.

But the canning industry already has been told that if wage increases are necessary there, the wage increases are to be granted, and the canners will be reimbursed from the Treasury.

In other words, when the emergency is over, farm prices will have been lowered, wage rates will have been raised. When the Treasury subsidies are removed, and farmers depend on prices for products for income, their prices will start at the artificially lowered level. But wage rates will start at the artificially sustained higher level; it will be up to the employers to work wages down. The farmers' prices already will be down.

Perhaps, if this sacrifice of the farmers after the war would increase food production and help win the war, it might be considered worth it, from the national or United Nations interest.

But since the roll-back on meat

prices was carried on in reduced prices on hogs and cattle, while the subsidies apparently are being held by the processors to protect themselves, reports from the cattlemen and hog raisers indicate that the result is going to be fewer hogs and fewer cattle fed during the coming year, and that will mean less meat production and not more meat production.

The grain farmer might come into his own for a while under that arrangement, to the extent that human consumption of cereals will increase as meat supplies fall off. But price ceilings have been placed on corn, to prevent that thing happening. And presumably the same thing will happen to wheat, so that bread prices will not increase. In this connection it might be noted that one week's pay check of the average factory worker in 1942, and bread prices have remained stationary and wages increased since then, would buy 406 pounds of bread compared to 178 pounds in 1909-14, and 256 pounds in the 5-year period, 1935-39.

Farmers seem to understand this pretty well. They are the ones protesting most vigorously against the price subsidy program, altho the Administration hopes to "pressure" them into accepting the program.

To date the corn-price ceilings have proved a terrible headache to everyone concerned, and reportedly have resulted in grave feed shortages for dairymen and poultrymen, especially in the Northeastern section of the United States. Owners of corn can get about \$1.35 a bushel for corn fed to hogs in the Corn Belt, as compared to \$1.05 average when sold for feed to dairy cattle and poultry. So the corn either is held for higher prices—some sold in black markets—or to be fed to hogs. OPA so far is obdurate against increasing corn-price ceilings—and there we are, so far.

## Get Everything But Prices

Food production is so vital in the coming years that farmers are in line to get everything needed for production purposes from the Government—except prices. The Planners in charge believe that prices are not necessary; that farmers should produce for use, rather than for profit, during war times. And between wars, judging from past experience, should produce at a loss if possible.

Volume requirements for a year, 2 years, maybe 3 years after the war ends will give farmers income during this period. After that the World Planners may be in the saddle to see that the right foods are grown in the right places and in the right amounts. But

that is too far in the future to diagram.

Farmers will not have to worry about the withholding tax features of the modified Carlson-Ruml plan finally enacted this spring.

But under the provisions of the new act, they will have to file quarterly income tax returns, instead of annually. The first one will be due September 15, and will call for an estimate of 1943 income, to accompany the third quarterly income tax installment payment.

They will settle up next March 15, on the basis of their 1942 or 1943 income, whichever is the larger, and the total amount paid this year will be credited on their 1943 income, instead of 1942 income. Also, unless their net income is in the lowest bracket, they will owe Uncle Sam an additional 25 per cent on that income of 1942 or 1943, whichever is the larger, which they can pay in 2 annual installments one due March 15, 1944, the other half due March 15, 1945.

But being made current on income taxes next March 15, except for the 25 per cent increase on the upper brackets of their income, any year afterwards in which their income decreases, their income tax payments that year will decrease accordingly. They will not have to pay income taxes based on a preceding good year, when the current year is a bad one from the income viewpoint.

## Use of the Sulfa Drugs

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

DO THE "miracle drugs" still work successfully? They have now been widely used for more than 5 years. Are they getting results? Do doctors rely upon them? Can we depend upon the wonders said to be worked in caring for army wounded?

Such are some of the questions asked about the sulfonamide drugs of which the first to be announced was sulfanilamide. So many variations have been discovered that this group is now referred to in medical jargon under the general name of "The Sulfa Drugs."

Sulfanilamide, the first of the group to attract special attention, has been improved upon especially as to its action in pneumonia, in which it earned its first reputation. We will not attempt to list all of the variations and improvements known to pharmacists and practitioners of medicine. Those in



Self-pollination for development of in-bred strains is an important job in breeding hybrid corn. This picture shows how shoot and tassel are both covered by paper sacks to prevent either from becoming contaminated by pollen from another strain. At the proper time, pollen from this tassel is transferred to the shoot of the same stalk.



Dr. Lerrigo

most common use, in addition to sulfanilamide, are sulfapyridine, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine and sulfaguanidine.

It is of no great interest to you as a patient which drug is selected for your particular use. You will have to let your doctor make the choice, and altho some are given credit for being much less dangerous as poisons, you may feel confident that your physician will not willingly administer any remedy that he thinks will have a poisonous effect upon you. I would be sorry, indeed, to introduce a fear that the medicine upon which your physician places his dependence, known to him as a double-edged tool, may react to your disadvantage.

I do say, however, and the purpose of this article is to impress upon you that, altho you may depend upon your physician to give such drugs and such dosage as will give you help instead of harm, you must never undertake the risk of prescribing these remedies for yourself in the hope that thereby you may save a visit from the physician. Furthermore, you may not "use up" at a later date an old prescription.

To illustrate the danger, let me remind you that state boards of health in almost every state are issuing warnings against the unsupervised and indiscriminate use of drugs of the sulfa group. In these warnings they speak of them as "coal tar products." One board especially mentions sulfanilamide, sulfapyridine and sulfathiazole. It states definitely that the warnings arise from deaths that have occurred from unsupervised use. In many states you cannot buy drugs of the sulfa group except on prescription.

The medical journals which come to my desk and are written especially for physicians, frequently recite warnings that will put physicians on their guard and remind them that great care must be exercised. Of course, the patient who is ill in bed will get his medicine on the doctor's prescription, and will be visited by the physician sufficiently often to allow observation as to the progress of his case. However, the sulfa drugs are used increasingly in tablet form that is administered by the physician at his office and is to be taken by the patient at home. In these cases the clever physician takes precautions by a written or printed notice upon the envelope in which he dispenses his tablets, warning that the drug is dangerous.

## Capper Picnic Comes July 14

IT WILL be a picnic," the young folks used to say when they meant that something simply super-duper was about to happen—and that's what is meant now, in announcing that Senator Arthur Capper will have his annual birthday picnic on July 14, as usual, in Topeka. It will be held at Ripley park, and all Kansas girls and boys up to 16 years, and all of Senator Capper's friends are invited. If it is possible for him to leave Washington, Senator Capper hopes to be in Topeka on July 14, but, even if he can't, he wants the girls and boys and his friends to come and enjoy the picnic.

Come one, come all! From any bus stop in Topeka you may ride "free" to the park (if you're under 16)—and at the park there'll be more free rides—the ferris wheel, merry-go-round, kiddie-auto-ride, and the merry-mix-up. Bring a lunch-box filled with good things you like to eat, and there'll be plenty of cool water for you at the park. You'll likely be glad of that,

thirsty as you'll be after entering into some of the games that will be played. There are lots of cool, shady spots in the park where you can spread out your lunch, and after you've enjoyed it you'll be ready for an ice-cream cone. Yes, Senator Capper will have ice-cream cones for his guests—as much as it is possible for him to buy in rationed 1943. There won't be as much ice cream as last year, but then, everyone's used to eating less this year anyway, so a smaller scoop of ice cream won't spoil anybody's lunch.

No one ever thought of rationing fun—so there'll be plenty of it—and receptionists from the Capper Publications will help see that everyone gets his share. The crippled children will be there to enjoy the entertainment again this year.

Just remember that July 14 is the day—or maybe you already have it circled as a holiday because it has been one for 35 years! That's good. Ripley park, rain or shine. It'll be a PICNIC!



"Oh, I just planted some egg shells!"



## What's New in Plastics

By CHARLES HOWES

**D**EMANDS of war production brought plastics into the lives of Americans about 10 years sooner than if the normal course of events had prevailed, scientists agree.

Compared with its possibilities, the plastics industry was scarcely out of the laboratory stage when industrial engineers put it to work on a mass production scale early in 1941. A few enterprises had been turning out plastic products in small amounts prior to that time, and a few were producing the chemical raw materials. But when it became apparent that the United States was going to be short of certain fabricating materials, plastics really began to assume the role of an immense industry.

They have aided materially in the production of war goods that are putting the United Nations away out in front, not only in quantity but in the quality of fighting materials. Plastics are doing the destructive work of war as the tough noses of shells. They are providing protection for Yankee sons in the form of high-impact-resistant helmets, in gas masks, goggles and countless other items of equipment.

### On the Firing Line

The optically perfect transparent noses, observation blisters and gun turrets on the great bombers of the air forces are made of plastics. Innumerable plastic parts perform active service thruout all planes. Every department of the military organizations upon which the welfare of the United States and our allies are dependent are in turn dependent upon plastics. At the same time, great stimulus has been given to producing civilian goods from plastics.

Sink stoppers now are fashioned from plastics. They are lightweight and flexible and won't be affected by the strong elements in dishwater. Or take the control knobs on faucets, the heat regulators on cooking stoves, the handle of a refrigerator, light switches, door fixtures and much more household equipment. All now are being fashioned from plastics, are longer lasting, resist the effects of acids and heat, do not tarnish or lose color, and cost less than the old equipment.

Footwear, for another thing, might be taken from the rationed list by plastics. Women's shoes already are made with plastic soles and heels and with transparent body which is highly elastic—more so than leather—and quite decorative.

Other articles of clothing, too, have been fashioned from certain types of

plastics. From the finest wool-like fibers—made from milk—are woven hard-wearing, wrinkle-resistant, non-shrinking clothing for men and women. Pocketbooks, hats, belts and articles of costume jewelry now are made of synthetic materials.

You may have had trouble during the last few months in obtaining a suitable mop frame. One mop company is manufacturing theirs from plastic, so you soon may once again mop up the accumulation of dust—with a rather colorful and more serviceable implement. And for night chores, portable lanterns with plastic sections and plastic lenses that transmit more light and withstand much greater abuse soon will be made available. Or your next spray gun, for open season on flies, fleas and mosquitoes, may have a barrel of plastic-bound paper, wooden handles, and barrel and bottle connectors of solvent-resisting plastic.

Dairy farmers need no longer have any worries about parts for cream separators, it is revealed. Production problems have been overcome in molding disk holders to withstand the terrific speeds of the whirling shaft without flying apart. Furthermore, the material will withstand the actions of the sterilizing solutions. The result is a piece that is as efficient as its metal counterpart, also is considerably tougher, and is more economical.

### Help in the Home

Similarly, the agitator in milady's washing machine is being molded from these synthetic materials to take the place of aluminum and other metals used prior to the war. The handle on an electric iron, coffee maker or pitcher, cases for radios, clocks and boxes, telephones, dishes, spoons, cooking utensils, now are utilizing plastics extensively.

Pipes represent one of the newest uses to which plastics are being put. Pipe for every purpose, made to resist the actions of fluids carried, can be formed readily. Nozzles, connectors and attachments are also of plastic substances. Some of the pipes can be joined merely by heating the ends on a hot plate and pressing them together until cool. Others must be threaded and connected the same as with metal. With the aid of heat, installation problems are vastly simplified. To run pipe around a corner, heat is applied to the spot where the turn is to be made, and the pipe is bent as needed.

Screws, gears, hooks, self-locking nuts, gaskets, pulleys, wheels, spools

and false teeth are just a few of the countless items made from this group of raw materials. Paper-like materials, synthetic rubber, and plywood bonding agents also are plastics. And the experts say they have merely scratched the surface.

The implications are vastly important. The postwar period is bound to see plastics assume a role in every type of production, from aircraft and automobiles to the precision instruments of the medical profession and draftsmen. Furthermore, great advances will be seen in the utilization of farm crops to make these plastics—crops such as soybeans, corn, sorghums, the straws, stalks, cobs and hull of annual plants, casein and milk sugar and other items that are getting increased attention from laboratory technicians.

The Kansas Industrial Development Commission is including plastics in its program of industrial research to seek to determine what utilization can be made of Kansas crops and mineral resources. Thus it is seeking to enlarge the market for crops used as raw

## Avoid Accidents

There are thousands of accidents every year in the home and on the farm, and most of them are preventable! The Kansas Safety Council recently published a 62-page booklet suggesting aids in avoiding such accidents and describing what not to do. In this booklet are 81 illustrations that point out danger spots. It is a very interesting booklet and one that every family should have. For your free copy, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

materials; also it is seeking to increase the market for food crops by enlarging the population to man these industries. The program should be means of substantially balancing the economy of the state.

