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NOVEMBER 21, 1942

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Andrew Schoeppel, Governor-Elect, Is Farm-Minded

THAT RICH, CLEAR, BITELESS TASTE



*—All the
way!*

**"TRUE JOY
FOR PIPE-SMOKERS"**

Ed Johnson

PRINCE ALBERT GIVES ME THAT
MILD, MELLOW, HIT-THE-SPOT
TASTE **WITHOUT** TONGUE-BITE.
P.A. IS CRIMP CUT FOR BETTER
PACKING, COOLER BURNING,
EASIER PULLING. QUALITY'S
HIGH, COST IS LOW—IN
PIPES OR PAPERS!

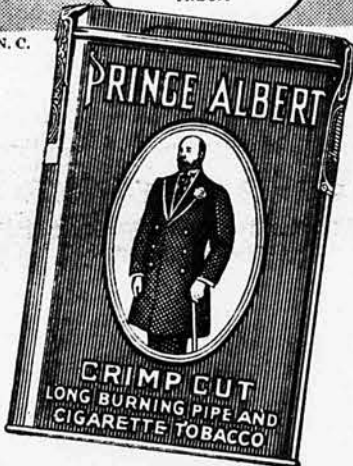
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pipefuls of fragrant
tobacco in every
handy pocket pack-
age of Prince
Albert

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY
SMOKE



**Buy U. S. War Bonds
and Savings Stamps**

HANDY IDEAS

For Kansas Farms

Nut Cracker Opens Bottles

Keep a nut cracker in a handy drawer to use when opening screw tops on bottles or small cans.—Mrs. A. I.

Wash Overshoes

Washing rubber overshoes and galoshes in warm water in the washing machine cleans both the outside and the inside. This proves quite a protection to shoes.—Mrs. Wayne Thompson.

Lime the Trough

A little lime sprinkled in a watering trough used by horses or livestock will keep the water sweet and prevent the formation of scum.—M. N.

Sagging Doors

Old doors which have settled until they scrape the floor, can be improved by pulling out the hinge bolts and setting a small washer between the halves. The door will be raised the thickness of the washer.—Mrs. C. B.

Lime Fools Rust

If garden tools are stored in a small box in which a little lime has been placed, they will not rust. The lime will absorb the dampness and keep the tools bright during the winter.—C. B.

Cleaning Brushes

Paint brushes that have become hard and stiff from improper cleaning will be like new if they are soaked in hot vinegar until softened, then washed thoroly with warm water and soap. Hang brushes down to dry. They will be soft and pliable.—B. L. G.

A Color Detective

In order to pick out non-productive hens, we placed a piece of woolen cloth saturated with glycerin and colored with a dye above the entrance of each nest so the hens would strike against it when entering the nests. The result is that the laying hens show marks on their heads, backs or tail, while the non-productive hens remain unmarked. After a second and third trial the latter were sold.—O. C.

For Damp Cellars

To keep a cellar from being damp, put 1 pound of calcium chloride in several old preserving jars. This quantity is enough for a large cellar. The calcium chloride attracts the water from the air, collecting it in the jars. The water should not be poured off, but should be evaporated on a strong fire. The salt crystalizes and may be used

again. This treatment is quite effective for potato cellars. While sprouting of potatoes in spring may not be entirely eliminated, this method considerably retards sprouting.—Mrs. C. B.

Slick Shovel

Snow shoveling time will soon be here. Frayed nerves caused by wet snow sticking to the shovel and slowing up the work can be prevented by rubbing a little melted paraffin on the shovel. The snow slips right off.—B. E. M.

Coco Mush

When cooking mush, occasionally I add 2 teaspoons of coco to the cornmeal, before stirring it into the boiling milk or water. This makes a fine flavor and a new dish which I have named coco mush.—Mrs. Wayne Thompson.

Protect Well Water

If a load of gravel or chat is placed around the well curb and packed down well, the soil will not wash away from the curb, allowing rabbits and rats to get under the curb and into the water.—Mrs. M. G.

Overall Buttons

When removing good buttons from worn-out overalls, cut about 2 inches of the surrounding cloth with the button. This can be used on other overalls where the button has been pulled out—the button and patch are in one piece.—Mrs. C. D.

Glue the Knot

Dip the knot on the end of that new halter rope in glue and let it dry a few days before you use it, and you won't have any trouble keeping the knot in it. Better use waterproof glue if you can get it.—B. E. M.

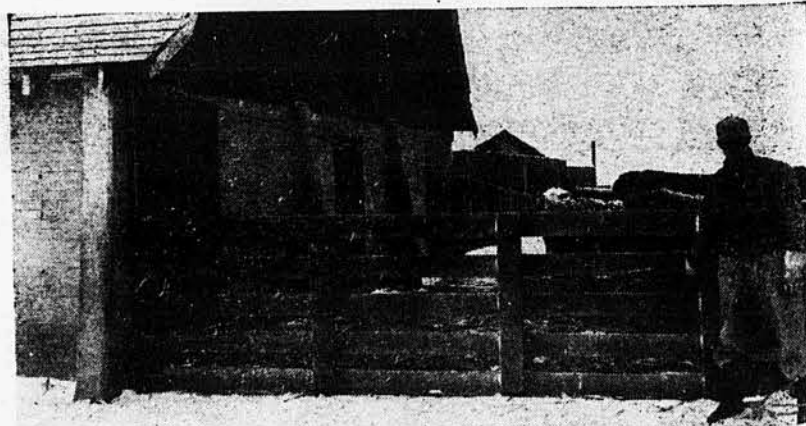
Scentless Traps

Before setting steel traps for fur-bearing animals, they should be deodorized to remove the human scent. The easiest and best way I've found to do this is to boil them in a mixture of wood ashes and water. I never hold traps over a blaze as that will remove the temper from the spring. I also deodorize the gloves I wear when making sets.—O. C.

Safety for Bees

To prevent worms and ants from getting to a beehive, set it on a 4-legged support with the lower ends of legs resting in tin cans partly filled with water or kerosene.—Mrs. O. O.

Time-Saver Gate



Good fences and sturdy, easily-managed gates prevent loss of time and effort. Sydney Walton constructed swinging gates, like this one, on his farm in Lane county.

Almost Magic Growth

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THERE must have been a hormone or two lurking in the soil just outside Jack-the-Giant-Killer's window, else the beanstalk never would have grown so tall. Modern stories of the marvelous growth of beanstalks and other vegetables when treated with hormone solutions are not fairy tales, but are based on actual scientific accomplishments.

Solutions used contain certain hormones like naphthylacetamide, and also vitamin B, and other parts of the vitamin B fraction and vitamin C. When applied to tomato and cabbage plants in the field this new material has produced marked increases in the crop and earlier maturity by as much as 10 to 21 days.

Tests at Camp Potato, the trial grounds for the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, this year showed an increase in the number of U. S. No. 1 potatoes and a marked increase in total crop. When setting out such vegetable plants as lettuce, celery, pepper, cauliflower, sweet potato and strawberry the development of new roots can be increased tremendously, it is said, by watering them with a hormone solution. Tobacco shows a considerable increase in root system and leaf growth when treated this same way.

House plants show outstanding response when watered once a week with a hormone solution. Newly planted grass sods take hold quicker if their roots are encouraged with a thorough watering with such a solution. Bluegrass lawns do better when watered with it in the spring and fall. To get the best results with dahlias, roses and delphinium you should water the beds with the hormone solution. Growth and development of new trees can be speeded up by soaking their roots in a hormone solution for 24 hours before setting out. It is claimed that such treatment leads to early bearing because the resulting better root system increases vigor.

With the labor situation what it is, no doubt it would be a good idea to treat all nursery stock before planting, for one cannot afford planting failures these days. Hormones initiate or form roots, while the vitamins in the solution are necessary for their continued growth. Hormones do not take the place of the usual plant foods in the soil or fertilizers. In fact, by making the root system larger, it makes all the more necessary an adequate supply of plant foods.

Hormones are destined to play an important part in the commercial production of fruits and vegetables of the future. Already most orchardists are familiar with the new hormone sprays that are applied just before harvest to prevent the customary drop of certain varieties. These sprays were of great help this year when picking labor was so scarce.

Peach trees and other fruits susceptible to damage by spring frosts may now be sprayed with a hormone solution which delays the opening of the buds until danger of frost is past. Such sprays do not retard maturity

nor effect the size of the resulting fruit. Peach trees receiving this early spray are said to be entirely free of peach-leaf curl.

Certain varieties of apple trees like Delicious naturally grow with narrow, acute-angled crotches which break easily in wind or when loaded with fruit. Trees of this kind can now be made to grow wide-angle crotches by cutting back the tops of one-year whips and fastening a little rubber tube filled with hormone chemicals on top of the cut stem.

Hormone dust treatment for seeds is becoming widespread. The theory is that enough of the growth substance will be left clinging to the seed after germination to induce many more roots to form than otherwise would. Many seedsmen now offer their seeds

ready dusted to the purchaser. For the last 3 years hormonized growth compounds have been used to induce the formation of roots on cuttings that are difficult to start in this way.

The chemical names of the plant-hormone compounds are tongue twisters. Most of these preparations on the market contain indole-butyric acid, naphthalene-acetic acid, naphthalene acetamide or their derivatives.

Handle for Trap

Try fastening mousetraps to long pieces of wood to serve as handles when setting traps under furniture or other hard-to-reach places. Thus the trap can be placed and removed without difficulty.—Mrs. C. B.

Corn Meal Cleaner

Corn meal sprinkled on felt or furs and then brushed off briskly, will leave hat or garment clean and freshened.—Mrs. L. H. Moore.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Syrup, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home mixture your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.



"I believe my field of DeKalb will average better than 80 bushels to the acre," says Mr. Wilson. "We have just begun husking this field and it is a rare thing to have a stalk that is not erect. Since corn pickers are not available we have got to do it by hand, but really it is going to be a pleasure. I can't say too much in favor of DeKalb."

Mr. Eli Wilson, outstanding corn grower of Douglas County, Kansas, is particularly proud this year of his DeKalb Hybrid Corn. While Mr. Wilson has been growing corn for fully 50 years in the Kaw Valley, he has raised hybrids only for the past three seasons. The last two years he planted DeKalb, and is so pleased with results that he has ordered DeKalb for 1943.

Mr. Wilson is 78 years old, owns a 225-acre farm, and is recognized as an authority on corn in his community. One of the last farmers in the Kaw Valley to plant hybrids, he is now one of the most enthusiastic boosters, particularly for DeKalb.

The reason Mr. Wilson and thousands of other farmers depend upon DeKalb for high average yields is because DeKalb is adapted to their own particular kind of soil and climate. You'll find several DeKalb varieties just fitted to your own farm and needs. See your local DeKalb farmer-dealer today.

FREE "ACRES OF GOLD BOOKLET"

New, 1943 "Acres of Gold" booklet contains complete description and natural colored photos of DeKalb Hybrid varieties. Tells how to select the proper hybrid for your farm. This interesting and beautiful booklet is YOURS for the asking. Write:

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, DEKALB, ILLINOIS



TO OUR FARM MACHINE CUSTOMERS

THE War Production Board on October 20 issued the 1943 Farm Equipment Limitation Order, fixing the amount of farm machinery which can be manufactured between November 1, 1942, and October 31, 1943. As this new order drastically affects the ability of the International Harvester Company to supply machines to its farmer customers, we feel that a brief statement is necessary in order that you may plan your future operations far enough in advance to safeguard the nation against any serious interruption in the Food-for-Freedom program.

New Machines Cut to ONE-FIFTH

The purpose of the 1943 Limitation Order is to limit the entire farm equipment industry to produce for American farmers during 1943 not more than 20 per cent, or one-fifth, of the amount of new equipment that was built in 1940.

The government has further adopted the policy of concentrating this limited production for 1943, insofar as possible, with smaller manufacturers. The 1943 Limitation Order therefore provides that preference shall be given to manufacturers on the basis of their size. A group consisting of the smallest manufacturers has the smallest cut in production, a second group of small to medium-size manufacturers comes next, and the larger companies have the largest cut in production.

The result is that the 1943 Limitation Order stops production completely on the great majority of the farm machines heretofore manufactured by International Harvester. On a comparatively few machines we are permitted to continue production on a severely reduced basis. It means that our company's 1943 production will fall substantially below the 20 per cent of 1940 average for the whole industry. On a tonnage basis, our company's 1943 production of new machines will be only 14 per cent of 1940, and 12 per cent of the 1941 output. Other companies similarly classed as large manufacturers will be similarly affected.

All Equipment to Be Rationed

As you have been previously advised by the United States Department of Agriculture, this small amount of new equipment will be rationed to farmers, under a rationing system established by the Department of Agriculture.

The 1943 production program was adopted by the War Production Board, in cooperation with other governmental war agencies, as a part of its plan to curtail use of steel and other critical materials so as to increase the amounts available for the production of

ships, planes, and weapons of war. Only the government could decide a question of such far-reaching importance.

Harvester's Wartime Pledge

Our company, of course, is keenly aware of the shortages of manpower and equipment with which farmers in many sections of the country are contending. Much has already been done by resourceful farmers and many patriotic groups to overcome these handicaps. Governmental agencies are undertaking to deal further with the problem. We are sure that the farmers of the nation will make every effort to produce the food required in 1943.

The International Harvester Company desires to state clearly that it will cooperate earnestly with the government's 1943 Limitation Order. We pledge anew to the farmers that we shall do our utmost, within these limitations, to help them with their equipment problems in 1943.

We can be of greatest help to our farmer customers in every community by continuing to supply them with repair parts and services for the McCormick-Deering equipment on which they have relied for so many years. The 1943 Limitation Order permits production of substantially the same volume of repair parts as produced in 1942. Harvester will continue to produce repair parts up to the limitations of the order and available materials, and will do everything in its power to help the McCormick-Deering dealers maintain the best service facilities possible under wartime conditions.

Put New Life in Your Old Machines!

The owners of McCormick-Deering machines can perform a patriotic service by ordering needed parts and arranging for service to keep their existing equipment in use for the longest possible time, thereby saving steel and other materials for war manufacture. McCormick-Deering dealers will make every effort, within the restrictions imposed on them, to carry adequate stocks of repair parts and maintain service men for that purpose. This should make it possible for our customers to continue using the machines with whose design, performance and quality they are familiar, and to maintain their farm production at the highest possible levels under the circumstances.

For your country and your peace of mind, check over your machines and tools. *Make sure that you order all parts and service work in time for the job ahead!*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

WERE WE WRONG ABOUT

By ROY FREELAND



After 8 years of experience with brome grass, T. H. Savage, prominent Harvey county farmer, is convinced this crop can do valuable service for Kansas farmers outside the Northeast Kansas area.

REMEMBER, you can't successfully grow brome grass very far south or west of the Kaw river." This bit of advice has been passed along for years, with the general belief that brome in this state is well adapted only to counties in the northeast area. But experience with brome during the last few years has convinced many Kansas farmers that such advice is all wrong.

Ignoring old rules and traditions, brome grass has jumped the Kaw river and defied the boundaries of Northeast Kansas. It has pushed south and west to the Arkansas Valley, and is spreading its foliage over wide areas of farmland where agricultural scientists had virtually dared it to trespass. Now it is rapidly gaining favor with the farmers who own that land.

This is especially true in Harvey county, where brome grass is pioneering on a wide front, some 100 to 150 miles from nearest points of its so-called "home base" in Northeast Kansas. With a shortage of good pasture land, farmers in Harvey county have long been in need of a good grass crop that can carry heavy loads of livestock.

In the last 2 years, this need has been intensified by war conditions. Trying to produce increased supplies of livestock with very little help, these farmers turned to grass and other crops that can be grazed off. For this purpose, brome grass proved extremely helpful because of its long grazing season and its heavy carrying capacity.

Ringleader of the many Harvey county farmers growing brome grass is T. H. Savage, who uses 38 acres of brome as the only perennial grass on his 500 acres of farming land. Some of his brome grass is 8 years old, and Mr. Savage says he hasn't yet seen anything to make him believe the crop isn't well suited to that area, if the farmer is careful to use adapted, home-grown seed.

In fact, he rates it as the most valuable all-around crop on his place and he finds more uses for it than does the average farmer farther east, where brome is more commonly grown. Fields of brome on the Savage farm produce pasture, hay and a cash seed crop, all from the same field in the same year.

BROME?

As a pasture crop, one of the most important advantages of brome grass is the fact it offers such a long grazing season. Mr. Savage normally turns his stock on the brome grass early in March. If no seed crop is desired, the crop can be pastured on thru the year, and Mr. Savage finds that it usually provides excellent grazing until after Christmas.

With most of his brome grass, however, Mr. Savage varies this program to obtain a valuable cash crop from the seed. Stock is taken from the pasture before time for the seed to form, and the crop is combined about the first of July. Seed yields on the Savage farm have varied from 150 to 450 pounds to the acre, and have averaged 200 to 250 pounds. Selling at prices varying from 10 to 20 cents a pound, the seed has brought welcome returns that averaged \$20 to \$25 an acre, year after year.



Besides providing badly needed pasture for South-Central Kansas, brome grass also gives a welcome cash return. This harvest-time scene shows a heavy seed crop growing on fertile Harvey county soil.

Immediately following the seed harvest, Mr. Savage sometimes gathers a crop of hay. He noticed that the stems of brome grass do not ripen like stems of wheat or other small grains. Instead, the brome grass ripens only 2 or 3 inches below the head.

Therefore, when a seed crop is combined, the remaining stubble is green and still carries considerable foliage. Cutting this grass stubble for hay, Mr. Savage found it will cure and maintain its bright green color, giving good-quality hay which he considers is equal in feeding value to the best native prairie hay.

This summer, one 8-acre field cut for hay after combining, produced 165 bales that averaged 77 pounds apiece. This represents a hay yield of more than three-fourths ton to the acre. Regardless of whether a hay crop is harvested, fields of brome offer valuable fall and winter grazing, after the seed is harvested.

Mr. Savage praises brome grass for its versatility. In years when grass or labor are scarce, the brome may be pastured steadily from early spring until midwinter. On the other hand, if grass is plentiful, and if the farmer sees need for some extra cash, he can remove his stock long enough to harvest a good seed crop. Then, if he sees a possible shortage in his winter roughage supply, he can harvest a crop of brome hay. If not, he may start pasturing right after the combine.

As a cash crop, Mr. Savage considers brome grass is fully equal to wheat. Yet it is a perennial and does not require the annual expense of tillage and planting, required for wheat. At the same time, it provides pasture thru a much longer period than wheat which will be harvested for grain.

Brome, on the Savage farm, is usually planted after small grain crops such as wheat, oats or rye. The ground is plowed immediately after harvest, and is fallowed until time of planting the brome grass seed. As a general rule, Mr. Savage plants a mixture, at the rate of 15 pounds of brome seed and 5 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre.

As the alfalfa becomes thinner, brome grass gradually occupies the space. The legume supplies nitrogen which helps prevent a sod-bound condition so common to older stands of brome, and it increases the value of hay from fields of brome grass. Sometimes the stand of alfalfa is too thick and causes danger of bloating. When this happens, it is best to use the field for hay, until brome grass has crowded out some of the alfalfa.

Mr. Savage has also used sweet clover in combination with brome grass. However, he prefers alfalfa, because it is shorter and does not interfere with combining of the brome grass seed crop. Alfalfa also has the advantage of being a perennial, so it is not necessary for it to be reseeded every 2 years, like sweet clover.

In learning to grow brome in South-Central Kansas, Mr. Savage [Continued on Page 16]



Hay may be harvested from the same land which produces grass and seed. T. H. Savage, left, above, and H. B. Harper, Harvey county agent, examine a bale of high-quality brome grass hay.

Labor problems of wartime livestock production are eased by luxuriant grazing provided by brome grass. In the picture, left to right, are T. H. Savage, H. B. Harper and R. G. Cameron.

Passing COMMENT

PROBABLY the United States has livestock diseases under better control than any other country. This being the case before the war started, it is reasonable to believe the percentage has widened in our favor, because war encourages the spread of animal diseases of the infectious type. However, we can't rest on our past achievements. Holding the ground we have gained and making further gains is a bigger, tougher, more important job than ever.

It is encouraging to know that the U. S. is entirely free from 10 of the 15 livestock maladies that are of major importance in the world. These 10 plagues include foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, surra, and others with less familiar names. Bovine tuberculosis and cattle tick fever, which we have heard about, have been virtually eradicated. Equine encephalomyelitis, hog cholera and pullorum disease are under effective control. That is a great record. It speaks well for the co-operative ability of livestock farmers, and for the marked ability of our veterinarians.

Keeping clear of these and some 2 dozen other diseases that are troublesome in the U. S., as well as several classes of parasites, calls for constant vigilance and careful study of probable local danger. This job must be done for our own good. And there is an added responsibility, since this country admittedly has become the world's reservoir of choice purebred livestock. Probably after the war, virtually every country will look to the U. S. for help in rebuilding their livestock herds.

It isn't news to you perhaps, that the Tariff Act of 1930, governing admission of animals from foreign countries, provides for free entry of purebred stock when its pure breeding is certified to by our Bureau of Animal Industry. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, certificates of pure breeding were issued for 20,247 animals, an all-time record. This number exceeded by 6 per cent importations of the year ended June 30, 1941, which were 27 per cent more than for the preceding year.

Principal gains during the last year were in the importations of cattle, notably Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and Ayrshire. Most importations were from Canada and Mexico, but smaller numbers came from England, Ireland, New Zealand and several South American countries.

Land Power

LIVING costs may be high, but the real blame doesn't rest with the American farmer. This is made clear by Roy M. Green, president of Colorado State College, and formerly a member of the Kansas State College staff.

Green points out that national income is now several billion dollars higher than at the high time of the 1920's. However, farm income now

Thanksgiving 1942

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Oh, Flag that waves
O'er soldiers graves
That tells the old, old story:
Oh, men who fought
While others sought
Delay, sans righteous glory.

Oh, Flag that stands
Where right commands
For all in life worth living
Hope springs anew
The good, the true
A gracious world's Thanksgiving.

is several billion dollars lower than at the high time of that period. Mr. Green explains that farmers comprise 25 per cent of this country's population, but at present they receive only about 13 per cent of the national income.

From the standpoint of peace and war, he declares it is possible for this country, like many others, to develop too far industrially, in relation to agricultural development. When this happened to countries like Germany and England, he reminds, they soon found themselves at war to obtain new sources of raw material to feed their industries.

If this country continues too far in its present trend, Green says, it is possible that in 50 or 75 years, we might find ourselves at war in an effort to obtain additional raw materials to supply our overdeveloped industries.

Still another reason for need of full recognition to the industry of agriculture in the present crisis is mentioned by Mr. Green. He points out that thru all history, there have been only about 2 potent powers for holding people of a nation together.

One of these powers is religious unity, and the other is love of land. This country can never depend on religious unity because freedom of religion is one of the principles on which our country was founded. So love of land is the most powerful force we have in common to keep us together and unified in our war effort. Most genuine love for the land is radiated thru-out the nation by farm people and their associates in the great industry of agriculture.

