

JULY 17, 1943

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Second-year sweet clover on the E. G. Stout farm, Chase county, is picked up from the windrow, cut up, and blown into a truck ready for hauling to a nearby silo. E. D. Humbarger, a custom operator, is driving the tractor.



A load of sweet-clover silage here is being rolled off the truck and into a trench silo by means of a drag line attached to one end of a wire apron that fits the bed of the truck.

What Experience  
Proves About:

## Grass Silage

THE specter of a grain and protein supplement shortage doesn't haunt those Kansas cattlemen who have built their feeding programs to utilize grass silage. Those who have had faith in grass silage and who have kept experimenting with it, now are "cashing in" on the results of their foresight by getting a "2-way stretch" on their feed supplies. For grass silage is an ideal feed for supplementing pasture, sorghum silage and hay crops to reduce the necessity of feeding grain and protein concentrates.

At this point many a feeder will be saying to himself: "Yes, grass silage may be all right, but it takes molasses, or corn chop, or an acid culture to preserve it. These cost money, and besides you can't get the molasses, and if you have to use corn chop what have you gained?" Well, the answer is that a small number of Kansas livestock men have proved conclusively that top quality grass silage can be ensiled without the use of any preservative.

Their conclusions are confirmed by Dr. H. E. Bechtel, Kansas State College, and by manufacturers of silo equipment. Dr.

By DICK MANN

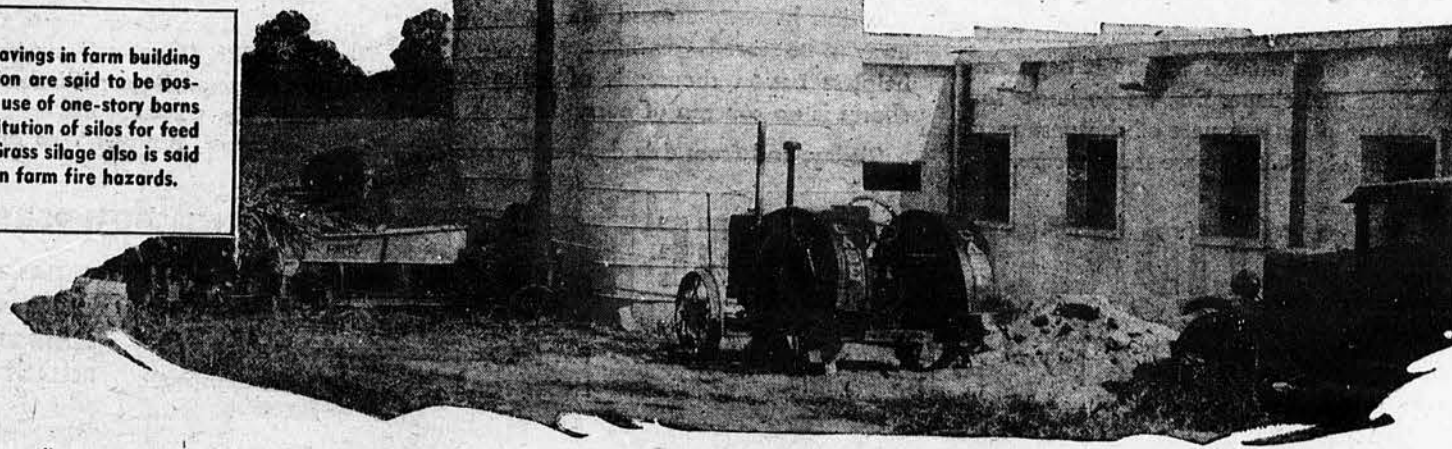
Bechtel believes using a preservative takes out some of the gamble, but he sees no reason why good grass silage cannot be put up without preservatives if the moisture content is kept below 70 per cent.

L. H. Anderson, manager of the McPherson Cement Products Co., says no preservative is needed if the moisture content is around 68 per cent, the ideal condition for top quality silage. His company has made extensive experiments in co-operation with college extension specialists and dairymen in 22 of the 48 states.

Successful field cutters, once a limiting factor, now are being manufactured by several companies and are available in small numbers. These cutters make the job of ensiling forage crops easier and speedier. Since the time element on the farm becomes increasingly important every day, this point is worthy of serious consideration.

The saving in time thru the use of grass silage is best stated by Wayne Rogler, of Chase county, [Continued on Page 14]

Material savings in farm building construction are said to be possible thru use of one-story barns and substitution of silos for feed storage. Grass silage also is said to lessen farm fire hazards.







## To a Boy Who is Learning to Fly

CONGRATULATIONS, JIMMY, on your first solo flight!

Now, because you have known the glory and freedom of flight, and have reached out toward the sky's limitless horizons, the earth will never again seem to you as it was.

You are more than just a boy winning his wings, Jimmy. You are carrying us to a better future — just as surely as our forefathers in their covered wagons. You are a symbol of a fighting nation on wings, a living promise of a new and better world to come.

We do not know exactly what that world will be like, even though we see it beginning to take form and shape. But we do know that you and your plans are part of the pattern of Victory, and of the Peace we must secure.

We are learning, along with you, what it means to wage a global war in this Air Age. And we are trying to learn, this time, how we can nail down the things we are fighting for, because we came too close to losing them forever.

Soon, when you have completed your training, you will go forth to add to America's might in the sky.

When the war is over and you come back again, Jimmy, don't let us ever forget that the far-off places you've been are no longer distant. Don't let anyone, ever again, sell us the idea that a nation halfway around the globe is too far away to be feared — or that aggression against a helpless nation thousands of miles from our shores is no concern of ours.

Today, and from this day on, no spot on the

globe is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport. Every nation on the map is now, and will henceforth be, a close friend of ours or a close enemy.

So, to you, Jimmy, we say: "Good luck — and safe landings, until you come back again!"

In the meantime, the tens of thousands of us who make up the U.S. aircraft industry will continue to see to it that the planes you get to fly are the finest planes that human ingenuity and effort can speed to completion. This is our promise to you — the best way we know to show our determination that you shall come back again!

### QUICK FACTS FOR AIR-MINDED READERS

In addition to the 4-engine Liberator, Consolidated Vultee also builds the Catalina Navy patrol bomber, the Coronado Navy patrol bomber, and the Liberator Express, giant transport version of the Liberator bomber.

The Liberator in which Winston Churchill flew to the Casablanca conference was the same Liberator, manned by the same crew, which flew the Prime Minister to Moscow last August.

Later, in this same plane, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden flew to the U.S. and back. The Liberator has flown over 200,000 miles in 29 countries, is now flying on its fourth set of engines.

On March 17th, two of the country's largest aircraft companies—Consolidated and Vultee—merged.

Said Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the board: "Winning the war calls for maximum aircraft production. Merger of these two companies—which together cover the entire range, from basic trainers and 'Flying Jeeps' to the largest bombers and transport planes — will permit use of the combined plants and personnel for all-out production of military planes."

"V.L.R." — The bombers used in the V.L.R. (very long range) operations, mentioned by Prime Minister Churchill in his recent address to Congress, are Consolidated Vultee 4-engine Liberators. Fully loaded with anti-submarine depth charges, the V.L.R. Liberators have a range of at least 2000 miles. One recent Liberator attack occurred 1100 miles out. Operating both from U.S. and British bases, it is not unusual for the Liberators to stay out on patrol for 18 hours at a time.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION — San Diego, Calif. • Vultee Field, Calif. • Fort Worth, Texas • New Orleans, La. • Nashville, Tenn. • Wayne, Mich. • Allentown, Pa. • Tucson, Ariz. • Elizabeth City, N. C. • Louisville, Ky. • Miami, Fla.

Member, Aircraft War Production Council.

## CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

### DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF:

LIBERATOR (4-engine bomber)  
CORONADO, CATALINA (patrol bombers)  
P4Y (anti-submarine plane)  
LIBERATOR EXPRESS (4-engine transport)

VALIANT (basic trainer)  
VENGEANCE (dive bomber)  
SENTINEL ("Flying Jeep")  
RELIANT (navigational trainer)



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# CHURNS

ROLL OUT \$46,821

*Extra Profit*



It's "time out," momentarily, for one of the heavy churns in the Neosho Valley Co-operative Creamery, owned and operated by farmers of 9 Southeast Kansas counties. Peeking inside at the rich, yellow butter are Lester Shepard, left, and G. C. Freeby, creamery manager.



A new milk and cheese plant, installed last year, creates new activity at the co-operative creamery in Erie. During 1942, the creamery made 661,635 pounds of cheddar cheese, and sold 600,000 pounds of fluid milk to other dairy plants.



Another feature of the Neosho Valley Co-operative Creamery is a new plant for condensing butter, milk and whey for animal feeds. Lester Shepard, who helped organize the creamery and watched it grow from infancy, views an out-going truckload of semisolid buttermilk.

THERE was pride in Lester Shepard's smile as he stood outside the Neosho Valley Co-operative Creamery at Erie. He was watching the hustle and bustle at the creamery's unloading dock where a long line of trucks, direct from the country, awaited their turn to unload that morning's collection of cream and milk.

Raising his voice to be heard above the roar of rolling churns, Mr. Shepard expressed his satisfaction in the brilliant success of this farmer-owned plant. As county agent of Neosho county, he had worked and hoped with the farmers of that area to help fulfill their dream of a co-operative creamery. Now he sees the realization of that dream in this thriving creamery which last year added \$46,821 to the value of cream sold by the hundreds of farmer patrons.

But the creamery didn't come easy. Fewer than 5 years ago, when farmers and dairymen of Southeast Kansas decided to organize their own co-operative creamery, it seemed as if they were facing a long, "uphill" job. They needed a spacious building complete with churns, coolers and other equipment. They needed trucks, truck drivers, creamery managers and crews of girls to do light work like testing cream and wrapping butter. The plan meant lots of organization work.

First of all, however, they needed assurance of loyal patronage from enough cream producers to keep the plant running. To obtain this patronage, along with necessary capital, the interested farmers started selling creamery stock to farmers in 9 Southeast Kansas counties.

The campaign lasted several months, with Lester Shepard and other county agents of that area doing their share to help obtain enough farmer-members. By the spring of 1939, nearly 300 dairymen had purchased stock, so sponsors of the project arranged for construction of the plant in Erie.

With appropriate festivities the creamery was opened for business on December 1, 1939. At that time only 4 trucks were necessary to pick up the cream from farms of the co-operating dairymen. But each truck covered a wide area, touring 2 or 3 routes to stop at the farm of each patron 2 times a week, a new step for this area.

Results checked with those of other co-oper-

ative creameries organized before this one. Cream picked up on this schedule reached the churns while still in excellent condition. It produced butter of a superior grade, which brought a premium price.

Thru the co-operative plan, this premium price for butter was handed back, direct to the farmers selling the cream. The plan, still in operation, provides that farmers selling cream receive a specified payment for each pound of butterfat at the time it is sold. Then, at the end of each month, when the creamery figures its net profits for butter made that month, additional profits are distributed to the farmer patrons, according to the amount of cream sold.

That first year, 1940, the creamery used only 9 regular employees, and manufactured only 641,000 pounds of butter. But the extra profits from this system were soon noticed by other farmers, and patronage increased rapidly. In fact, during 1941, the second year, business was nearly doubled as the creamery turned out 1,250,624 pounds of butter.

Activities are still very much on the increase, as shown in figures for last year, when the butter output reached nearly 1,400,000 pounds. But butter alone tells only part of the 1942 story, because creamery officials added some important new branches of business during the year.

They installed a plant for condensing butter, milk and whey for animal foods. Another new plant was built for handling fluid milk and cheddar cheese. So, in addition to the butter made in 1942, the co-operative at Erie turned out 661,635 pounds of cheddar cheese, sold 600,000 pounds of fluid milk to other dairy plants and prepared a great quantity of condensed feed.

In contrast with the opening months when 4 trucks were used, the company now has rushing business for 18 trucks. The list of farmer patrons has increased from 300 cream producers to 1,150 cream producers and 450 milk patrons. The number of regular employees has

been doubled and redoubled from 9 at the start to 36 now working full time for the creamery and, more important, working for the farmer-patrons.

In 1939, the creamery opened in a brick building measuring 60 feet long and 50 feet wide. Then in 1940, it was necessary to add a storeroom, 80 by 46 feet, to house trucks and supplies. But that was only the beginning. Additions built last year include an 80- by 72-foot condensing plant and a 60- by 46-foot milk and cheese plant.

From the farmer's standpoint, however, the most important facts about this creamery are the ones dealing with prices paid for cream. Last year farmers selling to the Neosho Valley Co-operative Creamery received 4.3 cents a pound more for their butterfat than the average price paid by cream stations in that territory thru the year. As a result, checks for the 1,150 cream patrons in 1942 totaled \$46,821 more than those farmers would have been paid otherwise.

Farmers selling to the co-operative creamery at Erie can feel satisfaction in the fact their product contributes directly to the war effort. All the cheese and most of the butter manufactured at this creamery are now going to the Government for military Lend-Lease use.

Officers and stockholders report that the Neosho Valley Co-operative Creamery has paid 6 per cent on all capital stock, and all stock has been redeemed at full value. President of the creamery is P. E. Benson, of Labette county. Gordon Barker, Neosho county, is vice-president, and Glenn Johnson, Neosho county, is treasurer.

Chief responsibility for profitable operation falls on the shoulders of G. C. Freeby, of Erie, the secretary-manager. Serving with the officers are 6 other directors. They are: Vernie Umbarger, Neosho county; A. H. Hunter, Labette county; Walter Bradford, Wilson county; Walter Loomis, Elk county; Henry Hauser, Allen county; and F. W. Eckhoff, Crawford county.



IN THE Senate I voted against eliminating the parity and production crop payments on the 1944 wheat crop. I would have been willing to eliminate them, for the duration, if the Administration policy was to allow wheat prices to go to parity. Wheat at parity prices, I will freely admit, is not entitled to parity or benefit payments.

But that is not the program. The Commodity Credit Corporation and the Office of Price Administration, working together, are holding wheat prices down around 85 per cent of parity. The parity payments of 9 cents a bushel plus the crop payments of 14 cents a bushel, virtually assure wheat growers parity prices on their wheat, if they are in the program.

I also voted not to abolish the wheat and cotton crop insurance programs. I have for years been in favor of working out some form of crop insurance, thru which farmers could protect themselves against total losses on crops. I am very sorry it was decided to abandon it before it really had a fair trial.

I also voted—it seems that in the recent conflicts in the Senate I have been mostly on the losing side—I also voted for amendments to the two different resolutions continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation, which would have prohibited price subsidies and price roll-backs. We lost this fight by a narrow margin.

Before Congress recessed I also voted for a bill introduced by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, which would have compelled the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Office of Price Administration to raise the ceiling prices on corn sufficiently to encourage the sale of corn to dairy and poultry farmers, as well as the relatively smaller amounts needed for war industries. The Senate passed this bill, but it was tabled in the House Committee on Agriculture, subject to reconsideration when Congress meets again.

Unless something is done about corn prices long before that time, however, the feed situation for cattle, dairy cattle particularly, and for poultry is going to be more than serious.

It is my own opinion, I am almost prepared to say my best judgment, that the OPA in its interest in holding down prices, has forgotten or ignored or flouted the part that prices play in getting production. And if these mistaken price policies result in costing us thousands and hundreds of thousands of pounds of needed foodstuffs those responsible for these policies will have serious charges to answer at the bar of public opinion.

While I am home the next few weeks, I would

## FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

be glad to hear from you, in person or by letter, on another subject that is going to require discussion and settlement in the near future. That is what position the United States should take in the conferences and treaty making at the conclusion of the war. I would appreciate your answers to the following questions:

1. Should the Senate, or the Congress, authorize the President to go ahead and commit the United States Government to participation in a world organization the nature of which is not now known?

2. Should the Congress declare the United States will participate in a world organization to maintain world peace, without stating or indicating the extent of such participation?

3. Should the Congress declare itself in favor of first winning the war, but in the meantime examining into the question of co-operation with other nations of the world—nations retaining their own national sovereignty—for the purpose of maintaining a just peace, with the stated understanding that whatever agreements are entered into will become effective when approved in the manner provided in the Constitution, full consideration being given both to American responsibilities and American interests?

I would like to hear from you.

### The Total War Program

I AM watching the battle of food production with as keen interest as I ever followed anything in my life. News about the progress of agriculture, and facts about actual food and feed output, are as important to the morale of folks on the home front, and the welfare of the men on the battle lines, as facts and figures about the output of arms and munitions. With meat rationing tightening up again, with corn being requisitioned by the War Food Administration, with feed supplies, actual and potential, setting a limit to our livestock production program, the country again is brought up sharply against the fact that without "our daily bread" America and our Allies cannot win this war.

The thing that brings this to mind just now

is a report from the Office of War Information, headlining the point that Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, says the 1943 war program will top 1942 by 80 per cent. Now that is excellent. It exactly matches the goal set for this year, and I hope it is reached.