## About Our Country's Flag

By LEILA LEE

**A**LL of us, being good Americans, like to watch and take part in Fourth of July parades, enjoy Fourth of July picnics and shoot off fireworks on that date to show our patriotism. We thrill to the colors, always—our flag that first rose over 13 states along the Atlantic seaboard, now flies over 48 states, extending across the continent and over great islands of the 2 oceans. The United States flag has a deep and noble significance in its message to the entire world—a message of national independence, of individual liberty, of idealism, of patriotism.

How much do you know about our flag, other than its colors, how many stars and stripes has it? Here's a flag quiz, which you might like to try on yourself and the family. See how many of these facts you know about it:

1. By what authority was our first national flag established?
2. Name the original states represented by the stripes in the flag.
3. When was the law passed that governs the present design of the flag?
4. What date do we observe as the anniversary of the flag? When and by whom was this anniversary proclaimed?
5. According to a statement ascribed to George Washington, what is the significance of each of the colors in the flag?
6. What naval commander first flew

the Stars and Stripes? When and over what ship?

7. What is the proper salute to the flag by a man or boy in civilian clothes? By a woman or girl?

8. When a flag becomes faded, frayed or otherwise damaged, how should we dispose of it?

9. Is the flag of the United States ever dipped in salute to an important individual?

10. Should the flag be worn as a part of any costume or uniform?

11. In what war did the Stars and Stripes first replace regimental colors as the official flag of the army of the United States?

12. What is the meaning of a flag flown with the union down?

13. Should a flag be hoisted rapidly or slowly and ceremoniously? How should it be lowered?

14. At what position in a parade should the flag of the United States be carried?

15. When was the flag of the United States first borne into a major engagement by the American Army?

16. Is it correct to place any object or emblem on or above the flag of the United States?

17. Who gave the name of "Old Glory" to the flag?

18. How is the pledge of allegiance to the flag given?

(See answers on Page 11)

## Back From the Front

By JOHN F. CASE

**T**HIS is the story of a Detroit lad in Canadian uniform, and a Baltimore boy in blue, headed home after hospitalization from battle wounds.

We'll begin with the story of Blackie Carson, who couldn't wait for Uncle Sam to get in and fight Hitler and Mussolini, enlisting at Windsor, across the river, in 1940. For 18 months Blackie was with the British Eighth army, a member of the famous Calgary "Ladies From Hell," division of Scots. You've heard how the "Ladies" go into battle with pipes playing and, says Blackie, "On a soldier the pipes have exactly the same effect a sax or a clarinet has on a jitterbug. You see those boys in full dress piping our battle song and you just don't give a d— for anything! All you think about is knocking h— out of the enemy. I got mine at El Alamein. But," Blackie flexed the muscles of the arm that had been useless for months, "I'm on the road back. I'll be in on the kill at Berlin. Yes, we're going there. You can bet your life on that. And the dogs can't take it when the going gets

tough. Just as they did at Tunisia they'll quit cold when the chips are down." Blackie's dark face was somber. "Yes, I'll be back for the kill. I've seen my friends die."

"The Japs won't quit," spoke up Gunner Pardee. "You've got to kill every lousy so-and-so. I know. I am a survivor of the Hornet crew. When our ship was attacked we knocked every plane in the first wave of 8 out of the sky, all but 2 of the next wave, but the Japs came on. They flew so close to the deck they'd knock your head off if you didn't get down. We blasted 35 of 'em. But they got us at last. When the Hornet went down I had a piece of shell in my hip and flames from gasoline had seared my back but, somehow, I got into a boat and 15 hours later we were picked up. Going back? Sure! If I get over this and they'll let me fight again."

Gunner was seized with a fit of trembling. Mouth twitched. Hands shook. "Been in a hospital for months, can't control my nerves yet," Gunner apologized. "The docs say it will be

O. K. in time." The writer took a look at Gunner's back, a solid scar, at the shambling walk of this 22-year-old American boy. What he said about the Japs is not printable. But what he thought was a prayer for all our valiant men in uniform.

He was at Pearl Harbor, was Gunner Pardee, on shore leave from a battlewagon being overhauled. "They caught us cold," said Gunner, "We never had a chance. I believe every Jap on shore knew the date and the hour the attack would come. In some ways it was worse than when the Hornet went down for there at least I had a gun in my hands. But it did one thing. It made us mad as hell. Scared? I'll say I was scared! Both times. But when you see your friends dying around you nobody thinks of anything but killing the so-and-so's who are trying to kill you."

"That's right," chimed in Blackie Carson. "That's why the Americans did not do so well at first in North Africa. After they saw a few killed by mines, booby traps or shot down by

Germans yelling "Kamerad" they thought had surrendered, they got mad and stayed mad. I'm with the Canadians but I'm proud to be an American and it's Uncle Sam's War Bonds I'm buying." And it's Uncle Sam's War Bonds we'll be buying at home until the Nazis are licked, Blackie.

No, Carson and Pardee are not the true names, altho Blackie and Gunner are the names these fighting men answer to. But the story is true. The writer saw the credentials, yet respected the desire of these lads not to be quoted without first getting permission of their superiors. A year at most to lick the Germans, says Blackie, the "Wop" don't count. Two years at best to clean up the Japs, says Gunner, who watched Doolittle and his valiant men win away toward Tokio.

"Just a bunch of kids," says Gunner. "Like me. None of us knew what was up but we did know it was something big, big! You should have heard us cheer when the news came that Doolittle and those kids had bombed Tokio."



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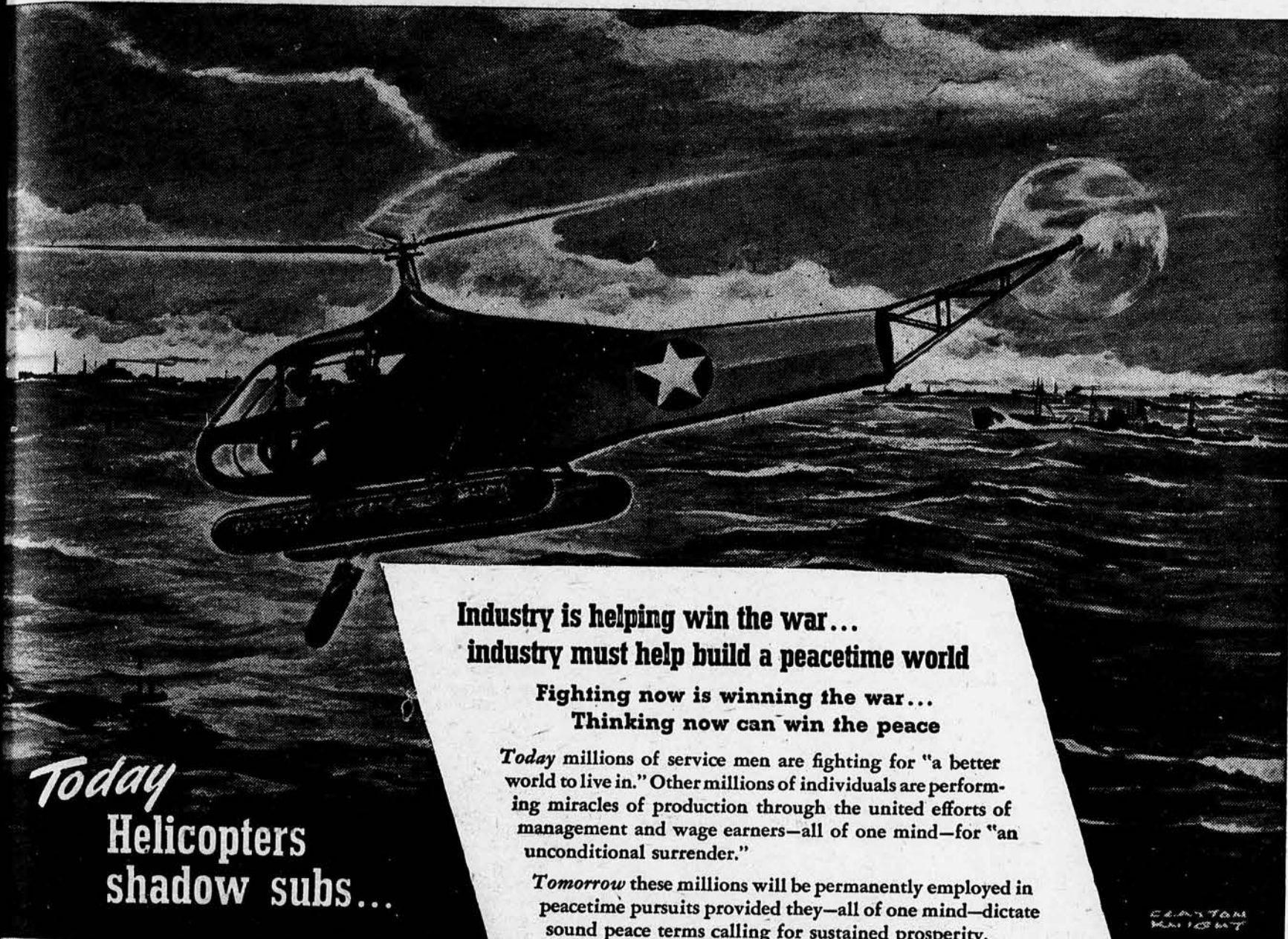
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**Today**  
**Helicopters**  
**shadow subs...**

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

**Fighting now is winning the war...  
Thinking now can win the peace**

*Today* millions of service men are fighting for "a better world to live in." Other millions of individuals are performing miracles of production through the united efforts of management and wage earners—all of one mind—for "an unconditional surrender."

*Tomorrow* these millions will be permanently employed in peacetime pursuits provided they—all of one mind—dictate sound peace terms calling for sustained prosperity.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by economic interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if insistence, world-wide in scope, is now voiced for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

**THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.**  
*Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited*  
**New York, N. Y.**



**Tomorrow**  
**They'll land**  
**on your lawn**





# JAMS JELLIES JUICES



Jars of fruit juices for summer refreshments and winter vitamins, glasses of jams and jellies lined up on cellar shelves are the family's crown jewels this season.



Label jars carefully so there's no mistaking the contents. Food is too precious to make a guessing game of opening jars.

**T**HERE are war fashions in foods just as there are in clothes and transportation. These days we are wearing our clothes longer; we walk more and ride less; we stay put and are enjoying our homes as we never did before gas rationing when we were constantly on the go. It has become fashionable to do things we wouldn't have thought of doing. . . well summer before last . . . and even last year we were only beginning to see the need.

Since that "war baby," Rationing, who's proving something of a problem child, came to live with us for the duration, it has become fashionable, mind you, to be extra thrifty with our food. Even we who have always considered ourselves thrifty have become aware of waste as we never were before, and are doubling our thrifty efforts in the name of patriotism. Now that we must not only stretch pennies but points, we're thinking up entirely new ways of conserving food. What's more we're breaking cooking traditions that have been handed down from generation to generation, but we're sort of enjoying it, the results are so satisfying. There's something about any changing style—even if it's but a change in cooking—that's stimulating to a woman. . . The men, I suppose, would say that's because women are the restless sex. Certainly it's a challenge to the cook's gray matter, but where is there one to be found who will admit she hasn't plenty of what it takes along that line?

Anyway, like it or not, the war that has brought with it the necessity of sharing our scarce foods with the rest of the world has heightened the interest in better nutrition for everyone and set up an entirely new pattern

for eating. And who knows—we may be better for it.

Conservation has become the household watchword, and if we don't watch out Mother will be putting a padlock on the pantry and boarding up the basement to keep the family vandals out of those stores of surplus goodies she's sealing into jars and glasses so that next winter we may not only enjoy these tasty, toothsome foods, but have meals nutritiously balanced with all the vitamins and minerals.

The fresh fruits are in season only a short time and, of course, we want to feast on them now. Commercially canned supplies are expensive both in points and pennies, and the army and the allies have first call on these anyway, so the rest of us must rely on home preservation if we are to enjoy their year-round goodness. Not only because home-canned foods are unrationed does your family's next winter's food supply depend upon what we homemakers can this summer, but with transportation facilities jammed from moving troop trains and war materials, and a general labor shortage, we may not be able to buy for any price, the usual midwinter fruits shipped in from the west coast and the gulf . . . simply because there won't be any.

Sort of puts it up to us, doesn't it, to make use of our home-grown local fruits as they ripen. Think of the common garden variety of things waiting for us right this minute . . . raspberries . . . gooseberries . . . cherries and currants . . . blackberries . . . which aren't so common after all except that they grow in our back-door gardens. What a wealth of flavor—ready to be turned into unusual and delicious

spreads, for the berry and the cherry season brings to mind jams and jellies and juices.

And right here sugar rationing rears its head!

