

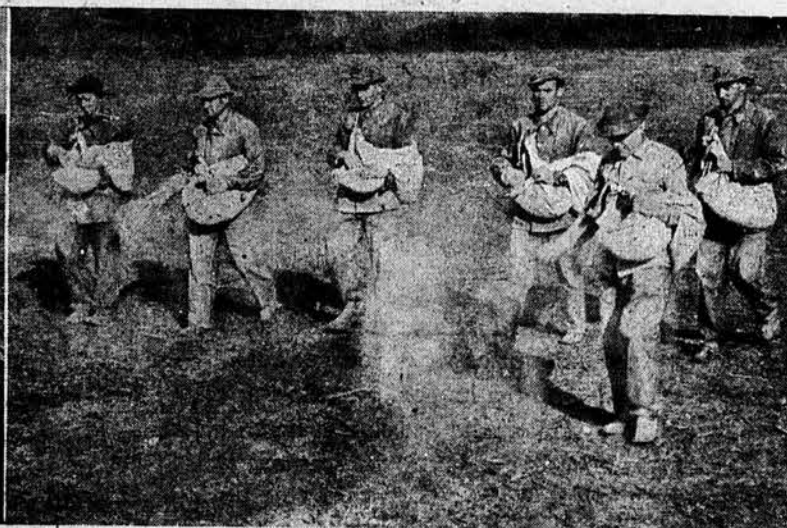
NOVEMBER 6, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



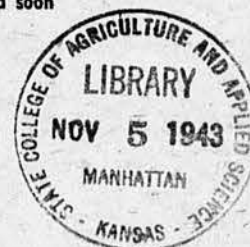
This work detail from the Council Grove camp enjoyed posing in exchange for prints of their pictures. The boy holding the shovel and the one standing second from left speak fairly good English. All of them know how to say "Okay."



A work detail of prisoners of war from the Council Grove camp broadcasting superphosphate on a Morris county farm. The boy in the lead is a son of a German farmer and soon showed the others how it is done.



Let's See How Nazis Get Along as... PRISONERS of WAR



BY DICK MANN

TODAY he is a German prisoner of war. A short time ago he was a proud and ruthless member of crack Rommel troops that stormed to the very gates of Cairo before American and other Allied troops turned them back and forced a decision on the plains of Tunisia.

But for the sweat and blood of those determined that freedom shall survive, those hands would still hold a gun, and that gun and the brain and energy behind it would be dedicated to death and destruction. Yet, when I first saw him, he was kneeling on the ground, tenderly patting the soil around some flower bulbs being planted in front of the headquarters building at the German prisoners of war camp, at Concordia.

Had it not been for the hog-bristle haircut and the large, red letters "PW" painted on the back of his blue denim clothing, he might have been mistaken for the son of your next door neighbor.

I had to keep reminding myself of the grim reality behind this tranquil scene as, with a party of newspaper men, I made an Army supervised tour of the German base camp at Concordia and work camps at Peabody and Council Grove. During a 2-day period I watched German officers and enlisted men at rest in their barracks; at carefree play within the confines of their compounds; again as they ate their "Abendbrot," or supper, in a former CCC camp at Council Grove; as they stirringly sang their German folk songs; and as they worked side by side with Kansas farmers in the peaceful atmosphere of the famous bluestem area.

For hundreds of German soldiers who once tramped over the crops and hopes of millions

in Europe and Asia, now are working on Kansas farms helping produce the food that will mean life for the very peoples they sought to destroy.

And the hearts of these boys, hardened thru years of Nazi discipline and propaganda, are surely being melted by Kansas fried chicken and pie, served by farm mothers whose own sons, even now, may be facing death before the guns of the Germans in Italy. When they write home to their mothers, wives, or sweethearts, as they are allowed to do several times a month, I wondered what these German boys could say about the American people, whom they were taught must be destroyed for the peace and security of the German Reich?

When we first arrived at the headquarters building at the Concordia base camp we were instructed by Col. J. A. Sterling, base com-

mander, on the articles of the Geneva Convention, which, in 1929, set up the rules and regulations now presumably followed by all belligerents in the treatment of war prisoners.

From him we learned that German or other Axis prisoners in American hands must be provided quarters and food equal to that given our own troops at base training camps. Since American troops are the best fed and quartered in the world, these Axis prisoners are getting more in many respects than they had in their own army, and considerably more than any other belligerent is providing captured American boys. This is a bitter pill for those who hate them for the world-wide tragedy of this war but, as Colonel Sterling explained, their treatment and employment are governed by international treaty and our Government is bound to follow its terms. It also is important to do so, he says, to avoid reprisals against American prisoners held by enemy countries. [Continued on Page 15]



These German war prisoners, who have just finished Abendbrot, or supper, at the Council Grove work camp, Morris county, were all former members of the famous Rommel Afrika Korps. Shortly after this picture was taken they entertained us with German marching and folk songs.

Four Top Places To Kansas Wheat

KANSAS wheat took the first 4 top places in the Wheat Quality Contest held in connection with the American Royal Market Animal Show and Sale, it is announced by John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, and also director of the contest. Twenty-two samples from 5 states were entered in the contest.

Three of the first 4 placings went to Southwest Kansas and the 4th place winner to Northwest Kansas, with Comanche, a new variety, taking 2nd and 4th places. A sample of Tenmarq, entered by Harry Smith, of Richfield, was 1st.

Second place went to U. G. Balderston, of Dodge City, on a sample of Comanche; 3rd to J. W. Bissitt, Hugoton, on Turkey; 4th to Henry Euhus, Oberlin, on Comanche; 5th to Osee A. Newbold, Minden, Neb., on Nebred. The 3 other winners were from Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma, respectively.

Samples were judged on the basis of general appearance, test weight and protein content of the grain; yield a bushel of flour, ash, water absorption, dough mixing time; volume of bread loaf and crumb color and texture. The samples were milled by Walter R. Urban in the Grain Exchange Laboratories, Omaha, and all baking tests were by Elmer Modeer, St. Joseph Testing Laboratories.

Quality of wheat entered in the contest was unusually high, with all 22 samples grading No. 1 with test weights ranging from 60.1 to 63.8. Protein va-

ried from 13.40 to 15.65 per cent and ash in the 4th ranged from .36 to .47. Twenty of the 22 samples were rated "very good" to "excellent" in baking quality.

The winning sample of Tenmarq had a test weight of 62, flour yield of 71 per cent, protein content of 14.85 per cent, flour ash .42, flour color score of 101, dough curve 102, water absorption 62.2, loaf volume 14.60 cc, loaf grain and texture score 100, and loaf crumb color score of 101.

The dough curve, explained Mr. Parker, indicates the period of time during which the dough will make good bread. Some doughs reach a peak quickly and then deteriorate rapidly, which means they must be timed for the oven during a matter of seconds. A good dough reaches its peak slowly and maintains the peak for several minutes before going "slack." This allows a longer time for the dough to be handled without danger to the baking quality. Contrary to common belief, the wheat having the highest test weight and protein content does not have the best dough curve, Mr. Parker said. Wheat has to be well balanced on all the various qualities necessary for baking, rather than to be outstanding on some particular point.



IF YOU'VE had experience with rubber tractor tires, you know that the amount of work you get out of your tractor depends on how its tires grip. So we ask you to take a good look at the tire shown here. It's the Goodyear Sure-Grip, with the famous O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread.

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well as forward. Also, these lugs are even-spaced — so you know this tire will roll smoothly and pull without jerking. And each lug is *buttressed* at the base to give added protection against tearing off.

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the same matchless experience that enables Goodyear to build the world's best tractor tires also produces other superior rubber products for the farm—including AUTO TIRES • TRUCK TIRES • BELTS • and SPRAY HOSE

Take Action on Protein

To facilitate distribution and use of oilseed meal and cake for livestock feeding during the 1943-44 season, the WFA has issued a revision of Order No. 9.

The revision restricts shipments, sales and inventories, and authorizes setting aside of approximately 20 per cent of monthly production of cottonseed, soybean, peanut, and linseed oil meal for distribution by the Director of Food Production. Dealers and mixed feed manufacturers still are limited to a 15-day and feeders a 30-day supply of meal and cake. The big difficulty is in getting it to the farmer.

Hands Across the Sea

China is coming to America to learn about farming. Lingnan University, supported thru United China relief, has established a small experimental farm near Sarasota, Fla.

Similarity of climate and growing conditions in South China and Florida are making possible extensive experimentation with Chinese plants. Major scientific interest is in the Lychee, from Fukien Province. Here it is called a nut, but in China is considered a fruit, and also is called a "custard-apple."

Other experiments are with the Matai, Chinese water chestnut, and cultivation of the Chinese ginger plant.

Boost Turkey Improvement

Something is being done about turkeys. A new turkey improvement program, sponsored by the National Turkey Federation and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, will strive for better-bred turkeys that grow more rapidly, yield more choice meat, and have other points of superiority. It provides for progressive stages of breeding and 3 steps in control of pullorum disease.

Participation of the part of state officials, breeders, and hatcherymen is voluntary. Its sponsors, however, anticipate extensive support. For full particulars write your state poultry officials or the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 80, No. 21

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Introducing Our New Home Editor

KANSAS FARMER is happy to announce that, with this issue Florence McKinney takes over the Women's Department as Home Editor. She was born and reared on a very successful farm near Great Bend, so is a real Kansas farm girl. After finishing high school in her "home town," she was graduated from the School of Home Economics at Kansas State College in 1926. The next 2 years were spent in Detroit, Mich., with the Home Economics Department of the Detroit Community Council. Then Miss McKinney had 4 interesting years as nutritionist for the American Red Cross, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. This work took her into communities

in Montana, Texas, Michigan, Oklahoma and Missouri. Following this Red Cross experience came graduate work at Washington University at St. Louis.

For the last 9 years Miss McKinney has been employed in the Home Economics section of the Farm Security Administration in Kansas. For the last 6 years she has held the position of as-



Florence McKinney, Home Editor of Kansas Farmer.

We're sure lucky



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Eyesight was never more precious or put to such extensive use. Children do more home work. Mothers do more knitting, sewing, reading. Fathers, too, read more than ever; even if it follows longer days of toil. And so you're lucky if you have ALADDIN in your home, because this white modern light protects precious eyesight of young and old against strain that often is caused by reading, studying, sewing under dim, yellow light. Aladdin Light is economical... A single gallon of Kerosene (Coal Oil) provides 50 hours of beautiful light unsurpassed by electricity for steadiness and quality. It's so simple and safe a child can operate it. There's no pumping, noise, smoke, odor.

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The grand champion Angus fat cattle, entered by F. B. Eitel, of Greencastle, Mo., brought an all-time high for the Royal when they sold for 35½ cents a pound. The previous high was 27½ cents, set in 1928.

Kansas exhibitors were conspicuous by their absence in all other classes at the Royal, so Oklahoma and Missouri walked off with most of the prizes. It was the smallest show in Royal history, according to show officials.

Predicts Meat Famine

Declaring that "unless quick and remedial measures are taken, there is grave danger that millions of Americans will be clamoring for beef by spring or before," George A. Schmidt, chairman of the board of directors of the American Meat Institute, reports there was a 21 per cent reduction of feeder cattle shipped into the Corn Belt states for the last 3 months as compared with the same period last year. He says it remains for Governmental agencies to remove the uncertainty which encompasses present unsatisfactory cattle feeding returns. The new price ceiling will not help.

