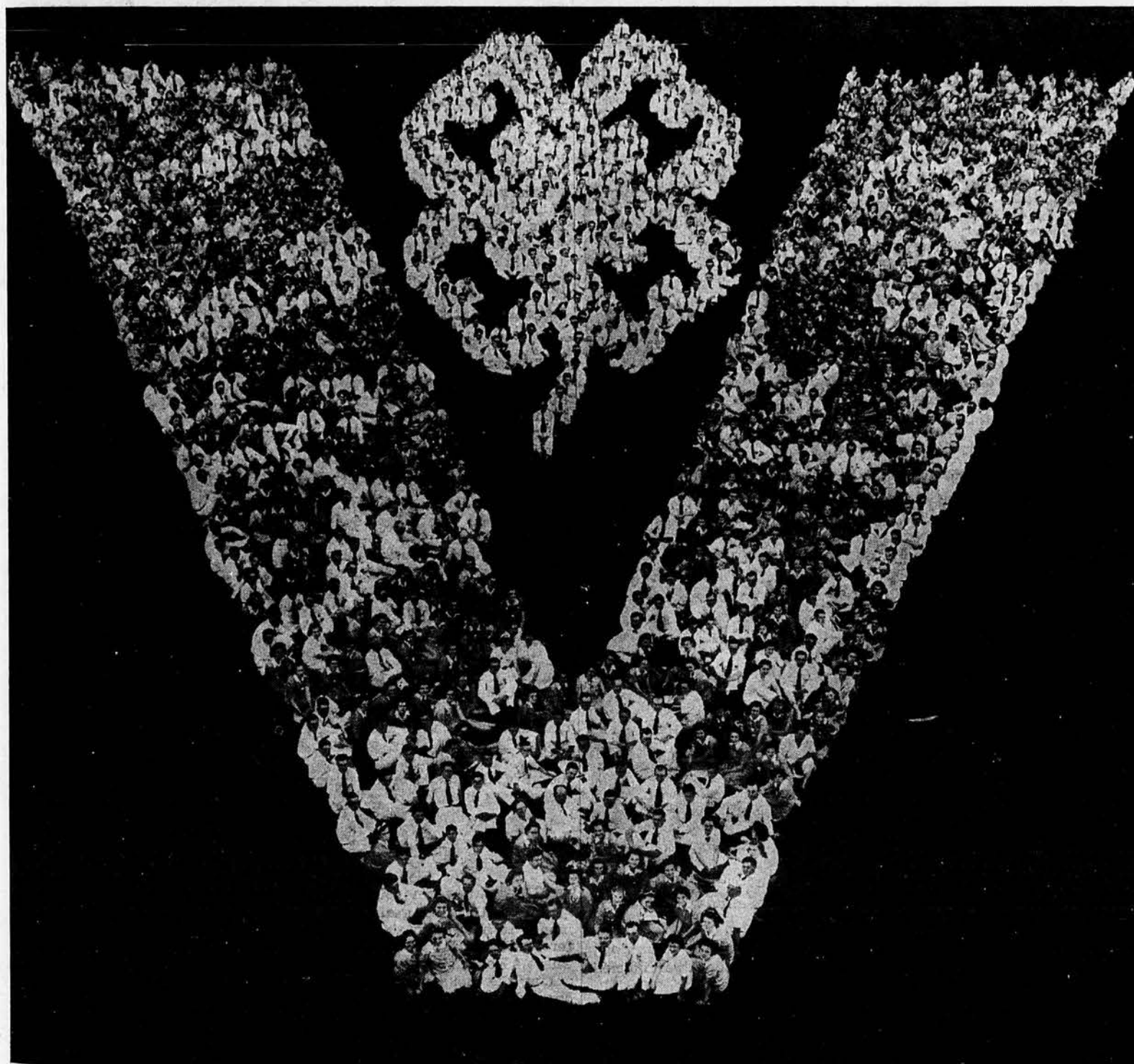


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JUNE 20, 1942

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



4-H Champions Form Victory V

MORE than 1,200 active reasons for victory appeared on the Kansas State College campus, Manhattan, this month in attendance at the first Kansas 4-H Club Round-up to be held in time of war. Exact enrollment for this 20th annual event included 1,235 club members and leaders from 104 Kansas counties. Singing, playing and studying thru a week of intensive activity, they represented the state's 1,120 4-H Clubs which have a total

membership of nearly 22,500 Kansas farm boys and girls.

Sedgwick county, with 37, had the largest delegation, while Butler ranked second with 35, and Ford was third with 34. Morton county covered the largest distance to attend, traveling 400 miles.

Among the many honors and awards presented during the round-up were 9 scholarships of \$100 each, given by the Union Pacific Railroad. [Continued on Page 10]

**NEWS! Milder Smokes
Taste Richer!**

COOLER BURNING

DOES IT!

IS PRINCE ALBERT
EASY ON THE TONGUE?
IT'S THE **COOLEST, SMOOTHEST,**
YET **TASTIEST SMOKE**
A MAN EVER PUT IN HIS
FAVORITE
PIPE!



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In recent laboratory "smoking bowl" tests, Prince Albert burned

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than the average of the 30 other of the largest-selling brands tested... coolest of all!

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THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

BUY U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps NOW!

Moisture Tests Told Truth Too Much Early Rainfall Results in Lower Yields

MANY folks in Southwest Kansas couldn't believe figures of May 18, from the Garden City Experiment Station, showing their wheat might soon be without soil moisture. Following so early after the heavy rains and floods of April, injury from dry weather seemed a remote possibility.

But a week or so later there was plenty of visible evidence to prove the figures were right. During the week of May 25 a blast of high temperatures put the wheat to a rigid test. Firing appeared in fields of volunteer and in fields of seeded wheat that had been cropped last year. Some fields showed spots of brown, while others were brown around the edges, indicating there was not enough moisture in the ground to keep the wheat supplied in the vital period of grain formation.

As these signs became more pronounced, folks paused to take a second look at the moisture-test figures, which pictured the situation in advance with astonishing accuracy. The tests, conducted by Howard J. Haas, junior agronomist, showed that on May 18, only one-third inch of moisture remained in the top 6 feet of soil in fields of wheat where soil was plowed late last fall, after raising a crop in 1941.

Damage Could Be Seen

This same land had contained more than a third of an inch at seeding time and the supply had increased to 2.33 inches by May 4. In the 2 weeks between May 4 and May 18, the wheat used 2 inches of that supply, averaging .14 inch each day. At that same rate of use, the supply left on May 18 could not hold out for more than a few days, and damage beginning the week of May 25 offers the visible evidence.

On land under continuous cropping where plowing for wheat was done early last summer, the moisture situation was slightly better. This soil had nearly 2 inches of moisture in the top 6 feet at seeding time, and more than 3½ inches on May 4. In the 2 weeks from May 4 to May 18, the supply was reduced exactly 3 inches, leaving one-half inch on May 18, compared with one-third inch on the land which was plowed late.

As would be expected the best condition of all existed in wheat on summer-fallow land. This soil contained

7.17 inches of moisture at seeding time, more than 2½ times greater than the amount of moisture in the early-plowed ground under continuous cropping. By May 4, the fallow field held 7.56 inches of soil moisture in the top 6 feet of soil. This supply was reduced about half in the 2 weeks following, leaving 3.7 inches of moisture on May 18.

Wheat on the summer-fallow land used .28 inch of moisture a day during the 2 weeks between May 4 and May 18. At this rate, it appeared the supply might be rather seriously depleted by June 1, indicating that continued dry weather could even cause damage to wheat on fallow land.

Too Much Rank Growth

Altho the injury from drouth in late May and June might appear as a surprise to the wheat grower who suffered from floods in March and April, Mr. Haas offers a logical explanation. He points out that over a period of years, excessive rainfall in March and April results in lower, rather than higher, wheat yields.

This is because the early spring rains promote such rank growth that moisture requirements of the wheat are extremely heavy. Then, in seasons like this one, when this rank wheat with tremendous moisture demands meets a dry May, the soil moisture is sapped in a short time. This year March rainfall at the Garden City Station totaled 1.10 inches compared with a 34-year average of .79 inch for that month.

April of this year brought 5.90 inches of rain to Garden City, compared with a normal April rainfall of 1.60. But in May, old man weather deserted the Western Kansas wheat grower. At Garden City, only .27 inch of rain fell in that month this year, altho the normal May rainfall there is 2.72 inches. In other words, the rank wheat of Southwest Kansas encouraged by heavy rains in March and April, received only about one-tenth the normal rainfall in May when it was heading.

Summarizing the general outlook early this month, L. M. Sloan, director of the Garden City Station, declared serious damage already had been done to volunteer wheat and to wheat on continuous cropped land. He predicted yields of wheat on fallow land would be lowered if rain did not come soon.

A Few Bushels for U.S.O.

THIS year, farm folks are being urged to give grain instead of money to help maintain U. S. O. centers such as the one pictured here. These 4 Kansas boys writing home are among the thousands of soldiers, sailors and marines stationed all over the world who seek the counsel, religious and recreational facilities provided

everywhere by this great organization.

So this year, when you unload at the elevator or mill, perhaps you will wish to tell the operator to designate a few bushels of wheat as your contribution to the U. S. O. He will give you an authorized receipt, the money will be turned over to a local committee to help somewhere a boy you know.



Left to right, Corporal Jay T. Grieve, of Portis, Sergeant Howard E. Johnson, of Emporia, Private Charles T. Turner, of Atchison, and Private John W. Hunt, of Concordia.

John and Luis get a good view of Mexico City with Popocatepetl in the background, from the veranda of Chapultepec Palace, planned by the Empress Carlotta.



MEXICO

Is a Land of Beautiful Churches

By CECIL BARGER

I HAVE seen almost all of the great cathedrals of the world," a well-traveled professor of a Midwestern university told me, "and I think the Cathedral of Mexico is as beautiful, if not more so, than any other I have ever seen."

Standing on one side of the Central Zocalo of Mexico City, the great Cathedral of Mexico lifts its beautiful towers to the sky. It virtually covers a city block. It is the largest church on the North American continent, and it ranks in size second only to St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. It stands cater-cornered across from the National Palace, the main Government building, corresponding to our Capitol building.

In keeping with Cortez's avowed policy of Christianizing this pagan territory of New Spain, Cortez razed the main temple of the Aztecs and in its place and even using some of the original foundation, he started the building of the finest cathedral imaginable, in keeping with the position New Spain was to occupy in the New World.

Beginning in 1530, nearly 300 years were used in building the edifice. And, of course, continual work must be done on the structure at all times.

In the middle of the church is a great circular altar, with fine carvings in marble and wood. With pillars of artificial jade and ornamentation of gold leaf, the altar is beautiful almost beyond belief.

Many other altars are placed around the edges of the cathedral. All these are highly ornamented and carved. In the front near the entrance is the Altar of Pardon, so named because the painting of the Virgin Mary over the altar was painted by a man who was in the hands of the Inquisition. Because he painted such a beautiful Madonna while in jail, it proved he was a devout and true Catholic and so he was pardoned. The picture was placed above the altar and the altar named in honor of the painter.

In the rear of the cathedral is the Altar of Kings. It was the custom of European churches at the time to have an altar dedicated to the kings, and as Mexico was to be Spain's new empire, such an altar was a most necessary part of the cathedral.

Probably the most beautiful of all the hun-

dreds of cathedrals of Mexico is the Pink Cathedral of Taxco. This church has the most

intricate carvings, the most beautiful altars of which there are 14, and the loveliest paintings of any church I have ever seen, all the beauty that fabulous wealth could pour into it. It was built of pink stone, and financed by Borda, the multi-millionaire silver king, who grew wealthy on the silver mines which were numerous in Mexico.

Borda's daughter became a nun and his son became a priest. Wishing to honor his son, he built another church in Cuernavaca in which his son was the first priest to say mass.

Many other wealthy people of Mexico, as well as Borda, turned good-sized portions of their fortunes into churches, thus paying tribute for their success in the New World. This accounts for the fact that in the little village of Cholula there are 365 churches—one for every day of the year!

Every village, small or large, is dominated by an interesting old Spanish church. John and I were fascinated by these landmarks, and we explored a great many of them. Whenever I lost John in a little village, I always knew exactly where I would find him. Heading for the central church, all I had to do was wander around thru rear passages and side rooms until I found him.

One of the most sacred shrines to the Mexican people is the Sanctuary of Guadalupe in Villa Madero, about 5 miles out of Mexico City. According to the legend, this is where the Virgin Mary appeared to a poor Indian peasant on his way to work in Mexico City and asked that a church be built on the spot in her honor.

Hurrying to the archbishop, the peasant told the story. But the archbishop would not believe it. When the peasant returned home that evening, again the Virgin appeared.

"I will give you a sign which will make the archbishop believe," the Virgin said. She vanished and from

the spot where she stood a spring of water gushed forth.

But still the archbishop paid no heed. The third time the Virgin told the Indian to go to the top of the hill and pick a bouquet of roses. He found the roses where before there was nothing but bare ground and rocks. Wrapping the roses in his serape, he took them to the archbishop.

When the peasant and the archbishop opened the serape they

(Continued on Page 11)

On the Central Zocalo of Mexico City stands the great Cathedral of Mexico, probably the largest and most imposing in the Western World.



"Palacio de Bellas Artes"—Palace of Fine Arts—in Mexico City houses the mural painted by Diego Rivera which caused a controversy between Rivera and John D. Rockefeller.



Snowcapped Popocatepetl, which is much larger than Japan's Fujiyama, towers above a valley church.



MAYBE some outsiders haven't been entirely sold on the idea that Kansas can grow most things as well or better than other states. Sure, Kansas can grow the best wheat in the world, beef unsurpassed, poultry and dairy products of prime excellence. As long as you keep Kansas in this work-horse class you are on the right track. But don't talk about Kansas being in the limousine class of prize-winning flower producers, or we'll know you are spoofing, these outsiders say.