Resolution to that is to can the fruit and juices now and make our sweet spreads next winter in small amounts as the sugar becomes available from the weekly allotment. However, with 25 pounds of canning sugar allowed each member of a household, it does seem likely that amount can be made to cover some of our favorite jams and jellies, if we use a little less sugar in our regular canning, or even put up the fruit without sugar, adding the sugar saved to our jelly-making requirements. Many expert canners are using sirup in putting up canned cherries. This is done by crushing 2 cups of cherries and boiling them with the juice in the light corn sirup. Strain out the boiled cherries and drop the raw, pitted cherries in the jar. Cover within one half inch of the top with boiling juice. Seal and process in hot water bath 20 minutes. This may be done with berries as well as cherries.

Jams seem to have the edge on jellies this year because the amount of sugar needed to make them may be easier substituted with either honey or light corn sirup. If honey is used it should be light in color and mild in flavor, since a dark-colored honey will deepen the natural color of the fruit and a strong flavor will detract from the delicate flavor of the fruit. Jellies are more difficult for substitutions unless one fourth cup lemon juice is added for each cup of juice used. Substitute sirup or honey for one half the sugar called for in any jam, marmalade or conserve recipe. Commercial pectin may be added if desired to make the mixture thicker. Its use is a matter of individual taste. It does stretch both fruit and sugar and saves time, since the long boiling down process is eliminated. If you do add pectin, follow the directions given with whichever type you happen to be using, since no two pectins are exactly alike in character and in use. More important, if you follow the directions you're assured of perfect jams and jellies every time—the recipes are that foolproof.

Let's combine some different fruits for unusual flavors. Have you ever tried gooseberry and raspberry? The tartness of the one makes up the sweetness of the other . . . no one quite knows what's in it, but everybody wants more and more! Then there's sour cherry to be combined with currant . . . and blackberries and cherries to be made into luscious jam. Raspberry and strawberry—ah, there's a summer duet worth remembering! There's plum and peach, too, and a new thrifty variety using the skins of oranges and lemons. Pears combined with ginger make a zestful spread . . . mint and rhubarb jelly are hard to beat! And of course, there are favorites of your very own family's that just must be included within the sugar allotment. Varieties are infinite. Just remember—follow the directions exactly and you'll never have a failure.

Would you like a folder of sugar- and fruit-saving recipes for jam and jelly making? If so, drop a card with your name and address and one will be sent to you free of charge. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



# HATS... You Can Make



WHILE you are patriotically trying to make last year's clothes do duty thru another summer, one of the smartest ways to go about it is to have several hats of different styles and colors to wear with your old suits and dresses, for there's just nothing else that will give a woman a "lift" like a smart, stylish hat. Did we say "several hats?" That doesn't sound like a very practical idea—that will save dimes for War Stamps—judging from the prices we all have seen marked on the intriguing models in the smart hat shops, where the price of even a single one could shatter our budgets to bits.

However, if you make your hats, that's another story, for then it is possible to have 3 or 4 for less than the price of one that you might buy, particularly if you make them from crepe paper. And it is such fun and so easy that you will want to see just how many changes you can ring in with hats of different colors and styles.

Suppose you favor a small hat, then the tiny one with a big looped bow in front may be your choice. You can make one of bright red crepe by crocheting 3 skull cap-like pieces and sewing them together to form a close fitting hat. Such a hat is very smart trimmed with a many looped bow.

The hat may be made more serviceable with a coat or two of white shellac. The shellac acts as a sizing and at the same time gives a glossy finish. So long as women are ingenious enough to fashion hats of paper and

such there's not much danger of rationing headgear.

To crochet crepe paper, the material is cut in strips one half inch wide, pulled thru a little gadget called a crepe paper twister and the resulting raffia-like strand crocheted with a No. 2 or 3 steel crochet hook in a simple single crochet stitch. One fold of crepe paper costing 10 or 15 cents is enough to make a hat unless it is of picture-hat proportions, when a part of a second fold may be needed.

If you do not crochet, then you may easily make a hat of strips of braided crepe paper sewed together just as you would sew real straw. Start by cutting the crepe paper in 2-inch wide strips. Stretch the strips and make into flat 3-strand braids. Start in the middle of the crown and sew the braid round and round, shaping as you go. Bind the edge of the brim with ribbon sewed over a millinery wire to keep the brim in shape. Trim the hat in any desired way. The large, flat velvet flowers on the hat, pictured here, are particularly summery and attractive for this becoming type of hat. If you would like the directions for making the bow hat, address a postcard asking for them to Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## That Cedar Aroma

By PATSY

After years of use cedar chests may lose that characteristic aroma. To renew that aroma, apply a few drops of oil of cedar, obtainable at drug stores, most furniture and dime stores, to a soft rag or piece of cheesecloth. Rub the interior surfaces of the chest thoroly; then close the chest for a while before replacing the garments in it, to permit the wood to absorb the oil. This oil should be used sparingly, —too much may stain the garments. Repeat the treatment when needed.

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## Beat the War Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

this interferes with top production. The limitation by feed mixers of the protein contents of poultry feed has bothered some flock owners, who claim they have noticed a drop in egg production since the limitations have been in effect. This may be only temporary, however, and might reasonably be due to other causes, such as unfavorable weather, which has been against maximum production of many things on the farm this year.

Kansas farmers haven't paid much attention to the broiler production program asked for by the Federal government. A swing over the state, or any

section of it, will reveal that very few are raising chickens for this specific purpose. Of course, more chickens have been marketed as broilers this year, but this is a natural result where farmers have increased the number of "straight run" chicks purchased or hatched. They are selling off the cockerels, but they're eating more poultry at home, too. Nearly every farmer with a flock of chickens will tell you that his family is utilizing poultry to a large extent as meat on the dinner table. This makes it possible for him to put more beef and pork on the market for our fighting men.

This desire on the part of the farmer to produce more poultry for home consumption has had a definite influence on the breed of poultry chosen for the expansion program. Many report that they are sacrificing a little on the egg production side to maintain chickens of a heavier breed.

### Heavy Feeding Pays

W. D. Romine, Harvey county, doubled his poultry program this year. He raised 50 early broilers and 200 late broilers and expects to carry 200 laying hens into the fall from the 150 Austra-White pullets he got this spring and the 175 laying hens carried thru last winter, which will crowd his facilities to the maximum. His hens have been producing from 115 to 149 eggs daily with about three fourths of them bringing a premium price at "Fred Harvey's." Mr. Romine always has been a heavy feeder and reports that he gets the best starting mash he can buy. His chicks get an extra mineral feed for the first month or 6 weeks, and his growing chickens and hens get a mixture of 100 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of barley, 100 pounds of wheat, 125 pounds of corn and 100 pounds of concentrate. Nearly all of his feed is purchased and so far he has had little or no trouble in getting it.

"I'm the first Austra-White booster in Harvey county," exclaims Mrs. Floyd Shafer, as she proudly shows 1,000 pullets of this breed purchased this spring. Last winter Mrs. Shafer had 600 hens, about half Austra-White and half White Rocks, but this year she will dispose of all but the Austra-Whites which, she says, are the better layers. Some 800 or 900 hens will be carried into the fall laying season. Fowl pox hit the Shafer flock last winter for the first time in the 38 years Mrs. Shafer has been raising poultry and, of course, production went down. But despite this trouble she was marketing 300 dozen eggs a week most of last winter and was getting a premium price. Her biggest worry right now is finding a supply of steel wool, with which she carefully cleans every egg before marketing. No feed problem has been encountered as yet. A clean poultry yard is stressed on this farm and Mr. Shafer plows it 4 or 5 times a year to make sure it stays fresh.

### Expands to Maximum

More hens than ever before on the Fay Haines farm, Reno county, will be doing their bit for Uncle Sam this fall. The Haines flock is being increased from 200 to 300 laying hens. Mr. Haines collected 140 to 150 eggs a day all last winter, but production was down to 80 or 90 during May and June. He feeds the hens all they can eat and grinds most of his feed.

The 235 laying hens on the farm of J. F. Birkenbaugh, Kingman county, have been "rolling them out" at the rate of 2 to 3 cases a week since Christmas. When the flock is culled this fall the number of laying hens will be about the same as last year, since only 200 chicks were purchased this spring.

A change from Austra-Whites to New Hampshires had a double purpose for Mrs. John Titus, Harper county. She is raising 400 broilers and likes the heavier breed for that purpose. She also plans for a laying flock of 250

bloodtested hens for this fall for delivery of eggs later to a local hatchery. She claims the New Hampshires have a higher hatchability than Austra-Whites.

New facilities have been installed during the last 2 years at the farm of Charles Conroy, Kingman county, who last year had 135 laying hens and this fall hopes to increase the number to 200 or 300, depending on his luck with the Barred Rock and Austra-White chicks he purchased this spring. A large proportion of eggs from this flock have been bringing a premium on the local produce market.

A large increase in laying hens is planned for the Mar-Gus Acres Farm, Butler county, owned by Gus Shultz and C. C. Wheeler. They had only 75 hens last winter but have added 800 chicks this spring and hope to get from them some 300 pullets to carry into the fall season. Most of the hens here are Jersey Giants and they have been producing about 50 per cent.

### Provides More Space

Additional facilities for this fall are being planned on the farm of Guy Hall and son Willis, Greenwood county, to allow an expansion from 300 to 400 laying hens. The Halls purchased 900 "straight run" White Rocks and New Hampshires this spring. They gathered 15 to 16 dozen eggs a day all last winter for the local produce market.

Lack of facilities will prevent Mrs. W. I. Boone, Greenwood county, from expanding her flock of 100 White Rock hens. She likes this breed because of their eating qualities. Egg production has been good in this flock, too, with about 5 dozen eggs a day from an average of 85 hens in the laying quarters. Sanitation is stressed, with the hen house getting a thorough cleaning once a week.

Coyotes and a nearby creek that floods badly are added worries to all the other problems of poultry raising that confront Mrs. C. C. Rush, Greenwood county, who lost a lot of chickens from these 2 causes last year. These troubles, and lack of room, are limiting factors that will prevent her from expanding the flock beyond the 130 laying hens kept last winter. The Rush farm was badly flooded in 1926 and was threatened again this spring. During the threat the flock was cooped up in the haymow of the barn and this materially interfered with egg production, which had not yet reached normal after several weeks.

Inability to get rid of a "depluming" mite kept down production all winter on the John Burke farm, Greenwood county. Considerable loss was sustained while Mr. Burke experimented with everything he could think of, without satisfactory results. Despite so much trouble, the White Rock hens here produced at about a 60 per cent clip. Four hundred chicks were hatched early and another 200 will be hatched this summer. With these, Mr. Burke hopes to have about 200 laying hens.

### Lost Thru Crowding

Crowding his facilities beyond capacity cost Rex Lamb, Woodson county, last winter. He tried to raise 500 chickens last year and lost many of them thru crowding. He carried 150 old hens and 226 pullets into the laying season last fall. This spring he purchased 200 Leghorn pullets and 158 "straight run." He has been experimenting by crossing a Leghorn rooster with New Hampshire hens to produce an "early laying" pullet. Mr. Lamb is one farmer who has been having more trouble finding feed than some, with a resultant effect on production. He believes it pays to keep over the best hens as last year his hens produced well until the first of January and were only out of production about 6 weeks all winter. This is cheaper than feeding chicks thru to production age, he thinks.

Feed troubles are bothering Mrs. Wilbur Whitely, Coffey county, who thinks the drop in egg production of her flock this spring is due to changes in feed mixtures and concentrate shortages. The 170 White Rock, Austra-

## Termite Control

A new U. S. D. A. bulletin on Termites containing 38 pages and 46 illustrations is a valuable publication for every home library. The contents include preventing damage to buildings by termites and their control, how to recognize subterranean termites, conditions that favor termite infestation and many other related subjects. A charge of 10 cents for this publication is made by the U. S. D. A. Orders may be sent to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

White and Leghorn pullets of last year will be culled sharply and the best ones carried over another year. To them will be added the pullets from 300 New Hampshires hatched this spring. Mr. Whitely likes the New Hampshire breed because of early maturity. "I'm going to be careful not to expand my flock beyond present facilities," Mr. Whitely says, "as some of my neighbors have done so with bad results."

### Builds New Quarters

A new 20- by 40-foot laying house that will accommodate 400 hens in compartments, is being rushed to completion this summer on the farm of C. E. Tilford, Coffey county, to accommodate an expanded flock. The new house will have a 6-foot ceiling and strawloft, and can be heated during winter. The Tilfords like Leghorn chickens, and their 300 hens last winter produced 3 cases of eggs a week. They buy laying mash and raise the rest of their feed. So far they have had little trouble getting mash.