But in this report I also read that this 80 per cent increase over last year covers the total

war program—including munitions, construction and non-munitions such as pay, subsistence, and other items. Well, I object to calling that the total war program. There isn't one word about agriculture or food production included. And I contend that the entire Allied war program, not only in this country but on every battle front, is sustained and carried along by the food produced by American farmers. The whole country will realize this more clearly in the near future.

So far agriculture is beating its war goals. Take Kansas as an example. Figures in my home state show a 36 per cent increase in spring pigs over last year; these from 379,000 litters when the Kansas war goal was 350,000. Of course, we have 6 months yet to go for total yearly production, and a lot can happen to the actual pounds of pork produced. The feed supply might run short, and lightweight hogs might go to market. But at this point, Kansas hog production is ahead of the goal. Sheep and cattle both will beat their goals. Kansas was asked for a 12 per cent increase over 1942 in egg production, and is actually producing 18 per cent more, or exceeding the goal by 7 per cent. Likewise my home state was asked for an 8 per cent increase in the number of layers and it actually has turned out 19 per cent more.

So it is plain to see that agriculture is more than holding its own in comparison with industry, in this march toward victory. Figures such as I have mentioned prove that agriculture, also, can work miracles, despite the most distressing uncertainties and handicaps. I feel that any report going out from official sources purporting to give a picture of total war production, should never overlook agriculture. There isn't any plausible excuse for skipping agriculture in a presentation of our total war effort. No one can "roll-back" the importance of food in winning this war.

*Arthur Capper*

## How Things Look at Recess

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unless members of Congress are told plainly by their constituents this summer, while Congress is in recess, that the country expects Congress to back the President on all his domestic as well as in the field of foreign policies, the resumption of Congressional sessions will see the renewal of the bitter contest between White House and Capitol Hill which marked the first 6 months of the first session of the 78th Congress.

The President and Congress, by the first of June, were at sword's points over (1) labor policies, (2) farm price and food production policies, (3) fiscal policies, and (4) whether Congress thru laws or the Executive agencies thru directives, should attempt to regulate the Nation thru the war period and into the postwar period.

And in the offing is what may be an equally bitter struggle between the

Executive and Legislative branches of Government over foreign policy in the postwar period. To say nothing of what promises, unfortunately, to be by 1944 a most bitter political campaign.

In the field of postwar foreign policy, the White House and New Deal leadership that functions behind the scenes in Washington today, tends on the whole toward a very broad policy of internationalism. On the other hand, Congress is heading, rather slowly and blunderingly but nevertheless rather definitely toward a policy of nationalism. The extent of the nationalistic trend probably will depend as much upon the actions of Churchill of Britain, and Stalin of Russia, as upon the trend that develops in the United States during the coming months.

In the field of fiscal policy, the Executive branch of the Government in theory and practice goes on in the direction of limitless spending, hugely increased borrowings, increased use of subsidies, and rigid price controls to control the inflation engendered by a hundred billion dollars a year of Government spending.

On the other hand, the Congress in theory advocates increased taxes and Government economies, very limited subsidies and price increases to cover production costs. However, in practice Congress is extremely reluctant to levy increased taxes, and so far has not nerved itself to question seriously any Government expenditures if the Administration hooks these expenditures to the war effort.

The Administration is much more friendly to organized labor than is the Congress.  
(Continued on Page 13)

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## "Fly" in for Trouble

As Control Program Swings Into Action

CROSS of 25 million or more bushels of the 1943 wheat crop, as the result of Hessian fly damage, has led to renewed efforts for a "never again" campaign in Kansas.

An intensive control program was launched at Hutchinson on July 12, and will be continued in schools at Topeka, July 19-21, and at Colby, July 22-24, says E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, Kansas State College. "It is true," says Mr. Kelly, "that the Hessian fly does occur in periodic outbreaks, then more or less disappears, but who knows when it will disappear? I do not know and would not hazard a guess. It may disappear this fall, and it may stay for 6 years. Therefore, all of us must do all we can to influence the farmers to use every known method to get it under control."

The control program sponsored by Mr. Kelly is in 2 phases. One is a 1943 to 1944 campaign for immediate action. The other is a long-time educational effort to assist farmers in preventing future recurrences.

Immediate action is asked of county extension agents, who are urged to help farmers find Hessian fly in the wheat stubble at harvest time; influence them to disk stubble immediately after harvest; urge immediate harrowing if the plow does not cover the stubble; arrange for date-of-seeding lot for fly-free tests; help eliminate danger of volunteer wheat before insecticide occurs; discuss the Hessian fly program at every meeting held this summer; urge neighborhood co-operation to practice Hessian fly control; en-

list aid in campaign of millers, bankers, merchants, railroads, AAA, SCS, Farm Bureau and the press.

The long-time program calls for instruction of farmers on the life history and habits of the Hessian fly; how to find it on stubble, on volunteer and on early-planted wheat; plot demonstrations to emphasize necessity of choosing fly-free planting dates; instruction of farmers on how to find the infested plant in October and November, and again in the "flaxseed stage" in the spring before the adults emerge; urging continuous good cropping practices for elimination and prevention of recurrence; helping with rotation programs utilizing crops not subject to Hessian fly.

Tying the campaign directly to the war effort, Mr. Kelly explains that wheat is so vital to the success of the United Nations not one bushel should be lost because of failure to control fly damage.

There have been 8 major outbreaks of Hessian fly since 1871, Mr. Kelly says, each one occupying 2 to 6 years, and each generally more severe than the previous one. Kansas is particularly vulnerable, since the Hessian fly has been found in all but 12 of the southwest counties.

Since the damage is so general over the state, and since that damage this year was the greatest since 1925, Mr. Kelly believes no farmer or group of farmers can afford to neglect the precautions or fail to do the constructive planning necessary to put this major pest on the "has been" list.

## Bees Fight Our War

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

AS WEAPONS of victory, bees are of far greater importance in this war than they were in Caesar's time when they were kept on the ramparts of the allied cities to be thrown down upon the enemy when the city was besieged. According to Gordon Dods, Doniphan county beekeeper, few people, even farmers, realize the important part bees are playing in this war. They are essential in 3 very different ways, he says. (1) They provide honey as a supplement to our sugar rationing. (2) They produce beeswax, valuable as a coating for shells and airplanes. (3) They are increasing our farm crops by the pollination of flowers.

Because of its favorable climate, its abundant and varied flora, Doniphan county has become the leading beekeeping county in the state. The principal commercial apiary here is that of Dods and Muench who have more than 100 colonies scattered over better than one third of the county. That busy hum one hears around White Cloud and Iowa Point comes from bees belonging to George Garner who has several hundred hives in that area. Bees that pollinate the fields around Highland have Arthur Allen for their keeper. Huber is a commercial apiarist whose bees inhabit the district surrounding Doniphan and Atchison.

### Produce Tons of Honey

It is estimated there are more than 1/2 million colonies of bees in the United States and these are producing from 160 to 215 million pounds of honey a year. Honey is the nectar of flowers and its flavor and color varies with the kinds of flowers from which it is gathered. Honey once was the principal sweet food available until sugar came onto the market at lower cost. It is an energy-producing food, and measure for measure yields more energy than sugar, for it is heavier. One and one-half tablespoons of honey weighs a little more than an ounce and will supply 100 calories. It would take 2 tablespoons of sugar to provide

the same amount of energy, it is said.

More important than the production of a sugar supplement, says Gordon Dods, is the work of bees in providing beeswax, a material most vital to war industry. A typical fighting machine may contain as much as 10 pounds of wax in resistance for wiring and coils, in protection for shells and cartridges. The beekeepers have a slogan, "Let the bees wax the way to victory." Shells coated with beeswax may be depended upon never to stick because it does not expand in jungle heat. Neither does it crack in the sub-zero temperatures of Iceland or the stratosphere. They have another slogan, "In heat or cold the crimps must hold."

### Used to Keep Out Water

All types of ammunition, from rifle cartridges to 16-inch shells, are coated with beeswax. It is used to waterproof delicate wiring and coils in airplanes, guns and tanks. It also is used as an ingredient in certain medicines. At present the domestic market is short of beeswax and army and navy officials are much concerned lest the 5,022,000 colonies in the United States will not be able to supply the demand altho it is estimated they will produce 35 million pounds of the precious wax.

But, according to apiarist George Muench, the bees' biggest wartime job is pollination. To reach our goal in the increased production program it is essential that orchards, forage and food crops be properly pollinated. Pollination means the transfer of pollen from the male parts of flowers to the female parts. This transfer, necessary for the development and growth of all seeds, is accomplished largely by bees.

For this purpose the bees are equipped with pollen-gathering apparatus in the form of fuzz or hair all over their bodies, serrated hairs on their legs and pollen-carrying apparatus on their hind legs. Flowers put forth every effort to entice bees to them by putting out such inducements as gorgeous color, rich perfume, plentiful nectar or lots of

pollen. The correlation between bees and flowers is one of the wonders of nature.

Every fruit grower of this day knows that he cannot afford to be without bees in his orchard at blooming time. He either owns the hives himself or rents them from beekeepers who, of late years, have made this a common practice. A comparatively new innovation among orchardists is the purchasing of package bees each spring from the South. The bees are sold by the pound and are shipped by express in wire-screened cages. From the time of their arrival until they are placed in the orchard they are fed with a sugar solution. Some orchardists transfer them to a hive. Others just distribute the packages around. If the trees are mature and the orchard is large, one colony of bees to the acre is considered enough for effective pollination, said Mr. Muench. If the trees are 10 to 15 years old half as many will do.

Good pollination of all legume crops

is a wartime necessity because the seed of such crops as alfalfa, red, crimson, alsike, sweet and white clover is so much in demand. To produce more legumes we must have more seed and our allies, England and Russia, would like to have all the seed of certain legumes we can spare. The reason legume crops are so badly needed at this time is because of the alarming shortage of proteins.

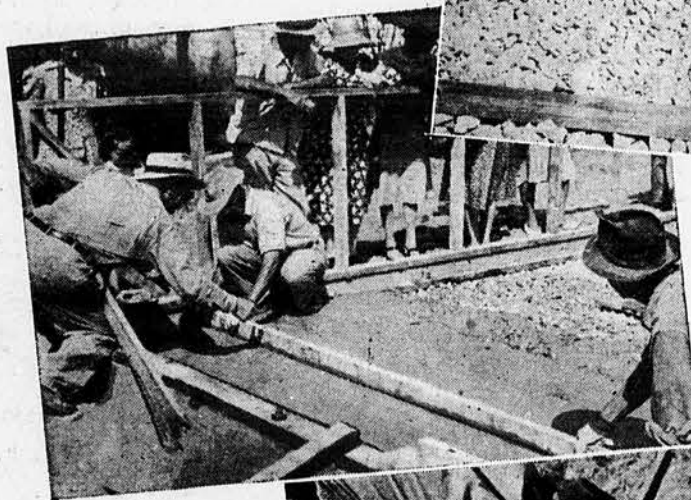
This year other crops like corn and soybeans seem to be cutting in on the legume acreage. Farmers are pasturing legume crops more heavily and undoubtedly will try to put up more legume hay. All this means that less seed will be harvested. To get that seed, so badly needed, we must get larger yields to the acre. If this is to be accomplished the crops must be well pollinated. It is not enough to depend upon the wild bees to do this. Yield of seed to the acre might be increased by as much as 4 or 5 more bushels by providing at least one strong hive of bees an acre.

## Thin Floor

For the Henhouse



It isn't so much trouble to lay a thin-section floor for a new henhouse. The steps are shown here in picture form. First job, of course, is to level the earth and make a layer of gravel 4 to 6 inches deep. Level it carefully, using a straight-edge, as demonstrated by the 2 men above. Two-by-fours may be used as temporary forms for this job. After leveling the gravel, tamp it, as pictured at right, to make a solid foundation for the cement. Allow a slight slope in the floor, so it can drain properly.



Pour cement on the gravel, making a layer of cement at least 2 or 3 inches thick. Smooth this layer with a straightedge as shown above, and give it the final touches with a wooden block and a steel trowel, as shown right. Careful finishing of the floor gives it a hard, smooth surface that is easy to clean.





# INDIAN SECRETS

Uncovered by Mr. Guthrie's Plow

HE DOESN'T have skeletons in the closet, but A. W. Guthrie, of Doniphan county, admits with a grin that he has them in his fields. Because his farm is an old Indian burial ground, Mr. Guthrie is not surprised, any more, if his plow uncovers a skeleton, a tomahawk or a nest of scuttled weapons. However, it was an unexpected meeting the first time when his lister turned up the skeleton of an Indian, with a string of beads still dangling about the neck.

Four miles northwest of Sparks, in Northeast Kansas, Mr. Guthrie's place is in an area rich with the lore of former Indian inhabitants. According to Mr. Guthrie, hills along the Missouri river in this territory were heavily populated by tribes of Iowa and Sioux Indians.

When he discovered, about 15 years ago, that his farm was an Indian burial ground, Mr. Guthrie started saving relics found in his fields. Articles collected since that time demonstrate vividly the habits and characteristics of genuine American Indians, both in peace and in war.

Evidently Indians employed the wartime practice of scuttling war supplies, long before German commanders scuttled the Graf Spee. This is indicated on Mr. Guthrie's farm by great piles of tomahawks, spearheads and spearpoints found buried in a hillside. Mr. Guthrie explains they probably were "scuttled" by Indian braves when there was danger of capture by enemy tribes.

## Some Not Very Fancy

Hundreds of arrowheads have been found on the farm. In every size, shape and color, they too give information about the Indian ways. Plain points without a neck on the back end are war points. The Indians made them sharp and true, but they didn't bother with too much fancy work, because they expected to use each one only once.

Game points, on the other hand, represent hours of careful workmanship, because when used in hunting game, they could be recovered after each shot and used over many times. Some even have saw-tooth edges, some of the arrow heads are long and narrow, while others are short and broad, made especially for killing different kinds of game.

Showing something about the business side of Indians who roved over his farm in the early days, Mr. Guthrie displays a collection of wampum—Indian money. These white colored pieces of exchange are flat and round with a hole in the center so they may be put on a string, like beads. The Indian's total wealth was counted by the length of his string of wampum. A string any length could be taken off for purchase of articles from other Indians.

## A Love for Trinkets

Long strings of ornamental beads in Mr. Guthrie's collection illustrate the Indian's love for trinkets. Most of them are white or blue. Some show they were made by the Indians and others have a factory made appearance, indicating the Indian may have obtained them in a trade with some white man.

Beads and ornaments were buried with the bodies in the Indian burial plan. On Mr. Guthrie's farm, the burial ground is high on the top of a hill. At one spot he found 3 Indian braves buried side by side with the bodies surrounded by ornaments. At another place, he found 6 skulls in one grave.

Mr. Guthrie's collection reminds that the idea of rouge didn't originate with American women. In one of the pits of buried supplies he found some pieces of Indian war-paint. It is a soft, almost chalky rock that is reddish brown in color. By scraping this rock, the Indians obtained a red powder. They wet,

the powder and smeared it on their faces for the gruesome war make-up.

Among the supplies found buried are homemade knives, which are hard rocks chipped out in the shape of a knife but shaped for the job of scraping wood in making the Indian's bow. One long, slender rock with a pointed end is called a drill. The Indian used his homemade tool for drilling holes in beads and other objects.

Another article of particular value to the Indian is a flat, slender object made from rock or from the horn of an animal. It is pointed on one end and has a hole in the other end, to serve as a "lacer" for the Indian's extensive work with leather.

Domestic life of the Indians is demonstrated again by a homemade hoe, which is a large, flat stone, slightly pointed and sharpened on one side. The collection also includes a homemade pipe carved out of rock, a large, carefully carved rock "heart ornament," pieces of Indian pottery and small, round bells.

## Watch Out for Malaria

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WE MUST look out for malaria! It is likely to appear in communities that have had long immunity. It was common enough a few decades ago. Whether we called it "chills and fever," "fever and ague," "breakbone fever," "intermittent fever," or malaria, it was all the same thing.

But the disease has been kept down of late years so that in some parts of our land it is scarcely recognized. While never entirely absent it has been many years since epidemics were general in our middle and western states, altho southern states have not been free from its ravages.

The spread of malaria is not directly from person to person. The intermediate agent is the female Anopheles mosquito. Seeking her evening meal she feeds on one who has malaria in his blood stream. Thus her bite becomes poison to later victims and malaria may spread to epidemic proportions. The mosquito herself, altho an active carrier, does not succumb.