Easier Tire Filling

A new process, called hydro-flation, has been announced by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company for filling tractor tires with the maximum volume of liquid weight and still maintain an air-cushion chamber necessary to provide pneumatic tire advantages.

With the new process, water enters the tire thru a nozzle in the hydro-flator, and forces air out thru the adapter. The adapters are small tubes of velon, a new Firestone plastic not affected by calcium chloride and other anti-freeze agents. Tires can be filled, without being demounted.

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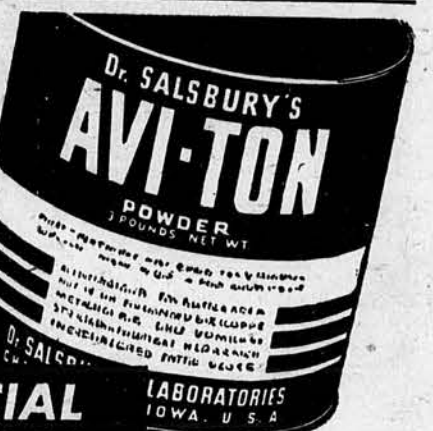


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INEXPENSIVE... EFFICIENT. Avi-Ton is 100% medicine: roundworm remover plus physiological ingredients. Mixes easily in wet or dry mash. Vigorous, worm-free birds get more out of feed, lay better. No wonder profit-minded poultry raisers insist on genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Ton for easy, effective action!

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A Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service

BE SURE TO GET THE *Genuine*

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON

THE Flock ROUNDWORMER with PLUS BENEFITS

A Winning Habit

Winning grand championship in the feeder division of the American Royal Fat Market Show and Sale is getting to be a habit with Dan Casement, well-known stockman from Manhattan. His load of 385-pound Hereford steer calves took the championship again this year. For 12 of the last 14 years his calves have placed first in the feeder division. Last year he won both the fat cattle and feeder classes, but this year had to give way to F. B. Eitel, of Greencastle, Mo., in the fat class. He is the only exhibitor ever to win both classes.

Peverly Brothers, of Geneseo, won the Angus championship with a load of calves tipping the scales at 427 pounds, while Fred Claussen, of Russell, won a first prize on his lightweight Angus steers, which tipped the scales at 355 pounds. Claussen's heavier load, weighing 464 pounds, placed second.

In the auction sale, following the show, the Casement feeders sold for 18 cents a pound to Ernest Goecke, a state senator from Iowa. Last year the Casement feeders sold for 26½ cents, which indicates what has happened to the feeder market because of feed and Government price control problems. The Casement fat cattle, judged champions of the Hereford class, sold for 20 cents.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

IT IS my opinion that the Office of Economic Stabilization, headed by Judge Fred M. Vinson, made a mistake when it followed the advice of the Office of Price Administration instead of the Office of War Food Administration, and issued a directive fixing a ceiling price on live cattle.

The ceiling on choice live cattle is placed at \$16, Chicago. Men in the livestock industry, in whom I have every confidence, tell me that the plan is unworkable; will ruin many livestock men; will result in production of less meat when the need is for more meat; will hamper rather than help in the war effort.

It is highly significant, I think, that the directive had to be issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization instead of the War Food Administration.

When Congress passed the Price Control Act, it included a provision that the Office of Price Administration should not set a ceiling on any farm commodity without first getting the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The purpose of this requirement was to prevent the theorists—economists, professors, and enthusiasts bent on making over our American system of doing business under the guise of winning the war—on OPA from fixing price ceilings that would break down our agricultural production and marketing systems.

The President got around this provision with two clever—I almost say slick—moves. Because Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard would not okay some of the proposals made by OPA—Wickard held them unworkable—the powers of the Secretary were transferred to a War Food Administrator.

Then to make certain that the War Food Administrator, who presumably would be named because he knew something about food production from the production end, could not block unwise orders from OPA, the President further provided that in case of "disagreement" between OPA and WFA, the director of OES would settle the matter.

Handling of the cattle price ceilings indicates that for his purposes the President was correct in taking the veto powers on farm price ceilings away from the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator.

The first War Food Administrator was Chester C. Davis, in whom the farm groups have every confidence. But when the matter of price ceilings on live animals came up, Davis not only opposed the move, but stated publicly that he would not approve such an order. Davis declared that when production is needed, price policies that would reduce production should not be enacted into orders. So Davis was encouraged to resign, and Judge Marvin Jones, of Texas, former chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, was named in Davis's place.

The OPA continued to press for price ceilings on live animals. Judge Jones declined to make any public statements differing with the President's

price policies as expressed by OPA. But apparently he also refused to approve the order for price ceilings on live cattle. Because the order, when issued last week, came as an order from the Office of Economic Stabilization, not from the Office of Price Administration, from which it would have come if Judge Jones had approved it.

I have gone into some detail in explaining this order, because I want to make it plain that men high in the Administration who had agricultural backgrounds and experience—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Assistant Secretary Grover Hill, Chester Davis, and Judge Marvin Jones—all were united in opposition to the price ceilings on live cattle. Their advice was overridden by the OPA either with the backing of, or at the insistence of, the small group known as the Palace Guard which has so much to do with determining presidential policies.

The price ceiling order has been issued. There is nothing that can be done about it now except give it a fair trial. I hope those of us who opposed it to the last ditch will be shown to be wrong. I hope it results in increased production of beef, does not injure the cattlemen, and helps instead of hampers the war effort. But I still believe it was a mistake, and may prove to be a serious mistake.

Another handicap that livestock and dairy men face at this time—and a most serious one—is the acute shortage of protein feeds. We in Congress, and the men in the Department of Agriculture, are trying to make these protein feeds available. But the fact seems to be there is a tremendous shortage of proteins. I am working on it, but cannot at this time promise much relief. Harvesting the huge soybean crop should ease the situation somewhat, but there will continue to be a serious shortage of protein feeds, in my judgment, anyway you look at it.

Proud of Record

I AM very proud of the fact that Kansas is the leader among the states in farm accident prevention. I scarcely need to tell you that J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who also is chairman of the Farm Accident Prevention Committee of the State Safety Council, is largely responsible for farm safety work done in Kansas which has set an example for

other states to follow, and which many of them are following.

Even under all of the familiar handicaps of wartime, this farm safety work has been continued. I think that is fine, because to me safety measures on the farm are classed right along with the most essential of our war efforts. Every hour and day and week lost from farm work during this great emergency, because of some disabling accident, penalizes our Victory drive by just that much. So every-

one on a Kansas farm who has done something to make farming less dangerous—or should I say more accident proof—has been of real service to his country.

Now, the annual accident prevention campaign in Kansas for 1943 has just been completed. Farm boys and girls, members of the 4-H Clubs, for a whole year have been teaching and demonstrating how to avoid accidents. To make the work more interesting, the Farm Accident Prevention Committee sponsored the work in the form of a contest to see which county group, as well as who among individuals, could do the most outstanding work. Competing with one another is a grand old American custom, and I am in favor of it. Competing with others, and with ourselves, to accomplish something worth-while is a good road to progress.

The winning group this year in the safety contest I learn is the DIY—"Do It Yourself"—Club of Ford county. Isn't that a great name! Ten of its members received a trip to the recent American Royal 4-H Club conference at Kansas City. They included Emagene Martin, Nina Anderson, Roberta Johnson, Betty Young, Fern Hahn, Jack Anderson, Floyd Ricker, Almer Wiebke, Donald Hahn and Dean Misegadis, and their leaders Mrs. Robert Lofthouse and Ernest Martin. My hearty congratulations to each one of them. Emagene Martin earned double honors, because she was selected as the champion safety girl of the year. Champion safety boy is Merle Orsborn, of Wamego. I am happy to say I had a part in this contest in that I presented Emagene and Merle each with a gold watch as a reward for their work. These 12 fine young Kansans are the best type of American citizens.

While only a few can be named as contest winners, they are not the only champions. Every boy and every girl in the state who had a part in this 1943 life-saving, accident prevention campaign is in every sense of the word a winner. The work you have done has saved lives and time. And because lives and time have been saved our farms can produce more food and other essentials which our men need on the fighting fronts. To you safety contest folks, every one of you, I say you are helping bring Victory sooner, and you are helping in preserving the kind of America our fighting men wish to find when they return home.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Put Ceiling Over Livestock Prices

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government increased its control of the livestock industry, slaughtering and packing operations, and meat prices, thru an order from Fred M. Vinson, director of Economic Stabilization, the order including price ceilings and floors on live cattle on the following basis.

Grade	Price—Cwt. Chicago
Choice	\$15.00 to \$16.00
Good	14.25 to 15.25
Medium	12.00 to 13.00
Common	10.00 to 11.00
Cutter and Canner	7.45 to 8.45

Subsidies to packers also will be based on the same grade bases, as follows: Choice, \$1 per live hundredweight; good, \$1.45; medium, 90 cents; common, 50 cents; cutter and canner, 50 cents; bologna bull, 50 cents.

Slaughtering who sell 98 per cent or more of the total dressed weight they slaughter in the form of carcasses, wholesale cuts, frozen boneless beef—army specifications—or ground beef, shall receive an additional 80 cents a hundredweight of cattle slaughtered.

Enforcement of ceilings and floor prices fixed in the OES order is passed to the slaughterer—packer—by what is on paper a very simple device.

When the meat rollback of 10 per cent was ordered last spring, it was accompanied by a subsidy of \$1.10 a hundredweight to packers and slaughterers. It will be noted that under the new subsidy order, packers will be paid on a scale basis, running from \$1.45 on "good" beef down to 50 cents on common, cutter and canner, and bologna bull. This change in size of the packers' subsidy, it is contemplated, will enable the Government to pay the 80 cents additional subsidy to slaughterers who are not processors, without—much—additional cost to the Government.

These packer subsidies are payable monthly. Under the ceilings-floor order from Vinson, the meat slaughtered and processed each month will be graded as noted, the weights checked against

live cattle purchase prices paid. Where these checks show that the packer has paid more than \$16 a hundredweight, Chicago, for the choice cattle, the excess will be deducted from his subsidy payment. Also, if the check shows he has paid less than the floor, \$15 a hundredweight, Chicago, on choice animals, then his subsidy will suffer a corresponding deduction for that.

Thru enforcement of these penalties against subsidy payments, the Office of Price Administration, which drew up the plan, expects to compel the packers to enforce the ceiling prices.

The directive was issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization, instead of by the Office of Price Administration. What this means is that Judge Marvin Jones, director of the Office of War Food Administration, declined to approve the OPA program for ceiling prices on live cattle. Under the President's order, when the WFA does not

agree to an OPA order on prices for any farm commodity, the Office of Economic Stabilization shall issue the order, if the OES director approves.