Is that so! Just a week ago the thirty-ninth annual National Peony Show was held at Topeka. And the American Peony Society didn't pick Kansas as the location for its show because it was afraid of air raids. Fact is that in the past some of the stiffest competition has been offered by Kansans. To top it off, Frank E. Moots, of Newton, piled up a total of 214 points to win the Senator Arthur Capper Trophy in the show. The Capper Trophy, a handsome cup, was offered for the grower awarded the greatest total number of points by the 24 judges. Third man in line, with 166 points, was Myron Bigger, of Topeka. And selected as the best and most distinguished new peony was a great red bloom named "Kansas" and exhibited by Mr. Bigger. Thousands of peony blooms made up the 1,500 entries from a great many states.

Many things must be adjourned for the duration. But we don't need to stop boosting our state or its ability to produce. We don't need to stop improving the varieties of things we grow and, of course, we will not stop. And we should keep in mind all the time that better methods of producing and processing and marketing the things we grow can be found, and will be found. And let's mix in a few flowers and a bit of landscaping for our enjoyment as we go along.

Food Is Ammunition

WITH so much attention focused on the war, it is natural that our husky fighting men should take the main spotlight. But here are three cheers for a Kansas farm girl who can assure everyone there will be plenty of good things to eat "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Emphasizing in an essay the fact that meat is a fighting food, and that the slogan, "Meat for Health" has a new meaning as America launches an all-out program to improve health, Rachel Erickson, a home economics student at Kansas State College, Manhattan, has just been awarded championship honors in the national

Passing COMMENT

By T. A. McNeal

meat essay contest conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

This top honor was earned in competition with students of home economics at colleges and universities in every section of the country. Miss Erickson's essay on "New Ammunition—Meat," won the national title, not only because it showed an excellent grasp of the subject, but also because of her forceful method of presentation. She contends that meat provides more protein to the serving than any other food; that it supplies energy, minerals and vitamins. Also, that a 4-ounce serving of meat will supply 24 per cent of the protein, 11 per cent of the calories, 17.5 per cent of the phosphorus and 20 per cent of the iron needed in the diet of the moderately active adult.

At the end of her essay which has won national honors, Miss Erickson says: "Meat is a valuable ammunition for America. No newspaper headlines say it destroys a city, and no radio report says it destroys a ship. But all over the world this ammunition, meat, is winning the fight for freedom."

Indeed, there are no war flashes stating that food has destroyed a city or a ship. But crush-

ing defeat has followed the lack of food. Adequate food means health and strength and courage and victory. Shortages of food can spell disaster to countries in time of war—or in time of peace.

Every farm family in Kansas is conscious of the importance of producing enough food to help win the war. Home economics students, like Miss Erickson, are well aware that

after the war, there is a great peacetime job to be done in acquainting folks with the value of better balanced human diets in sponsoring health and greater progress for this nation.

Don't Take Chances

TO OFFSET the farm labor shortage, longer hours will be required, says J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Then he adds that longer hours mean greater fatigue. When one is exhausted accidents are more likely to occur and a machine of cog and cam allows no relaxation. It should be remembered that agriculture is a dangerous occupation, leading all other industries in fatal accidents. Still, losses may be almost entirely prevented by exercise of vigilance. Simple safety practices will prevent deplorable mishaps and conserve man power.

Now, Mr. Mohler knows what he is talking about, because he led the nation in a farm accident survey, and discovered why farming is so hazardous. Since then he has headed a crusade to prevent and eliminate farm accidents. Please remember his words during the rush of harvest—"Simple safety practices will prevent deplorable mishaps." Don't take chances because there isn't anything else as valuable to you and to your loved ones as your life.

Rubber: Next we are to have an important scrap rubber drive. Hope is held that if enough old rubber is turned in it might provide 30 million auto tires a year. It would take 85,000 tons of old rubber, plus 3,500 tons of new rubber to do this. Would recap a great many old tires, if Uncle Sam can spare 2 ounces of new raw rubber to cement the reclaimed rubber to the casing.

Lend-Lease: About 5 billion pounds of farm products had been delivered to representatives of the United Nations for Lend-Lease shipment up to May 1, says the U. S. D. A. Total cost was \$651,529,000. Leading items included were: Dairy products, eggs, meat, fish, fowl, fruit, vegetables, nuts, lards, fats, oils, grain, cereal products.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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★ ★ ★ From a MARKETING Viewpoint ★ ★ ★

George Montgomery, Grain; Peairs Wilson, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, Dairy and Poultry.

I have some choice heifers that I had originally planned to take off grass in August and full-feed for market in November. Would you advise going to market before that time?—H. C. L., Clark Co.

Prices of slaughter heifers usually decline seasonally after October 1. For that reason it usually pays to market heifers by that date. Price ceilings on dressed beef are affecting the slaughter cattle market rather definitely this year. The price spread between the different grades is narrower than usual and does not allow for the usual premium for well-finished cattle. This shifts the emphasis from finish to growth and cheap gains. It would seem

desirable this year to use as much grass as possible and only enough grain to put on a firm flesh and to plan to have them on the market by October 1, if possible.

The number of dairy cattle has been increasing during the last several years. How long do you think they will continue to increase? When would be a good time to sell some surplus stock?—J. V. P., Brown Co.

The number of milk cows probably will continue to increase for at least the next 2 years provided prices of dairy products stay at present levels or above. There is a larger number of 1- and 2-year-old dairy heifers on farms than ever before on record. Prices of milk cows are higher now than they have been for 10 years. Prices probably will continue to advance until the

first of next year. After that time milk prices will depend on dairy product prices and the number of dairy cows. It is expected that dairy cattle prices will tend to become stabilized at a high level during most of 1943. The best time to sell your surplus stock depends on your feed and labor situation, but surplus probably should be sold sometime during the coming fall or winter.

What is your opinion of culling beef cow herds this year?—C. L., Pratt Co.

To avoid excessive cattle numbers after the war, the government is requesting that farmers not increase the number of cattle on farms. Furthermore, the current market offers an excellent price for old cull cows. In view of these facts, this would seem to be a good year to do some culling. This does not necessarily mean that farm-

ers should reduce cattle numbers. It does seem to be a good year to eliminate old and undesirable types of cows and replace them with young stock.

You have indicated that turkey prices will be higher this fall than they were in 1941. However, with feed prices also higher, will turkey production be more or less profitable this year?—R. N., Riley Co.

Altho feed costs are higher this year than in 1941, turkey production is expected to be more profitable this year than last. In 1941 it cost about \$1.32 for enough feed to produce a 19-pound turkey. In 1942 the estimated feed cost is about \$1.50 to the turkey. If prices paid for turkeys are 1 cent a pound higher this fall than in 1941, the extra feed costs will be paid. Prices are expected to be more than 1 cent higher this fall than in 1941.

LOOKING a few months ahead, the American farmer is going to require better treatment from the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and from either the draft boards or Paul McNutt's man-power agency, if he is to produce the foodstuffs and fibers called for in the Victory program.

Feeding the people of the United States, the armed forces of the United States; considerable portions of civilian populations and armed forces of Britain, China, Russia, and a half dozen other nations, is going to call for the greatest farm production program in history.

By next year there simply is not going to be the man power on American farms to do the job, unless the steady flow of young men into the army and defense plants is stopped, or the supply is replenished by sending people from the cities to do farm work.

Of course, mechanical power and mechanized farm equipment can make up for a part of the loss of farm labor. But instead of providing for the manufacture of more farm equipment, WPB is allocating less and less materials for needed farm machinery. The Office of Defense Transportation, while it has exempted farmer-owned and operated trucks hauling commodities and supplies to or from the farm from the 75 per cent return load provisions of its Order No. 5, apparently requires that trucks for hire hauling livestock to market must have a return load. That is going to cripple seriously the marketing of livestock, unless it is modified. I am trying to get the necessary modification.

Another point of much concern is the matter of gasoline and tires for needed farm activities. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has assured me that farmers will be allotted necessary tires and gasoline, but qualified on tires by saying, of course, every individual cannot be guaranteed all he thinks he requires for his farming operations.

However, I do not feel the farmers are going to be as severely dealt with as city civilians in the matter of tires, when the showdown comes. And I cannot conceive of gasoline ra-

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

tioning for farm uses—and to my mind that includes transportation to and from market centers.

While on this subject, I want to say that I cannot see the necessity, nor the sense, of rationing gasoline in Kansas and other sections of the nation where there are huge surpluses of gasoline, and where there are more than adequate supplies of petroleum and also of refining facilities.

Due very largely to the protests from the people themselves, funneled thru Congress—and I might note aside that the people have to look to Congress, not to Government bureaus, to represent their interests—it now looks as if hasty and ill-advised blanket gasoline rationing is not going to be imposed in the Mid-Continent, where gasoline is so plentiful, and its use so necessary to keep production and distribution going.

I believe progress is being made toward getting materials allocated by WPB for some plants in the grain belt for making industrial alcohol, and from that butadiene for rubber. But it is a difficult job to break down the opposition of the rubber cartel, the sugar interests, and large sections of the petroleum industry. And after that has been broken down, as it largely has been, the governmental inertia due to red tape and buck passing still has to be overcome. But I believe progress is being made, altho not rapidly enough, I fear, to meet the rubber shortage.

The Wheat Belt is even more vitally interested in utilization of grains for industrial purposes, down the road, than it is just as a means of making rubber to meet the present emergency. Wheat production for profit still is a serious problem—one might say the great national headache. My opinion is that we must

find industrial uses for wheat, probably by the industrial alcohol route, and also market tens of millions, or perhaps several hundred millions of bushels of wheat for feeding to animals, before we can solve the problem of the wheat surplus.

Secretary Wickard informs me that so far as the market for wheat for human consumption is concerned, something like 21 million acres planted to wheat

is all that is needed for the years immediately ahead. Six years ago we planted 80 million acres. The national wheat allotment for this year is 55 million acres—and Congress has prohibited the Department of Agriculture from reducing the acreage below 55 million acres.

I must call attention to this situation because unless we find other uses for wheat than bread for human consumption, it looks as if the surpluses will continue to grow and grow. And it will be physically impossible to store up these surpluses year after year.

Of course, we all feel that for a few years immediately after the war, continental Europe will take so much wheat that any surplus existing at that time might be used up. But as soon as Europe gets back to farm production, with Russia, Canada, Australia and the Argentine producing huge surpluses of wheat, the problem will be with us again—or yet.

This is something for every one of us interested in the growing of wheat—the cities of Kansas are interested; not just the wheat growers—to think about. Any program that will shift some of this wheat to feeding more livestock and poultry; that will make it possible to use wheat in quantity for the production of industrial alcohol or rubber, should be given real consideration as a long-time program. As I have told you before, a 2-price system for wheat looks to be a necessary part of the solution. I believe that is going to be more generally recognized as time and hard realities get in their work on farm thinking.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Is "Permit" Marketing on the Way?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, held a press conference last week which covered considerable territory. Secretary Wickard, by the way, seems to be growing in stature as his experience in the Cabinet lengthens. He looks rough and ready, and does not entirely belie his looks, especially as to readiness. Altho at times he has difficulty in stating diplomatic—well, call them evasions.

He opened the press conference with a smacking of the lips.

"You can now eat all the cheese you want," he announced. "About a year ago I asked Americans to give up cheese, so we could supply the British Lend-Lease requirements. A few days ago I received an appeal from Wisconsin to find a market for cheese. Britain had asked for about 40 per cent of total U. S. annual production, then about 600 million pounds annually. Today we are producing cheese at the rate of a billion pounds a year, increase of more than 50 per cent, and England is getting 250 million pounds.

So if you want 2 pieces of cheese with your pie, go right ahead, so far as I—and the English—are concerned."

The new Food Requirements Committee, of which Secretary Wickard is chairman, had held its first meeting that morning.

"We didn't do much except have our pictures taken lots of time, and discuss our problem generally," he admitted. He believes we can meet our food requirements, by proper analysis of all the factors, and by making necessary adjustments.

The big job, he said, is to compromise on the demands of Army, Navy, Lend-Lease, and civilian needs; to get production, and then proper distribution.

"It is my hope we can do this with minimum of interference with individual distributors and consumer habits," he explained. "But there may be some interference. I hope that we can use the present distribution machinery."

Setting up new systems of doing business, he said, is not desirable. He didn't know how well they would work. Such a program would not only be difficult to start, but—a shrug of the

shoulders left it to be inferred it might be difficult to stop, after the emergency. Some New Deal planning apparently hasn't entirely sold itself to Claude R. Wickard, Indiana farmer sitting in the President's cabinet.

At another spot in his conference, however, he pointed out some "changes" that may be necessary.

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	\$13.75	\$13.90	\$11.50
Hogs	14.10	14.15	10.25
Lambs	15.25	14.50	12.25
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.18½	.20	.18½
Eggs, Firsts	.30½	.30½	.26½
Butterfat, No. 1	.34	.36	.33
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.17½	1.17½	.99½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.83½	.84½	.68½
Oats, No. 2, White	.49	.56	.37½
Barley, No. 2	.56	.57½	.47
Alfalfa, No. 1	18.00	22.00	11.00
Prairie, No. 1	13.00	12.00	9.50

There will be some 10 million more hogs slaughtered in the United States in the coming year than ever before—around 96 million compared to 86 million last year. That is going to be a heavy tax on slaughtering and refrigerating and storage facilities. The Department has been urging farmers to ship some of their hogs early, to avoid the glut threatened in early winter. The flow of hogs to market may have to be regulated.

"Does that mean a permit system for shipping hogs?" he was promptly asked.

"Yes, very likely," was the prompt reply. "In effect that is the way wheat will be marketed this year. Railroads are not going to take wheat unless a buyer is assured at the market to which shipped. And that may be necessary on hogs."