About 150 laying hens will be taken into the fall season on the Joe Gutridge farm, Kingman county. He will keep about half of last year's best hens and add the pullets from 200 chicks purchased this spring. He also expects to build a new brooder house this year. Lack of help has kept down further expansion. While he is not feeding especially for egg production, his 100 hens averaged about 6 dozen eggs a day last winter and this spring. They are mostly Austra-Whites. Because they are destructive and difficult to keep penned, he is changing to Leghorns and White Rocks this year.

### Hens Mean Business

Will Maninger, Harper county, will just double his poultry flock this fall by adding another 125 Austra-White pullets to the 125 laying hens already in the flock. He also raised 500 broilers this spring. Last winter his hens produced 6 to 8 dozen eggs a day, all production has been erratic this spring because of inability to always get mash, meat meal and alfalfa meal.

An outstanding production record has been set this year by the certified White Leghorns on the Willard Colwell farm, Lyon county. He increased his flock to 1,000 hens this year and received better than 13,000 eggs a month starting in October, with a peak 16,749 eggs in April. This was an average of 70.42 eggs a bird for the months, October thru February, a 110 eggs a bird for the 7-months, October thru April. These hens included 200 old ones carried thru the molt. Of the male birds in this flock are reported from Hansen's Leghorn City Puyallup, Wash. These banded, pedigreed males come from mothers whose egg production records range from 327 to 327 for each laying period. As a result of this breeding, the hens produced more and larger eggs, Mr. Colwell says.

All along the line, Kansas farmers are increasing their poultry flocks and barring some unforeseen catastrophe or feed shortage, egg production will continue to rise thru next fall and winter. The farmers are willing but can't care for more poultry than their house and feed.

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## Maybe YOU Can Get a NEW

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This year as usual, more farmers will buy Papec Cutters than any other make. But there will be five buyers for every available Papec. So see your dealer at once. If he has sold all his new machines, remember that he can supply parts to make any Papec, regardless of age or condition, as good as new.

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# Wheat Can Take It

(Continued from Page 3)

Eastern market was closed to its product because of the quality of flour."

When asked about the situation in regard to Chiefkan and Red Chief, growers reply that these varieties have higher test weight than any other they have grown, and they refuse to believe any wheat which brings a premium at the elevator can be a "poor" wheat for flour. Some of them recall that other varieties were opposed at first, then accepted, and they believe the real trouble lies with the bakers, who should learn how to use the flour made from this variety rather than just refuse to accept it.

The answer to the entire problem may be shown in baking tests made recently by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association. Members of the association took market samples from the 3 main terminals in Kansas last year and made extensive baking tests. They found that wheat which graded No. 1 on the market made the poorest bread, wheat grading No. 2 made medium-quality bread, and wheat grading No. 3 made the best bread. From these tests, association officials conclude that perhaps the whole system of grading wheat on the test weight basis is wrong and that all wheat should be graded on baking tests.

## Proved to Be Different

Test plots at Quivira Acres, Manhattan, also show that many Kansas farmers do not know what varieties of wheat they are planting. Last year the association gathered farm samples from over the state and planted them in varieties tests. These samples were labeled by the farmer and planted by the association on the assumption that they were the varieties claimed. In many instances, these varieties proved to be different than the farmer thought had raised. The greatest number of cases of mistaken varieties was between Blackhull and Early Blackhull. Out of 100 farm samples labeled Blackhull, and taken from a single county, 67 of them proved to be Early Blackhull. Parker concludes from these tests that farmers in general could well afford to spend some time learning to identify varieties from the seed grain to avoid disappointment or misunderstandings with those to whom they sell their wheat.

To check first hand on what experiences wheat farmers were having with crop this year, we took a swing in South-Central Kansas and found the following interesting information.

L. Wedemeyer, Harvey county, has been making a private test between Tenmarq and a variety he calls "multiplier" or Venar. Last year his crop made 16 bushels an acre and 60, compared to 9 bushels of 47 wheat in the Tenmarq field. Mr. Wedemeyer had only 5 acres of fallow year but may have more this year. He is unable to get his cane planted time. His wheat was showing severe Asian fly damage and he reported prospects as "unfavorable."

## About Our Country's Flag

(Answers to Questions on Page 6)

Answers: 1. Authorized by the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777. 2. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and New Jersey. 3. April 4, 1818. June 14. President Wilson, 1915. 5. Take the stars and blue union from even, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus giving that we have separated from and the white stripes shall go down posterity representing liberty." 6. Paul Jones, Ranger, July 2, 1777. Remove hat and hold it at the left side with right hand over the heart. 8. It should

be destroyed privately, preferably by burning, or some other method in harmony with reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our country. 9. No. 10. No. 11. Mexican War in 1846-47. 12. Sign of distress. 13. Rapidly. Slowly and ceremoniously. 14. In front and at the right of a column or section. If other flags are carried, it may go before them at center of line. 15. Battle of Brandywine, September 7, 1777. 16. No. 17. Capt. William Driver of the brig Charles Doggett, August 10, 1831. 18. Standing with right hand over heart. At the words "to the flag" the right hand is extended palm upward toward the flag, this position to be held to the end.

Francis Chapple, Harvey county, was one of those farmers who felt it was not advisable to pasture wheat last winter. He doesn't summer-fallow and will increase his acreage this fall by planting wheat on ground now devoted to oats. His wheat is all Chiefkan this year as the result of a comparative test made last year with Tenmarq, which he says does not grow well on the type of black soil he farms. Last year his Chiefkan made 17 bushels and tested 57 compared to 11 bushels of 49 to 51 test for Tenmarq. Some fly damage is in evidence but the extent would be difficult to estimate. When asked about the AAA program, Mr. Chapple replied that he thought it was all right at first, but believes it should be dropped for the duration of the war.

## More Hessian Fly Trouble

Walter Redinger, Harvey county, plowed his wheat under a year ago because of fly damage and planted this year's crop on the last day of September, but it didn't do any good, he reports. His wheat is almost one third down and the damage was more evident every day. His wheat developed slowly from the start and never did give him any pasture value. In fact, he had to sell some of his cattle for lack of feed and pasture. His farm will not allow any expansion of wheat this fall. Altho he doesn't summer-fallow, he can't sacrifice any more ground from that now devoted to feed crops, but would increase wheat planting if he could rent more ground. Mr. Redinger is another booster for Chiefkan and Red Chief, which he planted instead of his former Blackhull because of better yield and test.

Formerly a farmer in Hodgeman county during the drouth years, Mr. Redinger says the AAA program saved him during the 7 straight failures he experienced so he is strong for its continuance. He plans to store his wheat in expectation of a higher price. No harvest help is in sight for this farm so Mr. Redinger plans to "cut it when I can" with the help of his son Wendell, 14.

Things have come to a pretty pass, thinks Herman Franz, Harvey county, when the man you think you have lined up for harvest can make more money working with a section gang, and does so. Now Mr. Franz doesn't know how he will get his crop harvested. He summer-fallowed last year and says his wheat on that ground did not suffer as much from freeze. He was able to run 30 head of cattle on wheat pasture during November only.

Mr. Franz planted Chiefkan and Tenmarq varieties for this year, the first on September 12 and the latter on September 20. Fly damage runs as high as 50 per cent in some places, with the worst damage in the Tenmarq, he reports. He always stores his wheat and will do so this year. He doesn't have any plans for increased acreage. The AAA program isn't needed in this area, he believes, but is all right out west, where he once farmed near Liberal.

D. C. Buller, Harvey county, raises certified Tenmarq wheat and is one farmer who believes it is ideal for that area. His wheat last year made a little better than 22 bushels an acre, and tested 58 because of a rain at harvest time. At that it was judged by the Wheat Improvement Association as the best wheat in the county. Mr. Bullard pastured 30 head of cattle on his wheat until the last of February this year and figures he received about a \$100 grazing value. He is not sure of his harvest help this year but will increase his acreage in the fall anyway. All of his wheat is sold as certified seed. He reports some fly damage, but not serious.

Walter Wilson, Harvey county, predicts his Blackhull wheat will make 15 bushels an acre, altho it is showing fly damage. He likes Karkoff variety, from the Russian Ukraine, but can't get the seed now. Mr. Wilson plans to increase his wheat seeding this fall by 20 acres, using ground now devoted to barley. His harvest help has been arranged and he will hold the wheat. A son, Corporal Martin W. Wilson, was the first soldier from Halstead to lose his life in combat during this war. He was killed in the Philippines.

F. E. Goodenough, Reno county, grew Chiefkan for 2 years, then changed back to his first love, Tenmarq, which he believes is more consistent as a producer. The first year he raised Chiefkan it made 27 bushels an acre, but last year, when Kansas produced a bumper crop, his Chiefkan made only 18 bushels. Because his ground is sandy, it doesn't pay to wait for fly-free dates, he reports. His wheat was planted between September 10 and 15, and he estimated his fly damage at about 10 per cent. Mr. Goodenough has his wheat in 2 fields. One was pastured and one was not, with no difference in the wheat apparent just before harvest.

One field provided pasture for 70 to 80 head of cattle for 30 days, but plant growth was not sufficient for continued grazing. Wheat on this farm will be stored and held over with 1,800 bushels from the 1942 crop. Acreage will be increased this fall, but not at the expense of feed crops. Mr. Goodenough fed (Continued on Page 12)

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# Wheat Can Take It

(Continued from Page 11)

1,800 bushels of feed wheat to hogs last year and liked it fine since it paid well to feed it when hogs were 15 cents and wheat was more available. At present prices of hogs and wheat, however, this practice will not be continued another year.

"There is no sense in shipping wheat out and corn in," says L. P. Danford, of Reno county, who fed wheat last year to hogs, calves, yearlings and dairy cows. He does not feel that it is as good feed as corn but certainly more available in this area and is satisfactory. Mr. Danford, who grows Tenmarq and Russian Red wheat, will increase his acreage a third this fall. He reports that a hard rain just after planting last fall kept some of the deep-drilled wheat from coming up and he has some fly damage this spring. He likes Tenmarq the best of all varieties and it looks better this year than the Russian Red. Mr. Danford doesn't summer-fallow much and didn't pasture last fall or winter. He believes the AAA has helped keep the price of wheat up to a good level.

Little or no fly damage is apparent in the 300 acres of Tenmarq wheat on the Eugene Weniger farm, Kingman county. He changed from Blackhull 3 or 4 years ago and is better satisfied. Here is one farmer who received a 3-month pasture period. His wheat supported 50 head of cattle from December 1 to March 1, and he figures that pasture worth \$300 in feed value. Mr. Weniger likes ground oats and wheat as a hog feed in preference to corn. He will sell half and store half of his 1943 crop and may add 50 acres this fall. He has no definite arrangements for harvest help. Mr. Weniger feels that the AAA has helped hold up the wheat price in the past, but that it is not needed now.

Ready to meet any conditions is George Birkenbaugh, Kingman county, who is making his own variety tests by planting 4 kinds of wheat—Red Chief, Chiefkan, Blackhull and Tenmarq. "If anything happens to one, the others ought to pull thru," he explains. Mr. Birkenbaugh is a great believer in the theory that wheat varieties "run out" if you plant them continuously. He tries to change every few years. He studies the various varieties on his farm constantly and makes notes of their weaknesses. According to him Chiefkan is hard to thresh as the hull sticks to the grain, but it tests high, yields well and is hardy.

He reports that his Tenmarq this year suffered more winter kill than the others and shows more black rust and fly damage. He also says Tenmarq bleaches badly if rained on at harvest

time and that it shatters badly. Mr. Birkenbaugh pastured 130 head of cattle on 350 acres from November 1 to March 15 by shifting fields, and he likes wheat grain better than corn for hogs except for the last 2 week's finish. Harvest help is available for one of the 2 combines on the farm. Acreage will be expanded this fall if sufficient help is assured.

Spasmodic pasturing only was available on the Vernon Bebermeyer farm, Harper county. Mr. Bebermeyer, who has Tenmarq and Red Hull, pastured 30 head during good weather from mid-November to April 15. It was very uncertain, however. He fed 700 bushels of weevily wheat to hogs, cows and chickens and, altho he likes wheat as feed, reports this was none too good. His harvest help is certain, which is quite a relief. Acreage will not be increased this fall. Mr. Bebermeyer believes he has benefited from the AAA program and wants it continued.

Joe Vavara, Harper county, is growing Tenmarq, Chiefkan and Turkey in variety tests to determine which variety is best for the sandy soil on his farm. All 3 varieties looked good just before harvest. Last year a test was made on Tenmarq and Turkey with the result that Tenmarq yielded from 3 to 4 more bushels an acre but tested 2 pounds lighter. All 3 varieties this year were pastured heavily with no bad results. They provided grazing for 70 head for almost 3 months. This wheat will make 15 or 20 bushels, he predicts, unless fly damage is greater than evi-

dent 2 weeks before harvest. Mr. Vavara fed Government wheat to hogs and chickens this year but doesn't like wheat as well as corn for hogs. Acreage on this farm will be increased sharply this fall at no sacrifice to feed crops, since 65 to 70 acres are fallowed every year. Mr. Vavara probably will be short of harvest help. He always has used 2 men, but says his wife can help if they can get some woman to cook for her.