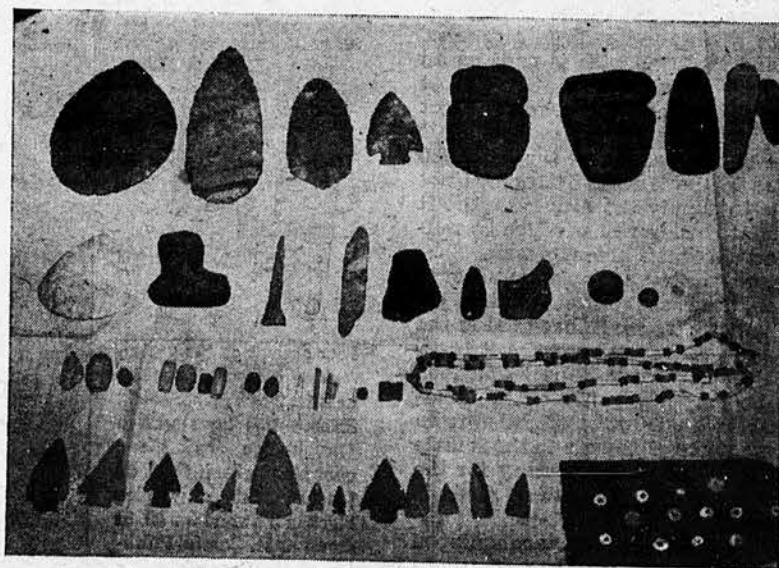
Engineering surveys show mosquitoes of the malaria-carrying type in most localities. The reason residents have enjoyed immunity from malaria is merely because human carriers have been lacking.

Troop movements bring new blood to old communities and some of it is likely to be from malarial regions. Some of our men, sent to tropical countries where malaria runs riot, will be stricken and will come back home to get well. Then the malaria mosquito will get in her deadly work. Not only may the men who have been overseas bring back the disease in their blood, but it must be borne in mind that army training camps collect men from southern states in which malaria is endemic. Men well enough to be in active service may yet be malaria carriers.

Control of malaria now becomes of great importance. Fortunately the service will add to comfort as well as health, for the chief preventive work is destruction of breeding spots of the mosquito. This means draining of swamps, filling low places, and cleaning away rank growths of brush, weeds, and other such vegetation. It goes further, for the standing water that is in barrels, buckets, open cisterns, or small pools around the farm premises are likewise a menace.



Dr. Lerrigo



A few special articles in the Indian collection of A. W. Guthrie, found on his farm which is an old Indian burial ground. Top row, left to right: Hoe, spearhead, spearhead, spearpoint, tomahawk, tomahawk, tomahawk, scraper, scraper. Second row: Heart ornament, pipe, drill, lacer, knife, war point, war point, pottery, bell, bell. Third row: Beads and ornaments. Bottom row: Nine arrowheads at left are "game points" made for hunting; next 4 are "war points" for use in battle; round objects in lower right hand corner are wampum—Indian money.



In front of his farm home in Doniphan county, A. W. Guthrie displays some of the Indian relics found in his fields. They were left there by tribes of Iowa and Sioux Indians who inhabited that area in the early days.

Screening doors and windows of the home is of importance, and especially does this apply to the home in which a patient is trying to get well of the disease.

Mosquito control is an added burden for our busy engineers and health officers. Give them all aid possible, and watch your own premises.

## "Dry" Marketing A Big Help

LEVELING the peaks of farm production, conservation of food, and adaptation of food transportation to meet war and postwar needs were 3 major aims of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission in granting \$25,000 to equip and operate a laboratory at Kansas State College to study dehydration of Kansas farm products. The laboratory is directed by Dr. H. H. King, head of the chemistry department, and a member of the commission's technical advisory committee. The commission views dehydration as one way of utilizing Kansas farm products more effectively to further the war program. It also believes that this is a means of making Kansas ready to act toward greater utilization of crops during peace—a cushion, so to speak—against the loss of the present war-stimulated market.

Those responsible for directing the K. I. D. C., point out that air transportation of many articles is going to become more and more important during the war and post-war periods. The savings in weight and space effected by dehydration fit this method of transportation, so Kansas should seek to develop industries which anticipate methods of maximum contributions to future world markets.

The saving in critical space already is evidenced in the wartime shipment of foods to the allies and armed forces of the United States, but is only one advantage of dehydration. Dr. King has pointed out that while food so processed requires only one sixth the shipping space of whole foods, it saves one ninth of the weight. Spoilage is lessened, storage problems reduced, packaging vastly simplified and no refrigeration is required.

In addition to leveling the peaks of farm production and farm-product consumption, dehydration boosts conservation, since only the portion of food required at any one time need be used—say half an egg or potato—while the remainder keeps indefinitely.

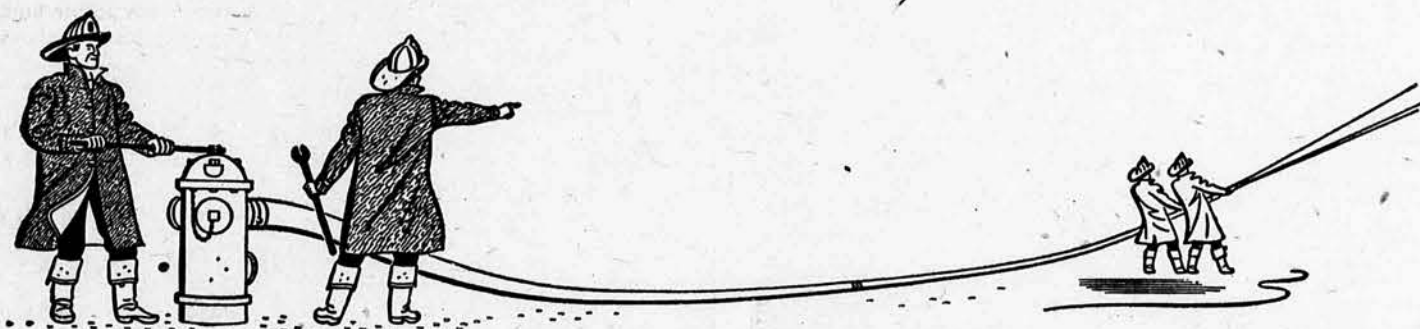
The new laboratory will be used to study different types of dehydrators, the physical and chemical changes brought about, and the causes for loss of vitamin potency.



# Bucket Brigade vs Fire Hose



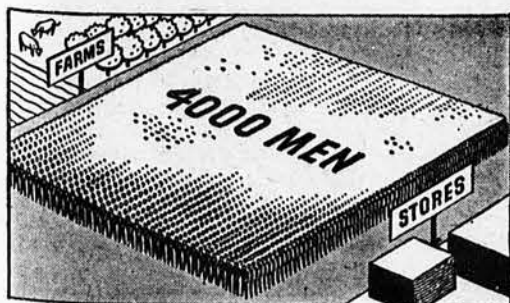
**THE OLD-STYLE WAY** of distribution was like a bucket brigade . . . food items moved through a great many hands on their complicated way from the producer to the consumer.



**THE MODERN METHOD** of food distribution pioneered by Safeway works to eliminate waste motion, needless handling charges and in-between costs. The greater efficiency of this method is today of vital importance to farmers, city folk . . . and to a Nation at war.

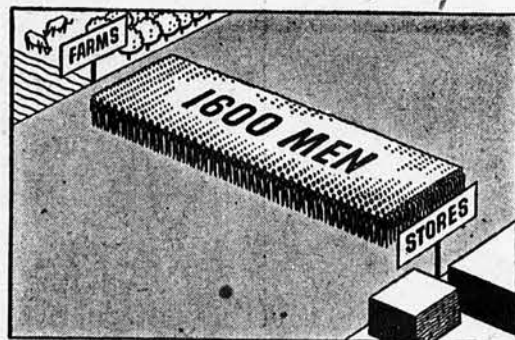
## Take the saving in manpower for instance:

Under the old-fashioned food handling system it took 4,000 people to get produce from the farms to the retail stores of one great city.



This represents a saving in manpower of 2,400 men over the less efficient method!

It frees these men to help build ships and planes, and to work on farms.



Such manpower saving has helped to reduce marketing costs and increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. This helps lower the cost of food so that everybody, especially the many low income consumers, can buy more. Thus the farmer's market is made larger.

Safeway's modern plan of food distribution eliminates unnecessary middlemen and cross-hauling, extra trucking and labor. So to do the job takes only 1,600 men. (Comparison based on report of U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)



Twenty-seven years ago Safeway people began to improve methods of getting foods from producer to consumer.

Today, this more efficient food distribution system is a national asset. In war or peace, everybody benefits by the straightest possible road between farmer and consumer.

You are a consumer as well as a producer. We invite you to trade with your Safeway for one full month . . . and then compare what you save.

**SAFEWAY**

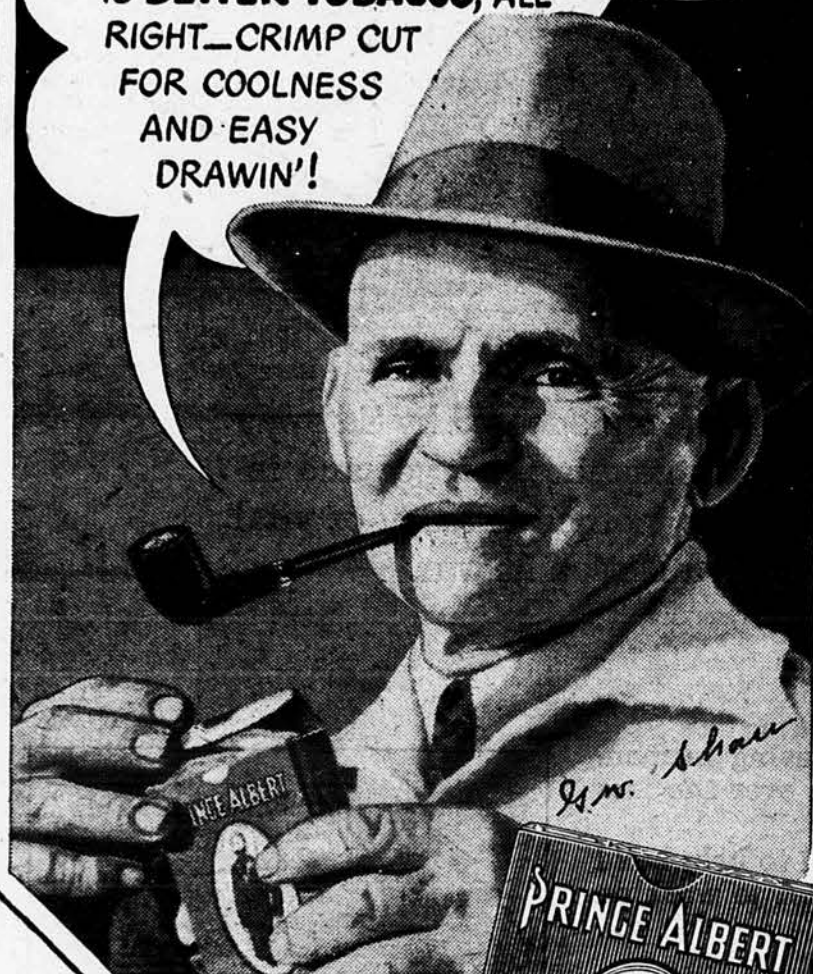


PUT **BITE** OUT  
OF YOUR LIFE!



SUCH A  
TASTY, GRATIFYIN'  
TOBACCO—AND SO  
MILD, SO EASY ON THE  
TONGUE. PRINCE ALBERT  
IS BETTER TOBACCO, ALL  
RIGHT—CRIMP CUT  
FOR COOLNESS  
AND EASY  
DRAWIN'!

**50**  
pipefuls of fragrant  
tobacco in every  
handy pocket pack-  
age of Prince  
Albert



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

EVEN "budding" a mango tree  
is no trick to George Shaw.  
Cross-breeding is his hobby, but  
not the main one. That's Prince  
Albert. Says George: "Every puff  
of P. A. hits the spot for mildness,  
smoothness, mellowness. There's  
no other tobacco like it."

**PRINCE ALBERT**  
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Make an Investment for Victory  
**BUY MORE WAR BONDS!!**

## 25-Mile-an-Hour Haying

Best Record Is a "Load" Every 55 Seconds

THE inventive genius of Bill Foushee, a machine-shop operator at Cedar Point, Chase county, has resulted in development of a pickup hay stacker that is the "go-gettin'est contraption you ever saw," according to farmers in that area.

This masterpiece of mechanical equipment is saving the day for many alfalfa growers in Chase county, where a shortage of help and equipment and continued bad weather threatened the entire first cutting of alfalfa this year.

Capable of traveling 40 miles an hour on the highway and 25 miles an hour in the field, under normal conditions, the combination stacker and hay buck has been able to operate in widely scattered fields, and to put up the precious hay at a rate that seems unbelievable until you see it on the job.

The inventor claims his machine will do as much work in a given time as 5 buck rakes and 2 ordinary stackers. As a matter of record, one of these stackers recently put up 50 acres of alfalfa in 9 hours, picking up the hay from bucked piles in the windrow and laying it on the stack at an average rate of a load every 2 minutes. Three men are required on the stack to handle the avalanche of hay brought at high speeds from all parts of the field.

Last year Roy Boling, a Chase county farmer, timed the machine in his field and reports that the stacker was getting loads from a radius of about 200 yards and placing them on the stack at the rate of one every 55 seconds. Two of these machines operating in Chase county had put up 817 acres of first-cutting alfalfa by June 24, this year.

The pickup stacker is mounted on the back end of a truck chassis, on which the gears have been reversed, as have the driver's seat and the steering gear. Power for raising and lowering the "lift" is supplied thru an align-

ment of 3 wheels, mounted on the chassis. The center wheel is an ordinary car wheel, tire equipped, that revolves under power from the motor of the truck. Two wheels with flat rims are placed in front and in back of the rubber-tired wheel and are shifted by levers against the center wheel for power.

In operation, the stacker makes a run down the windrow and picks up loads that have been bucked into piles. When the machine approaches the stack the operator sets the lift in motion while still some 40 or 50 feet away, depending on the height of the stack. By the time he reaches position at the stack the lift has reached the proper height and is ready to dump. The lift is lowered while the truck is backing away and is in ground position by the time the driver makes his turn for the next run thru the field. There isn't a wasted moment or a lost motion in the entire process.

Mr. Foushee has constructed 8 of these double-duty stackers. Six of them have been distributed in Kansas, one in Nebraska and one in South Dakota.

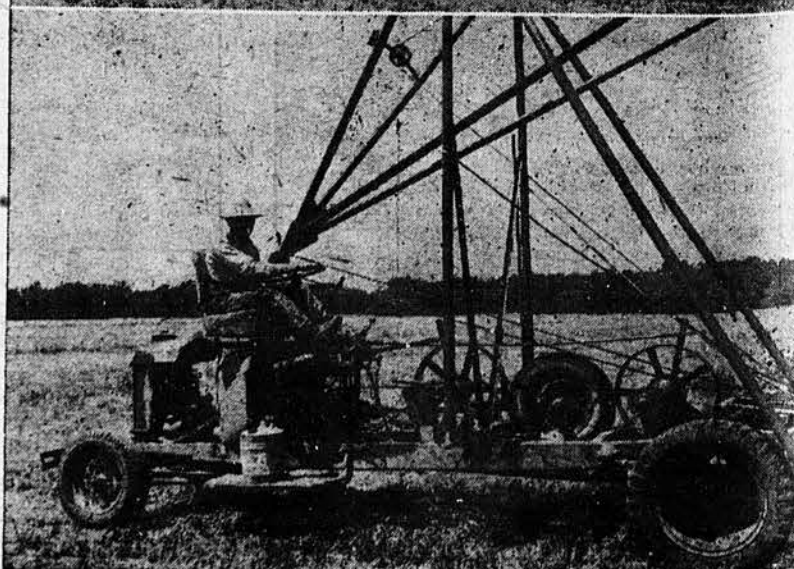
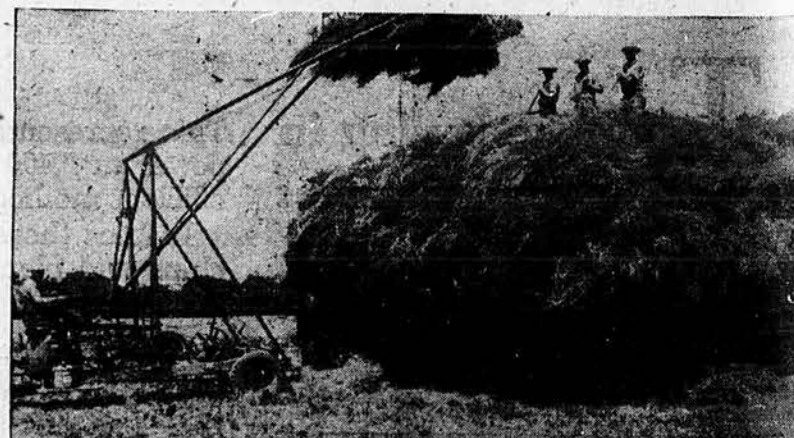
### They Are Potato Fruits

Victory gardeners have been reporting the presence on their potato plants of "berries" resembling small tomatoes. S. W. Decker, Kansas State College, solves the mystery.