Feathering Fighters' Nests

SOLDIERING, sailing or being a marine isn't turning into a soft job, despite the fact that our armed forces are going to get large supplies of waterfowl feathers. The boys in uniform get first chance at all available to use as stuffing for sleeping bags, hospital pillows, lining for coats, and even for sound-proofing military equipment. These feathers also are being used in camouflage operations.

Therefore, the rest of us will turn to chicken feathers to fill our needs. But as we recall our youthful days, it wasn't any hardship to sleep on a very deep chicken-feather bed at grandmother's when we visited her. No doubt poultry processing plants can look forward to a nice, snug profit from chicken feathers that before were something of a nuisance. They can cash in on everything but the hen's cackle. Come to think of it, we have heard the cackle over the radio, at so much per cackle, while the rooster's crow is pretty familiar in a news reel.

After common chicken feathers are plucked at big markets, they are dumped into special washing machines for cleaning. Then they are dried and stuffed into bags or bales ready for the feather processor. The processor in turn washes the feathers with soap and chemicals. They are steamed, dried and disinfected. After sorting, the best are "curled." Then they are ready to be stuffed

into upholstery or bed pillows.

Before 1939, about 3 million pounds of waterfowl feathers a year were imported from Hungary, China and Poland. We have been producing only about a million pounds in the U. S. since the war started, so we have a shortage.

Waterfowl feathers are better than the common chicken variety because they have a natural curl, making pillows and sleeping bags soft and springy. Chicken feathers are flat unless artificially curled. So let the boys in uniform have our duck feathers because the job they are doing is far from being "duck soup."

By the way, chicken feathers not otherwise used are turned into fertilizer. They work pretty well in this capacity as they are largely protein, the scientists tell us, and protein breaks down into ammonia and other nitrogenous compounds that enrich the soil. Uncle Sam's experts have dissolved feathers and turned them into a sort of feather thread. They also have changed feathers into a waterproof glue. Maybe we will be wearing them in the future—if not on our wings, at least as lining to our overcoats.

F. F. A. on the Job

EVEN our younger young men know what we are fighting for. Lending a hand in this war, 245,000 Future Farmers of America in 7,500 chapters thruout the U. S. have in the last few months invested more than \$1,500,000 in War Bonds and Stamps.

You know, of course, an F. F. A. member is a farm boy who is studying vocational agriculture in his local high school.

Hundreds of F. F. A. chapters are buying Bonds regularly, as are hundreds of individual members, all from the profits in their livestock and crop projects. Kansas is well represented in this investment.

Hats off, especially to the F. F. A. boys in uniform. Nearly 50,000 members are in the armed forces. Members at home have collected more than 77 million pounds of scrap metal, better than 30 million pounds of paper, 2,700,000 pounds of rubber and 600,000 pounds of rags. Congratulations, F. F. A.

War, Per Capita: Latest figures show that Kansas is getting \$2,520,783,000 in war contracts. Included are air bases, supply depots, and everything made in small shop or airplane factory. Kansas ranks third among the states in contracts on a per capita basis, being next to New York and Connecticut. Kansas also rates third in war supply contracts for aircraft, exceeded only by New York and California.

KANSAS FARMER

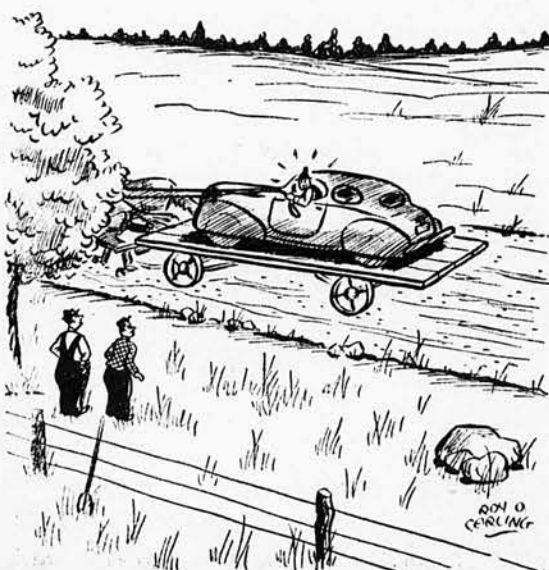
Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 22

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



"It sure saves a lot on Gas!"

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

THIS week has been 4-H Club Achievement Week, so designated by Secretary of Agriculture Claude C. Wickard. And by the way, I want to say right now that I think that Secretary Wickard, considering the difficult job he has; the opposition he has encountered in Administration circles; the very natural efforts of processors and handlers to protect themselves at the expense of farm producers; and the real magnitude of the production job handed to him, has so far made a very good record as wartime Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture might have a much less understanding Secretary of Agriculture in times like these—and probably would if Secretary Wickard should retire from the job.

But what I really am interested in at this time is the 4-H Club movement, which has taken up and perfected the pig and calf and poultry and sewing clubs which I had the pleasure of starting in Kansas several years before the 4-H Clubs were first organized. And I have been on the national board of 4-H from the first.

Secretary Wickard this week points out some of the accomplishments of the 4-H Clubs since they mobilized themselves for war production last April: 3,000,000 bushels of vegetables in 4-H Victory gardens; 6,500,000 chickens; 85,000 dairy cows; 11,000,000 pounds of peanuts and soybeans. Club members collected scrap iron, purchased several million dollars worth of War Bonds, canned 14,000,000 jars of food; 500,000 of them were active in local fire prevention groups.

Good for the 4-H boys and girls. They are doing their share, and more. And under conditions as they are, these 4-H Club members are going to have to take on a still larger share of the war production program next year.

The draft boards and the war industries have taken heavy toll of farmers and farm help. Boys and girls, older men and women, had to take to the fields this year to make possible the record production of foodstuffs and fiber from American farms. Despite everything that can be done, the shortage of man power on the farms will be more serious next year, and over into 1944 at the least.

With millions fewer men for farm work, with machinery depreciated and farm machinery manufacture cut to one-fifth what it was in 1940, the American farmer is called upon next year to increase again his total production. Lend-Lease and military requirements for 1943

call for one-fourth of American meat production, a third of our lard production, nearly one-third of our eggs, and one-half of our output of canned vegetables.

As a result of Congressional action in requiring occupational deferment of essential farm labor on essential farms; also as a result of the recent election, I think the Washington planners will give more serious attention next year to providing more man power and machinery—and gasoline and tires—for farm production. So far, it seems to me, a rather shortsighted policy has been pursued, considering the importance of food and fiber production in winning the war.

In recent months there has been considerable criticism—most of it ill-informed and ill-advised, in my judgment—of farmers themselves, and of the fight farm state Senators and Representatives from farming districts made in Congress to protect farm prices and the farm labor supply.

I sincerely believe the fight made by the so-called "farm bloc" in Congress is not only going to result in better and more understanding treatment of Agriculture and farmers, but also that it will mean greater production of foods needed to win the war, than if the blueprint planners had been allowed to go ahead with their policy of making the farmer the goat in the price ceilings program.

In my judgment, the election results November 3 were very healthy. Notice has been served on Washington that the Nation expects the Administration to get down to business in the war program, and at the same time to so manage that war program at home that our form of Government, American institutions, and the American way of life will be preserved. The regimentation for war, of course, will continue. But there is now a much brighter prospect that it will not be an all-out, permanently regimented way of life for the boys who come back from the wars.

Threat to Food Output

FARM machinery output has been drastically slashed for 1943. It has been cut to 20 per cent of 1940 production. This is far below the amount recommended by folks who know most about farm equipment needs—the manufacturers, the dealers, the farmers who use it, and even the Secretary of Agriculture.

Everyone all up and down the line will just have to tighten up his belt a few more notches. If the equipment shortage is as serious as I believe it will be, all of us are going to be on a diet before the war is over.

It isn't possible to guess what weather conditions will be faced by farmers trying to produce food next season. Lack of machinery to handle emergency jobs at just the right time may actually threaten hunger. But granted we have average or normal conditions, we still are up a stump for production equal to the 1942 output, without sufficient equipment.

There isn't any guesswork about this. Our own Department of Agriculture can show in man-hours how much food we can produce with available equipment. Or to put it another way, it can be figured how far short of the goals we will fall if we lack the machines needed to till the soil and harvest the crops. Official figures show that mechanical power and new and better implements have reduced labor requirements to the extent that where formerly 15 man-hours were required to plant, cultivate and harvest an acre yielding 40 bushels of corn, now only 4 man-hours are required to perform all necessary operations on an acre yielding 85 bushels. Without proper equipment we will be forced back to half a crop with 4 times as much labor.

Wheat, the black sheep of alleged overproduction, proves the point just as clearly. While it took about 9 man-hours to grow, harvest and store a 20-bushel-an-acre crop in the 90's, it now takes about 2½ man-hours. Production of cotton, milk, beef, pork, fruits and vegetables likewise has been stepped up—can be increased in 1943 to fill the great demands—with the proper kinds and amounts of equipment. Victory on the farm-production front isn't any more possible without tractors and combines and other power equipment, than is victory on the battle line without enough guns and tanks and airplanes.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Farm Vote Means Something!

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As one result of the recent election, and particularly the voting revolt in the farm states and farm districts in states not regarded as strictly agricultural, Washington planners probably will hold more consultations for diagnosis before operating on American agriculture. Up until November 4, the general procedure had been to order the operation, then perhaps hold a post mortem afterward to see how well the plan worked.

But the general war program for agriculture is much the same—unified Government control of foodstuffs—production, processing, distribution.

Chances now look to be that Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard will have more of the say, and WPB

Donald Nelson and Price Administrator Leon Henderson rather less, than seemed to be in the picture before the November election.

But agriculture is going to be regimented, pretty severely and pretty completely, it seems to be generally agreed.

Gasoline for Farmers

It is not now generally known exactly what modifications will be made, but general expectation here is that when nation-wide gasoline rationing goes into effect—date now set is December 1—the regulations will be so written, construed and administered that farmers, outside of areas where there really is a shortage of gasoline, will be allowed all the gasoline neces-

sary to carry on farming and necessary marketing operations.

Among farm leaders, and also in the Department of Agriculture, it is hoped that gasoline, tire and farm machinery regulations will not be modified "too little and too late" to enable farmers to meet the tremendous production program ahead of them.

To Defer Farm Help

Farm man power decisions, unfortunately, still seem to be about in the position Mark Twain described:

"Everyone talks about the weather, but no one does anything about it."

It may be late winter or early spring before a real man power program is worked out. Another election result is that Congress may do it, instead of

leaving it to "Man Power" Paul V. McNutt to work out a "short cut" that will short circuit Congressional action.

In the meantime, Selective Service has a direct order from Congress to provide occupational deferment for needed farm labor, so far as the draft is concerned. No remedy yet for the equally serious drain of farmers and farm help into war plants.

Head for Food Control

Talk in Washington this week is that Marvin Jones, of Texas, serving directly under Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes, will head up Government food control in just about all its phases. It is understood that Byrnes has suggested this, (Continued on Page 18)

MINK SIDELINE

Grew Into a Profitable Business

FIVE years ago when J. W. Bailey, of Kingman county, paid \$160 for a pair of minks, he started in an unusual but highly profitable business. A year later he expanded by spending \$420 more for 6 good bred female minks, and since that time the business has grown pretty much of its own accord.

Now, Mr. Bailey has a total of more than 150 minks, which he says he wouldn't trade for a quarter of good land. Requiring only 30 to 45 minutes a day for care and management, they produce a tidy income for very little labor and expense.

Mr. Bailey explains that the mink breeding season begins in March. The gestation period lasts only 42 days, and the average litter consists of 4 or 5 baby minks, called kits. However, Mr. Bailey has seen as many as 9 kits in one litter.

Sixty days after they are born the minks are full-grown. Usually the pelt is ready for sale by about November 1, and most of the pelts are marketed by the first of December. Mr. Bailey kills the minks by gassing them with the exhaust of his automobile, and he skins them himself, being careful not to damage the hide.

To Increase Numbers

With average pelts selling at \$17 to \$20, each litter brings from \$70 to \$100. Mr. Bailey intends to gradually increase his breeding stock to 200 mature females, and you can figure for yourself the income that might be expected from 200 litters produced just for the pelts. Occasionally Mr. Bailey sells animals for breeding purposes receiving premium prices for them. Among his animals are several outstanding males which cost as high as \$100 each.

Mr. Bailey is a mechanic and his shop is located near the minks. This combination not only utilizes all his time, but it also helps in providing equipment for the mink business. With necessary tools, and natural ability for using them, Mr. Bailey builds all his supplies. It is a big job because the minks like to be alone and each family requires an individual apartment.

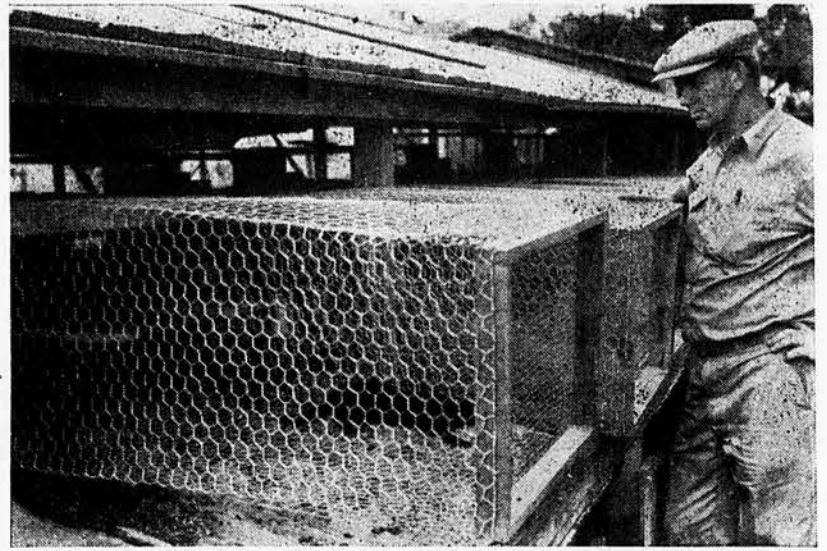
To fill this need, Mr. Bailey builds little individual wire pens and each one has a small house in it. One large roof covers all the pens and houses. During breeding season, one male and one female live in each house. The minks are extremely shy and most of them never become friendly with humans, regardless of how long they may be under domestication.

In providing feed for his minks, Mr. Bailey has another natural advantage that would not be so convenient for other raisers of wild game. For several years he has handled jack-rabbit pelts, buying jack rabbits from local hunters and skinning them for the pelts which are shipped away in large bundles. So when he started in the mink business, he started utilizing the jack-rabbit meat as well as pelts.

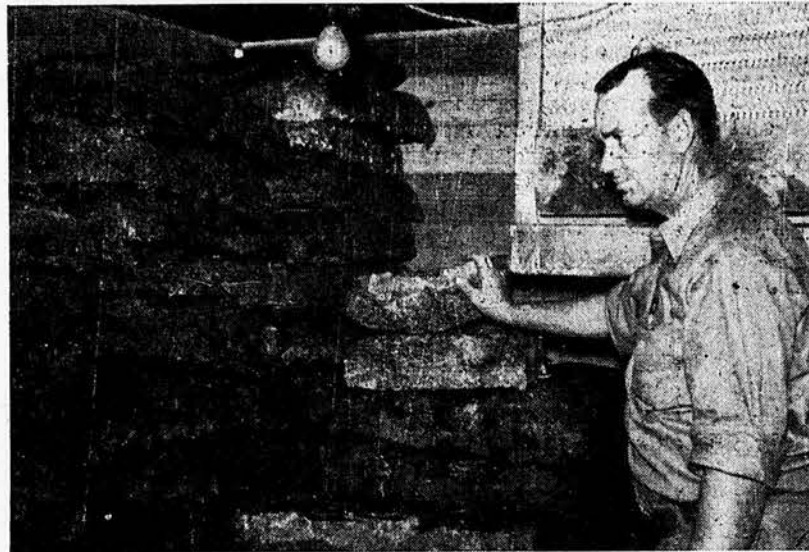
After the rabbits are skinned, car-

casses are run thru an electrically operated meat grinder. The ground meat is shaped into 100-pound blocks and stored in a small freezer-locker plant which Mr. Bailey constructed at the end of his shop. Preserving the frozen meat for year-around use, this locker supplies the minks with a kind of food which they like, and the only cost to Mr. Bailey is his labor and expense of operating the locker.

He annually buys about 12,000 rabbits and stores about 3,000 pounds of the frozen meat. Each mink eats about 4 ounces of meat a day, along with a small amount of cereal and some vegetables such as carrots and canned tomatoes. Most of the feeding is done by Mr. Bailey's school-age children, who think mink raising is great fun.



J. W. Bailey, of Kingman county, peeks thru home-made wire pens at some of his 150 minks which provide an annual income that is well worth the trouble.

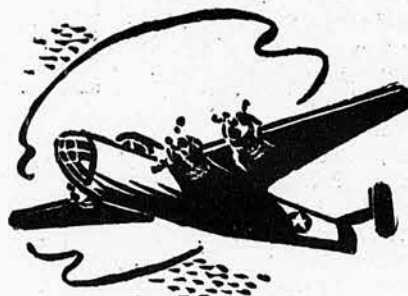


Blocks of ground jack-rabbit meat, preserved in a small cold-storage plant, provide choice feed for the minks raised commercially by J. W. Bailey.

Machinery Slash!

A Real Threat to War Effort

By ROY R. MOORE



The "Axis Express" . . .

FARMERS of the nation, bedeviled by an acute help shortage among other ills, have fresh worry as to how increased food production for 1943 is going to be met. The War Production Board has slashed new farm machinery production to 20 per cent of the 1940 output.

In other words, if you have visions of rolling out a new tractor from town this coming spring or buying a new plow or numberless other indispensable items, you probably will have scant chance. You will still be able to buy repairs, this volume set by the board at 136 per cent of the 1940 total.

But there is a joker in that figure. Back in 1940, most farmers bought new machines when old ones began to creak and groan. Hence the volume in repairs for that year was comparatively light. Now figure 136 per cent against a light volume in 1940 and you realize there likely will not be enough repairs to go around.

The new ruling covers the manufacture of some 280 farm machines.

While the general average of production figures is 20 per cent of 1940, some items are higher and some lower depending how badly some machines were needed in different areas.

Bearing in mind that the big companies, whose brand names are familiar in every community, are better able to manufacture war goods than the little fellow, the War Production Board gave preference to the little fellow in most items, save on tractors and tractor-drawn equipment.

In fact, the board divided the manufacturers into 3 classifications: Class A, those whose sales amounted to more than 10 million dollars in value during 1941; Class B, those whose sales ranged between \$750,000 and \$10,000,000; and Class C, those under \$750,000.

"Well, what of it?" you are likely to ask.

Simply this. Your nearby dealer more than likely handles goods made by the big fellows. Since his company will not be able to make many items and these only in small quantities, you will have to hunt up a dealer of the small manufacturer—if he has any—for machines you need desperately.



. . . delivers your scrap.

But remember, your old home-town dealer will still carry the repairs you need as long as they last.

The long arm of the War Production Board is reaching out to the dealer also in the new order just promulgated. If his back lot is cluttered up with second-hand machines he has taken in on trade during the last several months, our dealer friend must get these machines reconditioned and sold—or else they go to the junk yard for war purposes, and that's the law!

According to word from Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard did his best to get a higher allocation of steel for the manufacture of implements. In fact, in July he is reported to have asked for 38 per cent of the 1940 total. His argument that the average farmer is going to be up against it without more machinery apparently got no where in particular.

Lack of Experience

There's a pretty general agreement that the WPB's members do not appreciate a lot of things regarding farming and its problems. Its lack of experience is illustrated by a couple of questions asked by members during the hearings:

"If there is a labor shortage on farms, why can't farmers work overtime, just as factory workers do?"

Just as if it were possible to work more than 16 hours!

Another question asked:

"What is the difference between a wheel-type tractor and a crawler-type?"

Naturally no one is happy over the new program. The manufacturers in particular complain that the lateness of the decision will make it impossible to make the required goods in time for this spring's crops. This will apply to both repairs and new machines.

Here's what an official of one big company says:

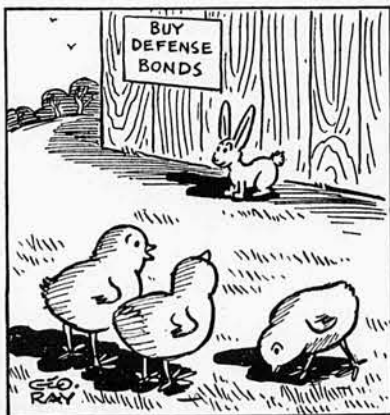
"The new ruling will force dealers out of business by the thousands doing untold damage to dealer repair and shop services. A serious drop in food production will result in 1943 because of lack of repairs in time, dealer services, new farm operating equipment and competent labor to operate farm machinery.

"It is not too much to say that our war effort is now endangered for the boys on land, sea and in the air can no more fight without food than they can fight without ammunition. There must also be huge quantities of food for Great Britain and Russia as long as the war lasts. There must also be large numbers of livestock and vast supplies of food for dispatch to Europe immediately following the war.

"Only the farmers, their leaders and their representatives can correct this situation."

As a youngster on the farm, I recall Dad used to say he could fix most any kind of a machine that needed repair with baling wire.

Maybe we will be back in that era again—if we can get the baling wire



"Is that V for victory, or is he an air raid warden listening for planes?"

"Free" Corn Huskers

IF YOUR boys are away and you can't hire help, why not enlist the hogs to help with your job of corn husking? They will be willing workers, and they won't put in a bill to collect 10 cents for every bushel harvested.

C. E. Elling, extension livestock specialist, Manhattan, says results depend largely on the kind of weather. If there is little rain or snow, and ground is not too soft, results from hogging down corn may be equal to hand feeding. If there is too much mud or snow, waste becomes an important factor to consider.

Mr. Elling points out, however, that waste can be held to a minimum by fencing off smaller portions of the field for hogs to work. In a smaller area, they can clean up all the feed before much of it has a chance to spoil, even in moderately wet weather.

After fencing off the smaller area, estimate your yield, and then allow about 1 bushel a day for pigs weighing 50 to 60 pounds. This will give you some idea of about how much time they will spend using all the corn that is there. However, don't depend entirely on the figures. Make sure they have done a good job of it before taking the pigs to a new field. At the same time, don't leave them there until they suffer from lack of enough feed. For older hogs, allow proportionately larger quantities of corn.

If your hogs prove valuable in lending a hand at this kind of farm labor, you can try them at other jobs. For

instance, they can do a good job of threshing your kafir or milo. Mr. Elling points out that grain sorghums in the head have been fed to both hogs and sheep, with highly satisfactory results. It gets the hogs fed, reduces man labor and eliminates wear and tear on precious equipment which probably cannot be replaced.

To keep in step with war conditions in hog feeding, Mr. Elling suggests that Kansas farmers consider greater use of soybean meal. He points out that experimental tests have shown this feed is equal to tankage as a protein supplement, if it is assisted with proper minerals. At present, this is valuable information. Increased production of soybeans in the war program has provided big supplies of oil meal, which result as a by-product of the vital soybean oil. You will find that soybean oil meal is now lower in price than tankage.