Driving a tractor to prepare ground for cane was the job we found Mrs. Nellie E. Loomis, Sedgwick county, doing when we called. She has been driving a tractor for 7 years and is doing all the heavy work on the farm now that her husband is ill. She reports that some new bug attacked their wheat last fall and destroyed the root system on much of it. This summer, just before harvest, the wheat is lodging and the heads turning white so she isn't too optimistic over the prospects. The Loomis's grow Variety 101, which is popular in this community because it yields and tests well. No harvest help is available in the community but Mrs. Loomis says she will drive the tractor in the harvest field if she can find someone to help on the combine.

W. E. McCandless, Reno county, is growing Chiefkan exclusively as he likes its high yield and test and tough straw. Last year fly damage cut the yield to 14 bushels, but there is little evidence of fly damage this year. Mr. McCandless pastured 50 head of cattle and horses on wheat from November until February 25, but hasn't fed any wheat grain as he doesn't like it. He needs no harvest help and will not expand acreage this fall.

## To "Solitary" for Car Theft

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

IN ORDER to make good their escape from the reformatory at Hutchinson, 2 young men, a few weeks ago, stole 3 cars, the first of which was taken from the posted farm of Mrs. Myrtle E. Rayle, R. 4, Hutchinson. Prompt report by Mrs. Rayle and efficient investigation by Sheriff O. W. Stapleton, of Reno county, and the State Patrol resulted in the recovery of her car within a few hours. Later the thieves were caught in Oklahoma. For punishment, each was given an extra year in prison and required to spend 30 days in solitary confinement.

Concerning the reward paid to her by Kansas Farmer, Mrs. Rayle said: "Thank you very much for the \$25 reward that I received so promptly from the Protective Service. I gave my son some of it for going to Emporia after my car. I was glad to get it back in good condition."

### "Cow Buyer" Is Check Artist

Reports have been received by the Protective Service about questionable operations of a man who claims to be a cow buyer. He works community sales; buys cattle and pays for them with bogus checks. The last transaction of which we have record occurred near Butler, Mo., where this man, giving his name as Dr. H. Warren, bought \$543 worth of cattle and hogs from W. C. Zellmer, R. 3, Butler, in exchange for which he gave a worthless check on a Kansas City, Kan., bank. Warren was described by the prosecuting attorney of Butler county, Missouri, as follows: "Age: 38-42; Complexion: medium; Hair: brown; Height: 5'8"; Weight: about 180 pounds, clean-shaven and dressed in accordance with the profession."

We pass this report on to the readers of Kansas Farmer as a warning to be on the lookout for this man, who may pass by another name at the next community sale he visits.

Complaints Are Adjusted  
The Protective Service, acting as a

third and disinterested party in its capacity of adjusting agency, regularly helps members who have had unsatisfactory transactions with persons or firms some distance away. Often the trouble turns out to be merely a misunderstanding or maybe the inability of the firm to fill orders promptly or correctly under present conditions. If the company is reliable, and, fortunately, most companies that do business from year to year are reliable, the large majority of complaints can be adjusted satisfactorily by the exchange of a few tactful letters.

Among the Service members who have expressed their appreciation recently for help of this kind are: Roy D. Patterson, Independence; A. L. Agur, Wright; Ivan H. Baldwin, Cimarron; Adolph E. Lohoff, Utica; J. B. Ochs, Galatia; and Henry C. Brunswig, Tribune.

Payment of the reward mentioned herewith brings the total amount paid out by the Protective Service to \$135,219.75 for the conviction and sentence to prison of 6,220 thieves who have stolen from posted premises.

### Win War Bond

A joint award of a \$25 War Bond was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Roesler, of Junction City, by the Standard Oil Company in recognition of their outstanding achievement in 4-H Club work.

Last year, as a 4-H Club member, Mr. Roesler served as president of his Geary county group, and Mrs. Roesler, then Bettie May Horner, served as secretary-treasurer. As president of the club, Mr. Roesler shouldered the principal responsibility for the Geary County 4-H Club Fair. He was considered the outstanding junior leader in the county. In all of his project work, including beef, swine, oats and barley, he met with commendable success.

As a member of the 4-H Club, Mrs. Roesler did an outstanding job with gardening and home improvement pro-

jects and proved to be a capable and popular leader.

Since their marriage last fall, the Roeslers have been farming for themselves in Geary county.

Altho they plan to work hard and employ their knowledge of farming to best advantage to make their farm produce as much as possible in line with the war effort, they have not relinquished their interest in 4-H Club work. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Roesler organized an entirely new 4-H Club of 34 members and are acting as adult leaders.

The Standard Oil Company is presenting a total of 155 bonds to farm men, women, boys and girls in the Central West. The names of individual winners will be announced each day except Sunday over more than 100 radio stations by Everett Mitchell, well-known farm news commentator.

Presentation of the War Bond to Mr. and Mrs. Roesler for the company was made by H. O. Plumb, at Junction City, on June 18, 1943.

### Extra Pennies Count

Things never are so good with Kansas agriculture they couldn't be better, thinks Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, who is chairman of the Agriculture Committee of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce.

At the group's annual convention recently at Topeka, Mr. Rogler pointed out that production in Kansas had increased from 288 million dollars in 1940 to more than 712 million in 1942 but explained it could have been better.

He suggested that if improvement in care and marketing of products could increase farmers' prices one half cent a pound on butterfat, sheep, hogs, cattle, calves and chickens, and 1 cent a dozen on eggs and 1 cent a bushel on wheat, the total annual income could be boosted another 10 million dollars.

Based on 1942 production, a 1/2-cent increase would have netted Kansas farmers an additional \$49,980 on butterfat, \$317,110 on sheep, \$3,219,445 on hogs, \$5,680,250 on cattle and calves and \$529,580 on chickens; while a 1-cent increase a dozen on eggs would have meant \$1,593,333.33, and 1 cent a bushel on wheat an added \$2,080,000.

### Paint as Beetle Bait

Experiments in applying paints and finishes have brought out some facts especially interesting to agriculture. Not only is research developing new information on self-cleaning, rapid drying, and other improved paints, but also on specialized uses in connection with farm structures and equipment.

For instance, it has been found that Japanese beetles seem to prefer yellow to all other colors. This was indicated when a large number of traps painted yellow captured an average of 50.8 percent more beetles than the standard green-and-white traps.

Interest is being shown, too, in possible adaptations for the use of different colors of paint to create "three-dimensional seeing," to salvage light and to reduce accidents in farm machine shops and with farm machinery.

### Finds Peaceful Uses

Dynamite is becoming a versatile tool in agriculture just as it is doing many important jobs on the war front. About 5 million pounds are used annually for agricultural purposes such as ditching, land clearing, drainage.

A new use coming into favor is tree planting for orchards in clay soils. Small charges, one fourth to one half pound, placed at a depth of about 3 inches, are fired when the ground is dry. This loosens the surrounding soil so thoroughly that when the young tree is planted its root-growth is greatly facilitated, and the tree often comes into bearing a year or 2 earlier than those planted by ordinary methods.



# Classified Advertising Department

## KANSAS FARMER

### WORD RATE

Words	One Line	Four Lines	Words	One Line	Four Lines
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	18.....	\$1.80	\$5.76
11.....	1.10	3.52	19.....	1.90	6.08
12.....	1.20	3.84	20.....	2.00	6.40
13.....	1.30	4.16	21.....	2.10	6.72
14.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.36
16.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
17.....	1.70	5.44	25.....	2.50	8.00

### DISPLAY RATE

Inches	Issue	Column	One	Four	Issue	Column	One	Four
1.....	\$4.00	\$16.00	2.....	\$10.00	\$40.00	3.....	\$16.00	\$64.00
1.....	8.00	32.00	3.....	20.00	80.00	4.....	24.00	96.00

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Word Basis  
Write for special requirements on Display Classified ads.

## BABY CHICKS

Pullets—Range size, or 4 week old. Also Ready-to-Lay, Dry Old Pullets, 15c up.  
Big Type White Leghorns, New Hamp Reds and Hybrids. Also White Romans. The New white egg sensation. Over 100,000 pullets now in our brooders.  
Started Pullets help you save work, time and space. We harden our pullets in air conditioned buildings kept free from high bacteria and fungus infestation by using famous Germ-Killing Sterilamps. We are probably the world's largest producers of Range Size pullets (only 8 to 4 months from laying). Buy some and cash in on high priced winter, spring and summer egg markets.  
Lao J. Broome's New Book "14000.00 a Year From 350 Hens" sent Free if you ask for it, and enclose this ad. Males for Meat and Caponizing—4 weeks old 25c each, Range Size 35c. Leftover chicks (sexed or unsexed) 3c each. Send for pictures of new kinds, best breeds and started Pullets with reasonable prices. Rucker's Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-372, Bethany, Missouri.

Immediate Delivery. Limited time. Thousands weekly. Our regular terms. Folder free. Liberal guarantee. Bloodtested approved stock.  
White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas—\$8.90. Pullets—\$12.95. 3 to 4 weeks started White Leghorns—\$23.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$8.90. Pullets—\$12.95. Heavy assorted—\$5.95. Surplus cockerels—\$2.95. Send money order. Squared Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Limited Time. Immediate shipment. White Leghorns—\$8.90. Pullets—\$12.95. 3 to 4 weeks White Leghorn started pullets—\$23.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$8.90. Pullets—\$12.95. Heavy assorted—\$5.95. Surplus cockerels—\$2.95. Leftover cockerels—\$2.95. Folder free. Our regular terms. 18 breeds. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid. Leghorns \$9.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$9.90; Heavy assorted \$8.40. Pedigree Sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big Type White Leghorns \$9.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$9.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 412-E, Fulton, Missouri.

Bush's money-making AAA chicks; 20 breeds; thousands weekly; limited time; surplus cockerels; \$4.95 up; sexed pullets \$14.90 up; big English White Leghorn started pullets 4 weeks \$29.95 up. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 608, Clinton, Mo.

Tudor Profit Bred chicks—Purebreds, Hybrids. Superior parent stock. 100% Pullorum tested. 18th year. Circular Free. Order Early. Tudor's Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

Hawk's Chicks—The Profit-Bred Strain. Large production means low prices. Write Hawk Poultry Farms, Rt. 3, Atchison, Kan.

## AUSTRIA-WHITES

Immediate Sale—Four to six week old pullets—White Leghorn, Austria-White, Leg-Rock, 335 Egg Sired. Help yourself and your Government. Have a full laying house this fall. Send for literature and prices. Bockenstette's, Hiawatha, Kan.

## WHITE LEGHOENS

250-350 Pedigreed Sired big type egg-bred White Leghorn pullets \$15.50. Cockerels \$4.00. Four-week old pullets \$27.00. 95% sex guaranteed. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

## HELP WANTED

Wanted. Man for Poultry Farm. Wm. H. Drehe, Great Bend, Kan.

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

### WANTED

## FARM LIGHT PLANTS

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

## GENERAL PRODUCTS, INC.

### DELCO DISTRIBUTORS

120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

Slightly Used Arc Welders. Recommended by I.I.A. Guaranteed. Forney Mfg. Company, Ft. Collins, Colorado.

## DELCO LIGHT

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

## MACHINERY & PARTS

Variable speed governor control gives tractors new pep. Available for all models McCormick-Deering tractors \$8.50 complete with easy to install instructions. Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

Tractors, Combines, Threshers, Binders, Drills, Pumps, Water Systems, Pumps, New, Used and Rebuilt. Write for Free Bargain List. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Elevators—Combination, all purpose, for grain, Ear Corn, Baled Hay and Ensilage. Henderson Implement Company, Omaha, Neb.

International 28" threshers on rubber, Model D John Deere tractor and 3 bottom plow. B. H. Thompson, R. 1, Dexter, Kan.

Baldwin, Moline, Oliver, John Deere combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

For Sale—Model L tractor on rubber, 6' M. M. plow. N. E. Beckwith, Hiawatha, Kan.

## FARM EQUIPMENT

Canvas Covers 12.4 oz. used government tentage. 8x14 feet \$5.60; 12x16 \$9.60; 16x24 \$19.20. All sizes 6x square foot. Water repellent, resewed, with grommets. 25% cash with order. Harris Machinery Co., 529-30th Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

## DOGS & PETS

English Shepherd; Puppies. Breeder for 23 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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

## REMEDIES—TREATMENTS

Free Booklet—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C706, Kansas City, Mo.