Speaking of wheat, the Secretary declined to "get into an argument" over the pending wheat-corn row in Congress over Commodity Credit Corporation marketing some 125 million bushels of Government-owned wheat at

(Continued on Page 10)

If Poultry Lack Vitamin A

Many Ways to Check Up on This Trouble

By RAY EWING

SHORTAGES of some ingredients of poultry feeds have caused the feed industry to make a number of substitutions and changes. These may affect feeding values if not carefully handled by the feed mixer—and fully understood by the poultryman. For example, take the true vitamin A of fish-liver oil, long recognized as the most dependable source of this vitamin which is so essential to maintain health, vigor, production and hatchability. When fish-liver oil "A" was plentiful and cheap, it was used by most feed mixers to meet most of the birds' requirements, while the vitamin A activity of alfalfa and yellow corn served largely as a safety factor. This vitamin A activity is supplied by the carotene or pro-vitamin A content—which is changed into true vitamin A during the chickens' digestive processes.

Today the picture has changed. With the outbreak of the war, imports of cod-liver oil which supplied the major portion of true vitamin A were cut off. At the same time there was a terrific increase in demand due to the enormous quantities of vitamin A shipped to our Allies under the Lend-Lease

Act, plus the increasing use of true vitamin A in the food and drug fields, and for our military forces. Despite immediate development of new sources of high-vitamin A potency fish-liver oils to offset curtailed imports, a definite shortage has occurred.

All this has resulted in an order from the War Production Board. This government regulation specifies the addition of no more than 1,000 U. S. P. units of true vitamin A from fish-liver oil to a pound of all-mash rations for baby chicks, growing chicks and laying hens—and 2,000 units to the pound of all-mash ration for all breeding mashers, as well as turkey starting and growing mashers. Where one-half mash, one-half scratch feeds are fed, double these amounts of true vitamin A can be added to the mash.

This regulation means that the feed mixer can use true vitamin A of guaranteed, standardized potency to insure only about two-thirds of the birds' requirements, while he must gamble on the vitamin A activity of alfalfa and yellow corn for the other one-third.

We say "gamble" advisedly, for numerous tests show that alfalfa and yellow

corn products vary greatly in carotene—pro-vitamin A—content. Much of the yellow corn used in recent years is government-stored corn, some of which has been stored for as long as 3 years. Loss of carotene content of such corn during storage makes it unreliable as a source of vitamin A activity.

The vitamin A activity of alfalfa deteriorates constantly from the minute it is cut in the field until it is consumed by the bird. From 25 to 90 per cent of the vitamin A activity of alfalfa is lost during ordinary methods of curing.

In addition, there is evidence which shows that the pro-vitamin A of carotene is not utilized as efficiently as the true vitamin A of fish-liver oil by birds and animals. What does this all mean to the poultryman? It means, first, watch out for vitamin A deficiencies in your flocks.

That's often difficult to do for many birds die each year from vitamin A deficiencies without showing any visible signs in the eye or throat. Layers too often drop off in production before they show outward vitamin A deficiency signs. However, following is a list of symptoms of vitamin A deficiencies which may help you detect trouble before it goes too far:

Loss of appetite, ruffled feathers and general inactivity, iris of eye gray or pale, white cheesy deposits under eyelids, swelling under throat and on face, excessive mucus in mouth, wasting away with no apparent cause.

Decreased egg production and hatchability, retarding of growth and development, diarrhea, diseases involving the air passages and lungs, shrinkage of mucous-secreting cells, susceptibility to the diseases of the eye, ears and kidneys; nerve degeneration.

Cornification of secreting epithelium, infections of alimentary tract, xerophthalmia, commonly known as "Nutritional Roup" in fowls, cessation of growth, failure of appetite and digestion, formation of pus in ears, sinuses and glands at base of tongue; characteristic wobbly gait. Pustules in lining of throat, enlarged gall bladder and proventriculus, kidneys pale, enlarged and filled with urates; prevents conception by failure of ovulation, gelatinous substance frequently found around heart and over breast muscles.

A deficiency for as short a time as 4 weeks increases susceptibility to various infections. To help prevent these costly vitamin A deficiencies, follow this simple rule: Make sure every pound of poultry feed you use contains the maximum amount of true vitamin A from fish-liver oils permitted by government regulations, plus alfalfa and yellow corn of the highest possible carotene—pro-vitamin A—content.

Ray Ewing is author of "The Handbook of Poultry Nutrition."



"10 Years and Every One Profitable!"

WE USED MOBIL OIL ALL THE WAY!"

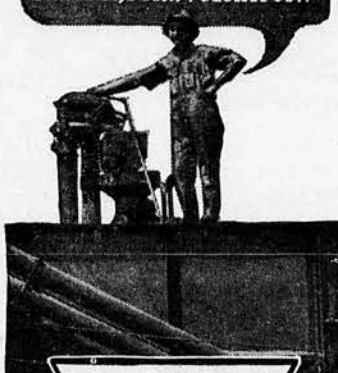
And HENRY A. KRUEGER of Hay Springs, Neb., then goes on to explain, "My records show that repair savings are only part of the story. I figure Mobil oil has kept my fuel and oil costs at rock bottom, too."

BACK IN 1927, Henry Krueger bought his tractor. Four years later... but let him tell it—
"I'd been having just-so-so results with oil. Then, in 1931, I decided to try Mobil oil. Since that time, I haven't had one costly delay or breakdown due to lubrication. And what's more, my records show I've

saved plenty on fuel and oil costs. The reason? Good care, and the most dependable oil I ever used for my tractor—Mobil oil!"

The fact is, thousands of farmers have found Mobil oil retards wear, oil drag, sludge, and carbon—helps make tractors last and helps keep repair costs low!

"DOING CUSTOM THRESHING, I CAN'T RISK DELAYS. THAT'S WHY I USE MOBIL GREASE NO. 2. IT STAYS PUT, DOESN'T SQUEEZE OUT."



THESE PRODUCTS CAN HELP SAVE MONEY ON YOUR FARM, TOO:

MOBIL OIL—to protect your cars, trucks, and farm engines with all good oil qualities.

MOBIL GAS—a scientific blend of power, pep, mileage, and smoothness.

MOBIL GREASE No. 2—a general-purpose grease that stays put—retards wear in farm machinery.

POWER FUEL—for farm fuel economy. Smooth and even-burning.

MOBIL OIL GEAR OILS in the correct grades your gears require.

BUG-A-BOO—to kill insects quickly.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—for protection against flies.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.,

PRIZE WHEAT AND CORN ARE MR. KRUEGER'S SPECIALTIES... "firsts" at the Hay Springs Festival and Gordon County Fair in the same year. Besides Mobil oil, Mr. Krueger uses Mobil oil Gear Oil, giving tractor gears the same dependable protection he gives engines.



Mobil oil

HELPS MAKE EQUIPMENT LAST



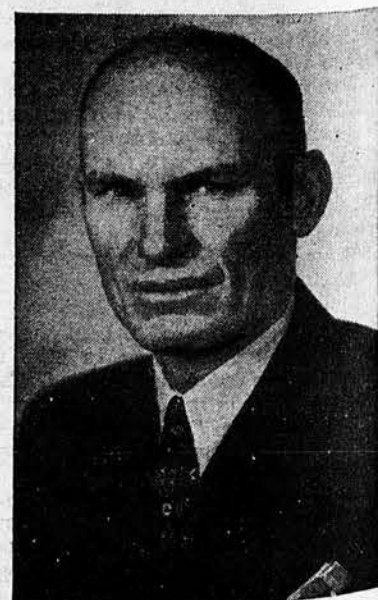
Williams Is Ayrshire Head

CONGRATULATIONS to G. Fred Williams, a 400-acre dirt farmer of Hutchinson, who twice daily straddles his milking stool, because he was elected president of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association at the 67th annual meeting held recently at York, Pa. Mr. Williams succeeds J. W. Alsop, of Avon, Conn., who has presided over Scottish dairy cow breeders in the United States for the last 2 years.

At their meeting, Ayrshire breeders voted to adopt a new type of registry form that will include a 3-generation pedigree with production records, and "upped" their transfer fees 50 cents to cover the added cost. Numbers of registrations, transfers and cows on test were reported at new highs, with the association's quick assets larger than at any previous time in the history of the organization.

Plans for a Constructive Breeder Award were approved and hereafter the Ayrshire owner who has bred the major portion of a herd that meets certain standards for type and production will receive the association's highest annual award. The expansion of the association's type classification, herd testing and research programs were all endorsed "for the duration."

Mr. Williams is known thruout Kansas, not only as a prominent dairyman and cattle showman, but also as a prominent farmer and agricultural leader. His Ayrshires have been exhibited from coast to coast.



G. Fred Williams

Cheap Gain on Sorghums

Importance of Grinding Shown by Test

GOOD sorghum grains have proved as valuable as corn in cattle-feeding tests at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, 2 years in a row. This fact claimed primary attention from more than 500 farmers and feeders gathered at Kansas State College, Manhattan, for the 1942 Kansas Cattle Feeders' Day this month.

In tests this year, corn was compared with Colby milo, wheatland milo and blackhull kafir. All grains were ground, and each one was fed in a ration with cottonseed meal, silage and ground limestone. All lots of cattle were started on 3 pounds of grain for each steer, daily. The amount of grain was increased steadily until the 37th day of the experiment, when self-feeding was started.

Altho the experiment is not yet finished, a preliminary report shows that the quickest and most economical gains were produced by Colby milo. Steers in the lot receiving this grain averaged 2.62 pounds of gain a day, compared to 2.43 pounds for steers receiving wheatland milo, 2.40 for steers eating blackhull kafir, and 2.27 for steers fed corn.

Cost of gain on the steers receiving Colby milo averaged \$9.33 for each 100 pounds. This compares with a cost of \$9.71 for each 100 pounds of gain on steers receiving wheatland milo, \$10.06 for blackhull kafir, and \$11.33 for corn. Steers receiving Colby milo were carrying the most finish of any, when appraised for the Feeders' Day program, and they were valued at \$13 a hundred. Those receiving wheatland milo and the ones receiving corn were appraised at \$12.75. Least finish was found on steers fed blackhull kafir. They were appraised at \$12.50 a hundred.

Will Give Equal Results

In summarizing the experiment, Dr. A. D. Weber, in charge of cattle investigations, declared the tests indicate definitely that either ground Colby milo or ground wheatland milo will give at least equal results to those obtained when ground corn is used. In fact, he said, results so far indicate the milos may even be slightly superior to corn, but we cannot be safe in assuming that for sure until more extensive tests have been conducted.

Reporting on experimental work of another nature, Dr. Weber stressed the importance of grinding sorghum grains to be used in feeding cattle. In a recent test at the college, whole wheatland milo was fed to a fattening steer and 30 per cent of the grain passed on thru without being digested. So unless you have hogs following fattening cattle, grinding will certainly pay for itself, Dr. Weber declared.

Discussing wartime cattle-feeding

problems, Dr. Weber pointed out that feeding of beef cattle to excessive finish will not be encouraged because cattle do not produce fats as economically as hogs do. Because of this situation, there may be less than the usual amount of spread in price between long-fed cattle and those with less finish. He predicts that cattle feeders may find it to their advantage to study methods of producing beef with a minimum of grain and a maximum of roughage and grass.

To help meet labor problems, Doctor Weber suggested more extensive pasturing-off of grain crops. He pointed out the possibilities of branding, castrating, dehorning and vaccinating calves all at one time to save rounding them up for that many separate operations.

Doctor Weber listed 4 things cattlemen can do now to help stay in the business when economic conditions may not be so favorable as now. They are: Pay off debts while cattle prices are high; avoid highly speculative cattle-feeding enterprises; cull the cow herd down to top-quality cows and heifers; remember that quality will probably command the premium it de-

serves, after the war, and be prepared to continue on the quality basis then.

For cattlemen interested in latest information on developing feeder yearling steers Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the college animal husbandry department, explained new tests are being initiated at the Manhattan station. From these tests, the experiment station hopes to determine how well good-quality steer calves should be wintered, to be sold as feeder yearlings the following fall. Also, what and how much feed, if any, should be fed during the grazing season to cattle that are to be sold as feeder yearlings in the fall. The first experiment, now in progress, will be completed this fall, and it is hoped 2 more tests can be made before any definite conclusions are made.

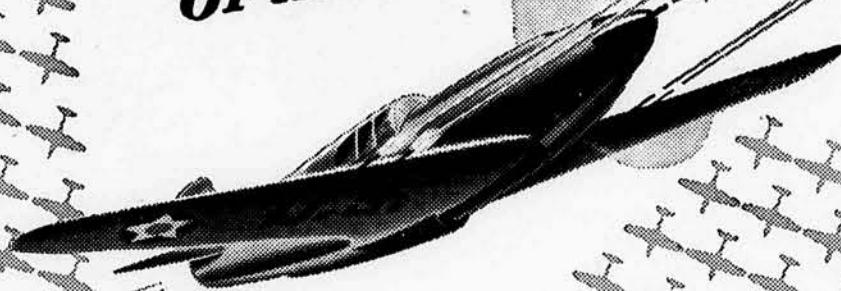
Horses Without Shoes?

Shortages due to war are showing up in every farming activity. Had you thought yet about a shortage of horseshoes and horseshoe nails? In the past it has been a simple matter to take the horses to the blacksmith shop or handle the job at home when the horses needed shoeing. But War Production Board orders have changed all this. In fact, there may be a serious shortage of horseshoes and nails, as well as metal pieces for harness, the most serious shortage this country has known.

Horses are important in agriculture and in food production. They must do their best work to help meet food goals. So it is important that horses and mules be well shod so their feet will be in good condition to do their best work. Apparently this will call for more horseshoes than ever. Yet under WPB restrictions the factories are allowed to make only 90 per cent of the 1940 production, and that was an exceptionally low year.