"The berries found growing on the cobbler potato plants are potato fruits. When these are mature they will contain potato seed. The potato is very closely related to the tomato and the fruit in the young, green stage resemble each other closely. Later the potato fruit will be brown in color.

"It is seldom that weather conditions are favorable for the potato flowers to set fruit in Kansas. Farther north, seed is set much more freely, with the result that most of the potato breeding work is carried on there.

The Foushee stacker in operation on the Roy Boling farm, Chase county, here is ready to deposit a load, picked up in the windrow. Three men on the stack are kept busy handling the large amount of alfalfa deposited by this one-man-operated machine.



This weird-looking machine set a record last year by dumping a load of hay on the stack every 55 seconds. Edgar Lambert, operator, is principal of the Cedar Point grade school during the winter.

## Pork Chops Or Corn Meal?

AMERICAN eating habits must be revolutionized if this nation expects to meet its commitments to supply food to our Allies and nations freed from the Nazi yoke, say experts of Cornell University.

We have never produced much more food than we could use under our system of converting grain and other edible foods into livestock to make livestock products 40 per cent of our food supply, they say. To feed an appreciable number of additional people, they claim, we must reduce this level of living like the Chinese, who eat 90 per cent crop foods and 10 per cent livestock.

One professor goes so far as to declare that "any thought of feeding the starving millions of Europe on livestock products is utter folly." He points out that it takes 7 pounds of grain to make 1 pound of pork, and the grain itself would go much further in feeding a person than the meat. Then he adds: "If we cut out the grain feeding of livestock, we should have available for humans about 3 1/2 times our annual needs. This would almost do away with our use of poultry, eggs, pork, lard and dairy products. Our corn crop alone could keep us alive for 2 years, in terms of energy needs."

The question boils down to whether 134 million Americans would be willing to shift from pork chops to corn meal in order to bolster the food needs of nations having some 10 times this country's population. If they aren't willing, it can't be done, say the college experts.

### Honor to Editor

Kansas Farmer was honored recently when Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor, received a certificate for distinguished service to the war savings program. A member of the advisory board of the War Savings Staff, made up of leaders in editorial and educational fields, Mr. Gilkeson was cited for his constructive work on the preparation of a series of magazine advertisements for the sale of War Bonds. The certificate, signed by the Secre-



THANKS to . . .  
.. Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

You want pullets to lay as soon as possible. Try giving them the benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Avi-Tab is a concentrated conditioner; contains nine special tonics, stimulants, correctives.

That's what it takes to stimulate appetites and promote greater activity! Many users report excellent results against digestive tract mycosis, and egg dividends from better flock condition.

Sanitation comes first in poultry health, so disinfect laying houses with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN. Kills common disease germs, bugs, parasites on contact without harm to hens. Pleasant odor.

Buy at Dr. Salsbury dealers—hatcheries, drug, feed and produce stores. Or write DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa. A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service.



THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER



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tary of the United States Treasury, was presented to Editor Gilkeson by Thomas H. Lane of the War Savings Staff.

Other members of the Capper organization receiving similar awards were Ray Yarnell, editor of Capper's Farmer; E. S. Bayard, editor of Pennsylvania Farmer; and Milon Grinnell, editor of Michigan Farmer.

### Less Mixed Wheat

A steady drop in shipments of "mixed" wheat out of Kansas is reported by federal grain supervisors, who report that only 290 cars of such wheat left Kansas in July and August, 1942. This number is compared to 432

cars in 1941, and 1,184 cars in 1940.

If this improvement continues, says Willis B. Combs, senior marketing specialist, U. S. D. A., it should about eliminate "mixed" wheat as a market factor in Kansas. He thinks the improvement is due almost entirely to the increase in varieties of certified or recommended seed, and gives credit to Kansas State College, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and co-operating agencies.

In 1935 and 1936, before the present Kansas Wheat Improvement Program was organized, losses at terminal markets on "mixed" wheat amounted to as much as \$83,000.

**KEY**  
**WORK CLOTHES**  
*The Nation's Finest*

**BUY MORE BONDS!**



## VACATION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**QUESTION:** Is it patriotic to take a vacation this summer?

**ANSWER:** Certainly it is! In fact Government officials recommend taking the right kind of a vacation.

**QUESTION:** What is the right kind of vacation?

**ANSWER:** One that minimizes the use of critical materials and vital transportation in reaching vacation spots . . . and the kind of vacation that will build you up and renew your energy for war work.

**QUESTION:** What type of transportation shall I use?

**ANSWER:** When the distance is not too great travel by motor car, if your A Card ration permits . . . and use B and C cards only as authorized. Use trains or busses sparingly on

week ends. Cooperate with the efforts of your Government to maintain war transportation schedules.

Of course, you can take a vacation. You probably need one more than you ever did in your life. Select a cabin in the woods. Stay put! Fish, canoe, sail and swim in the sky-blue waters of a Minnesota lake. This way you are not using critical war transportation, but you are getting that much-needed change and rest. Let us help you pick that ideal vacation spot in the Land of 10,000 Lakes.

Write now for the free illustrated booklet, "Minnesota Official Resort Guide". Address Dept. KF-7, Minnesota Tourist Bureau, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**Minnesota - Land of 10,000 Lakes**

**LAYING HOUSE**

**AHEAD OF SCHEDULE!**

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

### THANKS to . . . .. Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

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A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service.



**THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER**



## NO PRIORITIES ON

## Picnics

**P**ICNICS are anybody's fun! Free for the fixing! "Gotta eat anyway"—and supper tastes "so good" outside, let's make it an outing!

Everyone's been talking "no vacation" this summer. Nobody has time. Nobody has gasoline—and there's certainly no room on the trains. So since we can't go to the mountains, let's play Mohammed and bring the mountains to us! Why not picnic? That's half the fun of going to the mountains and lakes anyway and a picnic nearby, too, meets the vacation requirement of granting a change of scenery. Instead of looking at the same old wall opposite your place at the supper table, there is the whole outdoors for you to see. Maybe that's why a meal eaten out in the back yard tastes twice as good as the same food eaten in the house—or maybe that's why the same meal tastes even better in Picnic park when you meet the Joneses and Smiths and that nice new family who live down the road.

You may be one of those persons who think it's pointless to go out to share your meal with the bugs—and if you are you may spend a lonely summer with that old bugaboo inside—because the rest of America will be outside this summer, vacationing at home! Chances are if you mention that you think picnics are pointless, nine tenths of the nation's meal-planners will be right on your heels wanting to know what you eat at picnics that is unrational. Then, when you get to thinking about it—and remember the infinite variety of "easy" picnic menus, chances are you'll become a confirmed picnicker. In the first place, you'll be surprised how willing the whole family is to co-operate in throwing together a picnic lunch, if you are one who votes for hastily prepared "picnics." You'll be amazed at their willingness to spend hours cooking their favorite picnic foods, if you are one who likes to see the picnic table laden with quantities of delicious old-time favorites. Yes, picnics go easy with Mother, because everybody pitches in and does his share, and should you plan to cook outside, Father will likely think it's his chance to be "chef" and Mother won't have a thing to do but play games with the children. Perhaps you and your friends will have a planned menu divided among you, or perhaps it's "covered dish," or maybe each of you mothers have planned to take food for your own family. In any event, many hands make light work, and it's fun for all!

A picnic needn't take a lot of time from your busy day—it needn't take a lot of thought—but an "outing" for the family will give you much in return. Strange to say, when you come back from a picnic, you'll have a touch of that "been-away" feeling you get when you reach home after a long vacation. Tomorrow's work will be easier—and you'll be more ready to do those everyday chores and that important canning. For wartime, vacationless, rural American picnics may well be put on the "essential" list.

There needn't be any transportation problems. Choose a spot close by, and you'll find a way to get there. Don't you love a picnic? Doesn't love always "find a way?" Picnics are likely to become America's No. 1 vacation this year. Short vacation? Yes, but at home with friends, and that's difficult to beat. What's more, you can have them often as you like. No priorities on picnics!

The holiday spirit seems to be a natural by-product of taking a lunch outdoors. Picnics mean play and fun—but also, pointed or pointless, simple or elaborate, food is essential. Outdoor appetites have to be reckoned with, so to save your time, thinking, planning, and looking up recipes, here are some picnic-tested suggestions and recipes we hope you'll try.



Into the picnic basket go sandwiches, of course—their variety is infinite—perhaps one hot creamed dish, baked beans or a hearty salad, plenty of fruit, maybe some pickles or relish, and either cake or cookies, for they're ideal picnic desserts. As for drinkables, the thermos jug will get the family's favorite beverage—be it coffee, milk, lemonade or iced tea—to the picnic spot, piping hot or icy cold. Easier still, you may carry along several sandwich spreads, plenty of bread, crackers, sliced tomatoes, lettuce, cucumbers, a pickle relish—then everybody makes sandwiches to their own liking.

Given a choice, most men would probably vote for the picnic where they can cook at least one dish over the open fire. Why not then these point-counting days, if the picnic's a community or neighborhood gathering, make it "bring-your-own-meat" affair, with each guest bringing steak, hamburger, ham or "what-have-you" to be cooked rare or well-done—to suit one's taste? All of which means everybody's happy and no one family's budget or red stamps are put out of balance.

Whether it's a single sandwich and one lone apple wrapped in a newspaper or fancy food and all the fixin's with the most elaborate modern contrivances used, a picnic is a picnic—and plenty of fun and a grand way to relieve the tension we all are feeling these trying days.

The best picnic menus usually include one hot dish, which if it's a casserole dish, may be prepared in advance and served piping hot hours later. With any one of the following hot dishes chosen as the mainstay of your outing meal, you may add to it bread and butter sandwiches, a refreshing salad, a drink, some cookies and have gala picnic fare ready in a jiffy. And do plan to use paper plates, for who wants to tote home a mess of dirty dishes?

## Enjoy Your Back Yard!

**N**O MORE can we Americans think that as soon as sundown comes we must be "on the go." Instead, we are staying home. Tires are thin and new ones not to be had, extra change must be used for War Stamps and Bonds... and what with everybody working twice as hard and double the hours most of the time we don't feel like being hilarious anyway. So at last our own homes and gardens and fields and meadows and plain old back yards are coming into their own.

If you've used your back yard only as a clothes yard and catchall, have a clean-up bee some day and get the whole family interested. Stretch the clothesline in back of the barn or garage or some place where it will be inconspicuous when the weekly wash is swaying in the breeze. If the grass has been neglected, look it over, give it a good mowing, trim up any scraggly parts, add some of the rotted fertilizer

### Rice and Chicken Casserole

1 large cooked chicken 2 cups milk  
2 cups uncooked rice 2 eggs, beaten  
1½ tablespoons butter ¼ teaspoon salt

Bone chicken and cut meat into 1-inch pieces. Boil rice in salted water until tender. Drain. Stir in butter, milk, eggs and salt. Place a layer in a greased casserole, then the chicken, then another of rice. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until well browned, 20 to 25 minutes. Serves 10.

### Barbecued Spareribs

3 pounds pork spareribs 1½ tablespoons prepared mustard  
1½ cups tomato catsup 3 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce  
1 tablespoon brown sugar

Sprinkle spareribs with salt and pepper. Combine remaining ingredients, mix well. Dip spareribs in sauce; place in a drip pan. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for 20 minutes; reduce temperature to moderate (350° F.), continue baking until meat is tender, about 2 hours, basting frequently with sauce. Serves 6.

### Cheese Potatoes

We like to make cheese flavor go as far as possible these days and Cheese Potatoes make two good foods better. Bake this dish in a heavy crockery casserole and it will stay hot several hours.

3 tablespoons melted fat ½ cup corn flakes  
4 medium-sized boiled potatoes ½ cup finely grated cheese  
1½ cups tomato catsup ½ teaspoon paprika  
1 teaspoon salt

Pour 2 tablespoons fat into a shallow baking pan. Cut potatoes into ½-inch slices and place close together in pan. Brush tops with remaining fat. Roll corn flakes into fine crumbs; combine with cheese, paprika and salt; sprinkle over potatoes. Bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) about 15 minutes. This recipe is enough for 4 servings.

### Fried Chicken for Picnics

Here is a streamlined method to delight picnickers. Cut up four fryers into serving pieces, and dust with flour and seasonings placed in a paper sack. You [Continued on Page 11]

## No Priorities on Picnics

(Continued from Page 10)

will need about ¾ cup of flour and 1 teaspoon each of salt, paprika and celery salt. Coat three or four pieces at a time. Brown the chicken quickly in a ½-inch layer of fat, heated in a frying pan. Use lard or a substitute but never butter for this browning. Transfer the browned chicken to a large baking dish or roaster and add 5 tablespoons butter, ¼ cup each chopped celery and green peppers, and a cup of boiling water. Cover and bake 1½ hours in a moderate oven. This gives you time to make up the rest of the picnic food.

### Picnic Burgers

You'll outfit old man rationing by serving these picnic burgers. By adding oatmeal to a pound of ground meat you can make two patties grow where only one grew before. Besides, they are extra moist and juicy. The secret? Mix and chill the ingredients the night before the big picnic. You'll be amazed at how the oats absorb and retain the moisture in firmly shaped patties.

1 pound ground beef ¼ teaspoon pepper  
1 teaspoon salt ¼ cup catsup  
¾ cup oatmeal (quick or regular, uncooked)

Combine all ingredients thoroughly. Shape into 8 flat patties, separate with wax paper, and chill. Pan fry in hot fat and serve with relish between buns.

Because loaf cakes and cookies "carry well" they are ideal picnic desserts. You'll like the yummy goodness of this spicy Victory Cake and the Applesauce Cookies; or the crunchy sweetness of either the Lemon Oatmeal or the Icebox Ginger Cookies. Just take your choice:

### Victory Cake

2 cups enriched flour 1½ teaspoons all-spice  
1 teaspoon baking powder 1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed  
½ teaspoon soda ½ cup shortening  
1 teaspoon cinnamon 1¼ cups water  
1 teaspoon cloves 1½ cups seedless raisins  
½ cup coarsely chopped walnut meats

Sift flour; measure; sift again with baking powder, soda, salt and spices. Combine sugar, shortening, water, and raisins in uncovered 2-quart saucepan. Bring to a boil; cook rapidly 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Cool. Add flour mixture and nut meats. Mix thoroughly. Pour into well greased paper-lined square cake pan—8 by 8 by 2 inches—bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes, or until done. Serves 12.

### Icebox Ginger Cookies

1 cup molasses or dark corn sirup ½ teaspoon salt  
¾ cup shortening 2 teaspoons baking powder  
2½ cups flour ½ teaspoon all-spice  
2 cups wheat flakes 1½ teaspoons sugar

Heat molasses or corn sirup to bubbling and add shortening. Remove

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## No Priorities on Picnics

(Continued from Page 10)

will need about  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of flour and 1 teaspoon each of salt, paprika and celery salt. Coat three or four pieces at a time. Brown the chicken quickly in a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch layer of fat, heated in a frying pan. Use lard or a substitute but never butter for this browning. Transfer the browned chicken to a large baking dish or roaster and add 5 tablespoons butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup each chopped celery and green peppers, and a cup of boiling water. Cover and bake  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours in a moderate oven. This gives you time to make up the rest of the picnic food.

### Picnic Burgers

You'll outwit old man rationing by serving these picnic burgers. By adding oatmeal to a pound of ground meat you can make two patties grow where only one grew before. Besides, they are extra moist and juicy. The secret? Mix and chill the ingredients the night before the big picnic. You'll be amazed at how the oats absorb and retains the moisture in firmly shaped patties.

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1 teaspoon salt  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup catsup  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup oatmeal (quick or regular, uncooked)

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### Victory Cake

2 cups enriched flour  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons all-spice  
1 teaspoon baking powder 1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups water  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups seedless raisins  
1 teaspoon cloves  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup coarsely chopped walnut meats

Sift flour; measure; sift again with baking powder, soda, salt and spices. Combine sugar, shortening, water, and raisins in uncovered 2-quart saucepan. Bring to a boil; cook rapidly 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Cool. Add flour mixture and nut meats. Mix thoroughly. Pour into well greased paper-lined square cake pan—8 by 8 by 2 inches—bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes, or until done. Serves 12.

### Icebox Ginger Cookies

1 cup molasses or dark corn sirup  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup shortening 2 teaspoons baking powder  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon all-spice  
2 cups wheat flakes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons sugar

Heat molasses or corn sirup to bubbling and add shortening. Remove

from heat; cool well. Sift flour, salt, soda and spices together; stir into molasses mixture. Add wheat flakes; blend well. Knead and shape into rolls about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter; wrap in waxed paper, covering ends so that dough will not dry out. Store in a refrigerator until firm. Cut in thin slices and bake on an ungreased cookie sheet in moderate oven (350° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. This recipe makes 8 dozen wafers 2 inches in diameter.