For Health—Use nature's pure herbs or mineral tonic. Trial offer \$1.00. Wisconsin Products Co., 2402 N. Main, Rockford, Ill.

## LIVESTOCK ITEMS

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

How To Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 437, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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

Wormy Hogs? Dr. Hinrichs hog powder. Fed in slop. 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.

## PRODUCE WANTED

Money for your cream by return mail; correct test and weight; the better the cream the bigger the check; we want good cream. Ship to Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted: Man past draft age or man and wife who wish to help in the war effort by getting into essential business, to operate cream and produce station. A very attractive proposition. Write Post Office Box 4026, Kansas City, Missouri.

Low as  
**\$4.00**

## THE OLD RELIABLE MISSOURI HATCHERY

CLARDYB Chicks registered Washington, No. 226, 653, 27 Varieties, sexed or non-sexed, QUALITY ABOVE EVERYTHING. Prices Per 100  
Big English Type White Leghorns..... \$9.40  
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes..... 9.90  
Giants, Brahmas, Black Australorp, New Hampshire, Buff White Minorca..... 10.40  
DARK CORN, \$16.50, HEAVY ASSORTED \$8.50, BARGAIN CHIX \$6.90.  
100% Live Delivery, 90% Sex-Guarantee. We ship Sexed or Non-Sexed, Pre-paying Charges if paid in advance; if C. O. D., plus chgs.  
CLARDY HATCHERY, ETHEL, MISSOURI

## FILMS AND PRINTS

Beautiful Deckledge Reprints 2c  
Rolls developed 2 Deckledge prints each negative 25c. Two 5x7 Deluxe enlargements 25c from negatives. SUMMERS STUDIO, Unionville, Mo.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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

## WANTED TO BUY

Wanted: 400 Rls. Hog Wire, State height, condition and price. Ray McFadden, Bazine, Kan.

## EDUCATIONAL

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

## AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

## FEATHERS WANTED

Uncle Sam Needs Feathers for the Armed Forces! Be patriotic! Ship now! Every pound counts! White or Grey goose \$1.25. White or colored duck \$1.00. Must contain original down. For highest prices of used feathers submit samples. Thousands of satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halsted St., Chicago.

Free Bulletin tells you how to get the most for your new and used Goose and Duck Feathers. Send for it. We are direct processors and pay best prices. Third generation in feather business. Honest grading. Prompt payment. Ship now. Central Feather Works, Dept. R, 1717 S. Halsted, Chicago.

New Goose and Duck Feathers Wanted. Positively highest prices paid. Payment day received. Send for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. We also buy used feathers. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago.

Quick Cash—Top Prices for your new and used feathers. Small or large quantities wanted. New feathers must contain original down. Check mailed soon as received. Feather-Works, 819 Fulton, Dept. 103, Chicago.

## FARMS—KANSAS

Suburban Home—Near College. 25 acres, 6 rooms, dairy barn, gas, electricity, city water—\$4,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

## FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

160 acres in Missouri, on electric line near conveniences, \$2,000; easy start for you here, with work horse, family cow, yearling heifer, brood sow, wagon, farm tools included, electric line, gravel county road, RFD, cream route, phone line, bus to high school, 1/2 mile to store, church and grade school, 3 1/2 miles to village, near Gasconade River, famous for fishing and water sports; 60 acres level fields cultivated, more land to be tilled, nice woodland pasture with spring and pond, lespedeza and native grasses, wire fence, wild berries; 3-room house, fair condition, drilled well, native shade, 350 ft. altitude, small barn, garage, other buildings; taxes only about \$10 last year; owner's interest elsewhere; it's yours at \$2,000 complete, \$850 down, balance \$50 yearly at 5%—Details page 13 free Summer catalog states. It's never too late to buy the United Way United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

## BROOKFIELD Big Money Bred CHICKS

Big summer volume permits lowest prices! 25 Popular varieties including hybrids, 100% bloodtested. 250 to 320 egg bloodlines. Sexed or unsexed. Prompt shipment. 4-Way Guarantee.

## BARGAIN! Assorted Cockerels

THOUSANDS WEEKLY THE YEAR AROUND  
order today! Send no money! We ship C. O. D. Write for other low F. O. B. prices and literature.

BROOKFIELD CHICKERIES  
Box 57K Brookfield, Missouri

## WHITE LEGHORN

Started Pullets TWO-3 to 4 WEEKS OLD \$29.95 PER 100  
It pays to buy the best. Get BUSH's hand-picked beauties. Bred for Eggs. Produced in World's largest modern Broodery building. Send cash. Reserve pullets now. Catalog FREE. Thousands weekly.  
F. O. B.  
BUSH HATCHERY, 218-C, Clinton, Mo.

## Lucilles AAA Chicks

268-305 Egg Bred. Live Arrival guaranteed. f.o.b. per 100  
Leghorns, Anconas..... \$8.40  
Rocks, Reds, Orps., Wyndt..... 9.40  
Giants, Brahmas, B. Australorp..... 10.40  
Hybrids—2 grades..... 10.90  
Assorted chix (no st.)..... 6.90  
24 varieties to choose from. Sexed or non-sexed.  
LUCILLES CHIX, NEW CAMBRIA, MO.

## WHITE LEGHORNS

World's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery

Baby Pullets	4 weeks old Pullets	Broilers
\$15.00 100 Immediate Delivery	\$25.00 100 Aug. or Sept. Delivery	\$4.95 100 Immediate Delivery

## RICE LEGHORN FARM

Box 112 Sedalia, Missouri

## SPECIAL July C Prices

AAA Quality Kansas Approved Pullorum Tested chicks. Replacement Guarantee. Prepaid 100 cents. St. Res Pallets Chks.  
S. C. Wh. Leg., Bf. Min. \$10.90 \$15.50 \$ 3.90  
Wh. Bd., Rks., R. I. Reds 10.90 14.90 10.90  
Bf. Orp., N. H. Reds, Wn. Giants..... 10.90 14.90 10.90  
Austra-Whites..... 10.90 14.90 10.90  
Assorted Heavy \$8.90; Broiler chicks \$5.90  
MOLINE HATCHERY, Moline, Kan.

## FREE BOOK EXPLAINS HOW 5-STEP SYSTEM OF BALANCED BREEDING AND FLOCK CONTROL

can boost your cash profits from egg sales now, at no increase in cost to you. Much greater than average egg production from farm flocks in 13 standard breeds, 100% blood-tested flocks. Sexed chicks if you want them. Seeing is believing. A penny postcard to Allen Smith, SMITH BROTHERS HATCHERIES, 204 Cole St., Mexico, Mo., will bring your copy of this revealing book, free, so write at once.

## Feeds 16 Soldiers

Raising enough food to feed 16 soldiers for one year is a big program for one farm boy. But that was the achievement last year of 16-year-old Bob Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Deck Jones, of Franklin county.

In 1942, Bob raised 420 bushels of oats, 850 bushels of corn, 3,100 pounds of pork, 1,105 pounds of lamb, 490 pounds of broilers and sold a 1,150-pound steer started the year before. During the last 2 1/2 months of the year he added some dairy stock and marketed 3,050 pounds of milk to round out this program. In all of his projects he follows the approved methods taught by his Vocational Agriculture department at Ottawa High School, where he is one of the best students, according to instructors.

Bob isn't satisfied with last year's record, however, and this year plans to increase his corn acreage from 26 to 40 acres and really go to town on the dairy program. He has purchased and is completely rebuilding a second-

hand hay loader this year and will soon have a half interest in a tractor. A source of real pride to him is the fact that last year he saved 12 lambs from 7 ewes.

## Lumber Need Growing

An estimated 5.9 billion board feet of lumber a year will be needed after the war to put the nation's farm plant back into condition, says Frank J. Hallauer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. The needs include 700 million board feet for buildings on new farms, 5,044 million feet for repair and replacement and 159 million for uses other than on buildings.

"Agricultural technicians," Mr. Hallauer says, "have long been aware that farm buildings on the whole are below a standard needed for efficient farm operation or for satisfactory living conditions. Farm construction ranks high in post-war planning. A period of construction above normal is needed to balance the subnormal volume since 1930."

## Send Farm Missionaries

The Board of Economic Warfare has sent a mission to increase the local production of foodstuffs and other strategic materials in the more than 2,000 Pacific islands east of Australia. These islands have a population of about 700,000.

The basic objective of the mission is to determine local requirements and investigate practical measures to meet them. Increased production of foodstuffs will be of especial importance to provide United Nations troops stationed in the area. A direct contribution would be made by increased production of copra, chrome and nickel.

## Chemical Hired Man

Hydrogen peroxide is the hired hand of chemistry. This chemical is commonly associated with bleaching hair, but wherever there is an odd job to be done good old hydrogen peroxide usually has what it takes.

Just a few uses for this valuable

chemical product include: Bleaching handles on picks, shovels, pitchforks and other essential farm tools; bleaching fiber, food, fur, skins, straw, hair and oils. In addition to its various uses in working with many products, hydrogen peroxide, when given under the supervision of a veterinarian, is effective for removal of all species of worm parasites commonly occurring in the intestinal tract of dogs.

## Sponges Go to War

Sponges—animal, vegetable and synthetic—are required by the armed services and industry in such quantities that comparatively few will be available for household use for the duration. Military needs for sponges range from use in surgical operations to cleaning windshields of jeeps. Much industrial equipment requires the cleaning only a sponge can give.

Stocks of animal sponges are low because of a blight which destroyed many of the beds a few years ago, and because many formerly were imported.



## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

OZARK SHROPSHIRE  
BREEDERS' SALE

75-80 head of select stud rams and ewes. They will be sold at the Fair Grounds, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1943. Write for catalog to P. V. EWING, Jr., Chicago, Illinois. Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

TRY SPOHN'S  
SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Offering Registered yearling Shropshire Rams. D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBRASKA

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## Choice Reg. Hampshire Bred Gilts

Make your selection now from the good gilts we are offering. They are bred for fall farrow to good-hampered, deep-bodied, correct-type Hampshire boars. Featuring the blood of B & B Special and Ethylate Roller. Write or visit us. Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.



## HAMPSHIRE PIGS

75 head. Either sex, unrelated pairs. Best of bloodlines. By 3 different sires. Bryna Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

## BERGSTENS' HAMPSHIRE

Now offering choice bred gilts and spring boars. The thick, soggy, short-legged kind from popular bloodlines. Immune, registered. Reasonable prices. R. E. BERGSTEN & SON, Randolph, Kansas

## TRY O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE

"Home of Easy Feeding Hampshires" BREED GILT SALE AUGUST 14. Breeding stock always for sale. Visit or write O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN. (Bourbon Co.)

## DUROC HOGS

## FANCY FALL BOARS

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

## HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

BOARS—the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for bred gilts 1943 fall farrow. Many to be bred to our GREAT NEW HERD BOARS. Registered, immune, shipped on approval. Literature. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

## Zimmerman's Farmer Type Durocs

The quick maturing, easy feeder kind. Golden Fancy and Model Pathleader breeding. Spring boars and gilts for sale. Inspection invited. Robt. L. Zimmerman, Alta Vista, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS



## Spring Pigs, Unrelated Pairs

February to April farrow by son of Rowe's Belgian and son of Royal Leader. The farmers' kind. Reasonable prices. Roy Roediger, Longford, Kan.

## ROWE Offers POLAND BRED GILTS

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

## BERKSHIRE HOGS

## Willems' CORRECT TYPE BERKSHIRES

Bred gilts and spring pigs. Choice stock. G. D. WILLEMS, RFD, 3, Box 77, Inman, Kan.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS



## PEDIGREED O.I.C. PIGS

Special Prices L. C. Peterson & Sons Osage City, Kansas

## REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Weanlings, double immuned, boars and gilts. Sired by Coronado Model. \$25 each. F. O. B. WARREN J. KING, FOWLER, KAN.

July 17

## Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, July 10

## STOP TRESPASSING!

NO HUNTING  
or Trespassing  
KEEP OFF  
This Farm

Sample Wording of Sign Post your farm with these signs. 5 for 50¢ Postpaid (You can cut them in half and make 10.) These signs are printed on heavy, durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches. Order them today. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place. T. H. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

November 24 is the date selected by LEWIS W. THIEMAN, Concordia, Mo., for his sale of Polled Shorthorns. The event will be held in the new sales barn just recently erected.

L. C. PETERSON & SONS, O. I. C. swine breeders of Osage City, have an announcement in this issue. They say "Past advertising has been a big help in moving our stock. It pays to advertise."

HAROLD TONN, Haven, purebred livestock and general farms salesman, reports having recently made several good land sales. He says 2 farms in his immediate locality, mostly pasture with but little farming land, sold for \$56 and \$45 an acre. Another farm near Haven sold for \$130 an acre.

