

OCTOBER 3, 1942

KANSAS

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



FARMER

Cop. 2

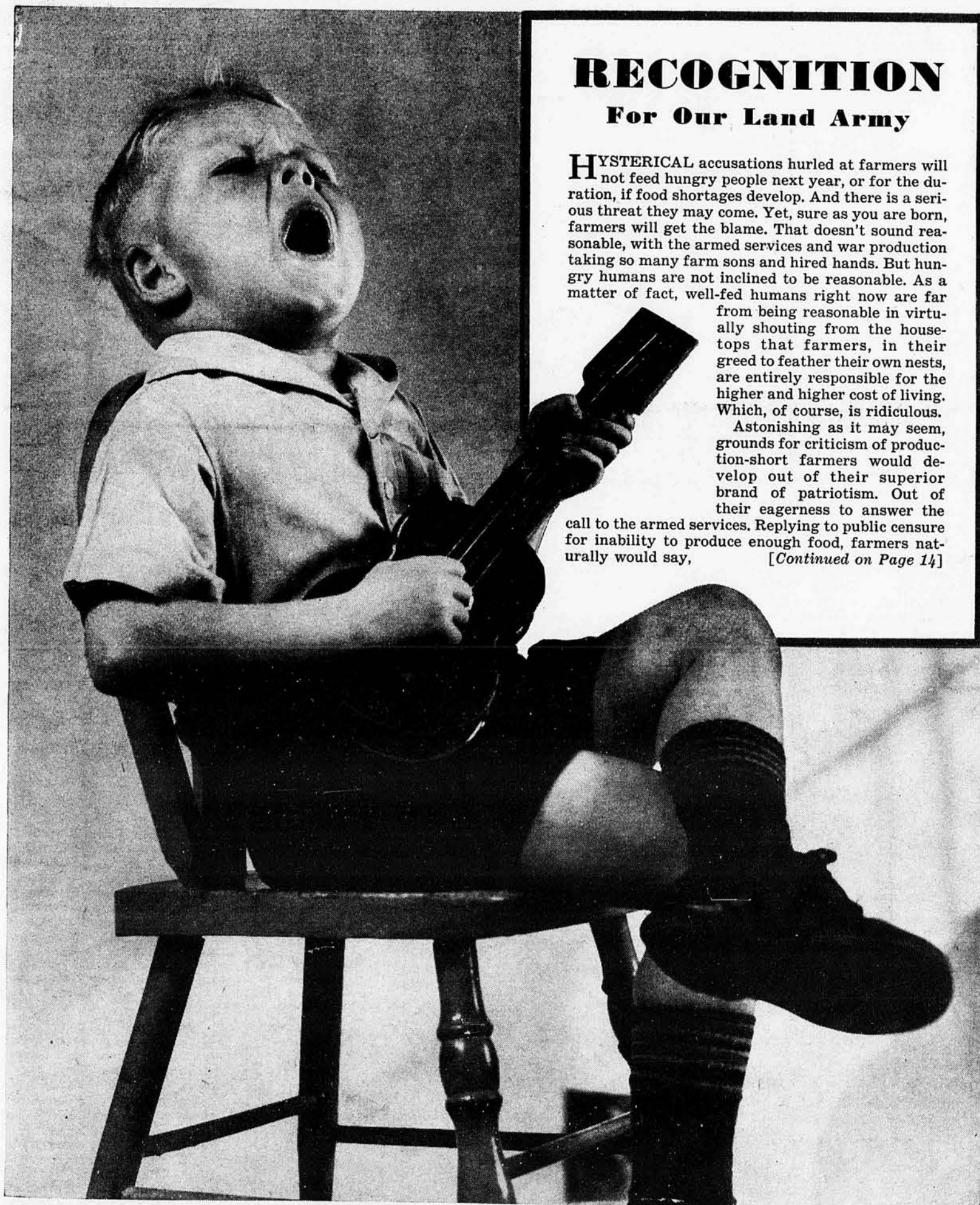
RECOGNITION

For Our Land Army

HYSTERICAL accusations hurled at farmers will not feed hungry people next year, or for the duration, if food shortages develop. And there is a serious threat they may come. Yet, sure as you are born, farmers will get the blame. That doesn't sound reasonable, with the armed services and war production taking so many farm sons and hired hands. But hungry humans are not inclined to be reasonable. As a matter of fact, well-fed humans right now are far from being reasonable in virtually shouting from the rooftops that farmers, in their greed to feather their own nests, are entirely responsible for the higher and higher cost of living. Which, of course, is ridiculous.

Astonishing as it may seem, grounds for criticism of production-short farmers would develop out of their superior brand of patriotism. Out of their eagerness to answer the call to the armed services. Replying to public censure for inability to produce enough food, farmers naturally would say,

[Continued on Page 14]



"SWEET ADELINE..."



Help Get LARGER MILK AND CREAM CHECKS

and keep equipment clean,
sweet-smelling, by this
quick, easy method!

Dairy sanitation pays big returns, is an effective way to help your milk grade higher, draw larger milk and cream checks! LEWIS' LYE provides a simple, economical and powerful cleansing and disinfectant solution at a cost of less than 1c a gallon!

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Demand genuine Lewis' Lye. Double-refined, and double-checked for purity by scientific spectrographic analysis. Only 10c a can.

Free booklet tells how to help protect herds and reduce bacteria count in milk. Write for your free copy today!

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Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

This MUST NOT HAPPEN..

because

This was overlooked!

(on Your Farm?)

If one old rusty, useless implement, like a mower, still stands on your farm — you're holding back raw material enough to help make fifty-five 75-mm shells. This must not happen! Scrap iron is a "Victory VITAL." The superiority in planes, ships, tanks, guns that will turn the tide depend on it. So . . .

KEEP SCRAP MOVING!

"Fine comb" your farm. Seek out every scrap item, however small. Even a few POUNDS will help. Don't forget, the "scrap collection campaign" is STILL ON—every day, every hour—for the duration!

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., PEORIA, ILL.

Makers of

RED BRAND FENCE
LOOK FOR THE TOP WIRE PAINTED RED

FANCY FEATHERS

Result From Expert Poultry Care

WORLD Series baseball games may provide the season's peak excitement for some folks, but not for J. C. Baughman, Shawnee county poultryman. Having ranked as one of America's leading exhibitors of fancy poultry for more than 44 years, Mr. Baughman's greatest delight is in fall and winter poultry shows which climax a season of careful fitting for the strongest competition.

Running true to form at the Kansas Free Fair this year, Mr. Baughman's fancy Buff Orpington entries captured first prize in all the individual classes, and one hen was made champion bird of all entries in the English class. But this is merely a repetition of similar performances which Mr. Baughman's exhibition flocks have scored thruout the country since 1898.

America's Outstanding Flock

One of his most unusual winning records was at the San Francisco World Fair, in 1915. Exhibiting Buff Cochins at that time, Mr. Baughman captured every first, second and third ribbon except one. The premium he lost was on a second-prize hen which had originated in Mr. Baughman's flock. For a period of several years, his Buff Cochins were recognized as America's outstanding flock of that breed.

In later years, other breeds became more popular, and there was limited sale for Buff Cochins eggs and breeding stock. Always an admirer of the buff color, Mr. Baughman changed to Buff Orpingtons, and his exhibition record with this breed has been nearly as outstanding as with the Cochins.

Discussing the business of raising chickens, both for exhibition and for commercial production, Mr. Baughman emphasizes the importance of sanitation and disease precautions. No matter how good your stock may be or how well you feed them, you can't have attractive birds or profitable production unless the flock is clean and healthy, he says.

Lets Crop Start Well

Mr. Baughman's first consideration in this connection is to plow his lots each year and supply the young birds with good, new pastures. His favorite crop for this purpose is rape. The rape seed is sown early in April and chickens are not allowed to graze it until the rape is 6 or 8 inches high. This allows the crop to get enough start so it will not be killed by grazing too soon.

Next consideration in Mr. Baughman's plan is to follow regular worming and vaccination practices. He considers worming is just as important as feeding, and the first dose is administered when chicks are 2 to 2½ months old. In October and November they get another dose, assuring that pullets will start the winter free of worms.

By following a regular schedule of worming, every year, Mr. Baughman improves his flock in many ways. He points out that pullets free from worms develop more rapidly and grow to greater size. They lay more eggs and are healthy enough to resist colds and diseases.

In addition to worming, Mr. Baughman vaccinates for laryngitis and for chicken pox. Usually his March and April hatched chickens are vaccinated in August or September. The vaccination, like worming, Mr. Baughman says, gives inexpensive assurance of clean, healthy birds.

Cuts Chick Loss

Experience at Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan county, with the electric brooders installed last spring, proves they have removed much of the drudgery in the care of baby chicks. No ashes to carry out every morning, no coal to carry in. No longer do we



Veteran showman and a good hand at caring for chickens is J. C. Baughman, Topeka, shown with his Buff Orpington hen that was declared champion bird of the English Class at the recent Kansas Free Fair.

It Surprised the Judges

When Western Kansas Eggs Took First

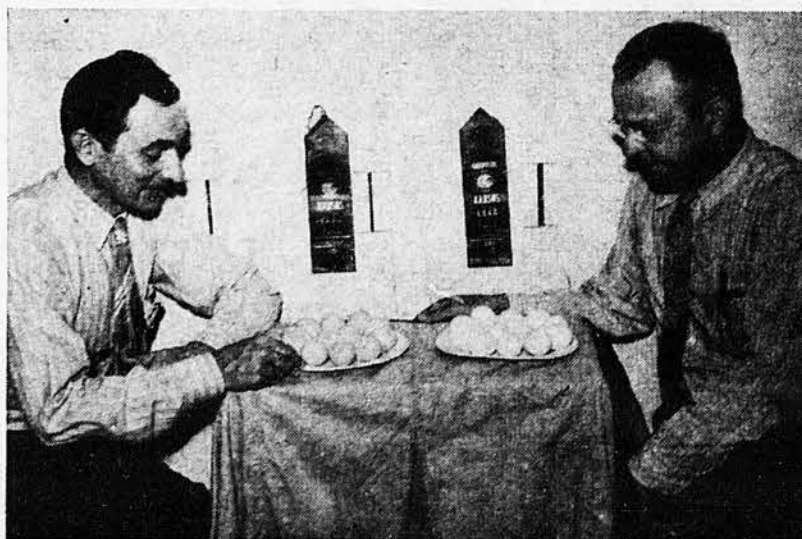
WESTERN Kansas may not produce as many eggs as Eastern Kansas, but when it comes to quality — well, just consider the record of Mrs. Edith M. Stewart, of Sherman county. About 14 or 15 years ago, when

the Kansas Free Fair first offered premiums for quality eggs, Mrs. Stewart sent a sample of nice white Leghorn eggs.

Altho they were shipped more than 300 miles, Mrs. Stewart's eggs were scored 97 per cent perfect. Officials and judges of the show were surprised that eggs shipped so far could pass all the quality tests and still rank as the best sample in state-wide competition.

However, that was only the beginning. Since that time, Mrs. Stewart has exhibited the champion sample of white eggs every year, including the fair held in Topeka this year. Three years ago, Mrs. Stewart decided to broaden her field of exhibition. She acquired a flock of Rhode Island Red chickens and started showing brown eggs.

Results were the same as with white eggs. For 3 consecutive years her Rhode Island Red eggs have won the championship over all other entries of brown eggs, and this also includes competition at the 1942 Kansas Free Fair. Mrs. Stewart's fancy eggs are produced by outstanding purebred hens which receive the most careful attention. The same kind of careful attention helps keep her eggs fresh and good after they are laid.



M. A. Seaton, left, extension poultryman, and G. D. McClaskey, right, judge and poultry fancier, admire championship eggs sent to the Kansas Free Fair by Mrs. Edith M. Stewart, of Goodland.

Worm Your Hens WITHOUT FEAR of EGG LOSS



USE

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS

DON'T KNOCK EGG PRODUCTION

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS

5100 TABLETS ADULT 22 GRAINS E1

FOR ROUNDWORMS (ASCARIDIA), CAPILLARIA SP. AND TWO SPECIES OF TAPEWORMS, R. TETRAGONA AND R. ECHINOBOTHRIA IN CHICKENS AND THE COMMON TURKEY TAPEWORM, M. LUCIDA

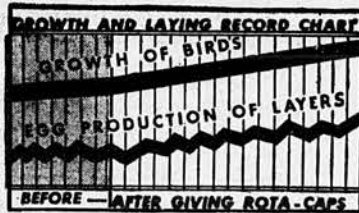
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: EACH TABLET CONTAINS A PREPARATION MANUFACTURED FROM NICOTINE, ARECA NUT AND ETHYL IODIDE, AS GRAINS, NICOTINE (AS ALKALOID) 0.35 GRAINS, INERT INGREDIENTS: BORIC ACID, CHALK, SUGAR, COLORING MATTER, TOTAL 64.35%

Dr. Salsbury's LABORATORIES
CHARLES CITY, IOWA, U. S. A.

You will welcome this opportunity to do a thorough worming job without making normal birds "droop around"; without running the risk of egg loss. Rota-Caps act so mildly and so quickly, that no "toxic after-shock" remains to sicken them.

Rota-Caps Get the Worms Without Knocking Egg Production Due to "Rotamine"—Exclusive Ingredient Found Only in Rota-Caps

Rotamine was developed in the Dr. Salsbury Research Laboratories. Its benefits are available *only* in Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps! Due to Rotamine's thorough but gentle action, Rota-Caps get those damaging intestinal capillaria worms, large roundworms, and tape-worms (heads and all) as listed on the label without setting back normal birds, or knocking egg production. See chart at right.



Backed by Science—As a pioneer in developing individual worm treatments, Dr. Salsbury, years ago, saw the need for an individual worm preparation that would be effective, yet harmless to normal birds. Rota-Caps are the result.

It took years of painstaking, scientific research and careful testing-in-use on the Dr. Salsbury 55-acre poultry research farm to produce this remarkable preparation. Each easily administered Rota-Cap contains the proper dosage; laboratory tests are made to assure this. That is why you can worm your hens with confidence.

Poultry Raisers Prefer Rota-Caps 2 to 1!

In a competent national survey, poultry raisers said they preferred Rota-Caps more than 2 to 1 over any other poultry wormer. Such outstanding preference must be based upon *satisfactory results*—the kind of results *you want!* Here are a few typical comments poultry raisers made in voting this preference:

- TEXAS: "Rota-Caps get results and don't throw hens off production."
- OHIO: "Rota-Caps are easy to give and make me a good profit."
- KANSAS: "They give me better results than any I have ever tried."
- WASHINGTON: "Rota-Caps are sure-acting and don't make my birds sick."

Help Your Hens LAY THEIR BEST

You have too much at stake to let worming go this fall . . . *too much at stake*, not to use the most effective, safest, most satisfactory worm preparation you can get. So use genuine **Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps** . . . the worm preparation that gets the worms without knocking egg production—tested, proved, and preferred the nation over!

SEE YOUR LOCAL DR. SALSBUARY DEALER—He's a member of Dr. Salsbury's Nationwide Poultry Health Service and is trained to give you sound, free poultry advice. Look for this emblem at hatcheries, feed, produce, and drug stores. If there's no dealer near you, mail your order to



DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES: Charles City, Iowa

A Nation Wide Poultry Health Service

Note These Low Retail Prices of Rota-Caps, Adult Size

50 caps.....\$.75	100 caps.....\$1.35	200 caps.....\$2.50	500 caps.....\$5.00
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Old Way of Worming

Only desecrating tapes, leaving live heads to grow new bodies in the birds' intestines. Note live heads of tapes left in villi.

NEW WAY of Worming with ROTA-CAPS

Containing Rotamine

Expels heads and all of these destructive tapes: R. tetragona (in chickens) and M. lucida (in turkeys). Also removes intestinal Capillaria and large roundworms.



Other Dr. Salsbury Products

Recommended for Use This Fall

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON for Flock Roundworming
Mixes easily with the mash. Contains seven supportive drugs in addition to those that get the large roundworms and cecal worms.

Dr. Salsbury's PHENO-SAL for Bowel Troubles
The double-duty drinking water medicine. (1) Checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) Medicates bird's digestive system.

Dr. Salsbury's NIC-SAL
Kills poultry lice without handling the bird. Just put Nic-Sal on the roost. 100% active ingredients.

Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN
the effective general disinfectant
for the poultry house, hog house, dairy barn, sheep sheds, etc. Pleasant smelling; clean to handle; non-irritating to worker; non-oxidizing, non-caustic, safe to use anywhere (kills the common germs and external parasites on contact).

Be Sure to Get Genuine Dr. Salsbury's

ROTA-CAPS



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CHECK WITH HYDROMETER . . . ADD WATER
CLEAN TERMINALS . . . CHECK GENERATOR
CHARGING RATE . . . CHECK FOR WORN OR
DAMAGED CABLES . . . RECHARGE BATTERY

and when you **MUST** replace—



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DELCO-REMY SUPPLIES MANY VITAL PRODUCTS
FOR AMERICA'S LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES

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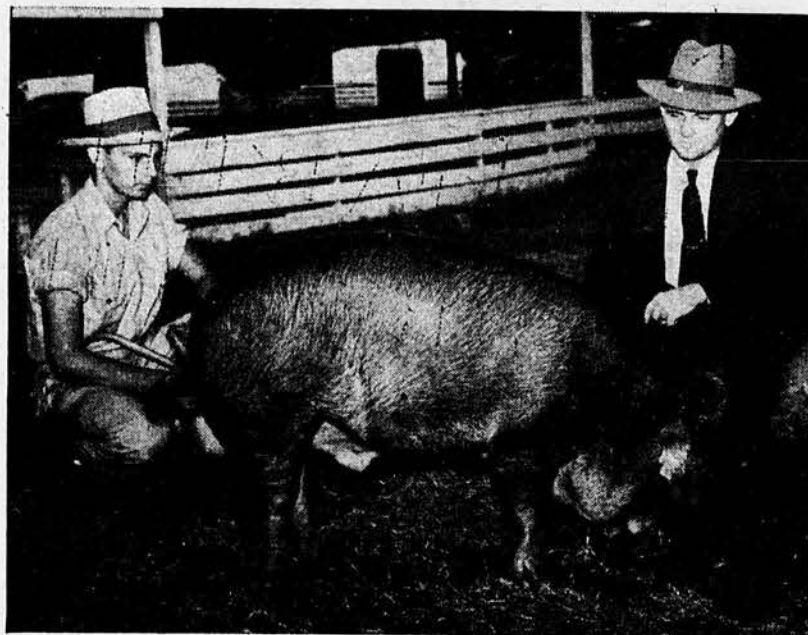
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F. F. A. boys at Washburn Rural High School, Topeka, are combining showing type with heavy litter weights. This Duroc boar pig, owned by LaVerne Ross, left, placed second in open class competition at the Kansas Free Fair, and is from a litter of 10 pigs that weighed 454 pounds when 56 days old. At right is Howard Wildman, vocational agriculture instructor at the Washburn school.

Double-Quality Porkers

Proved by Scales and Showing

THREE years ago, when vocational agricultural students at Washburn Rural High School organized the Washburn Duroc Breeders' Association, older breeders and professional showmen didn't give the matter much thought. But now the young hog men cannot be overlooked because they claim important premiums in competition with the best professional herds.

This fact attracted considerable attention at the recent Kansas Free Fair when a litter of pigs shown by LaVerne Ross, Topeka F. F. A. boy, provided first-rate competition for the veteran exhibitors. After showing the champion 4-H Duroc gilt, LaVerne groomed his animals for the open class competition. In this fast company, his junior boar pig placed second, standing next to a pig that won first at the Nebraska State Fair before winning first and junior champion at Topeka.

This accomplishment encourages the youthful hog producers in belief they are successful in combining showing quality with high litter weights and profitable market production. Their association was formed as the first of its kind in this state to follow careful selection for production.

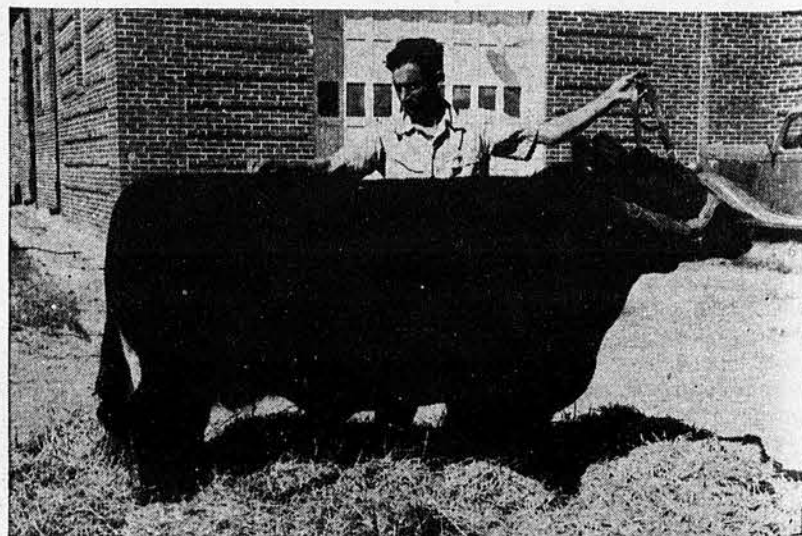
A subsidiary to the Future Farmers Association of the Washburn Rural High School, the association is composed of members who weigh their lit-

ters at regular intervals and save gilts only from sows which qualify for production of merit registry. To meet this requirement, gilts up to 15 months old at farrowing time must raise not fewer than 8 pigs to a litter weight of at least 300 pounds on the 56th day.

The litter must be at least 20 pounds heavier for each additional pig above 8. Sows older than 15 months at time of farrowing must raise 8 pigs weighing at least 320 pounds when 56 days old. In this case, the litter must be at least 25 pounds heavier for each additional pig above 8.

Among the first sows to qualify for production of merit registry was one owned by Byron Cazier. This sow raised 12 pigs, which totaled 456 pounds for an average of 38 pounds each the day they were 56 days old. In keeping with the association's plan of distributing sows from the record litters, LaVerne Ross bought a gilt from Cazier's heavy litter.

This gilt raised the good litter which LaVerne Ross showed at Topeka this year, and she proved herself a producer of heavy market weight combined with quality and show type. The high winning litter includes 10 pigs which averaged 45.4 pounds the day they were 56 days old. Their total weight of 456 pounds was considerably more than the amount necessary for their mother to qualify for registry of merit.



One of the best 4-H Club steers ever exhibited at a Kansas Fair is what experienced cattlemen say about this well-fitted Angus which won the grand championship in 4-H competition at the Kansas State Fair this year. The owner, holding the halter strap, is George Crenshaw, of Harper county. Rated as a good feeder and a skillful showman, George has a habit of winning top awards in the big shows.

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HE STARTED THE WORLD SERIES



In the private study of his comfortable ranch home in Cowley county, Fred Clarke shows a wealth of souvenirs. Here he is holding his "gold pass" awarded for more than 20 years of big league service, and the baseball which Clarke caught to end the world series of 1909.



Eager to keep in touch with the best information and approved practices, Fred Clarke discusses pastures and cattle with Bob Rawlins, right, Cowley county agricultural agent. They'll see the herd sire soon as Mr. Clarke gets him to stand up.

By ROY FREELAND

FRED CLARKE, of American baseball fame, scored his greatest home run about 15 years ago when he left the big leagues to become a Kansas farmer. Retiring as player-manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Mr. Clarke returned to Cowley county and settled on a farm near the place where he had lived as a boy, many years before.

Now, instead of raising baseballs over the fence in some famous ball park, Mr. Clarke is busy raising good crops and Hereford cattle. With 1,320 acres of land to look after, along with the Hereford herd which averages about 100 head, Mr. Clarke has enough responsibilities to occupy most of his time. But he still has time to indulge in rich memories of glamorous days when he was the idol of thousands of baseball fans.

Mr. Clarke starred in the big leagues for 21 years. He has been named as one of the 100 greatest in American baseball, was one of 16 players in this country to receive the coveted "gold pass," and is recognized as the man who originated the World Series of Baseball.

After playing with various Midwestern teams during his youth Mr. Clarke entered the major leagues when he accepted a job with the Louisville Colonels in 1894. This team was in the National league circuit which, at that time, included 12 teams.

Clarke served as player-manager with the Colonels for 5 years. Then, in 1899, the National league was cut down to its present 8-team circuit. This change eliminated a Washington team which had been playing in the National league. Baltimore's team was combined with Brooklyn, Cleveland was combined with St. Louis, and the Louisville Colonels combined with Pittsburgh.

Going with his team in this change, Clarke was named player-manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and he held that position until he retired from baseball in 1915. During those years, Pittsburgh captured the National league pennant 2 times and won the world championship once.

When the Pirates won their first league pennant in 1903, there were 2 major leagues but

no one had ever heard of a world series. That year, the American league pennant was won by the Boston Sox, managed by Jimmie Collins. Clarke contacted Collins, suggesting a series of games between the 2 pennant winners to determine the world championship.

After some discussion, Clarke and Collins decided the championship should go to whichever team won 5 out of 9 games. It was a royal battle, with Pittsburgh winning the first 3

Fred Clarke, one of the greatest baseball players and managers of all time, is now a Kansas farmer and cattleman in Cowley county. Clarke, who originated the World Series of baseball, saw this game develop from its early stages and has watched heroes come and go for half a century. He still likes baseball, but he also likes the job of running a farm.

games. Then the Sox hit their stride and "swept" the series by winning 5 games in a row. Clarke relates sadly that one big reason for Pittsburgh's defeat was the brilliant performance of Cy Young, one of the greatest pitchers of all time who was on the mound for Boston in this series.

From that time on the world series has been an annual event. Clarke's team had another

chance 6 years later, when they won the National league pennant in 1909. This time they were victorious in the series, defeating a fast Detroit team that had outclassed all competition in the American league.

Among the players on Clarke's Pittsburgh team was Honus Wagner, known to baseball fans as the Flying Dutchman, and recognized as one of the greatest players that ever donned a baseball suit. Clarke puts Wagner at the top of the list, and he doesn't make any exceptions for Babe Ruth, Gehrig, DiMaggio, or any other hero of more recent years.

"Wagner could play any position on the team and play it well," Clarke declares. "Part of his ability was due to the fact he had an ideal shape for baseball. With a long body and extremely long arms, Wagner could run with his hands right on the ground, making it easy to field ground balls or to catch fly balls that fell short of the fielder." Wagner was batting champion of the National league for 8 years.

