INSAS FARM CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Kansas Focuses Her Entire Power on Victory

LOW-COST PUMPING

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. G-120, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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CONCRETE

IMPROVEMENTS GIVE FOOD PRODUCTION A BIG BOOST

TNEXPENSIVE concrete improvements can work wonders in helping farmers step up war food production.

What are your needs? Maybe one of the improvements shown here. Or a new manure pit, dairy barn or poultry house floor.

Firesafe, long-lasting concrete improvements are easy to buildjust a few bags of cement, some sand and gravel or stone.

Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials

Do the work yourself or ask your cement dealer for names of concrete contractors. We will send free plan sketches if you will check the coupon, paste it on a postcard and mail today.

BUY DEFENSE STAMPS AND BONDS SUPPORT THE RED CROSS



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Feeding Floors	Foundations Milk Houses Poultry Houses	☐ Manure Pits ☐ Grain Storages ☐ Hog Houses	Permanent Repairs Milk Cooling Tanks Erosion Check Dam

YOU ARE INVITED

To Senator Arthur Capper's Birthday Picnic July 14

WILL I ride on the merry-go- 14 is "the day" on the calendars of peo. round?"

"Yeah," Johnny replied to his little brother's question, "you can even ride on the Ferris wheel with me if you don't think you'll be scared or nothin'. 'N then there'll be ice-cream cones, 'n a baseball tournament, 'n all the WIBW people. . . . " His voice trailed off as memories of all the excitement and fun of other Capper birthday picnics crowded and tumbled thru his 10-

His enthusiastic description of the fine time in store for his little brother at his first Capper picnic is typical of the eagerness with which thousands of youngsters each year look forward to this great event. And another year, another July, and time for another Capper picnic rolls around!

In the direction and planning of our country's present and future, Senator Arthur Capper is a busy man. And while his duties in Washington may prevent him from returning to Topeka for his own birthday picnic, July 14, he still wants to share its celebration with all of his friends—of all ages and from any place in Kansas—for the 35th consecutive year. If you were one of his guests last year, you don't need to be told what a good time is in store for you. If you were not, it's high time that you come and find out why July

ple from all over Kansas.

Ripley Park will be the scene of action. From any Topeka bus-line corner, you can board a bus that will take you directly to the park. Take along your picnic lunch. You'll find any number of cool, shady spots in which to rest and enjoy your midday meal. There'll be lots of cool water and don't forget about those ice-cream cones Johnny was telling little brother about! You can ride on the tilt-a-whirl, Ferris wheel, merry-go-round or merry-mixup! There'll be slippery-slides, teeter-totters and pony rides! If you don't want to participate in the softball tournament, you'll enjoy watching!
And right there for you to see as well as to hear will be all your friends from WIBW, broadcasting from a center pavilion.

To be of service to you and your welfare, there will be nurses on duty in an emergency hospital and with the special guests of Senator Capper and the picnic, the crippled children. Scores of Capper employes plan to be out

there seeing to your good time.

And it does all add up to a mighty good time, doesn't it? So jot it all down, July 14 is the day, Ripley Park in Topeka is the place, Senator Cap-per is your host, and we're looking for-ward to seeing you!

Combination Salad for Cows

THIS seems to be an age of combina-tion salads. As foods are being combined to make new tasty dishes for family tables, a new kind of combination has appeared on the scene for cattle. Harry Schrader and sons, Floyd and Edwin, Atchison county stockmen, have tried the plan of providing a combination legume pasture for their ani-

To make this combination they have seeded sweet clover and lespedeza together on the same land, after wheat harvest. One year, 23 acres seeded in this manner provided pasture for 81 head of steers from midsummer until frost that fall.

The second season for this combination pasture brought another heavy

supply of feed.

The 2 crops have proved to be excellent co-operators in providing pasture at different months. Sweet clover makes early summer pasture, and at about the time it passes its peak carrying capacity the lespedeza is ready to provide good feed. The lespedeza can be pastured until frosts kill it.

Schraders have followed the same plan with equal success by planting after oats. When the 2 legumes are planted after a small grain crop, it means that 3 crops are grown on the same land in one season. However, it is not bad for the soil because of the 2 pasture crops being legumes, and because they are utilized in a manner hat leaves farm manure on the soil.

The plan offers some flexibility in the farming system because, if pasture is abundant, the sweet clover crop may be utilized as seed. It is even possible to take a seed crop from the lespedeza, but this is not highly satisfactory because of the difficulty of combining lespedeza in the clover stubble.

Looking at it from all angles, the clover-lespedeza combination has a number of strong advantages. In the first place, it provides an abundance of pasture thruout the summer and fall; it provides for full utilization of ground; it helps insure a safe feed supply; it offers flexibility of farm operation; and with all these it is good for

Judge Wheat Quality

AST month was a busy season for the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, which sponsored wheat field days in 20 Kansas counties. In 15 of these counties, where wheat improvement programs have been in operation for the last 3 years, the field days included tours of blue-ribbon fields. Each field was judged according to blue-ribbon standards, with special awards to farmers whose fields rated superior.

All blue-ribbon fields were planted with certified seed of varieties approved by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, directed by Dr. John H. Parker, of Manhattan. The judging committee, consisting of 3 farmers, and one miller or grain dealer in each county. Each field was rated as to seedbed preparation, moisture and fertility conservation, and quality of the crop.

Purity of type was stressed by the judges rather than yielding ability of the variety or strain. Timeliness and methods of tillage, freedom from weeds, rye and diseases, uniformity and general appearance were also points considered by the county judges.

At present there are 177 blue-ribbon

seed wheat growers in Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Ford, Rice, Stafford, Riley, Barton, Marshall, Clay, Cloud, Mitchell, Osborne, Decatur and Cheyenne.

June activities of the Wheat Improvement Association also included field days at 4 wheat-testing plots in Marion, Comanche, Russell and Norton counties, where wheat improvement work is being done for the first time this year. In these 4 coun 100 samples of wheat seed were planted in testing plots along with check or control plots of pure seed of approved varieties particularly adapted to that locality.

From the various testing plots, farm ers, as well as the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, can compare pure strains of wheat with the wheat that has been raised regularly in each county.

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

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ALL AMERICA is watching the magnificent salvage job of the farmers. Already they have rounded up more than a million tons of scrap—yes, close to a million and a half!

Right there on all your farms was the War Production Board's toughest salvage problem. Industrial scrap flows in regular channels, but how about the dead metals of Agriculture, scattered all over rural America—the greatest untouched reservoir of all? How could all this precious metal come alive and move to the hungry steel mills—for War?

Well, the farmers and their friends, the farm equipment dealers, tackled that tough job. They had used this metal in the building of Agriculture—they had

Continue California Continue California

laid it aside when it was worn out. And now they have demonstrated that, by George, they could send it back!

We thank all our farm customers everywhere for rallying to this urgent call of Uncle Sam. We thank the thousands of International Harvester dealers who are giving so much time and work without a penny of profit to themselves because the Government asked Harvester to help get the scrap off the farms.

And we give full recognition to all those who contribute their fine support to the farmers in this harvest of the metal crop—the schools, the churches, the clubs, the farm press and the newspapers, the countless patriots of ten

thousand rural communities. Their's is a crusade—with Victory as the goal!

KEEP SCRAP MOVING!

A million and a half tons—but don't stop now! Never, while the liberty of your Nation and the lives of your sons are at stake! Just as a man needs food each day, the mills need scrap to build the weapons of Victory.

Keep the scrap moving off your farm, keep the mills at work. Collect your old iron and steel, and rubber, too, and call up your farm implement dealer. Salvage cooperation is one of his extra services, and will be until peace is here.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



wings and soared to prominence as one of the leading states in this country's mighty war effort. With industry, labor and agricul-ture changing "overnight" from civilian services to production of weapons and food for war, Kansas now ranks first among the states in defense orders per capita.

Measured in terms of total value, Kansas is 12th. Defense contracts awarded this state during the last 2 years total, roughly, about 11/2 billion dollars, an amount considerably more than 3 times the total farm income of Kansas last year. To fill these war orders, farmers and industrialists are virtually performing miracles at the job of honest-to-goodness mass production.

Because this is war, the average Kansan doesn't have much idea of what is actually taking place, even in his own community. But under the shroud of apparent calm and normal operations, there is a "beehive" of feverish war activity that is using all types of materials, talents and equipment which a few months ago were producing the comforts of peacetime living.

For instance, Kansas garment factories have turned from making suits and dresses to the even parachutes. Furniture makers and wood-working shops have

revised operations to provide the wooden parts of modern war equipment.

Machine shops and manufacturing concerns of every kind, thruout the state, have halted regular duties to turn out vital parts for guns, planes, ships and tanks. A plant in one city is making invasion barges which may figure prominently in crossing the Channel to invade Germany. Another is making bombers of the type General Jimmie Doolittle used in his attack on Japan. Still another city in Kansas is

Thousands of feminine hands, like these working at a plane wing, are boosting America's war effort. About half of all women and girls working in the aircraft industry in Central Kansas are direct from Kansas farms.

Even the cows have been enlisted on every Kansas farm. George Christiansen, left, of Cherokee county, dishes out a generous ration to swell the nation's food supply.

In peace or war, Kansas is the breadbasket of America, as illustrated by streams of wheat pouring from this 20-foot combine at work in Cheyenne county. The state is harvesting nearly 11 million acres of wheat this year.

busy manufacturing gliders to be towed behind airplanes in the scheme of modern invasion tactics.

The Federal government has taken notice of this state's natural advantages, and has established important training stations and munition plants. Prominent among these are 4 ordnance plants. In the very heart of America, they are reasonably free from any bombing sprees of the kind the Japs and Huns may try to fling at our war industries on either coast.

Army air bases and training centers have brought feverish activity to Topeka, Gardner, Fort Leavenworth, Salina, Coffeyville, Independence, Arkansas City and Winfield. At 10 cities dotted over the state, the Government is establishing glider bases, for training of glider

With the famous cavalry post at Fort Riley and the well-known infantry post at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas was an important military training center even before the war. Now these 2 places and the surrounding areas are "alive" with important military activities which affect wide areas of the state.

On Kansas farms the war effort may not be quite so spectacular, but measured in terms of genuine value to America's victory hopes, it 18 something of which every Kansan has a right to be proud. Total farm income from the state this year is expected to reach a half billion dollars, and great stores of this production will move directly into war supply channels.

Conservative estimates point to a crop of about 250,000 acres of soybeans so badly needed for oil. This compares with only 47,000 acres of this crop harvested last year. Flax, also precious because of the oil it produces, is being raised on 240,000 acres, compared with 152,000 [Continued on Page 15] last year.

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P iste fere face

NE hundred seventy-six years ago today a new nation was brought into the world. This nation was born of the union of two ideas; the liberty of the individual and the independence of a people fitted to govern themselves as a nation. It was dedicated to the proposition that this nation, created by the people, should be governed not only for the people, but also by the people.

The 13 colonies, becoming the United States of America, started a world cycle that moved steadily for a century and a half away from the proposition that the individual is born and lives for the use of the state, and toward the goal that the state is man-created for the individual.

Today the United States of America is engaged in a war to survive, and survive in a world that has been moving backward for a quarter of a century toward the older proposition that the individual is the creature of the state-toward centralized government by the executive, in place of representative government with an executive to administer the will of the people expressed thru a national legislature.

On this Fourth of July, 1942, let us dedicate ourselves to winning the war in which we are engaged, and from which we must emerge victorious to survive. And let us dedicate ourselves anew, with all our strength of body and mind and soul, to preservation of this nation born of the union of those two ideas: the liberty of the individual and the independence of the United States of America.

This day is a day of consecration as well as a day of celebration.

The developments on the world war fronts continue to be discouraging, but not disheartening. The Axis powers are making what we



hope is their last desperate drive to win the war this year. Failing in that, the growing production and increasing trained man power of the United States and her associates will bring the war to a close when transportation catches up with production and armed strength. But we must not be disheartened if in the coming months the better-prepared and stragetically placed hosts of the enemy appear to have the better of it. Our time is coming. We must hold on and carry on-and we will.

As prospects for a long war, perhaps 5 or 6 years we were told in Congress last week, the task for the American farmer grows bigger and harder with every passing month. Feeding as much of the world as we have undertaken to feed is calling for a truly Herculean effort.

Threatened by downward pressure from retail price ceilings fixed by Price Administrator Leon Henderson, farm forces in Congress have been divided in Congress the last few months over methods of protecting prices on wheat, corn, and other basic commodities.

It seems to me that if the "feed the world" program for American agriculture is to succeed, it is about time more attention was paid to production of livestock, as well as dairy and poultry products and grains and vegetables and fruits.

No single industry is more important to the welfare of our people than the livestock industry. Anything which reduces the income from or value of livestock touches almost every farm home and family in America. From the consumer viewpoint, and from the viewpoint of supplying meats and dairy products for the United States and much of the rest of the world, we should guard against any possible shortage of livestock.

But if retail price ceilings are held down, while production costs for livestock continue to increase, cattlemen in particular are not going to go in for increased production -they cannot without facing serious losses, some of them possible bankruptcy. Our Government does not quibble about production costs for planes, tanks, guns, and other war materials. But it is pursuing a course in relation to livestock that threatens seriously to cripple livestock and meat production.

Another thing that disturbs the livestock industry, and makes cattlemen hesitant about increasing production, is the overhanging threat that after the war tariff barriers and perhaps sanitary regulations will be lowered or wiped out so that huge imports from South America will bring heavy losses to American livestock

I am working to get as much co-operation as possible among the various governmental agencies dealing with this problem, and between these agencies and livestock producers. I believe it highly important that the livestock industry be afforded protection, in their own and in the public interest.

Washington, D. C.

Measuring the War in

By CLIF STRATTON Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

ASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressional leaders in the House, supporting the \$42,800,000,000 Army appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, declared that appropriations and other preparations are being made for a war lasting at least 5 years.

Incidentally, it also was pointed out that since July 1, 1940, appropriations and authorizations by Congress for war purposes total \$202,000,000,000. In addition, RFC loans for war purposes amount to more than \$12,000,-000,000, bringing the grand total to date close to \$215,000,000,000. That means total expenditures for winning the war will be at least \$350,000,000,-000, perhaps closer to \$500,000,000,000.

Then when the war is over, this Hemisphere—principally the United States—will be called upon to feed, finance, and reconstruct the economies, of Britain, Western Europe, to some extent Russia, China, and the Near

Middle East. Evidently President Roosevelt meant it, altho it is doubtful whether even he grasped the full significance of it, when he warned 18 months ago that America would have to forget the "silly old fool dollar sign" in dealing with this war.

Some Confusion and Criticism

President Roosevelt and Prime Minster Churchill have had another conference in Washingto's. Both of them face rising demands in their own na-

tions that they quit trying to do all ture from proclaiming a national subsidies for planting any other crops. the work themselves. Neither of these forceful figures likes the idea.

There has been some confusion, and even criticism of the British leadership, because with a reported army of 4 million men cooped up on the British Isles, the advertised "second front" is being delayed, and few British troops have been sent to the Middle East. Most logical explanations advanced are: (1) The British are not convinced that all Hitler's shows this spring so far are not feints to draw British expeditionary forces away from the Isles so Hitler can attempt his real objective, invasion of Britain; (2) that the strategy is to use American troops to conquer Europe, while holding British troops in reserve against the threat-

Wheat Still a Headache

Wheat still is the national farm headache, and promises to be so until the starving millions in blockaded Europe can be fed from the wheat fields of the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine. For a year, maybe several years, after the war ends there will be huge demands for bread for all of Western Europethen the problem of surpluses again, unless markets can be found thru feeding wheat to livestock and thru using it for making alcohol, rubber, and for other industrial uses.