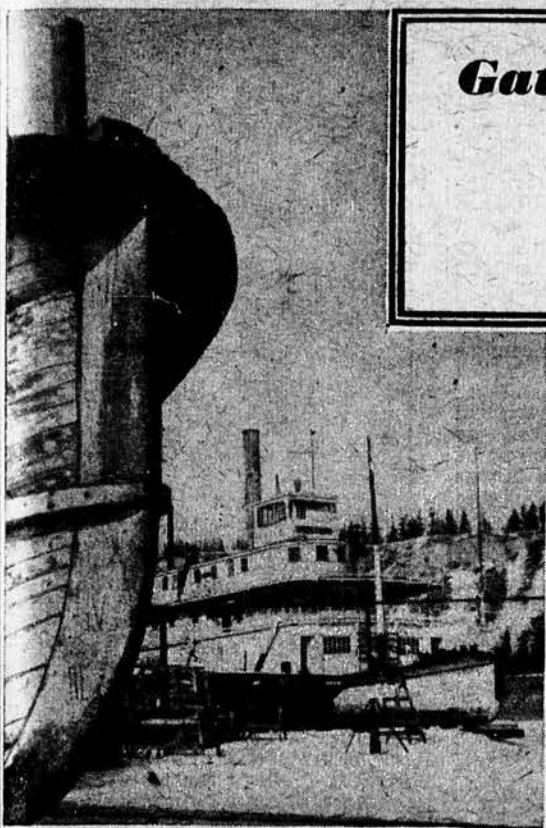
A statement accompanying the directive, issued by OES, says the reason for it is this. Upward movement of cattle prices had forced these so close to meat price ceilings already in effect that slaughterers who do not process could not stay in business under the \$1.10 a hundred subsidy. If meat prices were allowed to go up, not only would the rollback be voided, but also the packers would make extra and exorbitant profits. So the plan was evolved to allow these an extra subsidy of 80 cents a hundred, and at the same time slap on the ceiling prices on live cattle.

The order was issued rather suddenly. The back-of-the-scenes reason for the sudden issuance is that in New York a district judge was expected to hand down an order declaring the previous OPA rollback-subsidy order unconstitutional. By substituting the new order, the case was no longer before the court, the order having been

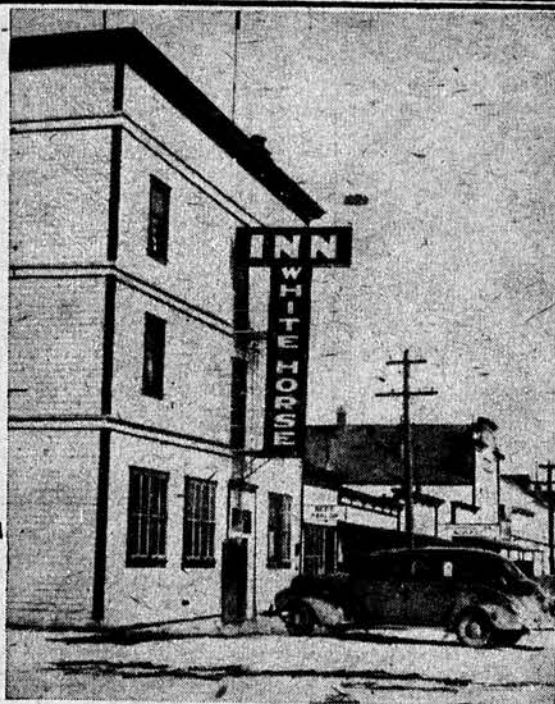
(Continued on Page 12)

Gateway to Yukon GOLD

By 1st Lt. CECIL E. BARGER



Prospectors of '98 went up the river from Whitehorse to the Klondike by boat. Some of these old boats set rotting in drydock, as in the foreground.



At the sign of the Whitehorse Inn, social center of the old gold-rush town of Whitehorse, Yukon.



Author in a ski parka. The army took the design for this fur-trimmed protector directly from the Eskimos. Soldiers tell you it is a success.

FAMOUS city of the old gold rush days is Whitehorse, jumping off place for the Klondike gold fields of the Yukon. Here in the days of '98, the prospectors, after a boat ride from the West Coast of the United States, and a walk over the Chilkoot Pass from Skagway, outfitted their expeditions and trekked by boat and pack mule to the land of golden nuggets.

Today Whitehorse is a booming little city on the Alaska Highway. But gold has little to do with it. Steel and steam, gasoline and grit, welded together by the United States Army into a 1,600-mile road is what has brought about the awakening of this sleepy little frontier town of the great Northwest.

Soldiers and civilian workers on the Alaska Highway and its various other developments throng the streets and shops of the little town. Trucks and army vehicles bustle around street corners. Giant planes roar overhead.

I do not think Jack London or any of the old prospectors of '98 would recognize this new Whitehorse, altho in many respects I suspect it has not changed.

Entering the town from the cliffs on the airport side, I looked down and there below me lay the little village of Whitehorse. A great many of the buildings are made of logs. Stores have the old frontier false fronts. If it were not for the British flags waving full mast from the post office and the Whitehorse Inn, it might for all the world be a town on our own American frontier in the early days—or at least it might be like the movies would picture it.

I walked down the board sidewalks, and right in the center of town is the station for the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, the little narrow-gauge

road which connects Skagway with Whitehorse. In winter, this railway used to be the only means of communication with the outside world. Over its narrow tracks came all the freight and supplies the town got during its long, hard winter.

The station is located right on the river bank, so that a big derrick can unload freight from the baby-size cars and put it directly on a boat anchored in the Lewes river. Up the Lewes goes the freight, into the Yukon river and thence to Dawson City, in the center of the gold country, and other Yukon and Alaskan points.

To the left of the railroad station is the drydock for the boats, setting on blocks of wood, waiting for the spring thaw and for the waters of the river to run again. Many of the old boats, leftovers of '98, will never float any more, and they set in the dock with rotting timbers and graying paint, their heyday gone—gone with machines that ply the roads and fly the winds.

Picturesque are the little Canadian post office with steeple painted red and gray, the bank in a shade of barn red, colors a little more in fashion 40 years ago.

The famous Whitehorse Inn is about what you would expect as the central hub of this colorful town's social life. The lobby is paneled in old-fashioned tongue-and-groove pine. On the walls hang trophies of horns and heads of caribou, mountain sheep, deer and moose.

At the clerk's desk stands a hand-carved ivory

airplane in a glass case. The ivory comes from the surrounding territory, left by the monstrous mastodons which trumpeted over the country centuries ago and which are now extinct. Formerly, mastodon ivory was a valuable export of Yukon and Alaska.

On the streets one meets dozens of dark-skinned Indians, but no longer do these urbans wear the colorful beaded parkas and buckskin breeches. They dress very much as any small-town person, jackets and slacks, frilly hats and high-heel shoes.

Occasionally one meets an old sourdough or gold prospector. I talked with one for hours one evening. Thru the winter he sits around and spins his yarns, gets his equipment in condition and makes his plans for the next summer.

Then with the first spring thaw, he packs up and strikes out.

"I don't use a pack mule any more," he said. "I get an airplane to take me out to an inland lake close to the place I want to work. Costs quite a bit, but I save a lot of time I would otherwise spend just riding a mule. In the fall I have the pilot return and take me back to the outside. I cash in my take of gold and then wait for summer again."

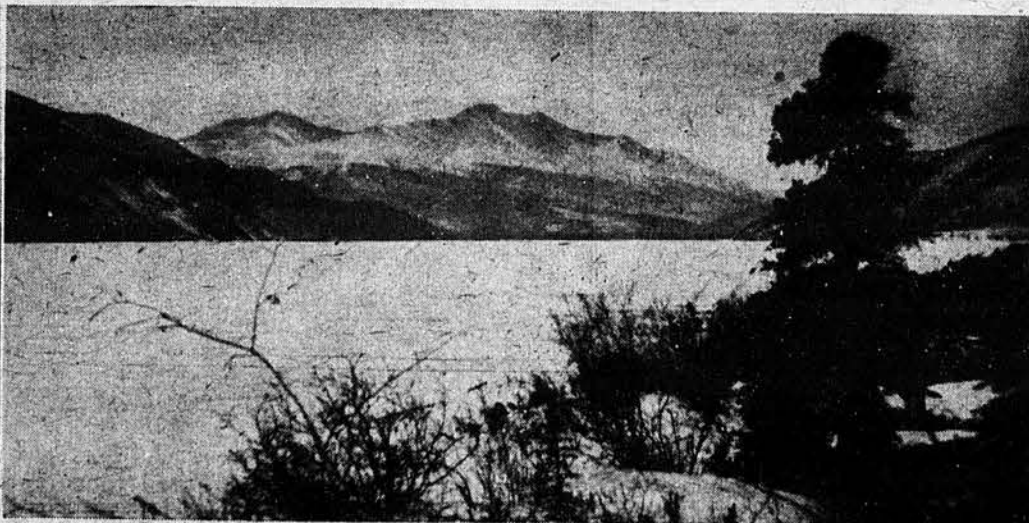
This old sourdough was not so old. He had not participated in the wild rush days. He had brothers and sisters who were professional people. But he liked to live in the open, swing his pick furiously during the long daylight hours of a short summer, take his chances with luck, and then return to an easy winter and spin his yarns by the fire.

"I've hunted gold in all fashions," he told me. "I used to pan it out of the rivers and streams, but now I prospect for lode gold almost entirely. Placer gold can be found in [Continued on Page 8]

The barn-red Whitehorse bank has a window for buying gold dust.

New Alaska Highway connects with a colorful old past. This is the third in a series of four articles on the road thru Canada to Alaska.

A frozen lake, mountains and spruce trees, bound the Alaska Highway.



Fighting Off Starvation

Russian Farmers Work Under Tough Handicaps



Photographs by SOVFOTO
A Russian collective farm family tells Red Army soldiers how the Nazis burned their homes and stripped them of food and possessions before retreating. It is estimated that from 5 to 15 million civilians in occupied areas have died of starvation.

Second of 2 articles dealing with the Russian farmer and his problems. The first article told of the origin and growth of collective farming in Russia. Information in this article was obtained from the Russian War Relief.

THERE will be few full stomachs in Russia until the war is won. The Russian wartime diet provides about 1,600 calories a day, compared to 2,500 in Britain and 3,000 in the U. S. And 90 per cent of the calories in the Russian diet are from bread, cereals and potatoes.

The Russian civilian these days works 12 to 14 hours a day, 6 days a week, on an average daily diet of 1 bowl of thin soup; less meat, fish and poultry combined than the amount of meat in 1 hamburger; a single serving of potatoes; a single serving of cereals; one loaf of bread; 3 hard candies, or little more sugar than one teaspoonful.

These are the conditions under which Russian people are carrying on their fight against the Nazis. For 2 years they have gone hungry and in the battle against hunger Russia's farmers face heavy odds.

By October, 1942, Axis armies had occupied only 7 per cent of Russian territory, but in that 7 per cent lay the most productive acres in all Russia—acres that produced about 40 per cent of Russia's agricultural products.

Into the hands of the enemy fell about two fifths of all the pre-invasion grain and cereal acreage; including three fourths of the high-yielding winter wheat; 40 per cent of the rye—the staple bread grain of Russia—and 60 per cent of the barley. In addition the Russians lost about half their potato fields, 85 per cent of their sugar beet acreage and 60 per cent of the area producing sunflower seed, Russia's most important source of vegetable oil.

Since all of these foods are basic among Russia's wartime needs the situation would be comparable to loss in the U. S. of our Midwest states of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota—states with huge grain and variety crop production.

When the Nazis struck this vital area of Russia's agriculture the farmers and the government were confronted with many grave problems and momentous decisions. First, all the crops possible must be harvested and saved; all crops that could not be saved must be destroyed under the "scorched earth" policy, and the farmers and farm machinery must be removed to a new and safer location where they could continue to produce the much-needed food.

It was a common sight in the first months of the German invasion to see Russian soldiers helping farmers harvest their crops and helping to remove them from the area before continuing into the front line battle.