A close friend of Fred Clarke, Mr. Wagner was one of the players who delighted in coming to Kansas with him on hunting expeditions. Clarke recalls with delight an amusing incident during one of these trips. Wagner and a Pirate catcher named Smith were hunting along the river in a wooded area near Clarke's farmstead, when one of Clarke's sows with a litter of pigs wandered down thru the timber. As one of the pigs, about weaning age, appeared out of the brush in view of the 2 city-raised boys, things began to happen.

One hunter turned to the other with a start and asked what on earth the strange-looking animal was. The other said, "I don't know, but shoot quick before he gets away." With this advice, the first hunter pulled the trigger and his aim was—too true.

Starting to the house with this "heavy game," they encountered another pig near the river. Discovering [Continued on Page 23]

Good Hereford cattle and general farming have replaced baseball as the chief interest of Fred C. Clarke, former star.



MAKE the poultry plant work extra hard this fall and winter, urges Uncle Sam. He is calling on flock owners to produce 200 million extra chickens before cold weather is over, to help supplement the supplies of meat in prospect for civilian use. Without the chickens all of us are going to sit down to a good many meatless meals.

Production of these extra chickens will be in addition to the record production of eggs, laying hens and meat chickens which American farmers are supplying to meet war-time requirements in 1942.

So far in 1942, more than 40,500 million or 40½ billion eggs have been produced, and the number of laying hens has been increased by 13 per cent to a total of 315 million. And farmers will sell about 17 per cent more meat chickens this year than they did in 1941. But it isn't enough.

National poultry organizations come to the front by suggesting that the 200 million additional chickens be grown to a weight of at least 3 pounds to supply an additional 600 million pounds of poultry for consumers this winter. This will require a million producers raising 200 chickens apiece, and getting more nearly all-year-around use of their poultry equipment.

The additional chickens would supplement the supplies of beef, pork, veal and lamb available for domestic consumers after sufficient quantities of these so-called red meats are reserved for all military and Lend-Lease requirements. At this point we can almost hear some good beef producers we know say with considerable force that feeding beef cattle to heavier weights could ease the meat situation a great deal. It is hoped the new ceilings on beef and live animals will eliminate the tight price lids that took away the incentive for putting on extra pounds of beef.

Need for efficient farm production could be emphasized in no more dramatic way than thru this poultry appeal. Increased hatchery output, better cold-weather flock management and care, careful attention to feeding which will include substitute rations in many cases, and sanitation all enter in the production picture. This takes man power; experienced man power. It also requires experienced man power to produce or replace the extra million tons of feed it will take to put 200 million extra chickens on the market weighing 3 pounds apiece. The Secretary of Agriculture says efficient operation of this emergency program will be necessary so the extra chickens produced will be marketed during the "off" season, and will be out of the way before farmers must give full attention to the egg and poultry production needed for 1943.

Feed manufacturers, by the way, are right on the job ready to utilize extra quantities of

Daddy Makes One Step and Daughter Makes Two

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Daddy and daughter are out on the street Doing some shopping. The trip is a treat For little daughter, who holds fast his hand, Keeping step with him without a command, Two steps for her as she patters along To one for her daddy and both going strong.

Sweet little daughter, the joy of his life Free from all cares yet and all toil and strife Peeking in windows as onward they go Keeping step with him, now fast and now slow Peeping and noting while learning, how true As daddy makes one step and daughter makes two.

COMMENT

wheat and vegetable oil meals, together with the necessary alfalfa meal, bone meal and other mineral and vitamin supplements used in poultry diets. They also are pitching in with extra effort for victory.

Meatless Meals Ahead

WHY is meat rationing threatened? Despite a record production of all livestock which is expected to yield 24 billion pounds of meat in 1943, Uncle Sam tells us that total demand in prospect adds up to 27 billion pounds, or 3 billion pounds more than the supply. Roughly, 6 billion pounds, or 25 per cent of the total meat production will be required for our armed forces and for our Allies during this fiscal year. This leaves 18 billion pounds of meat available for civilian use, or about 3 billion pounds short of the demand in prospect.

Fire Drill

FIRE Prevention Week, October 4 to 10, comes at a time when we are all more or less "prevention" minded. Yet war demands may have forced us to be a bit careless, due to crowding extra work into each day and putting us farther and farther behind. Under such circumstances we are inclined to let certain tasks go undone, simply because we can pass them up for the time being without any serious results.

But can we be sure there will be no kickback if we overlook fire prevention? The state fire marshal reports that thru carelessness and thoughtlessness, the American people have done more damage to production and vital resources than could have been accomplished by the entire Nazi air force. To back that up, he says that fire losses in the United States during the first 2 years of the war, exceeded England's losses by 200 million dollars. That is astounding to say the least.

Burned building materials will be very difficult to replace just now, and wherever fire hinders production it means a loss to the Nation's war effort. Inspection of farm homes and buildings is urged so fire hazards can be eliminated. Very common hazards are such things as oily rags stored in the home, oil and gasoline barrels in or near buildings, temporary wiring with wires hanging over nails, lightning rods without proper grounding, and most common of all, smoking around barns and sheds. Guarding against fire will help Uncle Sam win over other enemies.

0.85 of 1 Per Cent

WE HAVE lost some more folks. Figures just released by the State Board of Agriculture show that on March 1, 1942, the population of Kansas was 1,742,271 which means a loss of 14,925 or 0.85 of 1 per cent in the last year. Eighteen counties show increases and 87 show losses.

The gains are accounted for in counties where war industries and defense operations have been greatest. Sedgwick, with the expansion of the airplane industry, shows the largest increase, 22,133, while Labette gained 3,712, Wyandotte 3,361, and Johnson 2,866. Losses of 2,000 or more occurred in 3 counties, Reno showing the largest loss, 2,707, followed by Saline with 2,480 and Shawnee losing 2,156.

Just a shade more than 50 per cent of the state's inhabitants live in cities having 1,000 or

more residents, as compared to about 49 per cent in the preceding year, and with 529,589 or 30.4 per cent credited to cities of 10,000 or more. Wichita, with a population of 133,144 this year, shows an increase of 18,510 due to war enterprises, followed by Kansas City which increased 2,775 to a total of 124,267, and Parsons with a gain of 2,104 for a total of 14,908. Principal losses

were 2,188 for Topeka and 1,306 for Hutchinson.

Sedgwick leads the counties in population with 164,994, followed by Wyandotte with 148,383. Shawnee comes in third with 90,000. We can expect further changes this year, with more men being called to the colors, and a great deal of shifting of labor due to war production. Stanton county happens to have the fewest number of people with 1,391, but they make up a lot in quality, as anyone knows who visits Stanton frequently.

If Kansas has a few more crop years like this one, together with its cool weather, we are likely to see a reversal of the population trend. In the meantime, if now and then we will all pitch in a good word for our state and its advantages and opportunities, we will have a pretty solid foundation laid for future growth.

Winner: A baseball fan won a slogan contest in a patriotic eastern plant. With the familiar "no runs, no hits, no errors" ringing in his ears he turned out this one: "Let's make the Axis lose the game—no Huns, no Blitz, no Terrors." He deserved to win.

Hides: Domestic cattle hides have been placed under control of the War Production Board so they can be allocated among tanners and used for military and essential civilian uses, with any leftovers going into non-essential products such as luggage, upholstery and garments. Meat packers, importers and dealers must file reports on disposition of hides they handle each month. At present, domestic production and imports of hides are adequate to meet military and essential civilian needs—but the picture could change in a hurry.

Snoopers: Tiny robot sentries—new secret devices built into miles of high wire fences enclosing some of the nation's great war production plants—are said to be saboteur-proof by Du Pont engineers who developed the system. This acoustic fence "overhears" birds chirping, the snap of a wire-cutter, the scrape of a shovel, even whispers, relaying these sounds to a central control room from where a squad can rush to the point of disturbance. Now if they can just make these robot sentries so they will tell when the cattle or hogs are about to break out, everything will be lovely.

V-Bonds: The United States post office department has issued instructions to all postmasters in charge of rural routes to arrange for carriers to take orders for War Savings Bonds. Ask your carrier to bring you all you can buy.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 19

ARTHUR CAPPER	Editor
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I DON'T like the attitude taken by big city newspapers—and to a considerable extent by the Administration itself—in the recent controversy over controlling farm prices and wages and salaries. There seems to have been two main themes running thru much of the exhortations put out recently in a determined and well organized campaign to compel Congress to give the President all-out control of farm prices, while leaving the question of industrial wages to "negotiations" by representatives of organized labor.

One of these themes was that no matter what happens to farmers—and to farm production—the Nation must have cheap foods. The other theme was that the "greedy farmers" and the unpatriotic "farm bloc" in Congress are trying to hold up the country to enrich the farmers and increase the "power" of the "farm bloc" in Congress.

One could easily conclude from this campaign thru the big daily newspapers and over the radio—and I am sorry to say that the President's message to Congress and Fireside Chat of Labor Day carried somewhat similar implications—that farm prices are almost the only cause of inflation. The President prefers to call it "cost of living," but any student of economics, and I think almost every person who has read any history, knows that what we are getting is inflation. But if it is called cost of living, then a lot of people, particularly housewives, will associate it largely with prices paid for groceries and meats—and blame the farmer.

Now inflation—evidenced by inflationary rising prices—is caused by more dollars to spend and fewer numbers and smaller volume of things for which the dollars can be spent. Government expenditures are on the way from 15 billion or so dollars a year to 100 billion dollars a year. That means more dollars to spend. At the same time, the amount and volume of goods in the market is sharply decreased, cut almost in two. There is the basis of inflation. It is unfair to lay all that onto farm prices.

The August issue of the "Marketing and Transportation Situation" published by the Department of Agriculture shows that in the period 1935 to 1939 the cost of the basket of all foods to the American consumer was 27 per cent of his income, while in May, June and July of this year the cost was only 22 per cent. Food costs have gone up—but the income of the industrial worker has gone up much more rapidly and farther. As this report states:

"Cost of food as percentage of family income is thus smaller at present than before the war, since incomes have risen more than prices." I might say this would not apply to families with fixed incomes—their food costs have risen

while their incomes have not. But the real income of industrial workers actually is the highest in history of the country, today.

I maintain there is no inequity in the farm proposal to consider wage costs in placing ceilings on the prices of farm products. You cannot have such an increase in Government spending without having rising prices, unless the Government taxes away the increases in workers' payrolls as well as excess profits—and that is not being done. On the other hand, the higher wage levels in war industries, accompanied by hours so much shorter than on the farm, have taken away hundreds of thousands of farm laborers and farmers themselves from the farms. This has been accompanied by heavy drafts of young farmers into the army.

One has only to look at the dairy herds, other livestock and equipment being sold at public sale as farms cease operations today, to realize that wages are more inflationary than farm prices—otherwise the flow would be to the farms, not away from the farms.

And that brings up another point. Unless farmers get enough man power on the farms to keep up production—and increase production—our armed forces and our allies and our civilian populations are going to be short of food by the end of 1943, and badly short in 1944. Farmers' costs of production are going up by leaps and bounds, and farmers can only pay those increased production costs—wages included—by getting high enough prices to pay the higher production costs, including wages. Congress, when it insists upon equitable prices for farm products is not just protecting the farmer from ruin—Congress also is trying to protect the Nation—and our Allies—from a shortage in foodstuffs that might of itself prevent our winning this war. And we must win.

A Duty to Youth

ALL demands of this war are not made on men of military age, or on grown-ups. Without doubt the pressure of this war is felt by boys and girls of school age as much as by any other civilian group. They see their elders in a quandary as to the best moves to make. One minute they hear hopeful comments that the war will be won by the Allied Nations. And youth

always is hopeful. Yet the very next minute they hear that we are losing the war, that our planes are inferior, that our armed services will not co-operate, that this group or that is greedily getting rich at the expense of others, that billions are being squandered, that we must have increased farm production but farmers cannot get enough help and equipment to meet that demand.

Can you blame our young folks for being a bit befuddled? For questioning our ability as managers? We owe it to them, even more than we do to one another, to think straight and to act straight in this crisis. We need to show them that their elders are capable of co-operating in important things. Young minds have very deep thoughts—thoughts that take root and determine the future thinking and actions of their possessors. We of the older generations must work at the business of conducting ourselves so our youth will have faith in us, in the things for which we stand, in our Nation. We have a big job of building democracy and decency by keeping these young minds thinking along the right lines.

One of the best things we can do for our youth is to encourage their activities in school, in church, in 4-H Clubs and Vocational Agriculture. There is no more important work right now for our youth than going to school and getting the best there is in education. I know many of them have asked, "Why should I go to school or study when the future is so uncertain?" Perhaps they didn't state it in just those words. Yet their expressions show how unsettling the war is to their minds; those expressions also seem to question the stability of their elders.

I don't urge a Pollyanna attitude. Children should be told the facts—the hard facts that all of us must sacrifice during this war. They will find them out anyway, with brother and the hired man gone from the farm, and more chores for them to do. I do insist, however, that our young folks should be encouragingly coached in their thinking to feel there is the greatest security in this country, that our way of life and liberty and freedom is the best way, that it is their duty now in a wartime emergency, and again in a peaceful world, to invest all of their energy and effort in the important job of getting an education so they will be able to carry on in the future as real American citizens. Our youth is the most precious asset we have to guard. We must see that it is not squandered by misdirection or poor example.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Subsidies to Meet Farm Payrolls?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hired help, tires and gasoline, and price ceilings are 3 big problems for the American farmer these days.

Between the draft and war industry's higher wages and shorter hours, the "hired man" is almost nonexistent. Ditto the farmer's sons. And frequently daughter would rather do office work or become a WAAC or WAVE than stick on the farm. Right now the dairy industry is in

the worst condition. Dairies are close to industrial areas, naturally. The higher wages and shorter hours in war plants have drawn heavily on dairy labor. To keep help, dairymen have been compelled to meet more industrial wage rates than other segments of the farm. Also it seems most dairy hands are unmarried and within draft ages.

Dairy herds are being sold all over the country; a rash of sales broke out this month from coast to coast. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard reports

that already dairy production is below last year, and warns that the 1943 program for milk production will not be met. Truck and vegetable gardening also feels the drain.

Wickard is going from committee to committee in Congress, warning that unless there is sufficient man power left on or allotted to or placed on the farms, even repetition of favorable weather of the last 3 years will not enable American agriculture to produce enough foods and fibers for war.

Before the House Committee on Agriculture last week Secretary Wickard urged the following 6-point program to provide farm man power.

1. Keep on the farms especially experienced managers who understand year-round farm operations. These cannot be replaced by any later allotments to agriculture thru the universal selective service law Congress will be asked to provide soon after the elections.

(Continued on Page 24)

THE SUGAR RAG

By Katherine Dissinger

EPHRIAM, who was 13 and a mule man at the Big Farm, stood at the lot gate and whistled for the little mealy-nosed mule. The little mule left her mare mother to come trotting to him and put her head under Ephriam's elbow. She was smooth as velvet under his hand. Ephriam reckoned he wanted that little mule worse than anybody ever wanted anything. It was more than just a wanting; it was a hurting, almost, that ran thru him as he pulled her ear down to whisper: "Reckon you'll be mine, 'bout the time you get growed."

The Mealy-mule leaned against him, listening. She wiggled her nose at him, looked at him out of shiny eyes, like agate marbles.

"That mule's the same as mine right now," he told himself. The thought was a ring around his heart as he walked home across the field, still whistling, slid under the tall fence that marked off his pappy's little piece of land.

"We got pork and 'taters tonight, and fried squash," his little brother Jodie hollered to him as he came into the yard. "Mammy's got it already on the table."

Ephriam pulled up a brimming bucket of water from the well and washed himself. Before he dished out any victuals, he gave the week's pay-money to his mammy. The others crowded around, respectful, silent. Because he was the mainstay of them all since his pappy was being doctored up at the big government hospital in Little Rock, his mammy gave him a

quarter out of his pay every week.

"It ain't no more'n fair that a man should have a little spending money of his own," she said.

Ephriam put the quarter in the little burlap sack with the others and drew the strings up tight around it. Whenever he got an extra nickel or a penny he dropped that in, too. There wasn't much extra, of course, with mush meal and molasses to buy, but quarters counted up pretty fast. All day while he plowed cotton, up and down the rows, the mule-money rode along with him in his hind pocket.

"How much you got now?" Effie Belle asked him wistfully, and put a too-big piece of pork in her mouth.

"I wouldn't have time to count it now," he told her importantly.

Ephriam didn't feel put upon to do for the family. It made him feel happy-like and proud. Thirteen, he thought, and the head of the family and the best mule-man at Big Farm. Jeb, the foreman, had told him so. Anybody at Big Farm could tell you, too, how Ephriam had understanding with mules. Once when old Button, the orneriest-acting mule on the farm, had stopped abruptly in the cotton row, refusing to budge, head up, hind legs stiffening, Ephriam

This is the story of a little colored boy and his "hurting" for a tiny Mealy-mule. The author, Katherine Dissinger, shows much promise. She knows the value of persistence, too, for she submitted 6 short-stories before this one was accepted. She grew up on a farm, attended teachers college, taught school. She has a keen insight into a little boy's heart.

had gone around and made a great play loosening the harness a little.

"Your belly band's too tight," Ephriam observed, loud enough for old Button to hear. "There ain't no mule goin' to bust himself go with the belly band a-pinchin' his innards." Old Button had expanded audibly, settling back into the harness.

Back in the lot on Monday, Ephriam noticed with concern the little Mealy-mule. She wasn't sick, exactly, but she just didn't seem to relish her victuals. Ephriam understood how it was with her. It was the way he got sometimes about molasses without any molasses.

"I reckon I'll have to get her some sugar somewhere," Ephriam mumbled to himself. Button as he hitched him to the plow. "But there ain't no sugar in the bowl at home. Ain't been any there for

most 2 months now."

Old Button took advantage of this laxity and ambled along slow, tramping cotton unerring under his big feet.

"Mule," Ephriam shouted, "make tracks. You ain't never goin' to get no cotton plowed the way you creep along."

But his heart wasn't in his shouting. There was only one way he could think of to get the sugar. It kept turning over and over in his head, like wheels going 'round.

"I'm going to borrow a little sugar from Big House," he told Button.

AFTER awhile he tied Button and slipped across the field to Big House, where the field hands weren't supposed to go. Ephriam waited behind the lilac bushes in the yard, biding his time. He knew by the sounds from within, the sharp clean smell of melting soap that Big Jet, who worked in the kitchen, was washing. Ephriam could hear her singing: "I'm goin' up de golden steps to glory," low and sweet and spilling out slow, the way colored people sing. His feet got cramped sitting on them so still.

Big Jet came out finally and slammed the screen door, carrying a basket of wash. Ephriam edged across the yard and opened the door. He could feel his heart pounding fit to make a dent in him. There was a white stove at one end of the kitchen and a cabinet with red-checked jars on it. Sugar, Ephriam made out on one of them.

He fumbled at the lid, lifted it, almost dropped it in his surprise. Why, he hadn't ever seen so much sugar at one time. He dipped into it with both hands, let it sift thru his fingers. He could almost taste the thought of it in his mouth. He filled his pockets until they bulged.

And when he turned around again, there was Miss Lavina watching him. He hadn't even seen her, but he knew it was Miss Lavina, who owned the big house and big farm since her pappy had died. Her eyes were grey and her hair and her lips were grey, the same color.

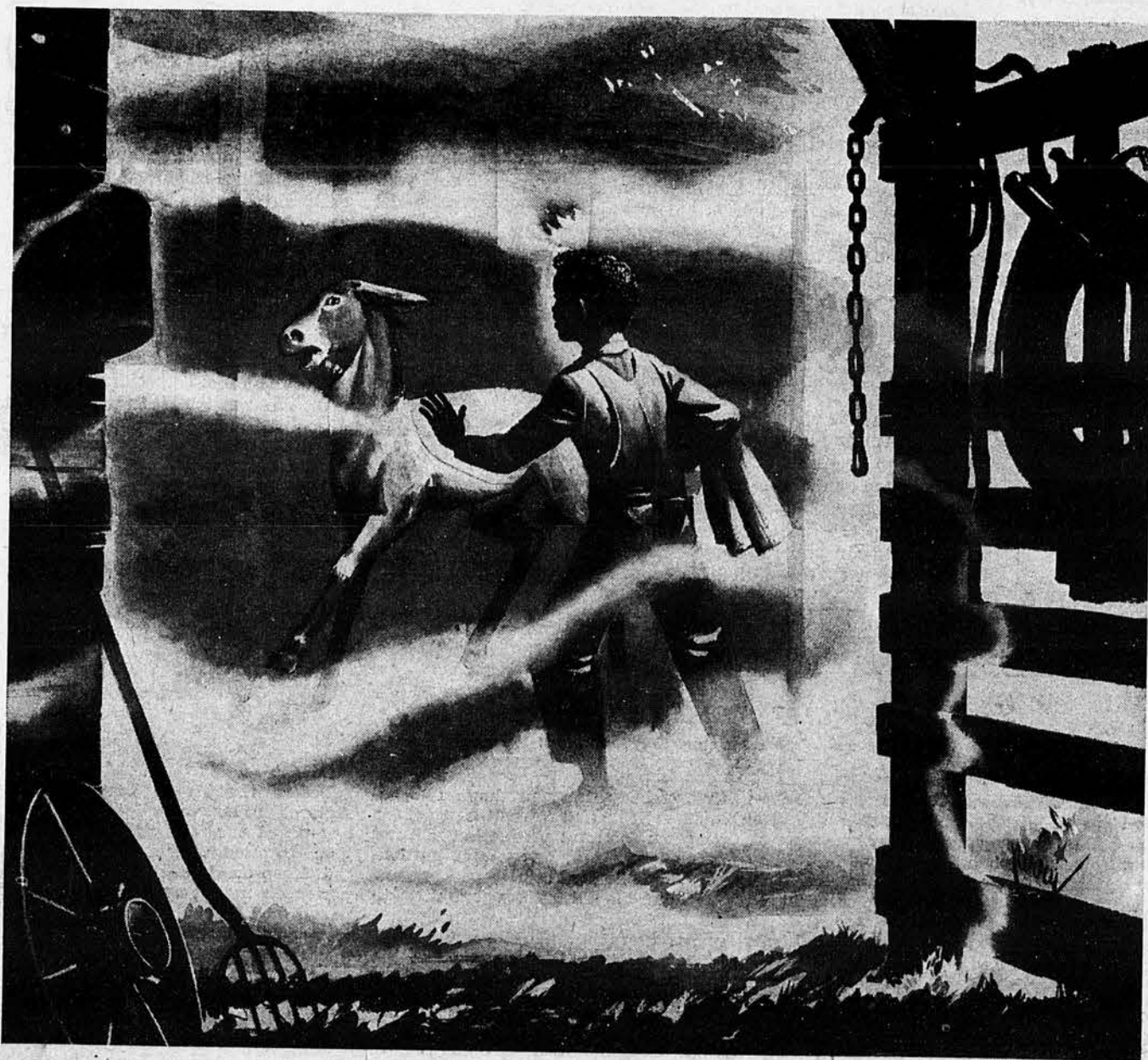
Ephriam knew he ought to run like all get out but, somehow, he couldn't. His legs wouldn't move, as if they were fastened to the floor.

Miss Lavina's grey lips opened: "So—you steal from me."

"Yes, ma'am," he said politely when his mouth came unstuck. He had his pride, too. He could not explain to the thin grey woman that he was

[Continued on Page 25]

The Mealy-mule ran frantically back and forth across the barn.





Ferdinand Miller's attractive, 21-year-old daughter, Marvel, takes charge of poultry raising activities on Miller farm. Realizes 65c out of every poultry dollar comes from eggs; knows poultry furnishes American farmers their third largest income. To insure maximum egg profits, Miller farm provides scientific feeding, housing, care. Flocks, from baby chicks to laying house, are fed Staley poultry feed regularly.



Pigs of Ferdinand Miller grow sleek, well fed, husky under his watchful eye and personal care. Doing their bit for fighting food, Miller sows produced large litters this spring. "I've never had a bit of trouble getting a pig to eat Pig Mama or Pro-Lass," says Mr. Miller. "They go right after it—and they certainly clean it up in a hurry. I feed the sows Staley's Pro-Lass cubes and believe me, it's the thing for them!"



Shrewd, successful Mr. Miller believes "the best way to sell a corn crop is through your hogs." Feeds own home grains, supplemented with PRO-LASS Pig and Hog Supplement, to provide balanced ration. "It looks like everybody that uses it likes Staley's," says Mr. Miller emphatically. "My son-in-law is just as big a booster for Staley's as I am."



STALEY'S
PRO-LASS
PIG and HOG SUPPLEMENT
and PIG MAMA
No Minerals or Tankage to Buy

STALEY'S PRO-LASS PIG and HOG SUPPLEMENT helps hogs put on fast, profitable gains—gets them to market early. STALEY'S PIG MAMA is invaluable as an aid to condition sows for farrowing—and helps nursing pigs gain weight rapidly.

(42-85)

— See Your Feed Dealer —

STALEY MILLING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

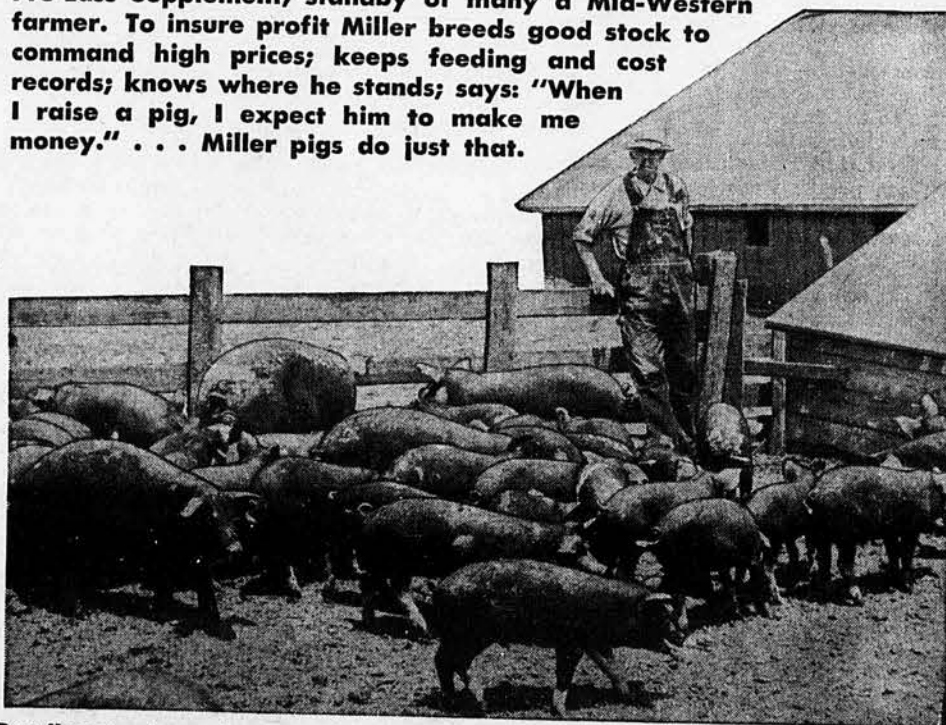
Steaming under noon-day sun, Earl Gibson (left), Wise-Gibson Produce Co., talks hogs with Ferdinand Miller (right), farmer, near Glenwood, Iowa.



