

797

APRIL 4, 1942

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Farm Storage Is the Answer

WHEN 1942 wheat starts pouring from combine spouts, farmers will face the most serious congestion of storage and transportation ever experienced. This situation was explained at a meeting of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board in Kansas City a few days ago. It was revealed that the only way to be sure of having a place for new grain is to provide home storage on the farm.

Current prospects in the hard winter

Wheat Belt promise one of the greatest crops in several years, and it will come at a time when terminal elevators are already bulging with a record-breaking carryover that totals about 630 million bushels of old wheat. At the same time, railroads are groaning under extra war loads, and there is a scarcity of cars for all kinds of hauling.

In Kansas, storage problems this year are many times more serious than those experienced last

[Continued on Page 17]

READ
THIS**FLASH**ACT
TODAY**IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO
ALL BUTTERFAT PRODUCERS**

BUTTERFAT CONSUMPTION GREATLY INCREASED
 --- END ALL WASTE NOW --- A NEW DE LAVAL
 SEPARATOR WILL STOP YOUR BUTTERFAT LOSSES
 --- PRODUCE MORE BUTTERFAT FOR NATIONAL
 NEEDS --- PRODUCE MORE INCOME FOR YOU

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS**WORLD'S STANDARD
SERIES**

Cleanest skimming,
 longest lasting and
 easiest running cream
 separators. 4 sizes—
 high or low stands—
 hand or motor
 drive. Cost less per
 year of use.

**JUNIOR SERIES**

De Laval quality
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 lower price. De Laval
 Junior Separators are
 built in 5 sizes—all
 except No. 1 can be
 operated by hand or
 motor and equipped
 with high or low
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**DE LAVAL MILKERS ARE HELPING INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION****THE DE LAVAL MAGNETIC
SPEEDWAY MILKER**

The world's best, fastest and
 cleanest milker—the only method
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 uniform, regular and correct
 manner each milking. All units
 milk alike with pulsations con-
 trolled by magnetic force from
 pulso-pump.

**GREAT DE LAVAL
MILKERS****THE DE LAVAL Sterling
MILKER**

A worthy companion to the
 wonderful De Laval Magnetic
 Speedway Milker—the De Laval
 Sterling provides De Laval-
 quality milking and is a great
 milker particularly for smaller
 herd owners to whom lower
 price is important. Sterling Pul-
 sator has only two moving parts.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

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CHICAGO
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The products and appliances that they offer for sale are as represented. Their
 statements are sound, their ads are worded for clarity and brevity without
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 quality, or suggest ways in which you can live more comfortably or farm more
 efficiently.

YOU
 have no time to spare for
 drudgery like this

• You've always wanted
 running water... Now
 you need it... to save
 labor... to assure the
 needed increase in your
 production of food so
 vital to Victory

**Save Time...Increase Production**

WITH

DEMPSTER**AUTOMATIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS****Electric, gasoline or wind power**

For many years to come, a Dempster Auto-
 matic Water System will make money for
 you. Quickly, easily installed... for deep or
 shallow wells... electric motor, gasoline en-
 gine, or the improved Annu-Oiled windmill.

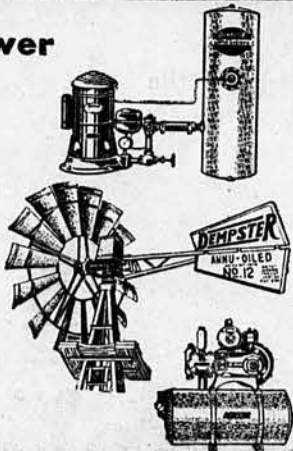
63 Years of Leadership... As thousands of farmers
 will testify, you can depend on Dempster equipment
 for years of efficient, economical service, whatever
 your requirements may be.

Easy payment plan — See your dealer

Your nearby Dempster Dealer has the system best
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 equipment, pumps, tanks and accessories.
 Ask him for FREE BOOK on "Running
 Water," or write us. For repairs or repair
 parts, see your Dempster Dealer at once.



DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
 710 So. 6th St.
 Beatrice, Nebr.

**Protects Her Garden**

Mrs. O. E. Kallenbach of Graham
 county, has decided that gardens in
 Western Kansas need windbreaks on
 all 4 sides. Last summer, in her gar-
 den experiences, beans and tomatoes
 near the windbreak produced much
 better than beans and vegetables in
 more exposed locations. Her wind-
 break was on the south and west sides
 of the garden and was made of refuse
 sorghum stalks from the cattle lot.
 This year a similar windbreak will be
 constructed on all 4 sides of the Kal-
 lenbach garden, and a sub-irrigation
 system may be installed.

Keep the Flowers, Too

For defense program, W. G. Amstein,
 extension horticulturalist, points out
 that a goal set by the National Defense
 Board would increase Kansas home
 gardens 44 per cent over the number
 of gardens in 1941.

Mr. Amstein explained there were
 only 80,306 home gardens in the state
 last season, while the goal set for 1942
 calls for 115,900 gardens. Cautioning
 against promotion of "war" gardens
 that came with this type of program
 the last time, Mr. Amstein suggests
 that well-landscaped yards, flower gar-
 dens and similar developments should
 not be destroyed to plant a vegetable
 garden.

On the other hand, he reminded that
 our guarantee of food for England
 means every Kansan needs to make
 reasonable effort to produce his own
 family's food supply. This is important
 so that the normal purchases may be
 released for England, and for feeding
 our own armed forces, defense work-
 ers, civilians and allies.

Once in 80 Years

Reports from various Kansas dis-
 tricts give complete extent of damage
 caused by the freeze of November,
 1940. The reports revealed that trees
 living thru the summer were more
 severely injured than previous reports
 from growers had indicated.

Most serious effects of the freeze
 were felt in the Arkansas valley, where
 nearly all fruit trees except pears were
 killed. Important fruit-growing coun-
 ties in this area include Sedgwick,
 Reno, Harvey and McPherson. Damage
 in Northeast Kansas was somewhat
 less severe, with losses averaging more
 than 50 per cent of the trees killed.
 Lightest damage was in the Kaw val-
 ley, where only 30 to 50 per cent of
 the fruit trees were killed.

As mentioned in a speech by G. A.
 Filling, Kansas State College horti-
 culturist, one encouraging fact about
 the freeze is that it was the first of
 its kind in the 80-year history of Kan-
 sas. He considers there is only remote
 chance of a similar catastrophe within
 the lifetime of present growers. Doctor
 Filling said kinds and varieties of
 fruits damaged should not be dis-
 carded simply because they were in-
 jured by this unusual freeze.

Quick Cash Returns

In a discussion on how to manage
 new orchards replacing the killed
 trees, Ezra E. Shields, Wathena or-
 chardman, explained a method of ob-
 taining some quick cash returns from
 the overdue land. This method is to set
 out strawberries in the young orchards.
 While the trees are developing to bear-
 ing age, 3 or 4 crops of strawberries
 may be harvested to provide timely
 income.

In the Arkansas valley, at least a
 score of commercial peach growers will
 make new plantings during 1942, ac-
 cording to Emmett Blood, prominent
 Sedgwick county grower. Mr. Blood ad-
 vocated the planting of 80 instead of
 100 trees to the acre. He believes grow-
 ers will get as much or more produc-
 tion to the acre by planting the smaller
 number of trees.

Mr. Blood believes also that some of
 the newer freestone varieties deserve
 consideration.

Kansas Farmer for April 4, 1942



SAVE GAS

**How
Spark Plugs help
Farm Production**

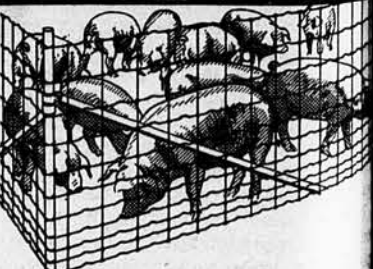
Dirty or worn plugs cut the amount
 of work a tractor or truck can do
 because they cut engine power. They
 also waste as much as one gallon of
 fuel in ten, and cause hard starting.
 So, no matter what plugs you use,
 do these two things—faithfully:

1. Have all plugs cleaned and adjusted
 every 200 hours, or every 4,000 miles.
2. Replace worn plugs promptly,—but
 only when necessary.

The new AC Spark Plug for tractor
 service lasts longer, fires easier, stays
 cleaner, and resists breakage better
 than any plug AC has ever built. It
 is the result of developing the spark
 plug now firing engines in U. S.
 fighters and bombers. Many of its
 features are identical.

AC hopes, of course, that you will
 replace with AC Spark
 Plugs. But, regardless
 of that, be sure to
 give your plugs the
 care outlined above.

Get Plugs Cleaned
 Where You See This Sign

**Buy U. S. Defense Bonds
and Savings Stamps****Fenced for Heavy
Food Production**

In answer to America's heavy demand
 for "Food for Freedom", stand
 America's well-fenced farms. For years
 they have been ready for just such a
 responsibility. Their productive power
 has been increased, their fertility
 be protected—by wisely-planned
 and livestock rotations.

**KEYSTONE
FENCE**

... millions of miles of it, is silently
 serving in this vital, modern farm
 management. For RED BRAND
 the fence that stands firm, smooth
 unrusted—through extra years of
 weather. Backed by 53 years' fence-
 making experience, it's "Galvannealed"
 copper-bearing, sturdily built. Known
 everywhere by its "top wire painted red"

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
MAKERS OF **RED BRAND FENCE**
 PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Shock

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.



Four especially helpful articles on living thru emergencies are coming to us from Doctor Lerrigo's wide experience in wartime as well as in peacetime. This is the first of the series, with information that may be of life-saving importance to you.

Let me impress upon you that "shock" is more than a mere expression of general upset. It is in itself a condition that denotes extreme danger, quite apart from any physical injuries that may accompany it. The very first First Aid principle in any accident is: Relieve and Prevent Shock, for shock in itself, unless given due attention, may cause death, regardless of the absence of any hemorrhage, fracture, rupture, or other evidence of injury. The textbooks, the outlines, the brief lectures on First Aid, give precise instructions on things to do in shock; but do they make you understand that shock is present in every accident and is of first importance? Firmly in your mind you must hold the explanation that shock is an extraordinary disturbance of the nerve centers, which causes paralysis of the circulation, the result being the accumulation of the blood of the body in the large vessels of the abdomen and a corresponding drain of blood from the brain, the skin and the extremities. That is why persons suffering from shock usually have pale face, weak pulse, clammy skin, and always tend to lie down at complete rest.

"Are You Hurt?"

In any accident, be it at home or away from home, the alert person who is likely to be of value as a helper will forget himself and his own apprehensions and look only to the welfare of the patient. Such looking will be all comprehensive. You perhaps will not realize what you look for but subconsciously will look for things out of the ordinary. It need not be for one thing or another. For example, you will look for hemorrhage, and even while you are doing that you will also look for shock. Your first impulse is to say something to the patient, probably those useless words, "Are you hurt?" Well, I said. Nevertheless, they are right because if the patient knows that he is hurt and can tell you something about it, much is gained. Being alert, you will note carefully whether the response given is intelligent or a mere unconscious mumbling. If there is no response at all, the unconscious condition throws greater responsibility upon you, both to do certain things and definitely to leave other things undone. Unless there is danger in the position in which the patient lies, you will make no attempt at lifting or moving. Seldom is it necessary to raise a patient or to encourage any immediate action, for the sufferer from shock is invariably better if recumbent. You can search for any different things as you estimate the degree of shock but, meantime, you will be taking action in 3 different directions:

1. The patient shall be lying down as comfortably as possible. You may carefully straighten the limbs but do not raise him. The patient should lie full length on his back, usually with the head low. If he is on a bed or stretcher, its foot may be raised enough to produce a gentle elevation of the lower extremities toward the abdomen. On general principles, you will discourage the patient from talking or any activity. Do not even try rubbing the limbs as an early measure. It is likely to mean exposure and is not so good as keeping your patient covered with a blanket and applying hot water containers between the thighs and

around the abdomen, back and extremities, wherever an exposed surface can be readily reached. Of course, you will be on the lookout for serious bleeding and especially watchful for the spurt of an artery. Slight bleeding is of no concern but arterial bleeding must be checked.

2. You will apply external heat and do your best to conserve such heat as he may be able to generate. Cover him with warm clothing of any kind, especially blankets. If hot water is available, that is the quickest. If no standard hot-water bottle, remember that any container—glass or stone bottles or jars, or even tin cans that have tight stoppers—may be filled with hot water and wrapped in cloth or paper for temporary use.

It is not always possible to obtain

warm applications, and if such things are not obtainable, do not hesitate to use clothing warm from your own body, or that of bystanders. Even newspapers placed beneath the patient are helpful. The common mistake of lay helpers is to urge the patient to sit up, or try to move around, with the idea of "walking it off." This is always a mistake, perhaps a fatal one.

3. Stimulants. Of course, the nearest physician has been sent for and, wherever possible, it is well to leave the matter of stimulants for his arrival. If the patient is conscious, strong, hot coffee in spoonfuls at frequent intervals is as good as anything. Under no circumstances attempt to give stimulants by the mouth to a patient who is unconscious or finds it difficult to swallow. Cases in which stimulants are desirable are those in which there is cold, clammy skin, pale face, and general signs of collapse, never for those with bounding pulse and dry, hot face and, under no conditions, for the unconscious.

CHOLERA Threat Greater

Increased hog population, higher prices, means spring pigs should be vaccinated early.

Hog cholera is now a greater threat than ever, with more hogs on farms, higher prices, and the possibility of much greater losses.

For several seasons cholera outbreaks have increased steadily, with many new localities affected each year. That is added reason why every drove of pigs should be vaccinated as early as possible this spring, preferably around weaning time. Unless they ARE vaccinated, you run the chance of having your entire hog profit wiped out. Cholera strikes fast, kills fast. There is absolutely no protection against this killer, except vaccination IN ADVANCE.

But be sure the vaccinating is done by a veterinarian. Don't gamble with uncertain methods. Your veterinarian knows when and how to do the job right. His service insures safe protection at small cost. Call him.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.

Victorious



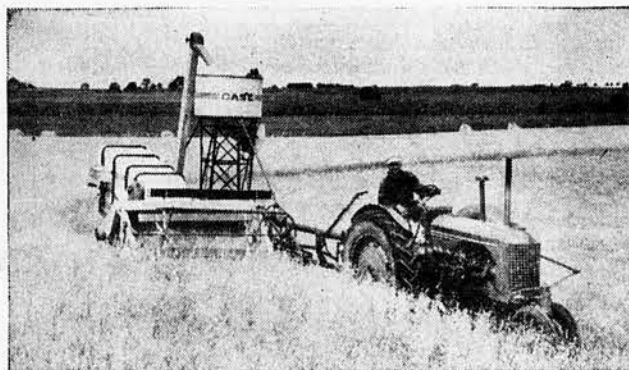
... in a
**Hundred Harvests
with a
Hundred Crops**



Yesterday this lad was just a farmer. Today he is a soldier in the battle of production, fighting on the food front. As we have learned from every other fighting front, it takes more than good men to win. It takes modern machines.

He is equipped for victory because his Case combine has extra capacity at every point where capacity counts. Extra capacity at the cylinder to thresh seeds and grains out of tough heads. Extra capacity of grates and racks to separate every possible kernel from masses of clinging straw. Extra capacity at the sieves to clean the crop by the famous Case air-lift method.

All this extra capacity could not be created in a hurry. It comes from experience in a hundred seasons, with a hundred crops, under a hundred sorts of conditions all over the world. As Case machines did their part to win four previous wars, so do the eight Case combines serve now. If you have one, or are getting one, use its full capacity on your own and neighboring farms. Use your Case dealer's service to bring out its best performance and make its long life still longer. See him or write us for books or folders on any new machines you need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-59, Racine, Wis.



A Fit for Your Farm. One of the eight Case Combines suits your acreage and your conditions, makes the most of your money and your manpower. Straight-in-line style, equally good for windrows and for standing crops, includes the 6-foot rub-bar "G" shown at top, the similar 4½-foot "F," and 6-foot spike-tooth "A," also shown. There are auger-type models and hillside combines for use on steep slopes.



CASE

Sell Your Scrap for Uncle Sam. Scrap iron is a vital ingredient in steel, now needed as never before for fighting machines and munitions. Every pound you can find and sell to your regular junk dealer helps to arm a soldier or sailor, may save his life. Sell scrap; buy defense bonds and stamps. Invest a part of every dollar in the future of America!

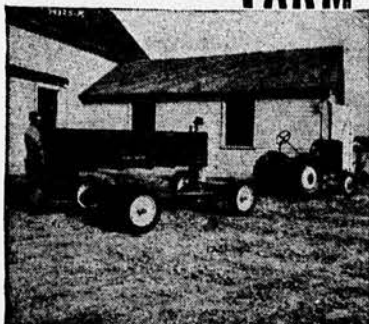
TIMKEN BEARINGS

Make Better Wheels



BETTER WHEELS FOR FARM WAGONS

FOOD FOR VICTORY
Get the most from every acre with Timken Bearing Equipped machines. Be sure of having post-war conditions under control.



John Deere Farm Wagon with Timken Bearing Equipped wheels.



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The modern farm wagon is as efficient in its way as the latest types of tractors, combines, plows, etc.—from its smooth-running, Timken Bearing Equipped, air-tired wheels to its scientifically-engineered chassis.

Timken Roller Bearings make farm wagon wheels as strong and true, as frictionless and wear proof as the wheels of your automobile. They protect the wheels against radial (up and down) loads; thrust (sidewise) loads; and both together. Furthermore, Timken Bearing Equipped farm wagon wheels need no more lubricating attention than your car wheels and are just as quiet in operation.

Do your hauling easier, faster, more economically with a Timken Bearing Equipped farm wagon.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO

What a PENNY POSTCARD Will Do

Just a few minutes' time, plus a penny postcard, may mean dollars for you. A request to one of Kansas Farmer's advertisers, asking for more detailed information, or to Kansas Farmer's editors for a service booklet, is an inexpensive way of obtaining directly useful facts.

Travel now is at a premium. Hence more data must be procured by mail in order to do a real intelligent job of purchasing, and a more productive job of farming.

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for Farmstead or Pasture

A Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Windmill will keep your stock tanks full at practically no operating cost. And at the farm or ranch home, to provide inexpensively the convenience and comfort of water under pressure, an F-M Windmill can be installed to pump water into an elevated tank. No more hand pumping with an Eclipse Windmill on the job.

A windmill installed in the pasture lot means more water for dairy cows — and more water means higher milk production.



F-M Windmills turn in a light breeze — pump when other mills are idle. They are self-oiling, and have automatic governor. Twin gears balance the action, minimizing wear.

This Outfit Turns Itself Off Automatically!

No extra trips to shut off the pump when you have this F-M Pump Jack. Its automatic, delayed-action switch shuts off the electric motor after any preset time up to six hours. The jack is fully enclosed, self-oiling, and has load-balancing double-gear construction. Built for long hours of pumping. For details see your F-M dealer or write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Dept. D120, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Manufacturers of Precision Equipment for 112 Years

\$150 in 60 Days

Hogs in a milo field proved to be real "gold diggers" for Ernest Unruh, Seward county farmer. Mr. Unruh harvested 20 bushels of grain to the acre from a 15-acre field, but the maize had fallen down badly and he believed he could profit by pasturing hogs in it after the harvest. He enclosed the milo with an electric fence and turned in 15 hogs for 60 days. Mr. Unruh's net profit from the venture was \$150. Kafir bundles were used to construct a temporary shed which protected the hogs from disagreeable weather. The hogs were held in the field by one wire, smaller than baling wire, which was stretched 6 to 8 inches above ground.

Lamb Feeders Safe

Do you know that Kansas ranks third among the 48 states as a lamb-feeding area? Calling this fact to the attention of Kansas farmers at the recent Lamb Feeders' Day at Garden City, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State College, pointed out that lamb feeding has provided one of this state's safest and most profitable sources of farm income.

He explained that during the last 10 years, lamb prices have fluctuated less than prices of either hogs or beef steers. During that period the highest lamb price was only \$4.46 a hundred above the lowest price, for a fluctuation of 44 per cent.

However, in the same period, there was a spread of \$6.53 in hog prices, giving a fluctuation of 66 per cent. Beef-steer prices showed a spread of \$6.05, for a fluctuation of 55 per cent. Doctor McCampbell pointed out that lack of extreme price changes is a stabilizing factor that offers a certain degree of assurance and safety to the lamb feeder.

Spraying Helps

Discussing a subject of concern to many fruit and vegetable growers, Dr. Harold Myers, Kansas State College agronomist, explained that chlorosis, or yellowing, is caused by a deficiency of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants.

In Kansas, this condition commonly results from a deficiency of soluble iron, Doctor Myers related. For correction of an iron-induced chlorosis, Myers explained 3 general types of treatment — soil treatment, injection of iron salts into the trunk of affected trees, and spraying the foliage with a solution of iron sulfate. Spraying, he said, has given the most satisfactory results.