There were 80 million Russians living in the area threatened most seriously by the German invasion. At least half

of them were removed from the area in one of the most fantastic migrations in history.

Most of the 40 million who escaped from the Nazis during the 4 months it took to move them left their homes with little more of their personal possessions than they could carry on their backs. Millions did not have time to gather their winter clothing. They suffered and died by the thousands as they traveled from 1,000 to 3,000 miles to set up farming anew on Siberian soil, in a winter of 50° degrees below zero.

Move by Millions

American correspondents reported in those early months that they saw long trainloads of farm and industrial machinery going to the rear, and in most instances the farmer and his family rode on the flat cars with their tractors and their combines. These farmers encountered terrible hardships but they escaped the scream of Nazi bombs, and the terror of Nazi overlords, the forced labor, humiliation and cruelty of Hitler's New Order; and their spirit was firm. "There was almost unbelievable misery among the refugees, but no spirit of defeatism," wrote Quentin Reynolds, famous correspondent.

A decade of pioneering to open up new lands of Russia's East paved the way for the gigantic trek of war refugees. There are serious climatic and soil limitations upon agriculture in Eastern Russia. Nevertheless, Russia's agricultural administrators looked to the East, for they knew that much of the richer western farmlands could be laid waste by a modern army on wheels.

With this fact in mind it was planned to move the agricultural center of gravity eastward during the decade prior to the invasion. There were good reasons for the shift eastward aside from the danger of losing the western "breadbasket." The heavy concentration of industry in the West also was vulnerable to attack; so eastern industrial centers were built to utilize the rich natural resources of Siberia and the Urals and to establish a new munitions base beyond the invader's reach.

Farmers Become Pioneers

The rise of new industrial centers aided, as well as necessitated, the growth of agriculture in the East. Long food hauls from the western areas had to be eliminated. Even before the war Russian agriculture was bursting at the seams with expansion. So it was that the vast untilled lands of the East beckoned despite their physical disadvantages, and Russian farmers became pioneers as daring as those of America's West a century earlier.

The government fostered the eastward movement by extending easy credits, irrigating arid regions, and popularizing the new land. As a result, about 18 million acres east of the Urals were brought under grain cultivation between 1933 and 1940. Grain now grows from the Arctic to the borders of India, and regions like Central Asia, which used to grow only enough grain for 3 months out of 12, were meeting all their needs by the time of the Axis attack.

Planting more than 5 million new acres in 1942 and plans for planting another 16 million this year to make up for loss of land in the West would have been far more difficult—perhaps impossible—if those 18 million acres in the East had not been developed before invasion of the West.

The case of Kazakhstan, a Soviet republic in Central Asia, is revealing. Ten years before the invasion, Kazakhstan was a barren land of nomad cattle breeders. The tent-dwellers lived on a level hardly different from that of the western American Indians of a century ago.

But between 1933 and 1940 the area under cultivation more than trebled. Most of the increase was in the comparatively fertile northern regions, but also included a desert region where 33,000 acres were reclaimed in 1941 and 67,000 in 1942. At the same time a survey was being made to facilitate opening of less arid land made accessible by 4,000 miles of new railroads.

Through the winter of 1941-42, while the Nazis were pounding at the gates of Moscow, farmers from the war-torn West poured into Kazakhstan. In 1942, some 1,022,500 acres of virgin land were planted, and plans drawn for sowing another 1,377,500 acres. Sugar beets, the one big deficit crop of the area, were sown widely.

The cattle herd, augmented from the West, increased 22 per cent despite a 70 per cent increase in slaughtering. It is estimated that the newly cleared area and the increase in cattle during 1942 and 1943 will provide enough food for more than 2,500,000 persons, barring extremely adverse weather conditions this year.



Two Russian children are mourning a pet calf as Red Army soldiers take over the village. Retreating Nazis kill or burn everything they cannot carry away with them.

But how about farming in or near the German-occupied areas? Well, here the problems are indeed great. In no instances have the returning Red armies found more than a third of the original population alive after a period of Axis rule. It is estimated that from 5 to 15 million civilians have died of starvation and disease, another 3 million have been taken to Germany as slaves, and hundreds of thousands have been slain in reprisal for guerrilla activity.

During the period of their occupation, Germans removed every bit of food and seed they could find. Special army units were created to confiscate those supplies of the Russian farmers that escaped destruction in the "earth scorching."

But as soon as a bit of ground is won back, Russian collective farmers resume working the soil and planting crops—sometimes under the very guns of their army. The 2 big factors keeping agriculture going are machinery and the labor of women.

Keep Machinery Going

All existing machinery is kept going day and night. A 10 per cent increase in work accomplished by these machines is equal to having to build tens of thousands of new ones not obtainable, the farmers are told. The Machine and Tractor Stations have erected a subsidiary network of small regional shops to make repairs and replacements. Tractor drivers have been given special mechanical training and are urged to make repairs and replacements themselves; bonuses are awarded those who do so.

Industrial enterprises have been asked to organize groups of skilled turners, smiths and welders to work in the fields on their days off, making machinery repairs on the spot. Millions of children and adults constantly comb the countryside for bits of machinery which might be utilized.

Before the war about 20 million women worked on the farms. Of that number more than 14,000 had been elected chairmen or vice-chairmen of collective farms. More than 9,000 were graduates of agricultural colleges.

When war came an extensive training program was launched to increase the skill of women farmers. Almost 1 million attended wartime agricultural courses of various kinds. More than 700,000 newly-trained tractor drivers and combine operators are women.

Other thousands have been trained outside the classroom. Bonuses are awarded all farmers who train new farm workers. Drafted farmers are given brief deferments in which to train their wives, sisters or sweethearts.

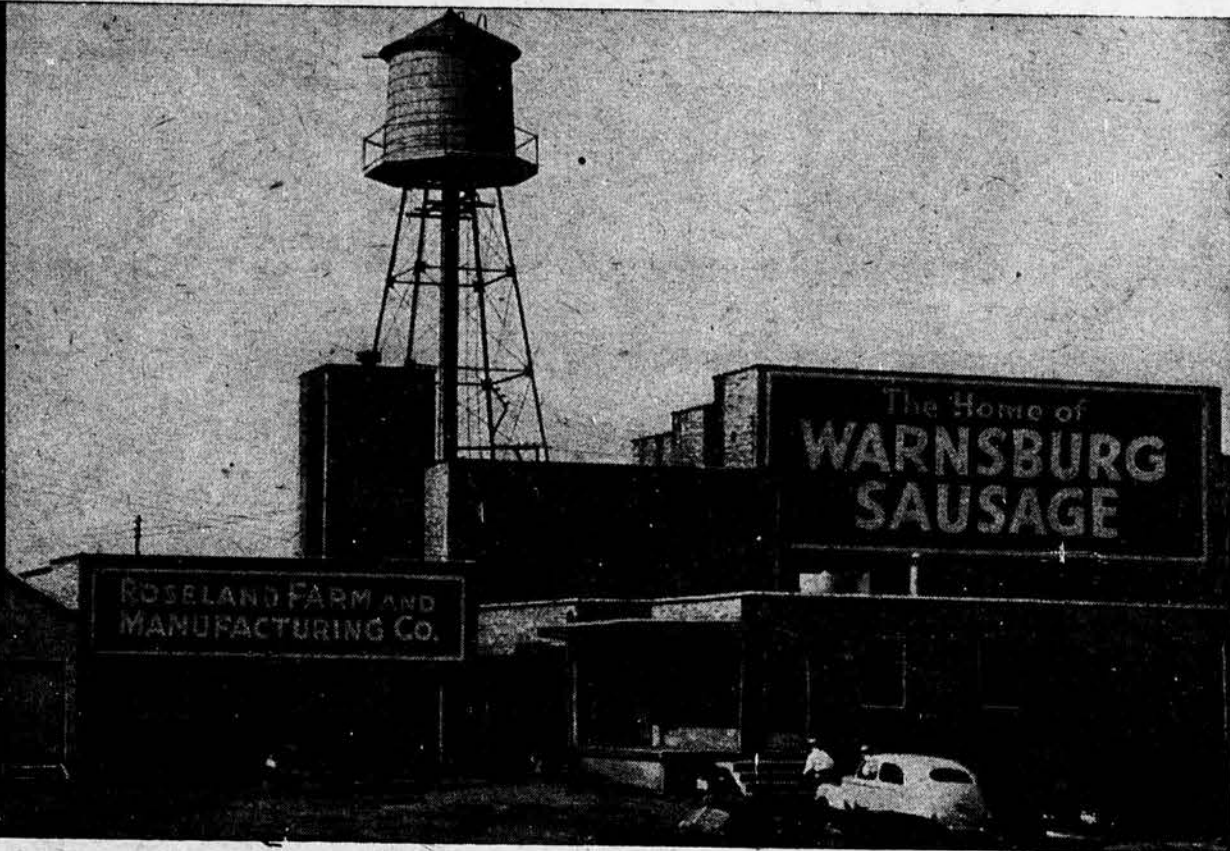
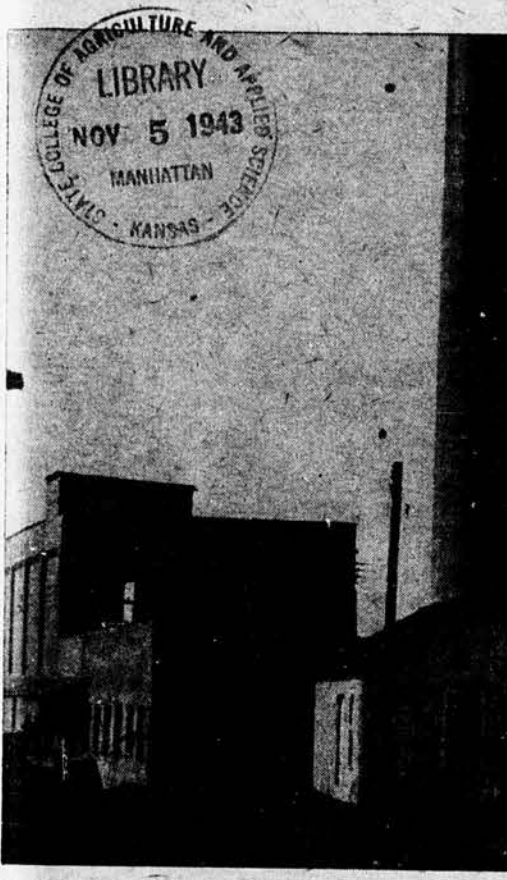
A bonus system also is employed to encourage new farmers. The farmer who accomplishes twice as much as her neighbor receives 3 times as much pay, plus public recognition and honor. The Russian press each day reports the achievements of farmers. All Russia, for instance, knows Pasha Angelina, whose brigade of 10 or 12 tractor girls plowed 2,937 acres, 230 per cent of their work plan, in 2 weeks, while saving 3 tons of fuel.

So mothers can work, rural day nurseries and kindergartens have



More than 3,500,000 pounds of seed sent to Russia thru Russian War Relief were planted this summer in gardens like this Leningrad school project. This seed will produce an estimated 170,000 carloads of food for Russia's starving millions.

(Continued on Page 19)



To the Roseland Farm and Manufacturing Company, Warrensburg, Missouri, has come fame and fortune. A busy world—not too busy to seek better things to eat—has literally beaten a path to its door for justly famous Warnsburg sausage.