In the face of this, stocks are low and at least in some places may be too small to take care of the normal demand for the next 60 days. If work animals must go unshod it may reduce their efficiency. Steel and iron must be conserved for war requirements. But agricultural production certainly is on the must list. So everything the War Production Board can do toward providing agriculture with the working tools it needs will be that much useful effort toward final victory. The board must be shown by farmers themselves that a need exists for more horseshoes before they will be forthcoming. And this goes for other farming equipment as well. If you find a shortage in the offing when you inquire in your town, it will help if you get such facts to the WPB by letter or thru your Congressman. It is the desire, we believe, of the War Production Board to ease the shortages wherever it is at all possible.

**"Stings"
FOR THE WINGS
OF AMERICA!**



SINCE OCTOBER, 1941
OLDSMOBILE HAS TURNED OUT
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF
AUTOMATIC AIRPLANE CANNON!

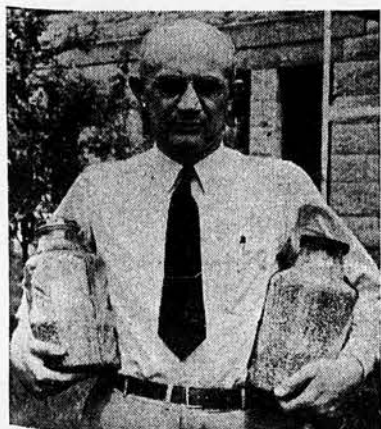


FILLING the skies with swarms of deadly "flying cannon"... helping to give the forces of Freedom invincible control of the air... that's Oldsmobile's job! And it's a job that's going forward full speed ahead—24 hours every day, 7 days every week. Thousands of automatic airplane cannon already have rolled off the lines. Other untold thousands will come. And in addition, high-caliber shell by the millions have been produced. The men and women of Oldsmobile realize how much depends on them—their speed, their accuracy, their skill at their tasks. "Keep 'Em Firing!" is their war-cry. Victory is their goal!

For Victory,
Buy United States
War Bonds!

OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

★ VOLUME PRODUCER OF "FIRE-POWER" FOR THE U. S. A. ★



These 2 jars of grain, held by Dr. A. D. Weber, Kansas State College animal husbandry department, tell a story of importance to Kansas cattle feeders. Full jar at right contains amount of whole wheatland milo fed to a fattening steer. In the 1/4-full jar at left is the grain that passed thru the steer, whole and undigested. The loss was 30 per cent. Grain sorghums should be ground before they are fed to cattle.

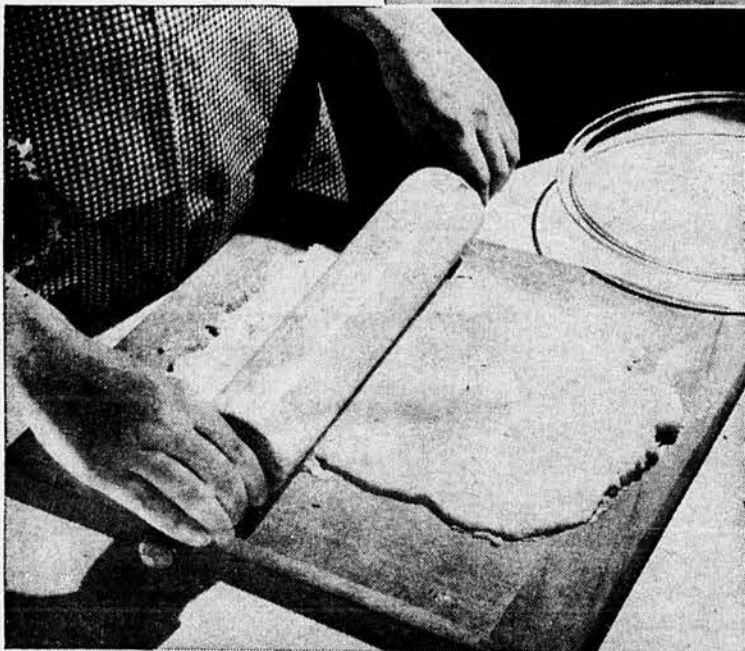
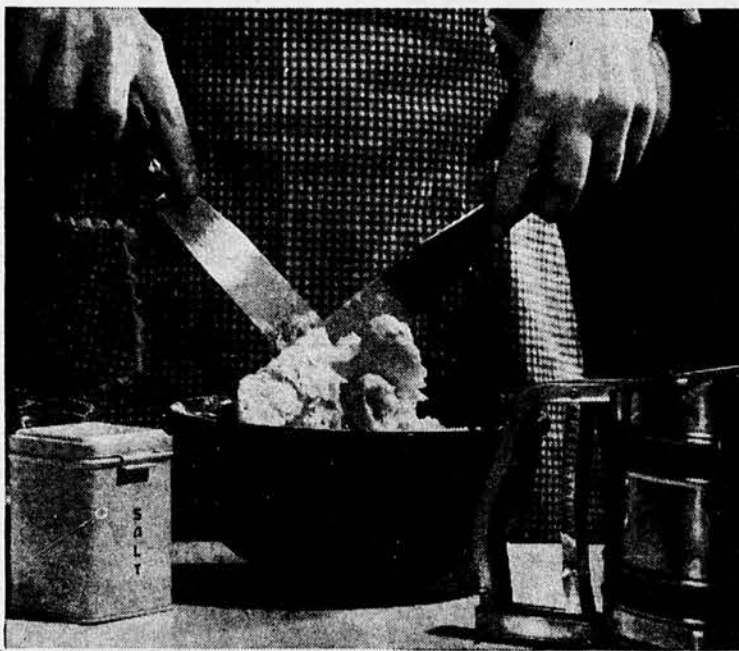


How to Make Flaky

PIE CRUST

in Three Easy Steps

Can you make the kind of pie crust that melts in the mouth? If so, you'll not be interested in reading further, for these instructions are not intended for those veterans so adept at turning out flaky pastry they have half a dozen pies in and out of the oven while some of the rest of us are sifting the flour. There's a knack to making perfect pie crust. If you've never quite mastered the trick, or if you happen to be one of the new crop of June brides or this year's bigger crop of war brides who are learning the "how-to-dos" of homemaking, just try these three simple rules for making pie crust. Ere you know it you'll be producing perfect pastry, and we wager will never hear any of those caustic remarks about "the pies that mother used to bake." Or at least so we hope!



That symbol of baking skill—perfect pie crust—is easy to make. Being a farm woman, you'll use lard, of course, as you should anyway since lard contains unsaturated fat acids, essential for good nutrition, and is a superior and inexpensive shortening. Don't stint on the amount either, for using plenty of shortening is a big factor in producing that "flaky" texture. First, sift together $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups all-purpose flour and $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt. With knives or a pastry blender cut in $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lard, as shown in the picture above, until the particles are the size of small peas. Sprinkle about 5 tablespoons of cold water, a few drops at a time, over the mixture, working it in lightly with a fork until all particles are moistened and in small lumps.

Now we're ready for the second step: Press the dough into a ball—handling it as little as possible. That's another secret of making good pastry. Too many pie makers work the dough too much, so cultivate a light touch. Next, flour the board lightly. Divide the pastry in half and lightly roll it to $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thickness. See second picture—roll lightly in outward direction only. Press pastry lightly to fit the pie plate and trim it even with the edge of the plate. Fill the pie shell with any favorite fruit or berry pie recipe. Third step—note lower picture: Moisten the edge of pie crust with cold water. Roll remaining half of pastry to $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thickness, fold in half and adjust over filling. Carefully fold edge of upper crust under lower crust. Bake according to directions for pie filling. These proportions will make one 9-inch pie.



Easy-on-the-Sugar Pies

PIE—most any kind—has always been the favorite dessert among men folks. But pies take sugar, some kinds quite a good deal of it. In terms of this sugar situation we have gathered recipes which we devoutly hope will prove really useful and that you will not feel the pinch of sugar rationing too greatly. Here they are, so you may take your choice, altho we hope you'll try and like each and every one:

Lemon Fruit Pie

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 cup honey | 2 cups apples |
| 1 egg beaten | (chopped in |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt | coarse food |
| Grated rind of 1 | chopper) |
| lemon | Pastry for double |
| Juice of 1 lemon | crust |

Combine ingredients. Pour into pie pan lined with pastry. Cover with top crust. Bake at 450° F. for 15 to 20 minutes, or until edges of crust are golden brown, then reduce temperature to 350° F. and bake for 10 minutes longer. This is a delicious filling to use in small tea tarts.

Honey Cream Pie

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 3 eggs | 1 cup sour cream |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey | 2 tablespoons flour |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped | 1 teaspoon cinna- |
| dates | mon |
| 3 tablespoons honey | for meringue |

Separate eggs, beat yolks. Add honey blended with flour and cinnamon. Add cream and dates. Cook until thick; pour into a baked pie shell.

For meringue, beat eggs stiff. Add honey and spread on pie. Brown in a slow oven.

Corn Sirup Pie

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 cups milk | 1 cup corn sirup |
| 2 tablespoons flour | 2 egg yolks |
| or | $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter |
| 4 tablespoons corn- | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| starch | 1 9-inch baked pie |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt | crust |
| | 1 cup nuts |

Stir $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the milk into the cornstarch and salt, mixing well to remove lumps. Scald the remainder of the milk in a double boiler, add some of the hot milk to the cornstarch, mix well, and return to the double boiler. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sirup, stir until thickened, cover, and cook 15 minutes. Pour some of this mixture into the beaten egg yolk, combine with the rest of the mixture, and return to the double boiler. Cook for a few minutes and add the fat, nuts, and vanilla, stirring until thoroly mixed. Pour into a 9-inch baked pie crust and make a meringue.

Meringue

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 2 tablespoons corn | 2 egg whites |
| sirup | |

Beat the egg whites until stiff, add 2 tablespoons sirup, a tablespoon at a time, beating after each addition until the sirup is well blended. Spread over the filling and bake in a slow oven 15 to 20 minutes.

Sugarless Cherry Pie

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| No. 2 can cherries or | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey |
| 2 cups cherries | 4 tablespoons flour |
| Juice from cherries | |

Mix the juice from the cherries with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey and thicken with 4 tablespoons flour and cook. Add the cherries and pour at once into crust. Place another crust on top and bake.

Caramel Coconut Pie

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornstarch | extract |
| 2 cups milk | 9-inch baked pas- |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup dark corn | try shell |
| sirup | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup moist-pack |
| 2 tablespoons but- | shredded coconut |
| ter | Few grains salt |
| | 2 eggs |

Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt. Scald milk; add with corn sirup. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thick. Beat eggs; add milk mixture. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, 2 minutes. Heat butter until slightly browned; add to milk mixture

th vanilla extract. Pour into pastry shell; chill. Garnish with coconut.

Strawberry Cream Tarts

1 recipe vanilla
cornstarch pud-
ding
6 baked tart shells

1 cup sliced straw-
berries
¼ cup cream,
whipped

Prepare vanilla pudding as directed on package. Chill. Arrange strawberries in tart shells. Cover with chilled pudding. Garnish with whipped cream and halved strawberries.

Raisin Honey Pie

1 cup raisins
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup honey

¼ cup coarsely
chopped nuts
Pastry for double
crust
1 egg yolk beaten

Cover raisins with ½ cup of water and stew until tender—4 to 5 minutes. Add butter; add flour to honey and mix well; add nuts and egg yolk. Combine with raisins and place in pastry-lined

Rickrack-Trimmed Frock

HOW IT OPENS TO IRON



1602-B

Pattern 1602-B—The neatest sewing trick of the season is this simple pattern which becomes, when worn, a look of highly decorative quality! It features across the shoulders and down the back and the slim-fitting waist is held firm by the side sashes which tie back. Rickrack braid is applied in a tiered effect around the full-gathered skirt, edging the slashed kimono sleeves and across the top which gives it youthful fashion its unusual gaiety and charm. The diagram, showing the rock stretched out flat, suggests that there is a sewing stint anyone can tackle, with success guaranteed. The rock is as easy to cut as a cookie and no job at all to sew. And, it can be made at low cost in unbleached muslin, calico, percale or seersucker. Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 dress and panties requires 2½ yards 35- or 44-inch material.

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

pie pan. Cover with top crust. Bake at 450° F. for 15 to 20 minutes, or until edges of crust are golden brown; then reduce temperature to 350° F. and continue baking for 10 minutes longer.

Custard Pie

4 to 6 eggs
1 quart milk
½ teaspoon vanilla
Nutmeg if desired

¼ cup sugar, maple
syrup, or honey
¼ teaspoon salt

Heat the milk, sweetening, and salt. Stir the hot milk slowly into the lightly beaten eggs. Add the vanilla. Pour the mixture into a baked pie shell. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until the custard is set.

Strawberry Alaska Pie

1 baked pastry shell
or 6-8 individual
tart shells
1 pint strawberries
6 tablespoons honey

1 pint hard-frozen
vanilla or honey
ice cream
3 egg whites
Dash of salt

Make pastry shell and cool. Remove ¼ cup of strawberries and crush with honey. Beat egg whites with salt until stiff, slowly add crushed strawberry mixture, beating constantly. Fill pastry shell with remaining berries; cover with ice cream. Quickly top with me-

ringue, being sure that the meringue touches pastry all around the pie. Place under hot oven broiler a few seconds, just long enough to brown meringue without melting the ice cream. Serve immediately.

Creamy Chocolate Pie

30 marshmallows
1 package semi-
sweet chocolate
drops

½ cup milk
1 cup heavy cream,
whipped
1 9-inch pie shell

Melt marshmallows, milk and chocolate over hot water. Stir until smooth. Cool thoroughly, stirring occasionally to prevent a skin from forming. Fold in whipped cream and pour into pie shell. Chill in ice box overnight.