Because Congress passed a law prohibiting the Department of Agricul-

wheat acreage allotment of less than 55 million acres, Secretary Wickard has officially made it 55 million acres for the 1943 crop. But his announcement also stated that outside certain areas where no other crops can be grown as economically, the program will offer inducements to individual farmers to plant considerably less than their allotted acres to wheat.

Would Offer Price Floors

Secretary Wickard favors offering price floors on substitute crops sufficiently high to attract planting of these; he does not at this time favor incentive payments for planting less than allotted acreages to wheat, nor

Trend of the Markets

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

		Month Ago	
Steers, Fed	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$12.00
Hogs	14.55	14.05	10.85
Lambs			12.00
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs	.17	.19	.181
Eggs, Firsts		.31	.273
Butterfat, No. 1		.35	.85
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.141/	1.124	1.001
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.83	.831/	.694
Oats, No. 2, White		.481/	
Barley, No. 2		.57	.48
Alfalfa, No. 1	18.00	19.00	11.00
Prairie, No. 1		13.00	9.50

But the Administration is working toward a 2-price system for wheat; further along, even a "2-price" loan

system for wheat.

At a recent press conference Secretary Wickard stated it like this:

We cannot go on indefinitely producing 800 million bushels of wheat to supply a flour market for 500 million bushels, especially since we start from here with a "surplus" of close to 900 million bushels.

Congress has been tied up in a conference deadlock for weeks over the Wickard proposal, backed by the Senate, rejected by the House, to allow sales of Government-owned wheat for animal feeding and industrial uses at prices as low as 85 per cent of corn parity—about 50 cents a bushel below

wheat parity.

Secretary Wickard also sees as a possibility-altho presumably not on the 1943 crop, on which a loan value of \$1.27 at Kansas City, \$1.32 at Chicago already has been proclaimed-

of "2-price" loan values.

It would work out something like this: Suppose the crop is 800 million bushels; milling disappearance 500 million bushels. Co-operating farmer would get the full loan on five-eighths of the crop from his allotted acreage, and on the other three-eighths a considerably lower loan, low enough to make wheat competitive with corn for feeding purposes; also for industrial (Continued on Page 8)

E HOLD these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form

of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes."

These words, as you well know, are quoted from the Declaration of Independence of the United States. On this 4th day of July, 1942, they have as great significance as when they were proclaimed to the world on July 4, 1776. They mean as much to each one of us personally as they did to those great individuals who sponsored them. They epitomize our way of living, our trend of thinking, and our hopes and ambitions for the future. No greater privilege offers itself in human experience than the opportunity we enjoy this July 4, of re-reading this great Declaration and re-dedicating our most careful thinking, and our most sincere efforts, to its perpetuation.

As you examine the thought in the words quoted, you find a double meaning-both of equal importance. They challenge us to assert our rights and to fight for them as a nation among nations. They tell any enemy nation that we will defend ourselves and our countryour life, liberty and the pursuit of happinesswith all the ability and resources at our command. Our thinking can dwell at some length, and profitably so, on that phase of the meaning as we celebrate Independence Day of 1942.

The other meaning is no less a challenge for us to examine closely how well we are living up to the unlimited possibilities of a great democracy, as individuals and as a nation. We should be as diligent in searching out our errors and weak spots as in glorying in our victories. Are we supporting the war effort with the best that is in us? Are we doing all we can within our country to preserve the very kind of democracy which we are defending against dictator nations? Are selfishness and special privilege still rampant?

We make mistakes and pay a heavy penalty for them. Yet every citizen of the United States can lift his head high in pride this July 4, re-



By T. A. McNeal

membering how one enemy stroke on December 7, at Pearl Harbor, united us wholeheartedly in a flash and galvanized us into action which already has performed miracles. Where corn grew only last season, now huge plants are turning out monster tanks and airplanes and giant guns. We have seen an amazing schedule of production officially set up for this country. And we have seen our great industry turn from peacetime production to march well ahead of that wartime production schedule. We knew our industry could do it. In these United States of America, "We hold these truths to be selfevident" that those certain unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are beyond compare as an inspiration for united effort, singleness of purpose and effort that spells victory without and within.

A Tough Winter

THE worst winter in years is reported from Europe. Word from our Department of Agriculture says last winter over there was the most severe of the last 3 hard winters, and is said to be the worst in the last century.

Winter began early, was extremely cold and lasted 4 to 5 weeks later than normal this spring. Some places the soil was frozen 3 feet deep. Late frosts damaged crops. Floods and wet weather delayed spring farm work. Apparently there is considerable anxiety over how well the crops may turn out in Europe. This fact piled on top of other short crops, badly strained labor conditions and countless other troubles brought on by war, help draw a picture of hunger and want that we hope never will invade America.

But it also draws another picture. One in which America will be called upon to virtually feed a starving world after the war is over. So it would seem that for a time, at least, there will be heavy demand for our increased farm production. What will happen after that is anybody's guess.

Latest word states that the planting pro-

gram in Europe was hampered by limited seed supplies. In several instances it was necessary to use food supplies for planting, and distribution of seeds in some regions was complicated by transportation difficulties.

Shortages of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides are troubling farmers in several European countries. Many chemical supplies are

becoming so scarce that desperate measures are being taken to maintain crop yields and to prevent losses from plant diseases and insect pests, it is reported.

Farming usually has enough troubles without having a war to add extra burdens and restrictions. What farmers in Europe are facing is difficult to imagine. It will take years to get back to normal after the Axis thugs are licked.

Draft: Good word as harvest comes is to the effect that there will be no immediate move to draft 18- and 19-year-old men, The President has indicated that if such a move is made, it will not come for several months. This age group is not now subject to military service, except by enlistment, and legislation would be required to make such service compulsory.

Vegetables: More than 120,000 Kansas farm families are growing Victory Gardens. This number does not include the thousands of gardens in towns, suburban areas and cities. The next 60 days are all important in garden care.

Stamps: Don't forget to buy your \$5 Federal automobile use stamp for the year beginning July 1. Some 900,000 of these stamps have been printed for use of Kansans.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

į	Vol. 79, No. 13	
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One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.

From a AR Viewpoint *

Wilson, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, Dairy and Poultry.

When would be the best time to buy good, Whiteface calves weighing \$50 to 400 pounds?—C. K., Riley Co.

Early August usually is the best time to buy calves weighing 350 to 400 pounds. In the case of feeder calves, pasture conditions and the price of corn are important factors. A good general policy is to buy any time after August 1, that you can get the kind and quality of calves you want.

What is the outlook for sheep prices in August?-N. M., Dickinson Co.

It is probable that lamb and sheep prices will remain on a high level. Price ceilings have not been applied to lamb and mutton, but sheep prices are now

George Montgomery, Grain; Peairs near a level at which price ceilings could be applied. The high level of factory payrolls has created a strong consumer demand for lamb and the military demand for wool and sheep pelts has tended to support prices of sheep. This situation is expected to continue thru next winter. It also will cause the price of feeder lambs from the range states to be maintained at a high level this fall. The high prices for lambs and the strong demand for wool probably will result in high prices for breeding

> I have a load of yearling steers and heifers weighing 700 to 800 pounds. Could you advise me as to the price outlook on these cattle during October and November! -A. F., Thomas Co.

> If the yearling steers and heifers which you have on grass are good quality, you can safely carry them into

September or early October. Not much advance is expected in the price of slaughter cattle, but if you have abundant feed and grass, your gains probably are economical at the present time. The seasonal-high point in the price of the good to choice grades of slaughter cattle usually comes during late September, October, or early November. A seasonal-high point in the medium to common kinds usually comes somewhat earlier in the season since the prices of these cattle are often depressed by the heavy movement of grass cattle during the late summer and early fall. This year some small improvement in the prices of good-quality steers may occur during the latter part of the summer.

When is the best time to sell fat stocker cows?-A. F., Thomas Co.

The best time to sell fat stocker

cows is early in the summer before the heavy movement of this grade of cattle begins to reach the market.

Cattle Feeders Ask

Q. How fine should oats be ground for feeding purposes?

A. Oats need not be ground for calves under 11 months. For cattle older that, medium grinding gives best re-

Q. Does wheat make good hay, and when should it be out?

A. Wheat produces just fair quality hay. It should be cut in the dough stage.

Q. What is the best time to out atlas sorgo silage?

A. Most recent opinions on the subject lean toward letting the crop become fully mature.

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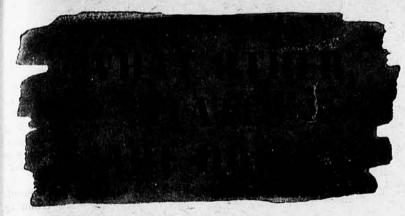
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By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

Gas the Worms

GEORGIA: Tear gas will protect growing watermelons against eelworms in the South. Scientists call this spot gassing nematodes with chloropicrin, but it's tear gas just the same, and is injected into the soil where it kills the eelworms, sterilizes the soil and destroys many weed seeds. It evaporates in a few days and does not harm the soil, but makes the soil safe for planting for at least 3 months. Eelworms travel at the terrific speed of an inch a month thru the soil, Bureau of Plant Industry workers find.

Local Potato Shortage

LOUISIANA: Fewer than 46,000 of the 150,000 farms in the state produce Irish potatoes, according to the last Census. This is less than a third. Or to put it in another way, about 2 out of 3 persons on every farm do not have Irish potatoes to eat unless they buy them. Not many farmers buy Irish potatoes. Some may say that farmers eat sweet potatoes. Let's see what the Census says about it. A little better showing is made by the sweet potato. But it is not what it should be.

Use for Stale Bread

NEBRASKA: Stale bread may be frowned on by the family, but it apparently has a curative effect in en-teritis of swine. Dr. R. W. Hixson, Falls City, Neb., reports to the American Veterinary Medical Association, that he obtained good results with the bread and an alkalized diet in experiments on more than 30 groups of pigs suffering from enteritis.

Tamed by Law

MICHIGAN: Recent laws in Michigan classify foxes and minks as domestic animals, protect the property rights of ranchers in their animals, provide penalties for trespassing on ranch property, and provide for registration of tattoo marks with the State Commission of Agriculture. The laws were modeled after the Wisconsin domestication laws.

No Apple Core

CALIFORNIA: A coreless, seedless apple has been discovered by Mrs. Libbie Wilcox, of Huntington Park. Now scientists, who say this is the first of its kind, are experimenting with blossoms from the Libbie tree, seeking the secret of her unexpected

Weight Saves Tires

OKLAHOMA: Slipping cause of tread wear on farm tractor tires, J. A. Dilts, of the agricultural engineering department at Oklahoma A. and M. College, reports. Wheel Weights will reduce the slippage.

Big Seed Venture

NORTH DAKOTA: Twenty years ago, growing certified potato seed was . fers genuine pro-'small potatoes" in this state; it didn't amount to much, with 85,000 bushels being raised on 1,000 acres. Last year, 20,000 acres produced 2,208,225 bush-

els, making the state one of the main sources of foundation stock. Each winter, North Dakota's seed department maintains a master test plot in Florida, where samples of certified stock, or stock to be certified, are tested. Leading varieties are Triumph and Cobbler.

Oil From Tomatoes

BRAZIL: From Brazil it is reported that the composition of the tomato seed has been analyzed, and the oil content found of great edible value, having a high vitamin content. The oil has further possible use as a drying agent and in the manufacture of var-

can be extracted, leaving a nutritious residue—cake—for animal consumption and organic fertilizer. Estimates indicate that from a crop of 1,000,000 cases of tomatoes, about 100 tons of oil and 600 tons of cake can be obtained. says Foreign Commerce Weekly.

Dry Ice Catches Pests

NEW JERSEY: Entomologists of the New Jersey Experiment Station report that dry ice attracts mosquitoes, says T. D. Mulhern, in Science Digest. In one test in Jersey a standard trap caught 208 mosquitoes and a similar trap with dry ice caught 3,500. The trap used by the station in mosquito-control studies is a metal cylinder, with a 25-watt electric light and an 8-inch fan inside. The station men hope to develop an effective small trap which can also be used as a porch or lawn

Scares Itch Away

MICHIGAN: A new type of scarecrow idea for fighting the swimmer's itch, common to some Northern Michigan waters is to be tried out by the Stream Control Commission. It is known that the itch, which is a nuisance to bathers, is spread by waterfowls to snails and then to humans. It also has been noted that infection has been much less at places which had

nish. Further, 18 per cent of the oil signs of life during the migrating sea-can be extracted, leaving a nutritious sons. Thus the idea of using noisemaking apparatus and other means of keeping the birds away, to see whether it will help control the itch organism.

Rot Out Air Spaces

NORTH DAKOTA: A novel method for putting heat-insulating air spaces into a concrete wall is being used at Bismarck, says Science News Letter. Short lengths of split green cottonwood logs are set, like bricks, into the wet concrete. The green wood shrinks and decays, leaving the spaces virtually empty. The method is economical and has been used in farm buildings in the region.

The Seeds Vanish

OHIO: Seedless tomatoes, peppers and melons were displayed at the annual convention of vegetable growers at Columbus. And salads of seedless vegetables were served at the annual banquet. Now if somebody will please invent wormless, bugless, disease-free vegetables, we won't complain about washing them for the table, or will we?

Grows Seedless Melons

MICHIGAN: Watermelons without seeds have finally been achieved by a Chinese scientist, Dr. C. Y. Wong, of Lingnan University, now at Chi Toe, Kwantung, China, says Science Service. Details of Dr. Wong's experiments were described in the Botanical Gazette. Doctor Wong used a number of growth-promoting substances, including naphthalene acetic acid, indole butyric acid, sulfanilamide, colchicine and several others. In most of the experiments the chemicals were worked into a salve with lanolin and applied to the pistils of the flowers. Doctor Wong's researches were conducted at Michigan State College.

A Delicious Menace

CALIFORNIA: A delicacy in 1880, when a few shoots of artichoke thistle were set out in gardens, it is now a costly menace to range landowners in Napa, Contra Costa and Solano counties. The sturdy plant spread until in 1920 it covered 70,000 acres in the 3 counties. A steady eradication program has been carried on and the pest is slowly being controlled. So bad did the pest become at one time that it entirely crowded out other vegetation and made the land useless even for grazing, says the California Cultivator.

Glass Road Paint

MICHIGAN: Yellow lines on Michigan's highways are shining more brightly at night with introduction of a new type of paint containing millions of tiny glass beads which will reflect headlight beams, making the center line glitter. The new product is now under test on U. S. 16 between Lansing and Detroit.

Can X-ray Flavors

ILLINOIS: The University of Illinois has developed a method for using the X-ray to identify the proteins which cause various flavors in cheese, thus enabling rapid analysis of the composition of cheese samples.

New House Plant

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The state uniersity has developed an excellent nev house plant, the Rouge. The new plant is easy to grow and produces panicles of tiny white flowers which are followed by shiny red berries. Rouge plants thrive at a temperature maintained in most homes thru the winter.

Keep Cows Clean

OKLAHOMA: Cleanliness is still the best policy for keeping cows contented and profitable, H. C. Smith, Oklahoma A. and M. College veterinarian, reports.

Old Granaries to Good Use

ON SOME farms, discarded steel A nice garden gate made of steel from O granaries have been troublesome trash to litter up the farmstead or fill ditches. But such is not the case on W. H. Ginter's farm in Meade county. Mr. Ginter makes such good use of the old granaries that he hauls them in from other farms.

Once on the Ginter place, this old steel performs a variety of useful services. Cut into pieces of the proper size, it makes neat little chicken yards to keep the chicks in and protect them from animals, wind and storms.

In different size pieces, it protects shrubs, flowers and garden vegetables

an old granary, insures that no dogs, chickens or rabbits will enter the gar-

den at this particular point.