Ferdinand Miller, right, follows traditional pattern of rural America. Born and reared on a farm, likes farming today. Has prospered and raised his family during past 36 years on same farm near 4500 population town of Glenwood, Iowa. Takes pride in his property; proud of his livestock; veteran hog raiser. Likes to trade ideas on farm problems with men who have expert background on feeding, such as Earl Gibson, Staley dealer in Glenwood.

"A FARM CAN RAISE A GOOD MANY HOGS IN 36 YEARS"

"I've raised a good many pigs on this land in the 36 years I've lived here," says Mr. Miller. This year's herd of 180 Poland Chinas thrives on Staley's Pig Mama and Pro-Lass Supplement, standby of many a Mid-Western farmer. To insure profit Miller breeds good stock to command high prices; keeps feeding and cost records; knows where he stands; says: "When I raise a pig, I expect him to make me money." . . . Miller pigs do just that.



Proudly surveying porkers, Ferdinand Miller tells reporter: "I've used a good many different kinds of feeds in the years I've been here, but my choice is Staley's. The pigs do well on it and they start eating it right away. These pigs started eating Staley's Pig Mama when they were just 3 weeks old. That's what saves your sows—keeps them from getting too run down."

ABUNDANCE

Seen on Every Hand at Kansas Fairs

JUST give the "go ahead" signal and Kansas farm people can stage a good fair despite war, labor shortage and transportation troubles. They proved it at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka, and again at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson this year, as exhibits and attendance at both events exceeded fondest hopes of the most optimistic fair officials.

While exhibits in some departments were fewer, other departments set new records for number and quality of entries. This was especially true of exhibits in Agricultural Hall at the Kansas Free Fair. Reflecting a good crop year, exhibits of corn, grain sorghums and vegetables were the best shown at this fair in years. Special booths showing the value and importance of war crops such as flax and soybeans added new interest to this department.

With the exception of beef cattle, which were shown in numbers almost equal to last year, livestock exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair were somewhat below normal in quantity, but quality of stock shown was the best on record. Reports from superintendents indicate the dairy show was only about half as large as last year. Hog exhibits were reduced about a third, while horses and sheep were fewer than usual. In the poultry division, entries were about 20 per cent less than last year.

Most adverse effects of the war were seen in 4-H Club exhibits of both livestock and poultry. Evidently caused by the drafting of older boys and by the labor situation which kept many youths at home during fair week, the baby beef exhibit at Topeka was only slightly more than a third the usual size.

Near Normal on Livestock

At the Kansas State Fair, in Hutchinson, the livestock show was near normal. In the beef cattle department, 56 exhibitors paraded 315 of the finest animals ever seen at a Kansas show. The exhibit included 96 Shorthorns, 121 Herefords and 98 Angus. The beef cattle represented 20 Shorthorn herds, 26 Hereford herds and 10 Angus herds.

Officials of the dairy department were greeted by long strings of fancy cattle which filled all available stall room in the show barn. If any more had come, it would have been necessary to provide additional housing space. In the hog and sheep departments at Hutchinson, exhibits were about 25 per cent lower than last year, due to a noticeable reduction in the number of out-of-state herds.

Attendance figures brought broad smiles to the faces of officials at both fairs. Midways jammed with spectators day and night indicated that Kansas farm people were eager for this favorite type of recreation as a diversion from the hard work and mental

strain of wartime farming operations.

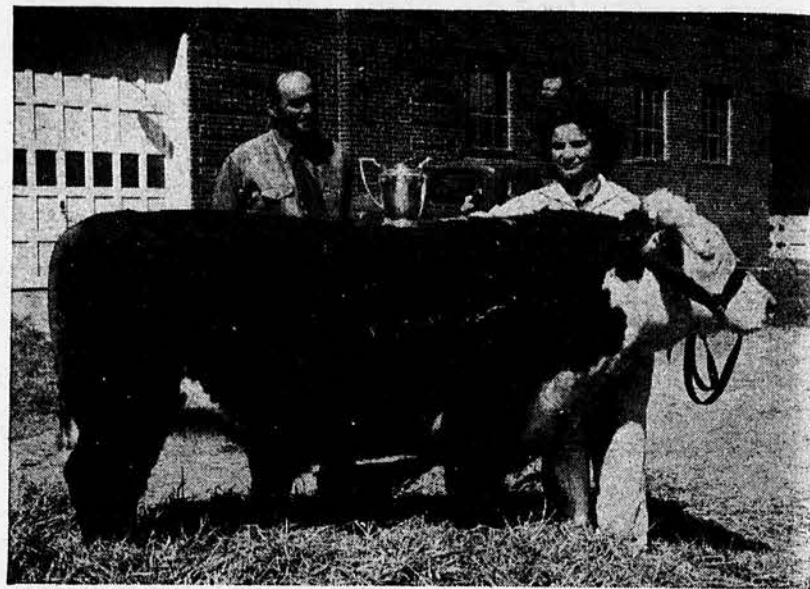
Grandstands were packed day and night at both fairs. Afternoon attractions featured the greatest horse racing programs ever staged in Kansas. America's finest horses were available as a result of leading fairs being canceled in coastal areas. Night attraction for each fair was the colorful "State Fair Revue of 1942." This performance, loaded with color, music and comedy, did its share to boost the morale of all Kansas farm people who saw it.

Following is a list of grand champion awards on livestock and crops at the 2 Kansas fairs.

Kansas Free Fair, Topeka

Beef Cattle: Angus bull, Swartz Brothers and Eylar, Everest, on Elba's Revolution S-3rd; Angus female, J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, on Blackmere Rev; Hereford bull, Harrisdale Farms, Fort Worth, Texas, on Husky Domino C; Hereford female, Harrisdale Farms on Miss Brummel B 53rd; Shorthorn bull, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., on Edellyn, Campeon Mercury; Shorthorn female, Merryvale Farms, Grandview, Mo., on Royal Lady 6th. Champion 4-H fat steer, Ellsworth Willhite, Rosalia, on Sultana's Bandolier.

Dairy Cattle: Holstein bull, H. J. Meierkord, Linn, on Meierkord Triune Sir Pride; Holstein female, H. A. Meier, Abilene, on Bluebird Ormsby Vivian; Ayrshire bull, John C. Keas, Effingham, on Locust Lea



A good showman describes Pearl Lillieqvist, seen here with her junior yearling steer that was named champion Hereford in 4-H competition at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Pearl is a daughter of W. R. Lillieqvist, prominent farmer and cattleman of Barber county, also shown in this picture. The steer is a product of his Hereford herd.

CarSeno, Belgian stallion, J. F. Begert, Topeka, on Marquis de Shiervelde; Belgian female, Bergert on Suzette.

Hogs: Chester White boar, Bloom and Sons, Corning, on Nesden; Chester White sow, Bloom on Bloom Model 10th; Duroc boar, B. J. Fisher, West Point, Nebr., on Top Superba; Duroc sow, Bar Y Ranch, Baxter Springs, on Bar Y Miss Buffet 2d; Spotted Poland China boar, Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, on E. B. Page's Pride;

El Dorado, on Lucy Fay's May 3rd's Pride; Milking Shorthorn bull, K. L. Walker, Fowler, on Kingsdale Pride 13th; Milking Shorthorn female, Walker on Kingsdale Ruby; Guernsey bull, E. D. Hershberger, Newton, on Lea Lord Natine; Guernsey female, J. L. Nelson, Wichita, on Pal's Daisy of C. C.; Jersey bull, F. P. Durnell, Springfield, Mo., on Valiant Aim It; Jersey female, Durnell on Volunteer Lynn Lady; Ayrshire bull, G. Fred Strickler, Hutchinson, on Willowhairgh Swanky Royal; Ayrshire female, Williams on Woodhull Sunny Hilda; Holstein bull, Quinn-Dale Farms, McPherson, on Regier Tritoma Paul.

Draft Horses and Mules: Percheron stallion, McElwain Brothers, Burrton, on Carvictor Degas; Percheron female, Hiatt Brothers, Haven, on Julation; Belgian stallion, Yordy Stables, Brookville, on Major Clyot DeGable; Belgian female, Barnett Brothers, Wellsville, on Bertha Falcon; champion mule, Moore Brothers, Gardner, on Barbara; champion jack, P. L. Hale, Burrton, on Oklahoma Lad.

Hogs: Hampshire boar, Kelly & Richardson, Stafford, on Page Boy, Jr.; Hampshire sow, C. E. McClure, Republic, on High Clan Lassie; Duroc boar, Carter C. Fultz, Osawatomie, on Dough Belly; Duroc sow, Bar Y Ranch, Baxter Springs, on Beautiful Girl; Chester White boar, Aaron Gritzmacher, Lahoma, Okla., on Mr. Collins; Chester White sow, Gritzmacher on Garfield Miss; Berkshire boar, Grandview Farms, Lenox, Iowa, on Grandview Colonel; Berkshire sow, Grandview on Leader Girl; Spotted Poland China boar and Spotted Poland China sow, Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska; grand champion fat barrow, Arthur Beat, Kingman, on Duroc; Poland China boar, Columbian Stock Farm, Grandview, Mo., on Bar None; Poland China sow, Columbian on Market Queen.

Barrow Carcass Contest: Arthur Beat, Kingman, on Duroc.

Sheep: Southdown ram and Southdown ewe, Lonjac Southdowns, Concordia, Mo.; Shropshire ram and Shropshire ewe, H. H. Chappell and Son, Greencastle, Mo.; champion 4-H fat lamb, John Hildebrand, Fowler, on Southdown; Hampshire ram, J. R. Poague, Lincoln, Mo.; Hampshire ewe, Poague.

Crops: Best 20 heads of Blackhull kafir, F. W. Chamberlin, Carbondale; champion 10-ear sample of corn, Rolly Freeland, Effingham; best bushel of hard red winter wheat, Harry W. Wetzel, Lyons.

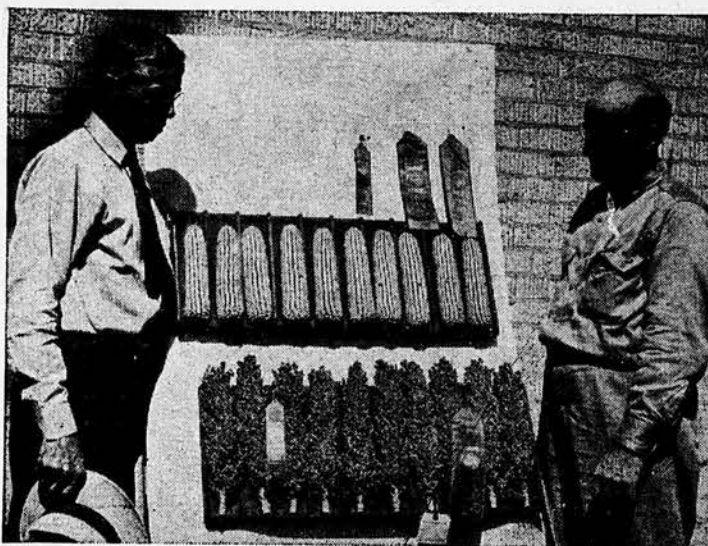
Horticulture: Best table display of apples, Smith and Gable, Okaloosa; best 5-tray exhibit of apples, L. R. Thomson, White Cloud.

Boost for Herefords

"It pays to advertise." That's the conclusion of cattlemen in the Kansas Hereford Association, who voted recently to contribute 10 cents a head for each animal recorded to help finance the promotion of Hereford cattle in this state. Each member will pay a dollar minimum or 10 cents a head for each animal he records, and the money will be spent for various types of advertising designed to make Kansas people "Hereford conscious."

Both Mends and Labels

I keep a roll of brown paper tape, such as grocers use for wrapping packages, to use in mending torn window shades, books, magazines and labels for jelly and fruit containers, also for labeling packages for mailing.—Mrs. R. E. L., Butler Co.



Purple-ribbon winners in the Kansas Free Fair grain show are studied by Judge C. C. Cunningham, left, El Dorado, and Preston Hale, Topeka, superintendent. At top is the 10-ear sample of corn which won sweepstakes honors for Rolly Freeland, Effingham. Below is the 10-head sample of blackhull kafir, shown by E. W. Hayden, Clements, and declared champion sample of grain sorghum.

Raymond; Ayrshire female, Barwood Farm, Effingham, on Barwood Elizabeth; Guernsey bull, Eckman Brothers, Homewood, on Ransom Goldie's Gunpowder; Guernsey female, Ransom Farms, Homewood, on Ransom Phyllis' Patricia; Jersey bull, Lynn Copeland, Linwood, on Royal Volunteer Design Rose; Jersey female, F. P. Durnell, Springfield, Mo., on Royal Xenia Lass.

Draft Horses: Percheron stallion, Hiatt Brothers, Haven, on Thunderbolt; Percheron female, H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, on

Spotted Poland China sow, Davis on Mahaska Star; Hampshire boar, Lloyd Jenkinson, Monroe, Nebr., on Century Roller's Echo; Hampshire sow, Sand Springs Home Farm, Sand Springs, Okla., on Page Domino Lady 50th; Poland China boar, Columbian Stock Farm, Grandview, Mo., on Bar None; Poland China sow, Columbian on Market Queen.

Sheep: Shropshire ram, H. H. Chappell & Son, Greencastle, Mo.; Shropshire ewe, Chappell; Southdown ram, Lonjac Southdowns, Concordia, Mo.; Southdown ewe, Lonjac; Hampshire ram, J. R. Poague, Lincoln, Mo.; Hampshire ewe, Poague.

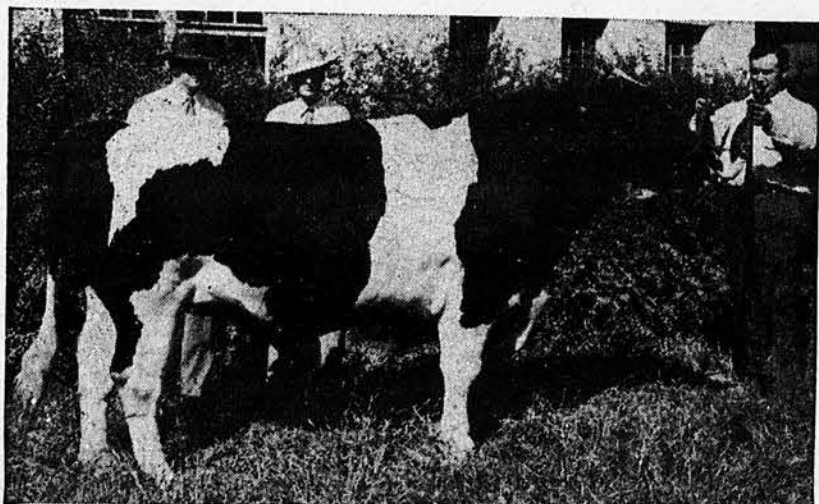
Crops: Grand champion 10-ear sample of corn, Rolly Freeland, Effingham; champion 10 heads of grain sorghum, E. W. Hayden, Clements; best sample of hard red winter wheat, A. G. Siegrist, Hutchinson; best sample of soft red winter wheat, Howard Hanson, Topeka.

Horticulture: Best table display of apples, Smith & Gable, Okaloosa; best display of 5 trays, R. N. Adair, Wathena.

Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson

Beef Cattle: Angus bull, Swartz Brothers and Eylar, Everest, on Elba's Revolution S-3rd; Angus female, J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, on Blackmere Rev; Hereford bull, Harrisdale Farms, Fort Worth, Texas, on Husky Domino C; Hereford female, John M. Lewis and Sons, Larned, on Rose Battle 22nd; Shorthorn bull, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., on Edellyn Campeon Mercury; Shorthorn female, Merryvale Farms, Grandview, Mo., on Royal Lady, 6th; champion 4-H fat steer, George Crenshaw, Harper county, on Angus.

Dairy Cattle: Brown Swiss bull, George B. Appleman, Mulvane, on Magno's Beauty's Royal; Brown Swiss female, G. D. Sluss,



Grand champion Holstein bull of the 1942 Kansas Free Fair is Meierkord Triune Sir Pride, owned by H. J. Meierkord, Linn. Herdsman Raymond Appleman holds the halter rope, while the bull is inspected by Judge Elmer Hansen, left, of Ames, Iowa, and Elmer A. Dawdy, of Salina, fieldman for the American Holstein-Friesian Association.

★ FOR VICTORY—BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★



Raspberry picking on the Burr place is done by local high school boys and girls. Here Virginia Turpin, attractive Burr daughter, now married, shows you the small baskets — called "cups" — in which the berries are gathered. "All ripe berries must be removed every picking," Mr. Burr explained, "or next time around they may be over-ripe and poor quality. Each picker wears a waist band which holds 24 cups in two 12-cup stacks. Using both hands, pickers fill their two top cups (one in each stack), set these cups down in the shade of the vines, and then start filling the next two top cups. Berry crates are left at the end of each row—12 filled cups make a crate. Our pickers both pick and pack. They bring full crates to a central berry house and are paid so much a crate. My mature vines average 400 crates of raspberries per acre, sometimes more. The June is my earliest variety and Latham the latest—between them I get as long a picking season as is possible"



Irrigation water flows beneath Mr. Burr's blossoming cherry trees and past the Burr mail box. "To get high berry yields I irrigate weekly starting the first of May, cultivate after each irrigation, and also fertilize heavily," Mr. Burr told me. "The raspberry canes grow too close together for a cover crop. I spread on 15 to 20 tons of barnyard manure to the acre every winter. At harvest time the canes grow six feet tall and more. As each shoot bears, it dies. We prune out this dead wood during the winter, while the canes are dormant, and top back the new wood on mature canes to about 3½ feet high. There's always plenty to do in a raspberry patch. Every bush and tree you see on this place I have set out myself"

Story of Mr. BURR'S RASPBERRY PATCH

TOLD YOU JUST AS IT
WAS TOLD ME — Your
Safeway Farm Reporter



Mr. I. J. Burr of Orem, Utah, is one of the best berry and fruit farmers I've met up with in many a day — and one of the busiest. In addition to doing practically all the work on his own 20 acres Mr. Burr drives the school bus, helps his neighbors prune and spray, and acts as secretary-manager of the Utah Berry Growers Association. This farm cooperative marketed about 26,000 crates of berries for its 50 members in 1941. "Raspberries all ripen and must be moved between the last week in June and August first," Mr. Burr told me. "Our Association has been able to assure Safeway of No. 1 berries in dependable supply, and Safeway has been our largest buyer. They took about 10,000 crates last year, paying us the going price or better"

This is "Buck," the Burr dog, rated a good pheasant hunter. He was bought with money one of the Burr boys earned



(left) 17-year old Bill Burr, youngest son, stands here beside one of his purebred Chester White sows, a grand champion at a local show a few years back. The family's livestock — a horse, three milk cows, some hogs — assures manure for the raspberry patch

In a Safeway store at Salt Lake City Mr. Burr proudly checks the raspberries, some of which he no doubt grew himself. (This display was part of a "Cherry and Raspberry Week" promotion put on by Utah Safeway stores during the height of the picking season.) "We raspberry growers around Orem had more than our share of troubles until we formed our Association in 1938," Mr. Burr told me. "Our only marketing outlets were local merchants and fruit peddlers, and as raspberry acreage increased in this district the price we growers got went down. Safeway has helped us over that hump. With their efficient distribution system Safeway ships a good part of our berries out to other areas, so the local market is better stabilized. Over the Fourth of July period — during the entire season — Safeway advertises and pushes our berries without cost to us. All this gives our Association members a better opportunity to make a decent living. Mrs. Burr tells me our food money goes farther at Safeway, too, and we're folks that appreciate good buys. It's been hard-going, but we've helped put 3 of our 4 children through college and our fourth is now in high school. We enjoy shopping at the well-stocked Safeway store in Provo"



MORE THAN TEN MILLION PEOPLE
WEAR THE FOOTWEAR WITH
THE FAMOUS RED BALL

RUBBER IS VITAL TO VICTORY!



Take good care of your
BALL-BAND
rubber footwear

Good health is vital to victory, too; and warm, dry feet help all the family keep healthy. Sunlight, heat, dirt, oil and grease are the worst enemies of your rubber footwear. They're easy to defeat with just a few precautions:

1. Put rubber footwear on and take it off carefully.
2. Keep it clean. Wash off dirt, oil and grease promptly.
3. Dry it slowly. Do not place near hot stove or radiator.
4. Keep it out of direct sunlight when not in use.
5. Store carefully in a cool, dark, dry place.

See your Ball-Band dealer. He can tell you how to get the most service from your Ball-Band rubber footwear.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
MISHAWAKA, INDIANA

★ FOR VICTORY—BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★

Occo opens the way

MINERAL COMPOUND



for your pigs TO GO OVER THE TOP!

Occo Mineral Compounds and other Occo Products, along with the assistance of your Occo Service Man, will help to put your pigs and other livestock "over the top" of the tremendous agriculture production quota set up for victory.

Fighting men need fighting food. Your part in victory is greatest possible production of pork, beef, eggs, milk and other food products that will help us put into the field the world's toughest fighting force.

Occo Mineral Compounds and other Occo Products will help you to produce more, faster—with greater feed economy. Your Occo Service Man will show you how to use Occo Mineral Compounds to prepare balanced rations from the feeds you grow on your own farm. See him today. Should you not know him, write for his name and address.

Put Occo Products and Service to work for victory on your farm.

Occo

MINERAL COMPOUND

for
Livestock
and Poultry
OELWEIN CHEMICAL CO.
Oelwein, Iowa

WE NEED MEN... to work with our district managers in handling and servicing Occo Products direct to farmers. No selling experience necessary. We train you. Men over 25 with farm experience, car, write today to Dept. 31, Oelwein Chemical Co., Oelwein, Iowa.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

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

I would be interested in your opinion concerning the outlook for wintering cattle on wheat pasture this year. What grade of cattle do you believe would be the best to buy?—K. V. H., Meade Co.

Prospects are favorable for profit from wintering cattle on wheat pasture. Price ceilings have been placed on beef and by winter, ceilings may be placed on prices of live cattle. Very little information is available to indicate where the price ceilings on live animals might be placed, but it is probable they will be slightly lower than the current market. This means you probably cannot expect cattle prices to advance during the winter. Therefore, your profits will need to come from adding valuable gains with cheap feed. The farmer who has wheat pasture is in position to get these cheap gains.

Low-grade cattle are selling at relatively high prices, which means that top-grade feeders are relatively cheapest. Under the circumstances, good to choice yearling steers would seem to be the best kind of cattle to buy to winter on wheat pasture.

What is the turkey outlook for this fall?—W. M. C., Ford Co.

According to estimates made by the Department of Agriculture, the number of turkeys raised this year will be 33,786,000, or an increase of 1 per cent over 1941. Turkey marketings this year are expected to be earlier than in 1941. The number of turkeys to be raised is considerably below expectations due to the cold, wet weather and floods during the spring months. Prices received for turkeys are expected to be very favorable. The shortage of other meat, combined with the high purchasing power of most wage earners, will assure a very active demand for turkeys.

The number of turkeys raised in Kansas this year is estimated at 1,064,000, or 92 per cent of the number raised in 1941. Feed is plentiful and turkeys are making good gains.

When would be a good time to book or contract flour for the coming year?—A. T., Waldenburg, Ark.

The present appears to be a very favorable time for contracting flour for the coming year. The price of wheat at present probably is lower than it will be at any other time be-

tween now and April, 1943. In previous years in which the loan has been available, wheat prices have approached the loan level some time during late August or September. It is expected that millers will find it necessary within the next few months to pay a price which will withdraw wheat from under the loan. It is probable that by mid-winter, wheat prices may be 15 cents higher than the August level.

How would price ceilings on cattle affect the cattle market?—C. C., Sumner Co.

The Administration's attitude toward farm prices was clarified somewhat by the President's Labor Day address. Ceilings may be placed on prices of farm products either at 100 per cent of parity or as of some recent date, whichever is the higher. Cattle prices have been above parity for many months so the ceiling on cattle prices probably would be as of some recent date. Whether this would mean the highest recent price is not made clear, but probably this should not be implied. It seems probable that if ceilings are placed on cattle prices, they will be set so as to provide a normal margin between cattle prices and the existing ceilings on wholesale beef prices.

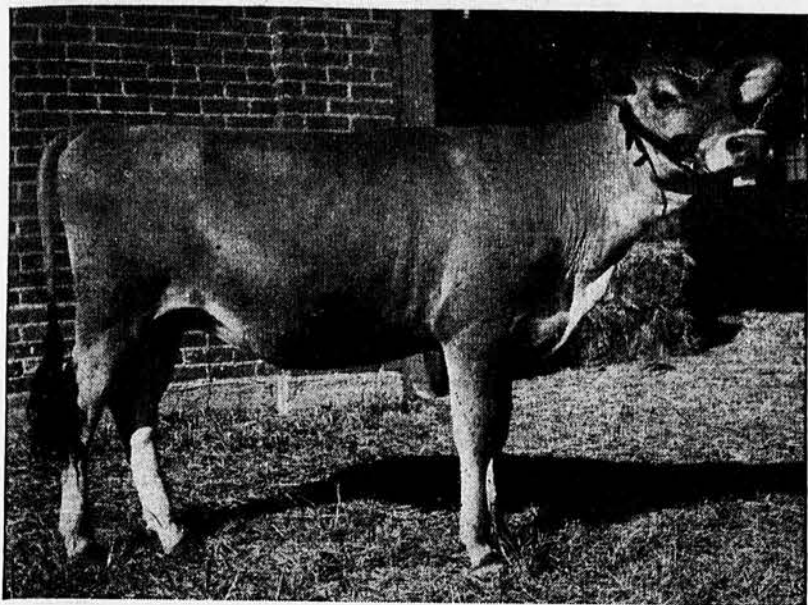
The existing ceilings on beef were supposed to reflect prices that prevailed during March. Since ceilings on beef prices became effective, there has been a tendency for cattle prices to advance and to reduce the margin between cattle prices and beef price ceilings. Also, there apparently has been much upgrading of beef—that is, selling a low grade of beef at the ceiling price for a better grade of beef. If the Office of Price Administration is able to enforce price ceilings on beef on the basis of grades, and then provide a normal margin between the beef price ceiling and cattle price ceilings by grades, prices of certain grades of cattle may be forced slightly below recent levels. The better grades of slaughter cattle may not be forced much if any below recent levels, but the lower grades may be forced as much as \$1 lower.