### Lemon Oatmeal Cookies

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening 3 tablespoons water  
1 cup sugar 1 cup sifted flour  
2 eggs, unbeaten  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups quick or regular, uncooked oats  
2 teaspoons grated lemon peel 3 teaspoons baking powder  
3 tablespoons lemon juice 1 teaspoon salt

Cream shortening, gradually add sugar, creaming until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat vigorously. Add lemon juice and grated lemon peel and water. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Add sifted dry ingredients and uncooked oats, mixing well. Drop from a teaspoon onto a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 12-15 minutes.

### Apple Sauce Cookies

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg  
1 egg  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves  
1 teaspoon soda 1 cup raisins, chopped  
1 cup apple sauce 1 cup nuts, chopped  
2 cups sifted flour  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon

Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, and beat well. Add egg, beat until light and fluffy. Stir soda into apple sauce and combine with creamed mixture. Sift together flour, salt and spices, add raisins and nuts, mix well and add to above. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet. Bake 15 to 18 minutes at 375° F. Makes about 6 dozen cookies.

No matter what you take to the picnic, keep the food simple, then no one will feel the work has been hard and the relaxed feeling will spread to everyone—even Mother, who likely needs relaxing more than most anyone else these days. It's the change of scenery, the informal way of eating that does the rest of us good, but for Mother, it's the absence of a stack of dirty dishes and a hot kitchen. Food or no food, that alone is "picnic" enough to make most any homemaker happy.

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#### COLOR



The pronounced brownish color of "old-fashioned" liquid pectins

will startle you when you compare them with the pure whiteness of M.C.P. PECTIN.

#### TASTE



Compare the strong, disagreeable flavor of liquid pectins with the

pleasing, faint lemon taste of M.C.P. Think what this means in preserving true fruit flavor.

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BECAUSE it jells more sugar and fruit than any other pectin, M.C.P. saves both sugar and fruit. Easy-to-use recipes in every package eliminate guesswork, prevent spoilage due to too short a boil, assure jams and jellies of championship quality, with true-fruit flavor.

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FRESH BERRY JAM  
(Any Variety)

6 Cups Ground Berries  
8 $\frac{1}{2}$  Cups Sugar  
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Wash, stem and grind 3 quarts fully ripe berries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to pulp. Measure exactly 6 level cups crushed berries, (add water to fill out last cup, if necessary), into a large kettle. Add M.C.P. Pectin, stir well and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add the sugar (which has been previously measured), mix well and bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space for sealing with fresh paraffin.

(NOTE: For Strawberry Jam, add  $\frac{1}{4}$ -cup lemon juice to each 6 cups crushed berries.)



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jams and jellies are rich, healthful foods. The Government sends large amounts of powdered pectin to our Allies to make them and help relieve shortages in other rich foods. For this same reason, make all the jams and jellies YOU can, too... now!



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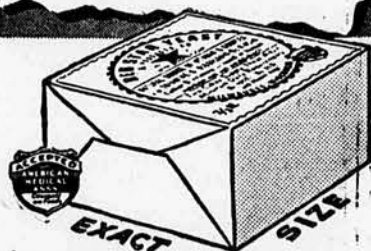
Red Star Yeast's large cake insures dependable action... rules out waste of time and ingredients on uncertain results.

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## Farm Women Know How

And Their Ideas May Work for You

### Prevents Water Damage

Sometimes walls and ceilings become stained and cracked from water. Often this water works its way in under window sills. If you cut a V-notch the full length of loose sills, on the under side, the water won't reach the wall to work its way thru the outside walls.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

### Save the Floors

Sawhorses with a board or 2 on them make a dandy platform for papering and other house-cleaning chores. But often they scratch the floors. Several doubles of cloth fastened to the lower ends of the legs will prevent this trouble.—B. E. M.

### Saves Wallpaper

A large piece of cellophane placed behind your table-top stove keeps grease spots off the wallpaper and is much more attractive than a piece of oilcloth, as it allows the wallpaper design to show thru.—Mrs. R. B.

### Hat Mats

To save yourself these busy days, cut small mats from old felt hats and use them under vases, ornaments, flowers and book ends. They prevent scratching of polished furniture. These mats can be washed in warm water.—Mrs. Henry Werges.

### Vinegar Bath

If setting eggs are dirty, or if eggs set under hens get soiled, wipe them with a damp cloth wrung out of vinegar. This is a very quick way and will not harm the hatchability of the eggs.—Mrs. Dale Short.

### Simple Remedy

To clean dirty, dingy-looking clothespins, soak them overnight in a strong solution of clorox, or some other good bleaching agent. You'll be surprised with your nice clothespins.—Mrs. J. H. S.

### Household Aids

A common clothespin, split in half, makes 2 useful pan scrapers which do not rust or scratch aluminum or enamelware.—Mrs. L. M. Moore.

### Renewed Army Cot

If you have an army cot to put in a cool place in summer, or to move up close to the stove in winter, and you find the canvas torn or worn out, it can be repaired with a good grade of feather ticking. It is necessary that the ticking be the required width and length and should be tacked closely on both sides. I have gotten more service from my repaired cot than from the original.—Mrs. S. G.

### Honeysuckle Hedge

For that unsightly view from the house, try a honeysuckle hedge grown from the common honeysuckle. The roots may be set out almost any time of year. The vine grows rapidly and needs very little care. A strong wire fence will support it perfectly. Its

habit is to grow to the top of the fence then droop down. A close wall of green is soon formed, so close that even dogs give up the attempt to push thru its mass of branches. The flowers scent the air to a considerable distance with their sweet, delicate perfume.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

### Saves Paint

Paint will keep indefinitely in good condition if the lid of can is replaced tightly and the can turned upside down. The paint seals it, excluding the air.—Mrs. L. E.

### Stopped "Splattering"

I was so proud of my new window boxes until the first rain splattered dirt on the clean windows. This was solved by picking up enough gravel off the driveway to cover the top of the boxes. This can be pushed aside to stir the dirt. It is also very good for the flowers.—Mrs. G. W. Weed.

### Olive Oil Helps

Clean gummy furniture by saturating a small piece of cloth with olive oil and going over the furniture to be cleaned. Wipe off the surplus oil and polish with a clean, dry cloth. The oil is good for the varnish, as it tends to keep it from cracking.—Mrs. R. B.

### Cement the Handles

If garden rakes or other tools refuse to hold their handles, put a little cement in the cavity, then push handle in. Let set for several hours and the handle will hold firmly. I keep a poke of fine sand, also one of prepared cement powder, and mix half and half, to mend many utensils.—Mrs. Lee Cochran.

### Puts Broth to Work

After first butchering and cooking all the bone meat, there is always so much of the greasy broth which we formerly didn't use. Last year I decided to can this and it is fine for seasoning beans, greens, cabbage or other foods thru the summer. I save the broth for a day or two and put in pint jars in a hot-water bath. I boil for 20 or 30 minutes, and as we have a fire in the range, it is scarcely no trouble to can.—Hazel Blackerby.

### Washday Helps

On blue Monday in winter, I find that the hot-water bottle slipped into the clothespin bag while the clothes are in the last rinse, keeps my hands warm while hanging the clothes, even in zero temperature. Also, if a handful of salt is added to the last rinse water, it keeps the clothes from freezing fast to the line.—Mrs. Laudie Buresh.

### New Day Coming

Farm homes will be safer from fire after the war thru the use of fire retardant solutions now being manufactured exclusively for war purposes.

When this time comes the farm homemaker can treat washable furnishings and garments as easily as she starches them now, and rugs, upholstery, draperies and bedding can be sprayed for protection against flame.



"Pardon me, ma'am, but do you furnish meals with yer lodging?"

Fire applied to these treated substances will char them, but will not cause a blaze.

### Sterilized Bandages

To make sterilized bandages at home, tear a clean old sheet into strips, roll them and then place in an airtight jar. Suspend the jar in water and allow the water to become boiling hot for several minutes.—Mrs. L. H. Moore.

### Takes Out Odor

Vinegar eliminates odors. Don't put away a frying pan that smells of onions, fish or some other strong-flavored food. Put some vinegar in the pan and bring to a boil. Then wash as usual.—Mrs. Beulah Thompson.

### Handy Hanger

To keep potholders handy at the stove, I nailed a thin board 2 inches square on the wall and screwed a hook in the 3 lower corners.—J. G. B.

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## How Things Look at Recess

(Continued from Page 4)

Congress at present. The one exception is in the case of the coal miners' strikes. In this instance the White House has been determined to "break" John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, and in order to do that swung its powers to keep the U. M. W. A. from getting asked for increases in the coal miners' wage scales. In Congress the majority feeling, which may or may not be justified, is that the Administration's labor policies are strongly shaped by the coming 1944 elections.

When Chester C. Davis was named War Food Administrator, Congress and the farm groups hailed the appointment as a possible "out" on the food front. It was understood, and understood also by Davis, that he was to be given full authority to get increased food production, and that meant he would determine food price policies as well as food production prices.

But after 3 months, Chester Davis resigned, his resignation was accepted by President Roosevelt in a caustic letter which amounted to Davis being "fired" instead of being allowed to resign. The Davis resignation added to the breach between the White House and Congress.

Immediate reasons given by Davis for resigning were (1) he was not given authority sufficient to allow him to get food production required for the problem of feeding so much of the world as is included in the program, and (2) his opposition to the price subsidy and roll-back subsidies on food-stuffs that he was directed to assist in putting into effect.

### Wouldn't Be "Yes" Man

Background for the resignation seems to have been Davis's discovery, after his appointment, that he was expected to be a mere "yes" man under a group or unofficial domestic war cabinet, headed by Harry Hopkins.

The 4 agencies mainly concerned with food production and food prices and farm regulation and control generally are: Office of War Mobilization, headed by former Justice James F. Byrnes; Office of Economic Stabilization, headed by Judge Fred M. Vinson; Office of Price Administration, headed by former Senator Prentiss Brown; the War Foods Administration, headed by Judge Marvin Jones, who succeeded Chester Davis.

But it seems that these administrators, all former members of Congress by the way, do not determine food and price and regulatory policies, but simply are directed to carry out policies and programs determined by Harry Hopkins, with White House approval, assisted by Hopkins aides assigned to each of the agency heads.

These 4 aides assigned by Hopkins as righthand men for the 4 agency heads are serving as follows: Benjamin Cohen (of the Brain Trust firm of Corcoran and Cohen back in early New Deal days) with Byrnes; Edward Prichard, young Harvard law graduate and former law clerk for Justice Felix Frankfurter, with Vinson; Rich-

ard Gilbert, former economic adviser to Leon Henderson, with Brown; Paul Porter, promoted from Rent Control to see that Marvin Jones stays on the Hopkins track.

Much of the Congressional fire against the Administration stemmed from the unsuccessful efforts of Congress to get back some of the law-making powers from this Hopkins group.

On the side, the Congress itself, while it did not repeal the AAA and other agencies in the National Farm Program, virtually abolished their functions for the current fiscal year, and in some cases abolished the agencies themselves. This was accomplished by refusing appropriations for continuing their operations.

The Congress liquidated the Farm Security Administration, turned administration of land tenantry and rural rehabilitation programs over to War Foods Administration with greatly reduced appropriations.

Congress also liquidated Federal Crop Insurance Corporation as of July 31, this year, allowing it 3 million dollars to wind up its affairs and settle losses on 1943 crops insured. Three-year insurance contracts were abrogated.

After parity and compliance payments are made on 1943 crops, there will be no more such payments, it is provided in the annual Department of Agriculture appropriations Act. These amounted to 23 cents a bushel on wheat, to make up for wheat being held at less than parity prices. The immediate effect on other major crops probably will not be noticeable next year, as these are at or above parity.

Only payments under AAA that are to continue will be those for soil and water conservation practices, which will amount maybe to \$200,000,000 a year, a saving to the Treasury of \$250,000,000 a year.

Restrictions on acreage plantings are out. Marketing quotas are out, except on tobacco. War Foods Administration, thru support prices and incentive payments (subsidies) will be called upon to keep agreements already made to get increased production of what have been designated as war crops.

### Reduce AAA Activities

Funds for regional and local activities of AAA have been rigidly curtailed, including payments to AAA committeemen.

By next year farmers and farming will be largely freed from lawful controls exercised by the AAA, but will be subjected to regulations promulgated by the firm of Hopkins, Frankfurter (senior partners) and Cohen, Prichard, Gilbert and Porter (junior partners). Secretary of Agriculture Wickard retains his title, and is allowed to broadcast once a week.

The Administration won its fight with Congress over roll-back and consumer subsidies. The bill prohibiting their use, but allowing subsidies for increased production and for certain other purposes, was vetoed by the President, and in the House the necessary two-thirds to override the veto was not obtained.

The recess of Congress was held up several days while the Senate battled over whether or not the Commodity Credit Corporation be prohibited from paying consumer subsidies. The Senate reversed itself 3 times in 2 days, by one-vote margins, finally allowed the CCC to be extended until January 1, 1944, without any restrictions on its subsidy programs, and with an additional borrowing power of \$350,000,000, making its working capital \$3,000,000,000 less whatever losses it sustains.

Whether the subsidy battle will be renewed in September, or whenever Congress reconvenes, will be determined largely by what Congress hears from its constituents this summer.

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## Planning to Irrigate?

"Hidden Water Holes" is the title of an interesting pamphlet every farmer and rancher should read. Numerous underground water reservoirs have been tapped in the Great Plains Area and are bringing forth tumbling water thru irrigation spouts. This illustrated pamphlet published by the Johnson Gear & Manufacturing Company is available—while the supply lasts—thru the Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. A postal card request will bring you a copy.



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## What Experience Proves

(Continued from Page 1)

who is ensiling his alfalfa crop for the second year. "I always figured about 10 days for the haying season," he reports, "but now I am getting the job done in 3 or 4 days with the same amount of help. We can start work early in the morning and continue late at night, and work under weather conditions unsuitable for haying." He has one of the 3 new field cutters released to Chase county this year.

There are many reasons why Mr. Rogler changed to grass silage. Foremost was his desire to use a soil-building crop in rotation with his grain and sorghum crops, and to hedge against putting "all his eggs in one basket," which was the case when depending entirely on the sorghum crop for silage.

"Grass silage spreads the work out thru the year and gives me an opportunity to save a larger percentage of the alfalfa crop, especially the first cutting, which often was lost or severely damaged due to unfavorable weather conditions," he reports. When depending on sorghum silage alone, the work came all at one time and he ran the risk of losing all or part of the crop. Grass silage helps take the gamble out of his feed program and gives him the

greatest utilization of both land and crops.

Mr. Rogler fed 500 tons of grass silage last year to about 1,000 head of cattle and thinks it fits in better than anything else he has tried. His cattle run on bluestem grass pasture until around January 1, when they are brought into the feed lot and switched to a combination of grass and sorghum silage, fed in about a 50-50 ratio. He figures it costs \$1 a ton to silo his alfalfa, which has less waste when fed as silage and is easier to handle. The cattle like it better, too. "You know," he explains, "that a shredded wheat biscuit is a lot better with the cream on it, and the same holds true in feeding ensiled alfalfa as compared to hay." He also believes that the silage has a higher protein content than the general run of hay obtainable.

E. C. Crofoot, a neighbor of Mr. Rogler, has been using grass silage on a large scale for 4 years and has tried various combinations. He has experimented with mixtures of alfalfa and oats, alfalfa and corn or sorgho, alfalfa with stover bundles, and straight bluestem. His favorite is a combination of alfalfa and sorgho when the 2 can be

harvested simultaneously, but he also likes straight alfalfa silage or alfalfa and oats.

He ensiled between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of grass silage last year and, like Mr. Rogler, did not use any preservative. Both men silo their alfalfa in trenches and their sorghums in upright silos.

All cuttings of alfalfa go into silage on these 2 farms, and Mr. Crofoot says any cutting suitable for hay is all right for silage. He doesn't believe cutting for silage saves him any money or that the silage has any higher feeding value than top quality hay, but he prefers it because he can harvest his alfalfa that way in less time and it is easier to feed. He does believe there is less spoilage since he estimates a loss of 25 per cent or more when using hay, compared to from 5 to 10 per cent for grass silage.

Altho ideal moisture content for top quality grass silage is 68 per cent, good silage can be put up under moisture conditions ranging from 50 to 70 per cent, Mr. Crofoot says. He points out that during the cutting and siloing process, moisture conditions change rapidly so it is impossible to maintain a fixed moisture content.

He recommends that some consistency can be obtained, however, by allowing the alfalfa to wilt in the windrows from 1 to 2 hours on a clear day or for half a day when cloudy or wet. "You have to learn to get the feel of the silage to know when it is just right," Mr. Crofoot says, but explains that good silage can be put up under such a wide range of conditions there is little need to worry about the moisture content. He suggests that best results are obtained if the driest silage is put in the bottom of the trench or upright and the wettest silage on top. He does not allow any wilt for the silage placed on the top foot in the trench, since the heavy, wet forage seals off the air and compresses the dry silage.