Probably the most unusual use which Mr. Ginter made of the discarded steel was construction of an outdoor shower room for the delight of hired help. This all-steel bath house has a concrete floor and is equipped with 6 showers. Water is supplied by a small tank installed at the top of the shower house. The original supply comes from Mr. Ginter's regular supply tank which provides water for his entire household water system. Water is pumped into from wind and dust at critical periods. this big tank by windmill power.



This picture shows how Mr. Ginter made a tightly enclosed chicken pen from the same kind of materials. It keeps the chickens in and the pests out, and it oftection against wind

storms.

Measuring the War in Dollars prices for feeding and industrial uses would eventually lead to lower wheat

(Continued from Page 5)

uses. The program, tentatively, would attempt to send 200 to 250 million bushels annually into feedlots and into industrial uses. Ultimately-and maybe-the bulk of this could be diverted to making industrial alcohol, synthetic rubber and plastics.

Like a "Battle Royal"

The row in Congress this spring and summer over the 2-price system for wheat is complicated by a lot of politics-farm organization politics, farm region politics, price politics, labor politics, industrial politics, and some -not very much on this issue-partisan politics. The result has been a pretty much confused picture, somewhat like a "battle royal."

In the farm organization field, the Farm Bureau and the National Grange are lined up against the Farmers' Union. The Farm Bureau—aided somewhat reluctantly by the Grange-is opposing the 2-price system, on the ground it will lead to the final abandonment of the entire principle of parity prices as formulated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act and supplementary legislation.

The Farmers' Union backed the 2price system for wheat, aided at the finish by the American Federation of Labor, the C. I. O., and consumer organizations. The farm organization differences also came over appropriations for the Farm Security Administration. The Farm Bureau, charging waste, extravagance, and collectivism against the FSA, demanded that its appropriations for all purposes be reduced from better than \$350,000,000 to a little over \$100,000,000. The FSA is largely officered from Farmers' Union instead of Farm Bureau, whereas the AAA is largely a Farm Bureau affair. The House appropriated \$127,000,000

car and truck

Conservation Headquart

for the FSA, the Senate raised it by \$96,000,000.

The Corn Belt members of Congress went along with the Farmers' Union, et al, to protect corn against low-priced wheat competition for livestock feed. In the House the Cotton Belt members joined the Corn Belt. This left the Wheat Belt members favoring lower wheat prices, against Corn and Cotton Belt insistence upon high wheat prices.

Labor Takes a Hand

Labor organization support for the 2-price system came from mixed motives. In the first place, Labor generally is behind the Administration except where Labor's own interests are different. Then, too, Labor leaders regarded FSA as designed to help the "under dog" in Agriculture; also Labor hopes to Unionize farmers, and FSA clients look like the most hopeful territory for unionization.

So when a published and highly publicized appeal was made to the President to "take the issue to the Nation" in favor of the 2-price system and larger FSA appropriations, signers were headed by James G. Patton, pres-dent of the National Farmers' Union; Murray Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; J. G. Luhrsen, executive secretary Railway Executives Association; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. L. G. Ligutti, executive secretary, National Catholic Rural Life Conference; Benson Y. Landis, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Industrial and Consumer groups always line up for cheaper foods, and feeding and industrial uses at 85 per probably hope that lowering of wheat cent of corn parity.

would eventually lead to lower wheat prices for wheat to be milled into flour, plus lower food prices generally. The railroads will haul more wheat if several million bushels are diverted for feeding and industrial purposes.

Who Takes the Squeeze?

The price politics enters because farm groups are getting ready for a clash, probably a number of clashes, with Leon Henderson of OPA. Henderson is barred by law from fixing prices on farm commodities below 110 per cent of parity. But he is fixing retail food prices. And as production and processing and merchandising costs go up toward Henderson's retail ceilings, someone has to take the "squeeze." Farm leaders_believe from past experience it will be the farmers, unless Government protects them. The Administration-Farmers' Union, et al groups, would have the Government ease the squeeze by larger Government subsidies. The Farm Bureau, et al groups, would hold farm prices up to arity, and let the middlemen take on the fight for Government subsidies to absorb the "squeeze" between rising costs and Henderson's price ceilings.

Party politics is largely absent from this particular fight, as party alle-giance has been lost in the swirl of farm organization, labor organization, regional and commodity and consumer and processor and distributor inter-

White House has served notice the President will veto a bill to make 100 per cent parity loans compulsory on basic commodities. Sources close to the White House say the President will veto any legislation prohibiting or too severely limiting sales of Government-owned wheat and corn at less than parity prices, altho the Administration will accept the wheat sales for



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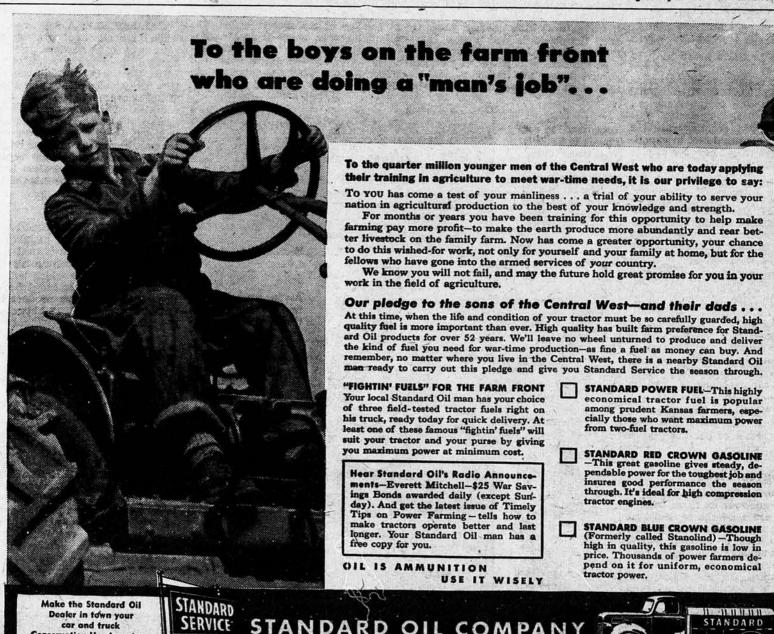
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"If they think we've left the shade, they won't miss the tree so much."

A minor source of irritation in the Wheat Belt results from attempts to solve—in very small part—the wheat storage shortage by sending wheat to Iowa elevators for storage. Kansa wheat, for instance, gets a wheat loan based on \$1.27 at Kansas City. If the wheat goes to Chicago territory, including Iowa, the loan value becomes \$1.32. But the freight from Kansas City to Chicago is 9.9 cents a bushel Kansas wheat growers, backed by Iowa elevator interests, want the Commodity Credit Corporation to absorb the freight charges beyond Kansas City in handling wheat under the loan So far the wheat growers seem to be due to absorb the additional freight charges themselves, unless the pressure becomes too strong.

When the Government goes into business, many issues are decided on "pressure group" influence, rather than on business or economic or equity grounds. That is one of the "unbeautiful" things about Government in Business that threatens to first ruin business, and perhaps later Government itself.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Proof of Quality

Two prominent Holstein breeders of Sabetha, Harvey Bechtelheimer and L. B. Strahm, recently were awarded dairy herd classification certificates by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. These certificates were received on the basis of recent type classifications of each herd made by F. W. Atkeson, of Manhattan, one of 7 official inspectors for the Holstein-Friesian Association.

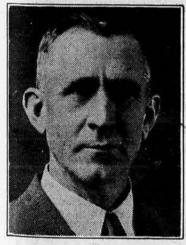
Eighteen of Mr. Bechtelheimer's animals were classified. One rated "very good," 8 "good plus," 5 "good," and 4 "fair." In the Strahm herd, 11 animals were classified. Four of them rated "very good," 4 "good plus," 1 "good," and 2 "fair."

Terraces Just Beginning

"Terracing is not necessarily soil conservation," I. K. Landon, state co-ordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, said in pointing out the numerous conservation practices used in Kansas, many of which are just as important and sometimes more impor-tant than terraces. "In years past, it seems that many Kansas farmers have come to think that if they construct a good terrace system on their land and maintain these terraces properly, they have completed the job of soil conservation while, in reality, they have just made a beginning."
In most instances, any terrace sys-

tem that is to operate successfully must be supported by contour tillage and strip-cropping, according to the conservationist. He warns that crop rotation, the maintenance of humus in the soil, liming where necessary, and

A Kansas Loss



G. H. Lumb, of Wakefield, prominent Clay county farmer and a Kansas Master Farmer in the class of 1934, passed away at the Clay Center hospital, June 14. His death followed a lingering illness of several months. Known and respected in agricultural circles thruout the state, Mr. Lumb leaves a host of friends who admired him for his successful farming career, his honest dealings and his qualities as a farm leader. Mr. Lumb's farm includes 560 acres of fine Clay county land, about half of it under cultivation. Mr. Lumb is survived by his wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters.

Fans Trouble Away

B. H. Hewett, farmer and producer of certified seeds in Comanche county, orry about excessive mois ture in his good seeds. If the seed is not dry enough for proper storage, he runs it thru the fanning mill an extra time or two. Then he watches it carefully, and whenever it shows signs of needing an extra drying, he puts it thru the mill again. Mr. Hewett explains that in addition to moving and blowing the seed, fanning takes out broken kernels and foreign materials such as sticks and stems. These materials always carry a higher percentage of moisture. Mr. Hewett considers that fanning would be worthwhile for

is heating, regardless of whether or not he wishes to use the grain for seed. He estimates that total cost of labor and wear on machinery could not exceed more than 5 or 10 cents a bushel and that is not excessive if it prevents spoilage of good grain. It's an idea worth trying.

Horse Trouble Back

The Wabaunsee county Farm Bureau has launched a campaign against sleeping sickness in horses. Howard C. Myers, county agent, reports the action is prompted by 2 cases of this plague in the county, and by the patriotic need to avoid losses of horse power during the war.

Myers explains that vaccination has proved very successful, and he urges farmers to have their horses vaccinated as early as possible. It takes about 30 days to build up immunity following the first shot. The second shot is administered a week or 10 days later. Vaccine must be injected between the layers of the skin-not under the skin. The vaccine is a very perishable product and must be kept under refrigeration at all times.

Wabaunsee county farmers wishing to have horses or mules vaccinated are asked to get in touch with the county agent's office. Eight veterinarians are co-operating in the campaign.

Eat More Pork

American people like beef better but eat more pork than any other meat. This information, gathered for the American Meat Institute in a nathe use of all other good farming practices is just as essential on terraced sas stockmen recently by Homer R. fields as on other lands of a farm.

Davidson, of Chicago.

The average person in this country eats only 141 pounds of meat a year, he said, while men in the army are served 1 pound of meat a day. This

any farmer with sorghum grain that means that men in the United States army eat more than twice as much meat as the average civilian.

Anna E. Boller, director of Nutrition for the National Livestock and Meat Board, explains that 10 years ago, meat was considered a poor source of vitamin. Now, she says, meat is considered one of the best sources, especially for vitamin B. In addition to this, meat is recognized as the greatest source of proteins, phosphorous, iron and copper. One serving of liver, she says, will supply all your iron needs for one day.

Save Baling Wire

Something worth saving on the farm these days is the farmer's old friend, common baling wire. Someone has calculated that each year we throw away enough used baling wire to build 3 mighty battleships or 3,000 medium tanks. Annual use of baling wire for baling of straw and hay amounts to 100,000 tons, and a large per cent of this wire is allowed to rust away in scrap piles, after it is taken from the bales. With the possibility that new wire may not be available in sufficient quantities, it is well worth while to save all pieces of baling wire for odd uses. The wire can be preserved in best condition if it is wiped with oil and stored in a dry place.

Can for Canning



One of the handiest things devised in canning the open kettle method is a quart cup with a handle. It holds the jar firmly with no danger of dropping or burning the hands, and may

easily be carried from stove to table.-Mrs. A. C. H.

Democrat candidate

Congress 6th District

LUD W. STRNAD

Belleville

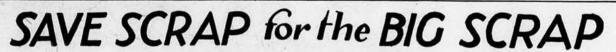


Our armed forces will win this war with our united help. Let's win the peace for them and their posterity.

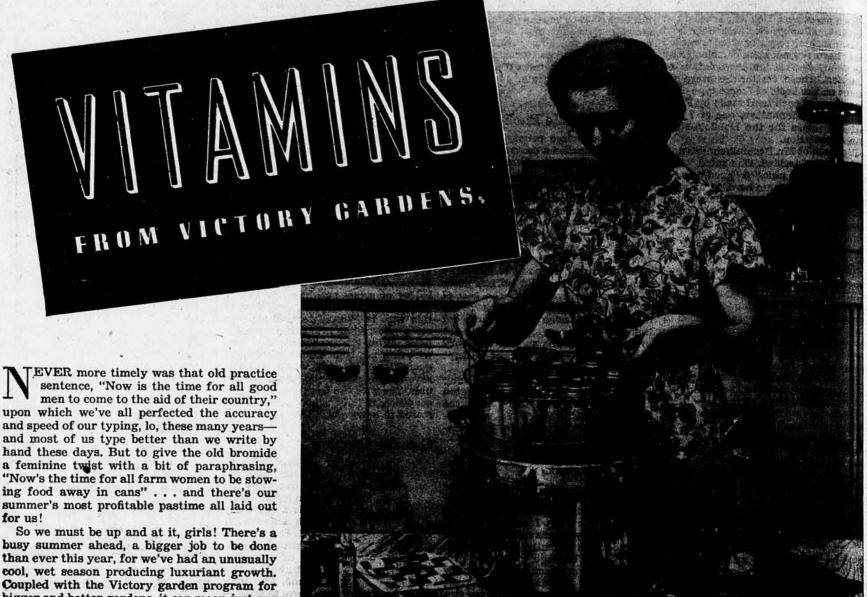
STRNAD for Congress

(Political Advertisement)

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps







ing food away in cans" . . . and there's our summer's most profitable pastime all laid out for us! So we must be up and at it, girls! There's a busy summer ahead, a bigger job to be done than ever this year, for we've had an unusually cool, wet season producing luxuriant growth. Coupled with the Victory garden program for bigger and better gardens, it can mean just one thing. There is just that proportionate amount

of food to be put by for the unproductive

months to come. And fortunate it is-with the whole world looking to us for food!

Our big job as farm women is making sure that not a single bean or berry is wasted. Of course, that's thrift and good common sense any time, but this year it has the added virtue of being patriotic. Naturally we'll serve these vitamin-packed foods, dewy fresh from our gardens, at every meal, and serve them in abundance so long as the season lasts. But all in excess of what we eat now must be put up, some way or other, to see our families safely

thru the winter to the next gardening season. Women, rural and urban, the country over, are being asked, urged—all but commanded to conserve the nation's food supplies. An important part of this food for defense program is the preservation of all garden surplus—the fruits and vegetables so important to good nutrition. Homemakers are asked to make this their patriotic duty and responsibility, for such a program carried out en masse will not only

prevent waste but make available the year around more of the foods that keep our bodies fit—a mighty important factor in improving national health. This is one of the biggest jobs, and perhaps the most vital one, assigned to women in our national defense program and is the homemaker's biggest contribution to our final victory.

Of course, there's nothing especially new about all this in so far as we farm women are concerned. We've always been the "canners of the species." We are just being asked to do a better, more thoro job of it this year than ever before as our particular share in keeping our families fit during this national crisis. The goal set for us in the Food for Victory program is to make every farm family as nearly self-sustaining as possible, releasing commercial foods for the urban population, our men in the armed service, and to help feed hungry people the globe over.

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ticula

Not a bad idea, that! With transportation becoming each day more of a problem, with tinned and packaged goods at a premium for lack of container materials, it won't be so easy to run into town to stock up. But come what may, it's going to be a pretty comfortable feeling to know that with a trip down the cellar our families will eat-better still be nutritionally well-fed, providing we've providently put up plenty of the right foods so that our reserve shelves fairly groan with their load.