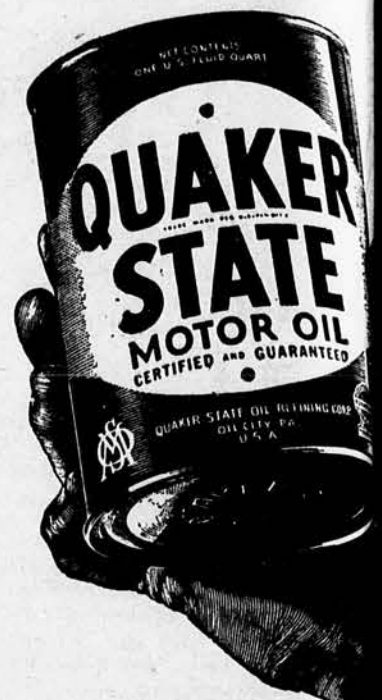
Potato Saving

Speaking before the growers of Irish potatoes, Harold R. Fox, Kansas State College economist, reported the findings of storage studies covering 2 years. The least amount of shrinkage in storing Irish potatoes resulted from storing washed cobbles grading U. S. No. 1, in a cotton sack, under conditions where the air remained at the same temperature at all times.

Farewell

Kansas people are saddened by the death of Mrs. James G. Tomson, of the well-known family of farmers and cattlemen, at Wakarusa. Mrs. Tomson passed away at the family home on March 23, and the funeral was held in Topeka on March 25. Mr. Tomson is a Kansas Master Farmer and is nationally known as one of America's leading breeders of purebred Shorthorn cattle. Besides her husband, Mrs. Tomson is survived by 3 sons, Harold B. Tomson, Des Moines; Clinton K. Tomson, of Geneva, Ill.; and James Tomson, Jr., of the home. The survivors also include Mrs. Tomson's mother, Mrs. W. K. Beach, of Topeka; one brother, S. K. Beach, also of Topeka; and 4 grandchildren.

Published the first and third Saturdays each month. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



"Q" stands for
Quart ... and

"Q" stands for Quality
... and "Q" stands for

Quaker State Motor
Oil ... a quart

of quality that stands
for lower repair costs
and lower

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NOTE ... "Q" also
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switch to Quaker State
Motor Oil today?"



Retail price
35¢ per quart



ROY FREELAND

WITH sugar about to be parceled out by ration cards, honeybees have "buzzed" into the spotlight as skilled pilots for vital industry, and the Government urges us to help "keep 'em flying." Recognizing honey as a valuable supplement to sugar, even the War Production Board bows in respect to these busy workers, and definite action has been taken to help keep them on the job.

Beekeeping, as an industry, has been granted 3 priorities for essential materials, rating the same preference as farm machinery. Beekeepers are assured sugar supplies equaling at least 80 per cent of last year's purchases, while precious tin will be available for packing of honey.

What a Kansas farmer can do in this industry is demonstrated by Hubert Elias, Atchison county, who has a "sweet" business of tremendous proportion. He produces and sells more than 50,000 pounds of honey a year. With about 500 stands of bees that "go visiting" to do their work, he co-operates with other farmers in Northeast Kansas to rank one of the state's leading honey producers. Here is how his plan works: Mr. Elias constructs hundreds of hives and other articles of bee equipment. He propagates bees by the thousands and then locates them, with necessary equipment, on suitable farms in Atchison and Doniphan counties. The bees are not particular about where Mr. Elias establishes their homes, provided he picks a farm with plenty of alfalfa and sweet clover.

Their favorite is sweet clover, and they make the most honey when a field of this crop is near at hand. Alfalfa is good, also, but sweet clover is not so desirable, because its blossoms are so deep that honeybees have difficulty in extracting the nectar.

Most farm owners welcome a chance to have some of the Elias bees. They know the bees are valuable in helping pollinate alfalfa and sweet clover for production of seed crops. Then, besides, a generous portion of honey goes to each farmer who allows some bees to be stationed on his place.

BEES are especially welcome around orchards because they help in pollinating fruit blossoms. As a consequence, many fruit growers rent bees from Mr. Elias for the special service of pollination. Mr. Elias delivers bees to the orchard and later removes them, carefully selecting the time so bees will not be in the orchard at a time to suffer injury from sprays.

Having lived and worked with bees for more than 20 years, Mr. Elias is familiar with their ways and habits. He gets stung once in a while, regardless of caution. However, this doesn't happen very often.

If you don't relish the idea of being stung, Mr. Elias says the most important rule is to be cool and deliberate while working with bees. By all means, work as smoothly as possible, without any fast, jerky motions. Use smoke is usually effective in quieting bees while you work with them. Somewhat like humans, bees are in a more agreeable disposition when the weather is warm and sunny. Beware when weather is cool and damp, this gives Mr. Bee a "nasty" disposition.

A beekeeper has more control over breeding practices in his business than does any farmer handling cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry. Mr. Elias points out that in 30 or 40 days the beekeeper can change his entire bee supply from scrub stock to an improved strain. Or, he may change from one improved strain to another. Such changes are made merely by supplying a new queen in each stand of bees. She does all the egg laying, so all new bees are of her stock. As the workers live only about 40 days, those of the old stock are entirely replaced by new bees within that length of time.

In the life of a bee, everything goes according to schedule. Problems of "labor, industry and society" are managed with dispatch and efficiency never equaled in any form of human government. In the bee world, each stand of bees is a separate unit of government. A stand includes one queen bee and several thousand workers, with drones also present during the summer.

HIGHEST place on the ladder of bee society is occupied by the queen bee, who lives a life many times longer than the average worker or drone. Only the queen lays eggs, but she lays enough for all. During the breeding season, from February until October, she lays about 3,000 eggs a day, and this means that during most of the period about 3,000 bees are hatched each day.

As indicated by their name, "workers" are the laboring class in bee society. Their unity is stronger than that found in human labor organizations, but the bees think only of doing a good job and storing up for a rainy day. They do not observe a 40-hour week, they do not get double pay for overtime, and they never stage a sit-down strike—well, unless they sit down on you to sting you.

Mr. Elias explains that young bees emerge from the cell with a great amount of energy, and no ability to sleep. They work day and night until that energy is exhausted—then they die. Proof of this is found in the fact they live only 30 or 40 days during the work season, but may live as long as 3 or 4 months in winter, when there is little work to be done.

During the "honey flow" which is the rush season for bees, they collect honey in the daytime and fan it at night to remove excessive moisture. Bees fan the honey by keeping their wings in motion all night long. Each one fanning in the same direction, the bees create a current of air thru the hive all night long.

If you don't believe this, Mr. Elias says, just conduct a little experiment at a bee hive some summer evening. Drop a feather on one side of the hive and it will be drawn toward the hive, but drop it on the other side and it will travel away from the hive, indicating the direction of the air current.

Drones are the male bees, larger in size than workers, but good for nothing except mating and eating food collected by the workers. Classed by the other bees as "star boarders" drones are driven out into the cold when winter arrives. Workers are allowed to remain with the queen and live thru the winter on honey and pollen which they prepare for their winter food supply.

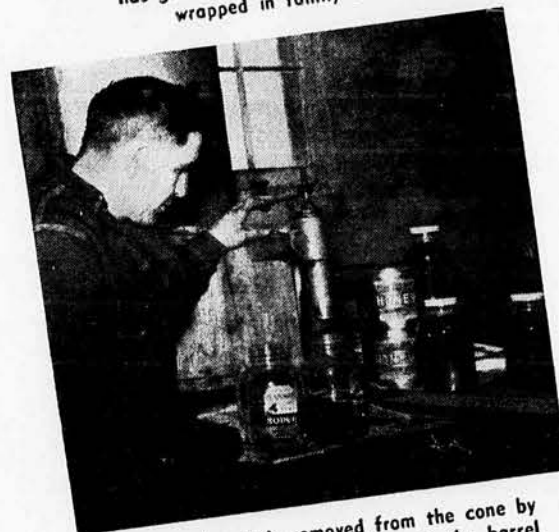
If you ever get stung by a bee don't go to any trouble for revenge on your assailant. Bees pay dearly [Continued on Page 14]



Beekeeping provides a "sweet" business for Hubert Elias, Atchison county farmer, who produces and sells more than 50,000 pounds of honey a year.



In the basement of his "honey house" Mr. Elias has great racks of honey, which are cut and wrapped in family-size packages.



Strained honey is removed from the cone by centrifugal force. Coming out of the barrel thru a large faucet, it drains into jars bearing the special Elias label.



Showing samples of his strained and cone honey, Mr. Elias says beekeeping is a business which offers special opportunity to farm people.

TIMES change. So does the AAA. March 7, this editorial page gave the latest information on volunteer wheat. To be in compliance with the AAA program at that time, you could pasture volunteer wheat until June 15, substitute volunteer wheat for seeded wheat that had been killed, seed oats or barley in the wheat so at harvest time the wheat in the mixture would not be more than 40 per cent. Otherwise, volunteer wheat had to be destroyed. Now AAA says:

"Maximum use of 'volunteer' wheat acreage in the Food-for-Freedom program is provided for by changes in AAA wheat regulations.

"On farms where volunteer stands will produce enough grain to warrant harvesting, the regulations provide for conservation of the wheat in orderly fashion without glutting already crowded terminal storages. On farms where the volunteer wheat can best be used in livestock production, pasturing, or cutting for hay is encouraged.

"Farmers co-operating with the Triple-A program, who choose to harvest their volunteer wheat, will be able to earn both agricultural conservation payments and parity payments, provided: (1) Their acreage of seeded wheat is within their 1942 allotments and they comply with other provisions of the AAA program; (2) they store their volunteer wheat on the farm as long as it is subject to a marketing-quota penalty, and (3) they seed within their 1943 wheat-acreage allotments. Such payments will be held until actual 1943 compliance has been made. The farm-stored volunteer wheat will be eligible for Government wheat loan at 50 per cent of the usual rate.

"In computing the earnings of conservation payments, farmers will be permitted to count pasturing of volunteer wheat, pasture followed by fallow, and pasture followed by feed crops as conservation practices. Volunteer acreage cut for hay or harvested for grain, however, cannot be included under conservation acreage.

"With these options available, no farmer will need to destroy any volunteer wheat acreage but may convert it to utmost usefulness in his 1942 farming operation."

We Hear That . . .

Potatoes: Army purchase of 18 million pounds of 7 dehydrated vegetables this year points to large-scale development of the dehydrated food industry on what may prove to be a permanent basis. The 7 include potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage, beets, rutabagas and sweet potatoes. For overseas shipment, 27 million pounds of potatoes now can be reduced by dehydration to 3 million pounds, saving 500,000 cubic feet of cargo space. This amounts to more than the capacity of 2 cargo ships, or about 10,000 ships' tons.

Insurance: Wheat production on 495,273 farms has been insured for 1942 by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. This is the fourth consecutive year this insurance has shown an increase, with 30 per cent of all wheat farms in the U. S. now protected. However, this insurance covers the production of only 142,995,619 bushels, which isn't more than a normal Kansas crop. Nebraska leads the list with 73,665 insured farms, while Kansas places second with 58,842. But Kansas leads in acres insured with 23,274,185 compared to Nebraska's 19,493,666 acres.

Sugar: A ban will be placed on all sugar sales in the U. S. for about one week beginning April 27, to get sugar rationing underway. Sales probably will be resumed about May 5, the second day of the 4-day registration period for individual consumers. Sugar rationing is an old story in Great Britain,

COMMENT

By T. A. McNeal

The Crucifixion

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

They crucified Christ in the dark days of old
For He was a lover of men.
He walked with the masses, yes fearless and bold

But rebuked them again and again.

No murder or torture, where Justice should reign
O'er their lives, yes, forever, would carry the stain;
But truth, love and mercy, could only attain—
And His love to all mankind unfold.

Old Glory, the flag of our forefathers, waves
O'er the dead, who gave life, to defend.
For Justice and right, we forget not the graves
Yet hoping that all wars may end.
Old Glory now calls us to duty once more
And as one, will America go, as before,
And fears not the future that may be in store;
We falter, and all men are slaves!

with 8 ounces allowed to the person a week; Canada, 12 ounces; Germany, 8 ounces; Belgium, 8 ounces; Czechoslovakia, 10½ ounces; Norway, 7 ounces; Poland, 4¼ ounces—provided any is available in Axis-dominated countries.

Birthday: The gasoline tax reached its twenty-third birthday on February 25, 1942. In that time American highway users contributed 12 billion dollars in taxes from this one source, with 10 billion dollars going to states and 2 billion to the Federal government. Ever figure out how much a billion dollars amounts to? Spending at the rate of \$1,000 a day, it would last 2,721 years.

Hired-Hands: Shawnee county alone will have a shortage of nearly 1,000 part-time farm laborers this year, as well as 300 full-time workers, reports Preston Hale, county agent. That amounts to only half a man to the farm, a conservative estimate. Extra help is needed for harvest, haying, potato digging and silo filling.

Babies: The Census Bureau reports that 2½ million babies were born in the United States last year, the largest number on record except for the 2,600,000 in 1921. The Stork gained 1,090,000 over the Grim Reaper last year, with that many more births than deaths.

Anti-freeze: Be sure to save your anti-freeze solution drained from your car, truck or tractor this spring for use next winter, as there may be a shortage then. Air-tight containers are necessary with glass bottles highly recommended.

Church: Kansas Farmer would like to know where the oldest church still in use is located in the state. We would like to print an honor roll of churches that have served their people long and well. How about yours?

Freedom: Boastfully the youth shouted his demands of freedom. But habits formed in the

freedom he sought soon chained him to the prison of ill health. He failed to see that the string which holds the kite down is the instrument that lets it fly.

Called: Nearly 3,000 men from the U. S. Department of Agriculture have, so far, entered the armed forces of the United States, says Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard. These men, a total of 2,864 on March 15, represent about 18 per cent of the men in the Department within the age limits so far drawn upon by the army. Other hundreds are leaving, or ready to leave, as the Nation needs them. More than 2,800 left the Department to fight in World War I.

Memory: When you stop to think of it, isn't it a fact that you remember more pleasant than unpleasant things? Memory holds together the threads of the past to form your guidelines for the future.

Sabotage: To nip in the bud any enemy efforts to burn ripening Kansas wheat fields, the FBI plans to organize emergency tractor plowing crews thruout the state.

Good as Uncle Sam

COMPLETE figures on the purchase of Defense Bonds by farmers are not available to date. But from all the Treasury Department has been able to discover by way of polls, farm buying of these bonds is in the lower percentage groups. However, the Treasury joins your editors in believing that farmers are even now or will be in the near future the most enthusiastic buyers.

Patriotism of Kansas farmers is proved by the speed with which the State AAA reached its million-dollar goal in sale of Defense Bonds. A report last month revealed that considerably more than 1½ million dollars worth of bonds had already been sold, about 14 months after the bond campaign was inaugurated. At the time of this report, Barton county farmers had bought bonds totaling the greatest value. In that county 321 farmers purchased bonds worth more than \$72,000. Stafford county was second with \$50,950 worth sold to 148 farmers. While Dickinson county was third in total value of sales. Greatest number of individual sales was in Crawford county, where 940 farmers bought bonds with a total value of more than \$31,000.

If the AAA hasn't already done so, we invite it to tell the Treasury about this, or better than that, we will mail a copy of this issue of Kansas Farmer.

By the way, these Defense Bonds are redeemable immediately after 60 days. They bear interest, of course, and always are redeemable for at least the purchase price. They are easily obtained and are non-negotiable, which is important from the point of safety. And they are backed by the U. S. A.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 7

ARTHUR CAPPER	General Manager
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Mrs. Henry Farnsworth	Poultry
Jesse R. Johnson	Livestock News

Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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



FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

WASHINGTON continues to play a more and more important and controlling part in American agriculture. The Government this year will be the biggest purchaser of foodstuffs and other farm commodities.

Behind the scenes there are several groups attempting to control purchases of foodstuffs, and thru such purchases to control also the marketing of all farm products in the United States.

At present the Department of Agriculture is the biggest "say" in Government purchases, thru the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Government control of marketing and marketing prices is largely thru Government owned and controlled commodities on which commodity loans have been extended; and thru purchases by the AMA, which has been under its wing a number of purchasing agencies set up before the war.

Both the British lend-lease group and the War Production Board are trying to take away control from the Department of Agriculture. The British lend-lease folks believe that the Department is thinking and working much for the interests of the American farmer as it is for the beneficiaries under lend-lease—and they think that is wrong. They believe, they believe, should be for the benefit of the British beneficiaries of lend-lease.

Then there is a group in the War Production Board which insists there is too much emphasis on "farm relief" in the buying and marketing policies of the War Department. They want everything subordinated to war production—and under the War Production Board.

Then there are many in the Henderson Office of Price Administration who believe the principal purpose of food administration during the war should be the holding in line of food prices in the interest of the consumer. And there is a movement to centralize Government food buying in a central agency—under Leon Henderson. These, and some of the other folks are with them, point to duplication and decentralization as undesirable—again much emphasis in the Department of Agriculture.

riculture on the welfare of the American farmer.

OPA has set up a food section of its own under Howard Tolley, which it undoubtedly plans to enlarge, as there is more and more fixing of prices on foodstuffs and more and more rationing.

WPB also has a food section, which is working toward WPB control of rationing and allocating foodstuffs in trade channels.

Secretary Wickard of Agriculture has the job of boosting food production, of getting farmers to produce more and more of those things needed for war and lend-lease purposes, while at the same time there are developing farm shortages of labor, machinery, fertilizer—and Secretary Wickard sees possibly in the future a shortage of farm land.

Now when one is compelled to choose among those groups, I will say frankly that I believe the farmers will be better off, and the farm sections better off, and the Nation in the long run better off, if the control of food prices and food marketing is not turned over to all-out consumer interests—Leon Henderson—or all-out lend-lease interests—Britain—or even to all-out war production interests—War Production Board.

I have not always been in agreement with the Department of Agriculture policies and programs. But it is a cinch we are going to have a growing regimentation of agriculture during and lasting after the war. And there is at least an understanding of American agriculture and American farmers in the Department of Agriculture, that cannot be expected in the other groups who want to control marketing and prices of American farm products.

This war program is rapidly putting many segments of American small business out of

the picture—and I don't want a similar ruthlessness shown to American agriculture. So I shall do my best to keep as much control as possible in the Department of Agriculture, faced with the fact that the control is here and is going to increase.

I want to win this war, and am bending every energy toward that end. But I also want to preserve as much as possible

of the free enterprise system which has made America, and the farmer and the small-business man are the basic elements of this system.

The people of this country today are aroused and indignant over the stories of racketeering by labor leaders and organizers, and against hour limitations on working week in industry when farmers are working without regard to hours, and the boys in the armed forces are in service day and night, 7 days a week. Congress should, must, and will take action to bring all our people into the war effort.

Thanks to U. S. O.

I SHOULD like to quote from a letter written by one of our own editors, about the U. S. O. He is Cecil Barger, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, on leave of absence from Kansas Farmer as a private in the army. Mr. Barger writes:

"The U. S. O. is the nearest thing to a home a soldier has. It provides recreation, entertainment and relaxation, something which is most acceptable after a 14-hour day and a 6-day week! It isn't so much the amount or the facilities involved, as it is to know the folks at home are behind us. It just does a fellow a lot of good to drop in at the U. S. O. Club, have a cookie, a game of ping-pong, and an hour of reading. As one of the millions in the Army, I offer thanks for the efforts of the U. S. O."

After reading a letter like that, all of us are willing to double our support to the U. S. O.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a

MARKETING

Viewpoint

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

What is your opinion about the cat and hog markets this summer? Do you think some shoats bought in May and fed for the August market would be for feed and labor?—J. O., Saco Co.

It is probable that price of fed cat this summer will advance above present levels. The reason for this forecast is that fewer cattle moved into the Corn Belt for feeding last year than for several years. Because of this, we could ordinarily expect a smaller number of slaughter cattle during this spring and summer. Since last fall, slaughter cattle receipts have been running extremely heavy; this means that available supplies of well-finished cattle will be relatively short during the late spring, summer and early fall. The extent to which prices may advance probably will depend on price of hogs.

If you could purchase some feeder hogs sometime in May, you could expect quite favorable prices by August

or early September. It is probable that prices at that time will be near recent levels.

I would like to have some information regarding the outlook in the wheat market situation.—E. K., Ellis Co.

If prices should be determined by normal conditions of supply and demand, a substantially lower price for wheat would be indicated. It is probable that the carryover at the end of this season will exceed 600 million bushels, which is almost equal to one year's consumption for the United States. However, this large supply will have relatively small effect upon wheat prices during the next year. The price will be determined principally by Governmental policies and the loan program. The law provides that wheat loans shall be made available at a rate not less than 85 per cent of parity. It seems reasonable to expect a loan rate on the 1942 crop near \$1.15 on farms. If the trends of last season are repeated, wheat prices may be expected to move toward this loan level during or soon after harvest.

Cheese prices have declined several cents during the past months. Is this but a temporary condition or do you believe prices will continue to be lower for some time?—W. H. H., Story Co., Ia.

I believe cheese prices will continue at the lower levels. To get increased production for lend-lease purposes the Government has been paying high cheese prices to encourage the diver-

sion of milk from butter production to cheese production. If the present rate of cheese production continues, the Government's goal of increasing American cheddar cheese production from 722 million pounds in 1941 to about 950 million pounds in 1942 will be reached. The Government probably is lowering its price to discourage further diversion of milk to cheese production.