To do your best in helping keep Uncle Sam's pork barrel full, Mr. Elling reminded of some little jobs which we sometime neglect. For instance, one of the most important factors in good hog feeding is the supply of good, fresh water. The average pork carcass is 48 to 52 per cent water, so no matter how well you provide the hog with grain and other feeds, he just can't fatten unless he has the necessary proportion of water to mix into that final combination which supplies us and our allies with good old pork chops. So—"keep 'em watered."

School "Tightens Its Belt"

PRESSING needs of Kansas State College were outlined in a special meeting of the alumni board which was attended by a number of other college alumni, in Manhattan recently. President F. D. Farrell pointed out that because of the inadequacy of the 1941 appropriations for salaries, maintenance and other operating expenses, it was necessary to retrench drastically in making the budget for the fiscal year that began on July 1, 1942.

That budget is \$101,592 smaller than the budget for the preceding year. This necessitated the closing of 70 faculty positions and reducing allotments to many college departments. Present appropriation for salaries and wages is 9 per cent less than it was in 1931-32. The present appropriation for maintenance, repairs and improvements is 26.8 per cent less than it was in 1931-32.

In face of these serious reductions, President Farrell explained, the college has to contend with increased cost of living for personnel, increased competition for personnel from industry, increased costs of materials, and other problems which cause acute need for more instead of less, funds.

In appropriation requests for the biennium beginning July 1, 1943, major emphasis is placed on operation expenses. The college's most pressing financial need, President Farrell says, is adequate funds for salaries and wages and for maintenance, repairs and improvements.

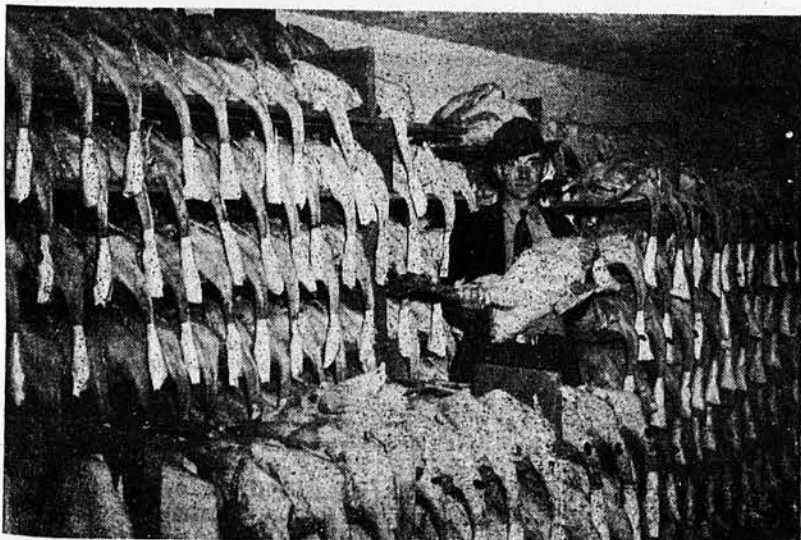
Some pressing building needs will also be reported to the legislature of 1943. This includes a men's gymnasium and field house, and a student health building. Cost of the field house would be about \$750,000, while the health building would cost about \$200,000.

The college cannot give satisfactory service to its students and to the public unless it is adequately financed, Farrell declared. At the same time, he stressed the fact that the college really is not an expense but a well-paying investment.

For Rusty Knives

When steel knives are rusted, soak the blades in sweet oil for about an hour, then thrust them in the garden soil several times. Polish with fine emery paper and the blades will look like new.—Mrs. C. B.

Turkey Season Ahead



Kansas ranks fifth in shipments of dressed poultry. This picture shows dressed turkeys on their way thru the turkey pool, at Anthony.

GASOLINE POWER HELPED MAKE RECORD CROP, SAY FARMERS

Wide Use of Gasoline Boosts Tractor Power . . . Proves Big Factor in Producing "Harvest Heard Round the World"

The challenge of producing farm products for a world at war has been more than met by the American farmer. This year's bumper harvest is a tribute to the ability and spirit of the men who are responsible for feeding our nation and its allies.

According to many farmers, the fact that they switched to gasoline power played an important part in the successful completion of this tremendous task. An abundance of gasoline for tractor use—and a shortage of distillate—prompted thousands of them to switch to gasoline, with the result that great gains were made in total tractor power.

Where gasoline was used in low compression tractors, only a few simple engine adjustments were needed to get up to 12% more power. And by changing over to high compression when they had their tractors overhauled, many farmers found that their tractors delivered as much as 30% more power! This extra power helped them cover more acres in less time, get field jobs done faster, produce bigger and more profitable crops in fewer tractor hours.

Oil is ammunition—use it wisely!

Because it eliminates wasteful crankcase dilution, gasoline saves lubricating oil—vast quantities of which are needed by the armed forces. Tractor manufacturers recognize the fact that gasoline cuts down oil consumption and recommend longer periods of service between oil changes when gasoline is used.

Fewer repairs with gasoline

Gasoline not only delivers more power and saves oil, but increases the life of vital tractor parts. This fact was demonstrated again in recent engineering tests where two identical tractors were run for 1384 hours in the laboratory and 2064 hours in the field—3448 hours total. At the end of the tests the dis-

COMPARISON OF WEAR ON VITAL TRACTOR PARTS WITH GASOLINE & DISTILLATE—3448-HOUR TEST

PISTON RINGS	GASOLINE	
	DISTILLATE	
WORN 89% MORE WITH DISTILLATE		
PISTONS	GASOLINE	
	DISTILLATE	
WORN 135% MORE WITH DISTILLATE		
CRANK-SHAFT JOURNALS	GASOLINE	
	DISTILLATE	
WORN 112% MORE WITH DISTILLATE		
CYLINDER WALLS	GASOLINE	
	DISTILLATE	
WORN 66% MORE WITH DISTILLATE		
CRANK PINS	GASOLINE	
	DISTILLATE	
WORN 133% MORE WITH DISTILLATE		
TO REDUCE WEAR, USE GASOLINE		

tillate-burning tractor showed 135% more wear on pistons, 112% more wear on crankshaft journals and 133% more wear on crank pins.

Aim for greater power in '43

Many farmers who ran low compression tractors on gasoline in 1942 are planning to convert them to high compression when they are overhauled. Little or no more material is required than for an ordinary overhaul—and high compression gives the full power of gasoline. If you have a low compression tractor that needs an overhaul, be sure to check with your tractor dealer now regarding a "change-over" job this fall. Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturer of antiknock fluid used by oil companies to improve gasoline.



BUY U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps NOW!

HOW SOON
will you get down
to that last ham?

This year put up
Plenty of **HOME CURED MEAT**

YOU hear a lot about high prices — don't take chances on running out of meat before the next curing season.

It's easy, simple and **SURE**, the **MORTON WAY**, to produce tender, full-flavored, well-cured hams — choice, firm bacon and delicious, spicy sausage.

Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, together, contain everything needed for perfect meat curing — salt, sugars, spices and fast, super-quality curing ingredients that would be difficult to buy and mix at home. They make meat curing faster, easier, surer — do away with bone taint and over-cured or under-cured meat. And for wonderful sausage, use Morton's complete Sausage Seasoning.

**MORE THAN A MILLION FARM FAMILIES
CURE MEAT THE MORTON WAY**

Finest Home Curing-Book Ever 10c
Published . . . 100 pages . . . POSTPAID

More than 200 pictures, charts, diagrams—complete directions on how to butcher pork, beef, lamb—how to make choice hams, bacon, corned beef, smoked turkey, sausage, etc. No other book like it! Write today. Send 10c in coin.

MORTON SALT CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



CURE MEAT THE SAFE, SURE MORTON WAY



FIRST . . .
Pump with **MORTON'S TENDER-QUICK**. Dissolve Tender-Quick in water to make a rich, fast-acting pickle, and pump this along the bones. This starts the cure **INSIDE** — prevents bone taint and under-cured spots.

THEN . . .
Rub with **MORTON'S SUGAR-CURE**. This complete sugar-curing salt strikes in from the outside — gives a thorough cure and rich wood-smoke flavor. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, used together, give results you can get in no other way.



For Delicious Sausage . . .
Use Morton's Sausage Seasoning. It contains salt, sage, peppers, and tasty spices — perfectly blended and ready to use. Just mix with the meat and grind. No measuring or guesswork...the same perfectly flavored sausage every time.

Until Dinner Is Ready

Rust: Only pines bearing needles in clusters of 5 are subject to blister rust.

Afloat: Ship building calls for lots of wood. Even a battleship requires 300,000 board feet.

Big Patch: Enough watermelons are grown in the U. S. to make a melon patch 10 miles wide and 48 miles long.

Whew: One female moth and her descendants in a single year, if unmolested, can destroy as much wool as 13 sheep can produce in the same time.

Progress: One old-timer says that in war-tax days, present and future, you are keeping ahead if you can stay even.

Competition: A Brazilian tree produces a bark that can be used instead of cork for linoleum and the lining of bottle caps. Cork is on the short list now.

Fighting Clothes: Getting many of our fighters into lamb's clothing is highly essential. It requires 12 shear-lings, or sheepskins, to outfit an army pilot.

Plywood: Useful as can be are plywood panels which are being shaped into patrol vessels, pontoon bridges, assault boats, ammunition boxes and engine crates.

Canned Meals: If all the 17 billion tin cans emptied in the U. S. in a year were bombed down on New York City, they would cover the entire Metropolis 3 feet deep.

Boxed: It is estimated that 6 billion board feet of wood will be used this year to package the equipment and food which must be shipped to our armed forces.

Milky Way: The milk supply of the United States each year is equivalent to a river 3,000 miles long, 40 feet wide and more than 2½ feet deep. But if dairymen keep losing help "The Old Milk Stream" is going to dry up.

Turkey Shortage: About 28 million turkeys were raised last year in the U. S. That's better than the 17 million 10 years ago. But it still isn't enough so every family can have one turkey a year.

Long Street: The 35 million homes in the U. S. lined up on 30-foot lots on both sides of one main street would stretch out 100,000 miles. That street would girdle the earth 4 times or stretch across our country 34 times.

Flowing Power: The output of petroleum products—gasoline, kerosene and oils—from American refineries in a year would equal in quantity a week's flow of the Potomac river past the city of Washington.

Soy Sweet: Scientists have found a way to increase honey production by feeding bees soybean flour. Since you can get about 49 pounds of soybean meal to the bushel, that should last a bee a good long time.

Saw: The introduction of the band saw in American sawmills dates from the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, when Henry Disston created a sensation by exhibiting his perfected band saw in actual operation.

Farm Minded: The "backward" Russians have 14,000 scientists working on agricultural research. They have 90 agricultural research institutes, 36 agricultural experiment stations and 507 experimental farms. One of the experiment stations is on the doorstep of the North Pole.

ASK

YOUR CAPPER MAN ABOUT the Special Accident Insurance Policy which pays Death Benefits of \$1000 to \$5000 and Disability Benefits of \$25 to \$100 a month; or write to KANSAS FARMER INSURANCE DEPT., Topeka, Kansas

**WE'LL BRING YOU EXTRA PROFITS
TO JINGLE IN YOUR POCKETS,
JUST TAKE CARE OF OUR MINERAL NEEDS
USE CUDAHY'S ALL PURPOSE MINERAL FEEDS**



BOOST FEEDING PROFITS

Are you missing extra profits because your feeds are lacking in minerals? Iowa circular No. 220 says: "A mineral mixture should be available for pigs at all times." In a Kansas experiment mineral fed lambs gained one hundred pounds for eighty-one cents less than lambs not fed minerals. Minnesota Bulletin No. 94 in mentioning minerals says, "An ounce of prevention is indeed worth many pounds of cure." Prevent mineral deficiency losses

**USE CUDAHY'S
MINERAL FEED**

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY
Dept. KF, Kansas City, Kansas

FREE BOOK

Write to Cudahy for a **FREE** book entitled "How To Overcome Mineral Deficiencies." It may help you to save many feed dollars.

BARNYARD INTERVIEWS

FARMING ACROSS THE NATION

By **RAYMOND H. GILKESON**

Eggs \$2 a Dozen

MISSOURI: When Raymond Pope, who received \$150 a week as a construction worker in Bermuda, returned to his home in Clay county, Mo., he didn't have a pocketful of money as might be expected for such high wage. The trouble was that an ordinary meal could not be had for less than \$1.50 while it took at least \$2.50 for a dinner with "extras." Milk in Bermuda was 25 cents a glass, eggs \$2 a dozen, and an ordinary watermelon sold for \$3.50. No wonder the Duke of Windsor, former king of England, came to the U. S. A. for a square meal.

Pear Market

LOUISIANA: Pineapple pear, a fruit commonly grown in South Louisiana and especially in Florida, may no longer be left to rot on the trees for lack of a market. A Michigan concern has placed an order for 16,000 cases of these preserved pears. A Louisiana agricultural college food specialist "put up" the pears so tastily that the order resulted. Can't say too many good things about our agricultural colleges.

Toy Coconut Useful

FLORIDA: Prospecting for vegetable oils for possible defense needs has recently resulted in a report by the Department of Agriculture on oil from the 1½-inch fruit of the plummy coconut, a palm widely grown for beautification of roadsides, lake shores and yards in Florida. This coconut, toysize compared with the familiar coconuts, has a solid kernel with more than 50 per cent oil. In case of grave emergency reducing supplies of imported coconut and palm kernel oils, the plummy coconut might be worth gathering to help make up shortage in this type of oil. Coconut oil and similar oils are normally imported in hundreds of millions of pounds.

ally imported in hundreds of millions of pounds.

Proper Feeding Pays

OKLAHOMA: The important single factor in the economical production of milk is proper feeding, says A. H. Kuhlman, of the Oklahoma A. and M. College dairy department.

Best of 12,000

IDAHO: The Idared, a strikingly beautiful new variety of apple of excellent quality, has recently been named and introduced by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station. The best selection of nearly 12,000 apple seedlings, the Idared gives promise of taking an important place in the apple industry of the Pacific Northwest. It is a cross between Wagener and Jonathan, is somewhat larger than either parent, color is nearly solid bright red, the flesh is creamy white, crisp, tender, juicy; apple is not susceptible to fire blight or spot, tree is moderately vigorous and bears at an early age.

A Sweet Profit

NORTH CAROLINA: Sorghum molasses has become a war crop, now that sugar is being rationed. Virtually every farmer in the Cane Creek section of Rutherford county, grows enough cane for molasses for his home needs, and a few extra gallons for sale. This year 1.7 acres produced 370 gallons of molasses and 50 bushels of cane seed for one man. The surplus molasses sold for \$1 a gallon, and the seed brought \$1.75 a bushel. Thus, the 1.7 acres of cane was worth \$457.50.

Ends Chinch Bugs

ILLINOIS: A new poison, dinitro chinch bug dust, developed at the college of agriculture, kills bugs on contact. Tests brought bugs in contact with the dust, and then they were put under conditions favorable for life, yet all bugs died within 2 hours. Five farmers testing the poison said it is the best thing ever tried for chinch bugs. They believe it will take the place of creosote barriers. The poison is placed in shallow ditches between fields of corn and small grain.

Turn to Milkers

NEW YORK: Shortage of farm help has greatly increased the use of mechanical milking machines in many dairy herds of New York state during the last 6 months.

Maple Champions

CANADA: Now the world's largest producer of maple products, Canada has the industry organized on a sound basis. About 50,000 farmers in Eastern Canada take part in the annual harvest of maple products which is one of their most profitable farm woods crops.

Rusty Oranges

FLORIDA: Russetting of the rind of oranges does not seriously affect the quality of the juice, tests show. This rind blemish does not mean, however, that the fruit will be sweeter than bright oranges, contrary to common belief. Russetting does not greatly impair the vitamin C—ascorbic acid—content. It usually is caused by the rust mite or by the smooth melanone disease. If russet oranges are selling at a discount, housewives are likely to find them the better buy as a source of vitamin C. That probably is the case also with blemished apples, potatoes and peaches—if they are selling at a discount.

WINNERS

WIN-THE-WAR BOND CONTEST

From thousands of fine letters on "Why Farmers Should Buy War Bonds," the contest judges have chosen 129 top winners. Every letter was scientifically graded and scored by a nationally-recognized contest judging organization — which pronounced your letters the highest calibre group of entries they have ever seen in any contest. This made the placings difficult but it is a tribute to the sincerity and patriotism of farm people who entered our Win-The-War Bond Contest.

Final winners were selected from these graded entries by officials of the American Bankers Association. Prizes have already been mailed. The winners:

- 1 Mrs. Lennie Hollon Land, Lancaster, Ky. — \$1,000 War Bond and trip for two to Milwaukee and Great Lakes Naval Training Station.
- 2 Mrs. Frankie A. Williams, Wilkesboro, N. C. — \$1,000 War Bond.
- 3 Mathew N. Lepisto, New Castle, Pa. — \$500 in War Stamps

4. Carl W. Leasor, Mendon, O.
5. Edwin S. Hetzler, Germantown, O.
6. Mildred P. Webb, Allisonia, Va.
7. Vashil Whittaker, Cortland, Ill.
8. Mrs. Verble Richards, Monterey, Tenn.
9. Mrs. Ethel H. Hightower, Indianapolis, Ind.
10. Catherine Stofa, Ardmore, Okla.
11. Rosie L. Anthony, Adams, Mass.
12. Mrs. G. J. Haumesser, Malta, Ill.
13. Mrs. A. J. Miller, Hood River, Ore.
14. Mrs. Edna Maultsby Gaskill, Bolivia, N. C.
15. William H. Fletcher, Carrollton, Ga.
16. Mrs. Ellen Baughn, La Jolla, Cal.
17. Mary Frances Barrows, Rockland, O.
18. Lauritz Oluf Larson, Tacoma, Wash.
19. John J. Wolfe, Lost Nation, Ia.
20. Paul M. Foster, Cleburne, Tex.
21. Don Willis Delaney, Athens, La.
22. Mrs. Lucinda Marken, Taylor, Wis.
23. Mrs. Elsie S. Meyers, Jamesburg, N. J.
24. Mr. & Mrs. Henry S. Nash, North East, Pa.
25. Clayton W. Hiser, Montpelier, Ind.
26. Nola Womer, Monmouth, Ore.
27. Louise Klinker, Lakefield, Minn.
28. Mrs. Sina M. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.
29. Mrs. Ralph Kelly, Allure, Wash.
30. John Roesch, Rastoe, S. D.
31. Mrs. Elsie C. McDonald, Versailles, Ky.
32. Hilda F. Stewart, Provo, Utah
33. Carl O. Galloway, Redmond, Ore.
34. Mrs. Laura Jordan, Zeeland, Ia.
35. Adrain C. Murray, San Fernando, Cal.
36. Mrs. Dorothy R. Sheffer, Dixon, Ill.
37. Hubert B. Claypool, Hanover, O.
38. J. Edward Boyle, Queen Anne, Md.
39. Mrs. Daisy Parsons, Eureka, Kan.
40. Daniel Day Baltzell, Port Byron, N. Y.
41. John O. Wold, Jr., Laurel, Mont.
42. Henry N. Schweitzer, Mineral Point, Wis.
43. Mrs. Coda M. Boggess, Gustine, Tex.
44. Mrs. Hazel E. Carpenter, Marietta, O.
45. Stanley R. Ketcham, Jr., Northport, N. Y.
46. Mrs. A. T. Haun, Freeewater, Ore.
47. Maude Pickett Davenport, Worthville, N. C.
48. Mrs. Pearl Esterly, Carbondale, Ill.
49. Christian A. Peterson, Gretna, Neb.
50. Arthur P. Walling, Evansville, Ind.
51. Thomas J. O'Brien, Barronett, Wis.
52. Marshall J. Keith, Athens, Tenn.
53. Mrs. Velma E. Townsend, Princeton, Minn.
54. Mrs. Mabel Lanham, Woodward, Okla.
55. Mrs. Mabel I. Savage, Sang Run, Md.
56. Gordon Andersen, Kiowa, Colo.
57. Grace A. Hair, Penolosa, Kan.
58. A. B. Curet, New Roads, La.
59. Earl P. Arnold, Hawk Springs, Wyo.
60. W. H. Warren, Pontotoc, Miss.
61. Ruth Celeste Saunders, Lake Placid, Fla.
62. J. Howard Ogden, Jr., Prince Frederick, Md.
63. V. W. Paschal, Enterprise, Ala.
64. Eunice Guill, Ringgold, Va.
65. Lee Keith Davis, Lonerock, Ore.
66. William H. Klett, Milford, Ia.
67. Bernice O. Crumb, Royalston, Mass.
68. Ethel Ervin Miller, Hood River, Ore.
69. Mrs. Louise Freida McCoy, Kempton, N. D.
70. Julius S. Goodno, Dorchester, Ia.
71. Maggie W. Query, Clover, S. C.
72. Mrs. Helen B. Haaland, Southbury, Conn.
73. Mrs. Maude M. Hudson, Lena, Ill.
74. Mrs. Lucille M. Whitmer, Fuks Run, Va.
75. Mrs. Alma K. Rahn, Lanark, Ill.
76. Mrs. Mabel Campbell, Greenleaf, Wis.
77. Mrs. Ervin Fessler, Arapahoe, Neb.
78. Mr. & Mrs. James W. Caviness, Siler City, N. C.
79. Mrs. C. R. McCue, Bloomington, Ill.
80. Mrs. Ora M. Speth, Hallam, Neb.
81. Anna C. Potter, Monroe, Neb.
82. Lillie M. Mellen, Newport, N. H.
83. Mrs. Minnie E. Coleman, McMinnville, Ore.
84. Roger M. Carroll, Big Rapids, Mich.
85. J. Ralph McKinney, Carlock, Ill.
86. Mrs. Willie J. Goley, Hopkinsville, Ky.
87. Mrs. Ella M. Wilson, Lynn, Ind.
88. G. B. Slaton, Colorado City, Tex.
89. Anthony Boland, New Haven, Mo.
90. Milton Farr, Edwards, Miss.
91. Bob Brendler, Modesto, Cal.
92. Martha V. Speece, Urbana, O.
93. Mrs. Robert G. Asher, De Beque, Colo.
94. Mrs. Adolph Erickson, Denmark, Wis.
95. Einar Haaland, Southport, Conn.
96. Ralph Hochheim, Cortland, Neb.
97. Martha Pilcher, Lexington, Ky.
98. Mary A. Harner, Lewisburg, Pa.
99. Bernard A. Polinsky, Jewett City, Conn.
100. Edwin Hussong, Denmark, Wis.
101. Leora Stewart, Princeville, Ill.
102. Josephine Kohler, Kingsville, Mo.
103. Howard T. Croff, Fort Plain, N. Y.
104. P. D. Sanders, Walls, Miss.
105. Mrs. Anna P. Soudress, Spiro, Okla.
106. Guy W. Jones, White Mills, Ky.
107. Mrs. W. H. Bense, Hanniston, Ore.
108. Mildred L. Howell, Farmersville, N. Y.
109. Grace A. Hair, Penolosa, Kan.
110. Charles Norris, Americus, Kan.
111. Lloyd J. Robertson, Phillipsburg, Kan.
112. Edward J. Allen, Windom, Minn.
113. Lester O. Welch, Skiatook, Okla.
114. Mrs. Ione Knight, Lampasas, Tex.
115. Mr. & Mrs. Arthur B. Beaumont, Amherst, Mass.
116. Christian A. Kamp, Matamoras, Ill.
117. Mrs. E. R. McKay, Huntsville, Utah
118. Herman Randolph, Jr., Houston, Tex.
119. Mrs. Elsie A. Adams, Zebulon, N. C.
120. Leo Paulsen, Concordia, Kan.
121. John J. Stokesberry, Maquoketa, Ia.
122. Ernest H. Janssen, Oconto, Wis.
123. Mrs. Ellen C. Benoit, Opelousas, La.
124. Grace A. Hair, Penolosa, Kan.
125. Ella G. Hertel, San Bernardino, Cal.
126. Stewart H. Resch, Temple, Pa.
127. Francis Foy, Deer River, N. Y.
128. W. E. Miller, Logan, Kan.
129. Helena Mayne, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Allis-Chalmers sponsored this unusual contest (in cooperation with the U. S. Treasury Department) because of a sincere and earnest belief in War Bonds and the cause they represent. Every man and woman at Allis-Chalmers has pledged to invest 10 per cent of his or her earnings in War Bonds every month. Your contest letters have proved your belief in America's No. 1 investment. They will do much to help the Treasury Department sell more bonds to more farmers throughout the nation.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION · MILWAUKEE · U. S. A.