But before we can "count our chicks" much must be done. There's a heap o' work between poking little seeds in the ground and opening cans for next winter's vitamin-packed meals. The next step is an all-summer canning program. We'll want plenty of vegetables of all kinds put by to see us thru. They not only add interest to our meals but contribute valuable vitamins and minerals to our well being, add bulk or roughage to our daily diet. There's good sound nutritional sense for that mealplanning rule of providing 2 or more servings of vegetables daily besides potatoes. Serve one vegetable raw each day. Serve green, leafy, or



yellow ones often in planning menus. The green and leafy vegetables supply good amounts of pro-vitamin A, or carotene, and of the B vitamins, paricularly B, or thiamin, and G, or riboflavin. Rightly cooked or eaten raw. hey supply good amounts of vitamin too. Of course, the big source of c, too. Of course, the big source of vitamin C is to be had in tomatoes, so we'll use them daily, doubling the famly's tomato consumption when grape-ruit and oranges are high in price, or e can't get into town to get these etrus fruits.

The yellow vegetables are rich in arotene, the substance that makes arrots yellow. Carotene is called "proitamin A" because in our bodies it is onverted into true vitamin A. No langer of getting too much of this vitamin. Any excess is stored in the iver, ready to be drawn upon whenwer the daily supply runs low. That akes care of the main vitamin values of vegetables with the exception of D, which we'll be getting in its most pleasant form, direct from the sumner sun as we garner in our garden's surplus.

It is important that we pack as nuch as possible of these vitamins and minerals into jars that they not be lost or destroyed thru careless or thoughtss handling—for these are our proective foods.

There are 4 general ways of canning vegetables in glass jars for winter use: The steam-pressure cooker method, he hot jar-pack method—sometimes alled the hot-water bath, oven canping, and the old-fashioned open-kettle nethod. In all but open-kettle cooking, regetables are pre-cooked, packed in class jars and then "processed" in exreme heat.

But for all non-acid vegetableshat includes most of our garden prodcts—use the steam-pressure cooker method. Some authorities allow the not-water bath as a substitute, but overnment experts assert that if no ressure cooker is available, vegetables hould be dried, pickled or basementtored rather than canned. Why? Beuse the pressure cooker is the only nethod that makes it possible to reach cooking heats higher than boiling, and that's necessary for absolute safety

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ld le with non-acid vegetables and meats.

No pressure cooker available? Well, in these days of patriotic co-operation, one cooker can be used by several neighbors. Because of the unusual demand for pressure cookers this season and the fact that their manufacture has been discontinued, some folks will not be able to buy one for love or money. If you have one, share it with your friends and neighbors. Better still, form a co-operative group, and exchange both equipment and labor. Of course, this won't be necessary if your community has a canning center, as many communities do.

For acid vegetables, such as tomatoes or pickled beets and ripe pimentoes, or any other pickled foods, any of the other methods are practical.

No matter what method is being used, certain canning rules hold good: The first one is paramount to a command—Hurry! Hurry your treasures

into the can. Two hours from garden to can is a good rule. If necessary to hold things longer, keep them very cool.

Use only vegetables in "prime" condition. They keep better.

Grade for size. Uniformity assists in an even distribution of heat in the jar. Better looking products result, too.

Clean thoroly. Infinitesimal soil may harbor harmful bacteria.

Pre-cook vegetables for all of the jar-pack methods. See the time-table in your canning recipe book. Don't take chances by guessing at processing times. If you haven't an up-to-date canning bulletin, get one from your home demonstration or county agent, or write to the Extension Service of your State Agricultural College. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., also has canning bulletins available. Likewise the manufacturer of the glass jars you use puts out excellent canning booklets that are yours for the asking.

Use pint and quart jars if possible, Larger jars are more difficult to heat thru.

Be sure jars are clean and hot when filled.

Keep jars from sudden temperature changes when cooling after process

ing. Avoid setting them in a draft. Boil all non-acid vegetables upon

opening the cans. Do not taste to test. Discard any that look "suspicious." Of course, we're not going to have any spoiled vegetables, but it's smart to take precautions.

Soup mixtures are often overlooked. Yet they're practical and delicious, and a grand way to utilize bits of this and that. Combine 2 or more of the following: Tomato pulp, corn, lima beans, peas, spinach, carrots, turnips, onions and peppers. Wash and trim the vegetables, cut in small pieces, cover with water, season lightly, boil, pack and "process."

There are still other methods of keeping vegetables for winter, besides canning. Good old-fashioned storage is practical, if you have the room and the right temperature. Quick-freezing lockers have great possibilities. Better investigate those in your vicinity. Quick freezing is the modern way of vegetable preservation and it is most satisfactory. We'll have much, much more to say about both these methods of keeping food in issues to come.

You've heard, of course, about "shortages." They are complicating the canning picture somewhat, altho the Washington authorities assure us there will be enough rubber for jar rings, plenty of glass containers and new lids for old jars. Even with a sugar shortage we'll manage to do the biggest, best canning job possible. We'll work out other ways of storing the surplus so none goes to waste. Use drying, brining, cellar storage of root vegetables wherever possible to save cans, sugar, rubber jar rings, limited canning equipment for the foods that can't be kept any other way. But we'll not let a single bean or berry spoil!

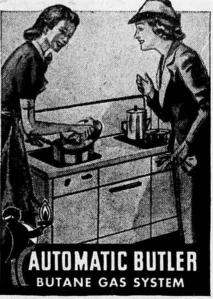
Re-doing Old Furniture

By MRS. B. A. NIELSEN

Women prefer blonds—well, perhaps not of their own sex, but blend furniture. It's extremely smart just now. Perhaps you would like to give your

bedroom suite a "face lifting," so to speak. First, remove all paint or varnish, using a good commercial paint and varnish remover. After it has dried, apply a coat of thin white paint. Before it dries, wipe the wood with a soft cloth, wiping crosswise so the white is left in the grain of the wood. It is best to experiment with a small section just at first to see how much of the white you wish to wipe off. Let dry thoroly and then finish with a coat of colorless varnish. Allow to dry, then rub down with a soft cloth moistened with linseed oil and dipped in powdered pumice stone. Rub lightly, then wipe off surplus oil and stone with a clean cloth.

This method is particularly effective with oak furniture or any wood possessing a decided grain.



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Six Big Conveniences of Better Living

- 1. Faster, cleaner cooking and baking.
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is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handleapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address:

CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-B Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Gardening Can Be Fun

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

any farm that sometimes the boys and girls of the family object to hoe-ing in the vegetable garden because it seems like hard work. Have you ever hought of making a game of it? A sort of contest to see who can keep a certain patch, or one type of vegetable, in the very best condition? This plan works wonders since the spirit of com-petition is present in all of us and often needs just some little thing like this to set it afire.

Suppose there are 4 young people in the family. Give each one his, or her, choice of plot, or type of vegetable. Tell the young gardeners that this particular part of the gardening is their responsibility and unless you do not believe in the second of the second believe in rewards, offer one to the winner . . . even a "second prize" to the runner-up.

In one farm family I know well, a en-age girl claims that her first in-

THERE is so much to be done on way. She worked so hard to outdo her brother's crop that her product was unusually good and then-having grown it to such perfection, she longed to cook and serve it. In this way she learned of several interesting ways to prepare the hitherto unnoticed vegetable. And she soon found herself becoming interested in other forms of cooking.

We all like to feel we have actually achieved something and youngsters particularly profit by this feeling. It is good for them to have such an objective and when there is a play element involved, work is no longer drudgery.

As foreign as it may seem to think of such families as the Withers grubbing in the garden, the fact remains that all 3 of them do just that. And 14year-old Jane, movie star tho she be. is the most enthusiastic one of the lot. Only fresh, home-grown vegetables are served in the Withers' home and each month Fidel, the "handy man," decides terest in cooking came about thru which vegetable garden of the three—having a squash garden to tend in this and which vegetable—win the prize.

WOMEN NEEDE

To Work in Airplane Plant at Good Wages

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TUITION PAID AFTER EMPLOYMENT All Qualified Applicants Can Be Placed

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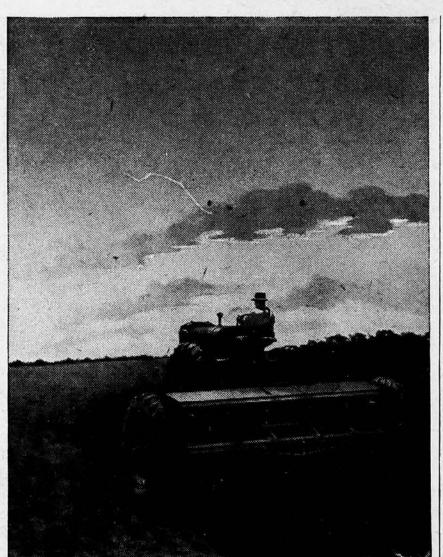






Three Shots at Hessian Fly

They Have Done Considerable Damage in 2 Years



Your planting *starts* railroad planning!

YOU don't have to think much about getting your crops to market until harvest time comes around—

For you know that from the day planting began the railroads have kept track of the acreage planted, of crop conditions and of marketing situations.

Today this railroad foresight is more than ever important. For today wartime demands on cars and locomotives, plus the diversion of ships and shortage of rubber, add up to the biggest railroad job in history.

The problem is even tougher than that. Right now, for instance, another big crop of winter wheat is being harvested — while a carry-over of some 600 million bushels of last year's wheat leaves but 20% of the elevators' capacity for the new crop's storage.

But the railroads have been cooperating with the growers, the State and Federal authorities ever since the seed was sown.

They know, almost to the day, when cars will be needed, and where, and how many. And the railroads will see that these cars are assembled in advance to pick up and speed to destination all the wheat which can be unloaded promptly when it gets there.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN VICTORY

RAILROAD:
washington, D. C.

THIS year, for the second consecutive season, Kansas wheat production was seriously reduced by Hessian fly damage. Worst injury to the 1942 crop from this pest is in an area of Eastern Kansas extending clear thru the state from north to south. Some of the most severe damage appeared in the South-Central area, around Harper, Reno, Sedgwick and Harvey counties

Altho fly was evident in spots thruout most of the area east of these counties, damage was very light in approximately the 2 extreme eastern tiers of counties. The injury in Kansas this year was felt despite a strong determination on the part of farmers to combat the pest last summer. Following losses in 1941, most farmers resolved to plow early, destroy volunteer wheat and seed in accordance with the flyfree date.

But bad weather interfered with the good intentions. Altho most of the plowing was earlier than usual, extremely wet fall weather prevented farmers from destroying the volunteer crop, because it was impossible to get into the fields. This, according to Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, was the stumbling block and is largely responsible for our 1942 predicament.

However, a season like the one experienced last fall doesn't come very often, and wheat growers are encouraged once again to follow those 3 big preventive measures to guard against having Hessian fly for the third consecutive year. The thing to think about right now is early plowing of wheat stubble.

To cause Hessian fly the most trouble, a plow should follow right behind the combine. This is to destroy the brown flaxseeds, now in the stubble. If not destroyed, they will hatch into mature flies some time next month and each fly will lay 100 to 300 eggs that will result in plenty of damage to the 1943 wheat crop.

Despite early and careful plowing, a few of the pests will survive, so the next important job is to make sure they have no place to live and lay egg Destroy all volunteer wheat as soon as it appears, keeping the ground perfectly clean if possible. Then, last but not least, seed after, or reasonable close to, the fly-free date for your area.

close to, the fly-free date for your area Reason for observing the fly-free date is apparent. The adult fly lives only a few days after hatching late in September, and she plans to do all her egg laying in those few days. But if the new crop isn't up and there is no volunteer wheat in sight, she is just "out of luck," and dies without depositing any eggs. A few days delay in seeding can make a big difference in her success or failure at distributing eggs.

Plenty of Chinch Bugs

Chinch bug infestation in Kansa appears in almost the same area when Hessian fly is found. However, greatest numbers of the bugs do not extend so far west, as little damage is in evidence west of Clay, Dickinson and Marion counties. On the other border, chinch bug damage extends farther east than the most serious fly damage with numerous spots appearing in the second tier of counties west of the Missouri line.

Fourteen storage tanks with capacities of 12,000 to 17,000 gallons each are now filled with creosote to help fight the chinch bug threat. For use in construction of creosote barriers, these tanks are located in 14 towns thruout Eastern Kansas, as follows: Washington, Seneca, Effingham, Williamstown, Manhattan, Herington, Osage City, Ottawa, Council Grove, Eureka, El Dorado, Iola, Girard and Wellington.

If you are interested in obtaining creosote, and one of these tanks is in your county, see the county agricultural agent. If there is no tank in your county, see the county agent of the nearest county which does have a tank Each tank is intended for the surrounding territory, as well as for the home county.

Sorghums Rival Corn for Cows

INCREASED production of grain sorghums thruout Kansas has resulted in this crop being used for feeding all kinds of livestock. In most instances, the kafirs and milos are considered only slightly less nutritious than corn, bushel for bushel. Considering their value on an acre basis for the average year, land devoted to grain sorghums will usually produce more nutrition than land planted to corn.

Fred Williams, of Reno county, tells of experiences in feeding grain sorghums to his high-producing herd of Ayrshire cattle, southwest of Hutchinson. For this purpose he raises milo. The milo is topped and heads are hauled in to be ground.

By grinding the heads, Mr. Williams obtains a combination grain and roughage feed, all in one. The ground heads are mixed with ground oats, and ground barley. To provide the protein, either soybean meal or cottonseed meal is added. These feeds are usually mixed in the following proportions: Ground milo heads, 300 pounds; ground oats or barley, 300 pounds; bran, 200 pounds. Enough protein is added to provide 1 to 2½ pounds a day for each cow.

Mr. Williams finds that his cows like the milo feed and they produce well on it. At the same time, he considers one of the most satisfactory grain feeds for dairy cattle is barley. This grain, he says, is superior because it has less heating effect than corn during the summer months. He says if you would prefer to combine grain sorghums, the sorghum grain would be satisfactory in a dairy ration and could be fed in about the same manner as corn.

Probably grain sorghums are used less in commercial dairying than is the case in other commercialized types of livestock production, because so many dairymen buy their grain. Expressing his opinion along this subject, Jake Zarnowski, of Newton, says he buys corn unless there is an appreciable difference in price.

Mr. Zarnowski milks a large herd of high-producing Holsteins and most of his grain is purchased. He explains that quite often there is little difference in price between corn and grain sorghums. When this is true, he sees no reason for the man who buys grain to turn away from corn.

About the same viewpoint is held by G. H. Faulconer, of Butler county, who milks a fine herd of Holsteins. Mr. Faulconer considers it is wise to substitute some grain sorghums for at least part of the corn when there is considerable difference in price. But when corn is just as cheap or nearly as cheap, he continues feeding corn as

the principal grain to be purchased.

Summing up the experiences of practical Kansas dairymen leads to the conclusion it is a profitable practice to raise grain sorghums for dairy cattle feeding. If you buy your feed, let price determine the grain used.

Help: If you need information of some farming, home or food subject perhaps Kansas Farmer can help you Simply make your request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, who will be glad to send you bulletin or information on the subject.

I HEREBY INDICT

CONGRESSMAN W. P. LAMBERTSON ON THE FOLLOWING COUNTS...

- He has publicly stated that he would not shake the hands of the King and Queen of England on their visit to Washington.
- 2 He has placed the selfish interests of sectional minorities above the welfare of the embattled nation.
- 3 He has failed to visualize the nation's peril with a world aflame.
- 4 He has sown suspicion and dissent among the people at every turn.
- He has for years delayed the efforts and impugned the motives of the men who saw the peril and tried to prepare for it.
- 6 He has failed to lead his constituents and has instead lagged behind them in accepting the realities of war.
- 7 He lacks vision and an all-encompassing concept of world revolution and America's destiny.