Return to Livestock

Abundance of wheat pasture in Southwest Kansas this year has been reflected by the tremendous amount of cattle and sheep shipped into the area for grazing purposes. Olney D. Newman, Garden City, reports that loans for purchase of feeder cattle and feeder lambs, were at least 3 or 4 times greater than normal. He attributes most of this increase to the plentiful wheat pasture, both planted and volunteer. In addition to this, he points out that good market prices have created new interest in livestock, and that the western area is drifting rapidly toward greater numbers of livestock and a more general farming.

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.....	\$13.80	\$13.75	\$12.25
Hogs	13.70	13.25	8.70
Lambs	13.50	11.75	12.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs....	.23	.20	.17½
Eggs, Firsts27½	.29	.21
Butterfat, No. 1.....	.33	.31	.32
Wheat, No. 2, Hard..	1.20½	1.25½	.90
Corn, No. 2, Yellow..	.81½	.81½	.65½
Oats, No. 2, White..	.53½	.57	.38½
Barley, No. 2.....	.58	.60½	.47
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	19.00	19.00	14.50
Prairie, No. 1.....	13.00	13.00	9.50

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QUESTION BOX

With Answers for Lamb Feeders

A POPULAR attraction at the 1942 Lamb Feeders' Day at Garden City was the "question box." Practical questions asked by farmers and lamb feeders were answered by R. F. Cox, in charge of sheep investigations for the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and other authorities on sheep and livestock subjects. Here are some of the questions and answers:

What causes abortion in ewes, and is it contagious?

Abortion among ewes is sometimes caused by feeding excessive allowances of feeds too strongly laxative, such as silage or wet beet pulp. Kansas sheep men do not know of any contagious form of this trouble in sheep.

If a lamb-feeding ration contains three-fourths pound of alfalfa hay is it necessary to feed as much as one-fourth pound of cottonseed meal?

No. Especially not when cottonseed meal is as high as at present.

What causes death loss in lambs?

Of the many causes, improper feeding and digestive disorders head the list. About 90 per cent of all abnormal losses are caused by this combination.

Is silage a good feed for lambs or breeding ewes?

It is a good succulent feed but should not be used as the only roughage for a long period of time. Feed some dry roughage along with it.

What causes stiffness in lambs?

Stiffness often is the indirect result of digestive disorders. When the lamb is a little off feed he may lie around on damp ground and contract a slight case of rheumatism.

Will the lamb market be up or down in the next 30 days?

Take your own chances—however, market experts are predicting a slight advance during the next 2 or 3 weeks.

Has any Kansas experiment tested feeding of molasses to lambs?

Yes. Replacing one-fourth to one-half of the grain with molasses gave bigger gains. By feeding molasses, it is possible to increase the concentrate without stepping up death losses.

What is the best sorghum for Western Kansas to grow for a roughage only?

The 2 varieties most commonly grown are atlas sorgho and early sumac. Atlas gives highest forage yields but will not always mature grain.

What is the best weight lamb to buy in the fall for pasturing on wheat?

It depends on how long you wish to keep the lambs. If you plan to graze

Homemade Fun

A wide variety of ideas for fun at home or at the party you are planning are given in this leaflet entitled, "Homemade Fun." It was compiled from the excellent suggestions received from readers of my column in Kansas Farmer. A copy of the leaflet will be sent free to all who request it from Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

them for a long time, buy light lambs. If you plan to keep them only a short while, buy heavier lambs. Sixty pounds is a good weight for most general circumstances.

Will lambs get fat on rations containing as low as 25 per cent concentrate feeds?

If fed long enough, they will take a reasonable degree of finish, but they will never become well-finished lambs capable of commanding top market prices.

It is advisable to feed lambs hay or grain while they are running on wheat pasture?

No. Wheat pasture alone is a satisfactory ration for fattening lambs.

Is there a difference in wheat pasture, as affected by location and type of soil on which it is grown?

Yes. Wheat pasture in Western Kansas is usually considered of more value for grazing than wheat in Eastern Kansas. This is probably because it carries less water.

Does value of wheat for grazing vary with different months of the year?

Small, young wheat in early fall and early spring contains considerably more protein.

Does wheat pasture have more strength after a frost?

Probably so, because the moisture content is lower at that time.

AUTO-LITE SPARK PLUGS

MOUNTAIN BOYS



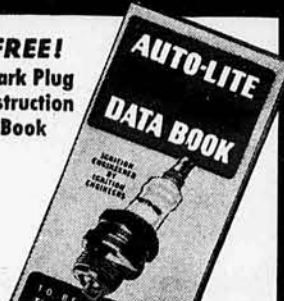
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Take a tip from the Mountain Boys! Check every engine on your place for these danger signs: lack of power, poor fuel economy, hard starting. A new inspection service called "Plug-Chek" lets you see for yourself if plugs waste gas or power, if operation is "too hot" or "too cold." Helps you find what's needed to correct trouble and get better performance in tractor, truck or car. Ask your Auto-Lite Dealer for a "Plug-Chek." When plugs are faulty, replace them with Ignition Engineered Auto-Lites.

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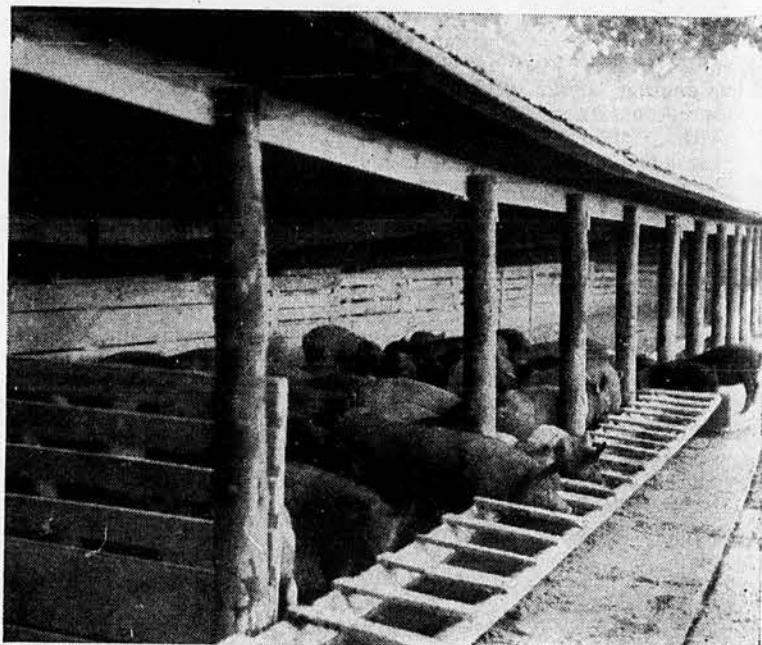
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Two Buildings In One



Any other time of year it is a hog shed, but when the proper season comes, Paul Guthrie, owner of this shed, converts it into a modern farrowing house. The change is made by swinging out the hinged gates seen at the rear of the building. Fastened to the posts at front, they form 19 individual farrowing pens.

ONE building does the work of two in the extensive hog raising activities of Paul Guthrie, in Doniphan county. Mr. Guthrie has a modern "pig apartment" that serves both as a farrowing house and a hog shed.

The structure, 110 feet long and 12 feet wide, is equipped with hinged gates that swing out to posts along the front, forming 19 individual pens at farrowing time. Each pen is 12 feet

long and 6 feet wide. Every gate is equipped with 2 guard rails, one on each side, made of steel pipes. These guards protect the pigs from mashing without work of preparing rails every farrowing season.

When the pigs are big enough to be run in a large group, the gates are swung back and fastened to the back wall of the building, forming a spacious shed for sheltering from bad weather.

HOW MUCH ROUGHAGE?

Lamb Tests Set It at 55 Per Cent

KANSAS lamb feeders might as well make full use of home-grown roughages, because fattening lambs like most economical gains when their ration includes about 55 per cent roughage feeds. This observation makes results of a practical feed-test conducted at the Garden City Experiment Station and announced here on Lamb Feeders' Day.

R. F. Cox, in charge of sheep investigations, pointed out that having balanced ration calls for more than chemical balance between proteins, carbohydrates and fats. For most satisfactory gains there must also be physical balance, which means simply a proper balance between concentrates and roughages in the daily ration.

We must remember that sheep, like cows, are ruminant animals, with digestive systems geared to consumption of roughage feeds," Mr. Cox said. "We have known for some time that too much concentrated feed for lambs may upset the digestive system and increase cost of gains. Purpose of this experiment was to determine just how much concentrate should be included for most economical gains."

Cox explained that each lot of lambs in the test received a basic ration of 10 grain, cottonseed meal, sumac stover, and ground limestone. Only difference in the lots was the ratio be-

tween concentrates and roughage. As the amount of concentrates increased from 25, 35, and 45 per cent on up to 55 per cent, gains of the lambs increased. However, at 65 per cent concentrates, the gains dropped off sharply.

Lambs in the lot receiving 65 per cent concentrates did not stay on feed as well as the others. It was obvious they did not digest their feeds well or make efficient use of them. Lambs receiving 55 per cent concentrates made more rapid gains than those receiving 45 per cent, but those receiving only 45 per cent concentrates made more economical gains. Summarizing the results, Mr. Cox concluded the most desirable amount of concentrates lies within the range of 45 to 55 per cent, and that it is wasteful to feed lambs a ration containing as much as 65 per cent concentrates.

The Kansas lamb feeders were particularly interested in another test comparing the value of different roughage feeds. Sumac stover proved superior to Finney milo, for rate and economy of gains. In this particular test, alfalfa straw proved equal in value to alfalfa hay. However, in previous tests alfalfa straw has not compared quite so favorably with hay. Both alfalfa hay and alfalfa straw produced more rapid gains than either sumac stover or Finney milo stover.

THREE NEW CROPS

Show Promise in Southwest

VALUABLE new crops for Southwestern Kansas claimed prominent mention at Dodge City, recently, when agricultural leaders of that area met for the Annual Southwest Farm and Home Conference. A new variety of wheat, superior to tenmarq, was discussed by L. M. Sloan, superintendent of the Garden City Experiment Station.

Named Comanche, the new variety is the result of a cross between oro and tenmarq. In addition to out-yielding tenmarq, the Comanche variety is more disease resistant and has equal milling qualities. Comanche has another advantage in the fact it does not shatter so badly as tenmarq. Altho Comanche has been under test for some time, seed will not be available for general distribution before next year.

Another crop variety receiving high praise is westland milo, a grain sorghum successfully produced at the Garden City station, and released this

fall for general use. Westland, a selection from wheatland milo, is resistant to the serious "milo disease" which has caused heavy losses in Western Kansas. Westland yields as well or better than wheatland milo and, like wheatland, is a combine type.

L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station, reported brilliant progress in developing buffalo grass suitable for combining. In an extensive program of selection and breeding, at the Hays station, the agricultural experts have succeeded in developing strains which carry the seed several inches above the ground so it can be combined with little difficulty.

Next season a 10-acre irrigated field will be planted to this seed in hopes of increasing seed stock enough so it may be available for general distribution. Mr. Aicher predicts that within a few years, producing, harvesting and planting of buffalo grass seed will become common practices.

Congratulations, Mr. President



B. H. Hewett, right, of Comanche county, new president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, is congratulated by the retiring president, C. C. Cunningham, left, of Butler county, during the annual association dinner in Manhattan. In center is A. L. Clapp, popular secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.



"Smells like something cooking"

IT'S NO FUN riding behind a car that is laying a smoke screen, enveloping you in clouds of evil-smelling fumes.

And it's no fun for the owner of the car which is doing the smoking. Every mile he drives is wasting his money and shortening the life of his motor. Any mechanic will tell him that he needs new rings, or new pistons, perhaps even a re-bore job to correct worn cylinder walls.

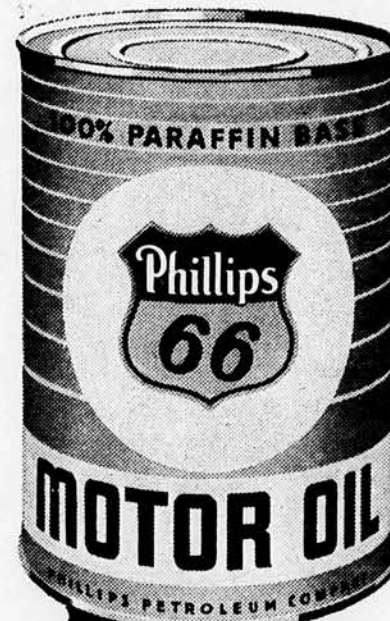
Chances are the trouble started long ago with imperfect motor lubrication. Good oil might have saved the cylinder walls, the pistons and piston rings, from excessive wear. Good oil would definitely have lengthened the life of the motor.

And that is more important, more essential than ever, in these days of completely curtailed auto production. So keep the following facts always in mind, when you are deciding which oil to use:

If you want our **best oil**, you don't have to choose blindly from the many lubricants which Phillips makes, because we frankly point out that **Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality**... the highest grade and greatest value... among all the oils we offer.

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Buy U. S. Defense Bonds**KILL BINDWEED
THIS NEW WAY**

By F. L. TIMMONS

ALTERNATE fallowing and cropping with wheat, rye, or winter barley is the newest method of eradicating bindweed to be developed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.

This method has recently been adopted as official by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and has been approved by the State AAA Committee for ACP payment in 1942.

In both cases the regulations require that after the first crop is harvested,

cultivation must be resumed and continued until all bindweed is eradicated before a second crop is planted.

The new alternate fallow and crop method represents another step in reducing the expense of eradicating bindweed. Only a few years ago it was believed necessary to cultivate bindweed-infested land at least once a week, or often enough to prevent all growth above the ground. Then experiments demonstrated that cultivating every 2 or 3 weeks killed bindweed just as quickly and with only about half as many cultivations. Experiments also showed that shallow cultivation only 3 to 5 inches deep was just as effective as deeper tillage and much less expensive.

These experimental results were the basis for the method of cultivating bindweed every 2 weeks for 2 years, or as long as necessary to accomplish eradication, that has been used extensively and successfully in Kansas since 1938 when the State Bindweed Control Program got underway.

Takes a Little More Time

Now experiments at Hays show that a system of alternate years of fallow and wheat, or fallow and rye, also will kill bindweed. Somewhat more time is required to complete the job, but there is less damage from soil erosion. And the fact that a crop is obtained every other year may appeal especially to farmers who have a large acreage of bindweed-infested land.

This new method differs from the usual alternate fallow and cropping system frequently used in Western Kansas on non-infested land only in that the land must be plowed or otherwise cultivated immediately after the crop is taken off, and thoroly cultivated every 2 weeks during the period of fallow with a duckfoot or other suitable implement. It is vitally important that the bindweed be given no opportunity to grow and replenish its root reserves during this period. It is also important that good stands be

Official Bindweed Control

Of the methods of controlling bindweed described in the accompanying article, only 3 are recommended for general use and have been adopted as official by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and approved by the State AAA Committee for ACP payment in 1942:

1. Continuous clean cultivation until all bindweed is eradicated.

2. One year of fallow from after harvest in the fall, or not later than May 15 in the spring until October 15 when wheat, rye or winter barley may be seeded. After the seeded crop is harvested cultivation must be resumed and continued until eradication is completed. This is known as the "alternate fallow and crop method."

3. Fallow one year and until June 15 of the second season when sweet sorghum or Sudan grass may be drilled as a smother crop. The smother crop must not be pastured or harvested until after the first hard freeze. If all bindweed is not killed by the end of the second season cultivation must be resumed and continued until eradication is complete.

obtained so the crop will compete successfully with bindweed when the land is not being cultivated. This may mean somewhat more than usual care in preparing the ground and in seeding.

Reduces Soil Erosion

A disadvantage of continuing cultivation for 2 or more years to kill bindweed is that on rolling land rather serious losses from soil washing often occur, especially during the second year when the supply of organic matter in the soil has been depleted. Soil blowing is sometimes severe during the second season of intensive fallow in some areas. Growing a crop of wheat or rye after only one year of fallow replenishes the supply of organic matter in the soil in the form of

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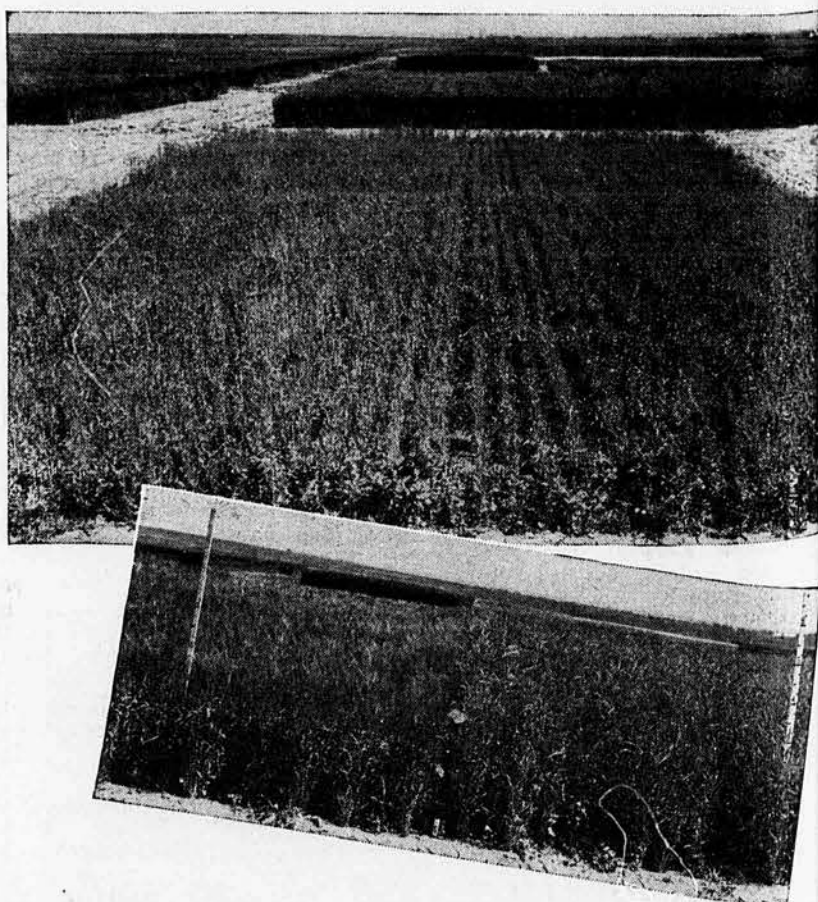
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Top picture shows small grain on bindweed-infested fields. Land not fallowed before seeding, foreground, and after one year of fallow, background. Note stunted crop growth on non-fallowed land and bindweed plants in the grain. Bottom picture shows wheat, left, and rye, right, seeded after one year of fallow. Note vigorous growing crop and few surviving bindweed plants.

Author of this article on bindweed eradication is F. L. Timmons, associate agronomist with the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry. He is stationed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station. Be sure to watch for the second installment of this bindweed-killing method next issue.

tubble and straw and helps prevent soil erosion during the second year of fallow, provided the stubble and straw are not burned.

This reduction in soil erosion losses is the principal advantage of the alternate fallow and crop method.

Crop Yield Is Higher

Total yield of wheat from the first crops in a system of alternate fallow and wheat has averaged greater than the total of the first 2 crops produced after 2 consecutive years of fallow at Hays.

The first year of fallow reduces the stand of bindweed 75 to 95 per cent and apparently eliminates nearly all harmful effect of the weed on the succeeding crop. Wheat seems to yield as well as on non-infested land that has been fallowed one year. Sometimes the yield of the first crop after 2 years of fallow is greater than the yield after only one year of fallow and sometimes the reverse is true, depending upon the season.

In extremely-dry years the yield is often greater after 2 years of fallow. This is demonstrated by the experience of Joe Dortland, an Ellis county farmer, who fallowed a 47-acre bindweed-infested field in 1938 and 1939 and seeded wheat in the fall of 1939. In 1940, he harvested 39 bushels of wheat an acre from his "double summer fallowed" field, while land fallowed only one year yielded only 12 bushels, and continuously-cropped land in the community averaged only 3 to 4 bushels an acre. Many other farmers in Western Kansas had somewhat similar experiences during the extremely-dry years from 1934 to 1939.

In years with average or above-

normal rainfall 2 consecutive years of fallow may result actually in lower grain yields due to excessive straw growth and lodg-

ing. In the unusually-wet season of 1941, the yield of wheat in experiments on the Bindweed Control Project at Hays was 40.8 bushels an acre after one year of fallow as compared to 28.6 bushels an acre on land that had been fallowed 2 consecutive years. Such reductions in yield from excessive fallow would probably occur more frequently in Eastern and Central Kansas where seasons as wet as that in 1941 at Hays are common. There has not been sufficient actual experience with wet seasons in any part of the state to say that there would usually be a decrease in crop yields as a result of 2 successive years of fallow.

Usually Takes 3 Years

Alternate fallowing and cropping to wheat or rye usually requires 3 years to eradicate bindweed completely whereas, eradication is usually accomplished in 2 years under the system of continuous cultivation commonly used in Kansas to date.