### Cattle Get Enough

In feeding, Mr. Crofoot does not exceed 3½ pounds of grass silage for every 100 pounds of live weight, and says it should not be fed in amounts exceeding 25 to 50 per cent of the entire roughage. He reports from his experiments that cattle like and thrive on grass silage up to one third of the roughage ration, but will quit on it if fed too heavily.

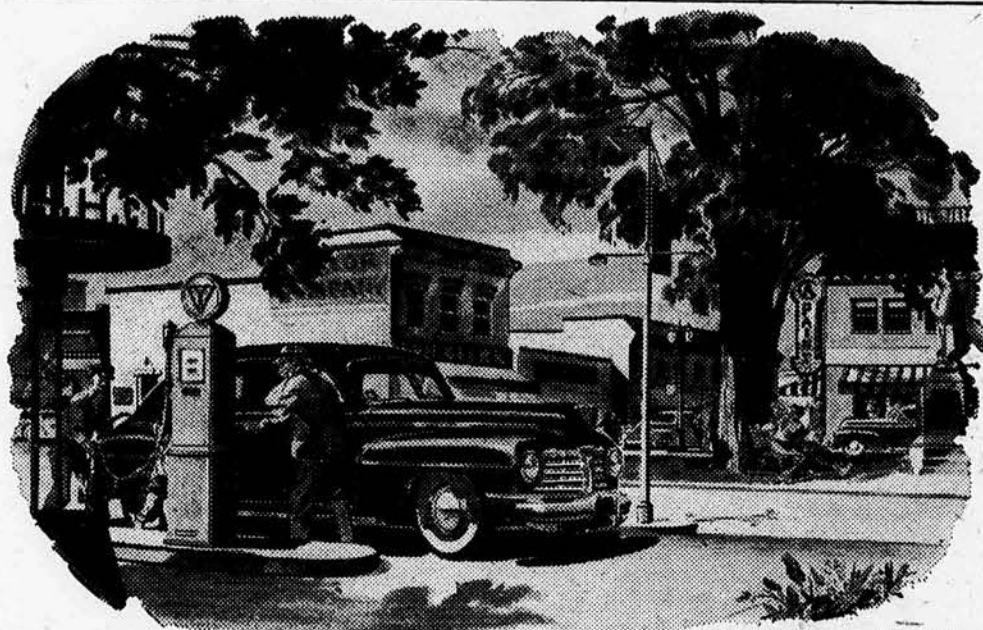
Mr. Crofoot buys and sells several thousand head of cattle a year, full-feeding some and roughing the others. In experimental tests, he found that cattle gain 20 to 25 pounds a month on nothing but grass and sorgho silage, and that they will gain up to 125 pounds a head on this diet at a minimum cost of 15 cents a day for a steer weighing around 800 pounds into the feed lot.

Henry Brecht, the all-year-around man for E. G. Stout, Chase county, says sweet clover silage has been used on that farm for 2 years and has proved excellent for feed. It creates an appetite for dry feed, he notes, and the cattle eat dry stover butts and other dry roughage ordinarily not relished. The clover made 7 tons of silage to the acre last year and was estimated to be making 10 tons this year.

This has been a good year for demonstrating the advantage of ensiling over harvesting alfalfa as hay, thinks Glenn Crofoot, a brother of E. C. Crofoot, previously mentioned. He explained that he would have lost a lot of his alfalfa due to bad weather had he put it up as hay, but by ensiling saved all of his first cutting.

Mr. Crofoot uses one feeding a day of grass silage, giving his cattle 35 or 40 pounds a head in the morning and a similar amount of sorgho at night. When cattle are on full feed, he puts grass silage in the bottom of the bunk, grain on top, and covers with sorgho silage. He feeds from 1,500 to 2,000 head a year.

This is the third year Mr. Crofoot has used grass silage. The first year he used molasses as a preservative, but



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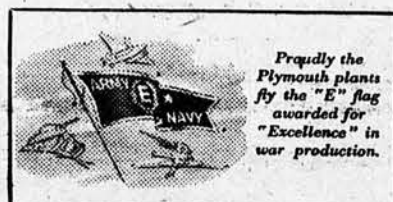
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precision work on tank, airplane and cannon assemblies; welding, grinding, machining armor plate; fabricating myriads of items from magnesium, aluminum, bronze and cannon steels; putting together with the brilliant technique of seasoned "Know How."

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last year and this he is trenching it without a preservative. "I can't see any difference in the quality or palatability," he says.

Last year he ensiled 400 or 500 tons of grass silage and some of the best produced was sweet clover in which a bushel of oats to the acre had been sown. The oats were ripe when ensiled and the feed was drier than usually recommended, but made excellent feed. Like other users, he warns it is not good practice to feed more than half the total roughage as grass silage.

Grass silage will be as widely used as sorghum silage some day, predicts Ross Wingert, of Lyon county, who had the first field cutter in his area. He has been using grass silage since 1940 as he believes it is cheaper to ensile than to bale hay, and that the ensilage has about 20 per cent more protein than cured hay. In addition to alfalfa, Mr. Wingert plans to ensile 40 acres of bluestem grass this year, using no preservatives, and he reports that his cattle like grass silage better than any other feed.

#### Likes Sweet Clover Silage

For 3 years now A. R. German, of Geary county, has successfully been ensiling sweet clover without a preservative, and feeding it in conjunction with sorghum silage. The 400 or 500 head of cattle fed by him every year like the sweet clover best. He doesn't have a field cutter so binds the clover and runs it thru a stationary cutter, which adds to the work. His clover has been making from 6 to 10 tons of silage an acre, is cut at the beginning of the bloom stage, and wilted a half day in the field.

Experts on grass silage caution that stock should be introduced to the feed gradually, since it may be more loosening than dry hay. In some cases it may be necessary to limit the amount of grass silage fed in order to get dry roughage consumed.

Altho farmers interviewed seemed interested primarily in the harvesting and feeding advantages of grass silage over hay, there are other factors worth consideration. As listed by Dr. Bechtel, they include:

Providing an outlet for crops that

need to be removed from fields in preparation for subsequent crops; making it possible to "double crop" a silo; increasing the color intensity of low-carotene milk; allowing use of weedy crops and other feeds that might otherwise be wasted; preventing losses due to cattle tramping down large percentages of good pasture crops; constituting another method of using crops on distant or unfenced pasture lands; making it possible to feed some green crops with less likelihood of bloat.

Silo manufacturers claim that savings from 25 to 35 per cent in barn construction costs can be had by the use of one-story stables, with silos for roughage storage. They also point out that with grass silage there is no danger of spontaneous combustion, which is responsible for 20 per cent of the 150-million-dollar annual farm fire loss, according to fire statistics.

#### Other Side of Picture

The picture is not all in favor of grass silage, however, as there are some objectionable features. Labor and power requirements, where field cutters are not available, are greater than for hay; preservative agents, when used, add to the cost; in many cases silos need to be reinforced to safely hold the added weight in grass silage; special equipment usually is needed to handle the weighty green forage crops; seepage of juices from the silo is likely to be excessive; and feeding mineral-acid silages to the exclusion of dry roughages tends to produce unthrifty looking cows and urinary symptoms of acidosis.

Grass silage now is being used, however, in the rations of all classes of livestock, including sheep, horses, swine and poultry. To determine the proper place for grass silage on your farm, ask yourself to what extent you can profitably use it to replace part or all of the hay in the ration; to replace part or all of the corn or sorghum silage; to supplement pasture during the dry period; or to replace part or all of the grain or high protein concentrates.

If you do have a feed problem, grass silage may be part of the answer.

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

By R. W. Hoecker, Livestock, Poultry and Eggs, Feed Grains; George Montgomery, Wheat.

When should I sell my spring chickens?—W. E. B., Washington Co.

A common procedure is to sell the roosters and surplus pullets when they weigh about 2½ pounds. Using data for Barred Plymouth Rocks, the average weight for both sexes at 12 weeks old was 2.46 pounds. In order to increase their average weight from 2.46 pounds to 3.53 pounds it required one month, 2.64 pounds of mash, and 1.61 pounds of scratch grain. At \$3 a hundred for the mash and at \$2.40 a hundred for the scratch grain it would cost about 8 cents for mash and 4 cents for grain to gain 1.07 pounds. At 27 cents a pound, this gain would be worth 29 cents, or a return for the extra labor of caring for the chickens of about 17 cents a bird. Chickens make their most rapid and economical gains up to 3½ to 4 pounds.

How would raising the ceiling price of corn affect hog prices?—G. M. F., Douglas Co.

If the corn price ceiling should be raised, say from \$1.07 a bushel to \$1.40 Chicago basis, the profitability of producing hogs would be decreased materially. If this should happen, large numbers of hogs probably would be marketed at relatively light weights. Raising the corn ceiling would have a bearish influence on hog prices for the remainder of 1943. Higher corn prices probably would cause higher 1944 hog prices than would occur if corn prices stayed at present levels.

Should I sell my wheat or store it? I have plenty of bin space.—A. J., Barton Co.

There is not much probability of lower wheat prices. There are strong influences exerting an upward pressure on wheat prices. Use of wheat last season was nearly 50 per cent larger than average; it may even be larger this season. Feed grains will be scarce and higher in price. You have little chance of loss, and a good chance of getting somewhat higher prices by storing your wheat.

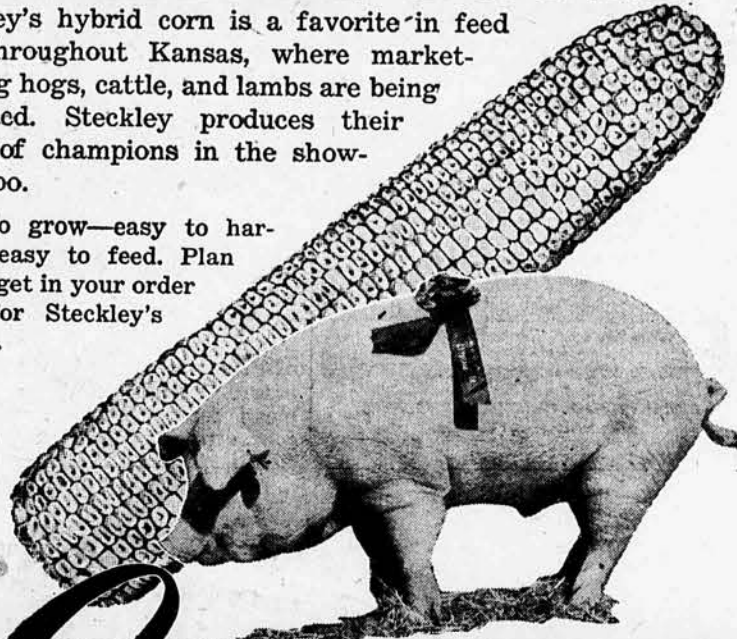
I have 30-40 head of pigs weighing 50-75 pounds each. Corn costs me about \$1.12 a bushel. Should I sell these pigs now or feed them out on this high-priced corn? What is the hog outlook for 1944?—I. H.

Based on current prices of corn and hogs, the corn-hog ratio is a little above 12. The long-time average is 11.6. The ratio should become more favorable during July thru September, since hog prices are expected to increase at least \$1 a hundred pounds, and the Government has indicated the ceiling price on corn would not be changed until the new corn crop year starts. Since the feeding ratio is favorable and hog prices are expected to advance seasonally it seems advisable to feed out your pigs. Using a good pasture will help reduce feeding costs for each pound of gain. The hog outlook in 1944 will depend on the feed situation and whether the Government decides there are too many hogs on farms. It is probable that the outlook will not be nearly as favorable as it has been in the last 2 years.

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## Getting More From Feeds

Means Knowing What Is in Them

**B**OTTLENECK for farm production in many cases is feed. To get the most from what we feed it is well to understand what is in our feeds and to know something of the requirements of our poultry and livestock.

With poultry, especially, feeding is as important as any other practice we follow. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the total cost of producing poultry goes for feed.

Let us briefly review here a few lessons on the contents of feed and what they are fed for.

All feed stuffs are composed of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins. These are the essentials for all feeds.

Most widely discussed of these today are the proteins. These are groups of organic compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur, phosphorus or iron.

There are quite a few sources of protein supplement, but apparently none of these sources are abundant enough today. Protein supplements, which mean feed ingredients that contain concentrated proteins, include soybean

oil meal, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, tankage, fish meal, blood meal, dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, dried whey, alfalfa meal and alfalfa leaf meal, and grass meals.

But merely having enough protein in your feed is not enough, for all of these proteins are not alike. When your livestock or poultry digest proteins they are broken down into what are known as amino acids.

The acids are the "building stones" of protein, and various protein feeds contain various assortments of these acids.

Generally speaking, the protein feeds of animal origin are better fixed with proper amino acids than those of vegetable origin.

For poultry, milk feeds are difficult to beat, but in the summer milk feeds may draw flies. Meat scrap, when containing less than 10 per cent fat, is a good poultry supplement; tankage is not so good. Soybean oil meal may make up to half of the protein needed.

Carbohydrates are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and are used for producing heat and energy,

## Safety on the Farm

Agriculture has been rated by the National Safety Council as the most hazardous industry in the United States. The booklet, "Safety First in Kansas Farming," published by the Kansas Safety Council, offers hundreds of suggestions with many descriptive drawings on how to prevent accidents. Send for your free copy of this booklet of valuable information, to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

also fat. Carbohydrates are found in plants in the form of sugars, starches and cellulose.

Carbohydrate feed ingredients are corn, wheat, wheat bran, middlings, oats, barley, rye, sorghum grain, and dry whey. Wheat should be considered highly today.

Fats are similar to carbohydrates. Rations should be low in fats for they are difficult to take into the body. However, fattening rations should contain more fats than growing rations.

Fiber is the woody or poorly digestible part of dry feed and consists mostly of cellulose. In buying mixed feed it is wise to examine the tag required by state law which gives the fiber content. This should not be high as you do not want to buy fiber.

### Hens Need Minerals

Minerals required in poultry feeding are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, sulfur, chlorine, iodine, magnesium, iron, manganese and copper. Many of these minerals are found in sufficient quantities in common feed stuffs, some need to be added to the ration. Reliable mineral mixtures are recommended.

This leaves the vitamins, which we now know are very important. Vitamin A is necessary for growth, reproduction, and other functions. It is closely related to the yellow plant pigment, carotene. Yellow corn, green grasses and legumes, alfalfa leaf meal, sun dried or dehydrated, and fish oils are economical sources of this vital vitamin.

Vitamin B, is necessary for good appetite and digestion. It is found in many feedstuffs, especially in germs of cereals, in fresh grasses and hays.

Vitamin C is not so important in chickens as in man.

Vitamin D is necessary for proper mineral assimilation.

Vitamin E is necessary for normal production and is found in germs of grains, legumes and green grasses. Vitamin G or riboflavin is essential for growth and hatchability and also prevents disease, pellagra. Vitamin K has to do with the clotting of the blood, but seldom is it deficient.

All of these vitamins must be present in a well-balanced feeding program.

## Feed Rolls Out

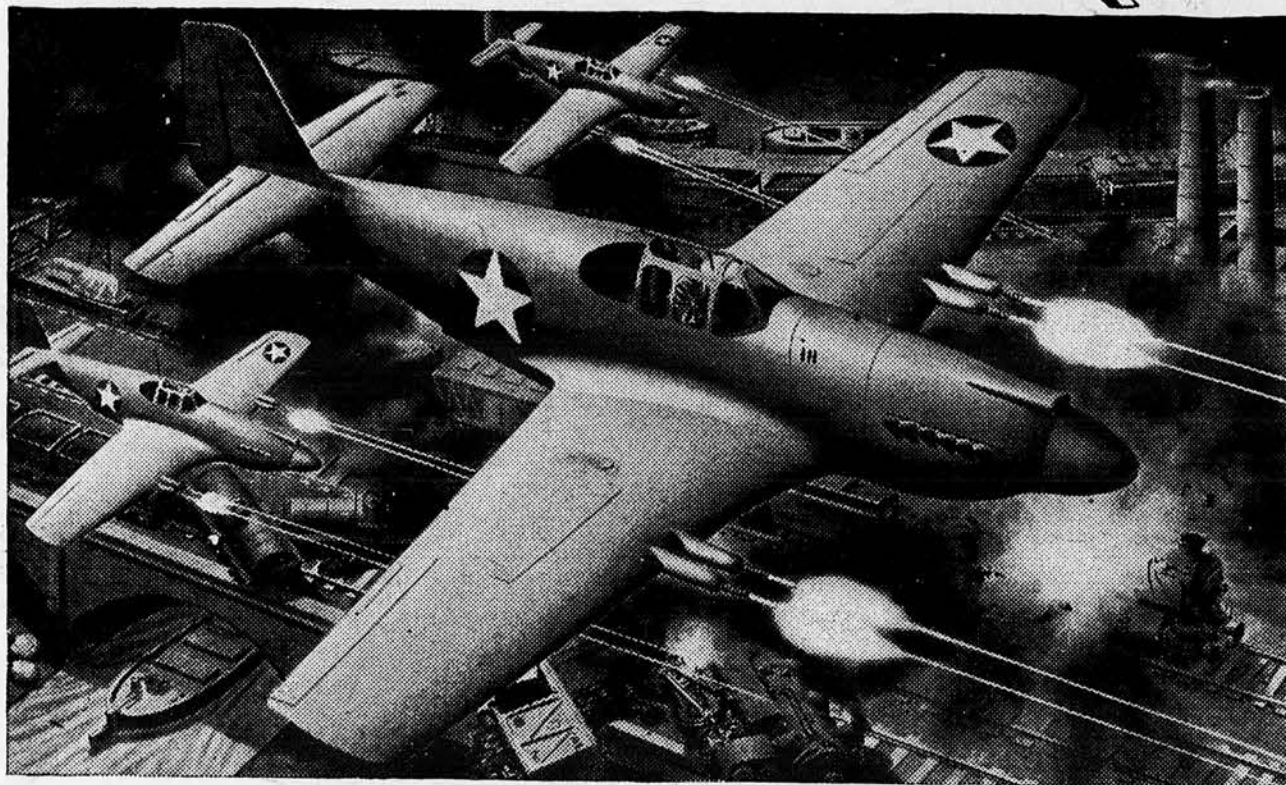
With about 75 good Hereford calves to feed and little farm labor available, Hubert Lickteig, of Franklin county, has devised a method of doing the job with a minimum amount of work.