- 8 He has stated that he was proud of his vote against conscription at the time he voted, and also stated then, "I think we made a terrible mistake."
- 9 He wrote on September 17, 1940, "that we should not do anything further until England is leveled."
- 10 He may well now understand the ecstasy of sacrifice, but the wages of "too little and too late" in America will be political oblivion for him and his kind.
- 11 He had an opportunity to lend dignity and prestige to the First Congressional District of Kansas. He was weighed and found wanting.
- 12 He now drags a red herring across his dismal trail with his complaining attitude toward labor which is working hard to rush to completion our Kansas defense plants.

E. W. "Ted" IRVINE, Axtell, Marshall County

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Farmer, Stockman and Land Operator, Overseas World War Veteran, Civic Leader and Active Legionnaire

PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 4
Your Vote and Support Will Be Appreciated

(Political Advertisement)

Let's Market Good Eggs

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THERE are a few states that are in the Midwest, it behooves us as promaintaining federal-state egg grading service. This service eventually will come to every state for the value to the whole industry, producers and consumers alike, is too great, once it has been tried. It will be demanded by consumers once they become accustomed

Mrs. Farnsworth

to buying eggs by grade, and know they can depend on the quality of the eggs they are getting the year around. It will mean a greater consumption of eggs. Buying and selling eggs on a grade basis works well in getting producers to pay more attention to

producing a better product. There isn't much incentive to work towards a better product when one knows the fellow who takes eggs into the dealer and who pays no attention to his flock can get just as much for his eggs as one who gives the eggs good care.

Grading eggs will cause the dealer to take better care of the product until it reaches the consumer, and so on down the line. There will be more highquality eggs marketed on account of the extra care given by different handlers. At present the retailers of eggs depend on the wholesaler for grades which they make themselves. Consequently the grades are not always uniform from different wholesalers, and the retailer depends on his customers to know whether they are satisfactory. Under a uniform system of federal grading he knows that certain grades mean certain quality and can send them to customers with confidence.

Graders who are licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, separate the eggs according to color, size and quality, this last determined by candling. The grades are U. S. Specials, U. S. Extras, U. S. Standards, U. S. Trades. The first 3 grades are identified by labels, or Retail Grade AA-U. S.; extras or Retail Grade A-U. S.; Standard or Retail Grade B. The label also shows the date when graded. One can easily imagine that uniform grading is a delight to the average con-

A Much Better Price

The producers of good eggs in those states that have tried the system soon learned they got a much better price for their product and it meets with. wide approval. Delivering eggs to the buyer at the grading station, the eggs are sorted as to color, size and candled for quality and condition. To meet the requirements of U.S. Special grade the shells must be of uniform color, clean, sound and normal in appearance. In candling the air cell must be %-inch or less in depth and regular in shape. The volk must be well centered. of indistinct outline when twirled before a candle. There must be no germ development, nor any defects or blemishes. The white must be clear and firm. Eggs that cannot make this grade are classified into the other 3 grades.

This summer while there may be no

Fun at the Picnic

"And a good time was had by all," will certainly be true if some of the games and stunts suggested in my 4-page leaflet, "Games for Outdoors," are used at your next picnic. Please address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the leaflet. Price 3c.

ducers to give our product the best care possible, and each do his bit to cut down on the enormous loss that occurs in the industry in the state in most years when hot weather comes. Eggs are needed but they must be the best-quality eggs we have ever produced. A little extra care on everyone's part who handles eggs, and there would be a vast difference in the figures compiled as to losses on eggs this summer.

One thing we all can do is market as possible.

infertile eggs-get rid of all males. This is one important step. We can gather eggs from the nests 2 or 3 times a day and get them into a cool cave or basement if we have one available. We can let them cool before placing them in the egg case. We can leave them in the cool room until ready to start to market. We can keep nests clean and strawed and all broody hens cooped up. If there are many broken eggs it means there have been too many eggs left to accumulate or that the hens have acquired the habit of breaking them. In such cases gather eggs more frequently, provide more nests, and darken them by hanging burlap or feed sacks over them. Keep nests cool

Where Angus Got Started



With quiet respect, Kansas stockmen view the lanesome grave of George Grant, first man to import Angus cattle to the United States. The grave is located near Victoria, in Ellis county, on the land where the Scottish pioneer brought that first shipment of Angus. Left to right: Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; Wil-liam Ljungdahl, prominent Kansas Angus breeder; Mrs. William Philip, and William Philip, Ellis county farmer and cattleman.

N A LONELY Ellis county cemetery, retary of the Kansas Livestock Assonear Victoria, is a humble marker bearing the name of George Grant, the first man to bring Angus cattle to the United States. Recently this fact was called to the attention of the Kansas Angus Breeders' Association, and a movement is in progress to establish a suitable memorial for the rugged Scotchman who provided foundation breeding stock for one of America's leading breeds of beef cattle.

George Grant started life as a poor Banffshire crofter's son and developed into an extensive London silk merchant. Having acquired a fortune in this business, he decided to forget his business cares in London and visit the United States.

This visit intensified his interest in America and led to his establishing a colony of his own people in this country. After completing a tour of the United States in 1871, he decided that Hays and Russell, Kan., suited him best as places for his colony of people and his agricultural operations.

He purchased a large-tract of land, brought his colony of people, and named the place Victoria, in honor of the Queen. In assembling his group of people and livestock to carry on operations of this colony, Mr. Grant included drastic grading of eggs at many places 4 purebred Aberdeen Angus bulls. The first ever to set foot in this country, they arrived in 1873.

Mr. Grant and his colony are past history but the influence of those 4 Angus bulls still lives in a great breed of cattle produced thruout the United States. For this reason, leading Angus breeders and stockmen are taking appropriate steps to establish some type of memorial in honor of the pioneer

The scene of Mr. Grant's grave was inspected recently by a group investigating the possibilities of such a move. In the group were: Will J. Miller, sec-

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

All these simple things we can do without one cent of expense. To produce the best eggs we must give good feed, water and care but these things we have discussed in another issue

Feed Makes the Eggs

M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman Kansas State College, tells of an experiment, conducted recently, in which it was found that hens fed only 75 per cent of the amount they would normally consume produced only half as many eggs as did a flock that was kept on full feed. This, according to Mr. Seaton, shows the close relationship that exists between good feeding and high production. This is something that must have the attention of poul trymen thruout the state if Kansas is to reach the goal set for her by the Food for Freedom program. This state has been asked to step up her egg manufacturing 15 per cent while the increase expected of the United State as a whole is only 11 per cent. The quotas demanded county by county vary from an increase of 7 per cent up to 23 per cent.

Mus

This uanti

One Male to 60 Hens!

Not to be out-done by livestock producers, poultrymen also are practicing artificial insemination in their breed ing practices. As yet it is more or less in an experimental stage and is not being used extensively. But poultry experts predict it can be of widespread value within the next few years.

Its principal use at present is for the purebred poultry breeder or specialist who may wish to obtain more intensive use of a valuable male. This is possible because one male will service many times more hens under the artificial system. It is also of use in the case of valuable males which become too old for active duty in natural breeding. In flocks where artificial insemination is being used, it is found only one male is needed for each 50 or 60 hens.

Safe Place for Seed

This spacious, rodentproof storage room provides genuine protection for valuable certified seed on the farm of Brune Brothers, prominent Kansas seed growers who operate a farm northwest of Lawrence. The room was prepared for safe keeping of seed after it is graded, sacked and ready for the customer.

sas Farmer.

ciation; William Ljungdahl, prominent

Kansas Angus breeder; Mr. and Mrs.

William Philip, of Ellis county; and

Roy Freeland, associate editor of Kan-





Albert Brune weight a sack of certified hybrid se rect from the Brune Brothers grader seen in this picture. Their corn grader, one of the largest and most complete in Kansas, is used for grading the seed raised last year from 42 acres of certified corn.

er ti

Kansas Spreads War Wings

(Continued from Page 4)

aise a 1942 corn crop of considerably ore than 3 million acres, increasing he production of this crop by more han a half million acres. The Kansas ood supply will also include 26,000 cres of spuds, nearly 2 million acres ach of oats and barley, more than 3 1/4 million acres of sorghums, and nearly million acres of wheat.

A quick glance at the livestock picare shows Kansas farmers clamoring ack in the hog business to meet Uncle am's urgent call for pork. Total numer of hogs on Kansas farms this year about 400,000 higher than last year. bout the same increase is evident in imbers of Kansas beef and dairy attle, while chickens have increased m more than 141/2 millions to 171/4 illions.

Must Fill Government Contracts

Food manufacture is on the boom. acking companies are rushing in-reased slaughter programs to meet reased slaughter programs to meet reat government contracts for meat. by bean mills are adding new units to stract the oil from flax and soybeans. pecial canning plants are packaging lansas grown vegetables, drying eggs and preparing other types of food in form for shipment to our soldiers

nd our Allies. With tremendous stores of petrom, Kansas may soon figure promiently in production of 100-octane asoline, the "beverage" that makes possible for Allied bombers to fly ircles around planes of the Axis. If ad when the government actually ets moving at production of synthetic liber, Kansas is in perfect position provide almost limitless supplies of w material.

This raw material may be the great uantities of petroleum stored under-round, it may be farm grains which e can produce in abundance, or it ay be coal. In fact, a plant at Pitts-urg is already fitting itself for the b of using Southeast Kansas coal eposits in manufacturing synthetic

A plant in Eastern Kansas is turng thousands of bushels of grain into cohol for production of explosives. dustrial leaders point with pride to essibilites of extending this industry Western Kansas where thousands bushels of grain sorghums could rovide enough powder to shake the try foundation of both Germany and

A Big Plane Production

Greatest of all industries in Kansas, d still growing, is the state's giganprogram of aircraft construction fish turns out about one-fourth of the planes being built in this coun-7. The little Jap men had a taste of activity when General Doolittle d his force rained bombs on Japan's dustrial centers. Every plane in this dding party was a B25 Bomber, the ad being made in Kansas. It is one the world's fortest medium-weight the world's fastest medium-weight

At a Central Kansas city, 4 big ne companies are assembling more aining planes than are being made all other plants of the United States mbined. The industry has boosted population from 114,000 in 1940 about 183,000 now. In spacious fields trounding the city on every side, new mes and apartment houses "grew "by the thousands, and the entire th-Central Kansas area is underoing tremendous changes caused by is unusual activity.

But the thousands working in airaft plants here are only part of the eat mass of man power and plant cilities contributing to production of ansas planes. Subcontracts amounts to millions of dollars are handled smaller manufacturing companies er the state, extending as far west Goodland.

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Turning from production of a peacehe product to the making of one or

Kansas farmers are expected to more parts for an airplane, these plants ship their parts to the huge assembly plants, where they meet other parts shipped in from other smaller plants over the state. In the case of one new training plane, 85 per cent of the parts are made by subcontractors, outside the assembly plant.

Aircraft firms are proud of their labor. An executive of one Kansas firm estimates that 80 to 90 per cent of their workers are farm men and women. "It's a cinch," he declared, "our steadiest and most reliable employes are those from the farm. They have benefited from experience with farm machinery; their loyalty and patriotism is the very best.'

In all war industries women workers are becoming more important, and this means thousands of Kansas farm girls are helping turn out planes. One company is using about 30 per cent women workers at present and estimates that within 5 months 50 per cent of the employes will be women and girls. About half the feminine workers are farm girls.

Some spectacular developments in airplane manufacture have been pioneered by these companies in Central

In cooperation with the U.S. Treasury

Department, we invite you to help in

the big WAR Bond roundup by enter-

ing your letter in the "Win-the-War Bond Contest". You'll be helping to

write Hitler's and Hirohito's obituaries!

plane, including the gas tank. It is the first all wood advanced trainer to be accepted by the army. This type of trainer releases enormous quantities of aluminum for construction of combat planes.

It also allows more extensive use of the subcontracting system, with many of the parts being made by Kansas furniture manufacturers. Production rate at this plant is about 40 times greater than in 1940. Some of the new additional buildings at this plant were erected in 83 days and new planes were actually rolling out of them before building construction was completed.

At another plant, training planes are being built for the United States, Great Britain, China and several South American republics. Their newest plane is the AT-15 Crew Trainer, the first training plane specifically designed and equipped for the inte-grated training of pilots, co-pilots, bombardiers, navigators, and gun

A third company, long a leader in building of twin-engine bomber-pilot training planes, is now adding a new and exciting line of work. This company is one of 3 large firms accepting contracts from the U.S. Army for construction of gliders.

For this job, involving millions of Kansas. For example, one company is dollars, the company has built a now producing the AT-10, an all wood cial plant "somewhere in Kansas." dollars, the company has built a speAND CANNONS *



Meat will do its part toward winning the war. Avoid calf losses!

—Gov't licensed, long-time immunity product. Low cost per dose. If your druggist doesn't sell Peters products, write us.

000000 Peters Family, World's First Hog Serum Mfrs.

Peters Serum Co., Laboratories

New DUPLEX Rotary Scraper asiest eperating Scraper ade, Loads and dumps for-ard and backward. Many her exclusive features! REE: Fivedaystrial. Write r details and literature. DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 9

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps



all expenses paid. See the big Allis-Chalmers factory where weapons of victory are made. Visit Great Lakes Naval Training Station and, war conditions permitting, cruise as guest of honor aboard a U. S. Navy boat!

2nd PRIZE - \$1,000 War Bond.

3rd PRIZE - \$500 in War Stamps.

122 other prizes from \$400 to \$10 in bonds and

How to Enter - Anyone living on a farm is eligible except Allis-Chalmers employees and dealers and their families. List the serial No. of a War Bond registered in your name. Obtain entry blank from your Allis-Chalmers dealer, or write factory address below. Entry blank not required to win. Contest closes September 15. Submit entries to Allis-Chalmers, Dept. 19, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

All Happy Except Thieves

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

THESE 2 letters make up the final chapter in a successful campaign against thieves: "To Kansas Farmer: I received a reward check for \$12.50. I am perfectly satisfied with the portion I received and I am pleased to learn that Sheriff Kill received the other half of the reward. I want to thank you very much.—Frank J. Youssi, R. 4, Hiawatha."

"To Kansas Farmer: I received your letter and check for \$12.50 as one-half of the reward for the arrest and conviction of thieves who stole a hog oiler from Frank Youssi. This settlement was entirely satisfactory with this office if it was with Mr. Youssi, and we believe from our last conversation with him, that it would be. We assure you we are ready at all times to co-operate with the Protective Service to the best of our ability. While the reward was appreciated, we expect to put forth our efforts and do our duty without any thought of sharing in a reward.—Virgil Kill, Sheriff, Hiawatha."

The Service Member and the arresting officer both expressed their satisfaction with the outcome, but no word has come from the thieves as to what they thought of it. They will be pretty busy for the next 5 or 10 years, tho, because each received a sentence for that length of time in the state penitentiary,

Stealer Went Wrong Again

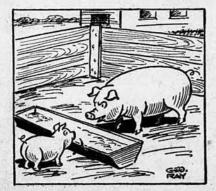
About a year ago, a man stole clothing and other articles from the posted farm of John W. Burch, Sedan. He was convicted at that time, but was granted a parole on condition that he prove to be a law-abiding citizen. He did not keep faith, however, and when he again was found guilty of stealing, he was required to serve out the sentence imposed upon him in the Burch case. That meant that Kansas Farmer was under obligations to pay a reward, which has been distributed among Service Member Burch, Mrs. Elbert Dilley, a neighbor who supplied an important clue, and Sheriff John Smith, who made the arrest.

Took a Gasoline Engine

At the time Harry Haynes, of Grant-ville, reported theft of a gasoline engine to Kansas Farmer, there were no clues in sight. A little later, tho, members of the sheriff's force of Shawnee county, learned that an engine had been sold to a traveling man and sufficient clues were gathered to justify the arrest of a suspect. Later, he was convicted and given a prison sentence. For his prompt report, Mr. Haynes received one-half of the reward, while the other half was divided between Deputy Sheriff's Dean Rogers and George W. Hornbeck, of Topeka.