However, the number of cultivations necessary is about the same for the 2 methods during a period of 4 years which involves 2 years of fallow and the production of 2 crops under each method. Thus the fact that a year longer is required to eradicate bindweed by the alternate fallow and crop method is not a disadvantage if the method is properly employed. The principal danger lies in the temptation to continue to grow crops on the infested land after the first year of fallow and never go back to a second year of fallow to completely kill the weed.

Starch

From Kansas Sorghums

KANSAS' greatest possibilities for future development are in the expansive southwestern counties, said E. Call, dean of agriculture at Kansas State College, while addressing the Southwest Farm and Home Conference at Dodge City. He made particular mention of 2 things which this area has never learned to utilize fully. One of these is industrial possibilities, especially the manufacture of starch from sorghum grain. The other is water, both underground and above.

In regard to industrial uses for sorghums, Dean Call pointed out that this crop, so well adapted to Western Kansas, offers unusual possibilities for production of starch. Because sorghum grains normally sell about 10 per cent lower than other grains used in manufacture of starch, the crop is

in an economic position to compete successfully with other crops and areas engaged in this industry. Besides, chemists have found that sorghums produce a starch very similar to rare forms which we have always been forced to import from the tropics.

Regarding utilization of available water, Dean Call declares Western Kansas hasn't even "scratched the surface." The first great loss, he declares, is in failing to capture and use rainwater that falls. He urges keeping the soil in proper condition to absorb water, and taking steps to keep it there by practicing strict weed control.

As for underground water, Dean Call says Western Kansas doesn't utilize one per cent of the available supply. He pointed out that Western Kansas is better suited to irrigation than many of the prominent irrigation districts in western states. The Kansas soil is rich, abundant water is underneath, and the area is closer to Eastern markets.

Western Kansas is now in an especially favorable position, Dean Call says, because war production goals call for the type of agriculture that is best suited to this area.

As important cornerstones to follow in shaping a successful agriculture for Southwest Kansas, Dean Call listed 4 essential considerations:

1. Storing water by summer-fallow and careful tillage methods.
2. Storing feed, in silage and other forms.
3. Storing funds by following a policy aimed at paying off debts and getting the farm business in condition to withstand economic storms.
4. Building of satisfactory farm homes as a stabilizing factor for Southwestern agriculture.

The alternate fallow and crop method should be used only where there is danger of serious losses from soil erosion during 2 consecutive years of fallow, or where the area of bindweed-infested land is large enough so a crop from the land every other year is desirable in order to distribute the costs of eradication. The method is not recommended for small areas or for patch cultivation.

(Continued Next Issue)

Peanut Dynamite: Peanuts reach the consumer in many forms. In addition to their use as salted peanuts, in peanut candy, and peanut butter, they are valuable as a livestock feed, as a source of oil, and for flour. The hulls are used for fuel and go into linoleum, insulation materials, floor-sweep compounds, paperboard and dynamite.

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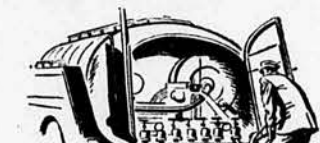
TUNE UP your tractor for full horsepower—keep spark plugs, valves, distributor, magneto, and other parts properly adjusted for top performance. Tests show that an improperly adjusted engine may waste as much as 15% of its fuel. Follow the regular maintenance and tune-up procedure recommended in your manufacturer's instruction book.



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"OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY"

Spring Surprises

Eggs baked in a cheesy cream-sauce and served on hot-buttered toast is a dish to enhance any menu. It is a delectable creation for this time of year when meals so often lack variety and need a little brightening.

SPRING weather brings farm homemakers smack up against a food problem—a bigger problem than ever this spring, what with Victory gardens and being asked for an increased production of eggs and chickens to keep our armies marching. With so much going on outside, women just don't have time for the usual "kitcheneering," yet they haven't forgotten "the way to a man's heart" . . . that Junior is still going to demand an after-school snack . . . that these men of ours, both big and little, must be properly fed if they are to do their wartime job of producing the food to feed the world. All of which should make the homemaker more aware than ever that the most important part of her job is seeing that her own family is kept fit and healthy—and that means the right kind of good, nutritious food. Yet if she's to tend a bigger garden than ever, gather more eggs, she can't put in the whole day in the kitchen preparing meals, can she?

But there's an answer even to a "stumper" like that. Food to be good doesn't have to be fussy. The fact is that plain fare is more often far better. Even so spring appetites demand a little coaxing, a change from winter's meat and potatoes. Come warm weather, most folks welcome a surprise along with their "daily bread," especially if it whets the appetite and intrigues the imagination. Here are a few of our own best "non-fussers." We invite you to sample them. You'll enjoy the change of menu and your family will be delightfully surprised:

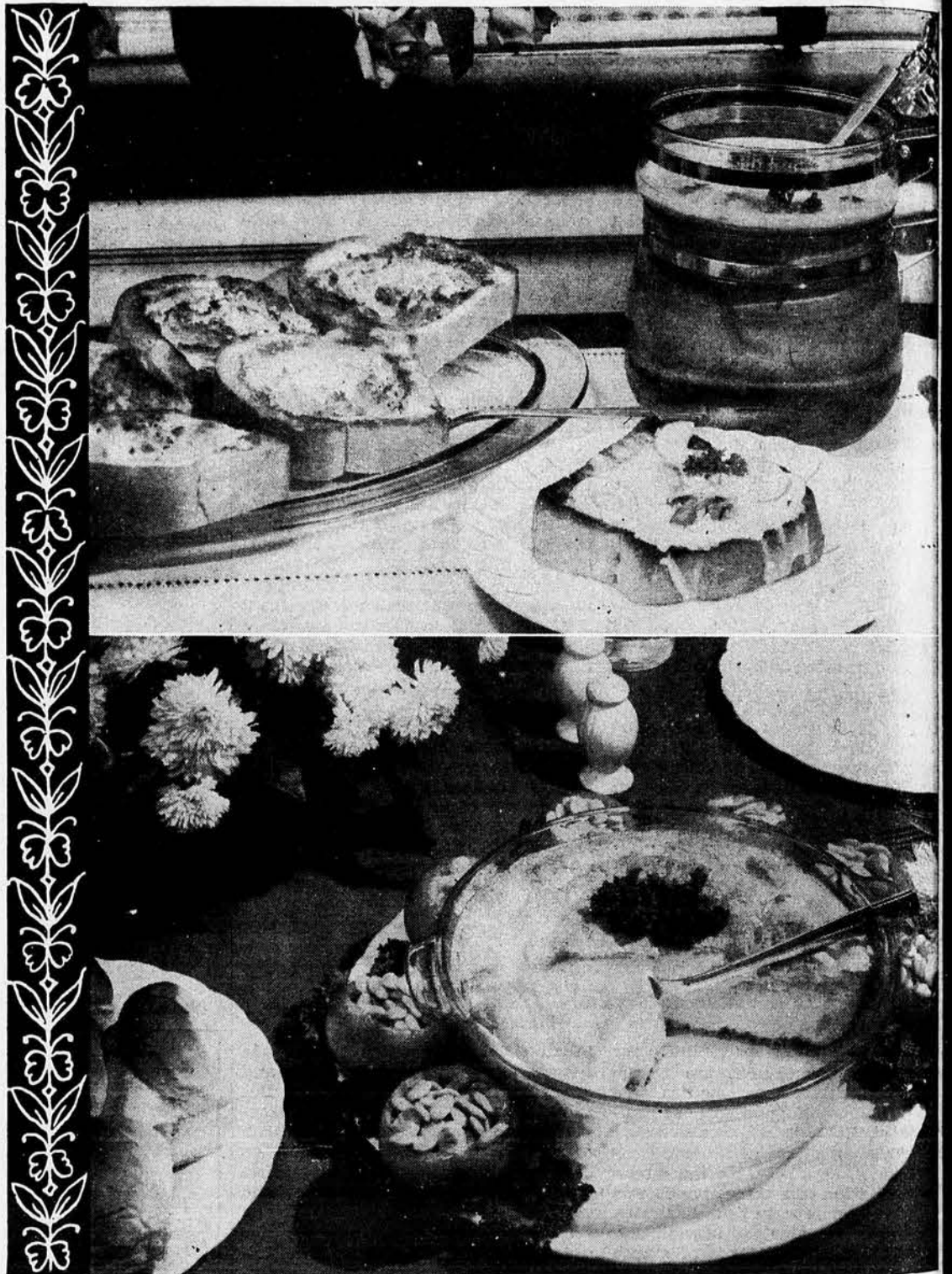
Eggs baked in a cheesy cream-sauce—highlighted with mushrooms and pimienta to pep up the flavor—is a dish to enhance any menu. It is a delectable creation, especially for those meatless meals of the Lenten season which so often lack variety and need a little brightening. It's a timesaver, too, for it can be put together in a jiffy and popped into the oven to bake while other meal preparations are being completed.

Eggs Delmonico with Croustades

4 tablespoons butter	1 cup cooked mushrooms
4 tablespoons flour	1 canned pimienta
2 cups milk	6 hard-cooked eggs
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons melted butter
1/4 pound American cheese	
3/4 loaf unsliced bread	

Melt 4 tablespoons butter in the upper part of a double boiler over boiling water. Add flour and blend thoroly. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly. Add salt and cheese cut up in pieces; allow to cook for about 12 to 15 minutes, or until cheese is melted and no starchy taste remains. Add mushrooms, pimienta and sliced hard-cooked eggs. Cut bread in 1 1/2-inch slices; hollow out center of bread to within a fourth inch of the bottom. Brush with melted butter and toast in a moderate oven, 350° F., for about 15 minutes. Serve Eggs Delmonico on Croustades. Makes 6 servings.

Souffles are a thrill to make—and to eat! If you're one of the homemakers who has been too timid to try your hand at souffle-making, it's time you whipped one up. There's nothing tricky in it—the secret is all in the baking.



The secret of souffle success is in the long baking at a slow, even temperature. Remember that when you try this recipe for cheese souffle. It will come out of the oven—tender, light and all puffed up.

Long baking at a slow, even temperature assures the success of the souffle. Remember that and your very first one will come out of the oven—tender, light and all puffed up.

Puffy Cheese Souffle

3 tablespoons butter	1/4 teaspoon black pepper
4 tablespoons flour	1/2 pound sharp Cheddar cheese
1 1/2 cups milk	6 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt	Parsley

Melt butter. Blend in flour, add milk gradually, stirring constantly to make a smooth white sauce. Allow to cook about 5 minutes or until no starchy taste remains. Remove from heat and add salt, pepper and cheese cut up into small pieces; stir until the cheese is all melted. Separate the eggs. Mix well-beaten egg yolks into cheese sauce and cool to room temperature. Have egg whites at room temperature; beat until stiff and fold into sauce and pour mixture into a baking dish. Bake in a

slow oven, 300° F., about 1 1/4 hours or until puffy and brown. Decorate with parsley and serve immediately! Makes 6 servings.

The very essence of spring is this zesty soup. Crisp and tender green onions—tops and all—go into the making. Rich and nourishing, with a stimulating tang, delicate aroma and appealing color, you'll find it an appetizing and satisfying mainstay for luncheon or supper. Sprinkle each bowl with grated cheese, it adds a sprightly bit of flavor and extra food value, too.

Cream of Green Onion Soup

2 tablespoons butter	2 tablespoons flour
2 cups, thinly sliced onions	2 cups boiling water
1/4 teaspoon salt	1 1/2 cups milk
	Grated cheese

Melt butter in soup kettle. Add onions and salt. Cover closely and cook slowly until onions are tender, about 5 minutes. Remove from fire. Sprinkle with the flour and stir to blend smoothly. Add water and boil until slightly thickened, stirring constantly. When ready to serve, add milk and reheat. Makes 4 servings.

For the duration lavish foods are definitely out—but there is more need now than ever for good nutritious [Continued on Page 13]

Potatoes, even cold boiled left-overs, can be turned into a company dish, with a rich cream sauce and a flecking of pimienta for color.



Curtain-Making Time

NEW IDEAS

You can easily make these enchanting curtains of crisp dotted Swiss— even if you never made curtains before.

The smart "cornice" is just a 4-inch rod of crinoline covered with the Swiss. Fold a strip 12 inches wide 3 times around the crinoline, as the diagram shows, and stitch rickrack along the edges. Then stretch the band across the top of window casing and tack at the corners, concealing the tacks with rickrack flowers.

Curtains are 2 straight pieces from "cornice" to about 12 inches from floor. To sew on the lowest ruffle, split the bottom hem of the curtain, insert the ruffle and stitch. The other ruffles are stitched on upside down and allowed to fall over. That's all! And you can as quickly make other attractive curtains for your entire house! Our 32-page booklet in detail how to make draperies, formal draperies, glass curtains, swags, valances.

This booklet, "New Ideas in Making Curtains and Draperies" is 10 cents plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing. It may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Surprises

(Continued from Page 12)

These that whet the appetite. This salmon roll is not only delicious but wholesome—a tempting and attractive dish every homemaker will welcome.

Salmon Roll With Mushroom Sauce

1 pound can salmon 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup flour 1/2 cup salmon liquid
2 teaspoons baking powder 1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup shortening

Drain salmon and reserve liquid for fruit dough. Flake salmon with fork. Sift flour, then measure. Resift with salt and baking powder. Work in the reserved liquid until the mixture has the appearance of coarse meal. Stir in the liquid quickly. Dough should be soft. Roll onto a lightly-floured board. Roll about one-half minute. Roll to about 3/4-inch thickness, keeping the roll in a rectangular shape. Spread with the flaked salmon. Sprinkle with a little lemon juice and grated onion. If desired, or finely-chopped parsley. Roll

like a jelly roll. Cut in slices about 1 inch thick. Place on a greased baking pan, cut side down, and bake in a hot oven 425° F. until brown, about 20 minutes. Serve hot with Mushroom Sauce. Makes 8 servings.

Mushroom Sauce

1/2 cup mushrooms Mushroom liquid
1 1/2 tablespoons butter plus water to
2 tablespoons flour make 1/2 cup
1 1/2 cups milk

Melt butter. Stir in the flour. Blend in the mushroom liquid. Boil until sauce begins to thicken, stirring constantly. Add milk and mushrooms and continue cooking until sauce is slightly thickened, stirring occasionally. Salt to taste. Sufficient for 8 servings.

How in the world did housewives ever slump into the habit of fixing potatoes—only mashed, baked or fried? Now cooked, diced potatoes dressed up with a rich cream sauce and flecked with pimiento for color make a simply super dish—yet are so easy to fix—and a grand way to use leftover cold potatoes.

Creamed Potatoes With Pimientos

3 tablespoons butter 1/2 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons flour 3 cups boiled potatoes, diced
1 1/2 cups milk 2 pimientos, cut in strips
Few grains pepper

Melt butter. Add flour and stir until well blended. Then pour in the milk a little at a time, stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point. Add seasoning, cooked diced potatoes and pimientos. Heat over a very low flame, using a fork to stir the food. Makes 5 servings.

Asparagus with cheese sauce, served on crisp buttered toast, is a perfect suggestion for hurry-up meals, for it can be put together quickly and simply. Use fresh asparagus, if you have it in the garden. Otherwise, the canned variety will do nicely—just the common green kind. Those more expensive bleached stalks may be saved for salads. The pimiento adds a dash of color accent. For extra savor and sustenance, you may serve crisply broiled bacon as an accompaniment.

Asparagus With Cheese Sauce

1 No. 2 can green asparagus Liquid from asparagus plus water to
2 tablespoons butter make 1 cup
2 tablespoons flour 1 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt 1 cup grated cheese
6 slices toast 1 pimiento, cut in strips

Empty the can of asparagus carefully so that stalks will not be broken. Heat to boiling. Drain liquid and save for sauce. Cover asparagus to keep warm. Melt butter in top of double boiler. Add flour and salt, stirring to blend well. Add hot asparagus liquid. Cook until mixture begins to thicken. Add milk and cheese and continue cooking over boiling water until sauce is thickened and cheese is melted. Arrange asparagus on toast. Pour hot sauce over asparagus. Garnish with pimiento. Makes 5 to 6 servings, depending upon the number of stalks of asparagus in the can.

Here's a brand-new idea in beet cookery that's sure to win the approval of your family—beets with horseradish sauce. It's a dish both colorful and flavorful. The horseradish sauce is really just a white sauce with zip. A little vinegar added to the water in which the beets are cooked helps preserve the color and imparts a spicy flavor.

Beets With Horseradish Sauce

1 bunch beets (4 or 5) 2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon vinegar 1 cup water
2 cups water drained from beets
1/2 teaspoon salt 1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter 2 tablespoons horseradish

Pare beets thinly. Shred coarsely. There should be 2 cups. Boil beets, vinegar, water and salt until beets are tender, about 20 minutes. Make a sauce of butter, flour, water from beets, milk and horseradish. Combine with beets and serve hot. Makes 6 servings.

A dessert that requires only the minimum of sugar—most important these days—yet a perkier-upper for spring menus is this gelatin dessert, beautiful to behold and luscious to eat. Now that gardens are showing stalks of this colorful succulent pie plant, do delight your family with this treat.

Rhubarb Bavarian

1 tablespoon gelatin 1 cup stewed rhubarb
1 cup cream 1/2 cup sugar
1/4 cup water

Soak gelatin in water. Add sugar and soaked gelatin to hot rhubarb. Stir to dissolve. Let stand until mixture begins to set. Chill cream thoroughly. Whip until stiff. Fold in the rhubarb mixture lightly but thoroughly. Pour into a mold or dessert glasses to set. Makes 6 servings.

Sugar Was Scarce Before

By MRS. F. B.

This war, too, will have its humorous angles. I was a child during the last war, but old enough to recall the way we had to conserve food. Sugar was very precious in our household. One day I was muddling around in the cupboard, and upset a box of bird seed in the sugar bowl.

Frightened and abject, I was trying to remove the tiny seeds, when my mother and sister came in. Sister began to cry, but after a moment of thought Mother said practically: "I'll just stir up a cake with it. If I spice it heavily, no one will be the wiser."

It was the best cake I have ever eaten. Father and sister thought so, too. And for months afterward my sister and I begged Mother to bake another bird-seed cake. Please! Aren't mothers wonderful!

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Keep 'em Flying

(Continued from Page 5)

for the fun of stinging another bee, or some unsuspecting human, because they die immediately afterward. In like manner the drones die immediately after they mate.

Whether an egg hatches into a worker, a drone or a queen is determined by the kind of cell in which a queen lays the egg. Constructed by the workers, most of the cells are small in size, designed for hatching of new workers. After 3 days, the egg for a worker hatches into a small larvae. The bees feed that larvae for 6 days and then cap the cell with wax. Twelve days later, the larvae matures into a full-grown worker, gnaws thru the wax and emerges to start his job of gathering honey.

More Room for Queen

A supply of larger cells is prepared for production of drones, while a few still more elaborate cells are provided for the raising of queens. When queens are desired, the bees transfer eggs from worker cells to the queen cells. The large queen cell allows more room for feed and more room for the bee to develop into a larger, stronger individual. Queens are in the larvae stage about 5½ days and they emerge as queens after about 9 days in the cell.

Like many "queens" in human society, the queen bee never stings anything or anybody—except another queen. If an extra queen appears in a stand of bees, the regular queen will attempt to kill her on sight. Loyal to

their old queen, the workers rush in to help their leader. So when a beekeeper wishes to improve his stock by adding a fancy, new queen, his first job is to destroy the old one.

With the old ruler destroyed, a new ruler is given unquestioned authority by workers and drones. As new queens hatch from the queen cells, they are killed immediately by the queen in charge, unless they leave with a swarm. When bees "swarm" they pioneer to a new home, leaving only a queen and a few workers in the hive.

Each "swarming expedition" that leaves the hive must include one queen, so when bees prepare for swarming, they plan ahead for a queen to accompany each outgoing group. It means the new queens must not hatch before a swarming party is ready, or they will be killed by the old queen. Therefore the workers plaster wax over the queen cells, holding all young queens inside until they are ready for a swarm to leave.

From the beekeepers standpoint, swarming is undesirable because it means loss and scattering of valuable bees. For this reason, a beekeeper normally takes action to prevent swarm-

Make Them Look New

Have you old pieces of furniture you would like to remodel? Do you have a painting, enameling or lacquering job to do? Or, perhaps it is the upholstering that needs renewing? Our 7-page leaflet on Remodeling Furniture offers suggestions on these and many other subjects that the housewife has to consider at house cleaning time. A copy of the leaflet will be sent to anyone upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 2 cents.



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BAKE AT HOME,
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ONLY YEAST *
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FLEISCHMANN'S**

O. SOGLOW

*Per Cake: Vitamin A—2000 Units (Int.) Vitamin B₁—150 Units (Int.)
Vitamin D—350 Units (Int.) Vitamin G—40-50 Units (Sh. Bour.)

All of these vitamins go right into your bread; they are not appreciably lost in the oven. Ask for Fleischmann's Fresh Yeast—with the yellow label.