Butterscotch Pecan Pie

1 recipe butter-
scotch cornstarch
pudding

¼ cup chopped
pecan nuts
1 baked 8-inch pie
shell

Prepare butterscotch pudding as directed on package, reducing milk to 1¼ cups if a thicker filling is desired. Chill. Fold nuts into chilled pudding. Fill pie shell. Serve plain or garnish with whipped cream.

Watch It—There's a War On!

HELP your machines last out the war! This is absolutely necessary, according to best information. We didn't have to be so careful when there always was plenty more where yours came from. It's different now. There's a war on! Manufacture of everyday things takes a back seat, and that includes farm equipment. War goods must have the right of way.

Due to the seriousness of conditions, Kansas Farmer takes pleasure in telling our readers about information that will help make your equipment last out the war. We call your special attention to a new free booklet, "Your Farm Equipment—Take Care of It and Make It Do," in which all phases of farm machine care are covered. It has just been published by International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the booklet is as sound and practical as its title. Treat your machines right. Baby them. Don't abuse them. Use preventive maintenance—

stall off wear and prevent breakdown.

The information in this booklet is applicable to all makes of machines. Altho written to tie in with conditions today, the information will be just as important and valuable for peacetime farming. Subject material covers such a variety of things as lubrication, greasing, periodic inspections and adjustments, repainting, keeping bolts and rivets tight, replacement of worn parts, care of sheet metal and wooden parts, care of rubber tires, seasonal check-ups and storage, efficient housing of machines, overnight protection, safety precautions, use of owner's manuals and instruction books, and many other "reminders."

Copies of this free booklet may be obtained by writing the International Harvester Company, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Refer to this notice or use the coupon in the International Harvester Company advertisement on page 16 of this issue.

125 War Bond Prizes

WITH Uncle Sam's flying fortresses darkening the sky, Hitler's mark and the Japanese yen are wavering on the stock markets of the world. American farmers, in contrast, are about to let go a smashing broadside of dollars in the purchase of War Bonds.

The power of the farm dollar in putting weapons of victory into the capable hands of American soldiers is spotlighted in a "Win-the-War Bond Contest" sponsored by Allis-Chalmers in co-operation with the U. S. Treasury Department. Seeking reasons from farmers themselves on "Why Farmers Should Buy War Bonds," the contest offers 125 prizes for winning letters of 100 words or less on that subject.

First prize is a \$1,000 War Bond, plus a tour with all expenses paid, for the winner and one other member of the family, to the Allis-Chalmers factory at Milwaukee to see weapons of victory in the making. The tour will include a trip to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and, war permitting, a cruise on a U. S. warship.

Second prize is a \$1,000 War Bond, third is \$500 in War Stamps, and 122 other prizes range from \$400 down to \$10 in bonds and stamps.

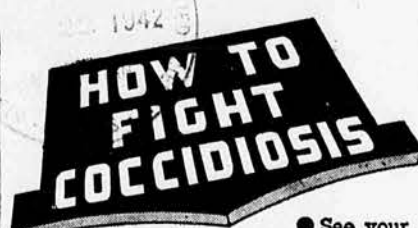
Anyone living on a farm can enter by listing with his letter the serial number of a War Bond registered in his name. Each bond denomination of \$25 permits one entry. Complete rules and entry blanks may be obtained from Allis-Chalmers dealers or by writing to the factory. Entry blanks, however, are not required to win. All letters should be submitted to Allis-Chalmers, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis., before midnight of September 15, 1942.

Officials of the company point out that the best farm investment in the world today is *America*... not just 10 acres or 100 acres, but the land of justice and freedom that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The contest is intended to stimulate thinking farmers everywhere to tell their neighbors of the opportunities in planting their money in War Bonds.

The forecast of farm income for 1942 is 14 billion dollars. If only 1½ billion dollars of this total were salted away in War Bonds, it would be enough to finance 30,000 fighter planes.

Cookbook of Value

Do you bake at home? If you do, send for a grand cookbook—crammed with recipes for all kinds of yeast-raised breads and cakes. It's absolutely free. Just drop a postcard with your name and address to Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington St., New York City.



See your local Dr. Salsbury dealer. He'll suggest a prompt defense plan, including choice of Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal or Dr. Salsbury's Rakos. RAKOS is mixed with the feed. PHEN-O-SAL tablets are used in the drinking water.

Use Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San to destroy the coccidia in the litter.

Buy at Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug and feed stores—members of Dr. Salsbury's Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service! DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa.

This emblem identifies Dr. Salsbury dealers. Consult them with confidence.



NO LOSS OF PRODUCTION
MIX IN MASH
MASH-NIC
STABILIZED NICOTINE

Controls ROUNDWORM
(*Ascaridia lineata*)

Mash-Nic is a scientifically prepared compound containing nicotine in special shockless form, which affords easy and effective control of roundworm (*Ascaridia lineata*) in chickens.

ODORLESS — TASTELESS — ECONOMICAL
Mash-Nic is entirely inert until acted upon by the juices of the chicken's intestine. It does not lose its strength with age. It is odorless, tasteless and non-volatile. Be sure your poultry mashes contain Mash-Nic. 4229

NO HANDLING OF CHICKENS

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Keep on Buying

U. S. SAVINGS BONDS and Savings Stamps

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

WOMEN NEEDED

To Work in Airplane Plant at Good Wages

To qualified applicants the Aero Apprentice Training offers a short, intensive training. Small enrollment fee.

TUITION PAID AFTER EMPLOYMENT

All Qualified Applicants Can Be Placed

AERO APPRENTICE TRAINING, Wichita, Kansas
148 South Washington Phone 5-6813

Phone, write, or call at school

4-H Champions Victory V

(Continued from Cover Page)

Outstanding club members winning these were: Nadine Richter, Doniphan county; Donald Swartz, Nemaha; Hope Watts, Pottawatomie; Gene Swenson, Clay; Alice Marie Herr, Dickinson; Dorothy Cochran, Shawnee; Hope Le-

land, Riley; Estella Hayes, Graham; and Elda Boyer, Thomas.

Two Capper scholarships of \$150 each were awarded as usual this year. The winners are Merle Eyestone, Leavenworth county, and Dorothy Sim-

mons, Clark county. In band competition, highest honors went to Ford county. This band, which placed in the blue-ribbon class, provided stirring music for round-up delegates thruout the week. A red ribbon went to the band from Saline county, while Pottawatomie county rated in the red-ribbon class with its orchestra.

Groups from Dickinson and Butler counties bested all other competition to win blue ribbons in model meeting activities. Rice county's model meeting won a red ribbon. Four one-act plays presented during the round-up all merited blue ribbons. They were from Jewell, Lane, Hamilton and Reno counties.

In music appreciation, highest rating individuals were Wilma Hildebrand, Meade county, and Buell Ray Taylor, Montgomery county. Each re-

ceived a first-aid kit. Blue-ribbon winners in music appreciation received pen sets. These winners are: Dorothy Leighty, Ford county; Elaine Holmes Butler; Mildred Hall, Montgomery; Ima Jean Geffert, Riley; Helen Gunn Reno; Carl Lehr, Butler; Wilma Whitlow, Montgomery; Jim Strohm, Riley; Rita Jean Hineman, Lane; and Clyde Leighty, Ford.

Most coveted of all titles bestowed upon round-up delegates is that of "Master 4-H Club Members." The master members named this year are: Bernard Knowles, Saline county; Constance Lofthouse, Ford county; Betty Whitley, Sumner county; and Marshall Kirk, Scott county. These 4 outstanding members will attend the American Youth Foundation Camp and Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, in August.

"Permit" Marketing on Way?

(Continued from Page 5)

prices competitive with corn, down as low as 85 per cent of corn parity—that would mean about 78 cents a bushel average, with wheat parity at \$1.30.

But unless some arrangements can be made by which several hundred million bushels of wheat can be diverted to feeding animals and the making of industrial alcohol or rubber, Wickard continued, the wheat surplus problem seems hopeless of solution.

"Do you know what planted wheat acreage it would take this year to meet market demands under the formula by which we allot acreage?" the Secretary challenged. No one did, but a correspondent for papers in the Wheat Belt promptly asked the answer.

"Twenty-one million acres," Wickard declared. "But an act of Congress prohibits us from cutting the national wheat allotment below 55 million acres."

The acreage planted for the 1942 crop is a little above 55 million acres. Seven years ago the planted acreage was over 80 million acres.

"What are you planning to do about it?" was the next question for Wickard.

"Frankly, I don't know," he answered. "There doesn't seem to be any answer. Except we cannot mill the wheat from even 55 million acres. Either find other uses, or else."

"I do think all of us should face this problem squarely, instead of running away from it," he added after a moment. The Department is devoutly hoping that Congress will agree to sell wheat for purposes other than milling for human consumption at low prices—actually, at whatever prices can be obtained that will move surplus wheat into feeding channels and into the industrial field, making of industrial al-

cohol; perhaps from that into rubber.

Rubber led the conference into proposed gasoline rationing. Did the Secretary believe that rations and rubber should be rationed to farmers?

"I cannot promise that every farmer will get all the tires and gasoline that he can use," said Wickard. "But to get the production needed, whatever gasoline is needed will be available for agriculture, and also tires if there are tires to go around."

With the existing shortage of labor for the farm, and that getting worse, Wickard did point out that farmers will need mechanized equipment in larger quantities than ever—and they have to have it. And farm products have to be marketed, processed and distributed to consumers to be of any use in the war program, he also agreed. Farmers will be about the last group to feel gasoline and tire shortages, but free and easy trucking by "trucks for hire" may be out—is out according to Joe Eastman, Office of Defense Transportation.

Dehydration of meats for shipment abroad is coming. Tests are not quite completed, Wickard said. But they will be soon, and to save transportation space, very likely will be placed on the market here.

Right now, for Lend-Lease purposes especially, there is a great need for powdered skim milk. Trouble is that means hauling whole milk to the creameries raising two problems (1) increase in transportation facilities and (2) skim milk for farm-feeding purposes. Solve one problem and create two others, Wickard philosophized.

"But most foods we send to Britain are going to be in concentrated form," he declared.

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These are the 5 healthiest Kansas 4-H Club girls chosen at the 1942 Round-up. Left to right: Marjorie Mabrey, Shawnee county; Maxine Gentry, Mitchell; Alice Classen, Harvey; Julia Ann Means, Jefferson; and Mildred Hull, Montgomery. One girl will be selected from this group next fall to represent Kansas in national competition.

Mexico, Land of Churches

(Continued from Page 3)

found the roses had disappeared, but in their place there was stamped on the blanket the image of the "Virgin of Guadalupe." The archbishop ordered a church to be built on the spot designated by the Virgin.

Today the Cathedral of the Virgin of Guadalupe is sacred to the Mexicans, especially the Indians. They believe the spring has great curative powers, and when they want the Virgin Mary to intercede for them they come to her special church at Guadalupe to pray.

The blanket of the Indian peasant with the Virgin's image stamped on it hangs over the main altar in the front of the church, framed in pure gold, and all natives regard it with God-fearing awe.

Where Thousands Worship

Each year on December 12, many thousands of faithful worshippers take part in the pilgrimage and the festival in honor of the Virgin. This is the biggest religious festival of the year, and natives travel for days and walk for miles to say mass at Guadalupe.

We were in Mexico during the celebration, so John and I and our guide, Luis, drove to Guadalupe at about 11 o'clock on December 12. We had to park our car 6 or 8 blocks away and then fight our way thru one solid mass of humanity to get near the church.

For a hundred yards around the entrance of the church it was so packed with people waiting their turn at mass inside, we were unable to get any closer. Patiently these people waited for hours to get inside the church.

Standing on tiptoes I could look thru the great front doorway and see the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, stamped on a peasant blanket, over the principal altar. I had so much wanted to examine this miracle closely; I wanted to scrutinize this divine bit of painting. But to do so would have taken hours and then I could not have been sure of getting closer to it than the length of the church.

So we left the church and turned to the fiesta. In the corners we saw little family groups eating their lunches. They no doubt had carried for miles. Little puestas—stalls—had all kinds of foods and candies to eat. But most of it looked unappetizing to us, especially the candied pumpkin which was as black as coal tar.

Mexico abounds in legends, and another legend, which is however somewhat more fanciful, is the story of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. These are beautiful snowcapped volcanic peaks which overlook Mexico City, larger and more imposing than Fujiyama in Japan. Ixtaccihuatl appears to be the profile of a reclining woman, and its name means "The Sleeping White Woman."

The legend relates that Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl were sweethearts. But Ixtaccihuatl was untrue, and Popocatepetl got vengeance changed her into snow and put her to sleep on top of the high mountain. Then he went to the top of the next mountain, and there

he mourns incessantly for his sweet heart.

Leaving behind Mexico, Old Spain, and the Aztecs, one enters an entirely different country when he visits Chapultepec Palace, built by Maximilian and Carlotta when they were placed on the Mexican throne by Napoleon III. Here one finds the surroundings and culture of the French Empire period, as foreign to Mexico as a Jap in the White House.

Carlotta herself designed the rambling palace on Chapultepec Heights which overlook the city, with Popo and Ixtaccihuatl in the background. She laid out the beautiful Paseo de la Reforma which ran straight from her front door to downtown Mexico City. She planned the rich brocades, the tapestried upholsteries and hangings, the delicately curved French Empire pieces. Many of the rooms as the Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlotta used them are still intact. The Palace is now the home of the presidents, who may occupy the second floor; but President Avila Comacho prefers to live in his own home, so he does not occupy the Palace.

Mexico has a most interesting history, and it is nowhere more vividly told than in the murals of Diego Rivera, the famous Mexican painter. I saw his more famous murals, in the National Art Museum, the National Palace, and Cortez's Palace in Cuernavaca. The latter was given by Dwight Morrow as a parting gift to the Mexican people at a cost of \$10,000.

It is impossible to describe the vigor and sturdiness which make up Rivera's work, the bold line, the rugged design, and the subdued color. Luis explained the many subtle significances of the painting.