TRACTOR OPERATORS...TRUCK OWNERS...AUTO DRIVERS

Read These Reasons Why It Pays To Use

The Oil That's REINFORCED

Valuable lubricating properties often lost in refining have been put back into Nourse Friction Proof oil. This reinforcing, under tremendous pressure, makes today's Nourse oil more oily...a better lubricant. Nourse Friction Proof also is specially treated to reduce gum and sludge, to retard oxidation, to make it last longer.

Big operators report substantial savings with Nourse reinforced Friction Proof oil. You should try it, too. See the Nourse dealer for attractive figures.

NOURSE OIL COMPANY - KANSAS CITY, MO.

NOURSE

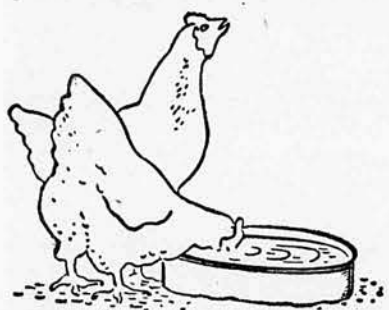
REINFORCED
FRICTION PROOF MOTOR AND TRACTOR OIL



"Business Is Good"

ROUP

THREATENS POULTRY
SUFFERING FROM COLDS



GIVE THEM

NEOL

★ Don't try to "cure" roup... avoid it! At first signs of colds, use NEOL. Gland-O-Lac's famous drinking water preparation, the original oil base antiseptic. A concentrated medicine containing oils of thyme and eucalyptus, menthol and beechwood creosote—all used for colds in humans.

FLOATS ON DRINKING WATER
A few teaspoonfuls of NEOL place a film of medicine over the surface of the water... medicates every bird that drinks. Soothing oils penetrate nostrils and sinuses.

BUY A BOTTLE TODAY
From Your Poultry Supply Dealer

THE GLAND-O-LAC CO.
Omaha, Nebraska

COME IN TODAY!

GAMBLE STORES' PREVIEW OF 1943

HUNDREDS OF NEW ITEMS AT LOWEST PRICES



RINGS

Engagement and wedding rings from \$3.49 to \$1,500! Set shown matched to perfection. Square-set diamond flanked by two smaller stones. Three diamonds on wedding ring.

Shipped Postpaid from Minneapolis

NEW ITEMS

CHOCOLATES

Five-pound boxes of assorted chocolates in attractive Christmas quality. Many ingredients.



CERTIFIED HOSIERY

Finest obtainable at Gamble's low prices! Smart patterns. Wide variety of colors. Many other hosiery values too for work or dress.



SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Notebooks, pencils, ink, glue, and crayons. See Gamble for your school supplies.



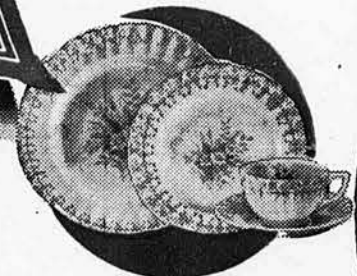
WORK SHIRTS

Chambray and covert cloth shirts that can really take it! Full-cut. Good quality. Choice of weights. Guaranteed not to shrink more than 2%.



OIL

Gamble's new line of new oil patterns. Good for wearing. Beautifully designed. Save you money.



DINNERWARE

Several lovely sets at lowest prices! Design shown is Sundale, a beautiful pattern of wheat spray and daisies. Build sets from open stocks.

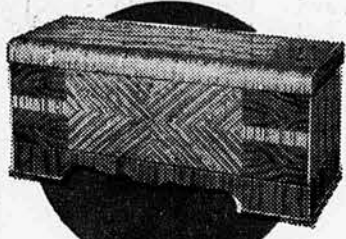


WATCHES

Real values in men's and ladies' watches. Several to 17-jewel. Genuine plated cases. Every watch guaranteed.

DON'T FORGET!

Your nearest Gamble Store is still the place to buy auto supplies, paints, hardware, roofing and building materials. Top quality merchandise at big savings!



CEDAR CHEST

Lovely to look at . . . practical. The right place to store valuable woolens. Well built. Beautifully designed. A gift you'll be proud to give.



CHILDREN'S MITTENS

All varieties. Cloth with elastic tops. Warm leather mitts for older boys and girls. Every one a real bargain! Complete line of work gloves, too.



JACKETS

Ideal for farm work. Ten ounce whipcord, blanket-lined for warmth. Roomy. Full-cut. Well-tailored. Button front with adjustable straps at waist.



TOILETRIES

Toothpaste, shampoo, lotions, cold creams, wave powder . . . practically all your toilet needs can be filled now at Gamble Stores! Lowest possible prices.

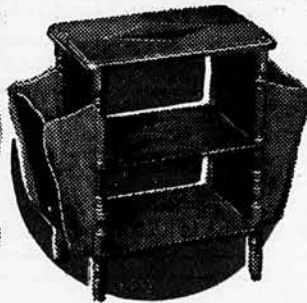


Now...all the family can shop and save at GAMBLE STORES!

During the last few months, dozens and dozens of exciting new items have been made available at Gamble Stores. Clothing, cosmetics, school supplies, jewelry, women's accessories . . . items for all the family at big savings!

Here are only a few of them. Soon, there will be many more, and by January 1, Gamble Stores will be your value headquarters for almost anything you want to buy. Visit your nearest Gamble Store soon. See the exciting new items. Compare them for quality and low price with any anywhere. You'll be amazed at the savings you can make!

BEFORE YOU BUY ANYTHING ANYWHERE, VISIT YOUR NEAREST GAMBLE STORE!



OCCASIONAL TABLE

Rich-looking and attractive. Smartly designed. Use as a lamp table or simply as handy magazine rack. Like all Gamble's furniture, this is a real value!



CHIPPEWA SHOES

Work shoes. Ideal for farm wear. Stand lots of moisture, resist acids. Soft, oil-tanned uppers. Sturdy soles. Rubber heels. Other styles, too.



DRESS SHIRTS

Finest fabrics . . . newest patterns, colors . . . lowest prices! Shirts you'll be proud to wear. Fully shrunk. Carefully tailored. Non-wilt collars. All sizes.



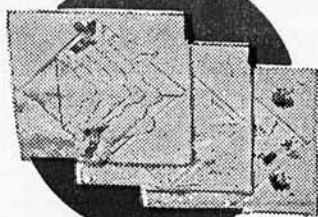
KOTEX

Regular. Super. Junior. Package of twelve. See Gamble Stores for other sanitary goods, as well as cosmetics, toiletries.



WORK PANTS

Sanforized to prevent shrinking. Heavy quality whipcord. Cut full and tailored right for working men. Heavy drill pockets. Reinforced seams.



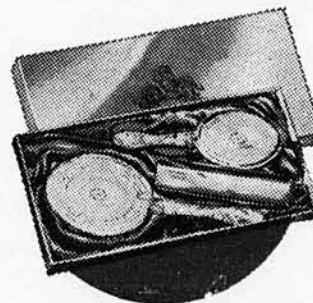
HANDKERCHIEFS

Lovely handkerchiefs in attractive gift boxes. White with lace or embroidered edges and trim. Some have scalloped stitched edges. Beautiful Christmas gifts!



SLIPPERS

Long-wearing felt slippers for women. Slash collar. Large pom-poms. Padded soles, heavy spring heels. Wide variety. Slippers for men and children, too.



DRESSER SETS

Unbreakable plastic comb, brush and mirror set. Comes packed in gift box. Other sets, too. Attractive Christmas gifts at attractive prices!

GAMBLE STORES

FRIENDLY STORES . . . OWNED BY EMPLOYEES

PERSONAL SERVICE

Many more items are also available on a mail order basis. Gamble Store outlets give you personal, friendly help in selecting from stock or placing a mail order.

ACTS 2 WAYS TO RELIEVE MISERIES OF CHEST COLDS

Now get grand relief from colds' symptoms this home-proved double-action way that actually

WORKS 2 WAYS AT ONCE—

PENETRATES to upper bronchial tubes with soothing medicinal vapors.

STIMULATES chest and back surfaces like a warming poultice.

KEEPS WORKING FOR HOURS

To get all the benefits of this combined **PENETRATING-STIMULATING** action, just rub throat, chest, and back with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Instantly VapoRub goes to work—2 ways at once as shown above—to relieve coughing spasms, ease muscular soreness or tightness, and invite restful, comforting sleep. Often by morning most of the misery is gone. Get relief from chest cold distress tonight with double-action, time-tested Vicks VapoRub.



Few AAA Changes

Will Set Goal for War Crops

PLANs for the 1943 AAA program are not yet complete, but officials say you can expect final regulations to follow a general pattern similar to this year's program. According to H. A. Praeger, Barton county farmer, and a member of the State AAA Committee, the new program will continue with acreage allotments and parity payments for special crops such as wheat and corn.

Most important changes include new attention to war crops and abolishing of the provision which required that 20 per cent of your acreage be devoted to soil-conserving crops. When the farmer signs for co-operation in the 1943 program, he will be asked to set a goal for production of war crops such as flax and soybeans, on his farm.

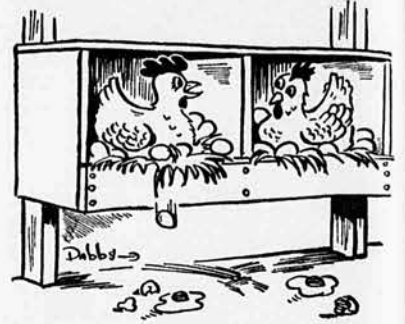
As explained by Mr. Praeger, goals for these war crops will be worked out with county and community committees, in much the same manner that farm production goals were decided for this year. However, in the 1943 program, success in meeting your crop goals is a factor in determining eligibility for the general payments.

In doing this the acreage goal for war crops is added to the allotted acre-

ages of special crops such as corn and wheat. Then, to be eligible for full payments, it is thought the plan will require that a farmer's total acreage of war crops and special crops equal at least 90 per cent of the acreage allotments and goals.

To comply with the program, wheat planting must not exceed the acreage allotment for wheat, because present supplies of this crop are of tremendous proportions. It is thought the final plan will allow farmers to substitute war crops for the wheat acreage in any amount desired. However, such acreages of war crops must be planted in addition to the war crop goal, and cannot be used as war crops to fulfill the goal requirements.

For instance, supposing a farmer in Eastern Kansas has acreage allotments calling for 40 acres of corn and 30 acres of wheat. Then, supposing he assumes a goal of 30 acres of war crops such as soybeans and flax. His total acreage designated for corn, wheat, soybeans and flax, would total 100 acres. To receive his full general payment, the farmer would be required to grow these crops on 90 per cent of that acreage, which would call for a total of 90 acres devoted to the



"I sometimes wish I hadn't got this defense contract!"

crops of wheat, corn, flax and soybeans.

If he wished to reduce the wheat from 30 to 15 acres, he would be expected to increase the soybeans and flax from 30 acres to 45 acres. If he wished not to plant any wheat, he would be expected to produce flax and soybeans on 60 acres.

No definite system has been announced for determining war crop goals for individual farms. Mr. Praeger says goals will be assigned on a county basis, and then AAA committees of each county will work with the farmers of their county in distributing the acreage where it is most desired and where it fits best in the farming program.

Altho the provision requiring 20 per cent of all land in soil-conserving crops has been eliminated, the new program will continue the benefit payments for many soil-conserving practices. It is hoped final plans for the 1943 program will be available within the near future.

Few Trucks on Hand

You might as well figure that the truck you are now driving will have to serve "for the duration." Such is the opinion expressed by Lawrence H. Norton, chairman of the Kansas War Board.

He pointed out that about 5 million trucks are now being used in the United States. Under normal conditions, about 650,000 new trucks are sold each year, and 13 per cent of these go to the field of agriculture. This means that agriculture normally purchases about 26,000 trucks a year.

However, when manufacture of trucks was halted, only 70,000 were left in stock to supply the demand for about 650,000. If agriculture gets its customary 13 per cent from this scant supply, it means that only about 9,100 trucks are available for the duration of the war. Considering that this is only slightly more than one-third the number normally purchased by agriculture in one year, few farmers can hope to obtain one of the new leftovers.

After November 15, Mr. Norton explains, no truck owner may purchase gas, repairs or other supplies for his truck, unless he shows a certificate of necessity.

Safety With Beef

No other feed in Kansas can produce beef gains so economically as wheat pasture in the western counties. Emphasizing this fact, J. J. Moxley, extension specialist, Manhattan, points to the great possibilities in utilizing the abundant supply of wheat pasture now available.

In this connection, he called attention to this state's strong position in the beef industry. We have the most cattle on hand and the heaviest feed crop Kansas has experienced in many years. At the same time, Moxley warns that Kansas cattlemen should get their business in condition to withstand the time when conditions may not be so favorable. For safe, and profitable cattle raising in this state, Mr. Moxley recommends some system which features a year-round beef-producing program. Such a program utilizes more farm roughages and eliminates many dangers of buying and selling at the wrong time.

"13 is My Lucky Number

THAT'S THE NUMBER OF YEARS
I'VE BEEN USING MOBILOIL!"

SAYS **BILL BRIESE**, NEW RICHLAND, MINN.



"**SEE THAT GRIN** I have on my face in the picture? Well, that's the way I feel when I'm talking about Mobiloil," Bill Briese writes.

"I began using Mobiloil 13 years ago, and can't say enough good for it. Costly repairs and time-wasting breakdowns are strangers to me. My operating costs have been kept at a minimum, too!"

Isn't this the kind of lubrication you've been looking for? Remember—Mobiloil fights wear, minimizes sludge and carbon formation, helps give dependable engine lubrication.

For efficient gear operation, use tough, long-lasting Mobiloil Gear Oil on your equipment.

THESE PRODUCTS CAN HELP YOU SAVE

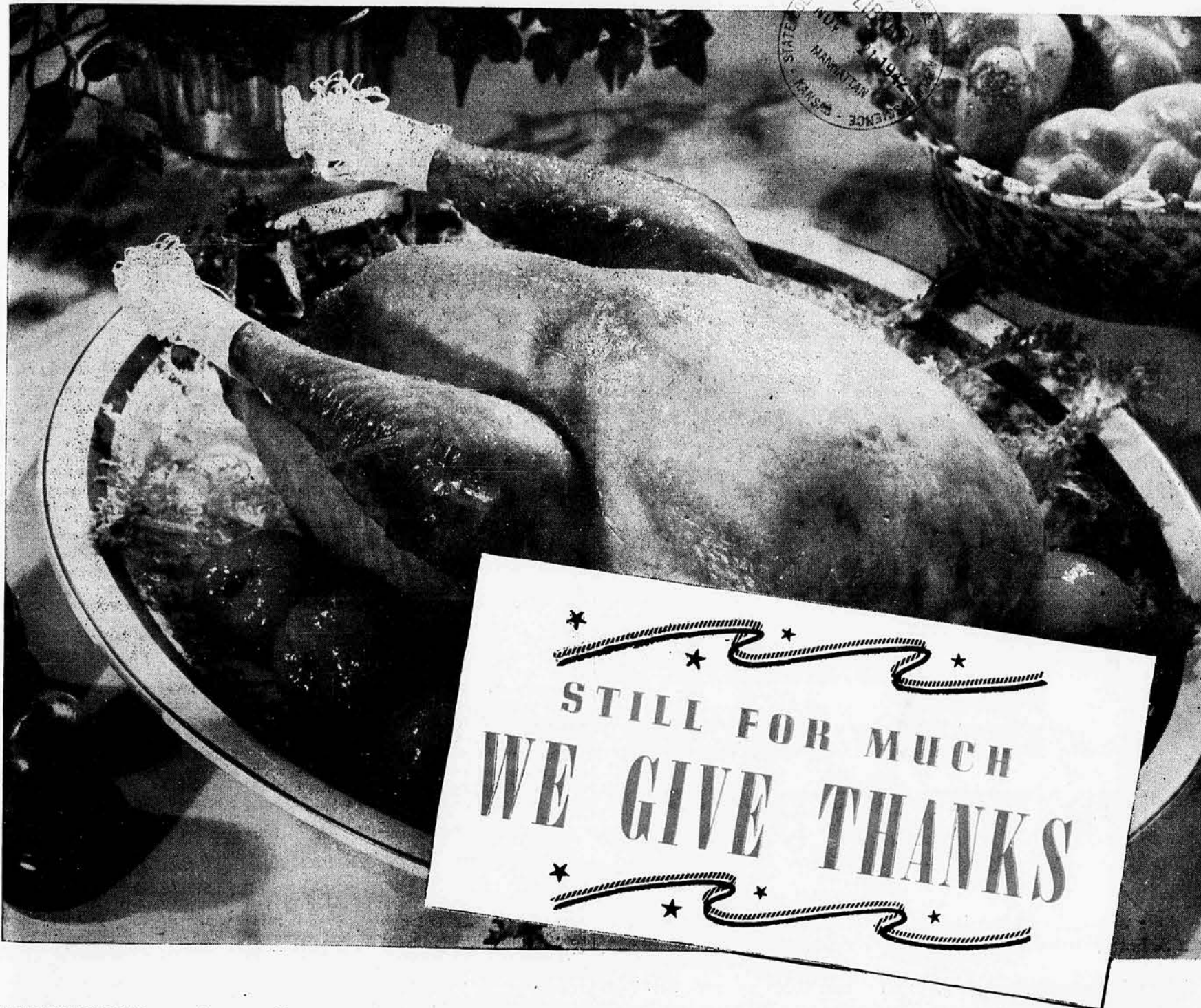
MOBIL OIL—tough, long-lasting.
MOBIL GAS—powerful, thrifty.
MOBIL GREASE No. 2—saves wear.
POWER FUEL—thrifty farm fuel.
MOBIL OIL GEAR OILS—for gears.
BUG-A-BOO—to kill insects.
SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.



Mobiloil

HELPS MAKE EQUIPMENT LAST



YESTERDAY morning, working around the house, I just couldn't raise myself out of a deep blue-indigo mood. Thanksgiving Day loomed ahead with its traditional spirit of well-being and thankfulness and good cheer, but I couldn't muster a "well-to-be" or thankful or cheery thought about the whole prospect. Jim, my youngest, is miles away taking his basic army training. Hank and Joe will be celebrating their holidays this year somewhere on the high seas. Everytime I tried to think of a Thanksgiving dinner, all I could see were vacant places at the table—my prize boarders miles away.

About the time I was hitting an all-time low, Dad wandered in, looking for a piece of string. He took one look at my face and sat himself down.

"All right, Mom, what's the matter with you?"

All my lonesomeness and worry and discouragement came tumbling out in a rush of words.

"Now listen here, young lady, we're going to sit down to our Thanksgiving dinner this year with more to be thankful for than almost ever before. We can be thankful we are free to worship, to speak and to vote for the principles in which we individually believe. We can be grateful that life in our cities and towns, in our villages and on our farms is disrupted by nothing more important than the rationing of gas, a lack of tires and the little inconveniences of marketing for our daily existence. We can be thankful that, thus far, our problems are so minor as to be insignificant compared with those involved in ruined, bombed and shell-riddled countries.

"We can be appreciative of the 'thank-God-fulness' with which our boys overseas can look toward their homeland on this day knowing their loved ones are, thru their efforts,

going to be safe in their homes and in their work to bring our cause to a speedy and successful conclusion.

"This year, with all of this to be thankful for, we're going to celebrate Thanksgiving in the style the occasion deserves. It won't be the same without the boys I know—I miss 'em in my way, just as much as you do, Mom—but for them, as much as for ourselves, we're going to keep the day just as we did when they were little shavers. We've still so much to be grateful for, we're not forsaking the good old Thanksgiving tradition."

Dad went on out to his work. I sat long enough to avoid giving him the idea I really was impressed with his oration, but he hadn't reached the chicken house on his way back to the barn before I was deep in plans for our Thanksgiving dinner. I checked on my linens.

Thanksgiving Dinner

Hot Tomato Juice	Crackers
Roast Chicken	
Spiced Apricots	
Mashed Potatoes	Gravy
Baked Onions	Deviled Corn
Rolls	Jelly
Steamed Cranberry Pudding with Toffee Sauce	Celery
	Olives
	"V" Dressing
	Harvard Beets
	Honey Pumpkin Pie
	Coffee

I called old Mr. and Mrs. Bailey to the north of us and asked them to dinner. They have several daughters and sons-in-law, but tire and gas rationing will keep them home. I asked little Mrs. Connors, a widow neighbor down the road. Well, I'd been going full-steam ahead only half an hour before I had a Thanksgiving Day dinner party of 10 from right here in the neighborhood.

Sure, I'm going to miss those boys of mine more than I can tell you, but I'm going to be so busy keeping thankful and getting that dinner for my 10 guests that I'm not going to have time to mope.

Here's what I have in mind for the menu. Now's the time when all those long hours of canning this summer seem worth every minute of the effort. A couple trips down cellar and another to the hen house and we'll have as good a dinner as anybody could ask for. If I'm lucky and get into town next week-end I may get some celery and olives and cranberries just because it's Thanksgiving; if not, we'll make out without these frills and be just as happy.