Bee Culture

Two or 3 U. S. D. A. bulletins on Bee Culture and Honey are available. If interested, the following publications may be ordered from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. They are free.

- No. 113—Honey and Some of Its Uses.
- No. 961—Transferring Bees to Modern Hives.
- No. 1198—Swarm Control.

ture in the subsoil but relatively high and dry conditions above ground. Bees like sunshine and dry weather but they are also dependent on growing conditions which produce some fragrant blossoms where they find the "raw material" for honey making.

Bees start putting honey in the jars about June 1, and Mr. Elias starts removing it about the middle of July. All early honey is removed before the fall flow starts, because the fall honey is darker in color. At the end of the season, 40 or 50 pounds of honey is left for each stand of bees to live on until the honey flow starts the next year.

After a honey crop is harvested and stored in his special honey house, Mr. Elias begins a big job of preparing and packaging for both retail and wholesale buyers. The greater part of his supply goes into wholesale channels with grocery stores and bakeries buying thousands of pounds. Last season one Topeka bakery purchased 14,400 pounds of the strained honey for use in their baking formulas.

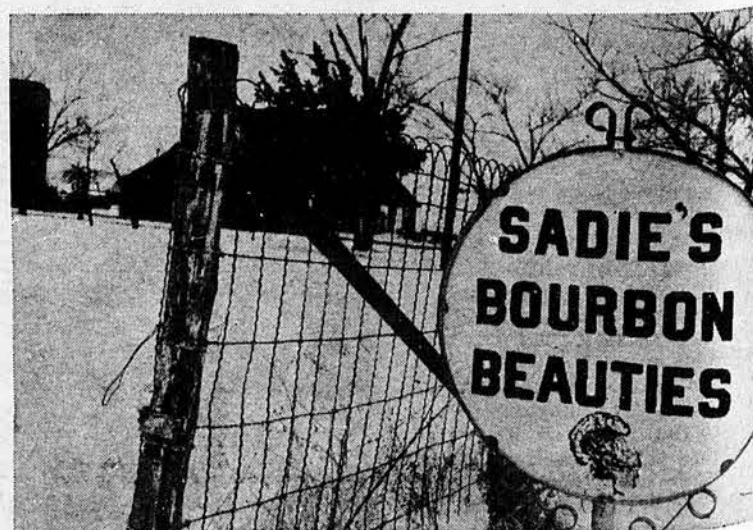
Ready for Market

Mr. Elias removes honey from the comb in a special machine which whirls it in such a way as to extract the honey by centrifugal force. From this machine the honey passes thru a strainer and finally drains out of a faucet into jars bearing the special label used by Mr. Elias.

Comb honey comes from the super in 4-pound pieces. With special equipment which he originated, Mr. Elias cuts these pieces into four 1-pound chunks, or eight ½-pound chunks. The chunks of honey are wrapped in cellophane and packaged in neat appealing cartons which cause you to wish suddenly for a knife and a hot biscuit.

Along with honey, the bee industry provides other products of extreme value to a nation at war. Beeswax in demand for important industrial uses, and pollen carries a store of vital food elements such as proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. With special equipment, up to 50 pounds of pollen a year may be collected from one hive of bees.

Grows Turkey Champions



Sadie Caldwell Lloyd, Clay county, uses this roadside sign as one way to tell of her fancy Bourbon Red turkeys. Exhibited for years under the name of Sadie B. Caldwell, her birds have captured many championships at leading fairs and poultry shows.

Easiest Way With Chicks 1942

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

PEOPLE who have electricity are passing up using electric battery brooders, they are missing one of the easiest ways of starting chicks. The battery brooder has several advantages. Temperatures are easily controlled in the well-constructed brooder. Chicks are easily fed and watered for the first 2 to 4 weeks. Keeping chicks in a sanitary brooder for the first few weeks of their lives means much in growth and livability. Then at one month old the pullets may be transferred to brooder houses, and are soon ready to be placed in the battery brooders if one wishes until they are ready for the broiler market. Or they may be placed in separate brooder houses.

When the times demand that we use substitutes or different methods in different lines of work, many times there

is real progress made. So it may turn out in poultry lines. The poultry raisers, by using different rations, using some of the cheaper grains, may work out different but just as satisfactory poultry rations. The produce men, too, will study out different and better ways of handling poultry products, so that much of the loss will be eliminated, and better-quality products will reach the consumer. With the need for better-quality eggs, there should be better ways of storing eggs after the producer delivers them to the average produce buyer. The poultry raiser has been blamed for much of the loss in eggs and, in justice, I must say, many times it is deserved. But on the other hand, I have known of poultry raisers who do gather their eggs frequently from the nest, store them in a cool cellar, and deliver them to the buyer twice a week at least, only to have them placed in a room above 90 degrees and stay there for several hours.

Buyer Must Help

Why shouldn't the buyer of eggs be required to have a cool room of even temperature to store eggs? We have not yet advanced as far along this line as the cream buyers have, who do have to have some equipment for handling this product. Eggs could be bought on a grade and quality basis, and the producers would soon be giving their eggs better care at home. As matters stand there is no real inducement in the state to get the producer to give his product good care. And it is discouraging to those raisers who have to sell their good eggs in with all kinds. As many eggs as the state produces we should all unite in our efforts to put Kansas eggs on the map as a quality product rather than boast of the quantities we produce, for Kansas eggs do not enjoy an enviable reputation on the east-

Guesswork

Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks tells exactly how much to feed and exactly when to feed it. There is no guesswork about it. Hundreds of letters have been received from folks who prefer the Hendriks Method. It is easy to follow as every step is outlined. Kansas Farmer's Farm Service Editor will be glad to send a printed copy of the Hendriks Method upon request and 3 cents to cover mailing costs.

PLAYS MADE A BIG HIT

Helped Reduce Farm Tragedies Last Year

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to advise that the enormous demand for the farm-safety plays, "Until Tomorrow" and "The Strong Soul" which resulted from publicity which you gave these plays thru your publication, made it necessary for the Council to mimeograph them 3 separate times. The popularity of this material is a credit both to your writers, Leila Whitcomb and Cecil Barger, and to the wide circulation and close attention which your magazine commands.

It has been decided by the Directors of the Council that, when the present supply of these plays is exhausted, they will not be reproduced. Instead, the Council desires to begin preparation of some new material of this same type which will be available to all interested persons. I would appreciate your advising your readers of these plans and you may state that the Council will advise you just as soon as new material is ready for distribution.

I believe your readers will be interested in knowing that deaths in Kansas resulting from accidents on the farm show a decrease last year. This saving of life was accomplished in the year of increased farm activity which always accompanies a good crop year, is an excellent contribution to our national defense.

The Directors of the Council desire to express to you and to the readers of Kansas Farmer their deepest appreciation for the co-operation received with the Farm Safety Program. Assuring you of our desire to be of service, I am, Earl, Secretary, Kansas Safety Council, Topeka.

These 2 plays were written by Kan-

sas Farmer editors at the request of the Farm Committee of the Kansas Safety Council. So folks who wish to have copies of these plays will not be disappointed, Kansas Farmer will supply them for a limited time.

"The Strong Soul," a 1-act comedy, has 3 male characters and 3 female. "Until Tomorrow," a 1-act tragedy, also has 3 male characters and 3 female. Both plays take about 20 minutes to present, and the settings for them are simple. A copy of each of these plays will be sent free upon request to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ern markets when they go into competition with good quality.

There are many good brands of buttermilk starting mash on the market, so it is only necessary to select one dependable brand and use it for the first 6 or 8 weeks. Then change to growing mash and use to maturity. Along with the mashes it is best to use grains, starting with the fine-cracked grains when the chicks are about 2 weeks old. Increase the grain as the chicks get older, so that during the summer the pullets are getting about equal parts of grain and mash.

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Made by a new manufacturing process which makes our silo superior. You also have our 30 years of experience to assure you of a better silo.

Contract this month for a McPherson Silo for later delivery. This will give you a large discount and protect you from increase of material prices. Write to

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Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps

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Fights Chick Bowel Troubles Two* Ways

MEDICATES MY DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

CHECKS GERM GROWTH IN MY DRINKING WATER



START your chicks right! Use Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL, the double duty* drinking water medicine!

Tests prove that Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal stays active longer—gives double duty*: (1) checks germ growth in drinking water, (2) medicates chick's digestive system!

Do as large flock owners do—fight chick bowel troubles TWO ways at once, with Dr. Salsbury's double duty* PHEN-O-SAL in the drinking water!

Use in any kind of container—even metal! Full directions on can. Buy at hatcheries, drug and feed stores—look for the familiar emblem shown below. DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa. A Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service.

● Ask your dealer about Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON, ideal flock roundwormer.

CAN-PHO-SAL, medicated spray and inhalant; first aid for colds, brooder pneumonia.

PROOF that PHEN-O-SAL gives DOUBLE DUTY

Drinking water (containing 8 Phen-O-Sal tablets per gallon) was given to normal birds. Three hours later, analysis showed constituents of Phen-O-Sal in:

- CROP
- GIZZARD
- ILEUM
- DUODENUM and
- CECA
- KIDNEY EXCRETIONS

Phen-O-Sal stays active longer! (1) Checks germ growth in drinking water, (2) medicates chick's digestive system!

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THE DOUBLE DUTY DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM—IT IDENTIFIES DEALERS WHO ARE TRAINED TO GIVE YOU FREE, DEPENDABLE POULTRY SERVICE!

29 Different Ingredients to help assure you greater chick success!

Staley's 4-Bells Starter gives you the benefit of 29 different ingredients—8 Vitamins to help you realize best results with your chicks. Start your chicks on this strong chick starter as do so many experienced chick raisers.

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Buy a supply at once from your Staley Feed Dealer.

STALEY MILLING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Available in MASH or VITA-SEALED PELLETS

By FRANCIS FLOOD

FOOD will win the war. Certainly I learned in England that lack of food would lose the war. And—similarly important—during my 3 weeks in Lisbon, Portugal, waiting for the Atlantic Clipper to fly me home, and while visiting there with refugees from many of the stricken areas in Europe, I realized that food will write the peace.

When this war is over, no matter who wins, the frightful shambles that was Europe will be a pitiful and almost hopeless sight. Children today are ranging the fields eating grass and leaves and are dying by the thousands, of starvation, in many European countries. When the war is over, food will play an important part at the peace table.

Meantime, our ally in this war, England—one ally who has survived so far to delay the gangster's march against us while we awake, yawn, stretch and prepare—depends on us for food while she helps keep the gangster off. Without food the English can't go on doing that, and would then join the ghostly group of other fallen nations who are no longer allies because they could not, like England, hold out.

I had read that England depends on us for a fourth of all her animal protein foods, a fourth of all her meat and milk and cheese and eggs. I had read about the rationing of food in England.

Then I flew over to England, on a bombing plane, to see.

I learned some facts. And I made some personal observations which made the facts mean something to me. Here are a few of each:

The English people today, after 2 years of war, 2 years of being shut off from their former food supplies in Denmark, Holland and elsewhere in continental Europe, are living now on what the cold-blooded scientists call an "adequate" diet. That means that the English man or woman—who seldom gets up from a table feeling really completely satisfied—gets "enough" to eat.

The Ministry of Food has carefully and scientifically rationed the food supply in England so that the supply

goes a lot farther than it could possibly go on a hit-and-miss, uncontrolled basis. It is a carefully balanced national ration. The available supplies of various kinds of food are divided so that none is wasted. The national carburetor is so carefully adjusted that the food supply delivers maximum efficiency.

However, the scientists also admit that if the British people could get more than "enough" they could do more work—that their industrial output would increase by 15 or 20 per cent.

This means that every 600 English planes could just as well be 700, and that food would "keep 'em flying." That means that about one day's work each week could be gained, in output, if our ally had more food.

That is one fact I learned. Here is another:

Even before the war the English people didn't eat as much as we do here, only about three-fourths as much to the person a year. And now they are eating from 10 to 15 per cent less than before. Today, our English allies in this war—those people who held the bandit off for 2 years before we even fired a shot—are eating about two-thirds as much a person a year as we are here in the United States.

Another food fact is that England today produces far more food than she did before the war. They're not depending on us alone. They have—in the face of farm labor shortage, the nuisance of blackouts, shortage of machinery, bombings of their fields, and all the other difficulties—they have stepped up their food production enormously.

In Kent county alone, for instance, the White Cliffs of Dover county, which is England's front-line trench and has been subjected to particularly heavy raiding, the land under the

plow increased from 166,000 acres in 1939 to 260,000 acres last year.

England has increased her own food production by almost 2 million tons a year. That means England is solving the problem of her food shortage by increasing her supply by about a third or a fourth as much as we expect to increase it under our lend-lease shipments.

England's farm production has been adjusted, of course, carefully planned. Farmers have not simply been asked to produce more of everything. Instead, the same as here in the United States, English farmers have been asked to produce more of some foods and less of others, according to the actual national needs and the general welfare.

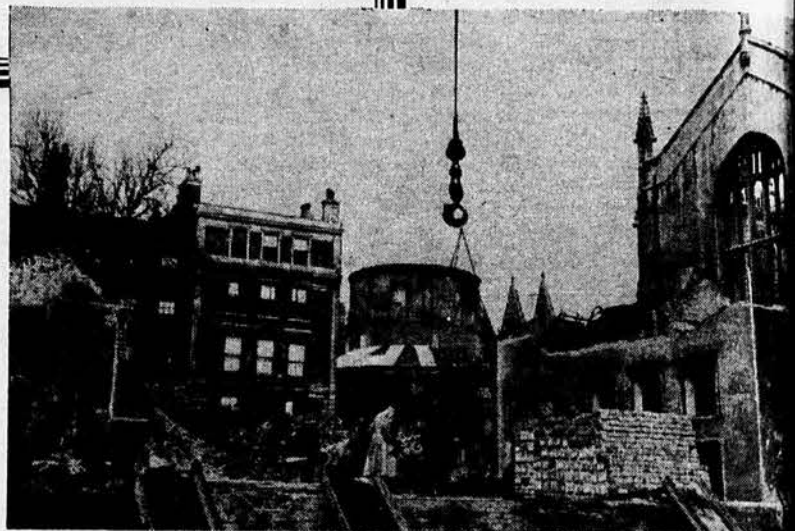
Just as we in the U. S. are now producing more planes and army equipment, but fewer radios and autos and many other things, just so are the English farmers, and our own, asked to produce more of some crops and less of others. That is difficult for the maker of the decreasing product to understand, but very easy for the maker of the increasing product to understand.

Shipping problems make it difficult to ship feeds, so English farmers have cut down their production of hogs and poultry, altho dairy production has been maintained. England's policy is to produce as much feed as possible, to cut down the need for feed and to import, instead, the concentrated protein foods. And so England has increased wheat and other feed production.

Potato production has increased greatly, as a result of a direct government subsidy, and other vegetable crops have doubled or trebled.

GUNS AND BUTTER

Ruins of The Temple Law Courts in London. Flood is seen at right.



Francis Flood visits a school in London where the school lunches are of food from the U. S.

Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food, and Francis Flood in London.



I learned some facts about England rationing of food. For instance, you get 2 eggs a month—and no more—matter who you are. I was there a month and I got only 2 eggs. The kids get only 2.

If you have a laying flock of 10 hens you can eat only 2 eggs a month. And, as I mentioned in a previous article, the poultry man takes an instinctive pride in eating his 2 eggs a month and turning over the rest, at the controlled price. Here in the U. S. we probably chisel a little because we don't know yet that we're at war.

I'm not giving the English any credit, as citizens, than ourselves; it is simply that they are closer to have been up to their necks in it long and realize what we're in for a more than we do ourselves. I did realize what the war means until I went over there; you would if you went to go there yourself. Maybe as the bomb our own cities we will realize ourselves. Meantime, we hoard supplies. The rationing in England allows ounces of butter a week. That means if you have 4 in your family you can buy a half-pound of butter a week. Think you could do on that?

Meat? As much, each week, as you can buy for one shilling and tuppence—about 25 cents in our money. Real meat prices there are roughly the same as here. So if you have 4 in your family that means you can buy a dollar's worth of meat once a week for the family. That means a roast perhaps on Saturday night, some hash on Sunday—and then you're thru with meat for the rest of the week.

Most restaurants and private homes serve vegetarian dishes with sausage or potted meat. These have a 65 per cent basis of bread and contain almost no fat. Roasts have the fat trimmed off before being sold. Meat is used as flavoring for vegetable dishes.

You get 3 pounds of sugar a week. Three ounces of cheese a week. Factory workers and miners now get 3 pounds a month, because of cheese shipments from the United States.

The purpose of this rationing in England, of course, is to make the food supply go as far as possible, balance the nation's diet with the minimum of food. The other purpose is to divide the supply so no one gets more than his share.

The whole English philosophy is based on sharing. As long as there is food and shelter in England it is longed equally to everyone. That is much a part of English life now that it is instinctive.

(Continued on Page 17)

If you suffer MONTHLY FEMALE PAIN which makes you WEAK, CRANKY

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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
Topeka, Kansas

Farm Storage Is the Answer

(Continued from Cover Page)

season. This was made clear by H. L. Collins, of Topeka, senior agricultural statistician for the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Mr. Collins said that unoccupied commercial storage space in Kansas on February 16, was only slightly more than 25 million bushels. This contrasts sharply with nearly 36½ million bushels of unoccupied commercial space in the state a year ago.

Showing the situation to be even more acute than these figures indicate, Mr. Collins reported that the first of March last year, construction had been started or planned for new commercial storage space totaling about 9½ million bushels. This year, plans for new construction promise additional space for only half a million bushels.

Commercial stocks of wheat in Kansas on February 16, totaled more than 84 million bushels, while stocks of a year ago were less than 58½ million bushels. Likewise, stocks of both shelled corn and ear corn are considerably higher than at this time last year.

Transportation a Problem

Mr. Collins pointed out that more than half of the state's commercial storage space is concentrated in 4 of the 105 Kansas counties. Transportation problems are aggravated by the fact that these 4 counties—Wyandotte, Sedgwick, Reno and Saline—are all in Eastern Kansas, while heaviest wheat production is in the western area.

Altho these counties have half the total storage space, their bins are relatively full and they have only one-third of the state's unoccupied space. In Wyandotte county, present commercial space not in use totals only 1½ million bushels, to contrast with room for more than 5 million bushels in this same county on March 1, last year.

Frank Tice, chairman of the grain committee of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board, explained that great quantities of wheat in terminal storage before harvest last year were moved to available storage room in southern and eastern states. Such movement this year will be limited to light shipments, he said, because space in the south and east is now about full. He emphasized that the greatest problem this season will be in the area west of Kansas City. This is because of wet fall weather which reduced fall plantings in the soft winter wheat areas of Eastern Kansas and Nebraska, and in all of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

Explaining why the transportation

problem becomes serious at harvest time, Mr. Tice related that 65 per cent of the wheat from this area moves to market and to storage during the 3 months of June, July and August. This movement creates a peak load which strains the transportation facilities, even in normal times.

Official opinions on the wheat situation were expressed by Joseph B. Eastman, director of the newly created Office of Defense Transportation, and Col. J. M. Johnson, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, both from Washington, D. C. Colonel Johnson made it clear that wheat cannot be "stored" in railroad cars.

Emphasizing that "storage is a part of transportation but transportation is not a part of storage," he pointed out that in past practices, cars have been "tied up" with wheat for long periods during harvest season. Because of the war effort, that cannot be allowed this year, he said. Loading of wheat into railroad cars will not be permitted unless there is definite assurance the car is headed direct to its destination and that it will be unloaded without delay.

Eastman reminded that transportation is the "circulatory system" of all war effort, and that when this system fails, it will resemble hardening of the arteries in a human body. For this reason, he urged shipping of all products in "off seasons" to relieve congestion of transportation wherever possible.

Mr. Eastman reported that great quantities of products formerly moved by water are now hauled by rail in coastal areas, and he said this is a contributing factor in the present rush business of railroads. However, he declares, this is only a mere sample of the congestion that will come if lack of rubber eventually makes it necessary for railroads to do the hauling now done by trucks.

Need More Wood Bins

For the Kansas farmer who does not have enough bin space to house his 1942 wheat crop, the storage and transportation problem announces immediate need for constructing some type of storage space. Because of the steel shortage, most new bins must be made of wood.

Even new lumber will not be available in abundant quantity and many farmers will use second-hand material in construction of farm grain bins. Farmers who plan to buy materials of any kind are advised to make the purchases immediately. Again this year there will be an advance of 7 cents a bushel for farm storage of wheat under Commodity Credit loans.

Guns and Butter

(Continued from Page 16)

In Coventry, a Ministry of Food official told me this story. At 4 o'clock in the morning, after that terrible night of bombing, with much of the city in flames, thousands homeless and hundreds killed, his problem was to feed the people. That was his job.

Where to get food? Homes were burning, the bakeries destroyed, the shops bombed. There was no bread. As he walked along a burning street he met a stranger carrying a loaf of bread, and thought he'd ask where he had got it.

"Well, I see you've got some bread," he said.

"Yes, but there's enough for both of us," was the stranger's instinctive answer, as he broke the loaf in two without a question.