Waste Feed for Hens

I sack up our shattered clover and alfalfa leaves and save them for winter poultry feed. A wire screen rack holds them at a convenient height for the hens to reach. These leaves are an excellent source of vitamins. Early in the winter I begin feeding corn silage to the hens. It helps fill the egg basket. —Mrs. Floyd Chilton.



"Weeds identified while you wait," was a free service at this booth which attracted attention of farmers at both big Kansas fairs this year. As a germination test is examined by Dr. Elva Norris, the process is watched by Paul Ijams, left, in charge of feeds and seeds, control division, State Board of Agriculture, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Board of Agriculture. This booth showed Kansas farmers how the board's activities help in control of noxious weeds and poorly-adapted crop varieties.



Jersey calf de luxe is Windmoor Blonde Havoc, first-prize winner at the Kansas Free Fair, and third in class at the Kansas State Fair. She is owned by Windmoor Farm, at Edna.

Tried to Sidestep Sign

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

THIEVES who stole 4 tires, tubes and wheels from Carl E. Green, Pratt, evidently tried to avoid any trouble with the Protective Service by passing around the gate on which the warning sign was posted.

In making his report of the incident, Mr. Green said: "The trailer was parked on the east side of our granary and was not visible from the road. The granary is about 300 yards from the main road and to get to it one has to go thru a private gate. Our Kansas Farmer sign is posted on that gate. The gate was padlocked and could not have been opened.

"Apparently the trailer was spotted during the afternoon before the theft. Then the thieves parked their car on the public road; climbed over a fence and walked to the trailer, where they removed the wheels. The loot was carried back to the car."

Mr. Green personally gathered this information. He also turned over to the sheriff at Pratt the names of 2 suspects who proved to be the guilty men. They have been given indefinite sentences to the state reformatory. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer has been distributed, at Mr. Green's request, among Sheriff Marvin Ray, Malbun Geist, Ralph G. and Carl E. Green, all of Pratt.

Had Help in Moving

While moving his household goods and farm implements from his farm to Powhattan, Earl Divoll was given some uninvited help. A prowler picked up and hauled away several valuable parts of a combine which Mr. Divoll recovered later from a local junk yard. The intruder, whose name Mr. Divoll obtained from the junk dealer, was prosecuted on a charge of stealing and was given a 6-months jail sentence. Since Mr. Divoll, personally, did all the investigating, Kansas Farmer sent him all of the \$25 reward paid for the conviction.

To date, in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$33,300 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,450 thieves.

Cross-Switching Tires

Among those most willing to lend a hand in wartime emergency jobs are the vocational agriculture boys in Kansas high schools. An active example is the F. F. A. Chapter at Neodesha, where vocational agriculture boys are cross-switching tires in their farm shop.

Dividing themselves into groups, the boys compete for jobs of cross-switching for farmers of that area. They have a chain hoist in the shop which enables them to lift all 4 wheels of the

car from the floor at one time. With this done, the wheels are removed and changed from front to back and from right to left. The rotation may be changed to suit the owner of the car, in whatever combination is most satisfactory for equalizing the wear.

No charge is made for the work, but the boys are encouraged to bring in only cars which are in need of the change. Each wheel is checked by the instructor as the job is completed. The boys have set for themselves a goal of 2 cars each. In addition to various ex-

tra war jobs such as this, vocational agriculture students are expanding their agricultural services which have been carried on thru the years.

Beans Too Deep

E. L. Barrier, Greenwood county farmer and cattleman, says he has learned some facts about soybeans by genuine experience this year. Mr. Barrier planted his beans 2½ to 3 inches deep, and he knows now that is too deep for best results.

Most of the crop came up and will produce a profitable crop of beans. However, the last few rows were planted later and experienced a hard rain soon after planting. In this part of the field, beans were covered so deep that the stand is very poor.

He has 30 acres planted after oats and barley had been harvested from the same land. The late beans will make a good crop, Mr. Barrier says, if frost does not come too early. After observing efforts on his farm and the farms of neighbors, Mr. Barrier concludes that 2 inches is about the proper planting depth. He emphasizes the importance of having the ground thoroughly worked and free from weeds.

Saves Wagon Box

When scooping grain out of a wagon box, quite often the scoop catches on loose splinters, doing considerable damage. Drilling a small hole at each front corner of the scoop and inserting a cotter pin in each, head down, will provide skids for the scoop to ride on and prevent such damage.—B. E. M.

Coal in Paper Sacks

To prevent soot and dirt on hands and floors, fill paper sacks with coal to feed your stoves.—Miss Merlyn Marcks, Jackson Co.



Poultry-raisers call MIKETS the "speed caps" of 1942. They'll solve your problem of giving birds a thorough worming in a minimum of time.

MIKETS GET ACTION IN 90 MINUTES!

It's true! MIKETS usually get to the worms in 90 minutes. A powerful new drug clears the intestines for the main worm-fighting ingredients. Equally effective on laying birds or pullets. Practically no after-shock or lost production. Treat 100 adults for \$1.25; 100 pullets for 90c.

Buy from your Hatchery or Poultry Supply Dealer, or order direct from the Gland-O-Lac Co., Omaha, Nebr.

MIKETS
The 90-Minute Capsule

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

"CAREY'S.....EASIEST AND CHEAPEST WAY TO HANDLE THE MINERAL PROBLEM" W. E. Albright



"I have been feeding my pure-bred Herefords Carey's Mineral Supplement for several months and I am convinced it is absolutely satisfactory. I am taking no chances that my herd lacks minerals and to me it seems that the Mineral Supplement way is the easiest and cheapest way to handle the mineral problem."

W. E. Albright

Lakeview Farm, Reno Co., Kans.

Above: W. E. Albright
Left: These Lakeview Herefords get plenty of CAREY'S.

Carey's Produces Profits for Feeders

For faster gains and better market prices, important feeders like W. E. Albright provide beef animals with plenty of CAREY'S MINERAL SUPPLEMENT SALT. They've proved to themselves that feeding CAREY'S pays in three ways: (1) It supplies the calcium, phosphorus and iodine in which many present-day feeds are deficient. (2) Dicalcium phosphate, used in CAREY'S, is more assimilable, helps stock get more out of their feed. (3) CAREY'S contains no sweets to make stock overeat. Animals satisfy their mineral needs by simply satisfying their salt appetite. Find out today how CAREY'S can benefit you. Mail the coupon—and start feeding CAREY'S now. Your supply dealer

has it in 100 lb. bags and 50 lb. blocks. Get your supply today.



Always ask for Carey's Salt... a type for every farm and home use.



Carey Salt Company, Dept. KF-15, Hutchinson, Kans. Please send me, at no obligation, your free booklet on mineral deficiencies and preventive feeding. I'm interested in protecting
☐ Hogs ☐ Dairy Cattle ☐ Beef Cattle
☐ Sheep ☐ Horses and Mules ☐ Poultry.

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Post Office _____
R. F. D. _____ State _____

CAREY'S MINERAL SUPPLEMENT SALT

FAST ACTION HELPS PREVENT MANY COLDS

From Developing...

At the first sign of a cold, put a few drops of Va-tro-nol up each nostril. Its quick action aids Nature's defenses against colds.

... And remember—when a head cold makes you suffer, or transient congestion "fills up" your nose, 3-purpose Va-tro-nol does 3 important things. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) relieves irritation, (3) helps clear cold-clogged nasal passages. And brings relief! Follow directions in folder.

VICKS
VA-TRO-NOL



Hair OFF
Face
Lips
Chin Arms Legs

Happy! I had ugly hair... was unloved... discouraged. Tried many different products... even razors. Nothing was satisfactory. Then I developed a simple, painless, inexpensive method. It worked. I have helped thousands win beauty, love, happiness. My FREE book, "How to Overcome the Superfluous Hair Problem" explains the method and proves actual success. Mailed in plain envelope. Also trial offer. No obligation. Write Mme. Annette Lanzette, P. O. Box 4040, Merchandise Mart, Dept. 295, Chicago.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

Recognition for Land Army

(Continued from Page 1)

"Why, we were too short of help." And then the hot temper of public hunger would sass back at farmers with, "Well, why didn't you keep enough help? If we don't get enough airplanes, who is to blame? The airplane manufacturers! If we don't get enough ships, who is to blame? The ship builders! So if we don't get enough food, farmers are at fault and no one else."

How can farmers keep enough help? That is a point which should be emphasized. It developed out of a meeting at Topeka the other day, in which farm leaders explained the seriousness of the farm labor situation to a group of army officers, headed by Major James T. Coatsworth, of the National Selective Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C. The major made a special trip to Kansas and the Midwest to discuss the farm labor predicament.

The point to remember is that essential farm workers can get—or are supposed to get—deferment so they can go ahead producing food. Why haven't they been getting deferment? Quite naturally farm boys are as patriotic as the next fellow. They don't fancy the idea of being called or thought of as slackers because they are not in uniform. They, too, want the thrill of donning a uniform and serving their country in this emergency.

Our young farmers are reluctant to request deferment because of their work, and do not fill out the questionnaire which would indicate how essential they are to continued, successful

farm production. By the same token, the Dads and employers are not eager to rush in and demand deferment for men who haven't done so for themselves.

But the situation is so serious that farm men of service age, along with their Dads and employers, are urged to ask deferment. Selective Service looks upon essential farm workers with as much favor as it looks upon men building airplanes. You can bet your bottom dollar the man in a war production plant doesn't feel as if he is a slacker. That is the way essential farm workers should feel—or must be made to feel.

So Kansas Farmer respectfully suggests to the National Selective Service that essential farm workers actually be inducted into the service of their country with full military honors, and that they be assigned to farm production instead of being assigned to the army.

It is realized this will mean disappointment and sacrifice for many a fine young farm lad who is eager to experience the drama of the air corps, or the tank battalion, the navy or the fighting marines. Yet no service is of greater importance to victory—or more patriotic—than the production of food.

Food Is the Foundation

Uncle Sam, give the man of the land army a certificate of induction, a uniform and high public recognition for his fine, unselfish, patriotic service. Without the farm lad producing victory food from sunrise to sunset the army and navy and marines couldn't last. The older men cannot produce enough. Even with the aid of our faithful farm women the job cannot be done. Valiant are the youth below military age, and they help greatly. But without the steady, sure, experienced hands of essential farm men of service age to fight it off, hunger may stalk America and the lands of our Allies, not in some far-distant future but within a matter of months. Food is the foundation on which victory will be built.

We already have reached the point that agricultural officials are predicting a decline in farm production for 1943. More acres will be seeded down next year or will be abandoned. Dairy herds are being sold, bought no doubt by other farmers who already are short of help, so milk production certainly cannot be maintained, let alone be increased. Demand for farm labor now is the highest on record, and the supply is the lowest on record.

It isn't a simple matter of turning just anyone loose on a farm and telling him to produce. Supplying milk and beef and pork requires experienced help. How far would a greenhorn get with a dairy herd and up-to-date milking equipment? How long would it take for a city-trained man to run over himself with the tractor, regardless of how eager he was to help? Whenever we lose ground in farm production it means losing years so far as recovery is concerned. It isn't comparable to factory production, which can be speeded up tomorrow to make up for today's lost output.

Now is the time to think of these points—not next year when food shortages cause rationing, with hunger to follow. And, quite frankly, not only the job of producing food is checked up to farmers, but also the duty of asking deferment for essential farm men of military age. We hope Selective Service can see its way clear to give special recognition—military recognition—to the men who must stay on the farm. Soldiers of the land army, we salute you!—R. H. G.

Field Day Called Off

Because of the rubber and labor situations, E. L. Barrier, Angus breeder, at Eureka, has decided to call off his annual field day for Kansas Vocational

Agriculture students. An annual affair on Mr. Barrier's farm, the field day this year had been scheduled for late October.

However, the field days will be continued after the war is over and people will have time and rubber for such occasions. In the meantime, Mr. Barrier plans to provide written material for distribution among the F. F. A. boys, which he hopes will partially substitute for the field day.

This material, to be sent to students of vocational agriculture in schools which have participated in the field days, will include a resume of the herd and farm operations. Mr. Barrier's field days were held during the last 3 years, and attendance averaged 1,000.

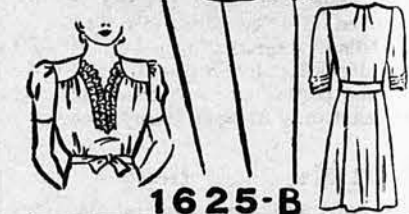
Nuts Crack Easily

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

Nuts hard to crack? Not if you soak them in salt water overnight. Then if you crack them on the ends, the meats will come out whole. The salt will not impair the flavor of the nuts. In fact, some folks believe it improves the flavor.

Frock With Yoked Front

MAY BE HAD IN LARGE SIZES



1625-B

Pattern 1625-B—You'll be proud of your talents as a dressmaker when you complete this smart frock. The bodice is of pleasing design with its shoulder yokes and center yokes which may be stitched flat or achieved with rows of ruffled lace as you prefer. The skirt is of many pieces, simple to adjust to that flat line which is always desired. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38, short sleeves, requires 3½ yards 39-inch material, 1½ yards machine-made ruffling for yoke trim.

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



Sluggish hens can't lay their best. Pep them up with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab! Avi-Tab contains nine drugs... tonics, stimulants, correctives... that are recognized aids in stimulating lagging appetites and promoting body functions. Also contains mold-inhibiting ingredients that make it a practical treatment for Mycosis of the digestive tract. Users are delighted with Avi-Tab results.

Try This 10-Day Treatment

Give your birds a well balanced feed regularly and fortify it with Avi-Tab for ten days each month. Or, ask your feed dealer for mash or concentrate already fortified with Avi-Tab. Note the results! Run-down flocks in which it is difficult to find a specific disease cause usually show redder combs and wattles, have more vitality, are thriftier, lay better, show you more profit! Avi-Tab is a concentrated medicine; one pound medicates 40 pounds of an all mash ration.

Don't put up with sluggish, run-down flocks. Today calls for maximum production. Get genuine Avi-Tab from your Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcheries, drug and feed stores.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
FREE! GLASS ROLLING PIN

Be sure of tender, flaky pie crusts and pastries with this full-size "Roll-Rite" glass rolling pin. Can be filled with cold water to keep dough chilled before baking. Endorsed by professional chefs. Yours free, with purchase of one pound of Avi-Tab, at your Dr. Salsbury dealer's, while quantities last.

Be Sure to Get Genuine Dr. Salsbury's

AVI-TAB
THE IDEAL FLOCK CONDITIONER

TWO MILLION DEAF!

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

ARE you one of the 2 millions of deafened people in this land? Deafness is so great an affliction that concerted efforts for its prevention are worth your active support. The organization that pushes this work is the



Dr. Lerrigo

American Society for the Hard of Hearing. It has 120 chapters in the United States and maintains national headquarters at Washington, D. C. This organization stands ready to reply to inquiries about deafness; and any person sending a stamped and addressed envelope with his inquiry to the office at Washington will receive helpful advice.

We are able to guarantee their philanthropic purpose and reliability from our personal knowledge. The organization stresses these points: The prevalence of hearing impairment; the need of discovering the impairment in young children so that corrective measures may be instituted promptly; the educational and rehabilitative needs of those already suffering an appreciable hearing loss.

Defects in hearing may originate in various ways. Accidents may deafen because of effect upon the auditory nerve. Deafness at birth occurs seldom, but it is possible. In such a case the baby is found also to be "dumb" and this is not because of any defect in the organs of speech but because the child, being deaf, has never learned to talk.

Hereditary transmission is recognized in deafness as something that occurs with fair frequency, so that a deaf parent often has children with the same defect. It is one of the ailments that do "run in families." Hereditary transmission, however, does not apply to the great majority. There are far more who lose their hearing because of contagious disease, such as scarlet fever, measles or diphtheria.

Progressive deafness, first noticed in early adult life and gradually increasing, may be "middle ear disease," perhaps due to a catarrhal condition that induces thickening of the eardrum and stiffness of the delicate little bones of the middle ear. Sounds are imperfectly transmitted. It is hard to differentiate this from hereditary nerve deafness but your doctor can tell.

Meat Good If Digested Well

Is meat bad for a person whose heart is not strong?—C. F. T.

No. It is good for such a person if his digestion is equal to it. The reason that serious heart disturbances are put on diet by doctors is because as the heart fails, the other organs become impaired, and the stomach may not be able to carry on anything but the simplest digestion. Then the diet has to be confined to the simplest foods, so that the heart may be spared any strain.

Heart May Skip Beat

My heart has been skipping the third beat for several years. Is it a serious fault and what can I do about it? I am 44 and in fair health.—Mrs. W.

There is nothing to cause uneasiness. Your heart is doing its work in a way that seems somewhat irregular, perhaps being compelled to do so because demanded by conditions peculiar to you. It may serve just as well. It is a mistake for a person to scrutinize her body functions so critically.

What's Good for Oily Hair?

Can you tell me what is good for oily hair? I can wash my hair and in 2 days it is just as oily as ever. If there is anything I can do for oily hair, please tell me.—J. M. C.

Having oily hair is not a disease. It is an excessive activity of the oil

glands that is normal to some persons. Your druggist will prepare a lotion, based on 2 drams of lactic acid, 1 ounce of rosewater and 1 ounce of alcohol that may be used to tone down the oil.

Electricity Rids Moles

Is there any way to get rid of moles before they get too large?—G. S. M.

Moles can be removed by any doctor equipped with electrical apparatus. The job virtually is painless and can be done at one sitting with an electric needle, unless they have hairs. Go to a good physician.

Enlarged Stomach

Every now and then I get a severe pain in the back of my head and eyes with backache. So tired and "all in" I think I can't stand up. Very nervous, and do not get over it until I run my finger down my throat and

throw up some soured food and a lot of bile. What is the cause of this?—S. C.

This suggests the probability of enlargement or dilatation of the stomach. The home remedy is careful mastication of small meals. Five small ones daily are better than 3 large ones in such a case. Every mouthful of food must be thoroly masticated. Take time to rest after each meal.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Fishing Fan

R. D. Ely, prominent farmer and Hereford cattle breeder, of Harper county, didn't think he would care about fly fishing, but a vacation to the mountains this summer changed his mind. Recovering from a major operation, Mr. and Mrs. Ely spent a full month in Colorado, and Mr. Ely declares he caught his limit of mountain trout every day.

The good fishing location resulted

U. S. D. A. Bulletins

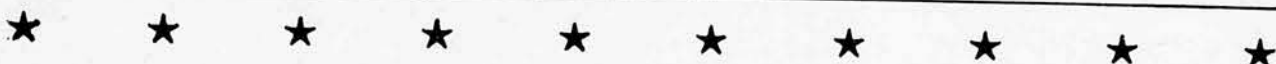
Any one or all of the following U. S. D. A. bulletins will be sent upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. They are free.

No. 213—Sour Cream—How to Prepare and Use It at Home.

No. 1834—House Cleaning Management and Methods.

No. 1872—House Plants.

from a trip to the mountains last year. Mr. and Mrs. Ely liked the place so well they bought 3 acres of land, and made arrangements for a cabin to be built on it. The cabin provided an ideal place for Mr. Ely to regain his health this summer. He reports that, along with catching his limit of mountain trout, he put on extra weight every day, and came back to Kansas feeling the best he has felt for a long time.



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WAR SHORTAGES

May Keep Folks From Having "An Apple a Day..."

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE labor shortage is felt not only in the apple orchards, where growers are finding it difficult to get enough help to pick the apples from the trees, but in the packing sheds as well. In these plants, where the apples are made ready for market, women are largely replacing the men who formerly worked there. Women can do the work of culling and grading as efficiently as men. Perhaps 75 per cent of the jobs around the big washing machines are held by women this harvest season.

But a shortage of labor is not the only big problem confronting the apple industry at this time. The curtailment of trucks already is being felt in this apple district. Apples are perishable and they must reach consumers quickly or be rushed into cold storage. More of this year's crop will be shipped out of Northeast Kansas by rail than has been transported by that means in many years.

But since shipments of war materials must have the green light, there is a limit even to this method of transportation. With the cold-storage plants in this part of the country already filled with meat and eggs, finding available storage space for apples is still another serious problem. If the general public is to have apples to eat this coming winter, they must be placed in cold storage now. If each family would buy apples now and place them in their own storage locker, it would help the situation materially. It would be something like the good old days when every household had at least one barrel of apples in cellar or cave.

Need Dried Apples

None of the apples produced in Doniphan county are canned commercially. But in those districts having cannery equipment, the scarcity of tin cans presents a problem. Many of these apple canneries are meeting the emergency by installing dryers and dehydrators. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has asked that dried apples be produced in maximum quantity for use by the armed forces and for the Lend-Lease program.

Since the November, 1940, freeze, growers of fruit trees in Kansas are beginning to show an interest in dwarf trees, or "controlled" trees as they are sometimes called. The fruit grown on dwarf trees is the same in size and quality as the fruit grown on standard trees. These diminutive trees are now available from certain nurseries which will have them listed in their new catalogs. To produce these trees, standardized rootstocks that have been propagated by root cuttings and layers have been used.

In the catalogs they will be listed and described according to the name of the rootstock used. For example: Malling IX will be described as full dwarf. It grows to a height of 5 feet and usually bears fruit the first year. Malling I is semi-dwarf. It grows from 8 to 10 feet high and bears the second year after planting. Malling XIII will be listed as semi-standard, bears the third year after planting and reaches

a height of 15 feet. Following the named rootstocks will be given the names of scion varieties in which these can be supplied.

Full dwarf trees are somewhat ornamental in nature and are used largely in landscape work. Commercial orchardists are asking for trees slightly smaller than the standard because they may be more easily sprayed, pruned, thinned and harvested. In this day of acute labor shortage, this will mean a higher pro-

portion of No. 1 fruit produced at lower cost.

There are ever so many advantages to planting nursery stock in the fall, chief of which is the fact that a whole year on production is usually gained. Trees become well established before spring and start to grow quicker than spring-planted trees. It is a known fact that fall-planted trees make root growth during warm periods in winter. One reason why fall-planted trees do so well is because they have the advantage of the late fall and early spring rains. Very often the spring rains are over before we can get the trees all planted. Then the roots dry out and the trees die. Sometimes the trees we buy in the spring have already started to grow. In the fall, stock is absolutely dormant. Fruits that may be satisfac-

torily planted in the fall include apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, Boysenberries, grapes and asparagus.

As a source of additional food for "Victory," one can now buy fruiting-age trees. These are heavily-rooted specimens that have had the wood hardened and fruit spurs started in the nursery. They have been grown so that they may be transplanted successfully without a setback to their growing and bearing power.

Protect From Mice

Mice dislike the odor of naphthalene. Flakes scattered over and around bags of idle seed, blankets and clothing are good protection.—Lloyd Latham.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT



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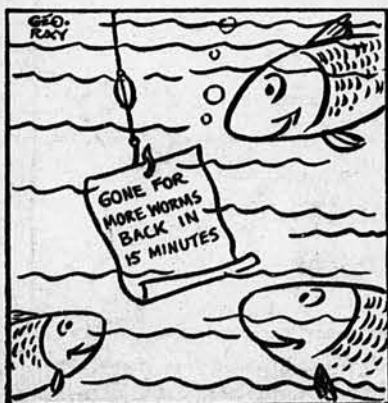
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OIL IS AMMUNITION

Propagating Madonna Lilies

This is my method of propagating Madonna lilies which I believe is not commonly known among home gardeners, but with which I have had excellent success.

After the lily has finished blooming, but is still green and full of life, cut the stock, leaving 8 to 10 inches to open and nourish the old bulb. Then you have a place that is cool, damp and shaded most of the day—an ideal spot is a northeast corner among trees, where an ice box drain drips, or where you can keep it moist—press down a hole deep enough to bury one half or more of the freshly cut lily stock. Press the soil in firmly, and see that it is kept moist. Soon bulbets will form at the base of each

old leaf on the stock below the ground, and if conditions are favorable they will form to the tip of the stock above the ground, putting out their own tiny leaves. Early in the fall, lift the stock, pull off the bulbets, which will be about the size of garden peas, set them in a cold frame where they may make root growth until ground freezes, then mulch. With the next summer's growth you will be surprised how much these will grow.—Mrs. Ernest Wolf, Atchison Co.

Saves Lot of Washing

A roll of paper towels is a handy thing to have in one's kitchen. These inexpensive towels are fine for draining bacon, wiping up spilled liquids and rubbing soot off pots—Mrs. O. C.

One Less Hog to Haul

And a Profit in Home Butchering

HOME-CURED meat on farm tables has long stood for comfortable security and good eating. This year it takes on new meaning. Every hog butchered, cured and eaten on the farm means one less hog for already overloaded railroads and trucks to carry to market and back again as hams, bacon and fresh meat; one less hog for packing plants to handle with man power already cut short by the demands of war industries and the armed forces.

It's easy to see the advantages of having as many hogs as possible

butchered, cured and used right in the localities where they are grown.

Home meat curing results in a substantial saving in costs. Based on \$15 hogs, a 280-pound hog brings \$37.50 on the farm. Transportation and handling of the hog by the wholesaler brings the price up to \$47 by the time the meat dealer gets it. And he would sell it, at retail price, for \$62. Thus, a farmer who sold a hog and later bought the meat back at retail prices, would pay about \$24.50 for the privilege of having the butchering done for him.

With a 25 per cent increase in pork production, it might seem that there would be enough pork to meet all needs. But the facts indicate a shortage is inevitable.