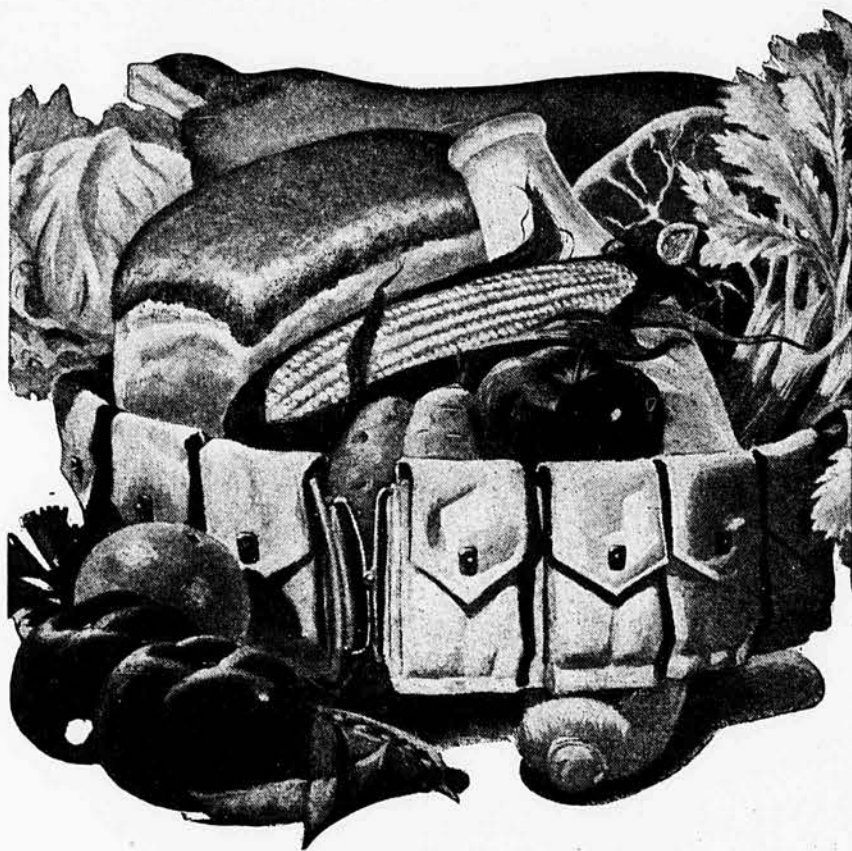
A first course of steaming hot tomato juice is the perfect set-up to the "holiday food-fare" to come. I'm sure you'll like the spicy flavor, so you fix it the way I do.

Tomato Juice Cocktail

2 cups tomato juice	¼ teaspoon red or green pepper sauce
2 tablespoons chopped onion	1 teaspoon lemon juice
2 tablespoons chopped parsley	¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
½ teaspoon sugar	¼ teaspoon salt

Mix together thoroly the above ingredients. Serve piping hot.

We're having chicken "because we have 'em," but we likely would any way, since it's the patriotic thing to do this year. There's a bumper poultry crop, and eating chicken helps save other meats [Continued on Page 17]



TWICE AS MUCH *goes under the* FIGHTER'S BELT

AS FAR as the farmer is concerned, a man in uniform is a far better customer than a man in "civvies."

The soldier eats, for example, more than twice as much meat as the average for folks at home. The figures are: 153 pounds of meat a year for the average civilian—365 pounds for the fighting man.

It's almost the same with fruits and vegetables. The folks at home average about 500 pounds. But the man in uniform accounts for over 800 pounds per man.

Moving these foodstuffs quickly and properly is another of the railroads' wartime responsibilities—for food is an important part of the million and a quarter tons of freight the railroads move a mile every minute of the day and night.

It accounts for many of the cars in the loaded freight trains the railroads are sending off at five-second intervals.

To carry all the materials the railroads are asked to handle cars cannot be allowed to stand idle.

And you can help to keep them moving. Just remember this: load them as soon as they arrive—and load them to the limit.

Then it will be up to the railroads to speed them on their way—to get the double ration under the fighters' belts—and to get the usual food supplies to the folks at home.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN



RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tire Brand Got Results

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

ACTING on the belief that a former hired man might have been the one who stole 4 tires and 2 tubes from his posted farm, Henry W. Bergen, R. 1, Ensign, reported immediately to Sheriff E. D. Holland, Cimarron, and gave the name of a suspect. Sheriff Holland searched the premises of the accused and found the tires, 1 or 2 of which were identified by Mr. Bergen, as they bore the brand of his Bloodhound Thief Catcher No. 52CP. The identification marks turned out to be such strong evidence against him that the thief made a complete confession and was given a 5-year reformatory sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided equally between Service Member Bergen and Sheriff Holland. An extra reward of \$25, paid for marking the property, all went to Mr. Bergen. This incident provides additional proof that it pays to follow the Kansas Farmer program of marking all farm property for identification.

Thievery Led to Suicide

Altho several farmers in Jackson county reported thefts in recent weeks, the one who set the forces of the law into motion and led to a capture was A. J. Hammerly, R. 2, Soldier. Mr. Hammerly reported the theft of a tire and wheel to Sheriff M. C. Fernkopf, Jackson county, at the same time that tires were taken from other farmers gathered at a sale.

The sheriff and several citizens overtook a suspect and took him into custody. The captive, who turned out to be a criminal of some notoriety, made

a get-a-way with the sheriff's revolver, despite the fact that he was handcuffed. He was overtaken by the posse again, and this time, rather than surrender, he ended his own life by shooting himself in the head with the officer's gun.

Under the circumstances, there could be no prison sentence as required in our reward offer, but Kansas Farmer distributed a \$25 reward among Service Member Hammerly, Bernard Kennedy, R. 1, Soldier, and Sheriff Fernkopf, Holton.

Anyway, He Took a Trip

On returning home from a local market a few weeks past, Harry Broughton, R. 3, Pittsburg, found considerable of his household property, consisting of food and cooking utensils, bundled up in 2 quilts under some trees in front of his home. Investigation showed that a riding pony was missing, as was also a boy whom the Broughton family had taken on trial from an orphan's home. Officers were notified and a thoro search ended with the capture of the boy several miles away, where he and the pony were spending the night.

It seems that he had packed up to take a long, long trip to the wild west but the pony objected to so heavy a burden. The boy rode away bareback and the intended trip turned out to be one to a state reform school.

In recognition of his prompt action and co-operation with the local officers, Kansas Farmer paid a \$25 reward to Kansas Farmer Protective Service Member Broughton.

Were We Wrong About Brome?

(Continued from Page 5)

found it is extremely important to use seed adapted to that area. At first he had difficulty in getting good stands. This difficulty disappeared when he started buying Kansas seed that was produced reasonably close to his territory.

As an aid in maintaining his older stands of brome, Mr. Savage practices cultivation. Altho he has just started using this method, he feels it will probably pay to cultivate the crop about every other year. He has had best results with diamond-shaped shovels on his tillage implements used for the cultivation.

Value of brome grass and alfalfa for hog pasture is demonstrated on the farm of Willard Challender, also west of Newton. One 7-acre field near his barn has provided abundant and almost continuous pasture for his hogs for 3 or 4 years. Last season more than 1,800 pounds of brome grass seed was harvested from this field.

W. F. Kasitz, near Walton, plants brome grass with sweet clover at the rate of 15 pounds of brome to 4 pounds of sweet clover, for each acre. He has found this combination provides excellent pasture for his sheep and dairy cattle. Eldo Steele, of Halstead, now in the U. S. Army, is one of several Harvey county farmers reporting excellent profits from raising brome grass for the cash seed crop.

Moving farther south and then west across the Arkansas river, farmers in other counties have welcomed brome grass to their farm. Albert Ottaway, of Sedgewick county, has found worthwhile value in brome grass pasture on his place south of Goddard, and he believes the crop can do genuine service in that area.

From there on west, brome grass appears only in relatively small areas, but it may be found all the way to extreme Western Kansas. In Finney county, Herbert Meyer has 28 acres of brome grass on his farm west of Garden City. The crop, now 4 years old, is

raised under irrigation, and Mr. Meyer considers it one of the most valuable pasture grasses that can be grown there.

"For many years this country has needed a good perennial grass that will respond to irrigation, and now we have found that grass in brome," Mr. Meyer declares. He says it will not yield so well as Sudan, but it offers a longer grazing season and it is more practical in present times of labor shortage because it does not have to be planted every season.

Under irrigation, brome does not require any large amount of water, but it may need water rather frequently, Mr. Meyer has discovered. During dry seasons he sometimes irrigates the brome grass as often as every 10 days. A little sweet clover is mixed with his brome grass, which is grown primarily for pasture purposes.

Mr. Meyer is making plans to seed a considerably larger acreage to brome grass as a means of stabilizing his extensive livestock-raising activities. He says brome will relieve his labor problem during the war, and will insure a safe type of farming for any "rough" times that may follow the war.

Insignia in Colors

A new folder showing in regular colors the official insignia of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, has recently been published by the manufacturers of New Idea Farm Machines. This folder has complete insignia information and will be of interest to all our readers. For a free copy, please address a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

We Give Thanks

(Continued from Page 15)

which are needed for the army and our Lend-Lease shipping. I hope you've learned to roast your chickens the modern way so you'll have no over-browning, no drying out of the meat. After the bird is stuffed and trussed, grease it thoroly with your favorite fat, then place it on a rack in a shallow pan. Cook it in a moderately low oven, 325° to 350° F. Don't cover it, nor add water to the pan. Basting is unnecessary except to brush with melted fat if the skin appears dry. It's the constant low temperature that gives the meat that tender, juicy flavor, so be careful you don't get the oven too hot.

This "V" stuffing is truly a delightful treat with an extra nutritious twist. It borrows an idea from Swedish cooks who are famous for their fruited fowl dressings.

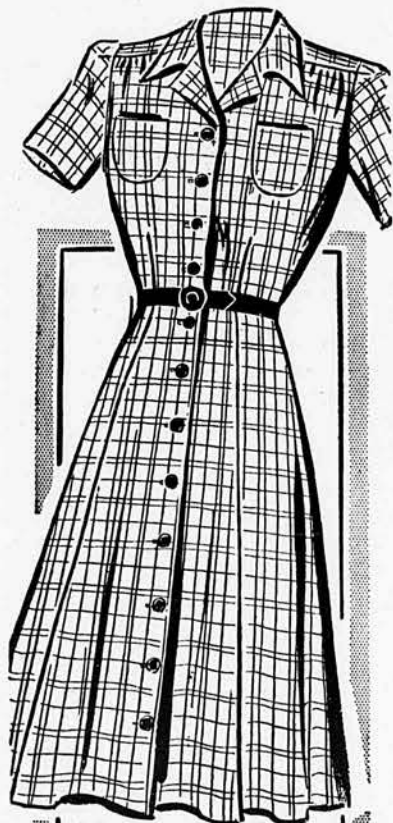
"V" Dressing

2 tablespoons fat	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 onion, minced	1 1/2 cups chopped
1 cup celery, diced	cooked prunes
1 1/2 cups dry bread	1 large tart apple,
crumbs	sliced
	1 1/2 cups melted fat

Cook onion in the 2 tablespoons fat until golden brown. Add celery, salt,

An All-Occasion Dress

EASY TO LAUNDER, EASY TO WEAR



1648-B

Pattern 1648-B—No design is more successful for an all-occasion dress than the classic shirtwaist. In this button-front version you also have a dress which may be slipped on in a jiffy and a dress which may be effectively decorated with a row of handsome buttons and a stunning belt. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 with short sleeves, requires 4 yards 39-inch material; or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch.

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

bread crumbs and fruit. Blend. Mix fat in lightly but thoroly.

And who among your guests will recognize this delicious casserole dish as a lowly can of corn? Just never, in this disguise!

Deviled Corn

2 tablespoons fat	Paprika
2 tablespoons flour	2 cups corn pulp
1 1/2 cups milk	1 egg
1 teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon Wor-
1/4 teaspoon mus-	cestershire
tard	sauce
	Buttered crumbs

Make a sauce of fat, flour, milk, and seasonings, add corn, egg slightly beaten, and Worcestershire sauce. Pour into a baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350°-400° F.) 15 to 30 minutes.

For another vegetable, let's have some of our home-canned beets served with a tart, buttery sauce. They are colorful, delicious and filled with vitamins.

Harvard Beets

1 quart jar beets	2 tablespoons corn-
2 tablespoons but-	starch
ter	1/4 cup sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt	1/4 cup water
	1/4 cup vinegar

Slice or dice beets. Melt butter and add the rest of the ingredients, blending well. Cook, stirring constantly until thick and clear, then add the sliced beets. Serve hot.

We're the kind of folks that, come a big holiday dinner, like to eat lots and lots of chicken and dressing and all the other fixings, then skip the salad and go right on to dessert. But there's never any doubt about dessert—even in wartimes. If I can get to town to get them, we'll have cranberry pudding. If not, there's always pumpkin pie—and pretty hard to beat. I'm passing on my recipes for both—and please note that neither of them calls for sugar—not a speck of it. So long as my boys carry guns, I'll do my part here in the kitchen.

Instead of the usual cranberry sauce or jelly, we'll swing them into service as dessert—and a delicious one. Served with a warm toffee sauce, it easily sets the traditional plum pudding looking to its laurels.

Steamed Cranberry Pudding

2 cups fresh cran-	1/4 teaspoon cinna-
berries	mon
1 1/2 cups flour	1/4 teaspoon mace
1/2 teaspoon salt	2 teaspoons soda
1/4 teaspoon cloves	1/2 cup hot water
	1/2 cup molasses

Halve cranberries; add to flour, salt, spices and soda. Combine hot water and molasses; blend with first mixture. Transfer to well-greased pudding mold; cover and steam for 2 1/2 hours. Unmold; serve with the following sauce:

Toffee Sauce

1 cup dark corn	4 tablespoons but-
sirup	ter
1 cup thick cream	1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Heat in the top of a double boiler until blended. Serve warm.

This luscious pumpkin pie is sweetened with honey and—just wait'll you hear the compliments!

Honey Pumpkin Pie

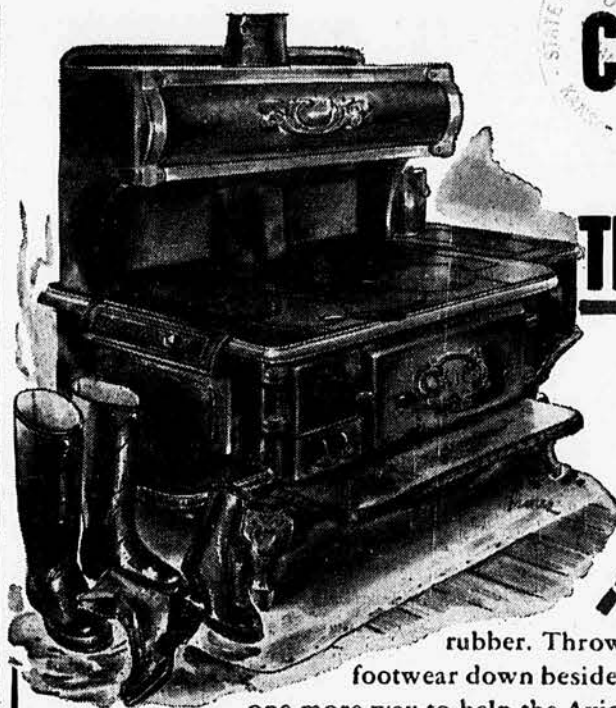
1 1/2 cups canned or	2 eggs, slightly
cooked pumpkin	beaten
1/2 cup honey	1 cup cream or
1/2 teaspoon cinna-	top milk
mon	1 unbaked pie
1/2 teaspoon vanilla	shell
	1/2 teaspoon salt

Combine pumpkin, honey, cinnamon vanilla and salt. Add eggs and milk. Pour mixture into unbaked pie shell. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 40 to 45 minutes.

Slice Fresh Bread

By MRS. M. C. B.

Fresh bread may easily be cut by heating the blade of the knife. A hot blade slices bread more easily and smoothly than when a cold blade is used, avoiding that "ragged" look that has a way of spoiling the best bread.



COOKING FOR THE AXIS

Heat is hard on rubber. Throwing your rubber footwear down beside the stove is just one more way to help the Axis by using up perfectly good rubber. Make the Ball-Band Rubber Footwear you now own last as long as possible to—SAVE RUBBER.

THIS IS HOW TO MAKE YOUR RUBBER FOOTWEAR LAST:

KEEP CLEAN... dirt, oil, grease, and acid are enemies of rubber.
DRY SLOWLY... away from stove or registers to prevent brittleness and cracking.
KEEP OUT OF SUN... waterproof footwear will last much longer when stored in a cool, dry, dark place.

AVOID WRINKLES WHEN NOT IN USE... creases cause cracks and breaks.
PUT ON AND TAKE OFF WITH CARE... a careless jerk may tear uppers or linings.
SALVAGE... turn in your worn out rubber to your local salvage committee. Old rubber can be reclaimed.

When You Must Have New Footwear

LOOK FOR THE RED BALL

Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Mfg. Co., 473 Water St., Mishawaka, Ind.

BALL-BAND

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. 1901



ARNHOLZ IMPROVED COFFEE

Now better than ever because it comes to you in the FLAV-O-TAINER... fresher—with all the natural flavor and goodness "sealed IN"!

AT your Grocer's

For Years and Years a Favorite
... Yet Modern as Tomorrow

• Heaps of nutritious biscuits, waffles and quick bread, on the tables of nutrition-conscious housewives everywhere pay tribute to grandmother's baking day secret, "Be sure of results, be proud of results, with Clabber Girl."

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



CLABBER GIRL

Baking Powder

From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint

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

I am thinking of wintering common-grade steers this year. Is this the best grade to use?—O. C., Lyon Co.

The Office of Price Administration has stated that it intends to enforce the sale of beef according to grades more strictly as soon as a sufficient number of Government graders can be put in the field. When this is done, it probably will mean somewhat lower prices for the lower grades of beef, and this will be reflected back to prices of the lower grades of slaughter cattle and also stocker cattle. It may be a few months before this affects the market, but it could cause lower prices for the lower grades by the end of the wintering season. It would seem safer to handle cattle grading at the top of the good grade or the bottom of the choice grade this winter.

Will there be price ceilings on cattle?—L. P. F., Sedgwick Co.

For some time price ceilings have been in effect on dressed beef. There have been rumors of ceilings on live cattle prices. No assurance has come from Washington either that there will or that there will not be ceilings placed on cattle prices. Because of the problems involved in administering such ceilings, the Office of Price Administration probably will avoid imposing such ceilings if possible. However, if cattle prices "squeeze" packers too much, it may become necessary to attempt to regulate prices of live animals. Ceilings on cattle prices probably will not be imposed for several months, if at all.

What is the permanent ceiling price for turkeys?—W. G. M., Ford Co.

Under the permanent order announced on November 7, ceiling prices to producers at the Kansas City market for grade A or prime-quality young turkeys will be about 30 cents live weight for those birds weighing less than 16 pounds, 28½ cents for those weighing 16 to 20 pounds, and 27½ cents for those weighing 20 pounds and over. These figures are based on the assumption that the normal spread of about 10 cents will exist between prices of dressed turkeys in New York and live weight prices in Kansas City.

Prices for grade B or choice turkeys will be about 1½ cents lower than the figures given for grade A birds, and prices for grade C or commercial turkeys will be about 2½ cents lower in all weight classes than the grade B prices. Ceiling prices for old turkeys are 2 cents lower for each grade and size group than the prices given for young birds.

Since we have had corn loans, there has not been much difference between

A Christmas Play

Jack Frost used too much of Santa's red paint to color the autumn leaves and that left Santa in a bad predicament, with hundreds of letters from children wanting red toys and no more red paint in the store-room. But Jack Frost had an idea which saved the day. This is the theme of the Christmas playlet, "Why Holly Has Green Leaves." This is a jolly little play full of the Christmas spirit and has parts for several boys and girls. Send today for a copy of the play, addressing your letter to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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	\$16.60	\$16.00	\$12.35
Hogs	13.85	14.85	10.50
Lambs	14.50	14.65	11.35
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.18½	.18½	.14
Eggs, Firsts	.38¼	.38	.36½
Butterfat, No. 1	.45	.44	.33
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.25¼	1.21½	1.16
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.81¼	.77¼	.73¼
Oats, No. 2, White	.50¾	.47¼	.48¾
Barley, No. 2	.65	.62	.53
Alfalfa, No. 1	20.00	18.00	17.00
Prairie, No. 1	12.00	10.50	9.50

winter and summer corn prices. Do you think corn prices will be higher next spring or summer?—R. J., Clay Co.

There will be less than the usual change in corn prices, but prices probably will be somewhat higher during the spring and summer. The 1942 corn loan rate has not been announced but it probably will be about 9 cents higher than last year. At present, local corn prices are 10 to 15 cents below what the rate is expected to be. Also, in many communities corn prices may go to a ship-in basis, which will tend to push them above present levels. The Department of Agriculture will attempt to hold down feed grain prices, but according to the law, fixed ceilings cannot be imposed at present levels.

Farm Vote Means Something!

(Continued from Page 7)

in preference to handling it directly, turning it over to OPA Henderson, or to Secretary Wickard, or to WPB Nelson.

Farm organization strength, Congressional support, and the smaller food trade groups generally are lining up behind the Byrnes-Jones proposal. Friends are telling the President that failure so far to set up a food administration headed by men in whom farmers have faith as to intentions and confidence as to knowledge, was responsible to a considerable degree for the anti-Administration farm votes cast November 3.

If this program is followed, Wickard of Agriculture would still handle directly production, and also perhaps allocation of unprocessed foods to processors.

Probably WPB will continue to hold

the power to order food rationing. OPA Henderson will continue to administer and enforce food rationing orders.

But Byrnes approval would be necessary before Henderson could enforce any food rationing ordered by Nelson's WPB.

Penalty Gets O. K.

The 49-cent a bushel wheat penalty, assessed upon 1941 wheat produced from excess acreages, was and is constitutional, the Supreme Court ruled last week. The point of constitutionality was raised mainly on the ground that the 49 cents penalty was made effective just before harvest, after growers at planting time and during most of the growing season had felt assured that the penalty would remain at 15 cents a bushel. The court's opinion held the growers still had time to plow under excess acres.

Retroactive legislation, which many people regard as unconstitutional, actually has been enacted and has stood court tests for many years. Virtually all income tax legislation is retroactive.

If one wishes to be technical, the 49 cents penalty is constitutional for just exactly one reason—the Supreme Court says it is.

News When It Is News

Another election result may be to get battle news to the public earlier from now on. The Administration apparently has been following a policy based on the theory that the people themselves cannot "take" bad news. There is likely to be a change soon. Also, there may be more good news

A Jolly Good Time

A great many ideas for games and entertainment were contributed by Kansas folks in a contest conducted by Kansas Farmer. These were compiled and published in my leaflet, *Homemade Fun*. For fun-provoking games and contests for the family to enjoy these winter evenings, send for a free copy of the leaflet. Please address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

for the Allies in 1943 than during most of 1942.

Hitler Burned the Books

Harry L. Hopkins, believed by many in Washington and over the country to rank between President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace, altho never elected to any public office, has emitted the following suggestion thru the *American Magazine*:

"Every college should be turned into Army and Navy training centers; women should remain in college ONLY while they are being trained for war effort. Some students should quit high school entirely. I see no reason for wasting time on non-essentials such as Chaucer and Latin."

Adolf Hitler, who also believes that the more ignorant the masses the easier to control, adopted a shorter method to attain the same end.

Hitler burned the books.

"Gray Haired" Tractors

Prove Kansas Farmers Are Careful

WHEN someone tells you that youth has disappeared from the farm, they mean everything from youthful men to youthful tractors. Fact is, if tractors could grow gray hair, about half of them would be at that stage right now, and this suggests the importance of treating them with respect and care.