"We, in Mexico," Luis told us, "do not think too highly of Rivera's work. He is a Communist and all his work reflects his thinking."

With a Little Salt

Personally, I believe Rivera takes his Communism with a grain of iodized salt. But nevertheless he does picture a part of Mexico which he knows in his murals. And altho our guide assured us the majority of the Mexican people did not care for Rivera's painting, even so, we noted the Government had commissioned him to decorate a great many Government buildings.

The mural in the National Art Museum is as near as Rivera could duplicate the mural painted for Rockefeller Center in New York City, over which Rockefeller and Rivera had an argument.

Mexico is a new country. It is a country still in the making. Its policies on foreign and domestic affairs have not yet been firmly molded. As Mexico grows into its long pants, now is the time when we must show Mexico we are its friend and that we regard it as a neighbor from whom we can borrow a cup of sugar or a neighbor we can invite in for popcorn and apples.

John and I did a great number of other things while in Mexico, many of intense interest, others of passing

pleasure. We talked to Indian natives, we tickled black-eyed babies under the chin, we watched silversmiths and native barbers, we walked thru native markets, we bargained for wares, we watched Indians grind soaked corn. We sat under the tree where Cortez sat and cried when he was defeated and driven from Mexico City. We ate papaya, mangoes, wild grapefruit, venison steak. We bought a string of 3-dozen tangerines for a dime. In a Pachuca hotel we drove our car into the lobby and parked it by the front steps for the night. We ordered green beans, peas, and scrambled eggs and got them all 3 scrambled together.

Almost everywhere we found Mexico friendly and hospitable. We are already looking forward to the time when we can return. We think Mexico is a good neighbor.

This is the final article in a series of 4 about our neighbor to the South. We hope you enjoyed this visit to Mexico thru the pages of Kansas Farmer.



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Used Combines from eight to sixteen feet, with motors; also new and used Allis-Chalmers All-Crop Harvesters. Used AC model K-35 Crawler Tractor. 10-ft. Power Binder, like new. Two "WC" Tractors; 38-48 A-C Separator, extra good. Ramey Motor Sales, Ottawa, Kan.

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1929 Baldwin Combine, I-H-C 1938 Milker, double unit. T-20 I-H-C 1938 Trac-Tractor. W-30 1936 Tractor, good rubber. 8 good used Farmall Tractors. Marion Implement Co., Marion, Kan.

For Sale—Two Model A, 12-Ft. cut Oliver Combines; one Model C, 15-Ft. cut Nichols Shepard Combine; one 28-50 Hart-Parr Tractor. T. W. Hartigan, Hornick, Iowa.

Combines—5 Moline, 1 new; 1 Baldwin, 5 Tractors, row crop and standard. Other machinery. We buy and rebuild. Walt Wilson, Moline Dealer, Salina, Kan.

For Sale—John Deere 3-row Cultivator, attachments for Standard John Deere G. P. Tractor. Amos Ryding, Falun, Kan.

Model C, 10-Ft. Case Combine, 1938. Cut small acreage. A-1 condition. C. L. Gnadt, Alma, Kan.

12-ft. Minneapolis Combine, Model B, \$250. 16-ft. Oliver, Model D, rubber tires, new canvases, \$600. Frank Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

Minneapolis Steel Thresher, 32-inch cylinder, in good running order, with drive belt. E. F. Geernandt, Ames, Cloud Co., Kan.

Twelve-foot M-M Combine on rubber, good condition. One-thousand-bushel metal grain bin, nearly new. R. C. Roberts, Vernon, Kan.

Case Combine—12-ft. Model H. Motor completely overhauled last year. Winpiger Garage, Harper, Kan.

Oliver Grain Master Combine, 8-ft., with motor. New last year. Clair Eason, (Red Oak), LaRussell, Mo.

Avery Threshing Machine 32"x54" fourteen-foot feeder in A condition. It's been shedded. Write John P. Barta Store, Manchester, Kans.

Model H 12-ft. Case Combine. John Deere Corn Binder. Excellent condition. Spillman Bros., Chillicothe, Illinois.

Minneapolis 32-54 12-bar Cylinder Steel Threshing Machine. John F. Oltjen, Robinson, Kan.

Oliver Combines—New and used late models. Jevons Implement Co., Clay Center, Kan.

Combines—Six Baldwin, eight Moline. Terms. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

12-ft. Minneapolis Moline Combine, tires good condition. Kanzig Bros., Eudora, Kan.

5-foot Allis-Chalmers Combine, \$485. Looks like new. P. C. Pope, Paola, Kan.

Ford 1 1/2-Ton Truck, New Motor. Thomas Spachek, Pilsen, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Field Enslage Harvester. Everett Crotts, Penasola, Kan.

DISPLAY RATE

60c an agate line on the basis of 4 or more issues, 70c a line for less than 4 issues, 1/2 inch or 7 lines minimum copy. Send in your ad and let us quote you on it. That is part of our service.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

House Paint---Farm Supplies

House Paint—5 gallons lead and zinc. Paint House Paint, 4 gallons Pure Linseed Oil, 1 gallon Painter's Turps, makes 10 gallons ready to use. House Paint—all for only \$17.00. Fencing, wire, paper, nails, roll roofing, shingles. Buy now at best prices.

BROADWAY TRADING POST

2839 N. Broadway Wichita, Kan.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

TRACTOR PARTS

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

FARM TELEPHONES

Farm Telephones: Save up to 75%. Guaranteed. Rebuilt telephones and repairs. Standard makes. Free Bulletin. Farm Telephone Co. Dept. KF, Rogers Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

PHOTO FINISHING

15c develops and prints your roll, or 2 prints each and enlargement coupon 25c. 20 Reprints 25c. Mailed. Include 2c for mailing. Anderson Studio, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Reprints. 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, 100 or more, 1 1/2c. Summer Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

FEATHERS

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

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

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

TREE KILLER

Enough to make 4 gallons and kill over 100 trees or sprouts, \$2.50. Bo-Ko, Jonestown, Miss.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

FISH BAIT

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

PERSONALS

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

MEDICAL

Don't Be a Slave to constipation. Get relief with the Linte System, 10c. Linte, Route 2, Box 10, Montrose, Colorado.

EDUCATIONAL

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-6, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

SPARROW TRAPS

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

LAND—LOUISIANA

If in the Market For Good Southern Land

Investigate the Highlands of Southwestern Louisiana. Low prices with terms the equivalent of cash rent. Ask for descriptive book without obligation.

LONG-BELL FARM LAND CORPORATION

891 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

Hired Help for Round-up

One farmer is offering Milking Short-horns. Another is selling Hereford bulls. Somebody else is auctioning a choice herd of Poland China hogs. The list of varieties is almost endless.

From every section of Kansas the traffic in livestock is apparently moving faster and faster. Farmers are buying, selling, breeding and doing a lively business with cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. This encouraging picture makes good sense. Water holes are brimful of sparkling, fresh water. Green pastures are rich and succulent. The market demand has never been better and nobody complains about the profits and dollar volume since the total cash receipts from livestock and livestock products in Kansas for January and February of 1942 reached an aggregate of \$47,642,000 compared with \$31,471,000 in the same 2 months of 1941; more than 16 million dollars increase in 60 days.

For obvious reasons KANSAS FARMER has been more than happy to serve as a "hired hand" in this tremendous movement of Kansas livestock. Specifically, this practical and essential farm publication carried livestock announcements and advertisements for more than 342 individual advertisers in 1941, and this year's total will be even greater.

In just one issue the records show a total of 75 individual livestock messages which amounted to nearly 12 full columns of paid advertising for which Capper Publications, Inc., received about \$1,596 or \$532 a page of livestock advertising.

When an advertiser buys a 1-inch classified display advertisement in a single issue he pays around \$9.80 but his story reaches 113,617 Kansas Farmer subscribers. In this way he visits practically every Kansas farm home at a low cost of about eight-tenths of 1 cent a family. Couldn't send a postal card for that small fraction.

Livestock advertising in KANSAS FARMER has been especially profitable to the breeders as well as to Capper Publications, Inc. Linage gains in this classification look even more promising for the coming months due to the exceptional demand. At this time, also total amount of livestock on hand is the largest in a number of years, and 1942 receipts from the sale of Kansas livestock and poultry will undoubtedly exceed the \$235,000,000 figure of 1941.

BELLOWS BROTHERS, well-known Short-horn and Berkshire breeders of Maryville, Mo., authorize us to claim October 21 for their fall sale of Berkshires.

WILLIAM BOHLEN, Downs, Duroc breeder, and an advertiser in KANSAS FARMER, reports the sale of the yearling herd boar, Flashy Ace, to a breeder at Lincoln. Mr. Bohlen says crops are doing well and harvest will start soon.

W. E. GREGORY, with Livestock Exchange, Wichita, announces July 24 as the date for the ram sale to be held in the big mule barn near the stockyards in Wichita. Mr. Gregory formerly managed the ram sales held at Harper. He says this will be the big ram event of the year. Fifty selected rams will be sold.

W. A. DAVIDSON AND SON, Poland China breeders and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, have a novel plan for keeping track of inquiries and sales made thru this publication. A map of Kansas is used for this purpose. When an inquiry is made a black dot is placed beside the post office from which the inquiry came; if a sale is made a red ring is made around the dot. A map just received and inspected shows 177 dots and 73 circles. Davidson & Son say the above sales ranged from 1 to 10 head to the buyer, with an average of well above 2 head to each individual purchaser, which indicates that about 150 head of Poland were sold on mail order. Fewer than 20 per cent of the buyers visited the farm before buying. However, many others have seen the Davidson Poland at fairs and on the farms of other breeders. The bulk of these sales were made during the last few months of last year and this, although some were made as far back as a year ago.

W. A. YOUNG AND SON and **E. L. STUNKEL** will hold their fall Shorthorn sale on November 12. Strong drafts from these 2 good herds will make up the offering. Mr. Stunkel gets his mail at Peck, and the Youngs' address is Clearwater.

EARL AND EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Spotted Poland China breeders and KANSAS FARMER advertisers, report unusual inquiry for breeding stock. They say "we have them scattered all over the state, some have bought 2 or 3 times."

The **ERNEST MOECK** Jersey sale at Savannah, Mo., on June 11, made an average of approximately \$100 on 44 head of all ages. The top cow sold for \$200 and the high price paid for a bull was \$150. Bert Powell, Topeka, was the auctioneer.

Good reports come from **CLARENCE MILLER**, of Alma, breeder of low-down, thick, registered Durocs. Mr. Miller has more than 200 spring pigs and a fine lot of bred sows and gilts for his use and his old and new customers. His announcement appears on another page.

The well-known breeders of Polled Shorthorns, **LEWIS W. THIEMAN AND SON**, of Concordia, Mo., will sell a high-class offering on November 6. Some of the best individuals from this herd have been selected by Kansas breeders. This sale offers another opportunity for further selections of the same kind.

A letter just received from **J. J. MOXLEY**, secretary of the KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, advises that the association sale will be held at Hutchinson, January 7, 1943. It goes without saying that a great collection of Kansas Herefords will be assembled for this occasion.

FLOYD DICKINSON, of Moran, has one of the good Milking Shorthorn herds in his part of the state. The cows in the herd are all of Retnuh and Duallyn breeding. The herd bull, Blue Jacket President, is a son of Duallyn President. His dam, Blue Jacket Columbine, was in the winning herd at the International in 1939. The herd is now on test and most of them will qualify for the Register of Merit. Among them are cows that weigh well over 1,500 pounds.

H. H. CHAPPELL AND SON, Shropshire breeders of Green Castle, Mo., are well pleased with the manner in which their registered sheep have been accepted by Kansas buyers. As early as the first week in June they were receiving inquiries for their good rams. For years they have been shipping rams to this state and also have been consistent winners with their registered Shropshires at leading Kansas fairs for years. Glen Chappell is recognized as one of the best judges of registered Shropshires in the United States.

I am in receipt of a fine letter from **LEON A. WAITE AND SONS**, constructive Hereford breeders, owners and managers of Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch at Winfield. They report big demand and excellent sales to old and new customers during the past season. Recent sales of foundation females were made to M. L. Wing, of Galena, and C. H. Faxon, of Columbus. These men were last year's buyers of bulls and now are purchasing females. The Waite herd combines more Hazlett and WHR breeding than almost any other herd in the state. The herd is large in numbers and rich in breeding and Hereford quality advertising for this herd appears regularly in KANSAS FARMER.

Attention is directed to the **HEREFORD CATTLE DISPERSION SALE** to be held in Campbell's sale pavilion, Holton, Friday, June 26. The offering includes mature cows, many of them daughters of such sires as Dandy Andrew and Park Anxiety 5th. The young cattle are mostly by the present herd bull, also selling, Astor Domino 13th. The cows and other females of breeding age will be bred to him. Some of the cows now have calves at foot and others will drop calves at different intervals from now on. This is a dispersion sale made necessary by the owner, Vernon C. Chrisman, soon to be called to war. For catalog address him at Soldier, Kan. Five young bulls also sell.

Altho living in wheat country, **JOE A. WIESNER**, of Ellis, goes in for a diversified type of farming. He has 500 acres of growing wheat half as many acres of barley, a fine herd of registered Polled Herefords and is a successful breeder of registered Duroc hogs. His pigs have been arriving since the last of January up to several litters only a few weeks ago, several sows to farrow during July and a lot more bred for fall. The spring pigs were sired by Pot O Gold, a son of Golden Fancy. Winter gilts will soon be bred for October to the junior herd boar Thick Boy, a son of Thickset and out of a Model Pathleader sow, the best shorter-legged combination yet discovered. The sows in the herd are largely daughters of a boar sired by Times Gazette. The Polled Hereford foundation comes from leading Kansas herds. Mr. Wiesner invites inspection of his herds.