Consumption of pork is high in the armed forces. Pork is much richer in thiamine (vitamin B₁) than any other meat. This is one of the most important and valuable vitamins. Men in service are given plenty of pork. In fact, men in the army eat 76 per cent more pork than those in civilian life. Four million soldiers eat 270,000 tons more meat a year than they did before they entered the service. That is a big increase.

Then, there's the huge amount of pork taken by the Government for lease-lend purchases. At the same time, civilian consumption of pork is increasing. These demands simply mean that the 25 per cent increase in hogs is not enough to supply all the calls for pork.

Lose 5 Per Cent

Government figures show that in the past, something like 5 per cent of all meat cured on the farm has been lost thru spoilage, souring or bone taint. In addition, a far larger amount of meat has been made low in quality and unpalatable thru faulty butchering and curing methods.

Most of the trouble has centered in the bone area of hams and shoulders. In the past, the usual method of home meat curing has been to apply curing salt only to the outside of meat, letting it slowly penetrate toward the center. By this method, it takes a good many days for the cure to reach the bone areas, where the bacterial action that causes meat spoilage is most rapid. Thus, bacterial action was often able to progress to a dangerous extent before being stopped by the cure, slowly working in from the surface of the meat.

These losses can be largely eliminated by use of a meat pump in curing hams and shoulders. The pump is used to force a small quantity of curing pickle into the center of the meat, along the bones. This immediately checks bacterial action in the bone area, and starts the cure inside, where it works out toward the surface. At the same time, the cure applied to the outside of the meat is striking in toward the center. The result is a uniform cure, thru and thru.

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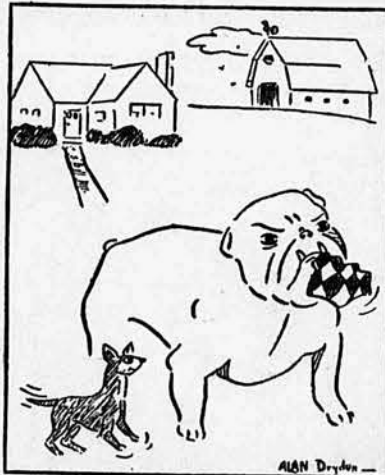
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It's the secret farm women discovered years ago—the way thousands prefer—to give bread that fine, rich, old-fashioned flavor and smooth texture. And because farm women have adopted this method—women whose baking must please and satisfy robust, outdoor appetites—we ask you to try it.

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Big City Market After Midnight

By RUTH SEXTONE SAFFORD

IT WAS an hour past Monday midnight when Anna backed into stall 36 at City Market. I had come along to see the sights and confessed to being somewhat jittery over the lateness of the hour. Yet, certainly, everything looked safe enough as we stepped down from the cab into the bright lights under the canopy. Already neighboring trucks were in. Stalls 35 and 37 exhibited huge loads of yellow-ripe cantaloupes and their fragrance permeated and filled the air. Some were heaped high in bushel baskets on the curb, to attract the eye—and nose—of buyers.

Anna quickly dropped the truck's endgate and loosed the tarpaulin covering the load of luscious red-ripe tomatoes. Hers were the finest of the crop, 60 pecks of large, smooth, unblemished fruit, closely packed, stem side down, in fresh new baskets. Pulling out several of these she placed them in a row on the curb, then sat down ready for business.

I soon discovered it was not Monday night at market. It was Tuesday. "Good morning, Jim," "Good morning, John or Anna," could be heard on every side. I was a day behind. Buyers moved briskly from truck to truck, examining and pricing produce, sampling, commenting: "Too green," "Pretty ripe," "O. K." As I looked about me it seemed that never in my life had I seen so many worn, tired faces. The overworked nervous young man in stall 37 shivered on a cot by his truck. "I didn't know the night could be so cold," he told Anna, "when I was out in the patch." His teeth chattered, veins bulged on his forehead, eyes were bloodshot, lids swollen. Across the curb, a severely thin oldish woman, swathed in gunny sacks, huddled in one corner of a large truck. She peered at me sharply thru thick-lensed spectacles. I ventured a sympathetic smile but her expression did not change. She too, had tomatoes. There was another load, third stall down, where a pale anemic young man slumped on the curb. The market was glutted.

How Little Is Known

The night wore on. Presently Anna went for coffee, leaving me alone. How little is known of the desperate struggle for existence made by these plucky persons who supply the very food we eat; how little realized, the countless hours of toil required, to plant, replant, transplant and tend the crops, to grow the fresh foods so necessary to health; how few have any conception of the labor and cost of gathering and sorting and marketing and trucking produce to market; else there'd be greater respect and more sympathy for the gardener who receives small recompense for his toil. Anna's parents were Belgian born. Thirty years spent in America, truck farming, had brought them slight reward. They still must work to eat. I have seen Anna and her father come from the field at dusk, barefoot, exhausted. I have observed the tired mother—too broken now for field work—stooping endlessly over baskets, day after day, all day, sorting and packing, sorting and packing; and I was about to learn that with actual marketing expenses deducted, there remained less than 8 cents per pack.

Soon Anna came back and I took my turn round the market. I counted 6 rows of trucks, 21 to the row. Here one roared out; another backed in. All were loaded. There was every imaginable variety of fresh foods grown in our locale—corn, cabbage, spinach, eggplant, brussels sprouts, leaf lettuce, head lettuce, large tomatoes, red and green; small yellow pear-shaped tomatoes; slender green watermelons, fat striped ones; cantaloupes, green and yellow; peaches, apples, plums.

Men sprawled awkwardly on canvases; wives, bundled in dirty bedding, slept atop trucks or in cabs, their feet hanging out; tousled heads protruded

from burlap covering on truck beds; women large and small, toothless peasant-like, disheveled women, wearing ill-fitting garments and runover shoes trudged along with baskets chattered, visited and gossiped in not understandable English and dialect. Young, strong women like Anna, in clean house frocks and white shoes sat thru the night without sleep. Dog whined; huge cockroaches darted about. There were buyers of every type for commission houses, stores and restaurants—all buying as cheaply as possible.

A Night's Work Is Done

It was long after daylight when Anna sold the last of her load. It was later still, before collections were made, baskets bought at 4 cents each, an order delivered. The shivering cantaloupe man was cold no longer, but stooped under the weight of melons which he carried across the street, bushels at a time. The thin, sharp, oldish woman with thick-lensed spectacles, seemed thinner, sharper, older than ever. Sales had been slow. The pale anemic young man, third stall down, had fallen asleep; a buyer was shaking him vigorously. Bruised and crushed fruits were strewn about under foot and car wheels.

The market supervisor sauntered along the curb collecting stall fees; an Italian bread vender peddled hard rolls; a notions saleswoman sold pin needles, shoelaces; baskets were delivered and paid for, and Anna, eager to be off, jerked up the endgate, retied the tarpaulin, climbed into her cab and banged the door. She must return at midnight!

Nasturtiums in Winter

By JULIA W. WOLFE

You can grow the nasturtium as a window plant during the winter. Do not attempt it, however, unless you have a south window, thru which the sun shines a greater part of the day for the nasturtium is a sun-loving plant. Sow 2 or 3 seeds in 2-inch pots. When they have each shown a pair of leaves, select the strongest plant and put it in a rich, well-drained soil. As soon as the pot has become full of roots—but before the plant is pot-bound—transplant it to a 4-inch pot, and later move it to a 6-inch pot—a size that is large enough to support a single plant. Be sure that the plant has plenty of water at all times, but, of course, avoid overwatering.

Several plants may be grown together in a larger pot or in a box. The stems should be given some support and trained either about the window frames, or over trellises. In greenhouses it is not uncommon to find a number of plants in a 9- or 10-inch pot trained over a globular form of the kind seen, covered with roses, in the florists' shops in early spring.

The seed may be sown at any time. The tall, climbing nasturtiums are better for a window-garden than the dwarf varieties, altho these, too, may be grown.

Real Timesaver

By MONETTE

You are cleaning out a closet, perhaps transferring several garments from one closet to another and long for some way to move all those garments at one time without musing them so they will require extra pressing—and without taking so many steps. Hunt up a stout wooden dress hanger—a metal one won't do. Then make several notches on the slanting upper surface—notches wide enough to take the hook of metal hangers. Suspend the garments from these notches and you will have the job done in a jiffy with no extra pressing!



SCHOOL CLOTHES FOR SMALL FRY

YOU'LL find many an unknown "X" in the fashion equation this fall—what with WPB restrictions, the shortage of wool and leather and goodness knows what else, with supplies being taken over for army use—but the answer to the fashion problem for girls of school years comes out the same. School clothes for girls from 6 to 16 depend upon clean, well-cut lines and bright-colored, sturdy fabric for their fashion appeal.

In silhouette, they mimic grown-up fashions which have been cut down to their years and sizes. Even the youngest, on her way to kindergarten or first grade, struts off in a Princess jumper, a 2-piece suit, or a dirndl. And when she is more than 7 there is scarcely a single grown-up fashion that she does not include in her wardrobe.

The yardstick of the War Production Board has been felt very little on schoolgirl fashions—pleats are a little more shallow, jackets a little shorter, but fabrics and colors are varied. Altho wool has been used in less quantity, new warmth has been given the cottons and rayons by finishing them with brushed surfaces that look like wool.

The corduroys and velveteens, too, have stepped up in front among warm fabrics for school wear, and new cotton-pile fabrics have been added for little jackets and weskits. One of them is called the "powder puff" jacket; as its name implies, it is a cotton-pile fabric that is soft and woolly to the touch and when lined with a bright-colored cotton is gay and lively.

Cotton with a heavily brushed finish, as woolly as a soft flannel, is shown in bright plaids that are used for suits and tailored dresses which will double for the wools that were so plentiful before the priorities of war needs limited our supplies.

The fun of interchangeable jackets, of skirts and slacks to wear with the same shirt or top, of boys' coats and shirts to wear with long shorts, of sloppy sweaters and matching socks, of gay ribbons or gadgets for the hair—all these belong in the 6-to-14-year group of new fashions.

Girls plan their wardrobes around these fashions, choosing a bright color and repeating it again and again in their wardrobes—in a skirt, sweater, in a beret and jacket, in a bag and shoes, so that they create an ensembled effect no matter how much they mix and match.

The reversible coat that can be worn for rain or shine is one of the essentials for school wear and is chosen in a bright color, to harmonize with the dominant color of the girl's wardrobe.

Cotton coats treated to make them water resistant are included in this group of all-weather coats, doing duty in early fall and spring when a light topcoat over a sweater is all that is needed.

And cotton dresses for winter wear are patriotic this year. Fashion gives them a new look of warmth by adding quilted jackets or velveteen trimming, and showing them in new dark colors and plaids. Cotton gabardine, in beige or natural, is important, too, for 'teen-agers who like to show their admiration of the boys in uniform by borrowing their colors and their bright buttons.

Cordurella is the fabric choice for many a child's frock this war year. In fact it is cordurella that fashions the sturdy princess jumper dress worn by the youngster in the slippery-slide picture. It not only grades A-plus in appearance but will stand the wear and tear of rough play at recess periods, yet is dressy enough to take a little girl to Sunday School.

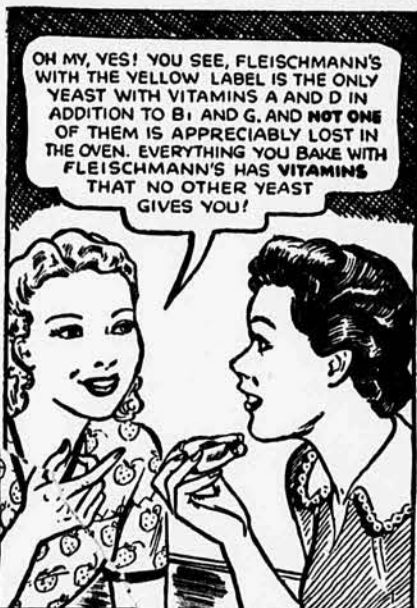
This material is in reality a fine-wale corduroy, light in weight, and is a favorite standby because it has the warmth of wool of a comparable weight. Due to its fine nap that doesn't mat down, it comes up smiling thru repeated laundering or dry-cleaning. The separate blouse in bright plaid cotton adds to the practical qualities of this pretty fashion.

School days are filled with fun and hard play, as well as study, and the little girls wearing dresses of black-and-white checked gingham, in the right-hand picture, are ready for a full day. Their fashion standing will rate high, wherever they wear these gingham frocks, for they are the new hug-me-tight basque dresses with full skirts. The one, you will note is trimmed with borders of rickrack. These dresses will stand hard wear and altho made of cotton, will give their little wearers service right thru the winter, being worn under heavy coats when the snow flies.

Suits of several pieces, matched or mixed with other things—that is the practical side of cold-weather clothes for the younger generation. Some devices to make outdoor play clothes useful and interchangeable are button-on hoods, so that the coat can be worn with it for bitter days, but without it to Sunday school; reversibles of all types, coats with zip or button-in linings to make the costume warmer or not too warm, according to the weather. For playing out of doors, it is necessary to have just the right amount of clothes for the weather—warmth from head to toe on a bad day, but light clothing that will keep the child from getting too hot on a mild day.

We all know that small girls never look better than when they wear sets of coat, hat and leggings to school or visiting. Other snow costumes have sturdy trousers and coat of wool, the coat lined in a bright color or plaid, and reversible—a hood buttoned on so it can come off for mild days.

These are but a few of the good ideas which smart mothers are using to dress their daughters right for the weather, and in clothes that keep them happy as well as healthy.



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See What Cabbage Can Do!

By MABEL WORTH

THE most puzzling problem in the minds of cooks everywhere is, "What in the world shall I cook for dinner today?" And often, like our blessings, we overlook an old-fashioned food, like cabbage! Perhaps I can give you a brand-new idea about this homely vegetable.

Possibly you recall from your childhood a great aunt, or second cousin who visited your home and Mother always had to remember not to serve cabbage, for the guest declared it wasn't "good for her."

Today we have outgrown many food fallacies. Cabbage takes its place in the front rank of the important foods in the family dietary. For it is rich in Vitamins A, B, and especially C, also in lime and other minerals.

There are so many ways of preparing cabbage raw in salad that one might have a different one twice a week and not exhaust her methods for more than a month.

Here are a few suggestions, and you may be reminded of other combinations for your salad bowl.

Cabbage and shredded pineapple with tart dressing; may also add raisins.

Cabbage, apples, and raisins.
Cabbage and raw onions.
Cabbage, carrots, and peanuts.
Cabbage and celery, with pimento.
Cabbage and cooked beets with tart dressing.

Minced cold ham and cabbage.
Cabbage and shrimps; and also cabbage and whitefish.

Three parts cabbage, one part bananas and marshmallows.

Two parts cabbage, one part pineapple and blanched almonds.

Cabbage and kidney beans.

Any of these combinations may also be used in a gelatin base for salad.

As to cooked cabbage, try a baked dish—a simple one is shredded cabbage, sliced apples, buttered bread crumbs, with seasonings to taste.

Spaghetti cooked in boiling water until tender, added to a white sauce flavored with melted cheese, and baked with shredded cabbage, covered with buttered bread crumbs, is a delicious one-piece meal.

Cabbage is delicious creamed with a cheese sauce poured over it, served very hot with strips of hot buttered toast.

Thinking of the children, the authorities remind us that 96 per cent of the school children in America are suffering from defective teeth! So, since cabbage is high in Vitamin C—without which we have poor growth and bad development of teeth and bones—"eat more cabbage!" But remembering that Vitamin C is killed by heat, we place raw cabbage salads high up on our list of preferred vegetable salads.

When you cook cabbage, do so in a very small amount of water so as not to lose the valuable minerals. Remove from the fire as soon as tender, for over-cooking destroys the vitamins, discolors, alters the flavor, and toughens the fiber. Cabbage will cook in from 10 to 15 minutes, and should retain its white color—never change to red or brown. Many advise cooking it uncovered, because it is one of the so-called "strong" vegetables, and some of the odors will be removed and it

will be mild and delicate flavored. Stuffed cabbage always draws praise. Here it is:

1 cup ground cooked meat	1/4 teaspoon celery salt
1 cup cooked rice	Cabbage leaves
Salt and pepper	1 green pepper, chopped
1/4 teaspoon onion juice	Broth

Mix the ground meat, rice, green pepper and enough broth together to handle nicely. Select firm leaves of cabbage and fill with the mixture, shaping in long roll-like shapes and fastening with toothpicks. Bake in a moderate oven until the cabbage is tender, basting frequently. Cheese may be used instead of meat. This amount serves six.

Waste No Fat

By HOMEMAKER

Most of us have had plenty of butter, lard and "drippings" of one kind or another, and perhaps are a bit inclined to be lavish, even wasteful. It is the patriotic duty of every cook to watch carefully that nothing is wasted—and to use no more than is necessary. This applies particularly to fats. The lowly, oft-scorned "drippings" can be put to a variety of delightful uses with most surprising results. Try using them in gingerbreads and spicy cookies, molasses concoctions and even chocolate cakes. You will use a little less salt for best results. "Washed" bacon fat makes superlative biscuits, waffles, muffins and even pie crusts. Simply boil the "drippings" with water and strain. Hardened, the fat from overly fat roasts may be lifted off in pieces and used in making breads and rolls.

Overheard in Town

By CAROLINE CARR

I enjoy meeting neighbors and friends and picking up bargains on my Saturday trips to town—but I also enjoy listening to the conversation of strangers. You can scarcely call it eavesdropping, can you, when the people talking don't seem to care who hears them?

Last Saturday, while waiting for some hamburgers to be put in a sack, I heard a young lady at the counter ask, "How's Charlie now? Still drunk all the time?"

"Oh, no," her friend answered seriously, "Charlie's reforming. He doesn't get drunk any more now when he goes home to see his mother."

Somehow it's lightened my work all week to think about the unknown Charlie's gradual "reform."

Grand Quilting Aid

By AN OLD QUILTER

Some of these big, fluffy wool batts are really something to wade thru when one begins tying them into a quilt! Unless one starts and keeps traveling at just a certain angle one is apt to find the needle peeping thru too far from the starting point. An upholstery needle is one of the grandest quilting aids I've ever used. It is easily threaded, easy to insert and guide—since it is almost a half circle. One costs a nickel, but it's a big nickel's worth, I'd say!



DOUBLES INCOME

In 5 Years of Dairy Farming

MERL LATHROP stopped buying cottonseed meal for his Jersey herd 3 years ago, and since then his cows have averaged about 355 pounds of butterfat a year on a ration of pasture, home-grown grain and alfalfa hay. In the opinion of this young Allen county dairyman, alfalfa and pasture are the ideal sources of protein in the dairy ration. His goal is to have 2½ acres of alfalfa on his farm for each mature cow in his herd.

Lathrop's herd is one of those supplying milk to defense workers in the booming Parsons industrial area. The herd is being doubled as rapidly as heifers can be grown into production, since the installation of REA electricity in the fall of 1940 made it possible for Lathrop to use a milking machine and handle more cows.

It was 10 years ago that Lathrop started his herd on a 160-acre farm without an acre of native grass. Throughout that 10-year period, he has studied and practiced the recommendations of the county agricultural agent and Kansas State College concerning the breeding, feeding, and management of the herd. His herd has been production-tested continuously since the winter of 1932.

A purebred sire is used on grade cows. Last year, the highest producing cow in the herd yielded 596 pounds of butterfat. Three cows have lifetime production records of more than a ton of butterfat, and several more soon will reach the 2,000-pound figure.

Brome grass, seeded with lespedeza or alfalfa, is the foundation of his pasture program. Sweet clover also is pastured. When summer heat and drouth stops the growth of the brome, alfalfa sometimes is grazed instead of being cut for hay. Lathrop prefers brome



Merl Lathrop, right, loading milk into a truck which will take it to Parsons.

grass to either Sudan grass or rye. There is no danger of prussic acid poisoning, which occasionally happens with Sudan, and the brome can be mowed and kept growing when rye could not.

At present the farm-cropping system includes 18 acres of a brome grass and legume mixture for pasture. The mixture is seeded in 3 fields which are grazed in rotation. Alfalfa is growing on 18½ acres, and more will be planted. Lime and phosphate fertilizer are essential for success with alfalfa, Lathrop believes. He uses a minimum of 2 tons of lime an acre and 100 pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate fertilizer when the alfalfa is seeded.

High analysis phosphate fertilizer is being tested on one of the brome grass pasture plots and has resulted in a noticeable increase in growth.

The unusual farming system which Lathrop practices is returning financial dividends. His net farm income has doubled in the last 5 years.

When the Sun Fails

Chick brooding is not the only practical use up-to-date poultry raisers in Doniphan county are making of that dependable, powerful giant, electricity. Paul Guthrie, who lives near Sparks, has recently installed an ultraviolet ray lamp to supply vitamin D to his laying hens thru winter days when the sun can be depended upon so little. With cod-liver oil now almost impossible to obtain, the ultraviolet lamp provides a cheap and dependable source of this necessary vitamin. Used on baby chicks the ultraviolet rays would help prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and common colds. The lamp is merely suspended over the water fountain or feed hopper an hour or two each day. A 5-minute contact with the light rays by each bird is all that is necessary.

His Little Lambs Send Him to School

Plenty of pluck and a business head for farming and sheep raising have made it possible for John Hildebrand to start his college education. The unusual story of John's success came to light at Hutchinson during the Kansas State Fair, when his Southdown lamb was declared grand champion entry in the 4-H Club division.

The son of Mrs. Sena C. Hildebrand, at Fowler, John helps manage his mother's farm and finds time for raising some outstanding sheep. He started in the purebred Southdown business 4 years ago with 2 bred ewes for 4-H.



John Hildebrand

From these ewes, he saved ewe lambs. Later, he bought a purebred ram and continued to increase the flock. Now he has a flock of 13 top-notch ewes, and the business is contributing a big share of the money needed for John's expenses as a freshman at Kansas State College this year, where he is majoring in animal husbandry.

John is 18 years old and has been in 4-H Club work 7 years. His friends say the lamb championship at Hutchinson serves as a fitting climax to the many outstanding club achievements of John Hildebrand.

His champion 4-H Club lamb at the Kansas State Fair is a sample of the quality in John Hildebrand's Southdown flock that is helping put him thru college.

Stops Drawers From Sticking

Here is an old suggestion that many people still do not know about. Rub the edges of dresser drawers lightly with soap, and they will not bother you by sticking.—Mrs. Paul Lacey, Clark Co.



It's on its way!

How to operate farm equipment safely during this critical wartime winter

● **ANY DAY NOW** you'll need protection against dangerous cold weather when your starter growls, your battery battles to hold its charge, and engine, transmission and differential demand instant lubrication to prevent undue wear and costly breakdowns and delays. And this year you'll need protection more than ever before because of the extremely critical farm machinery situation.

Yes, you'll want winter grade oil that goes into action at the first turn of the starter to keep engines running safely at low temperatures . . . and in condition for next year's work.

You'll want special greases that positively cushion moving parts in winter weather.

You'll want fast-starting, powerful, long-lasting gasoline—motor fuel that will give you the power for winter pulls through mud and snow.

Other farmers by the thousand—facing the same situation you face—have turned to Standard Oil. More of them are using Standard's motor oils this year than ever before.

Your Standard Oil man has these lubricants and fuels on his truck ready for quick delivery—including those that exactly fill your needs.

Fight Jack Frost With These Fine Products

ISO-VIS MOTOR OIL reduces operating costs in two big ways—low engine carbon—low consumption. Iso-Vis 10-W flows freely even at 20° below zero.

POLARINE MOTOR OIL not only lubricates but reduces filter deposits and cleans the engine parts as it circulates. Polarine 10-W is free flowing in winter.

STANOLIND MOTOR OIL is ideal for an all-purpose motor oil, in winter or summer, where economy is of prime importance but where engine protection must be assured.

STANDARD RED CROWN GASOLINE gives fast starts in freezing weather, economy and long mileage the year around in car, truck or tractor.

STANDARD BLUE CROWN GASOLINE is high in quality but low in price and long popular as an all-season gasoline among midwest farmers.

STANDARD POWER FUEL is highly economical and popular with prudent Kansas farmers, especially those who want maximum power from two-fuel tractors.

MCCA AXLE GREASE keeps winter-stored machinery from rusting—greases axles effectively in any weather. Also protects hogs from lice and mange mites.

BURINA BELT DRESSING softens and lengthens life of belts by replacing natural oil. Can be used on rubber as well as leather belts, and on husking mitts to give a better grip and make the mitts last longer.

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY

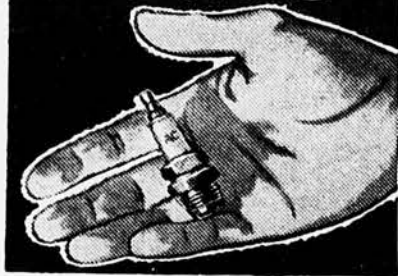
STANDARD SERVICE

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(INDIANA)



FAITHFUL FARM HANDS



Complete spark plug care consists of only two simple things:

1. Have them cleaned and the gaps adjusted regularly. For cars and trucks, this means every 4,000 miles. For tractors and stationary engines, it means every 200 operating hours.
2. Be sure that the "Heat Range" is correct. If your plugs foul too quickly, replace them with plugs of a hotter "Heat Range" (a higher AC type number). If they manifest a chronic tendency to rapid wear, splitting, breakage, and pre-ignition, replace them with plugs of a cooler "Heat Range" (a lower AC type number).

Here's What You Gain. When you keep your plugs clean and correctly gapped; and when the "Heat Range" is right for the engine; the plugs last longer. You use less fuel, avoid loss of engine power, and maintain easy starting. Take your plugs to the AC Cleaning Station when you go to town.



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Just think! You get one of these attractive Fiesta-Colored Bowls with your purchase of 2 packages of Miller's Wheat Flakes. Choice of 4 colors. Just right for serving delicious Miller's Wheat Flakes... the cereal with "wake-up flavor."

GET YOURS TODAY

SOLVED

Are the Worst Problems of Reseeding Grass

NEW developments in restoring land to native grass attracted major attention from Central and Western Kansas farmers who attended the recent Crops Field Day, at the Fort Hays Agricultural Experiment Station. As explained by L. C. Aicher, superintendent, and Leon Wenger, in charge of grass work, this station has finally solved the worst problems of reseeding native grasses.