Here is the Kansas tractor situation as explained at a recent meeting in Manhattan by J. W. Martin, of the Kansas State College department of agricultural engineering. The average age of tractors in this state is about 10 years. Opinions of Kansas tractor owners indicate the average lifetime of tractors is about 11.3 years. This means the average tractor has little more than a year to go and there probably will be no replacement until after the war is over.

According to Martin, 36 per cent of the tractors now operating in this state are models older than 1930. The ones in this group have already outlasted the average age, and you can't expect them to serve so very much longer. Thirty per cent of our Kansas tractors are models from 1930 to 1936. They are 6 to 12 years old and compare with men who are passing from middle age to old age.

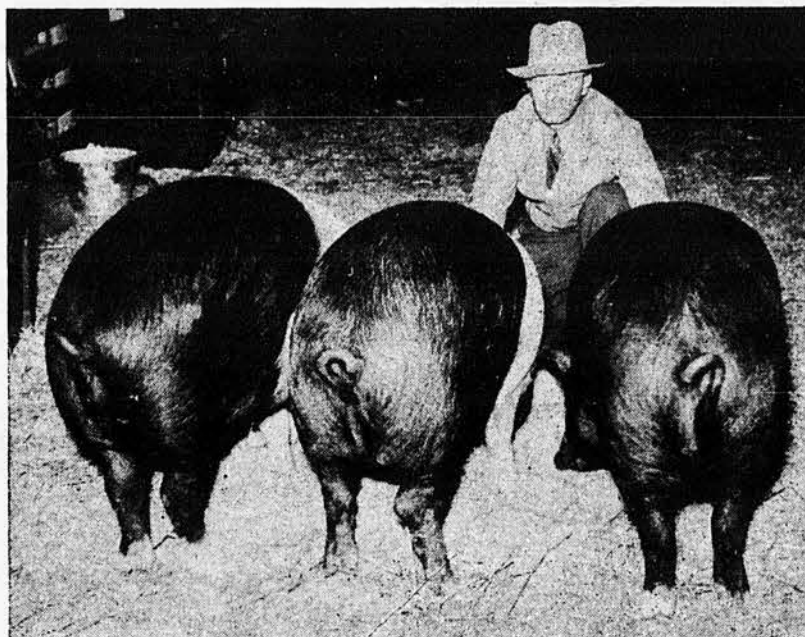
About 34 per cent of the tractors in this state are models of 1936 and later. If operated with reasonable care they should last thru the present war. But the overall tractor picture isn't so encouraging—about one-third old age, one-third middle age to old, and one-third young to middle age.

Condition of tractors in this state is an important factor in the Nation's victory effort, because Kansas is one of the most important users of tractor power. We don't have the most tractors, but this state leads all others in total horsepower of tractors being used. This indicates we do more work by tractor power than any other state, and therefore have a greater responsibility than any other in keeping our tractors in working condition.

Listing important points to consider in tractor operation, Martin emphasizes practices which prevent excessive wear, reduce labor, and lower fuel consumption. He points out that tractor enemy No. 1 is dirt, and you can't be too careful in regular servicing of the air conditioner and oil filter.

Save time, labor and wear by doing more than one job at a time. For instance, hitch your disk behind the plow and do both operations at once. Other jobs can be combined in the same manner. Give some attention to carburetor adjustments for best performance, and fuel economy. Doing this you might save considerable fuel for jeeps, tanks and other war machines.

As another reason for careful operation of all farm equipment, Mr. Martin reminds that a permit from the rationing board is necessary if you wish to buy any machine costing more than \$25.



If you like ham, you can understand why these 3 barrows won high honors for Kansas at the 1942 American Royal Livestock Show. Exhibited by Dale Scheel, successful Lyon county hog breeder, the 3 heavyweights comprised the champion pen of barrows in Hampshire competition. One of the 3 was named champion individual Hampshire barrow of the show.

Farmers Get Gasoline To Carry on Their Important War Work

FARMERS will get enough gasoline to carry on their business, and it should not be necessary to harness old dobbin as a means of delivering farm produce. This much seems definitely clear in rationing regulations which direct that farmers be supplied with gasoline necessary for essential uses such as operating tractors and engines, delivering farm produce, and doing other jobs of importance in the nation's food production effort.

Here are the latest facts on different kinds of ration books to be issued, and the amount of driving that will be allowed on each type of book. In the first place, virtually everyone with a registered passenger car will be eligible for an "A" book. This book will contain 4 pages of coupons, with 8 coupons to the page.

The 8 coupons on each page are to be valid for a period of 2 months, which means there is one coupon for each week, figuring on the basis of 4 weeks to each month. Value of the coupons may be changed by Government order, but it has been indicated that each coupon in the first group will probably entitle the holder to 4 gallons of gasoline.

This would mean 16 gallons a month for the man with an "A" card. At the rate of 15 miles to the gallon these coupons would provide the owner with enough gasoline to drive 240 miles a month. Of this amount, it is specified that 150 miles must be occupational driving while the other 90 may be for personal or "household" duties.

Application for the "A" book is made by filling out the OPA form R-534, which calls for name of the car, license number, serial number of tires and other information. At time of filling out this blank, the applicant also applies for a Tire Inspection Record,

which will be needed later in making application for renewal of the gasoline ration book.

Having applied for his "A" book, the car owner may feel he cannot get along on the allotment providing for 240 miles of driving a month. Next step then is to fill out form R-535, which is the application for a supplemental "B" or "C" ration book. In this application the owner lists his occupation and details of the driving he must do.

Local Board Decides

From this information the board decides whether the applicant must be content with his "A" book or whether he will also get a supplementary "B" or "C" book. The "B" book contains 16 coupons and is intended for at least 3 months use. At the same rate of 4 gallons for each coupon, this would provide an additional 320 miles of driving for occupational use, bringing the total to 560 miles a month. It is emphasized that 470 miles of this is for occupational driving and the owner is still limited to 90 miles of personal driving.

If the driver is in strictly essential work and needs more gasoline, the board may issue "C" coupons. In this case, the board decides exactly how much gasoline the driver will get. A complete "C" book contains 64 coupons and is intended for 3 months use. However, the board may issue more than one "C" book or any fraction of a book to any one driver.

This means that virtually any amount of essential driving can be provided for by one or more C books. Farmers are listed among those who may qualify for a "C" book, if they can show the need.

Many farmers are affected by the limitations on truck driving. The man with a truck must have his "Certificate of War Necessity" as issued by the Office of Defense Transportation, before he even begins the job of obtaining a ration book for the truck. This certificate shows how many miles the truck may be driven. Next step is to fill out form 536 for a Transport ration.

The board will then allow either a "T-1" or a "T-2" ration book. "T-1" books contain 96 coupons, and the "T-2" books contain 384 coupons. Each coupon in this case has a value of 5 gallons, but the amount may be changed at any time.

Nearly every farmer has need for still another type of book—the one which provides gas for home or non-highway uses. Gas for such use is obtained by filling out form-537, which calls for an estimate of your needs for 3 months.

Then the rationing board will issue either an "E" book with coupons for small users, now valued at one gallon to the coupon, or an "R" book, for large users, with coupons now valued at 5 gallons each. Apparently regulations are designed to provide all gasoline needed for necessary uses such as operation of tractors, stationary engines, kitchen stoves, lamps and similar equipment.

May Buy in Bulk

For convenience of farmers who purchase gasoline in bulk, boards may mark the ration books "A", "B", "C", "D", "T-1", and "T-2", to permit the delivery of gasoline in bulk instead of directly into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles. Operators desiring permission for bulk purchase must apply for the privilege. Where an individual's needs are so large as to make unwieldy the handling of many books, special bulk coupons of 1- and 100-gallon denominations will be issued by the board, upon application.

Control of tires is tied in closely with gasoline rationing. If you have an "A" book for your car, the tires must be checked every 4 months. If you hold a

"B" or a "C" book, your tires must be checked every 2 months. Before you can have your gasoline ration renewed, you must present the "Tire Inspection Record," which will be filled out on a blank provided when your tires are registered.

This record must be signed by the official inspector who will check for needed repairs, wheel alignment and other factors influencing life of the tires. He will also determine whether you need re-caps or new tires.

If casings are suitable, holders of

"A" and "B" ration books may have their tires recapped. They may also be allowed to purchase tires made of reclaimed rubber, and they may find it possible to purchase some of the used tires turned in to the Government.

Those with "C" books may buy Grade 2 tires. These are new tires which before the war were known as "second-line" tires. To obtain your new tires or recaps, first apply to your rationing board. Then get the signed certificate from the tire inspector and present it to the board.



FREE! 40-page, full-color book with over 60 recipes. Write Standard Brands, Inc., 691 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

Famous to Relieve 'PERIODIC' FEMALE PAIN

And Help Build Up Resistance Against It!

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

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

For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 668 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

FREE

NEW 1943 BOOK ON EGG PROFITS!

Ways to help boost egg production, now when Uncle Sam wants more eggs and poultry meat. Read how to save up to 15% to 20% Feeding for Egg Production with the famous Ful-O-Pep Plan. Chapters on Housing, Pullet, Feeding, Disease, etc., 32 pages well illustrated. A goldmine of interesting and profitable information. For your free copy write while supply lasts to

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Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid. Leghorns \$7.95; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$8.40; Assorted \$8.45. Write for Special Broiler Prices. Pedigree sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 3-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

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

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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. 4311, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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

MACHINERY WANTED

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

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

Wanted: Late model 8 or 12 ft. combine and tractor. Write serial number, condition and price. Fred Telfer, Ramona, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

Fancy Georgia Papershell Pecans, 20c per pound. Pecan Meats, 50c per pound. Good Pecans. Prompt shipment. Dorris Seed Company, Valdosta, Ga.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Disabled owner's 320-acre Arkansas farm, convenient to Hot Springs, only \$3,200, equipped with good team, 2 cows, 2 yearlings, 100 poultry, farming equipment, all feed, share crops—come now, get quick possession. On cream route, school bus line, mile to U. S. highway, 200 acres cultivated, part branch bottom, good pasture with spring and stream, estimated \$8,000 ft. timber, merchantable cordwood, 150-tree young-to-bearing orchard; 4-room house with fireplace, well, good 50-ft. barn, poultry house; 3 tenant houses, 2 additional barns; for a real buy take this, only \$3,200 complete, \$1,500 down. Page 42, free Fall catalog, Midwest States, United Farm Agency, KF-423 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND—KANSAS

For Sale—1/4 section in Hamilton County, Kansas, 150 acres irrigated, remainder pasture. Improved, on Highway 50, 2 1/4 miles from High School, \$35.00 per acre. Write Chris H. Hesse, Fargam, Neb.

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

LAND—KANSAS

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In Eastern Kansas, for sale or rent. All sizes and types. Advise us what you want and where it must be located. Also tell us how to reach your present home.

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

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

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

Warren Mortgage Co.
Emporia, Kansas

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240 acres, 5 miles southwest of Lebo, Coffey Co., on gravel road. Half plowland, balance pasture. Creek through pasture. Complete set of improvements. Taxes only \$80.77. Price \$35.40 per acre. \$1,500 down, balance like rent. 180 Acres, 3 miles Welda, Anderson Co., on gravel road. 60 plowland, balance pasture and meadow. Complete set of good improvements. Taxes only \$45.72. \$1,000 down and 15 years on balance. No trades.

These two farms represent the best type of investment available today.

G. E. Mahoney, 204 S. Oak, Iola, Kan.

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

LAND—MISSOURI

Buy One of Our FARM BARGAINS Now Offered

Lawrence Co., 40 A. 20 mi. W. Springfield, near U. S. Highway 66. Small improvements. Price \$1250.

Mercer Co., 29.6 A. 3 mi. S.W. Modena. Complete set of bldgs. Fenced with plenty of wire. Price \$1000.00.

Monroe Co., 40 A. 8 mi. E. Shelby. Small improvements. \$800.00.

Morgan Co., 60 A. 6 mi. S. Syracuse. Small set bldgs. Nice creek running through farm. Price \$1500.

St. Clair Co., 80 A. 3 mi. N.E. Gerster, on all-weather road. Nice little set bldgs. A real buy. Price \$1500.

Stone Co., 80 A. 3 mi. N.W. Ponce de Leon. Small dwelling. Price \$700.

We have numerous other farms ranging in size from 80 to 1000 acres, priced on present day market. Write us your needs. We will be glad to help you find a farm.

The Union Central Life Insurance Co.
W. A. Kenney, State Manager
1430 Dierks Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND—OKLAHOMA

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

A Little Early

I have 150 pullets that are 5 months old and haven't started to lay. Been feeding them corn, wheat and dried bread which I have been getting from a baker. They were fed the chick starter up to 6 weeks ago. What do you think about feeding the dry bread to chickens? What causes chickens to go blind?—A. A., Lyon Co.

I believe that your egg production troubles are partially due to the fact that you are expecting production a

little earlier than most pullets come into production; also to the fact that you eliminate mash at a time when it is needed to bring the birds into production. Leghorn pullets usually come into production between 5 and 6 months and heavier breed pullets usually require from 6 to 7 months. A ration containing some protein supplements such as fish meal, meat scraps, soybean oil meal, or milk is needed to get best results. I would suggest that you start feeding a mash containing from 18 to 20 per cent of protein. The

dry bread which you have been using is a satisfactory substitute for corn meal or other grains, but it contains only a small amount of protein.

Blindness in chickens may be caused by a deficiency of vitamin A which is found in yellow corn, alfalfa meal or hay, and green feeds. Another cause is fowl paralysis which is a disease of the nervous system. When the organism affects the nerves leading to the eyes, the eyes develop a milky white appearance and the pupils contract. A high per cent of Kansas poultry

flocks have this disease. Also, lameness is another common symptom of the same disease which develops when a nerve leading to the limb is affected.

No cure is known for fowl paralysis but the disease can be controlled satisfactorily by keeping the flock confined to the poultry house with a concrete floor for 6 months, and closely culling any bird showing the symptoms mentioned. The organism dies out of the soil within about 6 months if it is not allowed to be re-infested with diseased birds.—E. R. Halbrook.

Silage in A Jiffy

Field Cutter Is a Feed Crop Blessing

SAVING the Kansas feed crop was a dramatic performance this year. With the help shortage more acute than ever before, field ensilage cutters went into action all over the state to harvest many thousands of tons. Demand for this type of service is illustrated by experiences of Ed Helmke, Pratt county, who operated 3 field ensilage cutters this year and expects to add another to his stock of modern farming equipment.

As these machines roll thru the fields grinding out ensilage ready for the silo, trucks must move at a rapid clip to handle all of the feed. Thruout the state, farmers are storing tre-

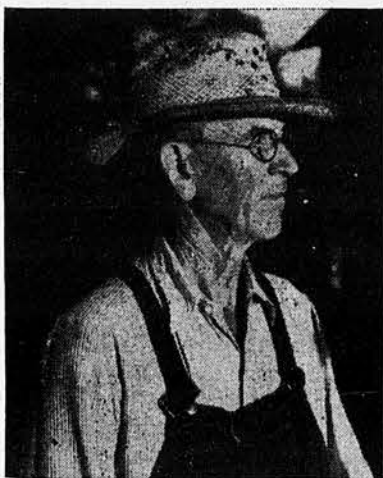
mendous feed supplies in silos. Hurrying from the field cutter the loaded truck is driven into the trench and usually is unloaded by sling or other rapid method.

On the E. A. Hoffman farm, in Pratt county, one of Mr. Helmke's cutters was used in filling a trench silo that Mr. Hoffman has used over and over for the last 12 years. Mr. Hoffman, who keeps a dairy herd of 25 to 30 head, declares Atlas sorgo and the trench silo are an unbeatable team for stockmen in that area. Now, as a solution to farm labor troubles, he adds the field ensilage cutter to his list of "feed crop blessings."



At top, one of 3 field ensilage cutters owned by Ed Helmke, of Pratt county, is shown at work on the E. A. Hoffman farm. Demand for custom work is so acute that Mr. Helmke plans to purchase another field cutter, making a total of 4. Bottom picture, one pull by a tractor and silage is unloaded from the truck into this 12-year-old trench silo on the farm of E. A. Hoffman.

Three Chips Off Old Block



T. M. Reitz, Sumner county, a booster of Shorthorn cattle and pure seed.

A good farmer, and father of 3 sons known thruout Kansas, is T. M. Reitz, of Sumner county. The 3 boys, all graduates of Kansas State College, have distinguished their family by oc-

cupying prominent positions in the field of agriculture.

First of the 3 sons is Russell, formerly state director for the U. S. Forest Service, and now extension conservationist at Kansas State College.

Next in line of age is Louis, an assistant professor in agronomy at Kansas State College, devoting major attention to work with wheat varieties. Louis has a Master's degree from Nebraska University.

Third of the 3 sons is Herman, who had nearly completed work for his doctor's degree at Ohio State College, when he entered the armed service. He is now in the U. S. Navy. Herman's specialty is pomology which, in everyday language, means fruit growing.

These boys all got their start on the Reitz 190-acre farm, 6 miles southeast of Belle Plaine. Mr. Reitz raises Shorthorn cattle and specializes in production of pure seeds. He is vice-president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, is prominent in community affairs, and is one of the highly respected agricultural leaders in that part of the state. Kansas is proud of the Reitz family.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

The **SUNDGREN FARM HEREFORDS** have made an excellent reputation for improving commercial and farm herds. Julian Sundgren, Falun, advises us that the bulls they now have available of serviceable age are of Domino breeding. They will offer these bulls at private sale rather than hold an auction.

On his farm just west of Lyons, on Highway 50 North, **JAMES P. MALONE** maintains a good herd of Milking Shorthorns. An imported bull is in service and many of his cows are imported. An effort is being made to maintain the greatest efficiency from the standpoint of breeding cattle with the greatest possible balance between milk and beef.

The top bull in the **PAUL PANNEY** Hereford dispersal, held at Mt. Hope recently, went to O. L. Duncan, of Wichita, for \$350. The bull average was \$290. The top cow also went to the Duncan farm at \$250. The entire offering averaged \$167.38; calves sold up to \$115. That price was paid by C. L. Champ, of Wichita. Roy Johnston did the selling, assisted by Harold Tonn and others.

CLARENCE ROWE, well-known Poland China breeder of Scranton, advises us that his sale in early October averaged almost \$80. Top of \$230 and an Iowa buyer purchased this boar. Top gilt sold for \$175 to a Nebraska buyer. There has been a good interest in boars this fall, he states. Clarence is now offering bred gilts and fall pigs at private sale as well as a few spring boars.

Your attention is invited to the **ALBERT LOVITT** sale of registered Herefords to be held at the sales pavilion, Quinter, on December 7. Twenty bulls and 44 females of the Prince Domino, Beau Mischief and Hazlett breeding will be sold. The sale offers a good selection of desirable breeding stock. A catalog gives all the information; write for it at once. Address Mr. Lovitt at Quinter.

The grand champion cow and the grand champion Holstein bull at Kansas State Fair for 1942 was bred by **E. B. REGIER**, proprietor of **REGIER DAIRY FARM** at Whitewater. The junior champion heifer and bull were also of their breeding. The herd ranks first in the state in herd classification and the herd butterfat average last year was 494.9 and a fat test of 4 per cent.

The **HARVEY COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' SALE**, held October 6, was attended by about 500 people. It was held on the Dr. Hertzler farm near Halstead. Sixty-one head sold for an average of \$210—all females, no bulls being offered. The top animal went to E. S. Stephenson, of Wichita, at \$250; the grade average was \$175. Dr. Mott, who managed the sale, says the day was ideal and the local demand was very good. The animals were just fairly well conditioned.

EDWARD HADORN'S Duroc sale, Savannah, Mo., on October 17, attracted a big crowd and prices were good and the sale average was above the owner's expectations. Twenty-five boars sold for an average of \$74.40 with a \$135 top. This boar was purchased by Ernest King, of Oregon, Mo.; \$86 was the top price on gilts and E. L. Russell, Bolchow, Mo., was the buyer. Twenty-five gilts averaged \$53.86. The 50 boars and gilts averaged \$64.65. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

BAUER BROTHERS, Poland China breeders of Gladstone, just over the line in Nebraska, are making an all-out effort in the matter of growing approved type Poland Chinas when they are so much needed to keep up supplies in time of war. They raised 80 good, thick, short-legged boars this season and sold 40 of them in their October sale. The others are being offered at private treaty. They combine the breeding of State Fair, Kansas and Nebraska grand champion, and Selectee, the heaviest-hampered boar in the entire country.

W. H. HILBERT, Corning, Duroc breeder and Kansas Farmer advertiser, reports the purchase of a new boar from the Lauxmont Farm in Pennsylvania. He is a son of Lauxmont Grand Master 123909, and out of an outstanding sow in the Lauxmont Farm herd. It will be noted that the sire of the Hilbert boar was undefeated aged boar in 1939. Mr. Hilbert's word can be taken without doubt when he says he has bought a good one; he buys no other kind. Good sales are reported and the demand continues for breeding stock.

H. A. ROGERS, manager of the **NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD SALE**, held at Atwood, October 20, reports about 500 in attendance, with spirited bidding on animals with a top of \$1,000 for a bull consigned by H. G. Reuber, of Atwood. The buyer was Dean Liffy, of Smith Center. The entire offering of bulls sold for an average of \$252; female average was \$166.40, with a general average of the entire offering of \$214. The day was perfect and the local demand exceptionally good. Mr. Rogers closes with the statement, "The sale was a success, in every way." Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado had the buyers.

H. W. ESTES, veteran Shorthorn breeder of Sitka, urges farmers to use good, thick Shorthorn bulls on their grade cows in preference to bulls of other breeds. His experience has led him to this conclusion. Several years ago he bred an ordinary grade cow to a registered Shorthorn bull and the calf, a snow-white bull, was steered and made an average gain of 2 1/4 pounds every day until he was 24 months old, weighing at that time 1,760 pounds. Mr. Estes has bred registered Shorthorns for 30 years. His herd now numbers 60 head, and he has in service the bull Edellyn Dealer, from the E. Wilson herd of Wilson, Ill.

H. R. ROHRER, Junction City, is rapidly taking his place among leading Milking Shorthorn breeders of the state. He took a long step forward when he brought and placed at the head of his herd the richly bred, good-type, red bull, Chief Blackwood. In the selection of this bull Mr. Rohrer took into consideration the bull's

dam, Lady Blackwood, said by many good judges to be one of the outstanding Register of Merit cows of the breed. She not only has good production but is a show cow good enough to win grand championship at the Waterloo Dairy Show in 1940. This bull mated with heavy production females has produced some very choice young animals now in the Rohrer herd. Inspection of the bull and rest of the herd is invited.

MEALL BROTHERS have bred registered Shorthorns on their farm near Cawker City for 40 years. Some of the best bulls ever owned in the state have been used on the farm. In the selection of herd sires special attention has been paid to bloodlines from the best of the breed. The females have been improved from selections bred on their farm. Their present crop of young cattle was sired by Gregg's Farm Emigrant mated with Brownvale cows. Recently they topped the Lacy sale at Miltonvale, buying an outstanding son of Imp. Glenburn Destiny. This bull goes to head one of the choice small herds of the state.