In England they know by now what war is like.

Our lend-lease food from America that goes to England now at the rate of 200,000 to 300,000 tons a month is sharing with our ally the burden of this war.

Yes, it gets there. I was on a ship in Liverpool that had just arrived, loaded with American food. I saw our bacon and milk and eggs and pork and beef in canteens and hospitals and schools. I saw it unloaded from the ships and taken back into warehouses in the interior of England. I saw children eating it at school lunches, and bombed-out families eating it at emergency canteens.

This food is turned over to the British Ministry of Food, which in turn sells it to food wholesalers, at fixed prices. The wholesalers sell it to retailers, at fixed prices, who in turn sell it to consumers at fixed prices.

Yes, the money paid by the wholesaler goes to the British government—which pays more than that much in subsidies to keep food prices down, and to distribute food in canteens and schools and hospitals and emergency feeding centers. So the equivalent of our food products goes to the English consumer with no profit to the British government.

IT WAS A LUCKY DAY FOR ME
WHEN BOB BOUGHT OUR BUTLER
BUTANE GAS SYSTEM!



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Fortunate indeed are the hundreds of country homes where Butler Butane Gas Systems have been installed. Household duties are lightened—busy homemakers are free to devote more time to producing the poultry and dairy foods which are being called for by our Government in ever increasing quantities.

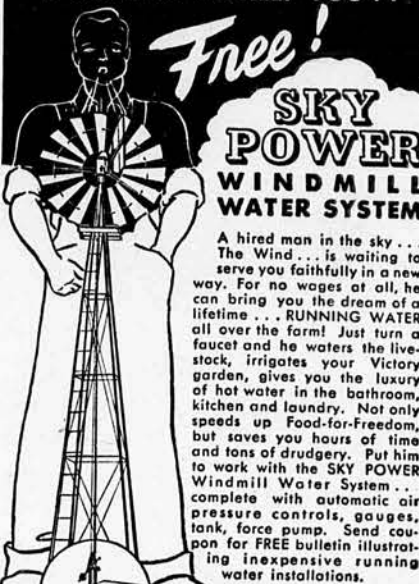
Hundreds and hundreds of homemakers are planning to install Butler Butane Gas Systems with the increased revenue their produce is bringing. Many are making arrangements with their Butler Butane Gas dealer now so that they won't have to wait too long for delivery. They want to enjoy just as quickly as possible the

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4 WEEKS OLD PULLETS**\$20.00**

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31 VARIETIES 100% Live Arrival. Sexed Guaranteed 90% True.

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MIDWEST CHICKS are truly bred-for-profit because hundreds R.O.P. and Pedigreed breeders introduced into our flocks of White Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes each season to improve egg and meat production. Sire's dam's egg records to 343 eggs per year. Hatched from big eggs, every breeder blood-tested, 125,000 weekly shipped Mondays, Thursdays, 100% arrival guaranteed. Chicks may be higher, like last season, impossible to get when wanted, so book order today, immediate or future delivery.

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MATHIS Kansas' Largest Chick Producer

For over 21 years we have been breeding our layers for Livability and High Production of Large Eggs. 16 Years ago our hens won the Oklahoma Egg Contest, and they have been making high-laying records ever since—including such great laying contests as Chicago World's Fair, 1933-34. Hundreds of Pedigreed 200-350 egg males in our 1942 matings.

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15 Years Continuous Use of 225 to 323 Egg Sires

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Blood-tested. Pullets, \$9.90; cockerels,
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We use old hens only in our breed improvement
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White Leghorn chicks from large type matings
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Stock and Eggs from large Buff Cochins. Henry
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Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas,
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Chicks, Guineas. All breeds, \$3.50-100 up.
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We specialize in large-type English Leghorns,
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Certified Flocks. Austro-Whites,
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White Rocks (ROP), 200-284-egg records. Low-
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Delivered promptly. Also Buff Minorcas, Austro-
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Make your dollars crow and cackle. Blood-
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legs, Leg-rocks, Austro-whites. One to four
weeks old. Also day old, all breeds.
Tindell's Hatchery, Box K, Burlingame, Kan.

MACHINERY

Howdy folks: Let's get acquainted. It will do
no harm and may do us both good, espe-
cially if you want to equip that combine
with the very best rasp cylinder bars money
can buy (and of course you do) or if you want
to equip that spike cylinder with rasps, better
not hesitate. (Remember Pearl Harbor) caused
priorities that limit our supply. Ausherman Mfg.
Co., Wichita, Kansas.

Farm Machinery: 15 Potato Planters, double and
single row, shopworn and used. Potato Ma-
chinery, Tractors, Disc Tillers, Combines,
Drills, Hay Presses. What do you need? Per-
haps we have it. Write for free bargain list.
Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Wanted: 20,000 farmers that own combines to
send postal cards for circulars that will re-
veal startling facts and information that will
save you dollars and more dollars on your
harvest expense in time and extra grain saved.
Box 60, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Tractor Saw Rigs for wood, logs, lumber; com-
bine canvases; raddles; rasps for rasp and
tooth cylinders; build up and hard surface used
rasps; belt drives; ball-bearing sickle drivers;
floating windrow pickup. Richardson, Cawker,
Kan.

For Sale: 31-R International Combine; also 800-
watt Delco plant and trade for F-14 Tractor.
Willard Colwell, Emporia, Kansas.

Save 20% to 40% on parts, any make disc har-
row, sheller, drill, mower, washing machine.
Henderson Imp. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Twelve Baldwins, eight Moline combines. Terms.
Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

International 10/20. Good running order. \$150.00.
John Forge, R. 4, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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.

Write for big, free 1942 Tractor Parts cata-
logue. Tremendous savings. Satisfaction guar-
anteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone,
Iowa.

FARM TELEPHONES

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

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Minneapolis-Moline and Baldwin com-
bines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan-
sas.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Aged red leaf chewing or mild, mel-
low smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00. Recipe free.
Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Doran
Farms, Murray, Ky.

FISH BAIT

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

CHICK FREE!

Has 115 pictures, 33 articles;
lowest prices leading breeds chicks,
also day-old pullets, males and hybrids.
World's largest chick producer. COLONIAL
POULTRY FARMS, Wichita, Kansas.

Colwell's Larger White Leghorns

Baby Chicks, U. S. Certified, Pullorum Con-
trolled, sired by Hansen's R.O.P. males 255 to
313. Twenty-one years' improvement work. Book
orders early.
Colwell Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The profit breed strains. For broilers or egg
production. They are adaptable to your needs.
U. S. pullorum controlled.
STEWART HATCHERY, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Leghorns ROP Sired

18 years special breeding on our own farm.
Big, husky chicks—Pullorum controlled. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Book now to insure delivery.
Upham Leghorn Farm, Junction City, Kan.

LIVESTOCK FEED AND REMEDIES

Feeders Attention! Pig Meal for approximately
\$35.00 ton—Hog Rationer for \$30.00 by using
Nu Lac with your home grown grain. Balanced
with proteins and vitamins. Get that extra Egg
and Milk production and a Super Finish on your
steers. Nu Lac salesmen-dealers wanted every-
where. The Nu Lac Yeaston Co., Jefferson, Iowa.

Abortion vaccine; calfood vaccination. Gov-
ernment licensed strain 19. Free literature.
Kansas City Vaccine Company, Department P,
Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus,
owner.

BREEDERS SUPPLIES

Horn Weights, 70c per pair postpaid. Made in
4 sizes—1/4 lb., 1 lb., 1 1/2 lb., and 2 lb. Tattoo
markers \$4.00 postpaid, includes set of numbers,
bottle of ink, and full directions. We also carry
complete line of ear tags, neck chains, veterinary
instruments, supplies, serums, remedies; in fact,
everything for the stockman. Write for free
catalog. Breeders Supply Co., Council Bluffs,
Iowa.

Guaranteed Pig Forceps. Emasculators. Mineral-
feeds. Agents wanted. Gable, Hawkeye, Iowa.

DOGS

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

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

Wanted—Fox Terrier Puppies. Box 261, Staf-
ford, Kansas.

FERRETS

Did your place of rats: Ferrets \$3.00 each,
\$5.00 pair, bred females \$5.00. E. L. Hartman,
New London, O.

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 Never Fade
deckle edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service,
LaCrosse, Wis.

Rolls Developed—Two Prints each and two free
Enlargement Coupons, 25c. Reprints, 2c each;
100 or more, 1 1/2c. Summer's Studio, Unionville,
Mo.

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

PERSONALS

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for un-
married girls. State licensed. Working re-
duces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL

"Uncle Sam" Jobs. War greatly increasing ap-
pointments. \$24.23 to \$40.38 week. Men—
Women. Big opportunity. Prepare immediately
at home, for examinations. 32-page Civil Service
Book—full particulars—list positions Free. Act
today. Franklin Institute, Dept. K5, Rochester,
N. Y.

Make Up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical
nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free.
Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-4, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed
Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Kansas Orange, Norkan, Early Sumac, Lest Red.
Grain Sorghums: Colby, Finney, Wheatland and Westland milo, Blackhull, Western Blackhull, Pink, Club, and Red Kafir, Early Kalo.
Sudan Grass
Corn: Hybrid, U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38, Ill. 200, Open Pollinated: Midland, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Colby Yellow Cap.
Popcorn: Supergold.
Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.
Sweet Clover: White, Madrid.
Red Clover: Kansas Strain.
Write for list of growers.
The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

Pure certified seed of high quality and germination of Atlas, Norkan, Early Sumac, Early Kalo and Pink Kafir. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Certified Atlas Sorgo, germination 88%, purity 99.5%, \$5.00 cwt. Kansas Orange, germination 92%, purity 99.5%, \$6.00 cwt. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kansas.

Pure Certified Midland yellow dent seed corn, 96% Germ., \$2.50 bushel, shelled and graded. Herb. F. Hellwig, R. 2, Oswego, Kans.

Pure, high germination, state certified sorghum seeds, variety: Lest Red Cane, Berryman Brothers, Ashland, Kansas.

Certified Colby Milo, germination 71%; Norkan 89%; uncultivated Early Sumac, germination 95%. Colby Experiment Station, Colby, Kansas.

Certified Kansas Orange and Club Kafir of high germination and purity. Both 5c lb. Rolland Klaassen, Whitewater, Kansas.

Certified Atlas seed, 89% germination \$5.00 cwt., 83% germination \$4.50 cwt. A. N. Claassen & Son, Potwin, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn, U. S. 35, Ill. 200, \$6.00. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Atlas Sorgo, 71% germination, \$4.50 cwt. 76% germination, \$5.00 cwt. R. H. Penner, White-water, Kans.

Pure Certified Fulton Oats and certified Norkan seed, Wm. C. Robinson, Downs, Kansas.

Atlas Sorgo, test 72%. Price \$4.50 per cwt. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kansas.

Certified Flynn Barley, Germination 96%. John Jansoni, Prairie View, Kansas.

Certified Sudan Grass, 7c per lb. Walter Peirce, Hutchinson, Kansas.

SEED

Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.

Planters Seeds

Korean Lespedeza 99% or better pure \$8.00. Sudan Grass \$3.00. Kansas Bromegrass \$18.00. all per 100 lbs. Red Clover \$12.00. Alfalfa \$15.00. Timothy \$3.75. Sweet Clover \$6.00. Spartan Spring barley \$1.10, these per bushel. Adapted Hybrid seed corn for your locality. Send for farm seed price list and 1942 catalog. Complete line of garden and flower seeds.

THE PLANTERS SEED CO.

513-15 Walnut Street Kansas City, Mo.

Hardy Recleaned ALFALFA SEED \$14.40

Grimm \$15.30; Sweet Clover \$5.90; Red Clover \$12.00. Per 60-lb. bushel. Track, Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied.

GEO. BOWMAN, BOX 615, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Alfalfa \$16.00, Red Clover \$11.50, Yellow Sweet Clover \$5.40, Timothy \$3.00, Mixed Red Clover and Timothy \$5.00, Laredo Soy Beans \$2.50, Hybrid Corn \$3.25 to \$7.00, all per bushel. Korean Lespedeza \$7.25. Sudan Grass \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Complete price list and catalog. Samples upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Soybeans—Mt. Carmel and Chief, highest in yield and oil content. Also Illinois, Dunfield, Manchu and Virginia hay beans. Germination guaranteed. Turner Seed & Supply, Arthur, Ill.

Pride of Salina seed corn \$2.25 bushel. Certified Fulton oats \$1.00 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kansas.

Seed corn, certified Hybrid U. S. 35. Germination 98%. Henry Bunc, Everest, Kansas.

Bluegrass Seed, Well ripened, \$2.00 bushel. Sample. Ira McCoy, Oneda, Kansas.

FLOWERS

Dahlia Bulbs—12 labeled \$1.00; 15 mixed \$1.00; 100 Glads \$1.00; 15 Chrysanthemums or Delphinium \$1.00. Catalog. Clarksburg Dahlia Gardens, Clarksburg, Indiana.

Gladiolus—\$1.00 and five gladiolus growers' addresses prepay \$1.50 collection, selected bulbs. Gladvale, Walnut, Illinois.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale—Tourist Camp with store. Hirsh Camp, Kinsley, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY

Horse Hair Wanted 50c to 20c per pound for horse tail hair, combings, mane hair. Ship parcel post or express now to W. H. Sturges Company, Winner, South Dakota. Checks mailed promptly. Reference furnished.

SALESMEN WANTED

Men Wanted for old Rawleigh Routes which have paid our dealers big for years. Over 200 farm-home necessities. Old established demand. Specials every trip help make larger sales. Low wholesale prices. Good cash profits. No age limits. No layoffs. If you will work steady for good pay, write. Give age, references. Rawleigh Co., D-159-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

April 18
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by

Saturday, April 11

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

FRUIT TREES

Berry plants, grape vines, rhubarb, shade and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, everblooming rose bushes and other hardy, thrifty nursery stock. Write for our large free 1942 illustrated booklet of Fruits and Flowers, with low "direct to the buyer" prices.
WINFIELD NURSERIES, WINFIELD, KAN.
(Kansas' Foremost Nurseries)

15 Budded Peach, five varieties.....\$1.00
10 Grafted Apple, five varieties.....1.00
4 Early Richmond Cherry, 2-3 feet.....1.00
8 Budded Plum, four varieties.....1.00
14 Concord Grapevines, 2-year.....1.00
100 Blackberries.....1.00
100 Dewberries.....1.00
100 Red Raspberries.....1.00
100 Everbearing, Red Raspberries.....1.00
50 Youngberry.....1.00
12 Victoria Giant Rhubarb......50
50 Asparagus and 10 Giant Rhubarb.....1.00
15 Chinese Elm, 1-year, 3-4 feet.....1.00
20 Spirea Van Houttei, 1-year.....1.00
15 President Canna, bright red, dwarf.....1.00
50 Gladioli, large bulbs, 5 varieties.....1.00
5 Red & 5 Pink Radiance roses, 2-yr.....1.00
All items prepaid. Catalog Free
Tromble Nursery, Box 612, Bentonville, Ark.

100 Premier and 50 Gem Strawberries.....\$1.00
50 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb and 6 Horseradish.....1.00
16 Giant Boysenberries, select plants.....1.00
4 Champ, G'seberries and 4 Redleaf Currants.....1.00
12 Welch's Concord Grapevines, 2 yrs.....1.00
100 Cumberland Black Raspberries.....2.50
100 Blackberries, Youngberries, Dewberries.....2.00
100 Glads or 12 Regal Lilies, blooming size.....1.00
20 VanHouttei, Barberry or Privet, 18 inch.....1.00
20 Chinese Elms or 15 Lomb. Poplars, 4 ft.....1.00
20 Apples—5 Jonathan, 5 Grimes, 2 Duchesse, 5 Red and 3 Yellow Delicious, 4 ft.....3.50
4 Early Richmond or Montmorency cherries.....1.00
4 Compass Cherries or 4 Bartlett Pears.....1.00
2 Terry and 2 Burbank Plums.....1.00
10 Golden Jubilee Peaches or other sorts.....1.50
2 Superb and 2 Chinese Apricots.....1.00
Good 4 ft. trees, (Prepaid), Order from this ad. Colored Catalog Free.
Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Rose bushes: Strong, 2-year, field-grown stock. Red, Pink, Shell, Radiance, Talsman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Victor, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff, American Beauty, Golden Dawn, Autumn, Lady Hillingdon. Your choice only 19c each postpaid. Peach Trees: Elberta, Mamie Ross, Hale, Chinese Cling, Early Elberta, Golden Jubilee, Strong, 4 ft. trees 17c each postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. In growing condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

Frostproof Cabbage, Onion, Tomato Plants—Large, stalky, bell rounded, hand selected, roots mossed. Cabbage—all varieties, 300-60c; 500-85c; 1000-\$1.50. Onions—Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 300-50c; 500-75c; 1000-\$1.40. Tomatoes—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-60c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Strawberry Plants (Certified). The best new late, Brown Dunlap, Improved Blackmore, Aroma, Klondyke, Dorsett and Gandy. Prices—either above variety or assorted as wanted, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$3.50. Mammoth Boysenberries and Youngberries, 25-\$1.00; 100-\$3.00; 1000-\$25.00. Everything parcel post or express prepaid and guaranteed. Growing in growing condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

Plant Assortment—200 certified frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onion, 200 Tomato, 50 Pepper, 50 Eggplant, or Broccoli, Brussels, Broccoli, Sweet Potato, 20 \$1.25. Mixed as wanted, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50; 5000-\$6.25. Mosspacked. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

Sweet Potato Plants. Certify each shipment contains only plants grown from government-inspected seed. Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Jersey, Red Bermuda, Prepaid 600-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.45; 5,000-\$6.25. 10,000-\$10.00 collect. Uncle Sam needs Food For Freedom. Thomas Sweet Potato Plant, Thomas, Oklahoma.

Send No Money, Pay On Arrival—Certified plants: frostproof Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Sweet Potato, 200-50c; 500-1.00; 700-1.25; 1,000-1.50. Leading varieties, mixed anyway wanted, mosspacked. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

Sample Plants, 25 Frostproof cabbage plants for 10c, postpaid. State shipment date. Free—Our 1942 color catalog of hardy, field-grown Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Broccoli, Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper plants. Write today. Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Albany, Ga.

Certified Plants, Pay Postman—Frostproof Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Sweet Potato, 200-50c; 500-1.00; 700-1.25; 1,000-1.50. Leading varieties, mixed anyway wanted, mosspacked. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

Plant for Defense! Fieldgrown, wilt-resistant, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onion, Lettuce, Pepper, Beet, all same price mixed as wanted, 300-60c; 600-\$1.00 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask prices on larger lots, Hallettsville Plant Farm, Hallettsville, Texas.

Garden Selection—200 Strawberry, 25 Boysenberry plants prepaid \$1.00. J. M. Basham, Alma, Arkansas.

Peach-Apple Trees, \$5.00-100. Red Cedar, Pines, for windbreak, \$5.00-100. Leo Graves, Farina, Illinois.

LAND—COLORADO

Baca County, Colorado

Well-watered stock ranches, good smooth farm land. We grow all standard farm products. Our lands are yet very cheap. For prices, maps and information, see or write, F. M. PETERSON LAND COMPANY, Springfield, Colorado.

Improved 80-acre irrigated farm, 14 miles northeast of La Junta, Colorado, in Arkansas Valley. \$8,000 improvements, 6-room house, tile barn, on rural route, telephone, rural electric line. Will sacrifice for \$3,500. Clear title. Mrs. Anna McClure, Gallup, New Mexico.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FEDERAL LAND BANK

WICHITA, KANSAS
Farms for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. See National Farm Land Association in your county or write direct. Give location preferred.

100-Acre Missouri bargain, only \$2,700 complete with 4 good cows, 2 heifers, brood sow, 5 pigs, 50 poultry, all equipment! On gravel road, creamery route, high-school bus, walking distance grade school, church, store, a tileable except 10-acre woodlot, 90 acres down to lespedeza, now pastured, ready for plowing as desired; 5-room house, beautiful shade, 40-foot barn, poultry house, brooder, granary, etc., spring, well; ready now; complete price, \$2,750, only \$800 down. Details and pictures in 8 big 8-state catalog, sent free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED

Farm Hands and milkers, steady work. Single, \$24.00 to \$28.50 per six day week. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co., Inc., Plainsboro, N. J.

LAND—KANSAS

In Sunny Southern Kansas

Choice Farm Loans

Choice Farm Land

Lowest Rates in Sixty Years

THE P. H. ALBRIGHT
FARM LOAN CO.

Winfield Kansas

Own Your Own Kansas Farm

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.

Low down payment (10 per cent), low interest and installments help 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, or KVGB, Great Bend, 1400 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

Investors!! Do You Know

That it is possible for you to buy a farm on payments low enough for the farm to pay for itself—

For instance—
160 A. Franklin Co., Kans., within 3 mi. Princeton on good all-weather road, 110 A. good cropland, almost level, 40 A. pasture, 10 A. meadow, 6-room dwelling, large barn, henhouse, granary. With only \$1,500.00 down you can own this unit. It will more than meet required payments from landlord's part of crops.