"Spotters" Were too Bold

Because there had been a number of thefts in the Westphalia community, Fred Reilly, R. 1, Westphalia, became suspicious when he saw a car pass his farm home several times one day. He



"Don't make so much noise when you're eating, you sound like a little boy!"



decided he would watch for further developments that night. Sure enough, he was right in his belief. Shortly after midnight he saw a light in the vacant house on his farm, investigated and found 3 young men in the act of stealing more than \$100 worth of flax seed. Reilly, armed with a shotgun, took the offenders to his home and called Sheriff Nelson Carrier. At the trial, which occurred soon after, the thieves were given reformatory sentences. Since Mr. Reilly was primarily responsible for the conviction, all of a \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, went to him.

Stole Car With Emblem

A car belonging to Walter Denholm, Tonganoxie, was stolen from a parking place in town where his son had left it. Since the Denholms were mem-

bers of the Protective Service and had been prepared by this agency to cooperate against thievery, they knew the first thing to do was to report to the sheriff's office and explain that their car carried a Protective Service emblem, offering a reward for the capture of thieves. Deputies from the Jefferson county sheriff's force soon made a capture and the thief was given a prison sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, has been distributed among Service Member Denholm, Deputy Leonard Turner, of Tonganoxie, and Deputy Joe Gorskowitch, of Leavenworth.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$32,980 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,427 thieves.



"They're waiting to see some friends off on the 5:15 cattle train!"

The Advertiser Speaks

Mobilize Against Accidents

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S recent appeal to the National Safety Council "to mobilize its nation-wide resources in leading a concerted and intensified campaign against accidents," and to every citizen "to do his part in preventing wastage of human and material resources of the Nation," has resulted in the formation of the War Production Fund to Conserve Man Power. This agency, launched by a group of the nation's leading business men and industrialists, will operate under the sponsorship of the National Safety Council and will enlist the co-operation of business and industry in a national safety drive to reduce our present alarming accident toll.

Word has come from the council that W. C. Mac Farlane, president of the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, has been appointed national chairman of the Agricultural Machinery Division of the Fund, to organize and lead the drive for contributions in this branch of industry. Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company now has, and has had for a long time, a safety program of its own in charge of George P. Milligan, safety director.

The immediate objective of the War various Production Fund is the installation of safety programs in 171,000 industrial plants and the launching of a safety plan to reach 15,000,000 industrial loads, workers and their families.

Various various tions.

Last year 3,750,000 interruptions in war industry, representing 460 million man-days in production, were our unintentional gift to the enemy. Sixtysix battleships could be built in the productive time lost. Death claimed 101,000, permanent disability another 350,000, and lesser injuries, 9 million. Translated into hourly mortality, 11 deaths and 40 injuries took place every 60 minutes. Translated into dollars,

the loss totaled \$3,750,000,000. Altho every man and every minute weighs mightily in the scale of freedom today, this appalling figure continues to grow, as shown by a 19 per cent rise in industrial accidents for January, 1942, over January, 1941. Not only in industry but in homes and on highways, this tremendous wastage mounts.

Every group and every individual has a patriotic as well as humanitarian duty to perform by supporting the efforts of the National Safety Council and its agency, the War Production Fund to Conserve Man Power.

For 30,000 Tanks

A total of 1,357,000 tons of scrap metal has been collected from American farms, villages and towns thru the scrap salvage campaign sponsored by the International Harvester Company and carried out by its 8,500 enthusiastic farm equipment dealers, by company branch house employes, and hundreds of local co-operating groups, the company announces. The campaign has been in progress 3 months, and was the first of a number of scrap collection campaigns to be sponsored by various industries and trade associations.

This huge collection of scrap was the equivalent of 35,000 railroad carloads

Melted down and converted ton for ton into medium tanks, this amount of scrap would build 30,000 of these fighting monsters for the American and United Nations armed forces.

It would build 100 medium-sized cargo vessels to carry supplies to the armed forces abroad.

Converted ton for ton into halftrack military vehicles, it would build 110,000 of these transport and fighting units.

Three months ago the Harveste company offered to the materials conservation section of the War Production Board the facilities and personne of its distribution organization in the United States to collect farm scrametal.

All the facilities of the sales department of the company were made available in the collection effort. A nation wide publicity campaign was planne and launched. News of the drive for farm scrap penetrated to the most remote farming sections of the nation Harvester dealers were urged to obtain the co-operation of all agenciant the co-operation of all agenciant rested in the problem. Every available community agency was enlisted —schools, churches, clubs and frate nal organizations. The response from the company's thousands of dealer was whole-hearted. Thousands of the held local community scrap collected days.

Poor Feed Is Expensive

Farmers interested in maximus profit from livestock and poultry with a great deal of valuable information in a new book just published the Carey Salt Company, of Hutchison, Kap., "Stop the High Cost of Miseral Deficiency." Its purpose is to mais more feeders aware of the many was in which mineral-poor rations are to bing them of legitimate income by cuting into the productivity and heal of all types of farm stock.

"Stop the High Cost of Mineral D ficiency" demonstrates how gener tions of grazing and cropping ha robbed American farm land of ca cium, phosphorus and iodine-the mi erals needed to build healthy bone a flesh. The result is that today magrains and forage crops, which loas good as they ever did, are actual no longer providing animals with ri quantities of needed minerals. Goite still birth, hairlessness, "rheumatism creeps, shy breeding and nutrition abortion are some of the mineral de ciency effects which every farmer h seen. Carey's new book discusses the and others as they apply to dairy of tle, beef cattle, hogs, poultry, she horses, mules and goats and giv specific feeding instructions for the prevention.

A free copy of "Stop the High Co of Mineral Deficiency" may be of tained by simply sending a request Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your reque will receive prompt attention.

Need Extra Poultry Care

Dr. J. E. Salsbury's Laboratori Charles City, Ia., caution farm poul raisers about the hazards that likely to accompany larger flocks poultry. Dr. Salsbury points out the there are 16 per cent more chick this year than the record-break number raised in 1941, and this mal it necessary for poultry raisers to ta extra poultry health precautions check disease and unthriftiness in the flocks, and also to aid them in fight profit-taking diseases successfully present in their flocks. Dr. Salsbu has arranged to place a free copy the latest issue of his Poultry Hel Messenger in the hands of every fa flock owner by having a constant s ply of these valuable magazines av able at all Dr. Salsbury dealers, Poultry Health Messenger is profus illustrated with practical colored "He to Do It" pictures and illustration and poultry health ideas and hints there is no dealer near you, send rectly to Dr. Salsbury's Laborat Charles City, Ia., or to Kansas Farm Topeka, for your free copy.

If You Bake at Home

We have prepared, and will send solutely free to you, a yeast recipe of full of such grand recipes as of Scones, Cheese Puffs, Honey Peguns, Coffee Cakes and Rolls, drop a card with your name and dress to Standard Brands Inc., Washington St., New York City.

WORD RATE

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"Buying or Selling---They Save You Money"

60c an agate line on the basis of 4 or more issues, 70c a line for less than 4 issues. ½ inch or 7 lines minimum copy. Send in your ad and let us quote you on it. That is part of our service.

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KANSAS FARMER

One	Four	RATE	One	Four
Issue	Issues	Words	Issue	Issues
\$1.00	\$3.20	18	.\$1.80	\$5.76
1.10	3.52	19	. 1.90	6.08
1.20	3.84	20	. 2.00	6.40
1.30	4.16	21	. 2.10	6.72
. 1.40	4.48	22	. 2.20	7.04
1.50	4.80	23	. 2.30	7.36
. 1.60	5.12	24	. 2.40	7.68
. 1.70	5.44	25	. 2.50	8.00

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BABY CHICKS

VICTORY \$2.45 CHICKS Per 100

grong healthy chicks from reliable hatch-ries. Bloodtested, high quality. Best quality it 3c to 10c per chick less.

Real Bargain Prices

White, Barred Rocks, Wyan- lottes, Orpingtons, Austra- Whites, Leg-Rocks, Rocks, Reds	\$6.85
Big Type White Leghorns, 4-No. 1 Heavy Assorted	\$6.35
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SSORTED COCKERELS..... \$2.45 60% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Thousands atching weekly, Quick shipment. ORDER TODAY—SEND NO MONEY. We ship to D.D. Plus Postage.

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tte, Brown, Buff Leghorns tte, Black, Buff Minorcas, tte Wyandottes, N. H. Reds, Reds, R. C. Reds, Hybrids,
C. Reds, R. C. Reds, Hybrids, PU.JU Whites and LegRox.
red, White Rocks,
ite, Black Giants
plus Assorted
ht Breed — Ckls\$1.95, Pullets\$14.4 Wy Breed — Ckls 6.80, Pullets\$12.4
We ship C. O. D. plus postage.
CLARDY HATCHERIES, Dept. 22, Ethel, Mo

WHITE LEGHORNS orld's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery

26.50			0.720
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4 weeks old Pullets \$22.00 per 100

Baby Cockerels \$1.95

RICE LEGHORN FARM, 9-U, Sedalia, Missouri

DW TO MAKE UP TO \$1.50 OR ORE EXTRA PER HEN IN EGGS! Et book explains remarkable new system that duces strains which lay 12 to 14 months before uting. Gives 4 to 6 months extra production. ables average egg-production of farm hens. Blable in 13 breeds from 100% Bloodtested in Sexed if wanted. Money back guarantee losses first two weeks. For FREE copy, its Allen Smith.

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Applacement guarantee, immediate delivery.
A quality chicks. Per 100. Pul. Males.
B. Leg., Anconas. \$7.95 \$14.00 \$2.90

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LEGHORN AA Started Pullets weeks old Rays to buy the best. Plan \$2.295. As eggs when prices are \$2.295. As Seni Cash in full. Revenue of the proof and ship room of th

15H Hatchery, 23-G, Clinton, Mo.

lupf's Dependable Pullets

3, 4 and 5 WEEKS. ALL BREEDS.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
PF HATCHERIES, Dept. 32, Ottawa,

shorns	F.O.B.	Prices pe	r 100 d	hicks
Whites, W.	LegRx	Unsxd.	10 may 10 m	No. of the last
RC White	Rx.		\$11.50	\$1.95
MYD A.	DI. Wh. GH	5.90	9.65	6.50
25 Chix		4 50	9.00	4 20 4 20 2
CLLES OF	2c per chi WE SHIP C	x; for 50	chix a	dd 1c

BABY CHICKS

Atz's Famous Chix—Special Reduced Summer Prices while they last. You'll be surprised at their Quality—All from Bloodtested Stock, Postage Prepaid, 100% alive, with Livability guarantee, in following breeds: Black Australorps, White Wyandottes, White; Barred and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpinstons, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White, Buff and Black Minorcas, Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Big English White Leghorns—\$7.95 per hundred. Heavy Breed pullets \$9.95. Light Breed Pullets \$12.48. Heavy Breed Cockerels \$8.90. Also White Giants, Heavy Assorted \$6.95. Special Heavy Assorted \$6.24. Assorted for Layers \$5.95. Light Breed Cockerels \$3.98. If less than 100 ordered add to per chix. We Specialize in Sexing, Order from this ad with Certified Check, It Simplifies Bookkeeping—Makes your chicks cost less, Atz's Mammoth Hatcherless, Huntingburg, Indiana.

Immediate Delivery—Limited Time—Thousands

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

I.imited Time — Immediate Shipment — Choice quality White Leghorns \$6.85. Pullets \$10.90. 25 to 4 week started White Leghorn Pullets \$6.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$6.95. Pullets \$8.85. Heavy Assorted \$4.95. Surplus cockerels \$2.85. 18 Breeds, Catalog Free, Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Booth's Famous Chicks: Grow faster. Lay more eggs. Pay extra profits. Highest average production for any breeder of Leghorns, Rocks and Reds in official egg-laying contests. Better livability. Bargain prices. Sexed. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 508, Clinton, Mo.

Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas \$3.40 per 100. If ordered from this ad we will give 50 mixed chicks for 50c with each 100 of the above chicks purchased. P. F. Clardy Hatcherles, R15, Ethel, Missouri.

Started White Leghorn Chicks—to 321-egg strain; approved, pullorum-tested stock; full brooders; special discounts; 12 breeds day-old chicks; our Surplus Assorted \$3.95, postpaid. Webb's Broodery, Box 424-XB, Clinton, Mo.

White Leghorn AAA Started Pullets 2 to 4 weeks —\$22.95 express, FOB. 100% delivery. Buy the best, Reserve pullets now. Send cash, money order. Catalog free. Thousands weekly. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

AUSTRA-WHITES

Austra White Pullets, AA \$12.40 per 100. 100 mixed chicks for only \$1.50 with each 100 Austra-White Pullets purchased. P. F. Clardy, R16, Ethel, Missouri.

GAME CHICKENS

Dark Cornish Indian Game, Big type, full bodled 25-54.25, 50-58.00, 100-\$15.00. With every 100 purchased we give 100 mixed chicks for only \$1.50 per 100. P. F. Clardy Hatcheries, R14, Ethel, Missouri.

WHITE LEGHORNS

The Highest Quality AAA, Big English type 250-320-egg bred \$17.40 per 100 and we give 100 mixed chicks for \$1.50 with each 100 purchased. P. F. Clardy, R13, Ethel, Missouri.

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

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

MACHINERY

McCormick-Deering Model "B" tractor and cultivator: 1939 Farmall F-20 rubber tired, like new; 1937 Farmall F-20 rubber tired, like new; Farmall F-12 on steel; McCormick-Deering No. 8, 12-ft. Combine. We still have several new H&M Tractors on rubber. Coolidge Implement Co., Emporia, Kan.

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

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

Combines—5 Moline, 1 new; 1 Baldwin. 5 Trac-tors, row crop and standard. Other machinery. We buy and rebuild. Walt Wilson, Moline Dealer, Salina, Kan. For Sale: 21-inch Woods Bros. Thresher, roller bearing, Year 27, good condition. Nelson Da-vis, 904 Ratone St., Manhattan, Kans.

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

Minneapolis 32-54 12-bar Cylinder Steel Thresh-ing Machine. John F. Oltjen, Robinson, Kan. Oliver Combines—New and used late models. Jevons Implement Co., Clay Center, Kan. Combines—Six Baldwin, eight Moline. Terms. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Want—Used Power Garden Tractor. State price and make. Joe Deurmyer, 2016 N. Quincy, Topeka.

Wanted—Field Ensilage Harvester. Everett Crotts, Penalosa, Kan.

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.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

Large stock Genuine Parts for all models

Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants

Dealers Wanted—Factory Distributors

General Products, Inc., Wichita, Hansas

CREAMERY PRODUCTS

INTER-STATE CREAMERY KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

A quality market for quality cream producers.

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

CREAM PRODUCERS

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

CREAM WANTED

For satisfactory price with correct test and weight ship your good cream to Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

BUILDING'SUPPLIES

House Paint---Farm Supplies

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

BROADWAY TRADING POST 2839 N. Broadway Wichita, Kan.

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Box 388K PHOTO SERVICE St. Joseph, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rat Terrier Pupples bred for ratters; satisfac-tion guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford,

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

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How to break and train horses. A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 437, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

FARM TELEPHONES

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

FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid for Feathers, We pay: White Goose, \$1.20; Grey Goose, \$1.10; White Duck, \$80; Colored Duck, \$72. Body feathers must contain original down. We also buy Goose Quills. No used feathers wanted. Checks mailed same day. No deductions for commission or handling. Big or small shipments accepted. Progress Feather Company, 657 W. Lake Street, Chicago. Highest Cash Price for new goose-duck feathers. Remittance paid promptly. West Chicago Feather Co., 3145 W. Cermak Road, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

USED TIRES

Auto Tires—Used, reconditioned, Most passen-ger sizes. Write O'Keefe, 7517F, Merrill, Chicago.