BILL GREGORY, manager of the Wichita Ram Sale, asks that we announce the date of July 22 for this year's sale. It will be held in the Teams Mule Barn, Wichita. Forty registered Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdown rams will be sold. They will be consigned by Kansas and Missouri breeders.

A line from C. R. ROWE & SON, Poland China breeders of Scranton, tells of unusual activity on the farm. Harvest in full blast, corn growing well and Poland Chinas doing fine. Rows breed the big, smooth sort. Rowe's Belgian is the principal herd sire. An annual sale is announced for October 18.

FRED E. COTTRELL, proprietor of BLUE VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH, at Irving, continues to improve the quality of his Hereford cattle by the use of outstanding herd sires. At this time he has in service the excellent bulls Arcolia Domino 17th, and Galaxy an outstanding sire of Hamlett breeding.

"Many readers of Kansas Farmer think of ROY G. JOHNSTON, Belton, Mo., as a livestock auctioneer and not as a breeder of registered Angus. For several years Roy has been developing a good registered herd on his farm, and has decided to sell them at auction on September 13. Advertising will appear later in Kansas Farmer.

The D. P. KASPER Ayrshire herd, located at Hillsboro, is one of the decidedly uniform herds of the state. This unusual herd uniformity came by the use of the herd bull Unruh's Malastay Sir Bob 61249. Mr. Kasper has named his herd the Da-Sie Farm herd. He is one of the good farmers of Marion county, and is intensely interested in dairying and is building an outstanding Ayrshire herd.

FRANK C. MILLS, breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle and of jacks, reports unusual results from jack advertising carried in Kansas Farmer this spring. He says the demand is good for jacks and he could have sold more if he had them to offer. A nice lot of calves are coming and he has 200 acres of growing corn and other crops. Too much work to do but things look promising. Mr. Mills lives at Alden, in Rice county.

JAMES ARKELL, of Junction City, and his son Harry, of Milford, have about 60 good Poland China spring pigs. They are sired by sons of State Fair and Selectee. The ones by Selectee are out of sows sired by the State Fair boar. The Arkell herds have been established for a good many years. James Arkell purchased his first registered Poland nearly 50 years ago and has bred them almost continuously since starting.

P. G. HIEBERT, Hillsboro, one of the very successful Holstein breeders of Kansas, reports all bulls sold and will have no more for sale until after the first of next September. Most of the cows are now bred to Polkadot Billy Triune, a great son of Old Triune. The Hiebert herd was reclassified on May 27. The 10 registered cows were classified with the following results—5, Very Good; 3, Good Plus; 2 Good; an average score of 83.5 points.

HERMAN H. SCHWAG, prominent breeder of registered Shropshire sheep, located at Pretty Prairie, and EMIL KREHBIEL, also of Pretty Prairie, have purchased an outstanding ram from the good flock of E. H. Rotter, of West Point, Iowa. Good judges pronounce this yearling as being one of the best of the breed ever to be brought to the state. He cost plenty of money but should be worth a lot to the Shropshire breed in his part of Kansas.

G. A. WINGERT, of Wellsville, authorizes us to claim October 29 as the date for his annual fall sale of registered Poland Chinas. Mr. Wingert has about 90 spring pigs sired by his good breeding boars, Top Chief and Black-out Perfection. Mr. Wingert says these are the heaviest bodied boars he has ever had in service since he began breeding Poland Chinas. Mr. Wingert is an old-time breeder and has sold hundreds of breeding animals in this and other states. He will have a good offering in his sale.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, advises us that he never was in a better position to have a high-class offering of Durocs for his fall sale than he is now. With 250 spring pigs, 50 summer pigs and a fine lot of gilts bred for fall litters, he should have no trouble selecting an excellent sale offering. His date is one that is easy to remember, as it is the first day of October. The new herd boar, Perfect Orion, is just the kind that will fit in nicely with the constructive breeding program that is being carried out by this veteran breeder.

On his Poland China farm about 7 miles north of Silver Lake, GORDON McLAN has a dozen registered sows that for medium type and uniformity are hard to match. They are all daughters of a former boar named Mc's Green Light. He came from a line of big, meaty, well-hampered Poland. His grand sire, Imitator, was grand champion at the American Royal not so long ago. His present sire and the sire of his fine lot of early spring pigs is

named My Ration. He is from the Farmer herd in Missouri and was sired by the noted boar, Admiration. Mr. McLAN started breeding Poland Chinas as a 4-H Club member, and since starting has sold pigs all over Kansas and a lot of them to his neighbors. He likes to show his Poland and visitors are welcome at the farm. The sows carry the blood of State Fair and other popular strains.

Despite ill health and occasional trips to the hospital G. M. SHEPHERD, veteran Duroc breeder of Lyons, keeps the faith and between the lines of his interesting letters there is nothing to denote discouragement. He has bred Durocs at his present location for 39 years and has a knowledge of the business that can only come from long-time experience. His spring crop of pigs comes from several sires of prominence, including a son of the 1941 All-American, Fancy's Pride, and Proud Cherry King, a brother to the 1942 All-American Superpa Cherry King.

BRYAN DAVIDSON, of Simpson, has joined the ranks of the Kansas Hampshire breeders. During the early winter he selected extra choice bred gilts from the McClure herd at Republic. In making his selections he chose gilts bred to 3 of the excellent boars in the McClure herd. From these gilts he has saved a fine lot of pigs, some of them quite early litters. He has since purchased a good boar from the Dale Scheel herd for use in breeding for fall litters. Mr. Davidson, a son of W. A. Davidson, the successful Poland China breeder, is a trained swine grower and has started right to make a place for his herd among the best in the state.

There is plenty going on just now on the W. A. DAVIDSON Poland China farm at Simpson. Paul is in the army and his father has been under the weather for some time. The brothers who live on adjoining farms are working early and late caring for the 200 Poland China pigs and harvesting several hundred acres of wheat and barley. The steers are putting on fat and 30 sows have been bred for fall farrow. Inquiry comes right along for pigs, and if answers are slow it isn't carelessness but lack of time and help to take care of them. A big corn acreage looks promising. The Davidsons can be depended on to do their part on both fronts.

BEN HOOK and his sons are best known as breeders of registered Durocs. But the story of their 1943 general farm operations matches what they are doing in the line of pork production. They are farming about 900 acres, corn, barley, soybeans, potatoes and a little wheat. They raise annually from 80 to 100 pigs in the spring and nearly as many in the fall. Two of the best herd boars ever owned by the firm are now in service. Proud Orion Wonder, the senior sire, is a son of the \$2,000 Proud Cherry King. And the junior sire, W. N. W. Dark Col., was sired by Col. Orion. The Hook herd is one of the strong herds of the state. Located near Silver Lake.

HARRY GIVENS, Duroc breeder of Manhattan, decided to quit the farm last fall. He held a dispersal sale which proved to be one of the best of the year. But failing to sell his farm and heeding the demand for more production during the war, he went out and bought more stock from reliable breeders, and now he is back in the business with an unusually good lot of spring pigs. They include one litter of 11 sired by the noted Harvey Deets boar, H & W's Col., and out of one of the good sows sold in the Deets' last winter bred sow sale. Mr. Givens and his son Clair, who lives at Wamego, will hold a sale on November 4; at the same time they will sell about 20 head of dairy cows.

The A. W. MILLER Jersey cattle sale, held at Larned, June 14, was attended by a fair crowd considering the unusually busy season. Gasoline and rubber shortages were doubtless contributing causes. The dispersal at this sale marked the scattering of one of the best offerings of Jerseys ever sold in the state, and the prices received did not reflect the value of the cattle. But the encouraging thing about it all was they remained in the section of the state where they were the most needed. The top animal was purchased by Abe Schultz, of Pawnee Rock, for \$300. The entire offering of cows averaged \$212. Everything sold, including calves, averaged \$170. The cattle were well-fitted. Pat Keenan was the auctioneer.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SON, Randolph, have almost 200 spring pigs, 190 to be exact. These registered Hampshires are doing exceptionally well and these breeders feel they are as good pigs for their age as they have ever started during the many years they have been breeding registered Hampshires. They are sired by March-ahead and Lad. March-ahead is one of the top sons of Wayhead and from a Silver Prize dam. This boar pigs are exceptionally well-marked and a very promising group. The Bergstens are breeding 40 gilts for September litters to March-ahead and Private News. Private News is a full brother to the Franz Brothers boar Private Trust and was one of the good boars on the O'Bryan Ranch where he was purchased. They are keeping 25 sows for fall farrow.

WREATH FARM of which GEORGE WREATH, Senior, and GEORGE, Junior, are proprietors is the home of registered Durocs of proved quality and breeding. The senior member of the firm began breeding Durocs in 1907, and has been in the business almost continuously ever since. For some time he had

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## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Shorthorn Bull for Sale

A dark red, beef type yearling. Grandson of Brownside Goldspur. Good individual and registered. Priced right. EDWARD LUGNSLAND, DUNLAP, KAN.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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For beef and milk. 20 bulls 7 to 15 months old. Also a few heifers. They are among the best. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Reno Co., Kan. Phone 2807

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## FIVE TIMES!!

A CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDER!!! A nationally recognized Jersey herd right here in Reno County, the home of Fred Williams of the Ayrshires, of Strickler who has Ayrshires, too, the home of Braden and his Brown Swiss and the home of Dick Evans who still believes that the Holstein has a future!!! A. Lewis Oswald, John Craig Oswald ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS Hutchinson, Kansas

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## SUNNYMEDE FARM

Herd now on thirteenth consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Herd Improvement Test. Senior Sire, King Bessie Jennima Boast C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka, Kansas

## Wisconsin Holstein Calves

Four choice heifer calves, month old, sent in crates C. O. D. Four for \$130, all express charges paid by us. Clayton Chandler, E. 2, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

## BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Offers a fine selection of bred and open heifers of Hazlett and WHEP breeding. Also several good yearling bulls after Sept. first. Inspection invited. LEON A. WAITE & SONS, Winfield, Kan.

## ANGUS CATTLE

## Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires. Proud Cap K. 541405 and Elba July 2nd 652100. OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN. (Where beef type predominates)

## MORGAN HORSES

## Morgan Stallion for Sale

Purebred, saddle broke, rope broke, gaited and schooled. HAROLD SPERLING, HILL CITY, KANSAS

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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

## Wichita, Kansas, Ram Sale

In Teams Mule Barn near Stockyards  
Sale Starts at 1:30

Thursday, July 22

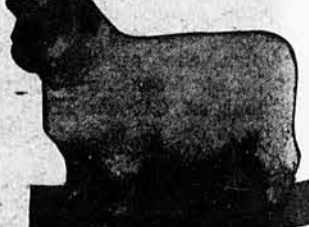
Shropshire—Hampshire—Southdown  
40—Imported and Kansas Purebreds—40

Consigned by leading breeders of Missouri and Kansas. Selected for type, bone, size and fleece. Suitable for grade and purebred flocks. Bids may be sent to auctioneers, fieldmen or sale manager. For catalog, write W. E. GREGORY, sale manager.

Wichita Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Dee Smith

Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson





charge of the purebred swine at Kansas State College. George, Junior, began breeding as a 4-H Club boy, and has continued showing at county and state fairs. He was a member of Professor Bell's judging team last year, competing at the American Royal and the Chicago International. He showed the champion barrow at the American Royal, also first and second gilt pigs at Topeka in his last year of 4-H work. George was graduated last year from Kansas State College with a degree in animal husbandry, and now is working for a degree in veterinary medicine. Wreath Farm announces a public sale to be held October 18. The farm is located 2 miles west of Manhattan and a fourth north. A fine lot of spring pigs are on hand and all of the best are reserved for the sale. Wreaths also breed registered Shropshire sheep.

Leading sheep breeders of Kansas and Missouri are consigning rams to the big sale to be held at the Teams Mule barn, Wichita, July 22. Sale manager BILL GREGORY writes me that he has been able to get an outstanding lot of rams for this sale—40 head in all of Shropshires, Hampshires and Southdowns. The Missouri Hampshires are from the good flocks of Klocke & Sons, and the Missouri Shropshires are from the Northeast Missouri Shropshire Association. Kansas consignments come from the well-known Shropshire breeders, Mrs. W. A. Young, Herman Schrag, Thomas Murphy & Sons, Schmidt, Hess and others. Hampshires are being consigned by Slickau & Sons, and Southdowns by Mr. Thalmann. For catalog of sale address W. E. Gregory, Wichita Stock Yards, Wichita.