G. M. SHEPHERD, Duroc breeder since 1904, sends change of copy and reports good sales of boars and bred gilts. Mr. Shepherd has recently purchased a new boar from a leading Minnesota herd. He calls him Proud Cherry Orion. He is a brother to this year's Minnesota grand champion and sired by last year's grand champion. Mr. Shepherd claims he is the broadest-backed, heaviest-hampered and evenest-sided boar now in Kansas, barring none. Another new herd boar is a son of Fancy's Pride, junior champion of Iowa State Fair in 1941. Mr. Shepherd says everything is going well except it is next to impossible to get help on farms in his part of the state.

The **LESLIE BRANNAN-VIC ROTH** Polled Hereford sale held at Hays, November 9, attracted buyers from a wide section of the country. About 1,000 buyers and visitors were in attendance. But the top animal stayed in Kansas. John Ravenstein, of Belmont, was the buyer of a bull at \$2,000. The entire offering of 78 head sold for a general average of \$310. The day was windy and rather unpleasant but the arrangements were so complete and the offering of such high quality that nothing interfered with good prices and wide dispersion. This was really one of the great offerings of the year and reflects on the high character of the men selling and the type and breeding of their herds.

G. A. WINGERT, Wellsville, registered Poland China breeder and Kansas Farmer advertiser, writes that he is receiving inquiry right along and selling pigs. He still has some very fine medium-type boars needing new homes. Mr. Wingert says he is almost too busy to write, caring for pigs now on hand and sows farrowing right along. Recently one sow farrowed a fine litter and one of the litter had a perfect "V" marking on its side. Mr. Wingert looks upon this as a good sign that victory is certain and good hogs will have their share in bringing about peace. Mr. Wingert is among the breeders who solicit especially the farmers' trade. He says, "Polands are never too good for farmers."

The annual **SOUTHERN KANSAS SHORT-HORN SALE** was held at Wichita, November 10, and an unusually large crowd was in attendance. The offering was one of the best in the history of the association and much better fitted than usual. The 35 bulls sold for an average of \$190. A. L. Rambler, consigned by John Regier and Sons, topped the sale at \$450, going to T. R. Cantrell, of Sterling. The top females from the L. C. Waits and Son herd sold for \$300 to John B. Wetla, of Andale. The female average was \$127. The entire offering of 69 head averaged \$158. All but 2 head went to Kansas buyers. Hans Regier managed the sale. The auctioneers were Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole and Jack Halsey, Col. Halsey selling from the block.

A general average of \$141 was made on 67 lots in the **GLOVER I. GODWIN** Hereford sale at Council Grove, on November 5. The bulls averaged \$195 and the females, many were heifer calves, averaged \$129. The herd bull Domino Blanchard was the highest-selling animal in the sale and at \$430 was purchased by B. A. and R. O. Linn, of Dunlap. A crowd estimated at 250 attended. In commenting on his sale the owners says, "I believe tire and labor shortages held prices down somewhat. I was mighty well pleased with the ads run in Kansas Farmer and the fine comments you made in your field notes. I was also well pleased with the work that Harold Tonn, of Haven, did in the ring. He worked hard and got as many bids as any of the ring men. Fred Reppert conducted the sale."

MERRYVALE FARM, Grandview, Mo., offered a good lot of registered Shorthorns, properly conditioned, and buyers from 11 states made possible an average of almost \$390 on 60 lots. October 27 was an ideal sale day and buyers were impressed with Russell Kelce's Shorthorns, and when A. W. Thompson, auctioneer, opened the sale on Lot 1, bids came rapidly and in a short time was purchased by Willow Pat Farm, Pittsburg, Kan., for \$1,100. Fourteen bulls were sold for an average of \$370, and 36 female lots averaged \$396. Exactly \$600 was the second top on bulls, and at the bid of W. R. Laughlin, Humboldt, Kan., he became the owner. Other Kansas bull buyers were E. C. Lacy and Son.

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

PTZ **PELLETS**
POWDER
DRENCH

Our phenothiazine remedy for most worms in sheep, goats, and hogs. Ask your Dr. Hess Dealer about PTZ or write **DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.** • Ashland, Ohio

DODSON
"RED AND WHITE TOP" **SILO**
Combines beauty and Long Life. Has Acid Proofed Walls with Grain Bin and Grass Silage Strength—30 years experience gives a better hinged Door, a better Silo, and positive satisfaction.
BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTERS AND HAY CHOPPERS
DODSON MFG. CO., INC.
Concordia, Kan. • Wichita, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Boars for Sale

Sired by the 1941 Nebraska junior champion McClure's Roller. Bred for feeding quality. Tops from spring crop of 250 pigs.

C. E. McClure, Republic, Kansas.

Hampshire Weaning Pigs

For sale: Sired by No Apology, the shortest - legged, deepest - bodied, thickest Hampshire boar in Kansas.

KELLY & RICHARDSON, STAFFORD, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HOME OF EASY-FEEDING HAMPS. BOARS - GILTS - PIGS
O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.
(35 miles S. E. of Jola, Kansas)

Ethyledale Improved Hampshires

Featuring Register of Merit breeding, with Pork Packer's approval, Type B&B, Perfection and Roller breeding. Spring boars for sale. Bred gilts later.

ETHYLEDALE FARM, EMPORIA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE FALL PIGS

Selected boars and gilts, the farmer's type. Sired by a grandson of Silver Clansman and Line Rider.

PAUL CORK, WINONA, KAN.

STEINSHIRE CORRECT TYPE HAMPSHIRE 100 spring pigs, by 3 different boars. Most of them by SILVER FLASH (3 times Kansas and 1 time Grand Champ, American Royal). Many by Spots Limer (son of Spots News), Immured and ready to go.

Chas. Summers & Son, Hutchinson, Kansas
Farm at Langdon, Kan., A. B. Cooper, Herdsman.

DUROC HOGS

HERD BOAR FOR SALE

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

SHERWOOD BROS., R. 2, CONCORDIA, KAN.

CHOICE BOARS BY FANCY'S PRIDE

(1941 all-American boar.) Others by Improver's Ace, Proud Cherry Orion and Golden Fancy's Pride. Bred gilts for later farrow. Immured and registered. Breed's best blood in easy-feeder, quality kind. Dueroes only since 1904. Write G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS

Offering 25 head of thick-bodied spring boars, sired mostly by Golden Fancy. Also offer for sale Royal Flush (one of my herd boars) who was first at Kansas State Fair last year.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Hilbert's Improved Dueros

25 years of careful breeding is responsible for the great sows—mothers of our 75 spring pigs, now on the farm. They are by Red Orion (half brother to Golden Fancy)—some by Sturdy Bilt. Come and see them.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning (Nemaha County) Kan.

Huston's Shorter-Legged Dueros

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

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Correct-Type Duroc Boars

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

REGISTERED DUROC
SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

Out of Golden Fancy dams (mostly). Sired by Proud Orion Wave by Minn. Champion. Early maturity, heavy, boys. A. top offering.

B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Reg. Polands for Farmers

60 boars and gilts, March to June farrow. Sired by Top Chief. Immured and going at farmers prices.

G. A. WINGERT,
Wellsville, (Miami County), Kan.

Wide-Hammed Poland Boars

Spring boars of thickness and general quality. Sired by State Fair and Selectee. Bred and fed for real herd improvement.

BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

Rowe Offers Poland Hogs

Buy the good ones at Rowe's. Now offering a few good spring boars, bred gilts and fall pigs. Either sired by Rowe's Belgian or bred to him. Priced right.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Sired by Diamond Boy and the Challenger. Real thick kind. Vaccinated and priced reasonable.

GRONINGER BROS., Bendena, Kan.

DAVIDSON'S PROVEN POLANDS 100 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by Modern Design and Iowa Lead. 4 boars and 2 gilts by the \$345 Meddler. 40 spring gilts, last of March and first of April farrow, weighing from 125 to 200. All bred gilts sold. See us at the fairs.

W. A. Davidson & Son, Simpson, Kan.

December 5
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by
Saturday, November 28

Miltonvale; Chine Farms, Lenexa; W. F. Inskeep, Wamego; Leroy Lewis, Alma. Dr. C. D. Hartsook, of Wichita Falls, Tex., bought the top female, a young cow with bull calf at foot, for \$1,750. E. M. Simms, of Indiana, bought the second top at \$1,500. Kansas buyers of females were E. C. Lacy and Son, Miltonvale; W. R. Laughlin, Humboldt; C. L. Mattox, Girard; Willow Pat Farms, Pittsburg.

The ALICE E. SMITH sale of registered Jerseys at Platte City, Mo., on October 15, was well attended and a general average of \$110.51 was made on 43 head. A 3-year-old cow just fresh topped the sale at \$250. Everette Davis, Crawfordville, Iowa, was the purchaser. Heavy buyers in the sale were D. A. Rider, Bethel; Paul Hopkins, Lawrence; B. W. Bloss and Son, Pawnee City, Nebr.; Jim W. Hull, Weston, Mo. Fifteen cows averaged \$158.33 and 20 heifers all ages averaged \$72.50. The bulls averaged \$91.50. Local support was good and the prices paid were for registered Jerseys sold in good farm condition without special fitting. J. J. Wills, Kansas City, Mo., was the auctioneer. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, was the sales manager.

THE MISSOURI NODAWAY COUNTY ANGUS BREEDERS offered a most useful lot of cattle in their sale on October 5. Sixty-one lots were sold and the general average was approximately \$215. Ten bulls sold for a \$200 average, and 51 female lots averaged \$217. Meiers Brothers, of Melbourne, Iowa, topped the females when they paid \$640 for a good 3-year-old female consigned by Hal Catterson, of Maryville. They not only bought this good female but bought several head during the sale. The \$285 mark was reached on bulls when Andrew Bennett, of King City, paid that price for a choice young bull from the Walter Sturm herd, of Ravenwood, Iowa, and Missouri buyers took the entire sale offering, except one head which went to Michigan. Roy Johnson, of Belton, was the auctioneer.

DR. W. H. MOTT, manager of the CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' SALE, held at Hillsboro, October 22, says the sale was a history-making event. One hundred one head of Holsteins were sold in 3 hours and 20 minutes, an average of one animal in every 2 minutes. Buyers were present from as far east as Kansas City and south as far as Seminole, Okla.

Purebred cows averaged \$225, registered bred heifers \$180, bulls ready for service \$160, coming 2-year-old grade heifers to freshen next spring \$140, heifer calves sold at prices from \$45 to \$125. Jake Zarnowski topped the sale, paying \$280 for a heifer in the Security Benefit consignment. Harry Cowman, of Lost Springs, paid \$225 for the top bull. The crowd was large and enthusiastic. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer, assisted by C. W. Cole.

C. E. McCLURE, altho young, is a veteran in the registered Hampshire swine breeding business. He grows them better hammed and shorter legged. And has learned how to make matings that produce results. He has recently purchased a very promising new herd boar. He calls him Special Balance, son of the boar Knockout Special, a boar that sold for a long price to Malard Lake Farm last spring. The boar purchased by Mr. McClure cost the good figure of \$300 and was the highest priced boar sold in the October 3 sale. Mr. McClure is one of the more careful of breeders, but when he is sure or reasonably certain of what he is buying, price is no barrier. This boar, along with a Corrector boar purchased in dam at the last winter Knabe sale, affords new blood, and old customers as well as new ones are invited to look the McClure way when searching for herd boar material.

LEON WAITE AND SONS, Winfield, proprietors of WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD FARM, are regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer and we are glad to publish interesting data inclosed in a recent letter from them asking change of advertising copy. This firm breeds extensively and culls closely. Just now they have on hand about 40 calves bred on the ranch, many sired by their good herd bull WHR Contender Domino 1st. They report several sales to good breeders, among them a bull and a heifer to Ray Rusk, of Wellington. The bull was the 4-year-old show and and strong breeding sire, Yankee Domino, and the heifer was by WHR Contender Domino 1st. They conclude by saying that this has been an unusually good fall for making private sales, many breeders as well as commercial growers are buying their bulls quite a way in advance of the breeding season. The Waites invite inspection of their herd.

PAUL DAVIDSON, Poland China breeder, of Simpson, writes from camp where he is taking training. Without complaining Paul says the rest of the family are unusually busy out on the farm, shaking the big crop of corn and care for the cattle. Paul writes interestingly of the 35 years that have passed since the herd was established. He says this has been a banner year for showing and making sales. Winning a lot of good prizes and taking care of the big demand for breeding stock have kept the family busy. A fine crop of fall pigs is in fine condition for wintering or going out to new homes. They are breeding 30 spring gilts for spring farrow. The fall pigs were sired by Modern Design and Ideal Model, and one fine litter of 12 from the senior champion sow at Kansas Free Fair. The gilts being bred along with a dozen mature sows will help increase pork production for winning the war, Paul hopes.

For many years FRANK E. LESLIE, of Sterling, has followed the practice of breeding good-type registered Shorthorns, and selling the top part of each season's calf crop on the fat stock market, and letting the farmers of his surrounding territory have the tops for breeding purposes. Probably not to exceed a fourth of his young bulls have been saved for breeding purposes.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Harry Love Offers Spotted Polands
For sale: Spotted Poland China fall pigs and 3 spring boars.

HARRY LOVE, RAGO, KANSAS

BELGIAN HORSES

For Sale—Belgian Stallions

I have 2 good registered Belgian Stallions. Write for description and prices.

NATHAN KUNTZ, R. 1, ABILENE, KAN.

Belgian Stallion for Sale

Eight years old and registered. Sired by an imported horse. Will sell cheap.

NEILL R. GEORGE, WILLIAMSBURG, KAN.

OUTSTATE SPOTTED POLAND HOG
ADVERTISER GETS GOOD RESULTS
FROM KANSAS FARMER

Rockport, Mo.
October 26, 1942.

The Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

We are practically sold out of boars but still have a number of choice gilts. Our ads in Kansas Farmer sure brought a lot of inquiries as well as sales. We sold 5 head to Kansas buyers.

Very truly yours,
Virgil E. Walter & Son.

poses during the last several years. The best of the females have also been kept to build a better herd of breeding cows. The herd now numbers about 100 head, and he is beginning to let breeders and farmers have some of the females to build better cattle on their farms. The young bulls and heifers now on hand were sired by Golden Marksman, a good son of Proud Marksman, and the cow herd is composed largely of cows of Village Marshall and Imp Bapton breeding. The Leslie farm is located 8 miles south and 8 miles west of Sterling, and a few miles south of Alden.

The Polled Shorthorns sold in the THIEMAN FARM sale at Concordia, Mo., on November 6 indicates that "Shorthorns without horns" are in excellent demand. Seventy-nine lots in this sale made an average of \$361. Sixty-three females, a few with calves at side, averaged \$350. Sixteen bulls sold for more than \$6,500, or an average of \$408. Buyers and bidders were present from many states, but it was a group of enthusiastic Polled Shorthorn breeders from Mississippi who bought almost 65 per cent of the sale offering. They took 49 head. The top individual so far as dollars paid was Lot 16, and this May 20, 1941, heifer was purchased by Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, of White Post, Va., for \$1,000. She purchased another female for \$900. Jack Nelson, of Semonauk, Ill., bought an October yearling bull for \$800, the top of all bulls selling. The Thieman were well pleased with the outcome of the sale. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer, assisted by representatives of the press.

October 19 turned out to be a disagreeable day for the A. H. KNOEPPLE Jersey sale, Colony. The small crowd assembled was reluctant to pay very strong prices for the good registered Jerseys offered, and 34 head were sold for a general average of \$144.47. The 25 cows averaged \$148.80 with a top of \$275. This price was paid by M. E. and H. W. Harrison, Miami, Okla., who bought several head in the sale. Seven heifers sold for \$116.70 and 2 bulls sold for \$275 and \$100. The heaviest buyer in the sale was Ted T. Miller, Clarinda, Iowa, who purchased 8 head.

Those buying 3 head or more were the Harrisons, of Oklahoma; Shadyrest Jersey Farm, West Liberty, Iowa; Alphonse E. Bosh, Lincolnville; Dr. G. D. Thornburg, Garnett. New York and Indiana buyers were represented by mail orders at this sale. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, was the sales manager. Bert Powell, Topeka, sold the offering, assisted by Roy Pauli, Broken Arrow, Okla.

A. L. WISWELL AND SON, Olathe, sold registered Polands at their farm on November 5, just 37 head for a general average of \$52. Twenty-seven gilts averaged \$49 with a top of \$66. William Cruwell, Independence, Mo., was the buyer of this good gilt. There wasn't a sufficient number of buyers present to take all the boars cataloged but the 10 head selling averaged \$58 with a top of \$110. This deep-bodied, good-hammed, well-balanced son of Ten Strike was purchased by the well-known Poland breeder, G. A. Wingert, Wellsville. Ralph Schlemmerham, Gardner, was the heaviest buyer in the sale, taking 8 gilts and a boar. George Gordon, Overland Park, bought 5 gilts and a boar. Kansas buyers purchased 34 of the 37 selling. Three head were purchased by Missouri buyers. The offering was well grown and nicely conditioned. Rain the night before made side roads difficult and threatening rain the morning of the sale no doubt kept buyers away. Bert Powell, Topeka, was the auctioneer.

The EVANS-LARMER Aberdeen Angus sale, held at Maryville, Mo., on October 6, made a general average of \$265 on 69 head. Seven bulls averaged \$297 with a top of \$700 on Elban of Strathmore, a son of Revolution 100th. The females averaged \$260 with a top of \$720 for a cow with a choice heifer calf at foot. The cow went to Robin Spruce, Crab Orchard, Nebr., for \$410 and the heifer calf went to Dr. Ralph Wadley, Lansing, Mich., for \$310. This cow and calf came from the Larmer consignment. The top bull was owned jointly by Evans and Larmer.

In commenting on the sale, Rol M. Evans says "We did not have a large crowd but interest was good and the bidding snappy. The day was ideal and the breeding and individual merit of the Angus offering appealed to the crowd. The offering was widely scattered, going to Michigan, Illinois, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. Local support was good." Roy G. Johnston, Belton, was the auctioneer.

Thirty-five farmers were buyers at the NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ANNUAL SALE held at Beloit November 4. Several of the number were breeders of registered Shorthorns, but most of the selected bulls and heifers went back to the farms of Western and Central Kansas to be used in the farmers' beef-producing program. The 41 head sold were placed as to individual excellence by Neal Wishart, of Manhattan, and sold in the order in which they were placed.

Fred Yarrow, Clay Center, sold 6 head for \$540; John H. Ross, Clay Center, 1 head at \$130; Julius Olson, Leonardville, 3 head for \$682.50; Dale Olson, Manhattan, 1 head for \$202.50; Clyde Miller, Mahaska, 2 head polle, \$420; R. E. Walker and Son, Osborn, 4 head for \$750; Alfred Tasker and Son, Delphos, 3 head for \$465; J. W. Neilson, Marysville, 2 head for \$192.50; Johnson Brothers, Delphos, 5 head for \$707.50; Ed Visser, Riley, 2 head for \$345; Joseph Baxter and Son, Clay Center, 2 polle, \$310; Booker and Peterson, Beloit, 4 head for \$632.50; Clyde Tippen, Beloit, 1 head for \$105; S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, 4 head for \$175; and John Vernon, Simpson, 1 head for \$175.

The large difference in prices received by the various consignors was largely due to ages of animals selling, many were only calves. John H. Silak, Wilson, paid the top price of \$235 for a bull consigned by Julius Olson. The second top of

\$225.50 was paid twice—once by E. H. Rutledge and Son, of Bloomington, for a cow out of the R. R. Walker consignment, and again by W. Carl Johnson, of Salina, for a heifer consigned by Clyde Miller. The buyers represented 25 Kansas post offices. James T. McCulloch and Bert Powell were the auctioneers. The sale committee, of which Edwin Hedstrom was secretary, did excellent work. The entire offering averaged a little over \$150.

MRS. DALE SCHEEL writes interestingly and encouragingly about the Hampshire sale held at Ethyledale Farm, October 14. Among other comments are, "On the whole we had a splendid gilt sale, but the bright, blue Kansas October, lack of farm help and the early frost kept farmers at home cutting sorghums or combining." By this she calls attention to the lack of buyers for all of the boars. But they are registered, late-farrowed gilts sold for an average of \$63 and the gilts \$68.25. A bunch of unregistered, late-farrowed gilts sold for an average of \$40 which indicates the popularity of the Scheel Hampshires from the standpoint of the commercial grower.

O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, paid \$100 for No. 4, a choice daughter of Ethyledale Roller, and the same for her litter sister, No. 5, in the sale. Jaden Brothers, Wichita, paid \$115 for another gilt of this litter. Glen Horthenke, Robison, bought another Ethyledale gilt at \$72.50. Warren Ploeger, of Morrill, was a good gilt buyer. Several boars were sold the following day. In closing, Mrs. Scheel speaking for the firm indicates satisfaction with the outcome of their first sale.

BELLOWS BROTHERS' sale of Berkshires and Shorthorns, held at the farm near Maryville, Mo., October 26, was well attended with an average of about \$300 being made on the Shorthorns; the Berkshires average was close to \$60. The Shorthorn top was \$1,400, this price being paid by W. J. Russell, of Canada, for the good female Faustina. Melody, Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo., bought 3 good females at \$435 and \$450. Ed-R. Farm, Wayland, bought a good female at \$430. William Espey and Son, Maryville, Mo., bought the top bull at \$410. Wayne Howard, Coffey, Mo., bought the second top bull at \$325. Cedar Glen Farm, St. Joseph, Mo., was the heaviest buyer in the sale, taking 11 females. The bulls averaged \$253 and the females \$310.

The Berkshires' top was \$300, being paid by Charles Allen, of Stanberry, Mo., for War Admiral, a fall boar. Top on spring boars was \$87.50 and the buyer was G. F. Wingate, Tonganoxie. Lomax Farm, Villisca, Iowa, paid \$82.50 for the second highest-selling spring boar. E. H. Anderson, Chillicothe, Mo., bought the highest-selling gilt when he paid \$80 and \$76 for the 2 sale tops. Several states were represented with buyers present or thru mail orders when the total results of the sale were tabulated.

The friendship and confidence created over a period of more than 40 years warmed the cold winds that blew out of the north, and J. B. SHIELDS closed his years of Hereford work in a blaze of glory. Fifty-five head of registered, all but a few head polled Herefords, sold in the Shields dispersion sale for a total of \$8,575. Much of the offering was quite young, altho several were cows with considerable age. As always, Mr. Shields' statements were taken and the cattle sold rapidly to old and new customers. No fitting and no effort for big prices marked the event. They were just good, useful Herefords, improved over a period of years, always with the object of improving the herds of the community and rendering a service while making the business profitable.

R. F. Elmer, a neighbor, paid next to the top price, \$250. Mrs. Omer Shields topped the sale on a choice cow and calf at \$305. Every animal remained in Kansas and all of them in near driving distance. A. D. Fry, Eureka, was a buyer, paying \$225 for No. 27, a choice cow and calf. Jesse Riffel and Sons and several of his brothers were buyers. Mr. Elmer was the heaviest buyer. The sale was an unusually pleasing event. Mr. Shields plans to spend the winter in Florida. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer, assisted by C. W. Cole and others.