First step in the process was illustrated to the visitors in plots carrying 13,000 grass strains designed to make harvesting and planting of native grasses more easily accomplished. The highlight of these plots was seen in strains of buffalo grass which carry seed high enough that it can be combined.

Next, the farmers saw a combine, rebuilt so it does a good job of combining buffalo grass seed. Then to prove the job has really been done, the farmers saw results of reseeding native grasses at the Hays station. Sixty acres planted in one field this spring will soon be ready for grazing. This field with an additional 33 acres gives a total of nearly 100 acres on the station farm planted this spring.

In addition, the station has 55 acres planted 2 years or more ago which is now providing good pasture and producing valuable seed. Another 100 acres has been planted to cane this fall preparatory to seeding buffalo grass next spring. As explained by Mr. Aicher, the cane grows up a foot or more before frost kills it. Then it droops over and remains to protect the young grass from blistering winds next spring and summer.

Looking forward to more than 250 acres of rough land reseeded to native grass by next spring, officials at the Hays station consider the problems of revegetation no longer rank as a major

difficulty for Kansas farmers and ranchmen.

Along with the grass demonstrations, farmers attending the field day toured experimental plots showing latest work in dry-land farming. They visited the plots where sorghums and other cereals are being tested, and viewed other types of variety and fertility experiments of general interest to farmers in the west-central area.

To Make Sorghum

We have so much cane and would like to make sorghum if possible. There are no sorghum mills close, so any information would be appreciated.
—Mrs. M. C., Dickinson Co.

If you can get the juice out of sorghum stalks, there is no reason why you cannot make a good quality sirup by boiling this juice down in kettles. Probably your greatest difficulty will be in getting the juice out of the stalks without some kind of mill or press similar to the ordinary sorghum mill. I am having sent to you under separate cover a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1791 on farm production of sorghum sirup. On page 19 of this bulletin, you will find information on evaporating the juice. You will note that there are some advantages and disadvantages to using kettles for boiling down. Usually it takes a pretty hot fire for a period of 3 to 4 hours to get the juice evaporated down to the proper concentration for good sirup that will keep. Also, there is danger of getting a dark sirup unless each kettleful of juice is boiled down and the sirup poured out and the kettle washed a little before starting with new juice. Adding new juice to the kettle while it is boiling almost certainly will result in a dark sirup.—J. W. Zahnley, Associate Professor of Crops, Kansas State College.

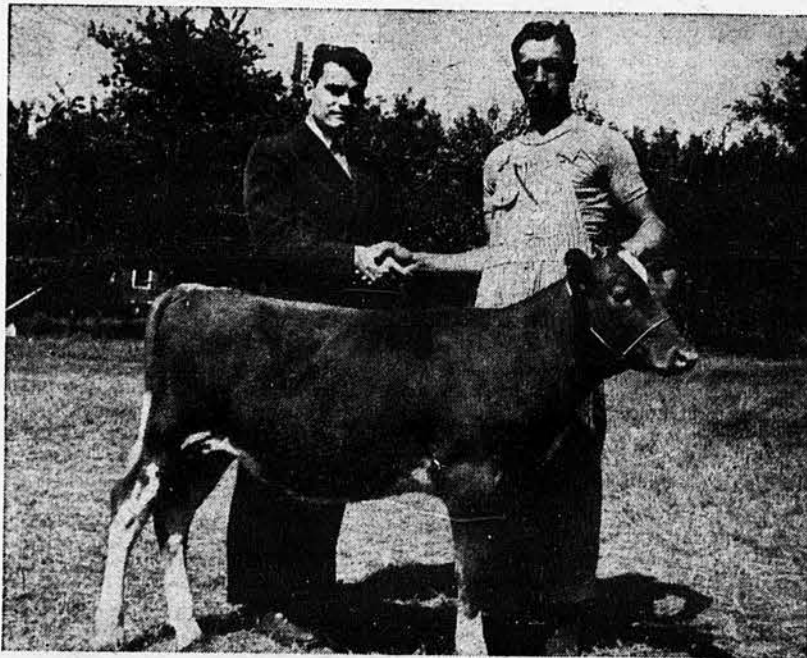
Rudy Won the Calf

BECAUSE he is a good hand at raising pigs, Rudy Smerchek, of Topeka, is owner of a purebred Guernsey calf with royal bloodlines. The heifer calf is Rudy's for winning first prize in the Sear's Gilt Contest, sponsored in Northeast Kansas by Sears, Roebuck & Company.

Climax to the annual contest this year was during the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, when entries were judged and prizes were awarded. The heifer going for first prize was a special attraction because she was produced by artificial insemination thru the Kaw Valley Breeding Association, Topeka.

Produced from a cow on the Oscar Roller farm, she is sired by Ransom Leader's Lochinvar, a bull with outstanding production records, rating as one of the best sires being used by the Kaw Valley Breeding Association. Official presentation was made by S. Wilken, assistant manager of the Sears store at Topeka.

Runner-up in the contest this year was Lewis Dyke, also of Topeka. Lewis and other winners received a variety of other awards ranging from chickens to cash prizes. Since this project was opened in 1939, it has started 50 farm boys with purebred hogs.



Rudy Smerchek, right, Topeka, receives congratulations and a fancy purebred Guernsey heifer from S. Wilken, assistant manager of Sears, Roebuck & Company, at completion of the 1942 Sears 4-H Gilt Contest.

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MISTER! WE'RE AT WAR! YOU MUST GET IT—WHILE THE "Gettin's Good!"

Here's some good neighborly advice. This winter there will be trouble transporting ALL the Coal to ALL the families AT ONE TIME...because of war needs, there just aren't enough coal cars.

So, the government warns you to **BUY COAL NOW!** Fill your bins full and keep at least half a bin ahead of your needs! Do this, and you will have no trouble. Otherwise, you may spend some cold days in your own home!

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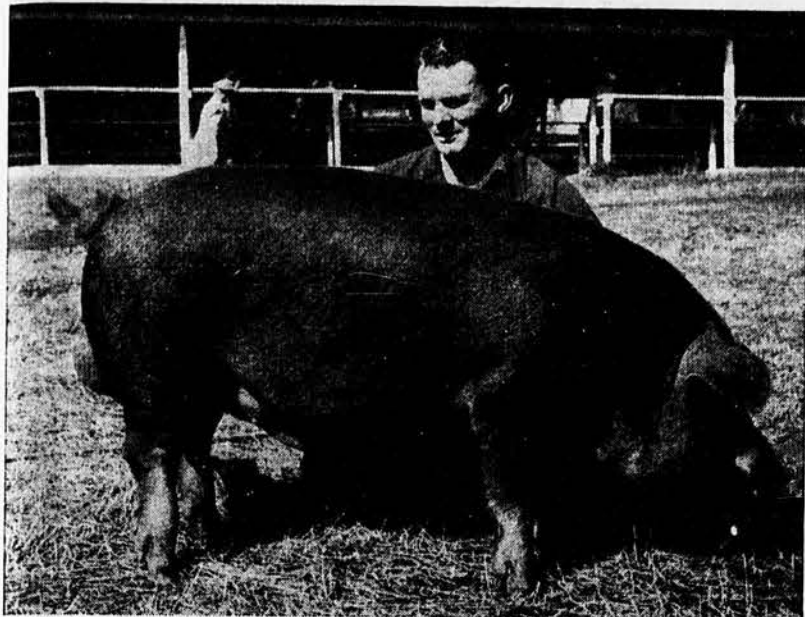


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Junior champion at Topeka and first in class at Hutchinson is the Kansas show record of this Duroc boar pig, owned by Ralph Schulte, progressive young Duroc breeder, of Little River.

He Started the World Series

(Continued from Page 5)

that he couldn't run fast, they decided to capture him alive. After forcing him into the river and ducking him under several times, they finally made the capture.

Wagner and Smith appeared at the farmhouse a few minutes later, all out of breath, but proudly displaying their 2 pigs, one dead and the other alive. Clarke says the ranch manager, John Heffner, "never cracked a smile," and didn't tell the hunters about their mistake. However, when they were out of hearing, Heffner's disgust welled out. "... and those are the fellows who call us Rubes," he drawled. Heffner, who managed the Clarke ranch for many years, is still farming in the same community and at present is renting some of Mr. Clarke's land.

Having watched baseball advancing in popularity for nearly half a century, Fred Clarke marvels at its growing universal appeal. "When I started with the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4,000 to 5,000 spectators were considered a big crowd," he recalls. "I can remember when the Pirate owner built a new grandstand that would seat 22,000 persons. Before it was finished, he and I stood together in the great field one evening and he said it would be a happy day if he could live to see it filled.

Standing Room Only

However, on the opening day it was filled to the brim, and spectators were standing around the entire outfield. A few years later it was expanded to hold an additional 18,000, and since that time several new additions have been built.

Comparing baseball of several years ago with the game as played today, Clarke declares the old-type game was better suited to developing good, all-around players. Principal reason for this, he says, is that players in modern baseball are told what to do, without having to exercise so much of their own initiative. For instance, when a man goes to bat he usually is instructed whether he should bunt or hit.

In the old days, Clarke says, each player decided for himself whether it would be advisable to bunt or try to smash a home run into the outfield bleachers. Making their own decisions developed natural baseball players who knew the game and knew how best to play it, Clarke declares.

Another thing which he laments about modern big league baseball is the fact that base-running is not what it used to be. This is because, in most of the ball parks, outfield fences have been moved closer in, so more spectators can be accommodated. When a player hits a home run, the ball usually sails over the fence into rows of bleachers. The hitter nonchalantly

trots around the bases, while spectators settle back into their seats to wait for the next batter.

But in the old days, parks were big and it was a long trip from home base to the outfield fence. When the batter knocked a home run, he rounded the bases at full speed while some fielder scampered pell mell after the ball and tried frantically to relay it in to home plate before the batter got around. All this action supplied thrills and chills for the frenzied spectators.

Fans, as well as players, have changed with the times, but this change is all for the best, Clarke declares. In days when he was traveling the circuit, spectators looked upon players of an opposing team as the worst kind of "bums." Booing and hissing was more common then, and throwing rocks and pop bottles was an everyday occurrence.

In several cities it was scarcely safe for players of an opposing team to appear on the streets, and Clarke recalls that a police escort was usually necessary in New York to prevent the public from mobbing opposing players. At that time, only 15 or 16 players made the trip for games away from home.

In his comfortable farm home, Mr. Clarke has all types of relics and souvenirs to remind of the baseball experiences. Most prized of these possessions is the "gold pass," awarded for more than 20 years of service with the big leagues. It entitles him to free admission at any baseball game in the big leagues. When passes of this kind were first awarded, 4 or 5 years ago, only 16 players in the country received them. Among the 16 was Honus Wagner, who was involved in the pig-shooting incident.

Another prized souvenir is the last ball that was used in the world series of 1909. Playing in the outfield, Mr. Clarke caught this ball in a long fly,

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And Also Relieve Distress of 'Periodic' Female Weakness!

If you want to build up red blood corpuscles to promote a more refreshed bloodstream, more strength—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound TABLETS (with added iron).

Pinkham's Tablets are also famous to relieve distress of female functional monthly disturbances. This is because of their soothing effect on ONE OF WOMAN'S MOST IMPORTANT ORGANS. Taken regularly they help build up resistance against such symptoms. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 665 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

retiring the last batter in the last inning of the final game. The ball was given to a friend who kept it for many years and then sent it back to Mr. Clarke for his own personal souvenir.

His hobbies, Clarke says, are fishing and hunting, and, he declares with a grin, that no business is allowed to stand in the way of these 2 sports. However, the sparkle of pride that appears in Mr. Clarke's eye when showing his crops and livestock reveals that farming gets its just share of attention.

After all his years of colorful experiences in professional baseball, Mr. Clarke likes the peace and independence of being a Kansas farmer. "Mrs. Clarke and I may not get rich on this farm, but it will never dry up and blow away," he declares. "We know we can always have something to eat and a good place to live."

P.S.—Fred Clarke is now in St. Louis for the 1942 World Series.

RELIEVES A DOZEN DAILY DISCOMFORTS

• SOOTHES QUICKLY

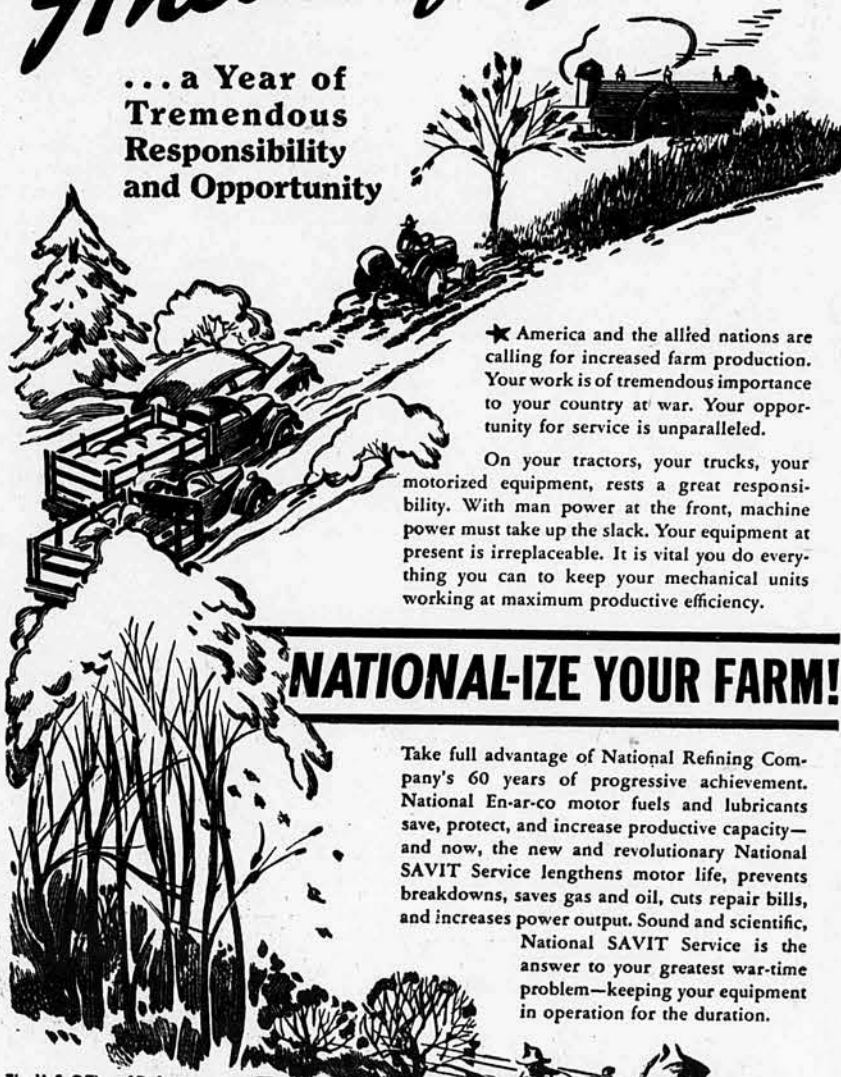
Right on the shelf, handy, you should have cooling, soothing Mentholatum to help you care for: 1. Head-cold stuffiness. 2. Chapped skin. 3. Clogged nostrils. 4. Neuralgic headache. 5. Nasal irritation due to colds. 6. Cracked lips. 7. Cuts and scratches. 8. Minor burns. 9. Dry nostrils. 10. Sore muscles, due to exposure. 11. Insect bites. 12. Minor bruises. Jars 30¢.

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Take full advantage of National Refining Company's 60 years of progressive achievement. National En-ar-co motor fuels and lubricants save, protect, and increase productive capacity—and now, the new and revolutionary National SAVIT Service lengthens motor life, prevents breakdowns, saves gas and oil, cuts repair bills, and increases power output. Sound and scientific,

National SAVIT Service is the answer to your greatest war-time problem—keeping your equipment in operation for the duration.

The U. S. Office of Defense Transportation urges you to cooperate with the U. S. Truck Conservation program.



OUR NEW BOOK "N-R-Gizing Farm Equipment," tells the complete story of National SAVIT Service including the use of En-ar-co SOLV—a lubricant and cleaner which removes gum, varnish and sludge deposits from the motor; En-ar-co TUNE, which revitalizes the upper cylinders; and En-ar-co C, Motor Oil, a triple-action motor oil that cleans, lubricates and increases compression. . . . Write for your copy today. It's FREE.

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Luscious Kansas-grown apples in the Kansas Free Fair 5-tray exhibit are inspected by Jerry Amstein, extension horticultural specialist, who is superintendent of the show.

Subsidies for Farm Payrolls?

(Continued from Page 7)

2. Thru the Department of Agriculture, using Government funds and transportation equipment if necessary, workers will be moved into critical areas to meet urgent needs.

3. Inexperienced workers will have to be trained for farm work—altho Wickard said it would be far better to keep experienced workers on farms than send them away to be replaced later by "graduates" of vocational schools teaching farm work. Wickard sees Government subsidies to farmers to help meet payrolls.

4. More young people and women will have to be used. And the future farm workers will include many from the cities.

5. More recruiting for industry in the cities and less on the farms, Wickard urges.

"The situation now is that we take farm people to the cities to work in industry, and—plan to—recruit people in the cities to work on farms," said Wickard. My plea is that industry go first to the cities, and to the women in the cities, so that experienced workers needed on farms may be retained upon them."

6. Utilize more fully the under-employed on farms by making it possible for them to increase production by using their labor full time. Farm Security is working on such a program.

Government insists that farmers will get sufficient tires and gasoline to continue necessary farm operations. But actually—many small Western Kansas counties were allotted one tire each last month. A Finney county

farmer, 30 miles from town, served notice on the world if he does not get tires, he quits farming. And as for gasoline rationing in the wide open spaces—there are signs of explosions that Washington will not just be able to understand.

Ordinarily the appointment of a railroad president as "rubber czar," with the assignment to get and keep more cars and trucks on the roads, would be difficult to understand. After all, railroads and trucks are basically competitive.

But the job of William M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific, to run the rubber development program, also includes production of synthetic rubber. And Washington explanation of why a "rubber" man could not be named is that one with experience in rubber would be distrusted by all other branches of the rubber and proposed synthetic rubber industry. There is a big row on over who and what group will profit from the new rubber industry after the war, you know.

So, Washington explains, the President could not name anyone from the rubber industry, nor connected with petroleum, nor known to favor making rubber from grain alcohol, without having all the other groups trying to block his work. So he just picked out Jeffers, hard-boiled, good-natured on occasion, efficient, experienced in getting things done, for the job. Says Jeffers: "I don't know a thing about rubber, but I am going to do this because it is the job to do."

A letter to Senator Capper of Kan-

sas, from Bernard Baruch, head of the committee which recommended appointment of one man to get rubber production going, perhaps gives as good an idea of what his committee had in mind for making synthetic rubber as can be gained from reading many pages of the committee report. Writing to Senator Capper, an old-time friend, Baruch says, in part, after regretting that some of the farm state senators are not entirely satisfied with the committee recommendations:

"We did not have a clean piece of paper upon which to write our report. The program had already been written down. What we had to do was not to find out what process should have been adopted, but which of the processes already adopted would get the 'mostest rubber fustest.'"

"In our report we recommended an additional capacity of 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol situated in the Middle West. (Note by observer—plant to be located in or near Grain Belt, and on water transportation.) This was to insure that the alcohol processes now used, taking upwards of 180,000,000 gallons, would be supplied with alcohol. And also, that there would be enough to start a new rubber plant adjacent to the new alcohol plant. We recommended that this new plant be under local control—this is to keep it out of the hands of those presently interested in either the petroleum or present alcohol processes.

"There has been an attempt," Baruch added, "to whittle away at the 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol which we recommended in the Middle West. I do not propose to let them do this. Neither does Mr. Jeffers, the new administrator.

"The record of WPB in regard to the use of agricultural products is already bad enough. We stated that clearly in our report. In case the demand for alcohol for explosives and other military purposes becomes greater, I do not want to give anyone an excuse to

switch from the present alcohol process to petroleum. . . . We were going to make certain that agricultural products were given as much chance as possible in the circumstances."

The Baruch report practically said there had been "skulduggery at the cross roads" in handling the rubber production problem to date.

Secretary Wickard was pretty low upon his recent appearances before Congressional committees.

"We have recommended to WPB allotments of critical materials for very much needed farm machinery," he told the House Committee on Agriculture. "We have not got anywhere. It looks as if there may not be any new farm machinery made next year."

And Wickard said to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee:

"We need a realistic appraisal of how large an army we can maintain. If we take too many men from the farm, how can we support our own armed forces, and also support ourselves and our Allies?"

President Roosevelt and Congress have come into "head-on collision" over farm prices and wages controls, in the language of Senator Prentiss Brown of Michigan.

Looking ahead, either by edict of the President or under Presidential regulations issued by authority of Congress, farm prices are due to be stabilized generally at September 15 levels, with leeway for the President to take care of "gross inequities." And if Congress prevails the President also will be directed to follow the policy of considering farm wages paid, as well as need for getting production, in determining farm price ceilings. Very likely, too, there will be Government subsidies for production of "critical" farm products—dairy for example. Trouble is the help for the dairy industry threatens to come after thousands of dairies have gone out of business, and the herds scattered and too many dairy cows slaughtered.

The Jane Withers Dutch Cap

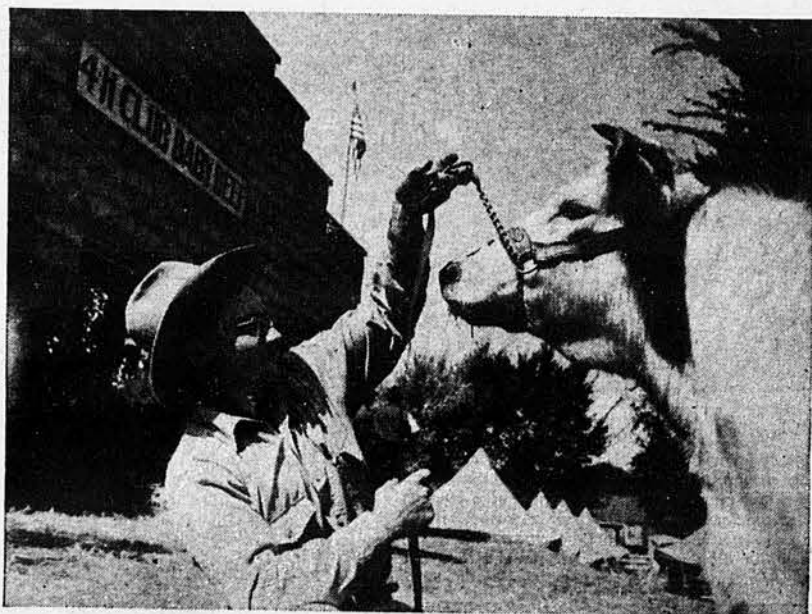


Here's clever Jane Withers in a cute Dutch cap. Jane is one of the most popular young ladies in the world. In one month, her fan mail set a new world record—more than 40,000 letters.

You may obtain a pattern of the hat you see Jane wearing, and then you can easily duplicate it and wear one just like it yourself. The Dutch cap is a pert and a popular favorite with other young movie stars. Jane's, as you see it here, was crocheted in scarlet lightweight wool, trimmed with beige. But it would be equally smart done of yarn or string, or as a little dress hat, in chenille.

The hat was designed by Forbes Casey, one of America's greatest designers of millinery and accessories. Some of his hats retail for as much as \$65. However, this one is simple to make, and our pattern tells you just how to copy it and the cotton or yarn to crochet it won't run the price over a dollar.

Pattern 2004 for the Jane Withers Dutch cap is only 10 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing) and may be ordered from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



A bit of expert show action is seen as Ellsworth Willhite, of Butler county, handles his snow-white Shorthorn steer that was declared grand champion over all breeds in 4-H Club competition at the Kansas Free Fair. The steer weighed more than 1,100 pounds and sold at \$25 a hundred

THE SUGAR RAG

(Continued from Page 8)

taking sugar to give to a little mule. Suddenly, without warning, Miss Lavina put both hands up over her eyes and screamed, a shrill, wild sound that brought big black Jet running. She seized the mop stick, brandished it above Ephriam's head.

"What yo' all doin' in dis house," Black Jet demanded shrilly, her eyes widening, white-ringed, as a slow trickle of sugar ran out of Ephriam's pocket, made a little round white pile on the floor. As Big Jet stared at it, understanding broke slowly over her broad black face.

"Yo ought to fire him off'n dis place double quick, Mis' L'vina," she cried. Mutely Ephriam's eyes appealed to Miss Lavina.

"Yes," she said, as if her voice had hardened and grown cold inside her. "Please go. And don't come back!"

"Yes, ma'am." He turned and went out the kitchen, down the steps. The door slammed after him with sharp finality.

Went Back After Dark

In the lot the little mule came running up behind, licked his sugared fingers. The agate eyes shone; her creamy nose wrinkled in appreciation. Ephriam did not notice. Fumbling a little, he felt of the burlap money sack, weighing it in his hand, wondering if it would last them all until his pappy came home from the hospital.

He did not go to the Big Farm to work any more, but every evening Ephriam went back to the pasture after dark and whistled for the little Mealy-mule. He patted her and gave her the sugar in a rag, and laughed at the way she went after it, hungry-like, and he'd stand there with the hurt-wanting spread clean thru and thru him like his blood.

Sometimes, when she wasn't there, Ephriam would know that no-account Sam had forgotten to turn the little mule and her mare mother out of the stable barn.

He Saw The Fire

On such a night, as Ephriam stood whistling at the gate, he saw the fire, blazing up like a million Fourth-of-July firecrackers set off at the same time. He ran down the cotton row toward the Big Farm, his feet sure in the mellow blackness. His breath came hard and hurting inside him. He could hear the shouts of the men and the crying of frightened animals, could make out Jeb and the others leading the mules to safety, putting sacks over their heads so they would leave the barn. Then he saw Miss Lavina, and he shrank back into the shadows, knowing he had no right to be there.

"The roof's going any minute," Jeb shouted.

They stood there, all of them, outlined in the glare of the fire, breathing hard. All at once above the sound of the other noises they heard a frightened cry. Ephriam would have known it no matter where he was. It was the little Mealy-mule.

"She must have run back in," Jeb shouted. "We'd never get her out any way now—she won't come thru that blaze!" His voice broke off in a kind of sick, queer shout as he saw Ephriam grab a sack.