Warnsburg's president William Shockey follows Old World sausage-making recipe used by company 45 years . . . guards formula carefully . . . is proud of its history. Points out copyright name "Warnsburg" differs in spelling from name of town.

WHERE A SAUSAGE REACHES FAME . . .

Approximately 50 miles from Kansas City stands 6,000 population town of Warrensburg, Missouri, famous for its teacher's college; famous as home of Warnsburg Sausage.

For it, connoisseurs of good eating eagerly search menus of Kansas City's leading hotels and clubs. Diplomats, movie stars, the world's famous in transit, eat Warnsburg Bacon at Kansas City's Municipal Airport.

With secrecy shrouding "old world recipe," Roseland sales force publicly talks two other ingredients . . . "nothing but the finest pork; nothing but real hickory smoke." Cannot supply all demands for Warnsburg sausage, bacon, lard.



Lean, hard working W. E. Sutton is secretary, hog buyer for Roseland Packing Plant. His is task of buying top quality hogs, keeping Roseland's pork products up to highest standards . . . Slogan of company is "Everything in pork products . . . fresh and cured."

Said Mr. Sutton: "As a hog buyer, I have to be a judge of quality. When I began noticing that the better quality hogs we buy were being fed Staley's Pro-Lass I got in line too. I'm certainly well satisfied."



On 305-acre farm, Mr. Sutton was born, reared; today lives on it with own family, operates it in addition to full time job as executive at Roseland packing plant. Gives farm personal attention. Employs experienced Forest Poague to do farming, supervise feeding of live-stock.



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.

See Your Feed Dealer
STALEY MILLING COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Staley's PRO-LASS Pig and Hog Supplement contains 15 proteins, 10 minerals, 8 vitamins! Compare all of this with any other feed on the market.



Pork-expert Sutton is good farmer, shrewd business man. Noticing superior hogs he was buying were fed Staley's PRO-LASS, he started supplying it to his own herd. Has used it steadily since. Believes pigs should be fed to make a profit; realizes every extra day of feeding, before market, adds to expense.



Seventy-one pigs grew, flourished on Staley's Pig Mama this Spring; older hogs thrived on Staley's PRO-LASS Pig and Hog Supplement. Yards and herd kept clean and sanitary . . . pigs furnished clean ranging ground . . . scientifically fed. Says Mr. Sutton regarding his hog buying activities: "A lot of Staley-fed hogs go into our famous Warnsburg sausage."



Gateway to Yukon Gold

(Continued from Page 5)

almost all the streams in upper Yukon and Northern Alaska, but you have to keep hustling to make very much at the business.

"Lode gold either comes in big streaks or not at all. And of course, there's always the possibility of striking the 'mother lode.' The pick and shovel is harder work, but if you strike pay dirt you get more out of it than panning."

Many of the prospectors and, of course, all the commercial mining com-

panies have elaborate equipment for sifting the gold from the sands. A comparatively few old sourdoughs, however, still use nothing more elaborate than a pick and a pan.

I am sort of a prospector at heart—always looking for a nugget under a stone. One warm sunny spring afternoon I tucked my wash basin under my arm and headed for the creek. With complete instructions from my sourdough friend, I felt sure I would come home with at least one pocket loaded

with gold dust. Finding a shallow place with a fine gravel bed, I scooped up a batch of sand with my pan. Immediately the water got so dirty I could not see what I was doing. But I lowered the pan and its contents slightly under the surface of the stream, and began a slightly twirling action, round and round with the pan, sloshing the bigger gravel out at the surface.

Gold is heavier than sand so theoretically, it will settle to the bottom while the rotating motion will slosh the lighter material out. I swirled and swirled, sloshed and rotated. Finally I pulled out the pan, carefully draining the water.

You will never believe what greeted

my eyes. Gold! Gold! ! Shiny and glistening in the late evening sun! It was wonderful.

Wake up, Barger, you're dreaming; and reader, you are too if you believe that. There wasn't anything in that pan but rocks and gravel and sand—common clay.

I tried again and again, bending over the water, swirling and sloshing about with fingers nearly frozen in the cold water, until finally I gave it up as a backache.

Since then I have found a few particles of the gleaming yellow powder, but not enough to amount to anything. But I still take my pan and pick to the creek on hours off and take another fling at the yellow stuff. Gold has its lure.

Near Fairbanks I visited one of the largest gold mines in the world. Here huge dredges scoop up the rock and gravel, wash out the sand with powerful streams of water, and then sift out the gold.

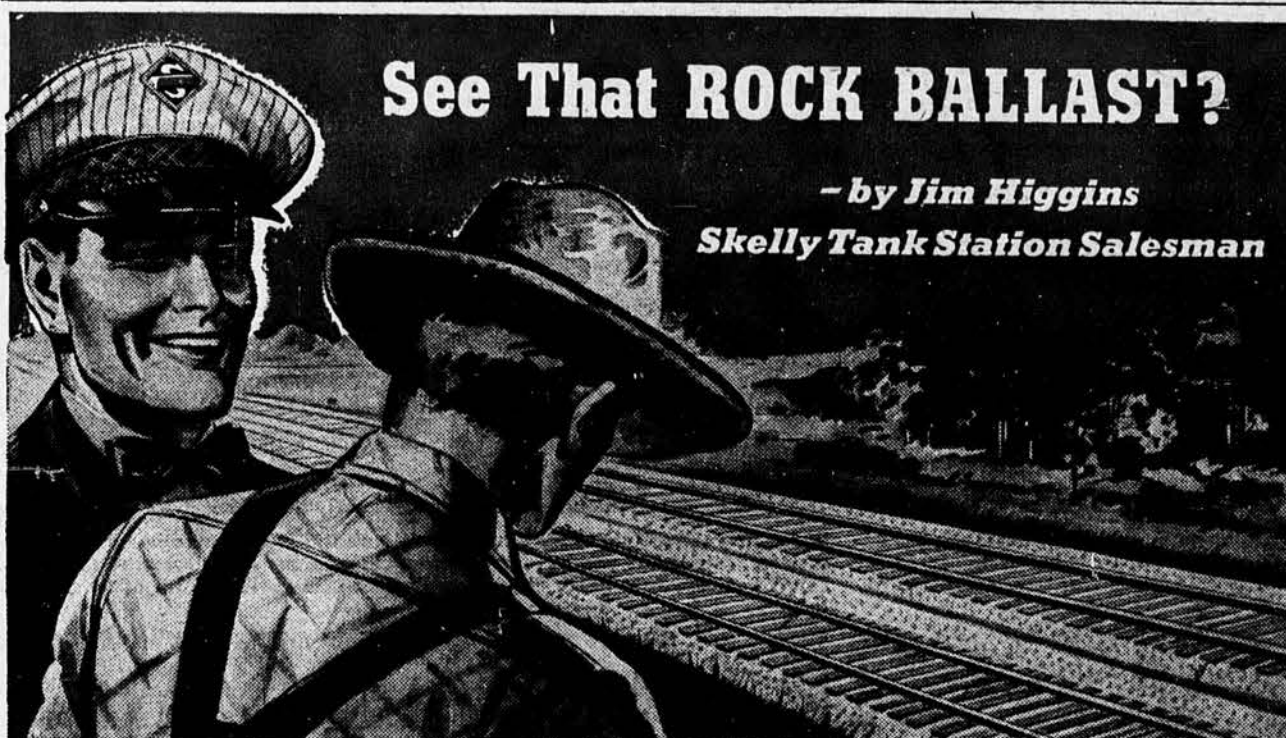
Mines Closed Now

The mines are closed now, for there is more important work to do and more important metals to dislodge. After the war, again these gigantic dredges will scoop and chisel the golden grains of sand out of the earth, millions of dollars worth every year.

But gold is not the riches to be found today in our great new frontier, the Territory of Alaska. There are still great quantities of gold, but the real wealth will be the homes that will be founded, the acres that will be cultivated, the factories which will be built some day.

These are the things a solid civilization is built upon. These are the things the great 1,600-mile road, the Alaska Highway from Dawson creek to Fairbanks will bring as soon as the war is over.

Opportunities to be found on "our last frontier" will be discussed in the concluding article in the next issue.



See That ROCK BALLAST?

—by Jim Higgins

Skelly Tank Station Salesman

Sure—I know. You are a farmer. You never built a railroad track in all your life and don't expect to. But—if you ever do, would you skip the rock ballast? Mighty right you wouldn't! Steel rails and wood ties are pretty tough all right. But they've got to be fortified with rock ballast to keep 'em from sliding all over the lot when a fast train hits a curve.

And that's why you should use Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oil in your tractor. Ordinary straight mineral oil—no matter how good—is not good enough. You've got to have an oil

that is fortified—and that's exactly what Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oil is.

HOW Fortified? Here's how...

You can't turn a scrub into a blue-ribbon winner no matter what you do. You've got to have good stock to start with. Same's true of motor oil. Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oil is built from top quality base stock to which is added a special fortifying agent blended in the proper proportion to provide maximum protection... an oil that IS an oil!

WHAT the fortifying additive does...

The fortifying agent in Skelly Fortified Tagolene enables it to do what no ordinary oil can do in the crankcase of a tractor.

- 1 It gives Fortified Tagolene a tougher, heat-resistant "oilier" film for better lubrication.
- 2 It enables Fortified Tagolene to clean up dirty engines—to keep new ones cleaner.

Your tractor needs this extra protection, especially during these times when new equipment is as scarce as hens' teeth—and repair parts hard to get.

- 3 It helps to prevent the formation of excessive sludge, "varnish" and carbonaceous deposits inside the engine.
- 4 It protects alloy bearings against corrosion.

Play it safe. Get Skelly Fortified Tagolene Motor Oil from your Skelly Tank Station Salesman—or from your Skelly jobber. Buy it and try it on a satisfaction or money-back basis.

SKELLY Fortified
TAGOLENE
MOTOR OILS AND GREASES



TUNE IN ALEX DREIER—first commentator on the network with news while it IS news. N. B. C. Network, 7:00—7:15 A. M. (C. W. T.) Every morning through Saturday.

Made and Guaranteed by
SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Tulsa, Okla. • El Dorado, Kans. • Kansas City, Mo.



Growing Fish By the Acre

IF CLOUD county farmers have trouble next summer keeping their minds on their work it may be because 16 livestock ponds there have been stocked with fish this fall by the Soil Conservation Service, in connection with the Department of Interior fish and wildlife service.

Into these 16 ponds have gone 350 crappie, 7,000 bluegill sunfish and 400 catfish to provide sport and supplementary food next year.

Ponds can be overstocked, just as pastures can be overgrazed, it is said. If too many fish are placed in a body of water they will not grow well or do well otherwise. Thru experience it has been found that when ponds are well managed it is possible to produce 300 pounds of fish for each surface acre.

It is possible to increase the size and rate of growth of fish by scattering manure or commercial fertilizer with a nitrogen content around the edges in the more shallow parts of the pond. Ponds should not be fertilized in hot weather or late in the fall where the water freezes for any length of time. Too much fertilizer should not be used, either, or it will cause fish to die, it is said.

The Soil Conservation Service can obtain fish only for members of a soil conservation association, or for co-operators in counties where there are soil conservation districts.

Ready to Butcher?

To help you know and understand meat curing more thoroly, the Morton Salt Company has prepared a 112-page book, "Home Meat Curing Made Easy." The instructions with illustrations are complete on butchering, curing and canning of meats, on preparing cured smoked turkey, sausage and head cheese. Several pages are devoted to meat recipes for the table. The Farm Service Editor, of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will be glad to place orders for this book which is priced at 10 cents. Please print your name and address.