KENNETH WAITE, member of the firm of LEON A. WAITE & SONS, breeders of Hazlett and WHR Herefords, sends change of copy and writes interestingly of conditions on the ranch. He reports another son of WHR Contender having been sold to Charles T. Wright, of Arkansas City, a young breeder with a

cow herd of Mischief and Hazlett breeding. This calf is a full brother to the one sold for \$1,500 last spring to D. J. Krehbiel, of Hutchinson. Mr. Wright paid the same price for the one he bought and they are especially pleased to have him go to head a neighbors herd. Cowley county needs more good beef cattle. Mr. Waite adds that they are swamped with work. "Rainy weather and harvest keeps us on the jump," he says. This year's calf crop will all be by the 2 good WHR bulls.

When establishing a foundation for a herd of registered Durocs, ROBERT L. ZIMMERMAN used good judgment in getting in on the ground floor by obtaining the blood of such proved breeding sires as Golden Fancy and Model Pathleader. By so doing he was able to capitalize on the work of such breeders as W. R. Huston and Clarence Miller who have spent years in developing this approved type of Duroc. Robert, altho only a boy, already has gained knowledge of the breeding business that would be a credit to men of mature years. He has a fine lot of spring pigs out of daughters of Model Pathleader, Golden Fancy, Royal Flush and Orion Cherry. He plans to select breeding animals from time to time in order to take care of new customers and improve the general quality of the herd, but always his plans are to stay close to the easy-feeding type and still maintain plenty of size. The farm is located about 7 miles north of Alta Vista. Visitors are welcome at the farm.

### Public Sales of Livestock

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
September 13—Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Mo.

**Dairy Cows**  
November 4—Harry and Clair Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

**Hereford Cattle**  
November 10—P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

**Polled Hereford Cattle**  
November 6—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle**  
October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., Abilene, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
October 26—North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Sale at Beloit, Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Secretary.

**Polled Shorthorn Cattle**  
November 24—Lewis W. Thleman & Son, Concordia, Mo.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs**  
August 12—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.  
August 13—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.  
October 1—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.  
October 18—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.  
September 2—Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kan.  
November 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs**  
August 14—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**  
October 15—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.  
October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.  
October 19—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.  
October 22—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.  
October 29—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.

**Hampshire Sheep**  
August 6—Cooper County Missouri Hampshire Sheep Breeders, Sedalia, Mo. W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.

**Shropshire Sheep**  
July 17—Ozark Shropshire Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Mo. P. V. Ewing, Jr., in care of Sheep Breeder, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Sales Manager.

**Hampshire-Shropshire-Southdown Sheep**  
July 22—Wichita Ram Sale, Wichita, Kan., Bill Gregory, Manager, Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.  
August 7—Greystone Farm, Fayette, Mo. Owners, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cox.

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$16.15	\$16.50	\$13.90
Hogs .....	13.90	14.25	14.50
Lambs .....	15.15	15.85	15.55
Hens 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.23%	.23%	.17
Eggs, Firsts .....	.39	.38	.30%
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.45	.45	.34
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	1.39½	1.39	1.12%
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	1.03%	1.03%	.33%
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.73½	.74½	.47
Barley, No. 2. ....	1.07½	1.01	.53
Alfalfa, No. 1. ....	22.00	26.00	18.00
Prairie, No. 1. ....	13.00	13.00	13.00

### Find New Food Source?

Americans someday may be including seaweed in their daily diet as the result of research being done at the University of California. Certain sea-

weeds already form an important part of Chinese and Japanese diet, but long have been disregarded in this country.

Authorities on the subject claim seaweeds have both edible and medicinal properties and other commercial uses. Agar-bearing seaweeds are to be found in abundance off the South African coast. Experiments are being made to determine whether these and other varieties can be cultivated widely.

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BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS

"My new combine . . . Tom's new bomber!"

War Bonds are buying both!"



"I've figured out a way to finance my share of this war . . . and I think it's worth passing on. First, that bomber my son Tom is going to paste the Axis with is costing a lot of money. And it's only one of thousands needed. Second, my combine will be working overtime around here for the duration. It's going to wear out fast . . . along with my other machinery.

"So every dollar I don't absolutely need I'm salting away in War Bonds. They'll help pay for Tom's bomber today and they'll replace that machinery tomorrow. Sure, taxes are high. But they'd be higher still if we weren't allowed the opportunity to help pay for this war by buying bonds. One bond dollar more is simply one tax dollar less.

"If I get stuck and need the money, I can cash part or all those

bonds at full value . . . plus accrued interest . . . anytime after I've had them 60 days. But I hope I won't have to because Uncle Sam needs that money . . . and what's mine is his in this war on butchers and dictators who want to run the world!"

★ ★ ★

### You Get 1/3 More Than You Invest

You can always buy bonds at the bank or the post office or from the mail carrier or the local farm organization. When held 10 years, War Bonds yield 2.9% interest, compounded semi-annually. You get back \$4.00 for every \$3.00!

You LEND	Upon maturity you get back:
Uncle Sam:	
\$ 18.75	\$ 25.00
37.50	50.00
75.00	100.00
375.00	500.00
750.00	1,000.00

For America's Future—For Your Future—  
For Your Children's Future—BUY BONDS

THIS SPACE IS A CONTRIBUTION TO OUR COUNTRY BY  
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SPECIALIST in Farm Buildings  
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Short of help — with hogs to ring, vaccinate, castrate, etc.? Here's your answer, now selling in thousands. One end for large hogs, one for pigs. Durable, good for a lifetime. Send \$1.50 today—post paid anywhere.  
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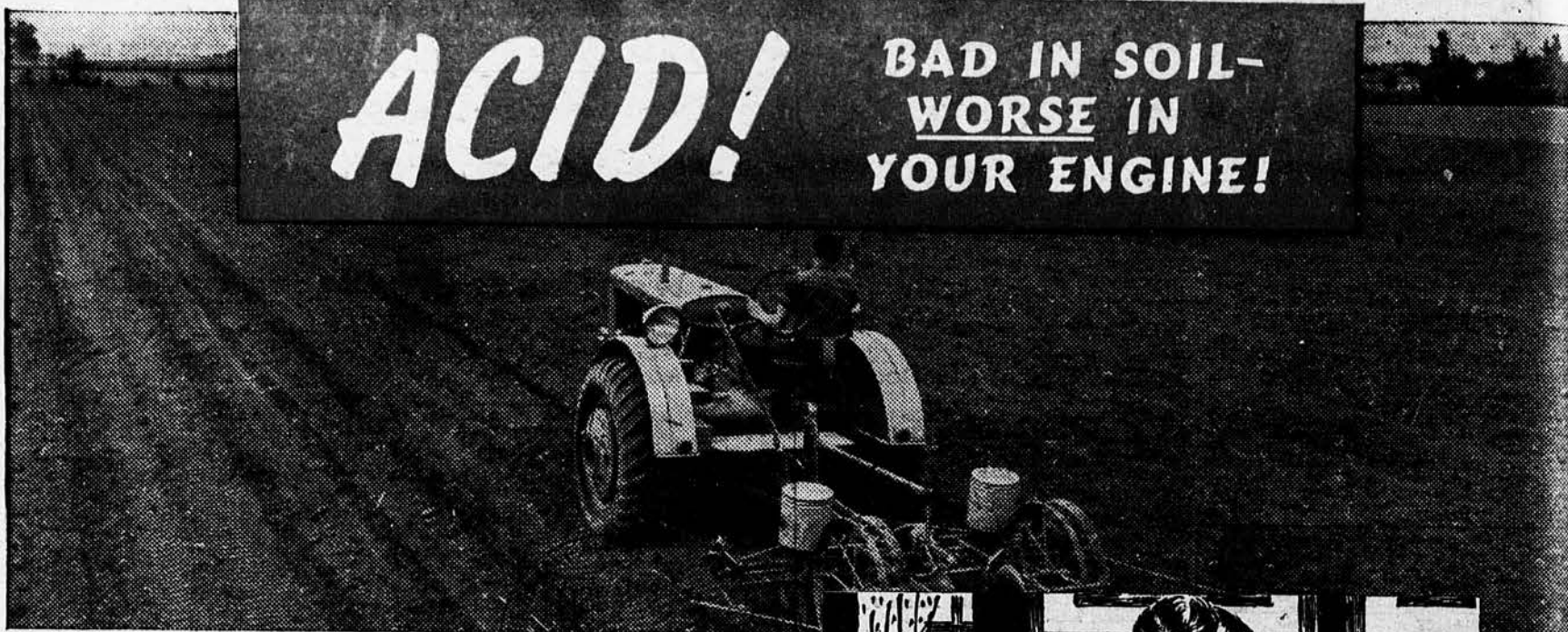
# The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

## ACID!

## BAD IN SOIL- WORSE IN YOUR ENGINE!



**A**LL THE WHILE an engine is running, the normal products of combustion are creating acids. Given a chance, those acids can and will corrode metal engine parts—hastening wear!

Most of the time—fortunately—acid liquids are strongly opposed by motor oil and chased by engine heat. And acid fumes can escape through the exhaust. But now shut off the engine... let it cool, while oil drains back down to the crankcase. Then what's to protect vital working surfaces from the worst effect of acids left in the cylinders when the engine stopped? Or, when you start up again, what's to restrain acid action while the cold engine is warming up and waiting for oil circulation to reach its full effectiveness?

Protective OIL-PLATING will do it. That's the acid-resistant surfacing

bonded to inner engine parts by an added synthetic in Conoco Nth motor oil—patented.

OIL-PLATING is a surfacing of rich lubricant, plated up as closely as rust-resistant chromium is plated to iron. OIL-PLATING isn't quickly burned off by engine heat. It doesn't all drain down, leaving metal exposed to acid, the moment you shut off the engine. And OIL-PLATING doesn't have to wait for oil circulation to put it back on the job when you start up again. It's already there!



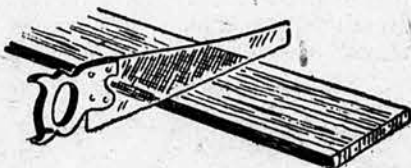
H. H. EKART has a successful record as a garage operator and farmer... a right handy combination, with production depending more than ever on engine care. Read about his "method" below:

That kind of protection makes sense to any man. But the better you're qualified to judge oil and engine performance, the more it means—as H. H. Ekart can testify. For some 20 years he operated a successful garage in Sterling, Colorado. And during that time sold some 12 different brands of motor oil. Now he writes: "I have used only Conoco products since I started to farm... after my experience in the garage, I believe... Nth motor oil is the best oil ever made. I am now draining every 80 hours in a 6 year old tractor with perfect operation."

Now that you're pushing for top production, don't take chances on some oil that was "good enough for father." Think how much safer you'd feel with your equipment OIL-PLATED. Go modern—and keep going—with Conoco Nth motor oil. Your local Conoco Agent will see that you're supplied with whatever Conoco products you need.

### THAT'S AN IDEA

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



To "square up" a board without a carpenter's square, balance your saw across the board. When either edge of the board makes a straight line with its reflection in the saw, mark your line along the edge of saw. H. B. Syler, Lamont, Okla.

Donald Westbrook of Letts, Iowa, says that you can make a bit for boring small holes in wood, by cutting off the head of an eight penny nail. Then flatten the point and sharpen it to a "V" of the size wanted.

In place of whipping cream, Mrs. Floyd Bishop of Wellsville, Kansas, whips up the white of an egg with a slice or two of banana mixed in.

And Betty Jamieson of Sudan, Texas, suggests this easy way to slice bread. Ask your husband to make a wooden trough, sort of like a miter-box, with saw slots to guide the knife.



P.S.

Of course, I haven't forgotten that trip we planned that was interrupted when you joined up. I dream about it and plan it down to the last detail. Of course, we'll have to go in our present car, as we probably can't get a new one as soon as you get back. So, like a hen with a chick, I'm mothering it no end. Down it goes every week to your old friend Mileage Merchant Jim, and he does everything to it. He says to tell you he's keeping the engine OIL-PLATED with Conoco Nth motor oil and for you not to worry. It will be in fine shape for our trip —says he'll practically guarantee it!

(over)

### FOR KEEPING DIESELS CLEAN

Helping to keep off the carbon and burnt particles that could cling and "cake up" in the ring grooves and oil passages of your high-speed diesel, requires a special chemical action. And that's exactly what you get in Conoco HD oil.

This detergent action is one direct result of the added synthetic—modern oil-improvers—in Conoco HD oil. They help oil in much the same way that soils are helped by adding fertilizer.

No sudden laboratory "brainstorm" put these improvements into Conoco HD oil. They were on the way years ago, when your light high-speed diesel was still on paper—a designer's dream. Under present day extremes of engine heat, speed and pressure, oil must have more than merely the right synthetics. They must be added

in scientifically exact proportions—balanced so that each can work unhindered. That's what makes Conoco HD oil do heavy-duty.

Just remember, Conoco HD oil is not recommended for passenger cars or trucks under 3/4-ton capacity.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



Your Conoco Agent