He has constructed a long, sturdy feed bunk on a slight grade, with the end of the bunk on the upper part of the grade just under the chute on the silo. A large feed box on wheels is rolled up under the chute and braked to a stop. Mr. Lickteig throws down enough silage to fill the feed box, then rolls the box down the inclined bunk, pushing the silage out thru an end gate for even distribution with a minimum amount of effort. The wheels on the feed box are of the flanged type and were obtained from discarded coal mine cars formerly used in that area.

To complete his feeding arrangement, Mr. Lickteig has constructed feeding platforms on both sides of the bunk by imbedding railroad ties at ground level. This prevents the cattle from "cutting" into the ground.

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**KICK**  
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The "Mustang" is an American-built fighter plane. It's a "specialist"—scientifically designed for medium-altitude performance, ideally suited for "strafing" enemy troops and equipment and installations.



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Be a Nurse. Three year course, State accredited. Beautiful nurses home. Full maintenance. Four Year High School course required. For further information, write to Englewood Hospital, 6001 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

### Low as

# \$4.00

## THE OLD RELIABLE MISSOURI HATCHERY

CLARDY'S Chicks registered Washington, No. 226, 653, 27 Varieties, sexed or non-sexed, QUALITY ABOVE EVERYTHING.

Big English Type White Leghorns..... \$9.40  
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes..... 9.90  
Giants, Brahmas, Black Australorps, New Hampshire, Buff White Minorcas..... 10.40  
DARK CORN. \$18.50, HEAVY ASSORTED \$8.50, BARGAIN CHIX \$6.90.  
100% Live Delivery, 90% Sex-Guarantee. We ship Sexed or Non-Sexed, Pre-paying Charges if paid in advance; if C. O. D., plus chgs.  
CLARDY HATCHERY, ETHEL, MISSOURI

### FILMS AND PRINTS

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

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

Roll Film Developed and 16 prints or 8 prints and 2 enlargements 25c. Crystal Photo Service, Box L, Crystal Lake, Illinois.

### REMEDIES—TREATMENTS

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

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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

### WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted, quantity dried decorative pods, seed clusters, yucca, jimson, teasel, weeds, stalks, etc. Write for information. Terrace Gardens, 1845 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

### WANTED TO BUY

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

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

### FEATHERS WANTED

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

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

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

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

### FARMS—KANSAS

946 Acre Marion County Ranch. About 800 acres pasture. Bluestem and Buffalo grass. 135 acres cultivation, mostly creek bottom. Good set of buildings in excellent repair, good fences, ample water from wells, spring and creek. Reasonably priced. Attractive terms. Low interest. 400 Acres Wabaunsee County, 24 miles of Topeka, 240 acres Bluestem pasture, 15 acres meadow, 100 acres cultivation, 12 acres alfalfa, 35 acres timber, about 20 acres creek bottom. Good house, barn, granary, poultry house, large cattle shed, large silo. All in good repair and painted. \$30.00 per acre. \$2,000 will handle balance easy terms. Don Winegardner, 720 West 9th St., Emporia, Kansas, Telephone 2939.

For Sale—40 Acres with crops, stock and possession, well improved; electricity on good road, 6 miles out, \$4000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

### FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Disabled Owner's 120-acre equipped Central Missouri farm with rich bottom, running water. State-maintained gravel road, cream route, daily mail, school bus, only 5 miles Protestant and Catholic churches; 114 tillable, 64 cultivated, 42 productive level loamy bottom land, right for wheat, oats, corn; 75 lespedeza, good established pasture plenty running spring and branch water, lots firewood; 10 cherries, 5 peaches, 4 apples, bearing trees; good white house, 3-rooms, screened porch, dandy spring, shade, good 40-ft. hip-roof barn, good 30-ft. poultry house, smokehouse, garage, granary, 40-ft. machine shed; winner for quick action at \$8,000 with 10 head cattle, 3 cows, some chickens, 3 horses, farming equipment, 60 acres growing crops included, \$4,500 down! Details page 25 with free catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

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

Level, Smooth, Rich 160. 5 mile Elevator. all growing wheat, only \$3200. Carry half. Details this and 31 other farms, ranches, wheat tracts. Buxton, Ransom, Kan.

present standard of quality by the purchase and use of outstanding boars. His present boar, Silver Ace, is one of the best boars of the breed the writer recalls seeing for many years. He has quality and size and is the type farmers have come to recognize as the most profitable for growing and feeding.

A Missouri sale of Holsteins that should be of interest to Kansas Farmer readers is the R. M. EDWARDS dispersion sale at Cairo, Mo., on August 25. Information about this sale can be had by writing to Sale Manager Raymond Appelman, Linn. Raymond advises us that it's an exceptionally good herd.

If you are interested in HEREFORD HOGS you will wish to attend the sale of this breed to be held just over the Kansas-Missouri state line at Nevada, on August 20. This is a sale from breeders in 4 states and with more than 100 head selling it will give an excellent opportunity

**BROOKFIELD**  
"Big Money Bred"  
**CHICKS**

Big summer volume permits lowest prices! 28 Popular varieties including hybrids, 100% bloodtested, 250 to 320 egg bloodlines. Sexed or unsexed. Prompt shipment. 4-Way Guarantee.

**BARGAIN! Assorted Cockerels**  
order today! Send no money! We ship C. O. D. Write for other low F. O. B. prices and literature.

**THOUSANDS WEEKLY THE YEAR AROUND**

**340 PER 100**

**BROOKFIELD CHICKERIES**  
Box 57K Brookfield, Missouri

**WHITE LEGHORN**  
Started Pullets TWO-3 to 4 WEEKS OLD \$24.95 PER 100  
It pays to buy the best. Get BUSH'S hand-picked beauties. Bred for Eggs. Produced in World's largest modern Broodery building. Send cash. Reserve pullets now. Catalog FREE. Thousands weekly.  
F. O. B.  
BUSH HATCHERY, 218-G, Clinton, Mo.

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

**WHITE LEGHORNS**  
World's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery

Baby Pullets \$15.00 per 100 Immediate Delivery	4 weeks old Pullets \$25.00 per 100 Aug. or Sept. Delivery	Broilers \$4.95 per 100 Immediate Delivery
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**RICE LEGHORN FARM**  
Box 112 Sedalia, Missouri

**SPECIAL July Prices**  
AAA Quality Kansas Approved Pullorum Tested chicks. Replacement Guarantee. Prepaid 100 lots. St. Run Pullets Chix.  
S. C. Wh. Leg., Bf. Min., \$10.90 \$19.50 \$ 3.90  
Wh. Bd., Rks., R. I. Reds 10.90 14.90 10.90  
Bf. Orp., N. H. Reds, Wh. Giant..... 10.90 14.90 10.90  
Austra-Whites..... 10.90 19.50 5.90  
Assorted Heavy \$8.90; Broiler chicks \$5.90  
MOLINE HATCHERY, Moline, Kan.

**FREE BOOK EXPLAINS HOW 5-STEP SYSTEM OF BALANCED BREEDING AND FLOCK CONTROL**  
can boost your cash profits from egg sales now, at no increase in cost to you. Much greater than average egg production from farm flocks in 13 standard breeds, 100% blood-tested flocks. Sexed chicks if you want them. Seeing is believing. A penny postcard to Allen Smith, SMITH BROTHERS HATCHERIES, 204 Cole St., Mexico, Mo., will bring your copy of this revealing book, free, so write at once.

**August 7**  
**Will Be Our Next Issue**  
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by  
**Saturday, July 31**

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

Twenty-three years ago REED GRAUER-HOLZ, of Kensington, traded a \$100 Liberty Bond and \$10 for a Jersey cow. From the produce of this cow and her descendants something like 100 head of Jerseys have been sold and more than 30 head are now in the herd.

D. H. I. A. records have been kept for the past 14 years. By the use of good bulls, the production has increased steadily. The present herd bull, Eagles Dexter of Oz, comes from the Oswald herd, at Hutchinson.

Kansas Farmer has been authorized to claim October 12, as the date for the DWIGHT C. DIVER and LACKY-LAUGHLIN FARM SHORTHORN sale to be held on the Lacky-Laughlin Farm at Humboldt. Mr. Diver's herd is located at Chanute.

THE KANSAS DUROC ASSOCIATION announces a big picnic to be held in Smith Center, Thursday, August 12, the same day of the Albrecht Duroc sale. The picnic will be held in the forenoon with suitable speaking programs, judging contests, and fried chicken and Duroc ham sandwiches, together with plenty of lemonade, at noon. Visitors from Kansas State College, State Board of Agriculture and National Duroc record office are expected to attend. All Duroc breeders and their families are invited, together with others interested in Durocs.

FIESER BROTHERS, EARL and EVERETT, write that they have the best bunch of bred gilts and spring pigs ever on the farm. The gilts are bred to their herd boar Hi Score, one of the good sires of the breed. The Fieser Spotted Poland may be seen on the farms near Norwich in Kingman county.

One of the largest and strongest Spotted Poland China herds in this state is the CARL BILLMAN herd, located 5 miles east and 1 south of Holton. Mr. Billman and his father are extensive farmers, having in about 900 acres of crops this year. Carl grows about 300 pigs annually, breeding for both fall and spring litters. The herd was established 15 years ago with a few females and has been brought to its



## REGISTERED HEREFORD HOG SALE

Sale held at the Seaton-Moss Sales Pavilion  
on the east edge of town on Highway 54

**Nevada, Mo., Friday, Aug. 20, 1943**

(Nevada is 20 miles east of Ft. Scott, Kansas)

### Over 100 Head Will Be Sold

**The Sales Offering:** In this sale we expect to have 100 head of bred sows and gilts, as well as a lot of choice young boars. This sales offering is carefully selected from several different herds, which gives an opportunity to buy some extra select breeding stock.

**Note:** Hereford Boars have proven to be ideal for cross-breeding purposes. Used on other breeds of hogs they have produced quick-maturing, economical-gaining market hogs.

For Information or Sales Catalog Write to G. F. HALL, Secretary,  
Four-State Hereford Hog Breeders' Association, Schell City, Mo.  
G. H. Shaw, Auctioneer



### Schulte's Dispersion Sale of Durocs

In the Swine Pavilion at the Kansas State Fair Grounds  
Hutchinson, Kan., Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1943

60 Head Sell—20 Bred Gilts and 40 Spring Pigs

**The Bred Gilts:** These gilts are choice individuals and the type preferred today. Some are bred to Model Prince 3rd the sire of General Doug, the All-American spring boar who was undefeated in four large shows. Others bred to a choice boar from the Clarence Miller herd, Alma, Kan.

**The Spring Boars and Gilts:** We are selling 15 spring boars and 25 spring gilts. Sired by year. Some by an excellent son of Orion Cherry.

**Remember,** our herd has produced the kind that are in demand by farmer and breeder. Our hogs produce market-toppers as well as prize-winners. You buy the best in a dispersion sale. For catalog write to

**RALPH SCHULTE, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.**

## MILLER'S DUROC AUGUST SALE

(IN DELFS BAEN)

**Alma, Kansas, Friday, August 13**

50 or 60—the kind that we have been producing for our past sales. A great lot of fall gilts (litter sisters to the 40 boars we sold in the early spring to breeders in 14 states at probably the best private sale average number considered, ever made in the state). 75% of the gilts are out of Golden Fancy dams and most of the tried sows selling are his daughters. 75% of the offering are bred to our boar, CHERRY KING (a sire that has proven his producing ability in leading Iowa and Kansas herds before we owned him).

The early spring boars that go in the sale are by GOLDEN FANCY and ROYAL VIRGINIAN (son of Royal Flush). Everything double immunized. Write for catalog.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer  
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

**CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.**

### HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

#### HAMPSHIRE SHEEP AUCTION

Sale held at the Missouri State Fair Grounds  
SEDALIA, MISSOURI

80 miles east of Kansas City

**FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1 P. M.**

**100 HEAD SELL**

**50 Yearling Rams & 50 Ewes**  
**BREEDING:** The entire sales offering is straight bred Mt. Haggins.

Send for sale catalog and the free booklet, "The magic blood of Goldmine." Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing. Address W. L. Barrett, Boonville, Mo., Secretary of the

**COOPER COUNTY MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSN.**

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas

#### Greystone Farm Hampshire Sheep Sale

**145 HEAD**  
**55 RAMS and 90 EWES**

**Fayette, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 7**  
(Fayette is 110 miles east of Kansas City)

Registered breeding stock for the breeder and farmer. We are selling our 1942 show flock which won 24 firsts and 4 seconds in 28 classes on the State Fair circuit. Buy from Missouri's largest registered Hampshire flock. Send for catalog—mention Kansas Farmer.

**Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.**  
Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

#### HAMPSHIRE EWES For Sale

For immediate sale, 25 registered Hampshire ewes. Home bred and of good quality. Priced worth the money, if taken soon. Only a few of them as old as 4 years.

**ELMER DAWDY, SALINA, KAN.**

### AUCTIONEERS

#### BERT POWELL

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

### SHORTHORN CATTLE



#### Registered Shorthorns For Sale

25 Head excellent young cows with calves at foot and bred and open heifers. All of my own breeding, superb pedigrees. Our cattle have been consistent sale toppers. Bloodlines and matings that have stood the test over the years. I have decided to reduce the size of the herd and offer the above in lots to suit purchaser, at prices consistent with breeding and quality. Farm mile and half south and half mile west of town.

**THOS. ANDREWS**  
Cambridge, Nebraska

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. **BANBURY & SONS**  
Plevna, (Reno. County) Kansas Telephone 2907

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### MILKING BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

20 nice reds and roans from 2 to 14 months old. Sired by BORG'S CLAY CHAMPION and GRIF-FARM LOCUST SUPREME out of D. H. I. A. record dams, some with R. M. records. The best lot of bulls we have ever offered.

**W. S. MISCHLER, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.**

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

#### TRY SPOHN'S SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

#### Chappell's Shropshires

We are offering some outstanding yearling rams and a few yearling ewes. Several of these rams are sired by our great breeding ram Shultz 338. We invite inspection and correspondence.

**H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Greencastle, Mo.**



### O. I. C. HOGS

#### PEDIGREED O.I.C. PIGS

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

nity to make a selection that will fit your particular needs. The compact type, the quick-maturing features, plus the distinct markings of these Hereford hogs make them ideal for cross-breeding purposes. Write G. F. Hall, Schell City, Mo., for a catalog or other information regarding the sale.

**CHAS. STUCKMAN**, of Kirwin, is one of the Western Kansas Duroc breeders who have never faltered in their zeal for better swine production. Mr. Stuckman has about 40 choice spring pigs. They were sired by a boar bred for smoothness and general quality and the pigs indicate his breeding ability.

**Mt. Haggins** bloodlines in Hampshire sheep account for the larger per cent. of prize winners at the major shows in recent years. This blood is used exclusively by the **COOPER COUNTY MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION**, Boonville, Mo. Kansas buyers will have the privilege of buying some of this prepotent blood if they attend the annual sale at the Missouri State Fair Grounds, Sedalia, Mo., Friday, August 6. Catalogs are ready. Write W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.