What 1944 AAA Plan Offers

By WALTER J. DALY

TRIPLE-A in 1944 will be a program of soil conservation and maximum production of crops needed to win the war. All payments will go for soil-conserving practices. War demand has eliminated need for a control program on any crops grown in Kansas, except for a small tobacco acreage in a few eastern counties. Voluntary adjustments farmers will be urged to make in 1944 will all be in the direction of increased production.

With the exception of this small tobacco acreage there will be no restrictions, acreage allotments or quotas of any kind. Producers will be urged to grow the needed war crops, but there will be no penalty if they fail to do so.

This wartime adjustment program was started in the spring of 1942. Agriculture's response has been excellent as proved by soybeans and flax. For the average of the 5-year period 1937-41, Kansas harvested 19,000 acres of soybeans for beans. This year the Kansas soybean acreage is estimated at 392,000—most of which will be harvested for beans. Flax acreage has increased from 107,000 during the 5 years mentioned to 322,000 acres this season. This drastic adjustment was made because oil crops were necessary to win the war.

A Quick Change

All of this adjustment has occurred since 1941—proof that Kansas farmers can change quickly to meet a wartime need. It now appears that the most drastic wartime adjustments have been made, but as the fortunes of war shift, demands on Kansas agriculture are certain to change. Triple-A will keep farmers informed as to crop and livestock adjustments needed.

In January and February, AAA committeemen will contact every farm operator in the state and assist him in making out a plan for 1944 that will result in maximum wartime production on each farm. The plan for 1944 will be a simple form that will not obligate a farmer in any way, but will show each farmer's intentions for 1944 production.

All this is a part of the 1944 program, but payments will be made only for soil conservation. All of the proved soil-building practices will be included, but those which will increase production will be stressed.

For Eastern Kansas there will be such practices as liming, use of phosphate fertilizer with legumes, use of green manure crops, contouring, terracing and harvesting legume and grass seed. For Western Kansas there will be protected summer fallow, strip cropping, use of cover crops, irrigation, terracing, contouring and harvesting legume and grass seed. For grassland improvement there will be contour furrowing of range land, ponds, wells and the eradication of destructive plants growing in the pastures. These are just a few of the most important practices.

Practice payments will be about the same rate as last year but total amount of money each farm can earn will be much larger. In the past a soil-building

allowance has held down the total amount of money a farmer could earn from soil-building practices. Right now AAA officials are considering a program that would give each farm an unlimited soil-building allowance. The farmer would be paid for all the practices he carried out. An announcement on this policy can be expected soon, but if such a liberal program is not possible farmers can count on a big increase in the soil-building allowance.

The 1944 program is going to give farmers the greatest opportunity they ever had to build up their farms. On upland soils of Eastern Kansas the proved lime, phosphate and legume program offers greatest opportunities for increased wartime food production and a profitable permanent agriculture. It should be combined with contouring and terracing when these practices are needed.

Building back worn-out acres is no

hit or miss job. Results are much better when a well-planned program is laid out in advance. In counties with an organized soil-conservation district, valuable help is available from this source. AAA committeemen and county agents will help. Often the most valuable help can come from a neighbor who has an effective soil-conservation program on his farm.

Triple-A is eager that every ton of lime and every pound of phosphate fertilizer do the most good. This is possible only when they are properly used with legumes in a well-planned rotation. Now is a good time to put in an order for the lime and phosphate that will be needed in 1944. Both lime and phosphate fertilizer will be handled as conservation material by the county AAA offices the same as this year. If possible arrange to take fertilizer off the car when it comes in. That way handling charges are saved and the fertilizer is in better condition.

The Western Kansas farmer should follow the same procedure. There will be no lime and fertilizer to order, but now is the time to plan the practices for 1944. Payment for good summer

fallow will likely be increased, but it must be clean fallow protected from erosion.

In Western Kansas the important job is moisture conservation and prevention of wind erosion. In the east it is soil improvement and prevention of water erosion. The 1944 program, which got under way October 1 and will last until December 31, 1944, includes practices that will control all these soil-destroying forces. Dollars and cents payments for the long list of practices that are available will be announced soon. Practices performed now will be paid for under the 1944 program.

Cancel an Election

All officers of the American Hereford Association will automatically serve another year because wartime conditions recently prevented attendance of the required number at a meeting in Kansas City.

Officers who will continue are J. S. Bridwell, Wichita Falls, Tex., president; R. J. Kinzer, secretary; and E. F. Swinney, treasurer. The directors also will hold over another year.



"And don't worry about Sis and me! We'll be warm as toast all winter . . . thanks to that grand Perfection Portable Oil Heater you bought me just before you went away to war..."

Yes, Perfection Oil-Burning Heaters and Ranges are the kind you can count on. That famous Perfection dependability and long service are built into every one by craftsmen who've been producing quality products for years.

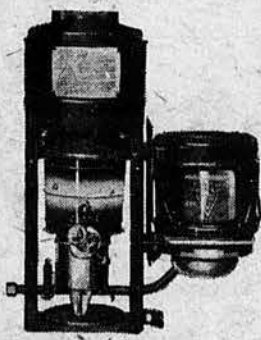
Right now Perfection's engaged in all-out war production, putting that same fine quality into materials for the Armed Forces. But the government has authorized us to make a limited number of Perfection Portable Oil Heaters for critical and essential civilian needs.



Safety Champion



Merle Orsborn, of the Tannerville 4-H Club in Pottawatomie county, selected as the boy champion in the Farm Safety Contest in Kansas for 1943. As a reward he received a gold watch presented by Senator Arthur Copper thru his Kansas Farmer.



Model 406-B
Puritan Oil Burning
Water Heater

YES, PERFECTION OIL HEATERS ARE AVAILABLE NOW

A limited quantity of low-cost Utility Room Heaters and Perfection-made Puritan Water Heaters are on sale at your nearby Perfection Dealer's. Perfection Stoves and Ranges may be available shortly after the first of the year. If you actually need a new Portable Room Heater or a Water Heater, apply at your local ration board for a purchase certificate.

Please do not apply for a certificate if your present Perfection Oil Range or Heater can be repaired. You will find a complete supply of Perfection Wicks and Replacement parts on sale at your nearby dealer's store. Remember that only Genuine Perfection Wicks and Replacements will insure you the fine, long-lasting Perfection service.

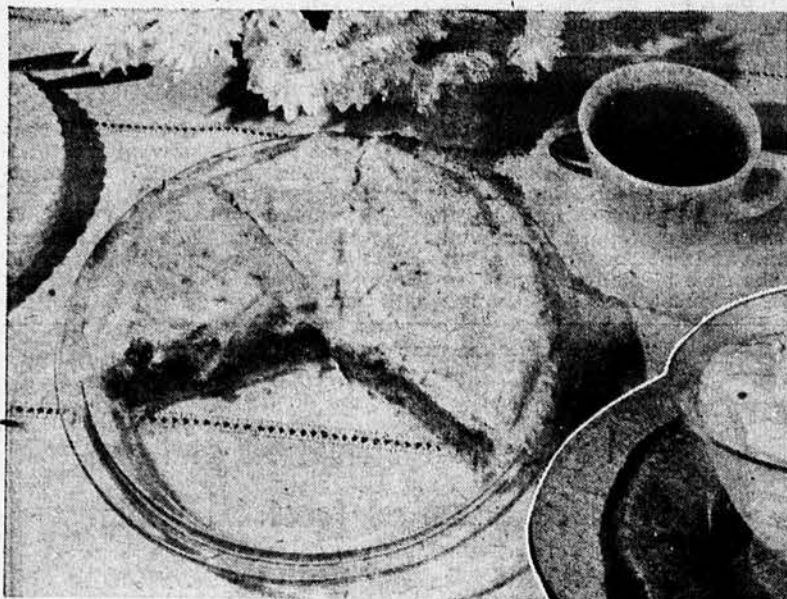
Buy More War Bonds

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY 7633-A Platt Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio



HONEY

Takes Over the Sweetening Job



Pumpkin pie, traditional and seasonable, comes to the table in fancy dress this fall, for parties or any of time.



This black and white cake is a "honey" and your sugar ration book won't say "No! No!"

What more is there to say, the dessert at the left is "Honey Raspberry Delight!"

TREAT your family and your guests, invited or otherwise, to jellies, jams, preserves, meringues, confections, cakes and quick breads. Ration trouble? You can stretch your sugar stamps to meet these needs by pinch-hitting with honey.

Extracted honey is about one fifth water. Measure for measure, honey yields more energy than sugar because it is heavier. One and a half tablespoons of honey weigh a trifle more than an ounce and supplies the body with 100 calories. The same amount of energy would be supplied by nine tenths of an ounce or 2 tablespoons of sugar.

Because honey is composed largely of simple sugars it is assimilated by the body with ease. It is at its best uncooked, with the natural flavor and color unchanged.

Hide your sugar bowl and treat family and friends alike to honey as a spread for bread, griddle cakes, waffles, biscuits and other hot breads. Sweeten fruits, beverages and cereals the selfsame way.

Sandwich fillings for lunch box or those snacks before bed or after one of the popular "stay at home" entertainments need not drain your meat points. Delicious sandwiches may be made with honey. Use any of the following combinations: Equal parts of honey and butter creamed together, with or without nuts or fruit; honey with chopped

dried fruits, with or without nuts; honey with either cream or cottage cheese; honey and chopped or grated orange peel; honey and peanut or almond butter.

Cooking With Honey

Honey may easily be substituted for sugar in preparing cinnamon toast, candied vegetables, salad dressings, baked ham, baked apples, custards, puddings and pies. It is often used in quick breads, cakes and confections, but its special characteristics must be allowed for in these products.

The product of a given recipe is different when honey is used instead of sugar. Honey takes up moisture rapidly, owing to the fruit sugar it contains. Fruitcakes, steamed puddings, cookies and candies stay moist longer if made with honey. Some confections and frostings, if made with honey, will remain soft and take up more moisture if the air is humid.

High temperatures change the flavor of honey as the essential oils evaporate and the sugars are easily caramelized. For cakes or other baked products made with honey, the oven temperature should be low.

Jellies, Jams, Preserves

Honey may be substituted for half the sugar in making jellies, jams, preserves and conserves. More honey than this is likely to mask the delicate flavor of the fruit and change the color and consistency of the product. In making jelly with

honey, use only strong-flavored juices, high in pectin and acid. Since honey causes foaming, watch the juice during cooking to prevent boiling over. Cook slightly beyond the jelly test.

A jelly with a pronounced honey flavor and delicate texture may be

made in the following proportions: 1 cup of honey, 1/4 cup of water and 1/2 cup of liquid fruit pectin. Heat the honey and water to boiling, stirring constantly. Add the liquid fruit pectin and heat just to boiling.

Meringues

For a topping to be used like whipped cream or marshmallow or for the ordinary meringue, stir 1/2 to 1/4 cup of honey and 1/2 teaspoon of salt in a bowl with 1 egg white, and beat until stiff. If any of this mixture is left over it will keep for several weeks in a refrigerator and can be beaten again and used. For a gingerbread or cake topping, add 2 tablespoons of melted butter to 1 cup of the meringue.

Confections

Only half as much honey is needed when it replaces corn sirup in candies such as fondant, divinity, nougat and caramels.