—OR—
80 A. only 7 mi. from Yates Center, Kans., on good gravel road. Has 5-room bungalow, barn, and other bldgs. Good quality soil, lies almost level with 30 A. plowland in one field, 10 A. meadow and bal. pasture. Wonderful opportunity to own your own home and one that will pay its own way. Only \$500.00 down will make you the owner.
THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INS. CO.
Earl C. Smith, State Manager
412 C. B. & L. Bldg.
Topeka, Kansas

240 Acre Stock and Grain Farm

1½ miles west of Weld, Anderson Co., Kansas, on chat highway. Near grade and high school, 100 acres plowland, balance good grass. Complete set of improvements. Creek through pasture. Adequate water supply. Fenced and cross-fenced. Price \$37.50 per acre. \$1500 will handle balance 15-year loan at low interest. This is an opportunity to own a good stock farm on terms like rent. No Trades.
G. E. MAHONEY, 204 S. Oak, Iola, Kansas

160-ACRE DAIRY FARM

Bourbon County on K 39 H/W S. W. from Ft. Scott, 8 room dwelling; barn with stanchions for 40 cows, bull pen, box stalls and granaries, all stalls, gutter, manger and floors are cement. Silo, poultry house and other buildings, all painted and in good condition. Electricity, telephone and bus. \$1,500 down, then \$390 annually for both interest and principal.
FRED TRUE, 20½ S. Main St., Ft. Scott, Kan.

Settle Estate

Barber County Land near Medicine Lodge, Kan. Fine old homestead, 160 acres, 40 acres alfalfa. All tillable and fenced sheep tight. Good house, barn and other buildings. Plenty water. Write Harry McGuire, Executor, Emporia, Kan.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS WHEAT FARMS

If you wish to buy or sell write us, 54 years in business.
F. M. LUTHER'S SONS, Cimarron, Kansas.

3,200 acres, good smooth wheat land in south Hamilton County, Kansas. Will divide, a real bargain, good prices with terms. F. M. Peterson, Agent, Springfield, Colorado.

113 acres. Good soil. Well watered. Six room house, other improvements. Possession. Price \$3,600. \$1,000 cash. Terms. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

300 Western Kansas wheat and alfalfa farms, Colorado grass ranches. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas

Gold Stars for Sows

PRACTICAL hog raisers thruout the country are watching the progress of "production testing" of brood sows. With this new idea, hog growers follow in the footsteps of dairy cattle men. Just as the dairy cows are officially tested for milk production, brood sows are rated for ability to produce pork, and at least 5 of the swine breed associations are actively promoting testing programs.

Among the breeds participating are Duroc, Hampshire, Chester White, Berkshire and Spotted Poland China. Active progress in production testing has been made in the Duroc breed. During a 3-year trial of the idea, Duroc breeders turned in more than 1,000 litter records to the Duroc Record Association at Peoria. Following this, the association has recently announced its new official Duroc Production Registry.

According to John B. Beckett, chairman of the Duroc Production Registry Committee, qualifying standards are high. Sows that make the grade are awarded attractive Production Record certificates. They are also accorded special identification on pedigrees of their offspring and a listing in the Production Record honor roll in the breed magazine.

Basis for the production records is the number of pigs raised and the total litter weight at 56 days of age. The program emphasizes suckling qualities of the dam and capability of the pigs to go on and make rapid, efficient gains up to 180 days of age. Numerous tests in farm trials and at the Minnesota Experiment Station, indicate that correlation between 56-day weights and 160-day weights is better than 75 per cent accurate.

To qualify for the Duroc Production Record, a sow must be of desirable type, must carry no breed disqualifications and must meet definite minimum requirements for 2 litters raised within a period of 24 months or less. In this period she must raise at least 16 pigs to 56 days of age, with a combined 56-day weight for the 2 litters of not less than 640 pounds.

A litter is disqualified if it includes one or more pigs with hernia, a swirl, or other similar defect. After sows are admitted in the Duroc Production Registry, a gold star is affixed to the certificate for each litter of 8 or more pigs raised to a 56-day weight of at least 320 pounds.

This means that sows in the registry may be classified according to the number of stars appearing on their certificates. Herd boars will also be recognized in the new program, becoming eligible for admission when an individual has sired at least 5 Production Registry daughters.

Number 1 brood sow in the Duroc Production Record is Steve's Supreme Lady 5th, owned by 18-year-old Albert Hennrich, of Walsh, Ill. "Supreme Lady" raised 3 qualifying litters which included 30 pigs averaging 43.37 pounds each at 56 days of age.

Her pigs did not stop doing well after being weaned. In fact, young Hennrich showed her 1939 and 1940 spring litters to the grand championship over all breeds at the Southern Illinois Vocational Show, comprising 16 counties. At present, 13 other brood sows have been admitted in the official Duroc Production Registry.

W. M. ROGERS, Duroc breeder, of Alta Vista, and recent advertiser in Kansas Farmer, writes: "Find enclosed remittance for advertising. I am completely sold out of gilts."

J. T. MORGAN, Polled Milking Shorthorn specialist, located at Densmore, writes me an interesting letter about his cattle, especially his

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hazlett and WHR Herefords

50 selected bulls, 10 to 16 months old, ready for new homes. The type discriminating breeders and commercial growers would select. Sired by Hazlett Rupert 97, Hazlett Rupert 102d, Hazlett Rupert Tone, Don Carlos Tone, WHR Real Domino 41st and WHR Sufficiency 8th. Inspection invited.

WILL CONDELL
El Dorado Kansas

Hereford Bulls and Females

BULLS 12 to 18 months. Also one 3-year-old, proven sire. Baron Domino 4th, Advance Mischief and Beau Randolph breeding.

Morris Roberts, Box 94, Hoisington, Kan.

HEREFORD COWS and HEIFERS

Good ages and quality. Sired by a grandson of BEAU RANDOLPH. Well along in calf. Some with calves at foot, sired by PRINCE BLANCHARD JR. Also bred heifers and yearlings. Want to reduce size of herd. Herd established in 1912.

B. H. BICKER, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Excellent group of heifers, 9 to 24 months old. Strong Hazlett breeding. Range raised and developed. Bred or open.

Bulls, yearlings and calves by WHR and Hazlett sires. Leon Walte & Sons, Winfield, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Goernandts' Polled Herefords

We are offering for sale 25 BULLS, about one year old now. Among them are several HERD HEADER prospects. 25 HEIFERS, same age, a nice lot. Because we can't use him longer to advantage, we will also sell one of our good herd bulls. Come and see them.

GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora (Cloud Co.), Kan.

Young Polled Hereford Bulls

Sired by Perfect Beau 5th 2588881 (112002). Good individuals. Coming yearlings. Reasonable prices. Lester H. Kolterman, Onaga, Kansas

Riffel's Polled Hereford Bulls

Good ones, 8 to 18 months old. Best of breed. Also tried herd bulls. T. B. and Bang's tested. ANUEL and HARRY RIFFEL, Hope, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE

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

E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Amcoats Offers Selected Shorthorns

Young cows with calves at foot. Bred and open heifers. Also choice young bulls. Best of Scotch breeding and type. 75 head to choose from. T. B. and Bang's federal accredited.

B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

"Lacy's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls"

Reds and roans—10 to 18 months old. Sired by the Canadian Royal Champion Glenburn. Estey. E. C. LACY & SON, Miltonvale, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Hanbury's Hornless Shorthorns
Bulls near serviceable age. Also cows, heifers and calves for sale. HANBURY & SONS, LEVNA (Reno Co.), KAN. Phone 2807.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Malone's Milking Shorthorns
Three bulls, 5 to 11 months old, two sired by Rosemary (out of imported cows with R. M. ancestors), and one roan. Also two good young cows. JIM MALONE, LYONS, KANSAS
2 miles west of Lyons, on 50 North

Morgan's Polled Milking Shorthorns

From one of America's small but outstanding herds. Best of color, polled, and heavy milk production. These the ideal farmer cattle. Come and see them. J. T. MORGAN, DENSMORE, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1144 Avenue Topeka, Kan.

new herd bull. He calls him Thornfield of Wayside. His record number is X2008677, he has a wonderful color, weighs 1,870 pounds and is only 34 months old. He is proving to be the best sire ever on the farm.

The DICKINSON COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS will hold their 7th annual spring show at the fairgrounds at Abilene, Thursday, April 9. The officers have arranged for a beef lunch at noon at a reasonable cost. F. W. Bell and Jerry Moxley will conduct judging classes. Everyone interested in Hereford cattle is invited to attend.

J. P. MALONE, Lyons, has sold his big roan grandson of Otis Chieftain on the Kansas City market. He weighed 2,100 pounds. He has replaced him with a bull from Canada, Hill View Annibal. Young bulls now on hand were sired by Rosemary Supreme and out of Canada-bred cows with Register of Merit record ancestors. Rosemary is also a Canada-bred bull. The Malone herd is just west of Lyons on Highway 50 North.

RIFFEL BROTHERS, MANUEL AND HARRY, of Hope, have good herds of registered Polled Hereford cattle. Their father started breeding this, his favorite breed, many years ago and the brothers have gone ahead with the business. Good bloodlines predominate in the herds and the cattle are grown in a way to make their future usefulness certain. The brothers will be glad to show their cattle to visitors whether they are buyers or just interested in good cattle.

GEORGE HETZEL, sale manager, writes: "Just a word to let you know everything going along fine and prospects are great for our annual Aberdeen Angus association sale. More and better cattle make this a more attractive offering than we have had in past sales. You will recognize some of our new consignors as top breeders of the state." Twenty-three breeders have consignments in the sale. Remember the date, May 13. For any information regarding the sale write Mr. Hetzel at Kinsley, Kan.

E. D. HERSHBERGER, of Newton, announces a dispersion sale of high-grade Guernsey cattle to be held Friday, May 1. Mr. Hershberger has been in the dairy business at his present location for many years and has supplied the residents of Newton with high-grade Guernsey milk for a long time. The offering of 40 head will comprise 24 cows in milk or springers, 15 choice heifers from calves up and a choice herd bull out of a 600-pound dam on 2 milkings a day. For more information about this sale write Mr. Hershberger at Newton.

GOERNANDT BROTHERS, of Aurora, are among the oldest and largest Polled Hereford breeders in the entire country. Many of the prominent herds in the state obtained their foundation from this herd. The brothers have a large herd, grow their cattle under the most healthful conditions, don't rely on excessive fat to cover up defects and sell their cattle for what they are. They always have a large number to select from and sell them in the reach of farmers as well as purebred breeders. A visit to the herd is always a treat to those who appreciate good cattle well handled.

WILL CONDELL, prominent Hereford breeder, of El Dorado, recently sold 70 head of heifers to Shadeland Farm, Lafayette, Ind. T. J. Watson, New York City, owner of Shadeland, makes this purchase for a herd foundation. The offering comprised 13 bred heifers, the remainder were open heifers ranging down to 10-month-old calves. The offering was mostly of Hazlett breeding carrying the blood of such sires as Hazlett Rupert Tone, Don Carlos Tone, Hazlett Rupert 97th, and Hazlett Rupert 102d. This sale reduces the herd to an extent making a public sale unnecessary. Fifty bulls of different ages and of the same breeding will be sold at private treaty.

Labor shortage has made it necessary for L. R. AND B. C. GRANT, St. Joseph, Mo., to greatly reduce their well-known herd of registered Berkshires. This herd is known as the Cedar Glen herd. Due to excellent facilities at the horse barns in South St. Joseph, the sale will be held there on Monday, April 20.

Eighty head sell and they are representative of the breed's most popular bloodlines, many of which will offer an outcross for Kansas Berkshire breeders. Besides 20 boars of serviceable age, 20 younger boars also sell. Sows and gilts bred for late April and May farrow are a part of the sales offering, as well as several fall-farrowed gilts. Write L. R. Grant, Grant Motor Co., St. Joseph, Mo., for a sale catalog.

The NORTHWEST HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual spring sale in the pavilion at Atwood, Tuesday, April 14. Twenty-three leading breeders of the territory are consigning to the sale. Eighty-six head will be sold. H. A. Rogers, sale manager, says they are of popular bloodlines and of excellent quality. Fifty-three bulls include 12 coming 2-year-olds, 35 yearlings and several herd bulls. Thirty-three females include 23 bred cows and heifers, the rest heifers about old enough to breed. These cattle have been selected by their owners who realize the importance of putting in the best of their various herds. Mr. Rogers suggests that this is about the last sale of the season for the territory and wants you to have a free catalog.

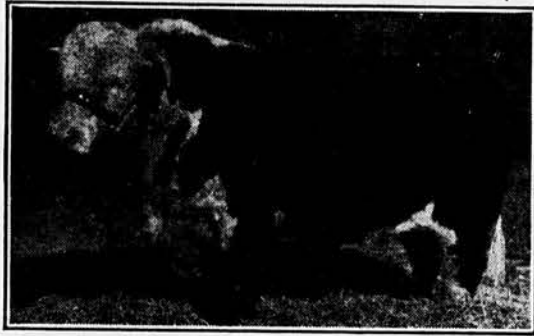
With better crops in his section of the state JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Milking Shorthorn breeder, of Ensign, has moved well to the top among the best breeders of the state. Last fall he sold a cow for \$500. This cow was bred to his Canadian bull Neralcam Banner Boy, grand champion of Kansas State Fair in 1940. After getting a fine lot of heifers from this bull, Mr. Hoffman sold him for \$300, and bought a second bull from Canada, this time it was Hillview Sonny Adair. This bull used on R. M. Merit cows is certain of good results, Mr. Hoffman thinks. The herd is now on D. H. I. A. test. The new volume herd books give a Hoffman Junior 2-year-old heifer, Marbais Queen Cutie, 11,118 pounds of milk and 430 pounds of fat. Pretty good for the short-grass country.

In November 1940, ELMER L. JOHNSON, of Saline county, had built one of the outstanding Hereford herds of the state. At that time he made one of the best public sales of the year, selling most of the herd. S. A. Meyers, of Minneapolis, was a heavy buyer, taking 43 of the top cattle. During that winter Mr. Meyer was killed by accident and Mr. Johnson bought back the cattle he had sold, together with the increase, and 24 more, making a purchase of 67 head and Elmer was back in the business with his highly-bred cattle. Later he bought 14 females from G. L. Matthews, of Kinsley, and

50 CK BULLS 20 CK FEMALES

SELL

Monday at the ranch April 27, 1942



CK KING KOLE-SELLS, By CK King Domino 4th

Again, as is our twice-a-year custom, we invite all Hereford men to CK Ranch to inspect a group of cattle that are representative of the CK herd. In our biggest and best offering we are selling sons and daughters of such sires as WHR Jupiter Domino 22d, CK Onward Domino, CK King Domino 4th, Royal I. Domino, Real Prince D. 32d, Real's Lad 8th and Advance B. Domino.

Bulls for the breeder, rancher and farmer and bred females for herd improvement or purebred foundations. Most of the females carry the service of Don Prince Domino 2d, International first prize winner and winner of a long list of blue ribbons and championships at the country's leading shows.

Make your plans to be at CK Ranch on April 27th and send for your catalog now.

CK RANCH

Brookville, Kansas

Northwest Kansas Hereford Sale

In Sale Pavilion, Atwood, Kan., Tuesday, April 14

86 Selected Herefords from 23 leading herds of the territory.

33 Bulls, yearlings to mature sires.

33 Females, bred and open heifers and cows.

H. A. ROGERS



This offering has been selected by their owners and are representative of the good herds of the locality.

One of the last sales of the season. For catalog address

ATWOOD, KANSAS

HIGH-GRADE GUERNSEY DISPERSAL

on farm west of Newton

Friday, May 1



40 HEAD five year herd average 350 lbs. fat, individual averages up to 500 lbs.
24 cows in milk or springers.
15 heifers and calves.
1 herd bull (his dam had 600 lbs. fat twice-a-day milking).
Herd vaccinated for Bang's, with strain No. 19. T. B. tested.
For more information write

E. D. HERSHBERGER, NEWTON, KANSAS
Auct.: Boyd Newcom Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

CEDAR GLEN FARM BERKSHIRE SALE

Due to the shortage of labor I am reducing my herd, and will sell at the horse barns at 1 p. m. in

South St. Joseph, Missouri,

Monday, April 20

80—Registered Berkshires Sell—80

THE SALES OFFERING: 15 TRIED SOWS bred for late April and early May litters. 7 APRIL GILTS bred for May litters. 20 SEPTEMBER-FARROWED GILTS. 20 BOARS, serviceable age, weight 175 to 300 lbs. 20 LATE SEPTEMBER BOAR PIGS. The sows and gilts are bred to Corner's Emblem 3rd—Cedar Glen Masterpiece—Lincoln Zephyr, whose sire was the American grand champion, E. W. Page Blossom 3rd. They are sired by 4 boars that will offer new blood for breeders and farmers of the Middle West.

FOUNDATION STOCK CAME FROM THESE WELL-KNOWN HERDS—Lynwood Farm, Walston Bros., Vernon Weeks, W. H. Hobkirk, Harry Mumm, Grandview Farms, Bellows Bros., J. C. Barker and Sand Springs Farm. Offering immune.

—This Is a Sale of Sunspot Breeding—
For catalog write to L. R. and B. C. Grant, c/o Grant Motor Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer



E. W. Page Blossom Flash 3rd—His get will be featured in this sale.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol



Sons and grandsons, calves to 16 months old, out of DHIA dams with records up to 400 lbs. fat. Others by Pabst Belmont Sensation (a proven sire).
Phillips Bros., R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

DRESSLER'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.
E. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

High Grade Guernsey Springers

12 head, including one 4-year-old cow. All bred to purebred bull. Must be sold within next 3 weeks. Price \$70 to \$100.

PAT CHESTNUT, DENISON, KANSAS

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.

still later 5 top females in the S. S. Phillips auction. These were also cattle from the Matthews herd. Fifty excellent-breeding cows now comprise the breeding herd, headed by the Hazlett and W.H.R. bull Rupert Domino 19th, assisted by Whitelien Lad, a Domino-Hazlett-bred bull.

A dozen years ago OTTO B. WENRICH, of Oxford, had one of the good registered Shorthorn cattle herds of the state. Then oil was discovered on his land and for a time interfered with the production of Shorthorns. It was necessary to make a dispersal sale and give room for the oil derricks. But the oil only held complete sway for a short time. Shorthorns were brought back to the farm, females were selected of proved bloodlines and bulls purchased from some of the best breeders in the United States. English bluegrass now covers many of the scars made by oil drillers, and nearly a hundred fine cattle graze on the farm as formerly. Oil wells nearby continue to produce, but the visitor has a feeling that Shorthorns occupy a more prominent place than they ever did. The big, thick, low-set roan bull Sni-A-Bar Justright, the second Sni-A-Bar bull to be used, is the principal herd bull. But to follow him Mr. Wenrich attended the last International sale and brought

home the Wilson bull, Edellen Time Command. Thirty-five choice calves are now on the farm. Mr. Wenrich says this has been a great year for bulls. The demand has been strong and farmers are willing to pay good prices for the right kind of breeding stock.

I always look forward with pleasure to my visits to the H. H. COTTON MILKING SHORTHORN FARM located at St. John. Mr. Cotton and his interesting family live out where there has been a lot of drouths and depressions. But undaunted, has moved steadily toward a goal and he has arrived. For several years the herd has been on D.H.I.A. test and many daughters of the bull Alasa Roan Bird Bates have made the Register of Merit record. In fact, almost the entire herd is close up in breeding to that bull. The calves from these cows, sired by the big roan bull Hollandale Headlight are the best ever on the farm, so good that it is hard to keep them. Mr. Cotton says he has never before known such a demand. Among recent sales was a choice bred heifer and a bull calf to J. E. Kraus & Sons, of Pretty Prairie. Bulls have been sold in most instances before they were of serviceable age. Most of the cows now on the farm were bred by Mr. Cotton. Among the few exceptions is the very-choice cow purchased from the Hoffman herd at Ensign, for \$500. She has a fine heifer calf and has qualified for the Register of Merit. She gave 755 pounds of milk as a 2-year-old.

JO-MAR FARM, Salina, under the efficient management of Roy E. Dillard, has carried out a definite plan of Guernsey improvement over the last dozen or more years. Just now about 80 cows are in milk and that number will be in milk or near that during the entire year. Three-hundred quarts of good Guernsey milk is being delivered to customers in Salina daily, and 120 gallons sold at wholesale. This after the needs of 6 families who help on the farm have been cared for. The herd has been on D.H.I.A. test since 1929, and fat averages have increased each year, barring the fact that some years have had a larger per cent of first-calf heifers in the test. The best bulls obtainable have been brought to the farm and every care taken to figure from type and bloodlines the best matings. Hundreds of young bulls go out annually from the farm and in this way the standard of herds thruout the state raised.

C-K RANCH announces the semi-annual Hereford sale at the ranch near Brookville, Monday, April 27. The offering of 50 bulls and 20 females represents the natural accumulation of the herd, and will comprise the best lot of cattle so far selected for one of these sales. The bulls are suited to the needs of both breeders of registered cattle and commercial growers. No other Hereford herd in the state, considering the time it has

been established, has put more good bulls on Kansas farms than has C-K Ranch.