PAUL CORK, who lives at Winona, gets a big kick out of growing registered Hampshire hogs for the farmers of Western Kansas. Mr. Cork founded his herd with a High Score sow from the Quigley herd. By keeping breeding females from this sow he has developed a more uniform lot of hogs than if he had purchased several different lines of breeding. His first herd boar was of Storm King breeding, so his breeding sows are a combination of these 2 great Hampshire bloodlines. His spring pigs were sired by his present boar, a son of the great breeding sire, Rough Diamond. A new boar has just been purchased to head the herd. He is a son of the noted Step A Head, and came from one of the strongest herds in the entire country. Mr. Cork has a fine line of gilts and mature sows bred for fall litter. Some of them will go to the trade and others will be kept for farrowing on the farm.

With one brother gone to war, the 2 remaining Johnson brothers, Brewster, work a little longer hours and do the same amount of work the 3 formerly did. Milk 20 registered Milking Shorthorn cows night and morning, do their own cooking, build granaries, repair machinery and make ready for the harvest of 400 acres of wheat. The 60 head of registered cattle show every evidence of care and suggest ability in herd building. The present herd bull, Brookside Mapperton 65th, is one of the good breeding bulls of the entire country. His 3 nearest dams have milk averages of more than 10,000 pounds. The cows are Waspie Barrington Lad 9th, Livingston Duke and Glen-side breeding. Because the brothers have neglected to send in their advertising there has been a slight accumulation of bulls ready for service. They have an announcement elsewhere in this issue. The daughters of the above bull are just now coming fresh and a new bull has been purchased from the Brumington herd. He is a son of Brookside Robin and selected especially to mate with the daughters of Brookside Mapperton.

On his well-improved, fertile farm a few miles south of St. Marys, **GEORGE HAMMORLUND** and his 2 young sons are doing a fine job at diversified farming and livestock growing. They have had a small herd of registered and high-grade Aberdeen Angus cattle for more than 20 years, and calves from the farm may be seen well to the top in many Kansas fairs and shows. About 6 years ago registered Poland Chinas were added. The sows selected for foundation stock came from well-established herds and represent well-known strains that have been proved in the history of Poland Chinas. The present herd boar, Golden Star, was sired by the great-breeding boar Rowes Golden Rod, and out of a Top Rowe sow. The 40 spring pigs are by this boar with fall gilts by a previous boar and bred to Golden Star. The Angus herd is headed by Prides Energy Revolution, choice sire bred by Ralph Poland, of Chapman.

VICTOR ROTH, Hays, authorizes KANSAS FARMER to claim November 9, as the date for his Polled Hereford reduction sale to be held on the farm near Hays. Mr. Roth has one of the good herds of the entire country, established 12 years.

LAND-KANSAS

WHAT A BLESSING

to have a farm home of your own after this war is over!

The properties listed below would make anyone a desirable home or investment.

120 ACRES about 20 miles from Topeka. Excellent improvements; abundant water, fertile soil; on gravel road and electric line. \$48.00 per acre. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

160 ACRES sixteen miles from Salina, improved. Abundant water; \$1,000 cash down payment, balance over extended period.

Several unimproved grass tracts located in southwestern Kansas. Details will be furnished upon request.

EARL C. SMITH
412 C. B. & L. Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Well-Improved 163 Acres

4 miles from Waverly, Coffey Co., Kansas, 90 acres nearly level plowland, balance pasture. Plenty of water. Complete set improvements newly repaired and painted. All-weather road, 3/4 mile to grade school, 4 miles to High School. \$43 per acre. Taxes \$68. Can sell for cash or with only \$1,000 down. This is a fine farm and home. Opportunities like this will not be available much longer.

G. E. MAHONEY, 204 S. OAK, IOLA, KAN.

240 A. Bourbon County, 19 miles from Fort Scott, 1/4 mile to Highway 3. 150 acres in crop, 90 pasture. Two sets of improvements. All improvements in fair condition. Houses, barns, granary, chicken houses and other bldg. \$2,000 down then annual payments like rent. For this fine farm and others see, Fred True, 20 1/2 S. Main, Fort Scott, Kan.

Square section, three-fourths tillable, 160 acres broke deep, black soil, fenced and cross-fenced. Five-room bungalow, stock sheds, two wells, windmills and tanks, \$15.00 per acre. Also, irrigated alfalfa, wheat farms and ranches. B. E. Adamson, Garden City, Kansas.

A Fine Dairy Farm—On highway, near Emporia, highly improved, 100 acres pasture, \$40 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

LAND-KANSAS

Own Your Own Kansas Farm

KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 45 Per Cent in 1941

Select from 1,700 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested. A small down payment, low interest, and reasonable yearly installments on principal make these attractive properties ideal buys. A card or letter will bring you our complete list of available land. Please advise section of Kansas in which you are interested.

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

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

20 Sherman County Wheat Farms from 160-640. The highest yearly average section in the Kansas Wheat Belt. Some improved. Priced \$12.50-\$20.00 acre. H. L. Abercrombie, Goodland, Kan.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

Want To Buy A Farm?

Reasonable Down Payment

Lowest Interest Rates

10-20 Years to Pay

Farms for Sale in Nearly Every County in Kansas

Have a farm of your own—
Security for the future

For information on loans or farms in Kans., Okla., Colo., or N. Mex., see the local National Farm Loan Association, or write direct giving location preferred.

Federal Land Bank

Wichita, Kansas

Aged Owner's 117-acre farm, with team, full equipment, garden and crops included, only \$1,650 complete; on good road, electric line, only 3 1/2 miles depot, high school town. 45 cultivated, balance woodland pasture, dependable springs, free range available. 25-tree family orchard; 5-room home, well, 30-ft. barn, poultry houses etc.; special bargain, immediate possession, only \$1,650, part down. Page 31, Free Summer Catalog. KF-428 BNA Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

You can still buy these Good Kansas Farms at Pre-War Prices ★ Act today

Douglas County—420 acres, 9 miles West of Lawrence, home of Kansas University. 18 miles East of Topeka on paved highway U. S. No. 40. 100 acres good farm land. 320 acres grass. Some timber. Substantial two-story house and large barn. Other buildings good. All fences good with 240 acres hog tight. Fine livestock or dairy farm. Price \$15,000.00.

Rooks County—640 acres of well watered pasture. Fair buildings and good fences. Located 8 miles Southwest of Plainville. Some possibility of oil development. We retain 1/4 mineral rights. Price \$9,600.00.

Woodson County—120 acres, 5 miles Southeast of Yates Center. 100 acres good farm land; 20 acres grass. Unimproved. Price \$2,400.00.

Jackson County—310 acres, 3 1/2 miles Southeast of Emmett. 5 miles Northwest of Delia. 290 acres cultivated. Gently rolling. Good house, barn and granary. Price \$9,000.00.

Osborne County—200 acres, 7 miles South of Gaylord. 140 acres good wheat land. 60 acres grass. Good improvements and well located. Price \$4,000.00.

Ellis County—276 acres, 13 miles North of Ellis. 10 miles South of Palco. About 180 acres cultivated; balance pasture. On Saline River. Good house, other buildings fair. Price \$4,000.00.

Jackson County—80 acres grass land or native meadow. 6 miles Northeast of Delia. Unimproved. Price \$800.00.

These low-priced farms are offered on terms of one-fifth cash, balance payable in 20 equal annual installments at 4% interest. Buyer to receive this year's rent and pay the 1942 taxes. We have other good Kansas farms and invite co-operation of good live agents.

Write Ben F. Shambaugh at Ottawa, Kansas, or Home Office
For Further Information

KANSAS CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
3520 Broadway Kansas City, Missouri

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Cattle Dispersal

Holton, Kan., Friday, June 26

30 HEAD

Registered COWS, HEIFERS, YOUNG BULLS and Herd Bull (Astor Domino 13th). Most of calves by him and cows bred to him.

Sale starts at 1 p. m.

Vernon E. Chrisman, Soldier, Kan.

Bulls--Cows--Heifers

Present herd bull by Luft's Real Prince D. 18th. Former herd bulls by Prince Domino 20th, Baron Domino 4th, and Advance Mischief.

Morris Roberts, Box 94, Hoisington, Kansas

Hereford Bulls--Serviceable Age

Heifers bred or open. Hazlett and WHR blood in pure form or in combination. Choice of our 4-year-old show and herd bulls, of Hazlett Rupert 25th breeding, perfect breeding form.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE

Also choice heifers, bred and open. From a herd whose discards top best markets.

E. L. BARRER, EUREKA, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns

Bulls near serviceable age. Also cows, heifers and calves for sale. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA (Reno Co.), KAN. Phone 2807.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: 4 registered Polled Shorthorn bulls, 10 to 16 months old.

ROBERT H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

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.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

8 head from 11 to 14 months old. From heavy-producing cows and sired by Brookside Mapperton 65th. Also open heifers and bred cows. Best of breeding.

Johnston Bros., Brewster (Thomas Co.) Kan.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

One by Neralcam Victor out of Duallyn Valentine RM. Others by Blue Jacket President from Betnah dams now on test.

FLOYD DICKINSON, MORAN, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

Sons and grandsons, calves to 16 months old, out of DEKA dams with records up to 400 lbs. fat. Others by Pabst Belmont Sensation (a proven sire).

Phillips Bros., R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

DRESSER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carme Pearl Veeman, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Registered Guernsey Calves

For sale: Registered Guernsey calves, either sex. From A. R. Cows with large records. Prices right.

Springdale Guernsey Farm, R. 2, Ottawa, Kan.

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

Four 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$110. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss For Sale

2 registered Brown Swiss bull calves 6 months old.

JACK SANDERS

313 First National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL

Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey or Shorthorn bull with order of five \$16 heifers. Truck lots older heifers.

Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Chappell's Shropshires

We offer a number of choice yearling rams; many are suitable to head purebred flocks. Now offering 20 of the best yearling ewes we ever bred.

H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Green Castle, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS

PETERSON the AUCTIONEER

Graduate and associate of a leading auction school. Many years of experience, student of values, and general knowledge necessary for successful selling. Specializes in livestock sales, knows pedigrees. Write for terms and dates.

COL. FRED PETERSON, CLYDE, KAN.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1551 Plass Avenue
Topeka, Kan.
JERSEY CATTLE

Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

The \$14 advertisement sold over \$2,000 worth of cattle. Some would come for a bull and take along 2 or 3 females. Among the buyers were: Reinhold Juhl, Leigh, Kan.; Crist Nessley, Garnett, Kan.; Harry Clubine, Independence, Kan.; Clyde Clubine, Havana, Kan.; Wilbur Bond, Eldorado, Kan.; Marlin Bastel, Hillsboro, Kan.; Leo Winkley, Marion, Kan.; L. J. Brown, Hutchinson, Kan.

W. A. HEGLE & SONS,
Breeder of (Polled Milking Shorthorns),
Lost Springs, Kan.

years ago, the foundation coming from the John Lewis herd; later horned cows, granddaughters of Prince Domino and Beau Mischief, thru the good breeding bulls Prince Domino 20th and Masterpiece 46. During the years 3 bulls have been owned and used from the herd of Leslie Brannan, one of them Plato Domino 18th, was a half brother to the Des Moines grand champion of 1939. Another, M. A. P. Domino 7th, sired Des Moines 1941 champion. Mr. Roth showed heifers at the Des Moines national show in 1942 and won 1, 3, 8, all sired by the present bull M. A. P. Domino 7th. A fine lot of calves are now on hand by this bull and cows yet to freshen bred to him. His calves sold last year averaged \$200 a head.

Without complaining, WELDON MILLER, Duroc swine breeder of Norcat, is exceeding the Kansas farm-hour quota of 12 hours in an all-out effort to produce his share of surplus food to win the war. With one middle-aged hired man he is taking care of 1,600 acres of land, 500 acres in wheat, 275 in corn and 200 in other kinds of feed. Besides this he is caring for more than 200 head of Durocs, 160 of the spring pigs farrowed from February 1 to April 1. Twenty fall gilts and a dozen tried sows are being bred for fall farrow, and 80 head of cattle graze in his pastures probably to be fed out this fall and winter.

Mr. Miller never seems in a hurry or bothered, always has time to laugh and discuss everyday problems. But what he is doing isn't so new to him. He has had as high as 500 head of hogs on the farm at one time. Last year he sold the farmers of Northwest Kansas 35 head of boars and a lot of open and bred gilts. He has grown as much as 10,000 bushels of wheat and 6,000 bushels of corn in a single year. But the marvel of it all is how he can accomplish so much and do it so easily. Mr. Miller has kept close to the type of Duroc he began breeding many years ago. He speaks of them as the medium type, neither too tall nor too short.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

June 26—Vernon E. Chrisman, Soldier, Kan. Sale at Holton, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

November 9—Victor Roth, Hays, Kan.
January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 21—E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale, Kan.
November 12—E. L. Stunkel and W. A. Young & Son, Sale at Clearwater, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

October 22—J. C. Banbury & Son, Plevna, Kan.
November 6—Lewis W. Thiemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.

Berkshire Hogs

October 10—Harold E. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo.
October 21—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas.

Poland China Hogs

October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Sheep

July 4—Midwest Ram sale, Mule Barn, Wichita, Kan. W. E. Gregory, Manager, Livestock Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

Cotton Sheep Coats: Sheep in cotton clothing is the modern thing, instead of the dreaded wolf in lamb's wool. Putting cotton coats on sheep after shearing saves feed and increases the amount and quality of wool, it is found in cold climates. Might use 50,000 bales of cotton a year for this purpose if it takes hold.

Neighbors First: As a stimulus to better inter-American relations, some South American countries will have higher steel and chemical priority ratings than some United States civilian industries.