Nougat

1 1/2 cups sugar
1/4 cup honey
1/2 cup boiling water
1 egg white
1/2 cup chopped citron or candied cherries
1/2 cup chopped nuts

Boil the sugar, honey and water to a soft ball stage, or until a thermometer registers 238° F. Remove one third cup and beat into the stiffly-beaten egg white. Cook the remainder of the sirup to the hard-crack.

[Continued on Page 11]



Have you been dreaming of your favorite fudge cake? You thought you couldn't spend your limited sugar supply so frivolously? Then mark it up as a happy day and get out your favorite recipe. Substitute honey, all or in part, for the sugar. If there is anything better than a fudge cake, it is two—and you can have cake twice as often by employing the principles described.

ADJUSTING CAKE RECIPES FOR HONEY

Changes in recipe for white cake when using honey

Ingredients	When all sugar is used	When 1/2 honey and 1/2 sugar is used	When all honey is used
Butter	3/4 cup	3/4 cup	3/4 cup
Sugar	1 1/2 cups	3/4 cup	1 1/2 cups
Honey		3/4 cup	
Egg whites	5	5	5
Flour	3 cups	3 cups	3 cups
Baking powder	4 teaspoons	4 teaspoons	4 teaspoons
Salt	1/2 teaspoon	1/2 teaspoon	1/2 teaspoon
Milk	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
Flavoring	1/2 teaspoon	None	None

Changes in recipe for chocolate cake when using honey

Ingredients	When all sugar is used	When 1/2 honey and 1/2 sugar is used	When all honey is used
Butter	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	1/2 cup
Sugar	1 cup	1/2 cup	1 cup
Honey		1/2 cup	
Eggs	2	2	2
Flour	2 cups	2 cups	2 cups
Baking powder	2 teaspoons	2 teaspoons	2 teaspoons
Salt	1/2 teaspoon	1/2 teaspoon	1/2 teaspoon
Milk	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
Chocolate	2 squares	2 squares	2 squares
Vanilla	1 teaspoon	None	None

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You Women Who Suffer From

HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous irritable feelings, are a bit blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly — Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Honey Takes Over Sweetening

(Continued from Page 10)

stage—265° F.—and pour over the first portion. Beat until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add the chopped nuts and fruit. Pour into a deep mold lined with oiled paper. Cut into oblongs.

Prune Pumpkin Pie

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1½ cups cooked or canned pumpkin | ¼ teaspoon all-spice |
| ¾ cup milk | ¾ cup honey |
| 2 eggs | ¼ teaspoon cinnamon |
| ½ cup honey | Few grains salt |
| ½ teaspoon salt | 1 teaspoon gelatin |
| 1 teaspoon cloves | 1 tablespoon water |
| 1 teaspoon ginger | ¾ cup whipping cream |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | |
| ¾ cup prunes | |

Beat together pumpkin, milk and unbeaten eggs until they are well blended. Stir the ½ cup honey, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and the other spices into the pumpkin mixture. Pour into a glass pie plate lined with uncooked pastry. Bake in a hot oven—450° F.—15 minutes, reduce heat to moderate—350° F.—and continue baking about 40 to 45 minutes until custard is set. Cool.

To make the topping, pit prunes and cut into small pieces, combine the remaining honey, cinnamon and salt, and heat to boiling. Remove from heat. Add gelatin moistened in cold water and stir to dissolve. Cool. Whip cream and fold into prune mixture, and spread over cooled pumpkin custard. Chill. This pie is large enough for 6 servings.

Cakes and Quick Breads

In making honey cakes and quick breads, mix the honey with the liquid called for in the recipe, and bake at the lowest temperature possible for the given product. This prevents loss or change of flavor of the honey and also avoids too rapid browning. And do try these cookie recipes using honey.

Honey Raspberry Delight

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons gelatin | 1½ cups milk |
| 1½ cup cold water | 1 cup whipping cream |
| 3 tablespoons lemon juice | 1½ cups red raspberries |
| ¾ cup honey | |

Soak gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes. Scald milk and pour it over the

gelatin. Stir until the gelatin is dissolved. Cool. Mix honey and lemon juice and stir in the milk mixture. Chill and when it begins to set, add the whipping cream and raspberries. Pour into 6-ounce heat-resistant thin glass custard cups. Place in a refrigerator until very cold. Serve in the custard cups. This recipe serves 8.

Honey Cookies

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 cup butter | 4 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1 cup sugar | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 2 eggs, beaten | 1½ cups finely chopped nuts |
| 1 cup honey | |
| 4 cups sifted flour | |

Cream the butter and add the sugar gradually. Mix the egg and honey and add with the sifted dry ingredients and nuts to the butter and sugar mixture. Chill the dough, then form into a roll the desired size and wrap in heavy waxed paper. When firm, cut into thin slices with a sharp knife. Bake in a moderately hot oven—375° F.—from 10 to 15 minutes, or until lightly browned.

Honey Drop Cookies

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ¼ cup butter | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 1 egg, beaten | 1 cup chopped nuts |
| ¾ cup honey | ½ cup chopped dates, figs or other dried fruits |
| 2 cups sifted flour | ½ cup chopped candied citron |
| 2 tablespoons milk | |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder | |

Cream butter. Mix the beaten egg, honey and milk. Add the nuts and fruits to the sifted dry ingredients and add alternately with liquid to the butter. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven—375° F.—for about 10 minutes.

In substituting honey for sugar in regular recipes, reduce the liquid according to the consistency of the honey and according to the proportion of honey used. If a medium-thick honey is substituted for one half the sugar in cake or quick bread recipes, reduce the liquid one fourth. If the honey is used in place of all the sugar, reduce the liquid one half. If the honey is very thin or very thick, this proportion may have to be altered.—June Fredrickson.

Less Hat Material

An increase of 20 per cent over last fall has been made in production of women's hats for this winter's season. Yet despite this increase, less fabric, felt and other materials have been used, according to the War Production Board. This has been largely the result of a voluntary conservation program adopted by the millinery industry. The program encourages production of smaller hats with reduced brim dimensions and less ribbon and veiling.

It Never Fails

By MRS. A. B. C.

You have tried your own strong right arm on that stubbornly resisting jar top, tapped the side, let streams of hot water run over it—all to no avail. Your stronger half is nowhere around and the old clock ticks furiously on, bringing that dinner hour nearer and nearer, and you must have what's in that jar—and soon. What's to do!

Well, just trot out that old nutcracker you have been keeping up on the highest shelf or in the back of the buffet drawer and put it to work. It never fails to open quickly and easily the most stubborn of jar lids. Once you have tried it the old nutcracker won't go back into storage to be hauled out perhaps a half dozen times a year when there is a nut-cracking spree. You will be keeping it right handy in the kitchen table drawer.

More Broom Mileage

By MONETTE

Many a victory-minded woman is ever on the alert to find ways and means of making old pieces of equipment last longer. Maybe that is because new pieces cannot in some instances be purchased any longer, or perhaps milady simply insists upon making the old do and putting the purchase price into War Stamps. Be that as it may, here are a few tried-and-true tips to insure extra mileage from the old broom:

Do you sweep the correct way with

a broom? Just bring it up to, not beyond, you then stop to prevent the broom becoming worn down on one side. And do turn it around in your hand after each few strokes to insure even distribution of wear. This will help to keep the bottom straight. Your broom won't wear "spread-skirts" either if you remember to stand it up on the handle rather than on the bristles. Better still, drill a hole thru the handle near the end and slip it over a nail placed so that the bristles just clear the floor. You will find you will not be buying a broom nearly so often. Put the amount you save into War Stamps!

Unsettled Food: Horticulturists never have settled the question, "Is rhubarb a fruit or a vegetable?" At any rate it is good eating and nutritious.

ENJOY INEXPENSIVE PRIZE-WINNING ORANGE MARMALADE

It's Easy To Make Anytime With This Simple Recipe

- 6 Medium Sized Oranges (2 lbs. Sliced)
- 6 Cups Water
- ½ Cup Lemon Juice (About 6 lemons)
- 1 Package M.C.P. Pectin
- 9½ Level Cups Sugar (Measured ready for use)

1. Cut oranges in cartwheels with very sharp knife to make slices thin as possible. Discard the large flat peel ends. Sliced fruit should weigh 2 pounds.
2. Put sliced fruit in 8-quart kettle. Add the water and lemon juice.
3. Bring to a quick boil; boil gently for 1 hour (uncovered). If peel is not tender in 1 hour, boil until tender.
4. Measure the cooked material. Due to boiling, the volume will be reduced below 7 cups. Add water to make total peel and juice exactly 7 cups.
5. Put back in kettle. Stir in M.C.P. Pectin; continue stirring and bring to a full boil.
6. Add sugar (previously measured). Stir gently until it has reached a full rolling boil, and BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire; skim and stir by turns for 5 minutes.
7. Pour into jars. If you use pint or quart jars, seal hot and invert jars on lids until Marmalade begins to set. Then, shake well and set jars upright. This keeps the peel evenly distributed throughout.

NOTE: This recipe works equally well with Navel Oranges or Valencias. When either variety is over-ripe and peel is soft, use ¾-cup Lemon Juice instead of ½-cup. (Be sure to discard any seeds.) This recipe makes 7 pounds of prize-winning Orange Marmalade.

This Home-Mixed Syrup Relieves Coughs Quickly

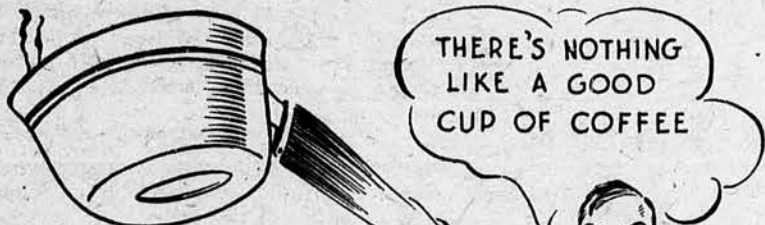
Needs No Cooking. Saves Money.

The surprise of your life is waiting for you, in your own kitchen, when it comes to the relief of coughs due to colds. In just a moment, you can mix a cough syrup that gives you about four times as much for your money.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup, and you have a full pint of really wonderful cough medicine. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and children love it.

This home mixture takes right hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



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CLABBER GIRL goes with the BEST OF EVERYTHING for BAKING

CLABBER GIRL

Baking Powder

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Ceiling Over Livestock

(Continued from Page 4)

in effect rescinded by the new directive.

At almost the same time the OPA revised its directive defining conditions under which a farmer or livestock owner can consume meat from butchering his own animals without turning in ration points for the weight

of animals slaughtered on the farm.

A statement from OPA thru OWI explains the order this way:

"Under the OPA revision a person may consume meat without giving up ration points ONLY IF—

"(1) The meat was produced from livestock raised from birth on a farm or other premises he operates, or

"(2) The livestock was raised for at least 60 days immediately preceding slaughter, on premises which he operates, or

"(3) The livestock was raised for a period during which its weight was increased by at least 35 per cent, on premises which he operates.

"In addition, to be considered eligible to slaughter and consume meat point-free, (1) a person must have resided more than 6 months of each year on a farm which he operates, or (2) must have visited the farm for the purpose of giving personal attention and supervision to the raising of the livestock for at least a third of the time during the period in which he bases his claim to the right to consume the meat point-free.