TOBACCO

Guaranteed Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette, five lb. \$1.50, ten \$2.50. Box cigars free. Pay postman. Cariton Farms, D-60, Paducah, Ky.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A cu-writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for you row trap plans, made one and it works They are easy to build. Send 10c for Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kan

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Son in Army Says "SELL"!

Registered White Face Bull. Saddle Horse—5-year-old. Team of Brood Mares—1500 lbs. each. Good Work Mule—5-year-old. Ford—1942 Tudor DeLuxe.

O. J. PIOTROWSKI, REDFIELD, KAN.

MEDICAL

Don't Be a Slave to constipation. Get relief with the Linte System, 10c. Linte, Route 2, Box 1C, Montrose, Colorado.

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

WANTED TO BUY

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Make Easy Cash showing Christmas Cards. Beautiful Name-Imprinted folders 50 for \$1. New 21-card \$1 "Christmas Bells" Assortment pays you 50c. Ten other popular assortments, Free samples. Grogan, 30 East Adams, Dept. H-71, Chicago.

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.

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Own Your Own Kansas Farm KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 45 Per Cent in 1941

Select from 1.700 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested.

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

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

Ilsten to Cedric Foster at 1 p. m., Monday through Friday, over KTSW, Emporia; KVGB, Great Bend, 1400 Kilocyeles; or KSAL, 1160 Kilocyeles; or For information on farmer or learn writer.

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

Warren Mortgage Co. Emporia, Kansas

160-ACRE STOCK and GRAIN FARM

On Highway No. 57, 11 miles from Iola, Allen County. New barn and other buildings, recently repaired and painted, 80 acres plowland, balance bluestem pasture. 1 mile from grade school, 2 miles high school Taxes \$63. Frice \$41 per acre. Can sell for \$1,000 down and balance 15-year loan. There are few farms for sale near Iola.

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

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

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

A Pine Dairy Farm—On highway, near Emporia, highly improved, 100 acres pasture, \$40 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas. For Sale—All kinds of Real Estate in one of Kansas' best counties. B. W. Stewart, Abi-lene, Kansas.

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

Southeast Kansas Farms

All sizes, types and prices. Advise me your needs.

EARL C. SMITH

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

Protect Your Future

Get your farm now before farm land prices rise in comparison with all farm commodity prices.

Here Is Your Opportunity:

40 Acre Woodson County Farm 64 miles from Figua or 13 miles from Iola, Kans. Has house, barn and henhouse. 18 acres creek bottom land and in cultivation. Balance timber and pasture. \$400.00 down, 15 years on balance. Immediate possession.

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Also have small ranches for sale.

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

LAND-MISSOURI

Profitable 115-acre dairy farm, with 10 head cows, 50 poultry, team and equipment, crops included; on creamery route, gravel road, 4 miles depot town; all tiliable except 30 woodland, spring-watered pasture, 75 acres cultivating land, family orchard; good white house, 4 rooms, 48 ft. barn, poultry houses, etc., well water; owned by successful farmer, only 43,600 complete, part down. Page 17, free Summer catalog, United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

Want To Buy A Farm?

Reasonable Down Payment Lowest Interest Rates 10-20 Years to Pay

> Farms for Sale in Nearly Every County in Kansas

Have a farm of your own— Security for the future

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

Federal Land Bank

Wichita, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidsons' Proven Polands

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

Better-Feeding Polands Shorter legs, wider, deeper bodies. October boars and spring pigs.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

Poland China Spring Boars and Gilts Sired by Kaye 2nd, Security and Diamond Boy, from matured sows. Immune. Ready to ship. JOHN D. HENRY, EVEREST, KAN.

Correct Type Registered Polands of best blood lines. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale. George Hammerlund & Sens, St. Marys, Kan., RFD-

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Correct-Type Spotted Polands related at attractive prices. Shorter legs and better hammed. LEO SCHUMACHER, Herington, Kan.

DUBOC JERSEY HOGS

CHOICE DUROCS BRED SOWS

The low-down, thick, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Bred for September farrow. Immune, registered, reasonable prices.
CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

75 DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS
Extra fancy and bred to 6 outstanding herd boars. New
blood fer old customers. Let us do our utmost to help our
boys win the war by raising improved heavier war-type
Durocs. 256 head in herd. Registered. Immuned. Shipped
on approval. Idterature. 25 years a breeder.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

FALL BOARS FOR SALE

Sired by Iowa Master. Weanling pigs, 2 gilts and an unrelated boar. Special prices. 75 to select from Farmer's Ups. W. M. BOGERS, Alta Vista, Kan.

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

100 WEANLING DUROC PIGS

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

Want City to Handle Milk

A movement is on foot in Topeka by a few folks to establish a municipal milk plant which would handle all of Topeka's milk supply; also for a unified delivery system to conserve tires and other equipment in the war emergency. Promoted by a group known as the eleven-seventy committee, they promise that milk could be sold to retail consumers at 11 cents a quart instead of 12 cents, while the price paid to producers for base butterfat could be raised from 65 cents to 70 cents.

Pressure for the municipal plant apparently was spurred by a new city ordinance providing that "after June 30" all raw milk sold in the city must be bottled at the source of its production. It is claimed that under this ordinance bottler-distributors of raw milk will be driven completely out of business, and all producers who have been selling milk to them will be forced either to install costly equipment or else sell their milk in bulk to pasteurizing plants.

Provisions of the eleven-seventy system call for creation of an office of "city milk commissioner" with authority of milk inspection. The provisions call for a unified delivery system, similar to the postal system, owned by the city. There would be only one style of standard-capped, lightweight glass container in the various sizes. A final provision of the committee calls for a petition to the various government agencies for enabling acts in order to make the municipal plant system possible.

Summarizing their aims, the Topeka group hopes to reach wartime efficiency, to cut down on distribution costs in man-hours of labor and units of equipment, to make available more milk for domestic and foreign use at lower cost, and at the same time insure a higher price to the producer.

E. H. ERICKSON, of Agenda, is a breeder of high-quality Polled Milking Shorthorns.

SPRINGDALE GUEENSEY FARM, Ottawa, is headquarters for what is good in Guernsey calves, bulls and helfers. These calves are from A. R. heavy-record dams.

JESSE RIFFEL AND SONS, of Enterprise, have one of the best known herds of registered Polled Hereford cattle in the entire county. Their cattle win in the largest and strongest shows. They invite inspection.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS, breeders of Milking Shorthorns, and KANSAS FARMER advertisers, write us to change advertising copy. They have no more females for sale. They say, "Tell your readers we can't possibly spare another cow or heifer at present."

PENNEY AND MATHENY, Gallatin, Mo., have one of Missouri's good herds of registered Guernseys. "Foremost" breeding predominates in this herd. The breeding just mentioned has played a most important part in the development of the J. C. Penney herd in the East. This blood is now available at the Missouri farm.

RAYMOND BASHAM, Lawson, Mo., will sell registered Polled Shorthorns on September 8. Lawson is in Western Missouri and easily accessible to Kansas buyers. A number of the Thieman cattle have gone into this herd, and Thieman Polled Shorthorns, Concordia, Mo., need no introduction to KANSAS FARMER readers.

CECH. DODGE AND SON, O. I. C. swine breeders and advertisers in Kansas Farmer, write as follows: "Just a word to let you know the advertisement in Kansas Farmer was successful. We are sold out of everything and still getting letters. We are just ready to start harvesting. Thank you kindly for the help you have given us."

JOHN D. HENRY, veteran Poland China breeder, Everest, reports about 50 good spring pigs to date. Among them several outstanding individuals, some sired by Kayo 2nd. One choice litter by Becurity, a son of Made-Right. Mr. Henry's sows are of the meaty, easy-feeding type. The Henry Polands have been making good over a period of years, and have had a big part in building Poland China sentiment wherever they have been used for herd-building purposes. purposes.

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

WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

Durac Fall Bears Bred and Open Glits by King of Bainnes and Golden Suntrias. Glits mated to Proud Orion Wave lat by Minn. Ch. For early fall litters. Boring pigs.

M. HOOK & BONS, MILVER LAKE, KAN.

Douglass Silver Seal. A great array of breeding bulls has been used in bringing the Waits herd up to its present high standard of perfection, among them Proud Angustus, a son of Proud Archer. A fine lot of calves is to be seen on the farm. Inspection is invited. Address them at Cassoday, Kan.

As always, DALE SCHEEL writes interestingly about his registered Hampshires. The 2 sons of the noted B&B Special have been used in breeding picked gilts bred for fall farrow. The 22 litters now total 160 spring-farrowed pigs. Many of the litters are making the Register of Merit for weight. Pienty of rain has made unusual pasture for the pigs and inquiries and sales are the best ever. The Scheel Hampshire farm is located at Emporia, and visitors are always welcome.

Tuesday, October 27, has been selected by MERRYVALE FARM, of Grandview, Mo., for the fail sale of registered Shorthorns. Those who have followed the development of the Shorthorn herd at this farm know that Russell Kelce, the owner, has bought the best in both buils and females. A sale offering that will meet the approval of critical Shorthorn buyers is what the owner has in mind, WILLIAM MILINE has charge of the herd and is doing a most efficient job. Registered Hampshire hogs are also bred at this farm.

The ANNUAL SUMMER HAMPSHIRE SWINE PIONIO was held at the R. E. Bergsten farm, near Randolph, early in June. Altho a rather busy season of the year, 11 Hampshire breeders and their families from different sections of the state were in attendance. A bountiful basket dinner was served and an interesting meeting was held. New officers were elected as follows—JOSEPH G. O'BRYAN, Hiattville, president; C. E. MCCLURE, Republic, vice-president; and DALE SCHEEL, Emporia, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Bergsten was chosen crop reporter and Mr. Scheel was selected to attend the State Board of Agriculture mid-winter meetings. The association voted to spend \$75 for breed promotion work in Kansas the coming year. Plans were made for holding a fall association sale. Plans to be worked out at once. Breeders wishing to consign stock to this sale should write Mr. Scheel at soon as possible.

Little River, Kan. June 10, 1942

Jesse R. Johnson Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

Dear Jesse: Just a minute to tell you of the fine inquiry from card in last issue of Kansas Farmer. The boys came with Kansas Farmer tucked under their arms and looking for the short, thick kind of Duroc. They liked our spring pigs and not a single party went away without a pig. Thanks a million, Jesse. If they are all sold we will soon have more ready to go.

RALPH SCHULTE Little River, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns PLEVNA (Bene Co.), KAN. Phone 2807.

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns dividuals and in good breeding condition. Registered.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls Others by Blue Jacket President from Retnuh dams now on test. LLOYD DICKINSON, MORAN, KAN.

BULLS BRED FOR MILK

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

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Milking Shorthorn Bull

great granddam was 10th highest record cow in U.S. He is a nice dark-red. 3 years old. Quiet disposition, and in nice breeding form. E. H. ERICKSON, AGENDA, KAN.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

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

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE 1551 Plass Avenus Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED RAMS

Midwest Ram Sale Friday, July 24

Starting at 1:30 To Be Held in the

C. B. TEAM MULE BARN Stock Yards,

WICHITA, KANSAS

50-REGISTERED RAMS-50

Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdowns selected from the leading flocks of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, by the sale com-mittee. For Catalog Address

W. E. "Bill" Gregory, Sale Mgr. Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards Wichita, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farme

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Chappell's Shropshires

We offer a number of choice yearling rams; man are suitable to head purebred flocks. Now offer ing 20 of the best yearling ewes we ever bred H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Green Castle, Mo.

330

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS

ETHYLEDALE Production-Tested HAMPSHIRES

Selected fall gilts bred for fall to outstand-g sons of B&B Special. 160 weaned pig. hree litters have made REGISTER OF ERUT weight to date: Fed and grown for sults in new heands. ETHYLEDALE FARM, EMPORIA, KAN.

Buy Hampshires with Hams

Boars just weaned from the best sows I could up, bred to the famous Stepsheed, Steam Roller, nockout Special. Spot News and from Paragoy Jr. You will like them and they will do you EARL H. KELLY, Stafford, Kansa

HAMPSHIRES FOR SALE

25 HEAD OF SPRING BOARS 20 HEAD OF BRED GILTI C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN

Registered Hampshire Hogs

Home of the easy-feeding Hampshires. BRED GILT SALE, AUGUST 3 O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN. (Farm 30 miles southeast of Iola)

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

Parkview Hampshire Farm 60 spring pigs, aired by our Zephyr-bred boar, Rikki, an Bex Score (Low Score breeding). One litter from our firs R. M. sow. Immuned. Patrick O'Conner, St. John. Kas

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

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

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

O. I. C. HOGS



PETERSON'S Pedigreed, Blocky Type, Friced Reasonable, PETERSON & SONS, Osage City, Kansa

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Registered Chester Whites sale. These are all choice boars.

B. V. STEINERT, OLMITZ, HAN.

TRI-STATE RAM SALE, ANTHONY, KANSAS Wednesday, July 29

(Starts at 1:30 p. m.)

35 REGISTERED RAMS Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown, Consigners are top breeders from Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas, Some of the best blood in United States represented.

Sale sponsored by Harper County Farm Bureau and Sheepmen. For catalog address H. W. WESTMEYER, Sec., ANTHONY, KAN. Col. Cliff Williams, Auctioneer Jesse B. Johnson with Kansas Farm



GUERNSEY CATTLE

For Sale-3 "Foremost-Bred" **Guernsey Bulls**

HAMILTON FOREMOST NOBLE

April 24, 1940

Sire: Foremost Hamilton 261071*

Dam: Foremost Noble Edith 634471

D.H.I.A., 305 days, 7857.0 lbs.
milk, 327.1 lbs. B.F. On retest,
310 days, 8445.0 lbs. milk, 384.0 lbs. B.F.

HAMILTON'S CASPAR

September 9, 1940 Sire: Foremost Hamilton 261071* Dam: Lucerne's Kathleen 2d 524075 D.H.I.A., 229 days, 6004.0 lbs. milk, 293.7 lbs. B.F.

HAMILTON'S COMET

| HAMILTON'S COME:
| December 7, 1940 |
| Sire: Foremost Hamilton 261071* |
| Dam: Bonnie's Butterella 581216 |
| D.H.J.A., 7166.0 lbs. milk, 399.8 |
| D.H.J.A., 185.0 retest, 125 days, 4244.0 lbs. milk, 193.7 lbs. B.F.

*Out of FOREMOST LIDA 460693 A.R., Twice World Record Cow, A. R. records: class 6G, 15,587.7 lbs. milk, 826.6 lbs. B.F. Class CC, 17,674.8 lbs. milk, 962.4 lbs. B.F.

May be seen Penney and Matheny farm, Gallatin, Mo. Address correspondence: J. C. PENNEY 330 W. 34th Street . . New York City

Registered Guernsey Calves

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

dale Guernsey Farm, R. 2, Ottawa, Kan. 4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110 our 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey sifer calves \$110. All express charges paid by us. Also stated bull calves. Lockout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss For Sale registered Brown Swiss bull calves 6 months JACK SANDERS Il First National Bank Bidg., Wichita, Kan.

DAIBY CATTLE

FREE BULL Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey or Short-ar of five \$16 heifers. Truck lots older heifers. wnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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ilts

e Dami

WILL HE SIRE 4% TEST?

We think he will. Thonyma Posch Ormsby Fobes Max is ready for service. His dam is now finishing a 2-year-old record of near 450 lbs. fat with a 4% test on 2X milking. His sire has 11 paternal sisters that average 678 lbs. fat with a test of near 4%. This built talf was 2nd at our Black and White Show. Write for pedigree and pictures. Price reasonable.