July 4

Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, June 27

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/4 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

Confessed When He Saw Mark

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



AT FIRST, the outlook was favorable for a man suspected of stealing a binder transport truck from J. J. Kurtenbach, Miltonvale. Mr. Kurtenbach and Sheriff Charles Craig searched 4 different junkyards without finding the stolen goods. The suspect positively denied any connection with the crime. Kurtenbach and Craig, however, were not so easily whipped. They went to the suspect's home and there found the transport truck, which had been taken apart. Kurtenbach identified the parts by his Capper mark, which he had branded with his "Thief Catcher." When the suspect saw the marks, he realized he was trapped. Then, he confessed to the stealing and implicated others. All 3 were convicted and given jail sentences.

A regular reward of \$25, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided equally between Mr. Kurtenbach and Sheriff Craig. An extra reward of \$25, paid as a result of the Thief Catcher mark, all went to Service Member Kurtenbach. Usually, it is easy enough to get a confession if stolen property is found and positively identified by owner's mark.

Ninety Days for Tire Thief

One of the first convictions for tire stealing since rubber shortage has grown acute, was the result of a theft from John C. McCarthy, Hudson. Two tires and tubes were stolen; a suspect was reported to the sheriff, warrant was procured and the thief drew a 90-day jail sentence. Since McCarthy did most of the investigating himself, all of a \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was sent to him with the understanding that he may divide with those assisting him if he wishes to do so.

Same Hook Got Thief, Too

A chicken thief who helped himself to the flock on the Cliff Kirchenschlager farm, R. 3, Smith Center, made use of the owner's hook for catching the chickens. That was one of his big mistakes. He failed to replace the hook where it was ordinarily found and that little oversight caused Mr. Kirchenschlager to start investigating. The search led to a poultry market and, within an hour, the thief was captured and given a jail sentence. All of a \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, went to Service Member Kirchenschlager.

Search Located Motor

Prompt report by John C. Cox, Independence, of theft of a washing machine motor enabled Sheriff William Gillispie to recover the stolen goods and make a capture in short order. The thief was given a one-year penitentiary sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, all went to Service Member Cox.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$32,830 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,417 thieves.

Smoked Turkey: The butcher trade announces a new, farm-smoked and spiced turkey paste, an American substitute for the now extinct European imports. Made of ground white and dark meat with turkey broth added, the paste is pinkish brown, salty and has a smoky taste.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Buy Hampshires with Hams

Boars just weaned from the best sows I could buy, bred to the famous Stephead, Steam Roller, Knockout Special, Spot News and from Face Boy Jr. You will like them and they will do your herd good.

EARL H. KELLY, Stafford, Kansas

Registered Hampshire Hogs

Home of the easy-feeding Hampshires.
O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, Kan.
(Farm 30 miles southeast of Iola)

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE

25 HEAD OF SPRING BOARS
20 HEAD OF SPRING GILTS
C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Bergsten Offers Hampshire Gilts

25 nice ones, bred for September to Advance Hawkeye Lad. Ours are the better-hammed, shorter-legged kind. Also weanling boars. 75 to pick from. Immured.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

Parkview Hampshire Farm

60 spring pigs, sired by our Zephyr-bred boar, Rikki, and Box Score (Low Score breeding). One litter from our first R. M. sow. Immured. Patrick O'Connor, St. John, Kan.

Hampshires Always For Sale

Selected spring pigs sired by Trade Wind Clan. Dams close up descendants of High Score and Storm Defender. Uniform in type. 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.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Correct-Type Spotted Polands

Boars and gilts, weanlings to 5 months old. Pairs related at attractive prices. Shorter legs and better hammed. LEO SCHUMACHER, Herington, Kan.

Immured Registered Spotted Polands

Of good type and excellent quality. Bred sows and gilts, fall boars, and spring pigs for quick sale.

Earl & Everett Fieser, Norwich (Kingsman Co.) Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidson's Proven Polands

Gilts bred for August farrow. 100 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by Modern Ideal and Iowa Lad. One litter of 10 by the \$345 Meddler.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KAN.

Better-Feeding Polands

Shorter legs, wider, deeper bodies. October boars and spring pigs.

F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

Poland China Spring Boars and Gilts

Sired by Kayo 2nd, Security and Diamond Boy, from matured sows. Immured. Ready to ship.

JOHN D. HENRY, EVEREST, KAN.

Correct Type Registered Polands

Golden Star, son of Rowes Goldenrod, in service. Sows of best blood lines. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.

George Hammerlund & Sons, St. Marys, Kan., RFD-4

75 POLAND CHINA PIGS

Sired by Market Star (American Royal Champion) and Big Admiration (son of Admiration), the heavy-hammed, deep kind. Pairs unrelated.

Collier & Son, Alta Vista, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Duroc FALL BOARS and BRED GILTS

3 fall boars. Choice individuals. 10 fall gilts bred to Grant's Model. All are sired by Captain Kidd 2nd.

GRANT POOLE, R. 2, MANHATTAN, KAN.

CHOICE DUROCS BRED GILTS BRED SOWS

The low-down, thick, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Bred for September farrow. Immured, registered, reasonable prices.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

FALL BOARS FOR SALE

Sired by Iowa Master. Weanling pigs, 2 gilts and an unrelated boar. Special prices. 75 to select from. Farmer's type.

W. M. ROGERS, Alta Vista, Kan.

Bred and Open Gilts

Sired by a son of Golden Fancy. Some bred to Thick Boy, son of Thickast. Also registered Polled Hereford. Bulls.

Joe A. Wiesner, RFD-1, Ellis (Trego Co.), Kan.

100 WEANLING DUROC PIGS

to select from, attractive prices for a short time. Mostly sired by Miller's Cherry Ace. The wide-hammed, medium type. Immured and ready for new homes.

WELDON MILLER, NORCAT, KAN.

Duroc Fall Boars

Bred and Open Gilts by King of Balance and Golden Sunrise. Gilts mated to Proud Orion Wave 1st by Minn. Ch.

For early fall litters. Spring pigs.

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

Huston Offers Duroc Boars—Bred Gilts

50 good boars, all sizes. Original home of shorter-legged, heavy-boned, easy-feeding type. New blood for old customers. 250 in herd. Registered. Immured. Shipped on approval. Literature. 35 years a breeder.

W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

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PETERSON'S O.I.C. HOGS

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PETERSON & SONS,
Osage City, Kansas

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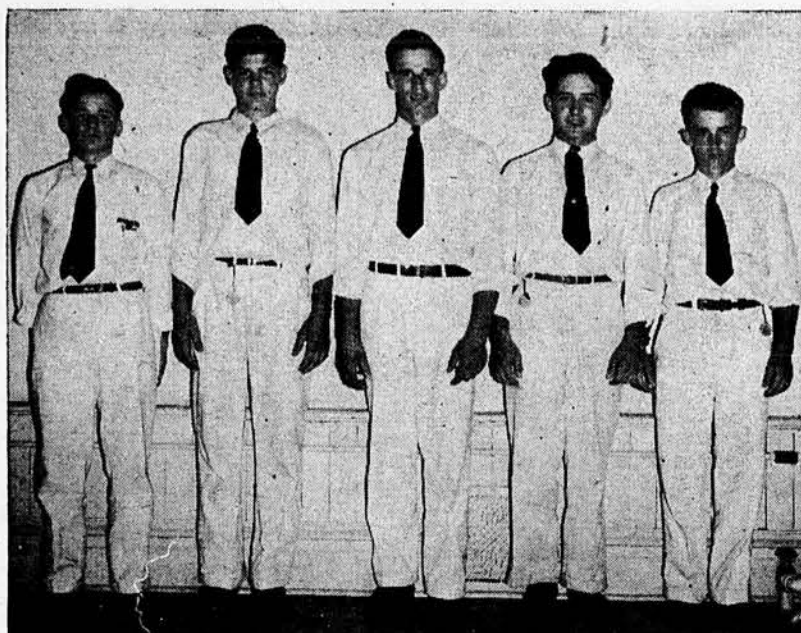


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GREEN GABLE BUILDERS
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These are the 5 healthiest Kansas 4-H Club boys chosen at the 1942 Round-up. Left to right: Wilborn Day, Sherman county; Galen Christiansen, Cherokee; Roy Chatham, Osborne; John Parsons, Riley; and Gordon Kreipe, Shawnee. One boy will be selected from this group next fall to represent Kansas in national competition.

Cattle Feeders Ask

A POPULAR attraction at Cattle Feeders' Day on the Kansas State College campus each year is the "Question Box," featuring questions asked by Kansas farmers and cattlemen. Here are some of the questions asked this year and the answers given by college authorities on livestock feeding and marketing. Helping contribute to the answers were: Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department of animal husbandry; Dr. A. D. Weber, in charge of cattle feeding investigations; Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of economics; Frank Burson, extension marketing specialist; and J. J. Moxley, extension beef specialist.

Q. How will price ceilings affect livestock prices?

A. Probably there will be a tendency for less finished cattle to sell at prices nearer those paid for top cattle, because of the demand for less expensive meat cuts and the fact that cattle cannot produce fats so economically as hogs can.

Q. With oats capable of yielding about 50 bushels to the acre, would it pay to cut the crop for hay and feed the hay to cattle?

A. Oats hay is a good feed for cattle, but it might be better to harvest the grain crop and then utilize the straw as roughage feed for the cattle.

Q. Is hybrid corn equal to open-pollinated corn for feeding cattle?

A. There is no difference in the chemical content of the 2 kinds of corn. However, there may be a difference in the physical properties. Many varieties of hybrid corn are extremely hard, and therefore are less palatable. In tests at Purdue University, hogs self-fed on hybrid corn, fed whole, did not gain as rapidly as those fed unground open-pollinated corn. When the 2 kinds of corn were ground, there was no difference in gains. Not all hybrids are hard, however.

Q. How do oats compare with other grains for wintering calves?

A. Most cattlemen would rather have oats than any other grain for this purpose.

Q. How much undigested grain can be salvaged by hogs following cattle?

A. Hogs get full benefit from this grain. Total weight put on hogs and steers together, by feeding whole grain, is greater than gain that can be put on steers alone, using ground grain. If hogs follow cattle eating whole grain, allow 5 pigs for each steer to utilize the feed. If the grain is ground, allow only about one pig for each steer.

Q. Is rye a good feed for cattle?

A. Rye has considerable feeding value but it is not as palatable as other grains commonly used. For best results with rye it should be mixed half and half with other grains such as corn or milo.

Q. How does barley compare with corn as a grain for cattle feeding?

A. Value of barley varies widely with the test weight. In general, it is about 88 per cent as valuable as corn, pound for pound. Barley must be ground if maximum benefits are to be obtained.

Q. Do steers fed milo butcher out as well and show as much carcass finish as steers fed corn?

A. Yes. Last year after the experimental steers were slaughtered, it was impossible to tell which ones were fed milo and which ones received corn.

Q. Does high finish on cattle pay at present?

A. Up to a certain point. Each additional pound costs more to produce, and the premium for that extra finish will probably be less pronounced in the next few months.

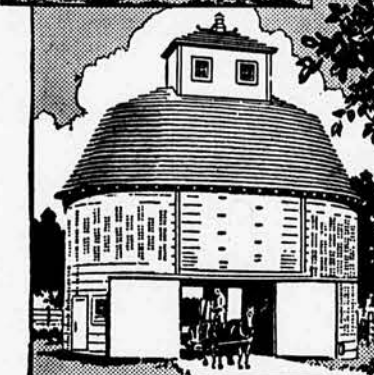
Q. What is the best grain to feed with barley in a ration for long yearlings on grass?

A. Corn or grain sorghums would be the best. Oats are too bulky for this use.

Q. Why does the college feed cottonseed meal instead of linseed oilmeal?

A. The college feeds the one that can be purchased at the lowest price. A shipment of linseed oilmeal has just been purchased because of the present high cost of cottonseed meal.

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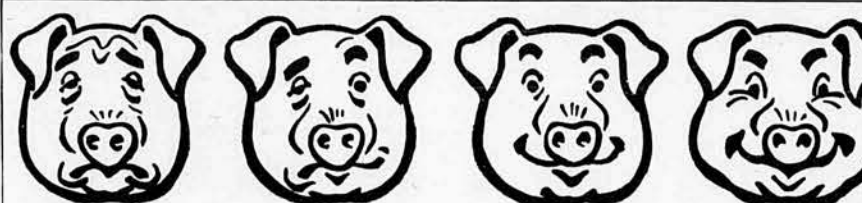
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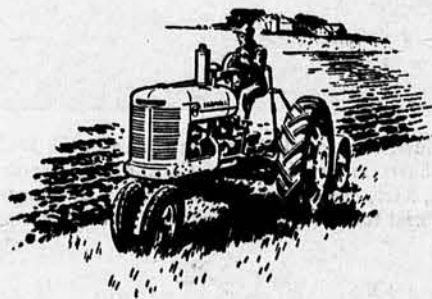
Your Farm Equipment

Take Care of It and Make It Do!

EVERY farmer knows the vital importance of farm machines in the winning of this war. The need for increased food production is urgent. So is the demand for machines to help plant, cultivate, and harvest your crops. But because of the urgent demands of war production, new farm machines are going to be harder to get.

This simply means that farmers must take the best care of the farm machines they have. They must *make their present equipment last longer*. They must *take care of everything* until we win the Victory.

Now, more than ever, it is good business to conserve your equipment. More than that, *it is your patriotic duty*. Every machine you keep in working condition means that much more material and manpower available to make urgently needed guns, ships, planes, tanks, and ammunition. The money you save by keeping your equipment on



the job is money to lend to Uncle Sam—money to buy WAR SAVINGS BONDS. That investment will DO A JOB FOR YOUR COUNTRY TODAY. Then, when the war is over and we return to the paths of peace, you will be in position to get the tractors and machines you'd like to buy now.

What can *you* do to make your equipment last longer? International Harvester answers that question in a very useful booklet, *Your Farm Equipment—Take Care of It and Make It Do*. It contains helpful information and suggestions on the care and maintenance of all farm machines. Write for your copy today, and use it often!

IN WARTIME, KEEP AN EYE ON EVERYTHING!

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