All is well at **SHADOWLAWN BERKSHIRE FARM**. The Berkshire sows farrowed an average of 12 this spring and saved about 75 pigs that are doing well. A choice lot of last fall gilts have been bred for August and September farrow to the great young boar Kansas Pride 5th. Many of them are daughters of Cedar Glen Lad. Roy Gilliland, proprietor of Shadowlawn, has made unusual progress in building up a herd of registered Berkshires. He has already held 2 of the best Berkshire sales ever to be held in the state. His announcement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

This issue contains the first advertising announcement of the **VERN ALBRECHT** Duroc reduction sale to be held in Smith Center, Thursday, August 12. Mr. Albrecht is making no fall sale and is listing all of his top salable animals in this one, at which 100 head will be sold. Practically everything carries the blood of the noted and well-known boar Monarch. Many of the choicest bred gilts will be sired by or bred to what Mr. Albrecht considers the best son of Monarch, as well as one of the outstanding boars of the breed. He calls him Monarch Eliminator. There can be no disagreement among good judges as to the high quality of this boar. He is one of the deepest-sided, smooth big boars to be found anywhere.

**W. H. HILBERT**, Duroc breeder of Corning, has 85 choice spring pigs by 3 different boars. Most of these, however, are by his proved sire Red Orion, the boar that already has sired 3 crops of even, correct-type pigs. This boar is a worthy son of the noted boar All Orion Cherry, with a dam that is a granddaughter of The Flash. Other pigs are by Kansas Sturdybilt, a son of the Illinois boar Sturdybilt. One choice litter purchased in dam was sired by Square Deal and out of a dam by Col. King. A lot of exceptionally fine gilts and sows are in pig for fall farrow to Golden Harvest, a son of Miller's boar Golden Fancy, and out of a Cheyenne dam. This boar is very promising and is a full brother to probably the best boar that ever left the Miller farm.

**WARD H. BUTCHER**, editor of the Western Star at Coldwater, and breeder of Hampshire swine, writes that he and Clyde Blackard, another well-known Hampshire breeder, have combined their herds, bought a fine farm with lots of shade, spring water and all natural equipment for successful swine growing, and now are ready to "go to town." These herds were established with purchases from several leading breeders of the state, including the Kelly and O'Connor herds at Stafford. Breeding stock is from the best-known families of the breed. In service is the good grandson of Steam Roller—they call him Comanche Roller. He weighs 700 pounds at 22 months. Sows bred to him averaged 8 pigs raised. He stands more than 34 inches high and is good all over. Comanche Roller was bred by Dale Scheel, of Emporia.

Unnecessary travel is being curtailed but travel essential to producing better livestock should be given consideration. Those interested in registered Hampshire sheep should not overlook the two Hampshire Sheep sales to be held in West-Central Missouri, August 6 and 7, when approximately 250 head will be sold.

The **COOPER COUNTY MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP SALE**, at the State Fair Grounds, Sedalia, August 6, offers 100 head of straight-bred Mt. Haggins. **THE GREYSTONE FARM HAMPSHIRE SALE** at Fayette, August 7, is largely of Mt. Haggins breeding, and the show flock of 1942, a consistent winner at the big sheep shows, also sells. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cox are the owners. Missouri is well and favorably known as a sheep breeding state and Hampshires have been one of the leading breeds in the state.

**THOMAS ANDREWS**, one of Nebraska's best-known Shorthorn judges and breeders, has an announcement in this issue that should interest our readers who live in the west and north half of Kansas. The Andrews herd is one of the oldest and strongest herds in the entire country. It was established by Mr. Andrews' father more than a half century ago and the farm located a few miles south of Cambridge has been the proving ground of better Shorthorns ever since. Readers of Kansas Farmer will recall past years when Mr. Andrews and the late C. A. Shallenberger held sales together and many bulls and females came to Kansas that have strengthened Kansas herds over the years. In our sale date column will also be seen the dates of the next Nebraska Breeders' Annual sale to be held at Columbus, Nebr. Mr. Andrews is manager of that sale and the date is December 3, 1943.

Always alert to supply customers with new lines of breeding, with quality to match, **WILLIAM BOHLEN**, Duroc breeder of Downs, has 75 excellent, well-grown spring pigs for the season's trade, that are bred different and are still of the same type that has made satisfied customers for more than 20 years. A litter sired by the noted Col. Orion contains 10, among them several outstanding individuals. The remainder of the litters are by Mr. Bohlen's boar High Caliber from the Brook Iowa herd. The dam of the Col. Orion litter is out of a sow sired by Fancy Pride, All-American pig for 1941. Mr. Bohlen sold 75 head of boars and bred and open gilts that were farrowed in 1942. His customers for the most part are farmers and others buying to establish registered herds. He has never catered to the high-priced mania that has often wrecked both buyer and seller. He invites inspection of his herd.

### DUROC HOGS



#### Albrechts Coming DUROC Sale

**Smith Center, Kan.**

**Thursday, August 12**

100 HEAD registered Durocs, representing 40 years of constructive breeding.

50 Bred Sows and Gilts

30 Spring Gilts

20 Spring Boars. The acceptable type. Line-bred MONARCHS. Our tops sell making no fall sale.

For catalog address,  
**Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.**

### Establish

#### Registered Duroc Herd

With boar sired by COL. ORION and gilts by HIGH CALIBER, new blood for Kansas and selected for bloodlines and approved Duroc type. 75 March and April pigs. Buy now for first choice.

**WM. BOHLEN, DOWNS, KAN.**

#### Registered Duroc Bred Gilts

Excellent quality and breeding. Sired by Red Orion and bred to Golden Harvest, a great son of Golden Fancy. Also March boars and gilts by Red Orion and Kansas Sturdybilt. Inspection invited. Immunized.

**W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KAN.**

#### FANCY FALL BOARS

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

**B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.**

#### Fancy Duroc March Pigs

Boars and gilts—nice type and color—Double Immunized—Combined Proud Cherry King & Golden Fancy Breeding. Buy early and get choice selection. Two extra good young sows bred for September farrow. **MARJO FARM**, 1101 West 17, R. No. 3, Hutchinson, Kansas.

#### HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

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

**W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS**

#### Zimmerman's Farmer Type Durocs

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

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

#### McClure Offers Bred Gilts

Selected gilts sired by McClure's Roller and bred to Newtime for early fall farrow. Also few fall boars, and spring pigs. We like to show them.

**C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.**

#### Choice Reg. Hampshire Bred Gilts

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

#### HAMPSHIRE PIGS SUMMER PRICES

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

#### BERGSTENS' HAMPSHIRE

Now offering choice bred gilts and spring boars. The thick, soggy, short-legged kind from popular bloodlines. Immune, registered. Reasonable prices.

**R. E. BERGSTEN & SON, Randolph, Kansas**

#### REG. HAMPSHIRE SPRING PIGS

From one of Kansas largest herds featuring Comanche Roller's pigs; also All-American Bester Grand Champion, No Knock, Stephead, Corrector and Page Boy bloodlines. Lifetime immunized. Non-related pairs. Farmers prices. **BUTCHER & BLACKARD, Coldwater, Kan.**

#### TRY O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE

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

#### WICHITA RAM SALE LAST CALL THURSDAY, JULY 22 40 REGISTERED RAMS Wichita, Kan.



### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

#### SUNNYMEDE FARM

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

#### Wisconsin Holstein Calves

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

#### BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

### JERSEY CATTLE

#### FIVE TIMES!!

THE CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDERS' AWARD comes to Rotherwood from the American Jersey Cattle Club... the only herd in the Middle West and one of the few in the U. S. A. to achieve that pinnacle of fame and fortune in 1-1-1.  
A. Lewis Oswald  
ROTHWOOD JERSEYS  
Hutchinson, Kansas

### HEREFORD CATTLE

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

### ANGUS CATTLE

#### THORNTON'S ANGUS

MISSOURI'S FOREMOST HERD  
Bulls and heifers by Generalist of Sunbeam, America's choice of grand champion bloodlines. Vigorous, deep-bodied, low-set. Farm near Kansas City.  
L. M. Thornton Angus Farm, Garden City, Mo.

#### Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires. Proud Cap K. 541403 and Elba July 2nd 552100.  
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.  
(Where beef type predominates)

### BERKSHIRE HOGS

#### Offering

#### BERKSHIRE BRED GILTS

To farrow in August and September. Excellent Berkshire type and best of popular breeding. Registered and double immunized.  
SHADOWLAWN FARM, HOLTON, KAN.  
Roy Gilliland, Jr., Owner

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

**REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS**  
Weanlings, double immunized, boars and gilts. Sired by Coronado Model. \$20 each F. O. B.  
WARREN J. KING, FOWLER, KAN.

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

**ROWE Offers POLAND BRED GILTS**  
We are offering some choice bred gilts. Cholera immune. Recorded free. Priced to move. Fall boars all sold.  
O. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Billman's Spotted Polands Lead**  
Silver Ace (son of Silverton) in service. We have the blood of Right Type, Mischief Maker, Wildfire and other proven sires. 300 pigs grown annually, 100 sold for breeders. We offer bred gilts and spring boars and gilts. Unrelated pairs. All immunized.  
CARL BILLMAN, R. 2, HOLTON, KAN.

**Spotted Poland Bred Gilts**  
to farrow in August and September. Spring pigs, boars and gilts. Immunized. Also mature herd boar.  
EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

### HOGS—ALL BREEDS

**Registered Durocs, Polands, Berkshires, Hampshires**  
Pigs 3 mos. \$30, 4 mos. \$35. Others all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ross Stock Farm, Clifton, Kan.

#### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.30	\$16.10	\$14.10
Hogs	13.90	14.00	14.55
Lambs	15.25	15.00	14.00
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23%	.23%	.16%
Eggs, Firsts	.39%	.38	.32
Butterfat, No. 1	.45	.45	.35
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.46	1.39%	1.11%
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.03%	1.03%	.84
Oats, No. 2, White	.71%	.75	.50%
Barley, No. 2	1.11%	1.07%	.59%
Alfalfa, No. 1	22.00	20.00	17.00
Prairie, No. 1	13.00	13.00	11.50

E. L. PERSINGER has decided to make a semidisposal sale of registered Jerseys on his farm near Republic, and has selected October 11, as the date for holding the sale. Mr. Persinger says he and his wife deserve sort of a rest period following the strenuous years since 1924. Since establishing the herd 3 bulls from the Charley Copeland herd have been used and everyone has improved the Jerseys from the standpoint of production and quality. A fourth calf has been purchased for use on heifers reserved for future herd building. The former bulls carried the breeding of noted bulls from Missouri and Nebraska. The new calf was sired by a bull bred by Oswald, of Hutchinson. Jerseys have done much for the Persinger family. During last winter the cream checks ran as high as \$286 a month. Now the entire herd of mature cows, with the exception of 3, will be sold. The sale will be advertised later in Kansas Farmer.

Soon after seeing the great lot of fall gilts that CLARENCE MILLER is selling in his August 13 sale, I received a letter from W. R. Huston telling me what a wonderful sire Cherry King had proved to be in his herd. This boar had previously made himself one of the much-talked-of sires in Iowa before coming to Kansas, and now Clarence Miller owns him and most of the gilts and sows that he sells in his coming sale are bred to him. A sire must be good to follow Golden Fancy, Thickset, Model Pathleader and Cheyenne. Only a line of great boars following in succession and some careful line breeding could make possible the unusually uniform quality bred gilts and the correct type spring boars that go in this sale. The 200 spring pigs tell the same interesting story of careful selection, mating and care. A gilt bred to one of these great sires, and herself a daughter of Golden Fancy, will put a young man in the business. Ask for catalog of this sale.

On his excellent 240-acre stock farm about 4 miles from Ada, in Ottawa County, PAUL J. STUDDT already has developed one of the outstanding herds of registered Milking Short-horn herds in the state. A few years ago, while prices were low and uncertain, Mr. Studdt purchased from the James Pitts herd, of Culver, 5 yearling daughters of Brookside Clay 13th—one of the best breeding bulls of the breed ever brought to Kansas. Soon after, he purchased Woodland Bates, the good red bull bred by Thomas Adkinson of Illinois. A year ago he and his brother purchased from Arthur Johnson & Son, the bull, Nauvoo Champion, already recognized as a sire of note and a show bull of prominence. Twenty-five head or more of the animals in the herd are daughters or granddaughters of Brookside Clay 13th. And practically everything in the herd traces to that great bull. The Nauvoo mating with this breeding is bringing desired results. Mr. Studdt announces a big reduction sale for October 25.

C. E. McCURE, Hampshire swine specialist, raised about 400 registered Hampshires on his Republic county farm in 1942. Of this number about 100 were sold for breeders. The rest went for pork. This year he has 195 spring pigs saved from 30 sows farrowing. Of this number 20 litters were sired by his proved boar McClure's Roller. This boar has now sired 4 crops of pigs on the farm and stands as the best sire of uniform, modern-type Hampshires ever farrowed on the place. They have more ham and shorter legs, with the deep sides. The daughters of McClure's Roller have litters from Special Balance, top boar pig sold in the big Emrich & Fowell sale in 1942. He is a son of the noted Knockout Special. Mr. McCure has a great line of mature sows, selected not because of looks but because of the big, uniform litters they bring. Many of them are daughters of Rough Diamond, the boar that preceded McClure's Roller and the other sires now in service. Mr. McCure is farming more than 300 acres of crops, including a lot of corn. But he always has time to show the hogs.

RALPH SCHULTE, Duroc breeder of Little River, is making a complete dispersion of his registered herd at the State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, on Tuesday, August 10. Some changes in farming operations makes this sale necessary. Our readers who have watched the development of this herd know that it has made rapid progress since it was established, and that the kind he has been raising has met with the approval of the farmer as well as the breeder and showman.

When he was awarded the "All American" on General Doug it was conceded that this breeder was raising the kind that the National Duroc Association approved. General Doug was shown at 4 major shows and was undefeated. The big thing about the Schulte Durocs is their ability to feed out readily at any age, and that is very important right now when we want quick and economical pork production. The 20 bred gilts that sell Ralph intended to keep, but the buyer can now purchase these as well as 15 spring boars and 25 spring gilts. Only 2 bred gilts were selected from Kansas to go to the National sale at Memphis, Tenn., on July 31, and Ralph consigns one of these. We suggest you write at once for a catalog.

#### Public Sales of Livestock

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
September 13—Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Mo.  
**Dairy Cows**  
November 4—Harry and Clair Givens, Manhattan, Kan.  
**Hereford Cattle**  
November 10—P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.  
**Polled Hereford Cattle**  
November 6—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.  
**Holstein Cattle**  
August 25—R. M. Edwards Dispersion, Cairo, Mo. Sales Manager, Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan.  
October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., Abilene, Kan.  
**Jersey Cattle**  
October 11—E. L. Persinger, Republic, Kan.  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
October 12—Dwight C. Diver, Chanute, and Lackey-Laughlin Farm, Humboldt, Kan. Sale at Lackey-Laughlin Farm.  
October 26—North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Secretary.  
December 3—Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale, Columbus, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr., Sale Manager.  
**Polled Shorthorn Cattle**  
November 24—Lewis W. Thleman & Son, Concordia, Mo.  
**Milking Shorthorn Cattle**  
October 25—Paul J. Studdt, Ada, Kan.

### Duroc Jersey Hogs

August 10—Ralph Schulte, Little River, Kan. Sale held at State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson.  
August 12—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.  
August 13—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.  
October 1—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.  
October 18—Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.  
September 2—Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kan.  
November 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.  
**Hampshire Hogs**  
August 14—O'Bryan Ranch, Hattville, Kan.  
**Hereford Hogs**  
August 20—Four State Hereford Hog Sale, Nevada, Mo. G. F. Hall, Schell City, Mo., Sales Manager.

### Poland China Hogs

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

### Hampshire Sheep

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

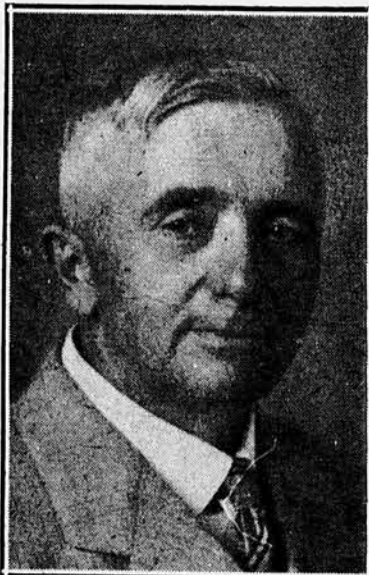
### Shropshire Sheep

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

### Hampshire-Shropshire-Southdown Sheep

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

#### Lose a Friend



Henry J. Meierkord, owner of the nationally known Meierkord Holstein Farm, near Linn, Washington county, died June 27 following a long illness. Mr. Meierkord reorganized and successfully developed the Washington County Co-operative Creamery Co., and imported 20 carloads of dairy cattle to help start the big dairy community now existing there. Purebred Holsteins have been shipped from his farm to all parts of the United States and the farm proper has been a model for most of the dairy building improvements of the area.

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