REED'S FARM DAIRY, LYONS, KANSAS

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol Sons and grandons, calves to 16 months old, cut 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
Cost in herd are daughters and granddaughters of
teste's highest butterfat record cow, Carme" Pearl
Math., 1,018 lbs., fat. Bulls for sale.
H. A. Dressler, Lobo, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE with heavy-producing 4% milk stock of Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

HEREFORD CATTLE

ereford Bulls--Serviceable Age siters bred or open. Hazlett and WHR blood pure form or on combination. Choice of our fear-old show and berd bulls, of Hazford Bon A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

We Offer Polled Herefords For sale: A few yearling bulls of good size, see and quality. State accredited herd. ESE RIFFEL & SONS, ENTERPRISE, HAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE erd whose discards top best markets.

E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS Erom s

July 18 ill Be Our Next Issue

ls for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by Saturday, July 11

June 22, 1942

Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

Topekå, Kansas

Gentlemen: Herewith you will find check for advertising which has really brought results. Have sold 18 bulls and 7 females this spring at very satisfactory prices. Am completely sold out of bulls except spring caives and am booking orders now for fall delivery. Cattle doing well, grass never better and raining every day. Among recent sales are to White Brothers, Arlington; J. F. Lempe, Sublette; Alvin Johnson, Elk Falls; Herbert Stevens, Scott City; and others.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON Leoti, Kan.

The TRI-STATE SALE of registered rams will be held at Anthony, Wednesday, July 29. This sale is an annual event sponsored by the Harper County Farm Bureau and sheepmen. The consignors are from Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas, and are among the best known and successful sheep breeders in these states. Their reliability is proved by animals sold in other sales. In order to have prospective buyers know the high quality of their herds at home they follow the plan of buying stock of high quality only. For catalog of this sale write the secretary, H. W. Westmeyer, Anthony, Kan.

M. H. PETERSON, Milking Shorthorn cattle and Hereford hog breeder of Assaria, reports everything fine, almost entirely sold out of bulls and making good sales of Hereford pigs. Among recent sales was 4 weanling pigs to C. E. Sutton, of Wichita. He took along 3 more from a neighbor and now has a nice start. The boar purchased from a leading Iowa breeder has done unusually well and is a nice, dark-red, good-hammed, and heavy-boned fellow. They have bred a number of sows to him and look for good results when they farrow this fall.

It is always interesting to read a letter from the McClure FAMILY at Republic. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are real partners and co-operators in the business of breeding and marketing registered Hampshire hogs. Always enthusiastic, they are more so now because of a feeling that they are helping in providing the food supply so important in winning the war. The hundreds of Hampshires now on grass are moving out to new homes to help in the increase of more and better hogs. The young things now for sale are by McClures Roller. A lot of choice gilts are bred for fall farrow to B-27. McClures invite inspection of the herd,

A good crowd of Kansas farmers and breeders attended the VERNON CHRISTMAN Hereford dispersion sale, held at Holton, June 26. Twenty-four head of registered cattle including several aged cows, open helfers and bull calves sold for almost \$2,900 with none selling up to \$200. In the same sale CHESTER MEYERS, a breeder living near Holton, sold 4 head for good prices. The top of the Meyers offering was \$225 for an April yearling bull. Mr. Meyers also sold a cow for \$227.50. She was a daughter of Dandy Domino and had a heifer calf at foot. This cow was also the dam of the top bull already mentioned. The Christman cattle lacked flesh but were a good, useful offering, as also was the Meyers offering. L. O. Ireland did the selling in a highly able manner.

For more than 35 years W. R. HUSTON has bred Durocs on his farm near Americus. His Durocs have gone out to strengthen hundreds of farm herds, and others have been established by good matings from his great variety of low-set bloodlines. Always abreast of the times, he buys new herd sires from time to time in order to take care of the needs of old and regular customers. Right now he has 75 head of sows and gilts bred for fall farrow to 6 different boars. Good judges who have seen them recently rate them as about the best to be found in the entire country. The herd now numbers more than 275. A day spent on the Huston Duroc farm reveals a business directed by a man who has benefited by the years spent in the business of growing better Durocs.

W. E. "BILL" GREGORY sends us advertising matter to appear in this issue regarding the big ram sale to be held in Wichita, Friday, July 24. Mr. Gregory says this will be the biggest and most important sheep event of the year for this state. Commercial sheep are selling high and the future looks unusually promising. The sale committee has selected 50 of what perhaps are the best in quality, considering numbers, ever to be sold in a Kansas auction. The sale is conducted in co-operation with the county agent, vocational teachers and breeders of the state for the improvement of Kansas sheep. More good rams will add materially to the value of sheep of the state from the standpoint of both wool and mutton. Kansas needs more and better sheep. The best in Shropshigs, Hampshires and Southdowns have been picked from good herds of 3 states. For catalog write W. E. Gregory, Exchange Building, Stockyards, Wichita, Kan.

Exchange Building, Stockyards, Wichita, Kan.

I have just received a fine letter from E. L. STUNKEL AND SON, of Peck. The Stunkel herd is one of the oldest and strongest of registered Shorthorns in Kansas. It was founded by E. L. Stunkel's father many years ago, and during the years the dominant enterprise of the family has been herd improvement. 4-H calves shown by the sons and daughters have won many places in the good shows in past years. The Stunkel and W. A. YOUNG AND SON herds are among the best herds in the entire state. No more reliable or painstaking men ever bred Shorthorns. Like the Stunkel boys and girls, the younger member of the Young firm is known as one of the best judges in the country. Southern Kansas is fortunate to have men like the Youngs and Stunkels who give so much time and honest effort to cattle improvement.

These breeders will hold their annual combination sale on the Stunkel farm near Peck, on November 12. Each herd will be drawn on for about 10 selected buils and females of equal bloodlines and quality. The majority of the females will come from the Stunkel herd.



There is a lot that we might say about the offering of registered Hampshire bred gilis that the O'BENAN RANCH, Hiattville, will sell in the August 3 auction. They will be carefully selected from more than 150 bred gilts which gives an excellent opportunity to select "top" individuals. A number of these gilts are litter mates to the barrows that made up the 5 carlot shipment that topped the Kansas City market by 10 cents a hundred recently.

These gilts are bred to herd boars that you will like in more ways than one. They are the kind of boars that we want today. More ham, more loin and a bit shorter in the leg. Of course, they are well bred and properly developed and enough herd boars are used that the boars are not overdone from a service viewpoint.

There is an excellent average to the sow and litter of this spring farrow. An average of 8 pigs a litter from sows and gilts is all anyone could ask. Two hundred sows and gilts are raising 1,600 pigs. This farm illustrates that purebreds are the best for the production of feeder pigs. This is based on pounds for age and quick maturity. Early requests for catalogs can be made now. Write O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

Hereford Cattle

January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary.

Polled Hereford Cattle

November 9—Victor Roth, Hays, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

October 6—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, Free
Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. Carl Francisco, Committee Chairman, Edna, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

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

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

September 8—Raymond Basham, Lawson, Mo.

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

Berkshire Hogs

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

October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas.

Hampshire Hogs

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

Foland China Hogs

October 16—Beneral Perkshire Hogs

October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr. July 24—Midwest Ram sale, Mule Barn, Wich-ita, Kan. W. E. Gregory, Manager, Live-stock Exchange, Wichita, Kan. July 29—Tri-State Ram sale, Anthony, Kan. H. W. Westmeyer, Secretary, Anthony, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

 ½ Column Inch
 \$2.50 per issue

 ½ Column Inch
 3.50 per issue

 Per Column Inch
 7.00 per issue

 One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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



WALTER W. WARD Democratic Candidate

Frinary August 4
(Political Advertisement)

SAVE TIME ORK MONEY FILLS SILO GEHL CHOPS HAY MAKES GRASS SILAGE

ore than ever now, you'll want the clean-cutting, the running, big capacity of the self-feeding Gehl. SPECIAL HAY FEEDER cuts hay into mow with hay-fork speed. Self Feeding. Saves half the storage space. Cattle clean it all up—no waste.

Cattle clean it all up—no waste.

TURNS GREEN HAY INTO SILAGE. Automatic Molasses Pump. Power saving—non-clog blower fills highest silos at low speed. Autoratype transmission, shift gears to change length of cut. No man needed at feed table. Write today for Free booklet and name of nearest dealer. est dealer.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO. DEPT, C8-262 West Bend, Wiscensin

SIEBRING GRAIN BIN



and CORN CRIB Store for Victory!

Still available—Lowest-priced Government-approved Bin on the market. Fully portable, sturdy wood construction, easily erected from our blueprints. See your lumber dealer or write to SIEBRING MFG. CO., GEORGE, IA.

CHOLERA Avoid 67



Vaccinate with COLORADO SERUM—Unexcelled for Purity, Potency and Economy.

PROTECT Long experience has proven its uniformly high standard of protection. Made from clean-blooded, highaltitude pigs under the most scientific and sanitary conditions. Helpful 48-page Hog Book Free.

> sold by dealers O.M. Franklin Serum Company CANBAS CITY EL PASO MARFA AMARILLO FT. W ITA ALLIANCE BALT LAHE CITY LOS ANGELES

> > Distributors of Serum and Virus.

FREE Book

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

\$5,000,000 Capper Publications, Inc. Topeka, Kansas

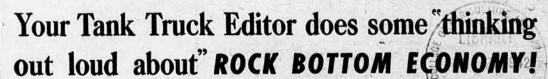
First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month)

First Mortgage 41/2 % Bonds (1-year) First Mortgage 5% Bonds (5-year) First Mortgage 51/2% Bonds (10-year)

Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc., TOPEKA, KANSAS

The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

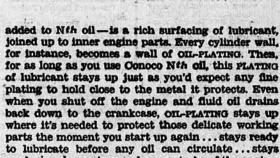




THE KIND OF REAL ECONOMIZING WE'TE All ANXious to put into practice these days, is apt to take about 90% judgment and 10% getting-itdone. For with all of the suggestions being offered, it's getting so that the hardest part of the job is deciding whose idea to try. In fact, the longer you listen, the harder it gets...so I've always put a lot of faith in thinking about who says it, and what others think. I remember a story that goes back to the days when most of us were first learning how to handle a cradle. It's about Val, the painter who came to see about our barn. He walked around it once, talking some about paint and rubbing his hand over a piece of siding. Then he pulled out part of an old envelope, a stub of pencil, and set to figuring. Well, after jotting down a couple of numbers, he settled into something like a trance that plowed deep furrows in his forehead. Meanwhile he mumbled, "Twenty from ten, you can't . . . five into two, won't go." Finally, as though satisfied with his calculations, he turned to my father and said, "The way I figure, I can paint your barn for forty dollars."

Sure, Dad knew that the figuring hadn't meant anything. Val was a mite short on book learning. What he said about paint made sen right enough. But even so, what counted most was Dad's estimation of Val, and Val's good reputation among our neighbors. Besides, Val wasn't being hired to do arithmetic, and Dad was foresighted enough to know that a good paint job was worth forty dollars. The deal was closed then and there.

You might look at your lubricating problems the same way. Month after month you find facts about Conoco Nth motor oil, right here on this page. And maybe you agree that what we say about OIL-PLATING, for instance, makes pretty good sense. But — that's only one side of the story, you say. And fair enough! So just start checking up on what some of your neighbors say about the Conoco products and the service they're getting. And read some of the letters below, from farmers in other parts of the country. Then you'll be able to decide whether it's worth your while to have Your Conoco Agent start making your farm one of his regular stop-



(2) Conoco Nth oil also brings you Thialkene inhibitor -another synthetic — invented to inhibit or restrain the dangerous breakdown of oil under the extreme heat and pressure now common in engines. Thialkene inhibitor helps to keep the oil and the engine clean. And that's your second great aid to mileage—oil

Talk about economy! . . . Down in Death Valley's record high heat, battling five other big-name oils impartially - till all engines were destroyed - one regular 5-quart fill of this same Conoco Nth oil delivered better than 2 miles for every 1 mile averaged by all five competitors. That helps you realize why you can change to Conoco Nth and—even during the long days of Summer's worst heat—keep from add-



"... ready for any emergency

G. P. WALKER, who is Superintendent of the Motor Transportation Department of Colorado School District No. 48, Johnstown, Colorado, writes, "... I am in charge of a fleet of six school buses which operate in excess of 300 miles per week. It is my opinion based on 21 years of experience in this capacity, that to maintain perfect operation with a minimum of expense, quality merchandise is vitally important. Conoco Nih motor oil and Conoco lubricants have kept this fleet rolling over country roads under all weather conditions, with hundreds of stops and starts, producing only the finest results. It has close starts, producing only the finest results. It has given our equipment the added protection of on-Plating plus lower consumption, lubricates better under all driving conditions and keeps our motors ready for

And PAUL G. DAWKINS—a Colorado farmer who had nine years of experience with Conoco product on his farm near Arvada—adds his opinion by saying, "To show you what I think of your oil, just a short time ago I rented one of my tractors to a neighbor and the one thing that I insisted upon was that only Conoco Nth oil be used in the machine. I wanted to be sure the tractor would come back home in good condition as when I rented it and I knew would be if your oil was used."

How will it help protect the life of my car, or truck or tractor engine?" That's the first ques-tion you're likely to ask about OIL-PLATING, or any advantage an engine gets from the change to Conoco Nth motor oil. And here's your answer:

(1) Conoco Nth is oil that OIL-PLATES any engine. And OIL-PLATING—created by a special synthetic



"... tractors still run perfectly?

J. I. CLAYTON, a Conoco user for more than 7 years, writes in from McKinney, Texas, "Our 310 acre row crop farm...is cultivated with two Farmall tractors, one of which has completed its fifth crop and the other its fourth. Conoco Nth motor oil, Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline, and Conoco Robalube are used exclusively in one 1939 model Chevrolet and one model 'A' Ford automobile in addition to the tractors mentioned . . . Since we first became Conoco users . our repair expense has been 'rock bottom' and our tractors still run perfectly...For better service, minimum repair bills and unexcelled performance we can heartily recommend Conoco to anyone."

THAT'S AN IDEAS

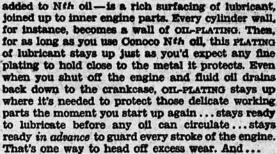
based on interest and date entry arrives.

Here's a handy way to open screw bottle tops that stick. The one end of a piece of string to the center of a piece of wood slightly larger than your finger. Wrap the string counterclockwise around the bottle top until the stick touches the side of the top, then twist the stick and the top together. Millard Holyoak, Clay Springs, Arizona.



To stretch window screening tight, put two frames together with the outer ends resting on 2 x 4's. Pull screening

and tack down outer ends only. Then remove 2 x 4's so that frames lie fiat, thus stretching the screen over both frames. Tack down screening all around, and trim. Tom Cartmill, Edmond, Oklahoma.

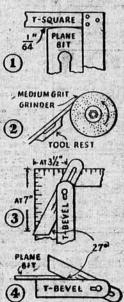


mileage as well as engine mileage.



LLOYD TEETER of Boise, Idaho, says in a recent let-LLOYD TRETER of Boise, Idaho, says in a recent letter, "During the four years I have used Conoco products exclusively... my repair bill has been almost nothing... your new Nth motor oil cut my oil consumption almost 50% and keeps my engine running cooler than any oil I've used..."

PLANE SHARPENING



When sharpening a plane bit, remember that the cutting edge should be curved. It's easy to check this by holding the edge against a T-square as shown in Sketch 1. With the center touching the Tsquare, each side should curve back about 1/64 inch. Viewed from the side, the bit edge should be ground as shown in Sketch 2, to an angle of about 27 degrees. Sketch 3 shows how to set a T-bevel at 27 degrees so that the bit can be checked as shown in Sketch 4. Finish the sharpening on an oil stone, honing with a rotary stroke.