The O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE sale, held at Hiattville, October 21, was a history-making event. Not only was it an all-time record for Kansas from the standpoint of numbers sold and price range, but it is doubtful whether any one state can boast of a sale big enough in every way to match it. Two hundred head of boars and gilts from this great herd went under the auctioneer's hammer in a trifle over 3 hours, at an average price of about \$64 head. Kansas had something like a third of the buyers, the balance being from Nebraska, Iowa, Florida, California, Montana, Texas, Arkansas, North Dakota and Missouri. The 15 boars averaged \$128.80 and the gilts averaged over \$61. Top boar went to John Kaster, Clearwater, Nebraska, at \$505. The highest-priced gilt was bought by Joe Finley, of Texas, at \$150. Henry Harper, Plainville, Tex., was the heaviest buyer of gilts.

Among the best Kansas buyers were Dale Scheel, Emporia; L. M. Jones, Neal; J. C. King, Virgil; J. L. Stoker, LaCygne; Francis Slatery, Mayetta. Jute Darby, Wallace, paid \$100 for No. 73 in catalog. Dale Scheel paid \$130 for a choice Roller boar. Kansas buyers were from many parts of the state, eager to have a part in this all-important event. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

I have just received from Sale Manager RAYMOND APPLEMAN, a detailed report of the HARVEY BROTHERS dispersion sale, held at Junction City, October 9. A study of prices paid, condition of cattle, large number of young stock, distance from freshening, indicates that this was one of the greatest sales of Holsteins ever held in the state, at least in recent years. Seventy-five head, including calves, sold for a total of \$15,395. Twenty-seven cows sold for an average of \$285.65, only one went below \$200. Nine bred heifers, selling in very ordinary condition, and far-off springers averaged \$218.33. Twenty-seven open heifers and calves averaged \$148.80. Twelve bulls, most of them 4 to 8 months old, averaged \$141.66.

Mr. Appleman says the large number of heifers was due to the policy of Harvey Brothers not to breed heifers to calve under 3 or 3½ years old. The top female went to Wilson Brothers, of Lincoln, at \$440. Her baby calf, 5 days old, selling separately, brought \$160. C. P. Register, of Peabody, took the second-high cow at \$435.

Dick Evans, of Hutchinson, bought the herd bull for \$400. Willow Springs Ranch, Denver, purchased 7 head for a total of \$1,850. John Clam, Winfield, took 6 head at \$1,700. Tom Foster, Norman, 7 head of young heifers for \$1,150. Prof. Cave, from Oklahoma A. and M. College, bought a choice young cow at \$375. All

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE



Attention!!

For the very best in Milking Shorthorn Cattle: Attend the National Sale of selected breeding females and herd-heading bulls being offered

Thursday, December 3

at the heated Sale Pavilion, U. S. Yards, Chicago. Positively the best collection ever offered at public sale. Your opportunity. Write for catalog today.

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY
Dept. KF-4 Dexter Park Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Milking-Bred Polled Shorthorn Bull
For sale, Roan polled 3-year-old son of Maryland White Diamond (one of the good bulls of the breed). High production R.M. breeding. Also young bulls from 2 to 8 months old. About 50 head in herd. Inspection invited.
W. A. HEGLE, LOST SPRINGS, KAN.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS
Calves to 12 months old out of heavy-producing dams, and sired by sons of Retnuh Defender and Retnuh Roan Model. Farm 2 1/2 miles north of town.
H. R. LUCAS, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

Malone's Milking Shorthorns
Bred for the best dual-purpose performances. Selected bulls of breeding age by an IMP. bull and out of heavy-producing IMP. cows. Nice reds and roans. Backed by the best Register of Merit ancestors. Jas. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan.

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

Dark-Red Milking Shorthorn Bulls
For sale: 2 dark-red yearling bulls out of Retnuh Princess cows. Grandsons of Retnuh Stylis Maid. J. W. Skolaut, Omitz (Barton Co.), Kan.

Young Milking Shorthorn Bulls
For sale: Young bulls up to 11 months of age. From good-type, well-bred, good-production dams.
JOHNSTON BROS., BREWSTER, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Registered Shorthorn Bulls
Reds and roans, serviceable ages. Grandsons of Proud Archer and Scotsman Froman. Also cows and heifers.
R. J. CROCKETT, KINSLEY, KAN.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Eight bulls from 6 to 15 months old. Also cows and heifers. The bulls are the low-down, blocky type, come from the Milking Shorthorn strain. Good individuals.
H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale
Yearlings to 18 months old. Nice reds and roans. Sired by Gregg's Farm Emigrant, out of Brown-dale-bred cows. Herd established 40 years. All Scotch breeding.
MEALL BROTHERS, R. 1, Cawker City, Kan.

LESLIE OFFERS SHORTHORN BULLS
Ten good ones, registered, nice reds and roans. Sired by Golden Marksman, son of Proud Marksman. Bred for thickness and mellowness. Out of Village Marshall and Bapton Corporal dams.
FRANK E. LESLIE, R. 1, STERLING, KAN.

10 Selected Shorthorn Bulls
Reds and roans, 8 months to serviceable age. Present herd bull Divide Gold Porter.
CLARENCE H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

Thorne's Reg. Shorthorns
10 head of registered Shorthorn cows and 3 head of bulls. Beef type.
JOHN THORNE, KINSLEY, KANSAS

Choice Red Shorthorn Bull
For sale or trade, my 4-year-old registered red Shorthorn herd bull. Also one nice bull calf sired by him.
ROY E. SCOTT, R. 1, KINSLEY, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns
Yearling bulls and bred and open heifers. Choice individuals and in good breeding condition. Registered.
HARRY BIRD, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

Dual-Purpose (Hornless) Polled Shorthorns
20 bulls, 7 to 14 mos., \$100 to \$200. A few females. Some among the best of the breed and high in milk production.
Banbury & Sons, Plevna (Reno Co.), Kan. Ph. 2807.

TRY DOLES' POLLED SHORTHORNS
For sale: Registered Polled Shorthorn bulls of Thiemann & Achenbach breeding.
A. J. and W. W. DOLE, CANTON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE
PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST OF GRAZERS. Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock for sale. **AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN.,** 260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

2-Year-Old Ayrshire Bull
Sire—Elmbar's Laddie. Dam—May Lustral.
CLARENCE BEAT, ZENDA, KANSAS

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE EWES
We offer a few good yearling ewes bred to our great Shultz ram.
H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Greencastle, Mo.

but the 15 head mentioned found new homes in Kansas, and they were well scattered over the state. Mr. Appleman ends his report by saying, "Few Holstein sales ever held in Kansas attracted so much interest. Kansas Farmer did its job well as did the selling force—Powell, McCulloch and Dickson."

The popularity of **BAUER BROTHERS** and their Poland Chinas was demonstrated by the large attendance of interested buyers and spectators at their October 18 sale. Living a few miles over the Kansas line at Gladstone, Nebr., the natural result of buying was for most of the tops to stay in Kansas and Nebraska. This is the proof of quality Polands and square dealing by the men who are at the helm. Thirty head remained in Nebraska and 16 found new homes in Kansas, 2 went to Missouri, and 1 to California. The top was purchased by Frank Dvorak, of Howells, Nebr., at \$125; second top to Mace L. Scott, Chase, Kan., at \$100. The same price was paid by Paul Bogart, Kearney, Mo., and another buyer, H. A. Haake, Tobias, Nebr., also paid \$100 for a choice boar. The boars, about 45 in all, averaged \$70, and the gilts something more than \$60. The sale was exceptional from the standpoint of general average, no high places and nothing selling as low as \$40. For the most part the buyers were commercial growers and breeders seeking more compactness in order to meet the demand of farmers for that type of hog. The offering and the large number of home buyers was a distinct compliment to the men who developed the hogs and presented them to appreciative buyers. The animals carrying a large per cent of State Fair breeding on dam's side and sired by the low-set, wide boar Selectee, were most in demand. Bert Powell, assisted by Roy Schultis, made the sale.

The **KANSAS HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS** held their annual fall boar and gilt sale in the Kansas State College judging pavilion at Manhattan, October 19. The crowd, limited in size due to the busy season and farm help scarcity, was unusually Hampshire-minded and showed very good appreciation of the offering. Some difference in Hampshire type, however, accounted for varying prices. The average price for animals sold was \$61.25. The boars brought an average of \$70, with a top of \$172 from the Warren Ploeger herd. The buyer was W. Summers and Son, Hutchinson. The gilts averaged \$51.50 with a top of \$100 for a gilt from the O'Bryan Ranch. The buyer was Paul Cork, of Winona. Kaine Brothers, Wamego, paid the second highest price for a boar consigned by Kelly and Richardson, of Stafford. The price was \$127.50. The second high gilts from the R. E. Bergsten and Sons' herd went to Raymond Wegner, Onaga, at \$72.50.

The University of Missouri took a gilt from the Patrick O'Connor herd at St. John for \$55. Mrs. Orpha Van Buskirk, of Raton, N. M., bought a Warren Ploeger boar at \$110, and Hal Ramsbottom, Munden, selected an outstanding May boar from the Dale Scheel herd at \$82.50. Practically everything went back to Kansas farms, in line with the wish of consignors. Dale Scheel, secretary of the association, expressed himself as highly pleased that the best animals went to commercial swine growers.

G. H. Shaw, of Memphis, Tennessee, was the auctioneer.

The most important Guernsey events in the Southwest the past fall were the 3 consignment sales managed by **MORT WOODS**, of Ardmore, Okla., at Parsons, Kan., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Dallas, Texas. One hundred sixty-one head of selected cattle were sold in the 3 days. The 50 head sold at Dallas brought a total of \$10,205, with a top of \$450. Thirty-one head stayed in Texas. Two went to Kansas: Roy Dillard, of Salina, and Allen Hinkle, Wichita, were the buyers. Fifty-six head brought \$14,350, in the Oklahoma sale, with a top of \$1,100, the buyer was R. C. Brambers, Ft. Smith, Ark. Twenty-six head stayed in Oklahoma. Fourteen head came to Kansas, the buyers being J. L. Nelson, Wichita; M. W. Hiett, Haven; Paul R. Johnson, Independence; W. L. Schultz, Durham; and H. J. Regier, Hillsboro. The Parsons sale totaled \$9,575 for the 55 head. It was one of the best offerings ever made in the association's several auctions. Twenty-eight head were bought by Kansas breeders and dairymen. Just \$360 was paid for No. 9 in the catalog, consigned by Meadow Lodge Farms, the buyer being P. A. Holmes, of Missouri. Fred S. Fees, Parsons, took No. 8 at \$325. The top price of \$610 was paid by C. D. Mario, of Missouri, for No. 22, consigned by St. Albans Farm. Paul Johnson, of Independence, was a heavy buyer. Ransom Farms sold Lot No. 2 to William Stewart, of Anthony, for \$260; and No. 1 for \$250, the buyer being Max Dickerson, of Parsons. Buyers came from many sections of the state. Missouri and Oklahoma had many good buyers.

The 2-day sale of registered and high grade Holsteins held at Washington on October 29 to 30, under the auspices of **THE NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS** and ably managed by Raymond Appleman, of Linn, did not attract quite as large a crowd as we have seen at former sales due to the tire shortage. But those who did attend were there for business reasons and when auctioneers Bert Powell, Topeka; James T. McCulloch, Clay Center; and Jim Dickson, Washington, had finished the second day's auction they had sold 102 head of registered and high grade Holsteins for a general average of \$161.76. The registered cows averaged \$195, the registered heifers \$125 and 18 registered bulls, all ages, averaged \$148.33, with the highest-selling bull going to Phillips Brothers, Manhattan, for \$250. This bull was consigned by Hinch and Oestrich, Linn. The highest-selling female in the 2-day sale was the 3 times junior champion female consigned by Mike J. Schroll, Greenleaf. At \$405 she became the property of LeRoy Johnston, Marysville. A few of the registered animals were too thin to sell well.

The grade cows averaged \$182.94 with the highest-selling female purchased by W. E. Davidson, well-known Poland China breeder, of Simpson, for \$232.50. She was consigned by William Rosenkranz, Washington. Grade heifers averaged \$115. The larger per cent of the 102 head stayed in Kansas with a few going to Nebraska. John Elam, Winfield, was the heaviest buyer in the sale.

Phillips Brothers, Holstein breeders and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, write as follows: "Thanks for the advertising in Kansas Farmer. The 2-year-old bulls are all sold, we still have yearlings, I am beginning to believe that continuous advertising pays." Phillips Brothers are at Manhattan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

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

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

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

In arranging publicity for his October 28 Jersey cattle dispersal, **CHARLES H. GILLILAND**, Mayetta, relied principally on the long arm of farm publications. Not that his herd improvement over a long period of time was not good enough to attract the attention of herds already established, but experience had taught him the wisdom of seeking out new buyers. Hugh Pfost, of Hugo, Colo., seeing the publicity in Kansas Farmer was a good buyer, getting the herd bull, Coronation Poppy King, and about a dozen of the best females. First- and second-calf heifers in production or near calving sold for an average of \$173.75, with a top of \$235 and a second top of \$225. Five head brought \$200 each. Four bred heifers averaged \$125.60, with a top of \$190. Seven heifers in age from 4 to 11 months averaged \$90, 3 head brought up to \$100, 8 heifer calves averaged \$57 with a \$76 top. The 7-year-old herd bull, Coronation Poppy King, was a real bargain at \$157.50. Three bull calves in age from 11 to 13 months sold at an average price of \$130.50. Four baby bulls averaged \$43 with a \$65 top.

The offering was the result of 25 years of careful and honest effort. With the exception of purchases by W. H. Bloss and Son, of Pawnee City, Nebr., and Mr. Pfost, everything went to Kansas breeders and farmers. Lynn Copeland assisted in pedigree explanations and Bert Powell was the auctioneer. The entire offering averaged about \$130, exceptionally good considering the fact that such a large number of the 50 head were calves and some old cows.

E. C. LACY AND SON, Miltonvale, traded 43 head of home-bred, registered Shorthorns for \$6,149 on October 21. The offering consisted of 16 young bulls and 27 females; 30 or more of the cattle sold were dropped in 1941 and 1942. Several cows with considerable age and in poor flesh sold with calves as one lot. Forty head went back to Kansas farms and 3 head went into Nebraska. The top bull, Destiny's Sultan, a choice coming-2-year-old son of Glenburn Destiny, topped the sale at \$325, going to Meal Brothers, of Cawker City. Second top to P. L. Keenan, Seward, at \$245; also a son of Glenburn Destiny. High female went to J. K. Kenner, Hebron, Nebr. More than 30 Kansas post-offices and nearly that many counties were represented by buyers. Only one animal went farther east than Clay Center. Which indicates the growing interest in good Shorthorns in the western half of the state, and proves again the high quality of the kind Lacy and Son produce. The larger part of the offering was purchased by commercial growers and farmers. Abundance of feed and good market outlook stimulated the buying considerably.

Among the best buyers were Carl Muller, Halstead; Charles Keller, Seward; Floyd Bacon, Sylvan Grove; Harry Gabelman, Lincoln; Arlo Lohmeyer, Greenleaf; Earl Stoffer, Abilene; O. E. R. Schulz, Ellsworth; A. J. Dietz, Bazine; Mrs. Jessie McKee, Simpson; Adam Dietz, Galletta; Glen Parsons, Miltonvale; L. E. Carson, Morganville; Emerson Good, Barnard; and Joseph Pabgrac, Niles. James T. McCulloch was the auctioneer.

Public Sales of Livestock

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

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

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
December 3—Milking Shorthorn Society, Chicago, Ill. Sale at U. S. Yards, Chicago.

To prevent an electric shaver from slipping out of your hands, snap several rubber bands around the smooth case to provide a nonslip surface.—E. R.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

YOUNG COWS AND BULLS for Sale

We bred and developed the first and only cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 lbs. fat in 365 consecutive days. In 1929 our herd average was 658 lbs. fat and 17,888 milk. Average fat 3.7%. We believe this the highest record for herd of any breed, anywhere, any time. Daughters and granddaughters for sale from cows that made these records. Also bulls.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

BULLS FOR SALE

For type and production buy a Regier-bred bull. Dam's record over 450 lbs. at 2 years old. Granddam's over 500 lbs. on 2 milkings a day.
REGIER DAIRY FARM, Whitewater, Kan.

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

(682274)
His sons from 9 to 11 months, out of cows with records from 400 to 493 fat, twice-a-day milking. Older bulls all sold.
PHILLIPS BROS., MANHATTAN, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

4 GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$119

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

DAIRY CATTLE

CHOICE

DAIRY HEIFERS, \$13.00
SHAWNEE CATTLE CO., DALLAS, TEXAS

ANGUS CATTLE

LATZKE ANGUS FARM

(Where Beef Type Predominates)
Two bulls 2 years old for immediate sale, ready for hard service.
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

BULLS FOR SALE

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

15 Choice Hereford Cows

Mostly from 3 to 5 years old. Strong Anxiety 4th breeding. Bred to calve early to a good W.H.R. bull. Also some choice early heifer calves and a few bull calves, calves by a W.H.R. bull. All priced right for quick sale.
LEONARD B. JOHNSON, Alta Vista, Kan.

Overstocked MUST SELL HEREFORDS

Offering
BULLS—COWS—HEIFERS—CALVES
Especially reasonable prices on females as I am overstocked for my feed supply. Prince Domino, Advance Mischief breeding.
MORRIS ROBERTS, Box 94, Holsington, Kan.

Hereford Bulls and Females

—of toppy breeding. Offering a nice selection of bulls and females at private sale. Best of Hazlett breeding and all of good quality.
SCHLAG BROS., PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.
18 miles south of all-weather road Highway 17

Hereford Bulls—Hereford Females

Hazlett and W.H.R. breeding. Offering 30 Bulls and 30 Females. Bulls from 8 to 20 months old. Heifers from 8 to 26 months old. Bred or open. Some to calve in January.
LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords for Sale

Will sell my registered Polled Hereford bull, Victor Domino 117th, 4 years old. Also a few Polled Reg. cows. Joseph C. Maes, Bushton, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

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

Hereford Bulls

Ready for Service

We have some long yearling and coming-2-year-olds ready for service for a small bunch of cows or heifers. These bulls are of Domino breeding. They are in fair shape and ready to be used for service now. We invite inspection but if you cannot visit us, write us and we will describe and price them.

FARM LOCATION: The farm is located about 10 miles south and 10 miles west of SALINA, KANSAS, or 2 miles south and 2 miles east of FALUN, KANSAS.

Julian Sundgren, care of Sundgren Farm, Falun, Kan.



64 Registered Herefords at Auction

20 BULLS and 44 FEMALES Sell at the Quinter Sales Pavilion

Quinter, Kan., Monday, Dec. 7, 1 p.m.

(Mountain Time)
Prince Domino, Beau Mischief and Hazlett breeding.

20 BULLS, including Rupert Domino, herd bull, 4 years old in January. One bull, Brae Mixer 93rd, bred by O. E. Taussig & Sons, calved May 21, 1941. 18 bulls from 8 to 15 months old.

15 HEIFERS bred to Real Prince D 247, son of Real Prince Domino 33rd.

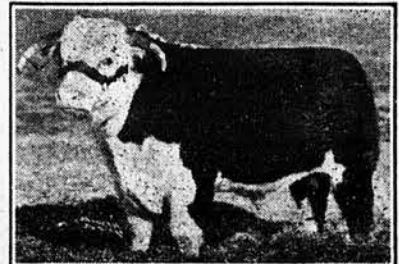
19 HEIFERS (open) from 8 to 20 months old.

10 COWS 4 to 6 years old. Calves by side or mated to Rupert Domino.

Sale Location: 55 miles west of Hays on U. S. Highway 40. Everything Bang's and Th.

tested. Write for catalog.

ALBERT LOVITT, QUINTER, KANSAS
Fred Chandler, Auctioneer



HOW YOU CAN KEEP YOUR TRACTOR ON THE JOB!

Now FIRESTONE Can Furnish You With Wide-Base Tires, Tubes and Rims

THE Baruch report on the rubber situation and statements by Mr. W. M. Jeffers, rubber administrator, indicate the intention of the Government to keep all essential rubber tired wheels rolling.

To help farmers keep their tractors on the job, Firestone has developed a new Wide Base Changeover Plan. It is an easy, inexpensive way to put the new type wide base tires on older model tractors now equipped with rubber.

Government tire regulations are being changed to discontinue retreading rear farm tractor tires. Consequently,

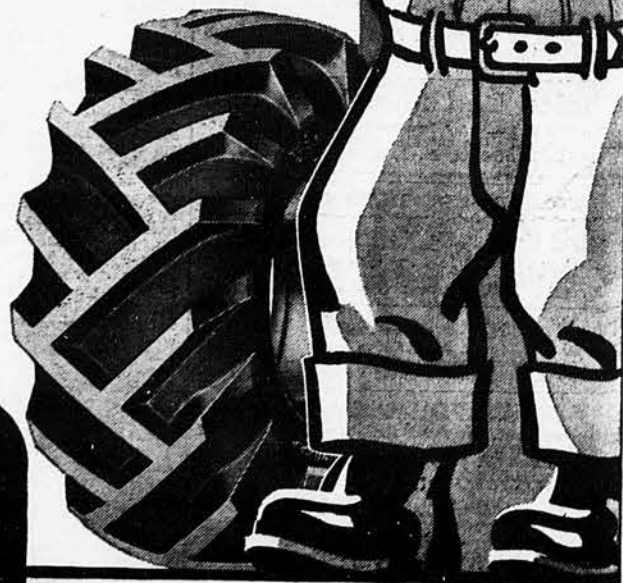
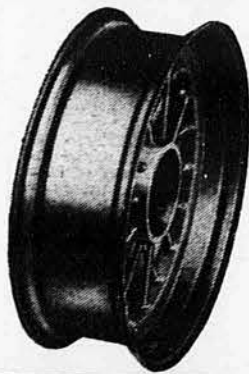
replacements can be made only with new tires. This means that as soon as stocks of conventional tires are exhausted new type wide base tires must be used in their place. That is why the new Firestone Wide Base Changeover Plan is of vital interest to all farmers owning tractors equipped with worn tires.

If your tractor tires are badly worn, don't delay — see your nearby Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Store today. They have complete information on how to help you keep your tractor on the job.

***Mr. EXTRA TRACTION says: "THE FIRESTONE WIDE-BASE CHANGEOVER PLAN IS SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE. HERE'S HOW IT WORKS"**

- Step 1. Cut off both sides of the conventional rim at the edge of the well.
- Step 2. Weld the new wide base rim to the remainder of the conventional rim.
- Step 3. Mount new type wide base Firestone Ground Grip Tires and new wide base tubes.

The new Firestone Wide Base Changeover Plan is an adaptation of the famous Firestone Cut-Down Plan. This makes it possible to replace worn conventional tires with wide base Firestone Ground Grip Tires which provide up to 215 extra inches of traction bar length per tractor.



Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

***Mr. EXTRA TRACTION gets his name from the Extra Traction Bar Length on Every FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRE**

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.
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