Mealy-Mule Was Frantic

The Mealy-mule ran frantically back and forth across the barn, her nostrils dilated, her agate eyes rolling. "No need for you to hunt your mammy in here," Ephriam told her. "Your mammy's outside, tied to the feedin' rack."

He caught her, slipped the sack over her head, pulled the sugar rag from his pocket, and put one end of it in her mouth. He waited until she took ahold. Turning, he walked slowly around the burning bits that were beginning to fall from the blazing roof, and into the star-rimmed night. The little mule walked right behind him, holding onto

the sugar rag. Ephriam knew that nothing, not even a fire, could make the little Mealy-mule let go of the sugar rag until the sweet was plum gone out of it.

Everyone was quiet outside, the way people are at a funeral. Even Miss Lavina, her mouth a tight buttonhole of fear. Ephriam pulled the rag out of the little mule's mouth. "It's got sugar in it," he explained. "She's an awful one for sugar."

"Oh!" Miss Lavina said. She waited a little while and then said it again. "Oh!" So that was why you stole the sugar, he thought she was fixing to say, but she didn't, only looked at him hard.

"You like the little mule, don't you?" she said.

"Yes, ma'am," Ephriam told her. "When I worked here, I was savin' up to buy her off'n you someday."

The barn roof fell in then, but nobody seemed to notice. Everyone was watching Ephriam and Miss Lavina and the little mule.

All at once Miss Lavina smiled. "I think I'll give her to you—so you can look after her," she told him solemnly.

Ephriam went suddenly limp with joy, held a dream in his hand. He had got himself a mule!

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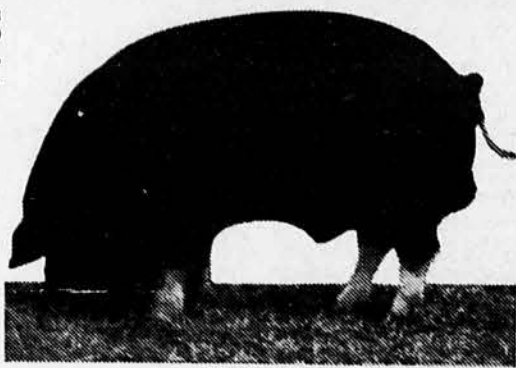
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50 BOARS and 20 GILTS—the tops from our spring crop of 200 head. We didn't have time to make the fairs, so come and see our Poland sale day. Immuned and selling in the best possible breeding form.



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College Judging Pavilion

Manhattan, Kansas, Monday, October 19



50 Head Boars and Gilts
Selected from 9 leading Kansas herds. Representative of the best bloodlines and up-to-date Hampshire type.

In order to hold Kansas trade we have consigned our tops, bred in Kansas and good enough to go to any state.

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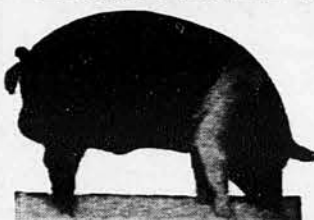
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50 HEAD, featuring outstanding (production-tested litters). Sale on farm, located 10 miles north of Emporia on all-weather roads.

Wednesday, October 14

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25 GILTS, same ages. Gilts mostly sired by our herd boars: King of Clansman and Ethyledale Roller. Bred right, fed right. Tops from 160 head.

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Buy O'BRYAN Hampshires Hiattville, Kan., October 21



200 Open Gilts . . . 30 Boars

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Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hiattville, Kansas

(Hiattville is 35 miles southeast of Iola, Kan.)

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J. A. SCHOEN & SON, well-known breeders of registered Hereford cattle, will hold a sale on October 19. The Schoen herd has for years been among the leading herds of the Western part of the state. No breeders have been more careful in the selection of herd bulls. The offering this year is bred deep in the blood of Prince Domino and Beau Mischief. The cattle

will be in nice breeding form but not fitted for the show. They have grown out in the open and are well suited to give a good account of themselves in new hands. Write for catalog of this sale and make it a point to attend if possible. The sale will be held under cover at Norton. But address the owners at Lenora when asking for catalog.

Determined to hold the home market for their breeding stock, members of the **KANSAS MILK-ING SHORTHORN SOCIETY** have allowed a sale committee to select from their breeding herds what they considered cattle capable of improving herds already established and for foundation stock. The date of the sale is Friday, November 12, and the sale will be held on the fairgrounds at Hutchinson. The cattle as already stated are the selections from 20 leading breeders of the state. Readers should file application at once for catalog. Write Secretary Hobart Hunter, at Geneseo.

DALE SCHEEL reports everything fine at Ethyledale, the 50 boars and gilts going in the October 14 sale have made excellent growth and are the best ever for uniformity and modern Hampshire type. They were selected from a bunch of 160 and carry the blood of the great B. & B. Perfection and other boars that have and are now making history at Ethyledale. Mr. Scheel is featuring litters that carry the Register of Merit credit and calls attention to the importance attached to this progress being made in his breeding operations. Remember the date and the fact that the farm is located on all-weather roads 10 miles North of Emporia. Catalog upon request.

The **KANSAS STATE ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSOCIATION** held a meeting at Hutchinson during the State fair and voted to hold their annual show and sale at Hutchinson some time in the early part of January, 1943. The shows and sales have formerly been held at different times. Plans for making this occasion one of unusual importance to the Angus cattlemen were discussed; probably something like 100 head selected from the good herds of the state will be sold at auction. It is desired that breeders planning to consign start soon to make ready for the sale and show. A sale and show committee was chosen, headed by Harry E. Peirce, of Partridge. Interested breeders should write Mr. Peirce at his address.

A final dispersion sale will be made by **ALICE E. SMITH**, of Platte City, Mo., of the registered Jersey herd established by her father, J. B. Smith, years ago. The herd is one of the oldest in the state and was shown at leading dairy shows all thru the Midwest. The herd won many 1st prizes at the National Dairy Show in previous years. The operations at Smith Farm near Platte City include importations of Jerseys. The labor situation is causing the herd to be dispersed and Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Ia., who is acting as sale manager, says, "The tops have been retained in the present herd and now they all sell." The date is October 15, and a catalog may be had by writing the sale manager. Approximately 50 head will be sold.

JOE A. WIESNER, of Ellis, will hold a sale of registered Durocs in the sale barn at Ellis, on Saturday, October 10. About 40 head will be sold consisting of boars, open gilts and sows and pigs. Mr. Wiesner has been a successful breeder of Durocs for several years. He has been specializing in the low-set, short-legged type, the kind the farmers want for quick maturity. His herd boars have come from the best herds, sons of the noted boars Thickset and Golden Fancy. This sale will afford a good opportunity for farmers in that section of the state to obtain good breeding stock without making long trips to breeders living farther away. The hogs have been immunized and will sell in nice breeding condition. Parties unable to attend may send sealed bids to James T. McCulloch, the auctioneer, in Mr. Wiesner's care at Ellis.

The **HAROLD LUHRS** Berkshire sale, to be held at Rockport, in Northwest Missouri should be of interest to Kansas Berkshire breeders and farmers. This herd has a wide selection of bloodlines, many of which are new to Kansas breeders. He has the kind that give a good account of themselves in the feedlot, as the Luhrs are farmers who feed out large numbers of steers and hogs annually.

Another thing of no small importance is the winning of this herd at the Missouri State Fair this year. They exhibited only 4 head and came home with the grand champion boar award and got the other 3 head in top places in the show. The boar pig that was made grand champion was bred and developed at the Luhrs farm. They are going to sell him and 3 of his litter mates in this sale along with 10 good fall boars, 20 spring boars and 20 spring gilts. The sale is Saturday, October 10, in town. Write at once for a catalog. Address this breeder at Rockport, Mo.

A. H. KNOEPEL, of Colony, one of the oldest and best breeders of Jersey cattle in the state will disperse his entire milking herd together with a lot of fine heifers. The sale will be held Monday, October 19. The Knoepel farm is located on all-weather roads a few miles North of Iola, near Colony. Farmers and breeders have inspected Knoepel Jerseys at the best shows and fairs for years and need hardly be told of their high quality. The show herd has won a lions share of prizes in many of the biggest shows in many states, and breeding stock from the herd has found its way to more than 20 different states. Bulls from the herd have sired winning animals in many shows. The herd was recently classified and made a remarkable showing—5 "excellent," and 12 "very good." The best type and highest production have always been sought when locating herd bulls. The advertisement in this issue tells part of the story and the catalog the rest. For catalog write Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa.

No building will ever be stronger than the material that is used and the kind of workmen who do the building. This is equally true of Poland China hogs. **BAUER BROTHERS**, Poland China breeders who live just over the line in Nebraska, are among the most faithful standard bearers of the breed. With a definite type in mind and with a zeal for perfecting that type they have stood by their guns thru the years. Not so long ago their heavy-hampered, short-legged, deep-bodied sort of hog failed to attract much attention in the show ring. But farmers who are the ultimate judges and have the right to set aside the judges opinion when the pigs are up for sale, finally made the award to the Bauer type of Poland. When the great boar State Fair was made grand champion of the big shows a few years ago the tide had begun to turn and it has been turning ever since. It took tanks of gasoline and a lot of rubber to locate just the boar to mate best with State Fair daughters and granddaughters but he was located and his name is Selectee. He is an outstanding individual and has proved his worth as a sire. Bauer Brothers will present their best offering in their October 16 sale. The Selectee boars make up a large per cent of the offering. The 50 boars are the evenest and typical lot to be sold this year in the opinion of good judges. The sale is on the farm 10 miles west of Fairbury, Neb. Write now for catalog to Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Neb.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

**LAST CALL
AYRSHIRE CATTLE SALE
Wednesday, October 7
30 HEAD**

Dissolving partnership sale.
On farm near Broughton
(Clay County), Kansas

**MRS. A. C. TANNEHILL and
HARRY TANNEHILL**
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

AYRSHIRE SALE

on farm at Tyro, Kansas, 9 miles
west of Coffeyville,

Tuesday, Oct. 13

DR. J. D. McMILLION
Coffeyville, Kansas

RAISE AYRSHIRES

The Big, Economical

producers of 4% milk. Write for literature and
list of breeders near you with stock for sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASSN.
260 Center St. Brandon, Vermont

PENSHURST AMERICAN BANNER
—for sale. Sire: Bargar Jubilee (Imp.). Dam: Penschur O'Nancy with recent record of 127 lbs. fat. She is by Man O'War and a full sister to Penschur American Flag and Penschur Patriot. Also one 10-month-old Banner bull, and cows sired by Pens Beauty Prince.
J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

**GUERNSEYS
at Auction**

**Parsons, Kan., October 12
60 Head**

**Oklahoma City, Okla.,
October 14
60 Head**

**Dallas, Texas, October 16
50 Head**

**MORT WOODS, Sales Mgr.,
Ardmore - - - Okla.**

Ransom Farm Guernsey Consignment

To the **PARSONS Oct. 12 Sale**

1 five-year-old cow in production (in Advanced Registry, and rebred to Argilla General Lee, our 1941 undefeated National Grand Champion).

1 junior yearling heifer (first Wisconsin State Fair, and Junior Champion at Kansas Free Fair, bred to Argilla General Lee).

2 heifers, bred to Ransom Fidget's Fireman (Jr. and Reserve Grand Champion at recent Dairy Congress at Waterloo). Both heifers fresh by sale day and the other one in November.

Ransom Farms, Homewood, Kan.

For catalog of sale write

MORT WOODS, ARDMORE, OKLA.

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110
Four 4-5 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$110. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

STOCK CATTLE

Young Cattle and Cows
are sold every **TUESDAY** at St. Francis Sales
Yard, ST. FRANCIS, KANSAS
WE NEED BUYERS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Reg. Polands for Farmers

60 boars and gilts, March to June farrow. Sired by Top Chief, Immuned and going at farmers prices.
G. A. WINGERT,
Wellsville, (Miami County), Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Sired by Diamond Boy and the Challenger. Real thick kind. Vaccinated and priced reasonable. **GRONNINGER BROS., Bendena, Kan.**

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

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

75 POLAND CHINA PIGS
Sired by Market Star (American Royal Champion) and Big Admiration (son of Admiration), the heavy-hampered, deep kind. Pairs unrelated.
Collier & Son, Alta Vista, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

J. A. Schoen & Son's Sale Norton, Kansas October 19, 1942

42 Registered Hereford Bulls (ages from 12 to 20 months). Among them several real herd bull prospects.

22 Registered Hereford Females (consisting of 6 bred cows, 4 yearling heifers and 12 choice heifer calves).

Cattle all strong Prince Domino and Beau Mischief breeding.

SALE AT NORTON, KANSAS

3 railroads and bus service from 4 different points. The Northwest Kansas Hereford sale will be held the following day at ATWOOD, KANSAS.

For catalog address

J. A. SCHOEN & SON
Lenora - - - Kansas

Registered HEREFORD SALE Eureka, Kansas, Saturday, October 17

130 HEAD

110 females, including open and bred heifers, cows (some with calves), and others carrying service to our herd bulls.

20 bulls, including 2 proven herd sires and 18 yearlings. Bloodlines are Prince Domino, Hazlett and Battle Mischief.

For Catalog Write

E. S. Tucker, Eureka, Kansas
Brown Crocker
Huntington Tucker

HEREFORD CATTLE Public Auction

Friday, October 9, 10 a. m.

We will sell at the Marion County Fair in Hillsboro, Kansas, a number of Registered Hereford Cattle. Eleven bulls from 5 to 21 months old. Three heifer calves from 4 to 6 months old and 7 bred cows 3 to 7 years old. All very good and strongly bred. Hazlett breeding. Cows bred to our young champion bull F. R. C. Rupert Tone 4th. He is 100% Hazlett breeding.

P. A. HIEBERT & SONS
Hillsboro - - - Kansas

2 Chunky Hereford Bulls

Oct. yearlings—Prince Domino—Stanway breeding.
PAUL and EUGENE GREITZ
Beloit, Kan. (Farm 8 miles south of town on Highway 14)

Outstanding Hereford Bull

One of the best Hereford Bulls in the Midwest. Good enough to head any purebred herd.
JAMES L. MCINTIRE
In care of John Morrill & Co., Topeka, Kansas

Hereford Bulls—Serviceable Age

Heifers bred or open. Hazlett and WHR blood in pure form or in combination. Choice of our 4-year-old show and herd bulls, of Hazlett and WHR 25th breeding; perfect breeding form.
LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

We Offer Polled Herefords
For sale: A few yearling bulls of good size, bone and quality. State accredited herd.
JESSE RUFFEL & SONS, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE

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

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL
Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey or Shorthorn bull with or without five \$16 heifers. Truck lots older heifers.
Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas.

I hope as the time draws near for the HARVEY BROTHERS Holstein dispersion sale, readers of Kansas Farmer and Holstein breeders especially appreciate the importance of this unusual event. This isn't just another Holstein sale. The catalog and the cattle stand as a record of accomplishments that challenge the admiration of observers in the line of honest and worthwhile endeavor. To breed and improve a herd of cattle to the point where the Harvey Brothers have taken this herd is a life-time job. Every female on the farm was dropped and developed there and is the result of careful mating and devoted effort. A herd with records such as Harvey Brothers have continued to make is unusual, and only occasionally do prospective buyers have such an opportunity to buy at auction, cattle so certain of proving a safe investment. The sale date is Friday, October 9.

The rapidly with which HAMPSHIRE HOGS have come to the front in Kansas indicates the type of men who have been in the front ranks in breeding and improving the breed. So the time has arrived when Kansas Hampshire, while good enough to go into any locality in America, it is to be desired that most of them stay on the farms in the state where they were grown. Needless to say every good Hampshire boar grown here should go back to some Kansas farm to have a part in increasing the hog population of the state. With this in mind a few of the states leading Hampshire breeders have joined forces and will hold a sale of 50 boars and gilts in the Pavilion at Kansas State College, Manhattan, October 19. The names of consignors appear elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Farmer and are a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the coming offering. For catalog write the secretary of the association, Dale Scheel, Emporia.

W. A. "BILL" YOUNG and E. L. "ED" STUNKEL are so well known to Kansas Farmer readers that it should be hardly necessary to direct attention to their past as Shorthorn breeders. Both have capable sons who assist and are rapidly assuming important responsibility in carrying on the work that has been and continues to be done in such a capable manner by their fathers. The Stunkel herd was established more than 40 years ago on the farm where the Stunkel and Young sale will be held on November 12. The Young herd was founded about 25 years ago. Both herds have kept well to the front among the leading herds of the Middle-west. This year's offering should be and is an improvement of those of other years. By making selections from both herds it is possible to present better cattle than from one without reducing the herds more than is desirable. Write now for catalog of this worthwhile Shorthorn sale and mention Kansas Farmer.

The CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN consignment sale, to be held on the fairgrounds, Hillsboro, Thursday, October 22, will consist of a great selection of grade and registered cattle from some of the best herds of the territory. Dr. Mott, the sale manager, writing from his home in Herington, says this will be a great offering and mentions especially the consignment of 20 head from the Security Benefit herd at Topeka, and the Jake Zarnowski herd at Newton, with consignments from Dickinson county, including the well-known breeders, H. A. Meier and others from that locality. From Reno county consignments come from J. E. Evans and Hobart McVay. Elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Farmer is an advertisement that gives more complete information, and the free catalog gives even more. Dr. Mott says no one attending this sale will be disappointed. The offering includes 45 head of registered cattle and 40 grades, a lot of cows in milk, plus heifers and young bulls.

The E. C. LACY registered Shorthorn herd at Miltonvale, affords an excellent example of what may be accomplished in herd building over a period of years by proper application intelligence. The herd was established about 25 years ago with a couple of females, followed by the purchase of a succession of good bulls. But the real progress of the herd began with the purchase of Sultan Joffre, a grandson of the Marshal Joffre, International grand champion. Then came Scottish Major one of the best breeding sons of Scottish Archer. Following Scottish Archer was the excellent red bull, Gregg Farms Victorious, kept in breeding on the farm for 8 years.

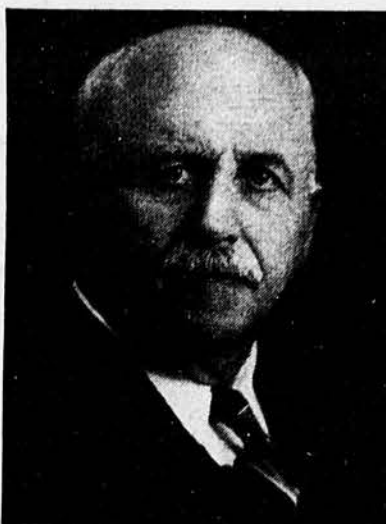
Something like 20 of his daughters are now in the herd and the record shows that more than 100 of his sons have gone out to farmers and breeders during the time. Quite an extended search was made for a bull suited to use on the daughters of Gregg Farms Victorious, ending in the purchase of the Canadian bull Glenburn Destiny, the thickest and shortest-legged bull ever brought to the farm. Three-fourths of the good young cattle that go in the October 21 sale will be by Glenburn Destiny and a lot of them out of Gregg Farms Victorious cows. The offering is suited to the needs of farmers and breeders starting herds or buying for replacement. A Lacy bull will add materially to the value of next season's calf crop. The sale will be held on the farm. See advertising elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

A frank and clear announcement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer, concerning the big annual NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN SALE to be held at Washington, October 29 and 30. This is the fifth annual sale to be held at Washington, and with a fine record made as to good, high-producing cattle, satisfied customers from almost every section of this state and many from other states it would seem unnecessary to add anything to what G. R. Appleman, the efficient and tireless sale manager, has set forth in his advertising.

Washington county has really taken its place as the leading Holstein county of the Middle-west. Proved bulls have done their work in grade herds and as a result grade herds have not only increased in numbers but their type and production have kept pace with the registered herds. In a locality where high-record bulls are easily available farm herds are improved more rapidly than in sections located long distances from old well-established herds. This accounts for the big 2-day sale to be held at Washington. The stock selling represents the natural accumulation of these old, well-developed herds.

Just as other products are sold from the farms so are Holstein cattle of high quality. Sixty registered and 50 high grades make up the auction. Mr. Appleman says, "Over 20 breeders are consigning. They are no longer afraid to offer their best in these sales. I wish more milk producers in the cities would realize what it means to buy cows like these. It speaks well for Washington county breeders that they keep on selling here instead of seeking new locations, moving from town to town. Washington Holsteins and Washington breeders have established reputations." For catalog write G. R. Appleman, Linn.

SHIELDS' POLLED HEREFORD DISPERSAL



On farm near Lost Springs, about 80 miles north of Wichita on Highway 81, 10 miles southwest of Herington, Kansas,

Wednesday, October 28

52 HEAD, bred and improved from a Gudgell & Simpson foundation.

7 Cows with calves at foot, sired by Merlin Mischief 2795534, Polled No. 125668, son of Maxel Mischief by Polled Mischief. Calves by this bull and the Branan bull, Buggs Domino.

8 Bulls from 5 to 12 months old, also by this bull.

8 Heifers, same ages and breeding. 4 Bred Heifers, also bred to Merlin Mischief.

8 Heifers just ready to breed, sired by Warner's Domino 42nd 2560417, Polled No. 109225.

16 Cows bred to Merlin Mischief.

About a dozen head of offering are horned cattle. All of them are bred to the polled bull and most of them carry a big per cent of polled blood. Polled Mischief has never sired a horned calf. I have used two grandsons of BULLION 4th and the cattle carry a lot of WORTHMORE and POLLED HARMON breeding. Everything Bang's-tested. This dispersal is made necessary because of my age and inability to secure help. For catalog address

J. B. SHIELDS, LOST SPRINGS (Marion Co.), KAN.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

There'll Be BARGAINS APLENTY in the Brinkman Hereford Sale at Pittsburg, Kan., October 7

94 registered Herefords—20 young bulls, highest quality and character; 74 females, calves selling at side, top producers in every sense; also 13 two- and three-year-old purebred Hereford cows, not registered; 3 18-month-old purebred Hereford heifers, not registered; 2 fine purebred Guernsey heifers, due to calve in April; 5 Hereford bulls, not registered; 1 coming-two-year-old Guernsey bull; 1 coming-two-year-old Shorthorn bull; 13 coming-two-year-old Hereford steers; 1 four-year-old Jersey milk cow; 2 four-year-old Red Polled milk cows; 5 fine Percheron mares, 6 and 8 years old; 1 pair eight-year-old blue roan horses; 1 two-year-old gelding. Also, over 1,000 straight hedge posts; 1 sleeper cab, will fit any make of truck from 1½ to 10 tons; 1 potato grader.

GYPSY — Five-Gaited Filly

Bay filly, white markings; 15:2 hands high; foaled 1934. Sired by Mexico's Admire 8567, by Forest King 1462, by Squirrel King 973; dam by Dr. Hockaday 5254 by Rex Peavine 1796, by Rex McDonald 833. Here is a real five-gaited filly. She has the looks and a lot to do. Anyone looking for a high-class pleasure mare had better watch this number.

BRINKMAN BROS.
PITTSBURG, KANSAS

Our 26-foot 10-ton trailer will be available for our customers

REGISTERED HEREFORD DISPERSAL SALE Friday, October 16

At the Paul Paney Farm, 20 miles west of Wichita, and 7 miles north of Highway 54; 20 miles south of Hutchinson; and 7 miles north of Kingman, Kansas.

53 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

5 top herd bulls, 8 bred heifers, 11 yearling or older heifers. 15 breeding cows with calves at foot and pasture-bred to Delson Domino 5th.

75 PUREBRED HEREFORDS

Not eligible to register. Best of Domino and Hazlett bloodlines. Note: Also 15 fine milk cows and 32 head of hogs. Sale under cover.

MRS. MARY PANEY, Owner, Mt. Hope, Kan.; PAUL PANEY, Mgr.
Aucts.: Roy G. Johnson, Harold Tonn, Chas. Davenport, Mat Giefer

NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD SALE

In Pavilion

Atwood, Kan., Tuesday, October 20

44 BULLS . . . 40 FEMALES

Selected from the herds of 25 LEADING BREEDERS. The bulls comprise 40 yearlings and 3 two-year-olds and one tried sire. Females—6 mature cows, some with calves at foot. Fourteen bred heifers and 20 extra choice open heifers. This is one of our best offerings. Cattle have been chosen with greater care and sell in nice breeding form.

For Catalog Address H. A. ROGERS, Sale Manager, Atwood, Kan.

Auctioneer: Fred Chandler

NOTE: A. J. Schoen & Son sell at Norton the day before.

New Hope Berkshire Auction

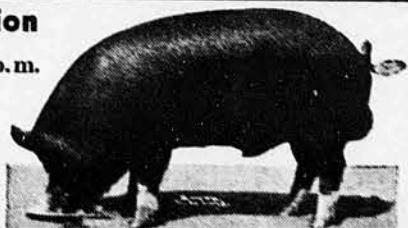
In New Sales Pavilion

Rockport, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 10, 1 p.m.

10 Late Fall Boars—30 Spring Boars—10 Spring Gilts. The thick, blocky kind that is so popular. New bloodlines for Kansas and Missouri breeders.

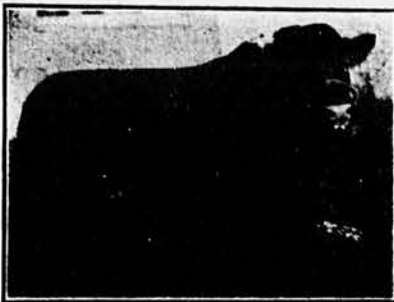
Special Attraction: We are selling the 1942 Missouri Grand Champion Boar and 3 litter mates. They were bred and exhibited by us. All vaccinated for erysipelas and cholera. Our herd has been classified by the National Berkshire Ass'n. For catalog write to

HAROLD LUHR, ROCKPORT, MISSOURI
Auctioneer: G. H. Shaw
Send bids to auctioneer in my care.



The 1942 Missouri Grand Champion Boar. He sells in this sale, also 3 litter mates.

Lacy's Production Shorthorn Sale



On farm, 13 miles west of Clay Center, 3 miles East of Miltonvale, Kansas, 2 miles South of Highway 24,

Wednesday, October 21

45 HEAD of selected young cattle, all grown on our farm.

75% sired by our Canadian bull, Glenburn Destiny. 25% out of Gregg Farms Victorious dams.

15 Bulls in ages from 12 to 14 months, 2 coming two-year-olds.

6 Cows with calves by Destiny.

6 Bred Heifers.

20 Open Heifers (most of them ready to breed).

The best lot of Shorthorns that has been sold at auction by any one breeder in this part of state for many years.—Jesse R. Johnson.