The offering consists largely of sons and daughters of such proved sires as W.H.R. Jubiter Domino 22nd, C-K Onward Domino, C-K Domino 4th, Advance B. Domino, and Real Prince D. 32d. Most of the females carry the service of Don Prince Domino 2nd, International first-prize winner and has a lot of blue ribbons and championships won at the biggest and strongest shows. For a catalog address C-K Ranch, Brookville.

If there are those who doubt the ability of farmers to produce enough for themselves and sufficient surplus to win the war, they may receive renewed inspiration by visiting the WHITE FARM, at Arlington. CHARLEY AND CLEVELAND WHITE, bachelors, afford an example of thrift and resourcefulness that should allay the fears of the most doubtful. With little outside help, the brothers are carrying on a big farm, milking 25 registered Ayrshire cows, feeding calves and caring for about 150 head of registered Shorthorns, about 20 horses and a couple of hundred hogs, and 600 purebred chickens from which they sell as much as \$50 worth of eggs a week. Don't come away without visiting the cellar, where there is enough canned fruit and vegetables to ration several families for a year. Barley and oats are being sown. Balbo rye is being used for winter pasture and other crops favorable for their locality are being tested from time to time. The herds are being culled and better bulls brought to the farm every year.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, Shorthorn breeder and Kansas Farmer advertiser, reports good sales of his thick, short-legged Shorthorns. The writer recently paid a visit to the Warrington farm near Leoti, and can understand why farmers and breeders would readily take home the Warrington kind. Warrington sends copy change and writes as follows:

"Sold a bull for \$145 to the fellow who came while you were here, and today sold a 2-year-old heifer for \$150 to a boy at Scott City. Other recent buyers were Winfield Slaver, Kendall; Louis Grusing, Lakin; J. F. Wilson, Marienthal; Willard Wells, Scott City; Fred Zimmerman, Leoti; Elmer Hartman, Leoti, and Ona E. Briggs, Colorado." Mr. Warrington suggests the importance of good bulls in building up good commercial herds. J. L. Thatcher, of Modoc, recently sold in Scott City a 9-year-old cow sired by a Warrington bull, with a common yellow cow for a dam. The cow brought \$111.94 above sale expenses. Another neighbor recently sold a calf by a Warrington bull that brought \$100 for beef in a community sale.

Queen Of Hearts 2nd, probably the best Polled Shorthorn cow in Kansas, is now in the J. C. BANBURY & SONS herd at Plevna. Undeclared as a yearling at all big shows in 1940, she was purchased at a long price by the Banbury family. At the time of purchase she was in calf to the International grand champion Cherry Coronet. From this mating there has been added the most promising herd bull ever brought to the farm. He has the thickness and general quality that would be expected coming from such ancestors. This bull will be retained in the herd to follow Dark Rosebud Royal-X1859902 and Silver Tip Lad Avon-X1914168 grand champion 1939 Omaha show and sale.

The Banbury herd was established in 1907 with Scotch and Bates bred cattle. But during the years much Scotch blood has been brought in thru the purchase of herd bulls, and as a result thicker and shorter-legged cattle have resulted. The herd now numbers about 150 head. Mr. Banbury says the demand for breeding stock is the best in years. Bulls are purchased usually long before they are of breeding age.

On his ranches near Leon, O. R. WINZER AND SONS, JIMMIE AND BILLY, bred and improve Hereford cattle. The herd was founded more than 20 years ago with Hazlett-bred cattle. I believe every herd bull ever brought to the farm came from Hazford Farm. However, several bulls have been developed on the farm equal and sometimes superior to those purchased. The Bocaldo 6th bloodlines have been featured with excellent results and unusual uniformity in the breeding herd. In the state sales, Winzer cattle have for the last several years stood at the top or near there both in the show and sale. The low-set, straight-legged bull, Old Faithful, now the leading sire in the herd, was sired by Winger Delson 20th; he by Hazford Delson. This bull has proved to be one of, if not the best sire ever used in the herd. A great crop of calves is now arriving sired by him. Winzer Hereford farms seem to have been made for growing and developing better Herefords, blue-stem pasture for summer and creek-bottom land for the growing of alfalfa and corn and sorghums for silage, running water and a talent for the business, make up the successful combination.

I visited the farm homes of M. H. PETERSON AND A. N. JOHNSON & SONS, of Assaria. This was my annual visit for the purpose of seeing the progress being made in the breeding and developing of Milking Shorthorns. Both herds were founded at about the same time, more than a dozen years ago. Ever since, the same herd bulls have been used and the same general practices carried on in the matter of growing and selling. So anything said in print about either herd applies to the other.

The farms are only a half mile apart and a prospective buyer always visits both herds before or after buying. A great array of high-record, dual-purpose bulls have been used during the years. At this time a large per cent of the heifers in the herds are daughters or otherwise related to the state fair champion Fair-acre Judge, and other bulls that have preceded the present sires, Nauvoo Champion and Brookside Mapperton are now in service. Laverne, oldest son of Mr. Johnson, is now grown and the Johnson herd has been on D.H.I.A. test for 2 years making individual-cow averages up to 11,877 pounds of milk and 451 pounds of fat, on 105 days test. Mr. Peterson so far has only made private records which indicate what his production will be when started and that will be soon now. More than 30 bulls were sold the last 12 months. Females of breeding age in the herds now number about 75.

L. O. WAITS AND SON have accomplished what many older and better-situated breeders have striven for over long periods of years. A visit to the Butler county farm where the Waits family lives and grows Scotch Shorthorns would show sufficient evidence of what has been accomplished in the quarter of a century since the herd was established. But other evidence is even more convincing. At the recent Wichita show and sale, Waits and Son had the champion female and topped the female section of the sale. Four head consigned, 2 of them heifers, sold for a general average of \$211.



Investigate new model No. 18 Pick-up.
ANN ARBOR - KLUGHARTT CO.
1205 Woodswether Kansas City, Mo.



THE NEW K-M WHEAT BIN and SILO

Store your wheat in a fire-proof, termite-proof and moisture-proof K-M cement stave wheat bin and silo, the bin that has no upkeep. Prepare to save your corn crop, too, with a K-M silo. Write for free information. No obligation.

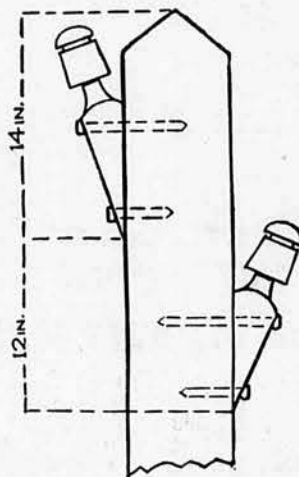
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Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company. There is a reason.

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Bred for May and early June farrow, to Proud Champion Orion and Impen's Ace. Extra fine fall boars, sired by Ace of Diamonds blood. Booking orders on spring weanling boars. For medium-type, quality Duroc boars, write to G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

50 Registered Fall Boars

Sired by GOLDEN FANCY, the boar that sired the farmer-type, short-legged, broad-backed, heavy-boned, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Double Immune, shipped on approval. Write for prices and photos. CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS.

TOP SOWS AND GILTS

by Golden Fancy. Bred to the top son Minn. Ch. Bred 1 sp. boar by Minn. Ch. B. 1 by Golden Fancy; the fall pigs. B. M. HOOK & SONS, Silver Lake, Kan.

Huston Offers Duroc Boars—Bred Gilts. 50 good boars, all sizes. Original home of short-legged, heavy-boned's Ace. Extra fine fall boars, sired by Ace of Diamonds blood. Booking orders on spring weanling boars. For medium-type, quality Duroc boars, write to G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidson Offers Fall Boars and Gilts

Registered Poland Chinas of the breed's most popular bloodlines. 100 head from which to select. See us or write. W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KAN.

December Poland Boar Pigs

For sale: Popular breeding—easy feeding. From litters and they are double immune and registered. HENRY G. BLETSCHER, BALA, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

BUY SPOTTED BOARS NOW. Now is the time to save on fall boars and gilts. Medium type by Royal Conquest and Big Diamond. Double Immune. Registered. Earl and Everett Fleaser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

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Quality Berkshires

Service-age boars, weight 175 to 300, October boars. Gilts bred for June litters. Popular bloodlines, prolific families. Registered. Immune. Farm 50 miles south of Kansas City. J. E. PREWITT, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire GILTS BOARS PIGS. O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS (Farm 35 Miles Southeast of Iola)

PERCHERON HORSES

Maple Leaf Percheron Horse Farm

Five-year-old grey and 6-year-old black stallion (both ton horses). Must sell. Also 10 young mares. H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KANSAS.

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FREE BULL

of five 13 heifers. Sent subject to approval. Also carlots of older heifers. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas.

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AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

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

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One-third Column Inch is the smallest accepted.

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

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

Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps for VICTORY!

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Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published on the first and third Saturdays and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

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KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kan.

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager
Livestock Advertising Department

Avoid Building Errors

The right and wrong way of building are explained in the booklet, "The High Cost of Cheap Construction." There also is valuable information on how to avoid cracked walls, sinking foundations, squeaking floors and firetraps. If you are planning to remodel or build this spring, you will find this booklet very helpful. A free copy of it may be ordered from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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From 25% to 50%
By Doing The Job Yourself
For Safety's Sake
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Serums and Vaccines
America's Leading Brand

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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:
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20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

PROTECT SILAGE PROFITS

Convert your entire crop into valuable feed. Store it in a Lock-Joint Concrete Stave Silo. Built to last a lifetime of certified concrete, double power-tamped, vibrated and thoroughly cured. Corrugated staves hold heavier inside plaster.
Oldest company in Southwest. Write for easy payment plan and FREE folder giving additional details.
GEHL Ensilage Cutters and Repairs

INTERLOCKING STAVE SILO CO.
720 N. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.
Topeka, Kan. Booneville, Mo. Enid, Okla.

During the last 18 months the young bulls sold from the farm have averaged \$175, and have gone to several states. This firm has been a regular patron of the Wichita sale and show and in the last 9 shows has had grand-champion female 6 times and grand-champion bull twice. The uniformity of the herd is apparent and is due to the kind of bulls that have been kept in service.

The first bull used was from the John Regier and Son herd. Several of the best cows in the herd are from this bull. The second bull, Sultan Perfection, came from Missouri. This bull and his son and grandson were used in the herd for 7 years. Ninety per cent of the herd carries this breeding. The present bull is without doubt the best bull ever brought to the farm, low and thick and deep-red. A son of the great Brown-dale Douglass. He is siring a wonderful lot of red calves, the most promising his owners think ever dropped on the farm.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle
April 4—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kansas.
April 14—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Atwood, Kan. Sales Manager, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kansas.
April 27—C-K Ranch, Brookville, Kansas.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
May 13—Kansas State Aberdeen Angus Sale, fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Geo. Hetzel, Secretary, Kinsley, Kansas.
Shorthorn Cattle
May 5—Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Missouri.
Guernsey Cattle
May 1—E. D. Hersberger, Newton, Kansas.
Berkshire Hogs
April 20—L. R. Grant, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Tire Trouble Ahead

When farmers in Western Kansas run out of tractor tires they will be confronted by a perplexing situation, according to Sam Robbins, Gray county farmer and president of the Farm Bureau in that county. "New, hard-surfaced roads make it almost impossible to use tractors with lugs in driving from field to field," he said.

Mr. Robbins points out that the average farmer in that area has land that may be several miles from some other field and in a large per cent of the cases, the only way to get there is on a hard-surfaced road. "I operate 3 farms," he said, and they are as much as 3 miles apart, all on paved roads." Mr. Robbins doubts that horses will stage much of a comeback in Western Kansas farming practices, because they just simply don't exist in numbers large enough to be of any consequence. "There are not as many horses as men in Western Kansas," he says.

Doubles Chick Capacity

Good prices and Uncle Sam's call for more eggs have caused intense interest in poultry thruout Northwest Kansas. William Wegener, who is associated with hatcheries at Norton and Phillipsburg, reports the hatcheries he works with have doubled their capacity to meet spring chick demands. Mr. Wegener credits the new interest almost entirely to war-time demands and the encouragement brought on by good poultry and egg prices.

Warm Water for Chicks

A great many automatic water warmers are now being used by Doniphan county poultrymen. Users say they pay back each year more than they cost. A water warmer means healthier birds and more eggs, they say, for it automatically heats the drinking water just enough to keep a temperature of 50 degrees regardless of how cold the weather. It saves time and much unpleasant work, too, users testify.

Shaw Leaves K. S. C.

One of the most popular instructors at Kansas State College has been appointed head of the department of animal industry at North Carolina State College. He is Dr. A. O. Shaw, professor of dairy husbandry. In his new position, Doctor Shaw will be director of dairy production, dairy manufacturing, animal husbandry and animal nutrition.

Since 1939, when he joined the staff at Kansas State College, Doctor Shaw has had charge of the college dairy herd and has coached the Kansas State

dairy-cattle judging teams. Last year, his team won top collegiate honors at the National Dairy Cattle Congress. A seasoned background of livestock environment and research work has given Doctor Shaw ideal experience to handle the duties of his new job.

Trough Reduces Labor

Extremely rainy weather during the fall and early winter caused excessive work for dairymen, who spent long hours cleaning their holding lots. But the job was simple on Carl Francisco's Windmoor Jersey Farm, in Labette county. When Mr. Francisco paved his holding lots he constructed a concrete trough, 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep, flush with the level of the pavement and running entirely along one edge of the lot farthest from the barn. The floor of the lot was made to slope toward this trough, which is outside the lot fence, in this way keeping cows away from it. A drain at one end of the trough carries off rainwater and other liquids. Now, with a few minutes work, droppings can be pushed from the holding lot under the fence into the trough where they are picked up and hauled to the fields weekly. In addition to saving much labor, this device aids in meeting sanitation problems for grade A milk.

LAMBS CAN'T STAND WORMS -

TREAT NOW WITH

PTZ



● Lambs are particularly susceptible to worms. If they've got stomach worms, they won't grow, they won't put on flesh, and in no time at all they start dying.

Treat your whole flock—including the lambs—with **PTZ**, our phenothiazine worm remedy. **PTZ** removes more worms and more types of worms than the average worm remedy. **PTZ** is especially effective against stomach

worms, the species that causes so much havoc during the grazing season.

Get **PTZ** now—either Pellets or Drench. Accuracy and efficiency are what you're after when worming sheep. Caution—use only as directed. Get **PTZ** from your Dr. Hess Dealer, or write

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
ASHLAND, OHIO

BARNYARD INTERVIEWS

What is it You Eat with Grain to Help **SPEED UP MILK PRODUCTION—DEVELOP STRONG AND VIGOROUS CALVES AND BOOST PROFITS** for Your Owner?

CUDAHY'S ALL-PURPOSE MINERAL FEED!



DO YOU WANT INCREASED FEEDING PROFITS?

Experiments in cattle, hog and sheep feeding have proved that gains will be more rapid—milk flow will be increased—feed will be better utilized when the ration is rich in minerals, as compared with one low in minerals. Also many troubles resulting from mineral deficiencies will be avoided.

DO YOU KNOW?

The sad part is you may not know the ration is low in minerals. Minnesota Bulletin 94 says: "Except in very young animals, the lack of cal-

cium or phosphorus is not readily recognized until it is serious.—The animals usually will appear to be in excellent condition."

FREE BOOK

A book has been written to help you recognize the troubles resulting from a lack of minerals, and to offer assistance in preventing and overcoming these troubles. It's FREE. Mail the coupon.



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Dept. KF, Kansas City, Kans.
Please send me your FREE BOOK entitled "How to Overcome Mineral Deficiencies in Livestock and Poultry."

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CUDAHY'S All-Purpose MINERAL FEED



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



HORSEPOWER...HARNESSED!



IT TAKES a pretty good man to stay up on a rip-snorting rib buster. There's plenty of power there. But any top hand can tell you that if you want a useful horse, you've got to control him, not fight him.

Now just imagine 50 or even 100 times that much power rarin' up under the hood of your tractor—trying its best to break out and stampede, instead of using its energy for work. There's a real problem in control!

That horsepower is harnessed, all right. But there's still the problem of keeping those plunging pistons



It takes Mr. Mahagan of Lyons, Colorado, just 20-odd words to give as good a reason as you could find for using Conoco Nth oil. Read what he says here below.

from fighting their traces . . . the problem of soothing them into a powerful pace that won't waste power. And there are plenty of top farmers who'll tell you that the best "pacifier" they've ever found is Conoco Nth motor oil.

By way of example, here's a letter from C. J. Mahagan, above, who says, "I consider good products like Conoco to be the best insurance I can buy that my machinery will give me the best service and be ready to run every day."

There's something for you to keep in mind. But meantime, you'll want to go on reading more about this oil, because you're likely the kind of man who wants good reasons why before deciding about oil or anything else. And here they are, boiled down to just two vital facts:

READING TIME: 63 Seconds

Conoco Nth motor oil guarantees you the basic lubricating efficiency which comes from up-to-the-minute refining of top-grade crude oil. But—Conoco goes far beyond mere refining by adding two *synthetics* to the oil . . . actually improving the lubricating value of natural oil by adding *man-made* ingredients. One of these synthetics

makes it possible for Conoco Nth oil to OIL-PLATE those precious working parts inside an engine. With this safe OIL-PLATING in your car, truck or tractor engine you don't start them up "bone dry." Instead, these parts are protected by lubricant that's PLATED up *in advance*. As long as you use Nth oil, there's OIL-PLATING. No matter if the engine isn't run for an hour, a day, or for weeks, its OIL-PLATING stays up on guard *in advance* against dangerous starting wear. The other synthetic added to Conoco Nth oil works to keep the oil and the engine from dirtying up so fast. It checks or inhibits poisons that might otherwise attack the oil, then the engine, and shorten the life of both. So this synthetic is called *Thialkne inhibitor*. And when you've had a chance to check up on the performance of Conoco Nth oil, you'll agree that it works wonders!

Walter Ditzler here of Bellewood, Neb., says—"Since starting to use the new Nth oil in my five engines, the oil stays so clean I cannot tell when



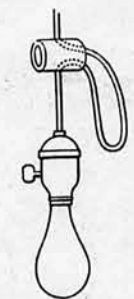
And here's Walter Ditzler who has a word or two to say about clean oil and clean engines. How would you like an oil that stays so clean you can scarcely see it on the gauge stick?

to change." And his letter adds, "After using Nth in my motors I am convinced that there is a difference in motor oils."

From the certified evidence piled up by Conoco Nth oil's record run in the Death Valley Death Test, you get a good idea of what a difference in oils there can be. In that grueling run, Conoco Nth oil lasted for more than twice the mileage averaged by five well-known competitive brands of quality motor oil. Despite these facts, of course, you'll still want your own proof of performance. Get it right away by ordering Nth motor oil—at its popular price—from Your Conoco Agent. You're going to buy oil anyway, and you might find that Nth oil is even better than it sounds.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest and date entry arrives.



A small length of radiator hose, slit part way up on opposite sides, makes a handy device for adjusting the length of an electric light drop cord. Harry Meadows, Jr., Wayside, Kans.

If your wash water supply is muddy or dirty, run what you need into a barrel and sprinkle several teaspoonfuls of powdered alum on the surface. As the alum settles it will take the dirt with it. E. K., Beggs, Okla.

The Grease Veteran Says:

"Most all instructions on lubricating Hypoid Gears now common in rear axles, include a warning against mixing different brands of lubricant. But you know how folks often take a warning as something meant for the next fellow, and here's a case where that's not wise, I'd like to say. You see, most manufacturers have discovered that certain added substances can help oil withstand the sliding pressures, and the speed it meets in hypoid service. But, with one manufacturer adding one thing and another adding something else, you can imagine what might happen if the wrong things got mixed! One thing's practically certain—the lubricating value of the oil will suffer. And hypoid service is so severe you need a good margin of protection. Even running light Winter grade lubricant during hot weather can leave those hard-working surfaces unprotected, though chances are none of us would do that. But here's a safety suggestion that you might have overlooked: When you change to Summer grade lubricant, flush out the rear axle, while hot, with a good bath of SAE-10 motor oil. *Then* add your hypoid lubricant."

* * * *

There's just one more thing the Grease Veteran might have said—"pick a good *specialized* hypoid lubricant, and stick to it." All rear axles, including all hypoids—transmissions, too—can be lubricated correctly with Conoco Specialized gear lubricants.

Conoco's patented Hypoid Gear lubricant was developed to overcome far greater "squeeze" and "wipe" and "speed" than it would ever get in actual use. So it gives you an extra factor of safety.

Ask Your Conoco Agent what Specialized lubricant to use for your car and other farm equipment, and change now to your correct SUMMER GRADE.

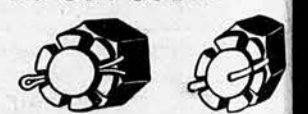
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES



CORRECT WAY TO USE COTTER PINS



Watch a good mechanic put new cotter pins in connecting rod bolts or other parts and you'll notice that he drives the key in snug, then bends one split back over the bolt-head and the other one down along the side, as shown at right above. Pins put in like you see on the left will wear and work loose long before they should.