All Tb.- and Bang's-tested. Write for catalog to owners,

E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

NOTE: Sale Will Be Held Under Cover

Harvey Brothers' Holstein Dispersal Friday, October 9

75 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

3-year butterfat herd average, 425 lbs. with 4% test (twice-a-day milking). Every female bred on the farm. The state's best large herd. No better place to buy foundation stock. Clean herd, guaranteed, and health certificates available.

Sale on farm—U. S. 77, 12 miles south of Riley and 10 miles north of Junction City, Kansas. Sale starts at 10 a. m.

G. R. APPLEMAN, Sales Manager, LINN, KANSAS

Powell, McCulloch, Dickinson, Auctioneers Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman



A. LEWIS OSWALD
Rotherwood Jerseys

"Let's face the facts! This war is nothing frivolous. The cow... I take Jerseys for mine, but the same is true of her cousins, too... is a genuine factor today."

"It's time to pay attention to vital things. It is not the hour for synthetic life. It is time to hit, and hit with the might of a nation."

"I invite you to write me for a copy of my personal publication THE ROMANCER which will come to you with my compliments. I have tried to speak in the language of a Kansan of the problems which face Kansas today."

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Hutchinson, Kansas.

HUGGINS' HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL SALE

On Farm 2 Miles West and 3 Miles South of UDALL (Cowley Co.), KAN.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20

50 High Grade Holsteins, comprising cows, bulls, heifers and heifer calves. Most of the females sired by

KING GEMSTA ORMSBY and **JO GENSTA KATY HOMESTEAD** and have been bred up for type and good production. Most of the cows will be fresh sale day. There will be a lot of good springer heifers.

All animals Tb.- and Bang's-tested. Sale starts at 11 a. m. Lunch on grounds.

IVAN G. HUGGINS, UDALL, KAN.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole

Registered JERSEY DISPERSION

of Missouri's Oldest
Established Jersey Herd

ALICE E. SMITH, PLATTE CITY, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 12:30 p. m.



48 Head—TYPE- AND PRODUCTION-BRED JERSEYS—48 Head

20 Cows—of close-up Island breeding—representing the blood of

Standard of Oaklands, Xenia's Sultan, and Flora's Queen's Raleigh.

25 Heifers—out of the above cows and sired by Brampton Volunteer

Prinz—a grand champion winning son of Havelst Xenia, imported cow

with a record of 473.66 lbs. fat in 1 year at 8-7.

3 Bulls—from high-producing dams.

Tops were always retained—now they all go—at auction. Tb. and

Bang's-tested. For Free Catalog, write

IVAN N. GATES, Sales Mgr., Box AAA, WEST LIBERTY, IOWA

Auctioneer—J. J. Wills, Kansas City, Missouri

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/4 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman

Kansas Farmer - - - Topeka, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

Spring boars and gilts, modern type, good color. Vaccinated and sired by Diamond Star, top boar in Sunderman's sale and Silver King, a Gates-bred boar. (Farm in N. W. Missouri.)
VIRGIL E. WALTER & SON, ROCKPORT, MO.

Fiesers' Improved Spotted Polands

Two 10-month-old boars and spring boars of good quality. Medium type. Registered and double immunized. Also baby pigs. **EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.**

The Jersey cattle fraternity of Kansas and adjoining states will learn with some regret that the **CHARLES A. GILLILAND**, of Mayetta, herd is to be dispersed on Wednesday, October 28. For 25 years Mr. Gilliland has bred Jerseys on his Jackson county farm. Early in his career as a breeder he began to make Register of Merit records. And from the cows given records in his herd, he has built the good herd that is to be sold. He hasn't missed but one or two years for the last 15 years showing at the Kansas Free Fair and always won his share of the prizes.

His first bulls, 3 of them, were grandsons of Golden Fern't Noble. Another great bull used was Imp. Gadabout Volunteer. Fourteen of his daughters and a lot of his granddaughters will be in the sale. This bull was a proved sire and a son of the noted bull Wonderful Volunteer, a Gold and Silver medal bull. Most of the young stock that go in the sale will be the get of the herd bull Coronation Poppy King, whose daughters have made up to 500 pounds of fat with first calves. The herd has been on constant D.H.I.A. test most of the time since it was established. Every animal in sale except Coronation Poppy King was bred on the farm. No more worthwhile lot of Jerseys will be sold this year. See next issue of Kansas Farmer for information.

Public Sales of Livestock

Ayrshire Cattle

October 7—Mrs. A. C. Tannehill and Harry Tannehill, Broughton, Kansas.
October 13—Dr. J. D. McMillon, Coffeyville, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

November 14—Fred P. Chilen, Miltonvale, Kansas, Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

October 12—Parsons, Kansas, Mort Woods, Ardmore, Okla., Sale Mgr.

October 14—Oklahoma City, Okla., Mort Woods, Sale Mgr.

October 16—Dallas, Texas, Mort Woods, Sale Mgr.

Hereford Cattle

October 9—P. A. Hiebert & Sons, Hillsboro, Kan.

October 16—Mrs. Mary Paney, Mt. Hope, Kan.

October 17—Brown, Crocker, Huntington and Tucker, Sale at Eureka, Kansas.

October 19—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.

November 5—Glover I. Godwin, Council Grove, Kan.

November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders second annual sale. Harold Tonn, sale manager.

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

Polled Hereford Cattle

November 9—Victor Roth, Hays, and Leslie Brannan, Timken, Kan. Sale at Hays, Kan.

October 28—J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

October 6—Harvey County Holstein Breeders, Sale on Hertzler Farm, Halstead, Kansas.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.

October 7—Ackerhurst Dispersal, Bennington, Nebr. W. Petersen, Sale Mgr., Oconomowoc, Wis.

October 9—Harvey Bros., (Dispersal Sale), Junction City, Kansas. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Kansas, Sale manager.

October 20—Ivan G. Huggins, Udall, Kansas.

October 22—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hillsboro, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.

October 26-27—Woodlawn Dairy Dispersal, Lincoln, Nebr. A. W. Petersen, Oconomowoc, Wis., Sales Manager.

October 29-30—Fifth Annual North Central Holstein Breeders Sale, Washington, Kansas. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Kansas, manager.

Jersey Cattle

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

October 13—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.

October 19—A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan.

October 28—Charles H. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 21—E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale, Kan.

October 23—Dwight C. Dwyer, Chanute, Kansas, Sale at Humboldt, Kan.

October 26—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.

October 27—Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.

November 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' sale, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan.

November 10—Southern Kansas Breeders, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Secretary, White Water, Kan.

November 12—E. L. Stunkel & Son, Peck, and W. A. Young & Son, Clearwater, Kan. Sale on Stunkel Farm, Peck, Kan.

November 14—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

November 6—Lewis W. Thelman & Son, Concordia, Mo.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 3—A. L. Walker, Fowler, Kansas.

November 6—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Hobart Hunter, Secretary, Geneseo, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs

October 10—Harold E. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo.

October 26—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

October 10—Joe A. Wiesner, Ellis, Kan.

October 15—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

October 17—Edward Hadorn, Savannah, Mo.

October 22—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucet, Mo.

Hampshire Hogs

October 14—Ethyledale Farm, Dale Scheel, Proprietor, Emporia, Kansas.

October 19—Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders Consignment Sale, Manhattan, Kan. Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan., secretary.

October 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

November 5—A. I. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, 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	\$15.85	\$15.50	\$12.35
Hogs	14.80	14.30	11.25
Lambs	14.50	14.00	11.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.20 1/2	.21 1/2	.16
Eggs, Firsts	.37	.35	.29 1/4
Butterfat	.43	.41	.34
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.26 1/4	1.18 1/4	1.17 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.06	.82 1/2	.71
Oats, No. 2 White	.51 1/2	.49 1/2	.46
Barley, No. 2	.65 1/2	.67	.51 1/2
Alfalfa, No. 1	18.00	17.00	12.50
Prairie, No. 1	10.50	10.50	8.50

JERSEY CATTLE

Public Sale Registered Jerseys Tuesday, Oct. 13

—at our farm, 4 miles south of St. Joseph, Mo.

Write for catalog.

ROBT. I. YOUNG & SONS
St. Joseph, Mo.

GILLILAND'S REGISTERED JERSEY DISPERSAL

On farm, 5 miles northeast of Mayetta (Highway 16) 2 miles southwest of Denison (Highway 16). Farm on all-weather roads.

Wednesday, October 28

60 HEAD—30 young cows, all in milk, 20 fresh, balance bred, most of them heavy springers. 5 bred heifers, 5 yearling heifers, 12 heifers 1 to 4 months old.

Herd bull Coronation Poppy King (whose first-calf heifers made up to 500 fat). Seven young bulls. Fifty per cent of offspring are daughters and descendants of Imp. Gadabout Volunteer, son of Wonderful Volunteer, a Gold and Silver Medal bull. Most of young stock sired by Coronation Poppy King. Fifteen years showing and more than that long on D. H. I. and M. test. Abortion- and Tb.-free. Write for catalog to

CHAS. H. GILLILAND
Mayetta (Jackson Co.), Kansas
Bert Powell, Auctioneer

LAST CALL—JERSEY SALE

Thursday, October 8

Dispersal Absolute

32 HEAD sired by or bred to the 4-star bull, Observer's Earl of Oz.

ELMER REEF & SONS
Wichita - - - - - Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Top Sale

Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kan., Friday, Nov. 6

40 Head—Inspected and selected from 20 leading Kansas herds.

MORE Register of Merit cows than ever went into a Kansas sale.

Young bulls suited to head the best herds. Foundation stock.

All young and selling in nice breeding. For catalog write to

HOBART HUNTER, Secy.,
Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society
Geneseo, Kan.

LOCUST DELL FARM

—offers bulls from calves to serviceable age carrying General Clay 4th and Northwood 4th breeding.

W. S. MISCHLER & SON
Bloomington (Osborne County), Kansas

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Calves to 12 months old out of heavy-producing dams, and sired by sons of Retnuh Defender and Retnuh Roan Model. Farm 2 1/2 miles west of town.

H. R. LUCAS, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

Blue Valley Milking Shorthorns

Choice bulls, horned and polled, out of heavy-producing tested dams. Bulls sired by Duroc, whose daughters are of proven production.

BERNARD WASSENBERG, Marysville, Kan.

"Duallyn Farm — Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves of different ages, two of serviceable age for sale. This herd produced two out of last three national grand champion Milking Shorthorn cows, each the product of several generations of animals bred in the herd.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

BULLS BRED FOR MILK

11 to 18 months old, out of heavy-producing tested dams. Sired by Brookside Mapperton 631. Backed by best of bloodlines and production.

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

AUCTIONEERS

Experienced,
Capable
AUCTION SERVICE
Chas. W. Cole
Wellington, Kan.



BERT POWELL

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

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds

Wins Award of Merit

Outstanding achievements in the production of commercial Shorthorn cattle have won special recognition for "Billy" Shirley, of Lincoln county. Selected by the Board of Directors of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mr. Shirley is winner of the 1942 Kansas Shorthorn Award of Merit.

Each year the association honors one commercial Shorthorn breeder with this award. To be eligible, the cattleman must be a user of purebred Shorthorn bulls and must have a record of sound, profitable production practices. Judges consider continuity of operations, quality of the cow herd, per cent of calf crop, quality, weight for age and selling price of calves, and general feeding and management methods.

The prominent Shirley herd was established in 1878 by William Shirley, Sr., who came to this country from Ireland. He bought a purebred cow or two and gradually expanded his herd from that start, using purebred bulls. In past years the Shirley herd has produced many carloads of extremely heavy cattle, fed to prime condition.

At present Mr. Shirley feeds the steers to a weight of about 1,000 pounds, at an age of 12 to 15 months. The herd averages 40 to 50 thick-bodied Shorthorn cows that are mated to good purebred bulls for production of genuine feeder-type calves.

A Little Short on Feed

Outlook for feed is much brighter in Kansas than in Oklahoma, according to Forrest Beal, extension livestock specialist, from Stillwater, who judged 4-H beef calves at the Kansas State Fair. Oklahoma will have a big roughage crop in the western counties, but oats, barley and corn crops are somewhat of a disappointment, he says.

Greenbugs ruined oats and barley throughout the entire Southern Oklahoma area, while dry weather burned the corn crop in Eastern Oklahoma. That state had early spring floods, the same as Kansas, Beal says, but after the floods, a dry period did serious damage to crops in the leading corn-producing areas.

Mr. Beal says atlas sorgho is rapidly becoming the most popular forage sorghum for that area. Like Kansas, Oklahoma is growing a wide variety of grain sorghums, and many of the combine types are gradually gaining more general usage.

Weight Isn't All

Test weight may determine the price you get for your wheat, but it isn't an important factor in determining quality of grain as evaluated by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association and commercial bread bakers. This fact was evident in the Wheat Quality Class at the Kansas Free Fair, where the blue ribbon wheat, a sample of Penmarq, tested 56.2 pounds and graded No. 3. In second place was a sample of turkey wheat which tested 52 pounds and graded No. 1.

Place for Work Clothes

Mrs. George Wayne, Barton county, was badly in need of storage space for work clothes. She solved the problem by having a work-clothes closet built of plywood in her kitchen. She used it as a partition for a breakfast nook with one end against the wall. The front was left open so that clothes could be easily reached and it was less expensive. Shelves at the top and bottom held hats, caps, mittens and shoes. Her husband made it and then painted to match the woodwork.—O. M.

A Satisfied Customer

"I was well satisfied with the advertisement in Kansas Farmer. Have sold all of the Brown Swiss cows so you need not run the advertisement a second time. I thank you very much."

EDD GERBERDING,
Bluff City, Kansas

Fifth Annual North Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale

Washington, Kansas

In the Fair Barn—Rain or Shine
Hot Dinner in Building

October 29 and 30

110 . . . head . . . 110

The Greatest Consignment
Sale in the West

THURSDAY—60 Registered Holsteins

FRIDAY—50 Grade Holsteins

Show Cattle

Five members of this year's show herd that has burnt up the Middle West. Four of these 5 have won 1st or 2nd at state fairs and two (a bull and a heifer), have been champions at state fairs.

Get of Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune 600230 (undefeated by Kansas cattle in 3 years), noted proven sire, D.H.I.A. index 500 fat. The only Silver Medal Sire in Kansas. Seventy-five head are his descendants or are bred to his descendants.

Twenty of the same established herds that sell year after year are supporting this sale. The larger consignors and their bloodlines are: Wm. Rosenkranz—13 head (Billy breeding); H. J. Meierkord—9 head (Triune and Billy breeding); R. W. Galloway—10 head (Billy breeding); Young Bros.—6 head (Triune and Burger breeding); Fred Oestreich—9 head (Triune breeding).

The sale that lives and grows bigger and better.

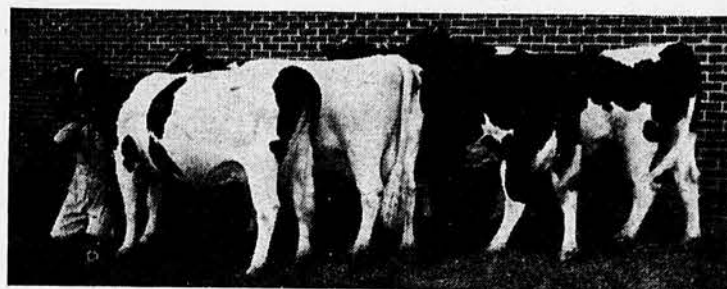
A post card will bring an illustrated catalog; write to Auctioneers: Powell, McCulloch and Dickson

500-lb. Cows

Sixty cows are selling, and nearly all are fall fresheners. Ten of these cows have 500-lb. fat records or the mature equivalent of 500 lbs.

Herd Bulls

Twenty registered bulls, nearly all of them ready for service. Bulls are from high-record dams and most of them carry the Triune and Billy bloodlines.



G. R. Appleman, Sale Mgr., Linn, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Harvey County Holstein Breeders' Sale

Halstead, Kansas,
Tuesday, October 6

(On the Dr. Hertzler Farm)

70 HEAD, Registered and Grades
Most of them cows and heifers. Fresh and springers. Remember the financing proposition.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager
Herington - - - Kansas
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

CAPITOL DISTRICT HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

Some of you have asked me to hold a sale in your district. If you, too, are interested, send me the approximate number you have for sale at once.

G. R. Appleman, Linn, Kan.

YOUNG COWS AND BULLS for Sale

We bred and developed the first and only cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 lbs. fat in 365 consecutive days. In 1939 our herd average was 638 lbs. fat and 17,888 milk. Average fat 3.7%. We believe this the highest record for herd of any breed, anywhere, any time. Daughters and granddaughters for sale from cows that made these records. Also bulls.

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

4 Yearlings and 1 two-year-old. The yearlings are from dams having up to 470 lbs. of fat. Will sell or lease the 2-year-old bull who is a grandson of Governor of Carnation. Write for details.

PHILLIPS BROS., R. 4, MANHATTAN, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reg. Shorthorn Sale

Friday, October 23

40 HEAD

6 Cows (4 with calf at side)
20 Heifers 10 Bulls

The Dwight C. Diver annual sale will be held with a consignment by Lackey-Laughlin Farm, 2 miles south, 4 east and 1/4 south of Humboldt, Kan.

Sale starts at 1 p. m.
Lunch served by school dist. ladies.
Write for catalog to

DWIGHT C. DIVER, Chanute, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns

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

Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns

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

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

Central Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Sale

Free Fair Barns

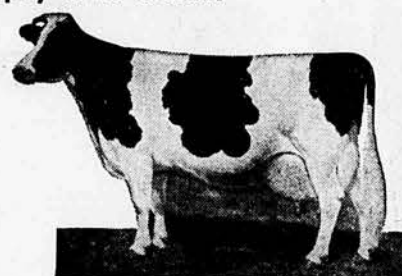
Hillsboro, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 22

Sale Begins Promptly at 11 o'clock

85 Head

of Holstein-Friesian cattle selected from among the outstanding herds in Central and Eastern Kansas.

Forty-five head of registered cattle.
Forty head of high grades.



A headliner for any sale is a draft of some 20 or more cattle from the well-known Security Benefit Farm, Topeka, Kansas. Among this consignment are 15 cows and heifers as well as some bulls and heifer calves. These cow and heifers in milk, all have milk and fat records. They were all bred at the farm and are sired by such bulls as Best Ormsby Bess Burke (a double grandson of King of The Ormsbys), Carnation Ormsby Inka Matador (the highest index bull in Kansas), and Montiv Rag-Apple Chieftan, the imported sire whose daughters have official records as junior 2-year-olds up to 475 fat on twice-a-day milking. Without a doubt the outstanding consignment of the year.

Among the attractive features of the sale is a choice consignment from Jake Zarnowski herd at Newton. A very desirable herd sire for someone, a son of Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune from a 600-lb. daughter of Sir Billy Ormsby Dekol, together with a number of good females from the Harold Mason herd, of Derby.

The Hutchinson breeders, J. E. Evans, Hobert McVay, Chas. Summers and Son and R. S. Lyman, are sending some choice cattle as their contribution to the sale. From Dickinson and Marion counties come a fine lot from the herds of H. A. Meir and Elmer Engel, White Hall Dairy Farm, John Gehrke, Elmer Geis and Ernst Domann.

Bulls from high-record sires and dams will be in the offering.
40 head of high grade cows and heifers, either fresh or heavy springers, that will pay dividends at the sale to farmers and dairymen looking for this class of cattle.

Every animal in the sale free from Bang's and Tb.

For Free Catalog Write W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Aucts.: Newcom, Cole and Bevin Kansas Farmer Field Service, Jesse R. Johnson

KNOEPEL JERSEY FARM SALE

Colony, Kan., October 19

(Sale Under Cover at Farm, North Edge of Town, 12:30 p. m.)

50 Head Registered Jersey Cattle—Dispersal of the Milking Herd, With a Choice Lot of Heifers and Bulls—Production Records—Classified for Type

26 Cows—Daughters of Oxford Xenia Volunteer—a prize-winning son of You'll Do's Volunteer; Darling's Nobly Born, a son of Imp. Nobly Born—Silver M. Sire; Fern's Noble Champion, a son of Imp. Golden Fern's Noble—Gold and Silver M. Sire; and Volunteer's Regina Wexford—Grand Champion Bull, Kansas State Fairs, 1937-38.

17 Heifers—Daughters of Darling's Nobly Born Champion—and Volunteer Regina Noble—both classified "Excellent."

4 Bulls, including two "Very Good" 2-year-olds, and the Jr. Herd Sire—OBSERVER WONDERFUL AIM—"Two Star" Bull

Sire: Grag's Wonderful Aim—Three Star Bull, sired by Wonderful Standard and out of Lonely Crag—National Grand Champion, 1938-39. Dam: Observer's Onyx—R. of M. record of 531.5 lbs. fat, sired by Imp. Observer—Gold and Silver Medal Sire and out of a Tested Dam—3 daughters ave. 653.3 lbs. fat.

Recent Classification Reveals Herd Rating Among Highest in Nation. We have bred 5 "Excellent" and 12 "Very Good" animals. Many are in sale.

A. H. KNOEPEL, Owner, COLONY, KANSAS

For Free Catalog, write
IVAN N. GATES, SALE MANAGER
WEST LIBERTY, IOWA

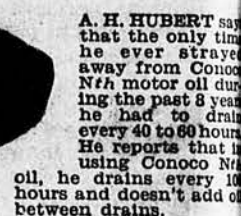
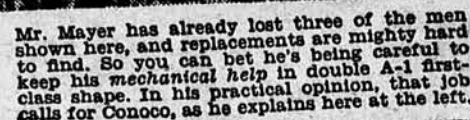
Auctioneers:
Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.
Col. Roy Paul, Broken Arrow, Okla.



"Obtaining reliable labor has always been somewhat of a problem and the difficulty is going to be multiplied many times in the future. I cannot afford break-downs to jeopardize the output of my farm products and Conoco Products are what keep it running."

But now compare that with a smaller operation like A. H. Hubert's 100-acre farm

at Montrose, Col. He raises 6 different crops—hay, beans, potatoes, corn, wheat and peaches — and Conoco products are doing the kind of job that makes him say, "I'm convinced that Continental Oil Company sells the best petroleum products on the market." To start with, of course, he had to decide on exactly the right lubricants for each of his needs—the same as you'll want to. And that's where Your Conoco Agent comes into the picture. It's sort of a case where



TWO HEADS CAN BE BETTER THAN ONE


he had to drain
every 40 to 60 hours.
He reports that he
using Conoco No. 1
oil, he drains every 10
hours and doesn't add oil
between drains.

PAUL CAWLEY of Valley Falls, Kansas, rates his domestic machinery right along with his farm equipment. And fair enough! He says, "I use Conoco N^o 1 motor oil 100% in my tractor, combine, car and washing machine . . . With the wonderful service I have received from my equipment, I do not believe I could use any other motor oil and feel as safe as I do with all my motors OIL-PLATED."



O. H. FOLEY sees to it that Mr. Hubert's farm equipment gets a "balanced diet" of Conoco lubricants, including all those you can read about right here below.

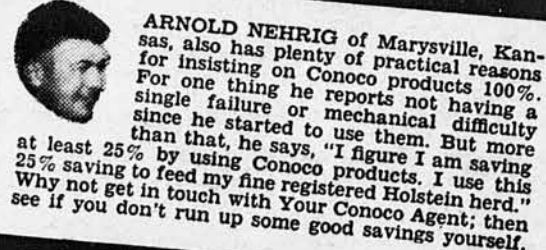
You can even sort of get together with Your Conoco Agent right here now, because below is a check list of vital lubrication points, and opposite each one is Your Conoco Agent's recommendation — with reasons why, for you to think about. It's important to keep equipment rolling—and cold weather's a-coming. So it's high time to get set with fresh, easy-acting Conoco lubricants.



C. C. LAWRENCE, of Buffalo, Wyoming, points out that it's not only good judgment to keep 'em rolling with Conoco, but good practical war help, as well. "Conoco products," he writes in to say, "give me excellent lubrication, good mileage, longer motor life . . . and make me feel that as far as equipment is concerned I am doing all I can to help win this war—by minimizing repair work, and putting in the maximum amount of acreage with efficiency."



FRED WRIGHT, who farms down Alamosa way in southern Colorado, can boil down 25 years' experience into 11 words, and here are his words: "... the longer I use these products, the better I like them." Want to know why he feels that way? Then read what he says about Conoco Nth motor oil. Here 'tis: "... more hours per drain and less carbon and sludge formation ... a real champion and money saver for the farmer."



ARNOLD NEHRIG of Marysville, Kansas, also has plenty of practical reasons for insisting on Conoco products 100%. For one thing he reports not having a single failure or mechanical difficulty since he started to use them. But more than that, he says, "I figure I am saving % by using Conoco products. I use this to feed my fine registered Holstein herd." in touch with Your Conoco Agent; then don't run up some good savings yourself.

FOR WHEEL BEARING LUBRICATION

On this tough job, you need lubricant that can stand heat and water. All the same, it mustn't be so stiff as to form "channels" in cold weather. Conoco Racelube is especially good on both counts. But here's the big thing about Racelube: when properly packed it doesn't throw into the brakes, leaving the bearings dry and causing the brake bands to become slick and fail to hold.

When you're in town shopping, how about stopping at your Conoco bulk plant and picking up any lubricants you might be needing at the farm? That won't be wasting mileage for you, and saving mileage for Your Conoco Agent really means there'll be more tires all-around — *for your own essential needs*. Rather than have you make a special trip, though.

remember that Your Conoco Agent will still make regular deliveries to your farm. It's just that you might like to help out when you conveniently can. And it works both ways. Your Conoco Agent may be able to pick up something for you, on his way out to fill your order. Or maybe he can even take something back to town.

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

Drain your old motor oil into a used tub or drum half filled with sand. You'll find that shovels, hoes, spades, and similar tools can be kept in good condition by running them through this oiled sand each time you finish using them. Victor J. Goerke, Burr, Nebr.

An old cork that's too large for a bottle can be softened in boiling water and then pressed into the bottle opening. Mrs. Eugene Chrisman, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

A small leak in water pipe can be repaired temporarily by plugging the hole with paraffin and wrapping that part of the pipe with cloth dipped in melted paraffin. Mrs. S. Sauer, Sanborn, No. Dakota.

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