"If a person has his livestock custom-slaughtered he must meet these same conditions, in order to get the meat from the slaughterer without giving up points. He is also required to give a certificate to the slaughterer containing the facts why he is eligible to consume the meat point-free. Persons who raise the livestock and meet the requirements covering home consumption of meat may, of course, also let employees on the farm consume the meat point-free. Prisons, asylums, restaurants and other so-called 'institutional users' are not permitted to use the meat from the livestock they raise

point-free." They must surrender coupons.

If you meet all the above conditions permitting point-free consumption you may now slaughter for home consumption without a license or permit. All others who slaughter meat for home consumption must have a WFA permit or license.

Up Go Your Taxes

On the whole, present indications are that Congress will not increase individual income tax rates for the calendar year 1944, over the rates for this year. However, bear in mind that an additional 12½ per cent income tax is due March 15 next, on net taxable income for 1942 or 1943, whichever is the lower. And the proposed repeal of the net earned income deduction will increase your income tax by 10 per cent on the amount subject to normal income tax.

The plain fact is, Congress has rebelled against any further substantial increase in federal taxes, and has notified the Administration it is time to cut down on expenditures.

Indications are that instead of increasing taxes by some \$10,500,000,000, as asked by the Administration, the new tax bill will provide increases of \$2,000,000,000—and only a few hundred million of these from individual income taxpayers.

Luxuries, transportation, alcoholic beverages, amusements, will produce the bulk of the increase. A general sales tax is unlikely—there is not much left to tax except food and clothing, and these are not going to be taxed with an election coming on.

Congress also is determined, as of today, to refuse legislation and/or funds for the Administration consumer food subsidy program. However, the Administration is still going thru the motions of making more rollbacks in prices, to be taken care of by subsidies. Actually there will be some subsidies, but it looks today as if the repentment against subsidies in Congress will prevent the all-out subsidy program the Administration had in mind. But the subsidy appeal is strong, and once started, grows like the appetite for drugs.

Too Many Pigs Lost

Cutting down the loss in pigs between farrowing and weaning could save farmers time and money and add materially to the nation's food production program, thinks Dr. J. W. Lumb, extension veterinarian of Kansas State College.

It costs almost as much to keep a sow whether she raises 1 pig or 10, Doctor Lumb says. Yet a survey made in Indiana last year disclosed that 30 per cent of every litter died before weaning, largely because of failure to follow a few simple rules.

Sanitation is the key to success in saving the maximum out of every litter, altho some improvement can be obtained over a period of years by also discarding those sows which do not prove to be good mothers.

A few simple rules that would help cut down pig losses are:

Clean farrowing pen with hot water (125 degrees) and lye.

Wash sow with warm soap and water.

After 2 weeks move (do not drive) sow and pigs to clean pasture.

Provide plenty of shelter, shade and a safe, fresh water supply.

Keep pigs on pasture 4 months. They are less susceptible to infections after that time.

Using this system makes pigs ready for market from 4 to 8 weeks earlier than under dirty hog-lot conditions, and there is an accompanying saving in feed and care. Also, the herd is more uniform in size and virtually free of runts.

For the system to be effective, none of these steps can be omitted.

Giant Egg Market

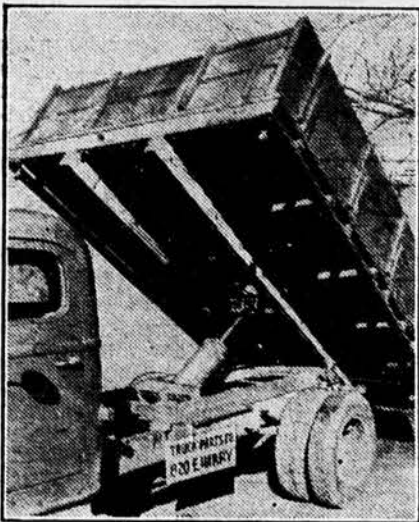
A new war industry has grown from Kansas agriculture and the need for feeding the nation's armies and allies. Egg-drying plants have been developed in many Kansas towns and from almost non-existence have opened a giant market for Kansas poultry raisers.

The Kansas Industrial Development Commission has estimated that these plants today produce one ninth of the eggs so processed in the entire nation. The industry today consumes nearly 250,000 dozens of Kansas eggs a day to provide more than 2 million pounds of egg rations for shipment every month.

Each egg, say the experts, contains about 73 per cent water and only 27 per cent solid. Getting most of the water out is the task which these plants undertake in order to facilitate shipment. A case of eggs, averaging 54 pounds, can be reduced to 10 pounds, a ration that can be carried in a soldier's pockets.

Another advantage is the fact that powdered egg requires no special refrigeration, the powder "keeping" indefinitely at temperatures up to 85 degrees. Somewhere in the drying process, however, the powder loses its "fluff," making it unsuitable for cake baking or other baking. As soon as this obstacle is overcome, the commission says, Kansas will have another big opportunity for development of a great peace-time industry, a means of continuing the present marketing conditions and a step in the program aimed at greater utilization of Kansas farm products.

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for VICTORY... and for
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We Waste Precious Food

But There Are Many Ways to Stop This Habit

FOR the sixth consecutive year, American food production is breaking the record for the previous year. Nevertheless, by the end of 1943 there will not be enough food in total to satisfy all demands, and there will be a definite shortage of a number of our favorite foods. To overcome this why not starve the garbage pail? That is the most direct way to prevent food waste. The amount of food we Americans waste adds up to 20 per cent of the food produced.

For one thing we can save by more careful preparation and cooking. We can cut our peellings thinner or cook with the peellings on. We can save the good outer leaves of cabbage and lettuce. We can use beet tops and other root vegetable tops, which often are more nutritious than the roots. We can scrape the dough or batter more thoroly out of the mixing bowl. We can cook so food does not stick to the pan or burn. We can cook so that our product will be attractive.

Poor cooking and tasteless meals are the reasons a lot of food gets left uneaten on our plates anyway. And very important is the common practice of giving children too large servings. It's discouraging to the children and wastes food. Then there's careless measuring that makes for cooking failures. One slice of burned toast and one shriveled carrot each day in each home in America, if multiplied in the 34,000 homes in the country makes a loss that mounts up. Remember that meat cooked at a high temperature shrinks more than necessary and doesn't go so far.

Too many vitamins go down the kitchen sink or into the garbage pail. Too many are destroyed in overcooking the foods highest in vitamins. Let us suggest that you get a recently edited cookbook, one which has up-

to-date cookery methods as well as recipes. Many of the cooking practices recommended 10 years ago have been supplanted by others as the result of laboratory research.

Too often the refrigerator is just a way station to the garbage can. Leftovers are left there to spoil until the housewife's conscience does not hurt to throw them away. But if we are thrifty, we serve them so they cannot be identified. Long storage of fresh foods destroys vitamins and, besides, food will wilt, dry up, get rancid and have to be discarded. If we have a surplus of a home-produced food and our neighbor has another surplus, why not trade with her? This, too, saves transportation which is as important a factor in winning the war as starving the garbage pail.

Thousands of families are trying to save all they can so as to help increase the country's food supplies and hasten victory. Properly informed, every citizen will learn to think of food not as means of selfish satisfaction but as a vital war material. For food—American food—can be the most vital weapon of all. It may save thousands of American lives.

New Plan for School Lunches

A NEW kind of school lunch program has been developed for 1943 by the Food Distribution Administration. Federal funds have been allotted to Kansas in the amount of \$672,000, more than half of which already has been encumbered. The program can operate in the smallest rural school or the largest city school. Its success will depend upon the initiative of the local sponsor which might be the Parent-Teacher Association, a service club or a church group.

The sponsor enters into an agreement with the Food Distribution Administration as to type of lunch to be served and the financial arrangements. The sponsor makes arrangements for the purchase of food locally, the place where the lunch is served and its preparation. The FDA will repay the local sponsor the money spent for food, depending upon the type of meal served. However, the foods for which the FDA will reimburse the sponsors must be confined to a list of designated foods. Additional foods may be purchased at local expense.

Type A lunch must consist of ½ pint of milk; meat, eggs, fish, cheese or similar food; a vegetable or fruit; and bread and butter or cereal; FDA will repay 9 cents on this. Type B lunch, 6 cents allowed, must consist of the same foods as Type A, with the exception that lesser amounts of most foods may be served. Type C lunch, 2 cents allowed, will consist of ½ pint of milk. The sponsor determines the amount to be charged but children who cannot pay must receive the lunch free of charge.

Growing children need plenty of wholesome food. In most farm families the noon meal is the most important, more time is spent on it and more than one third of the daily requirements is provided in this meal. But many times this is not true for those members who go to school. Too many times their meal is less appetizing and less nourishing, and has been packed hastily by a busy mother to whom its contents are a daily worry. With many farm mothers doing more of the outdoor tasks that the men folks performed prior to the war, it has become increasingly difficult for them to pay attention to this meal which to the growing child is so important.

A good many Kansas schools, during the past summer, canned their supplies of vegetables and fruits and these will supplement foods to be purchased. Your local county nutrition committee will be available to give any school the complete information as this group is primarily interested in the problems of food and nutrition in the local community. You may call the county superintendent, the home demonstration agent or the county welfare director for assistance in making the detailed plans necessary for the proper functioning of a good school lunch program in your district.

Practical But Pretty

SLIMMING FRONT PANEL



Pattern 4313—Practical, yet with plenty of fashion news is this easy-to-wear frock, and it's the perfect choice for the matron-at-home. The slimming front panel is cut in one with the trim shoulder yokes. Accent the shapely collar in white contrast. And don't forget to add the jaunty pockets. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 35-inch fabric, with ¾ yard contrast.

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

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QUICK ROLLS FOR BUSY DAYS

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FREE! New, revised Fleischmann's "Bread Basket" of recipes for rolls, breads, sweet buns. Includes complete section devoted to recipes specially planned to help make your war-time baking problems easier! Economical! Time-savers! Delicious! Book contains forty pages... full color. All recipes made with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast... the only fresh yeast with both Vitamins A and D as well as the Vitamin B Complex. For your free copy of the new Fleischmann's "Bread Basket" write Standard Brands Inc., Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York, N. Y. Do it today!



I MOVED YOUR ARCTICS AWAY FROM THE STOVE, SON.

GEE, THANKS A LOT, MOM. I FORGOT!

YOU WANT TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR RUBBER FOOTWEAR THESE DAYS... IT'S TOO VALUABLE TO WASTE

MATTER OF FACT, RUBBER FOOTWEAR IS MIGHTY IMPORTANT IN FARMING. IT PROTECTS OUR HEALTH, AND BY KEEPING OUR FEET WARM AND DRY IT HELPS US DO OUR WORK MORE COMFORTABLY

NOT ONLY THAT, RUBBER FOOTWEAR SAVES OUR LEATHER SHOES, SO IT IS UP TO US TO MAKE IT LAST JUST AS LONG AS POSSIBLE

1. KEEP RUBBERS CLEAN... WIPE OFF ANY OIL OR GREASE AT ONCE!

2. PUT ON AND TAKE OFF CAREFULLY—ROUGH HANDLING MAY TEAR THE UPPERS AND LININGS

3. DRY OUT SLOWLY—AWAY FROM STOVES, FIREPLACES OR REGISTERS

4. KEEP OUT OF SUN WHEN NOT IN USE. STORE IN A COOL, DARK, DRY PLACE

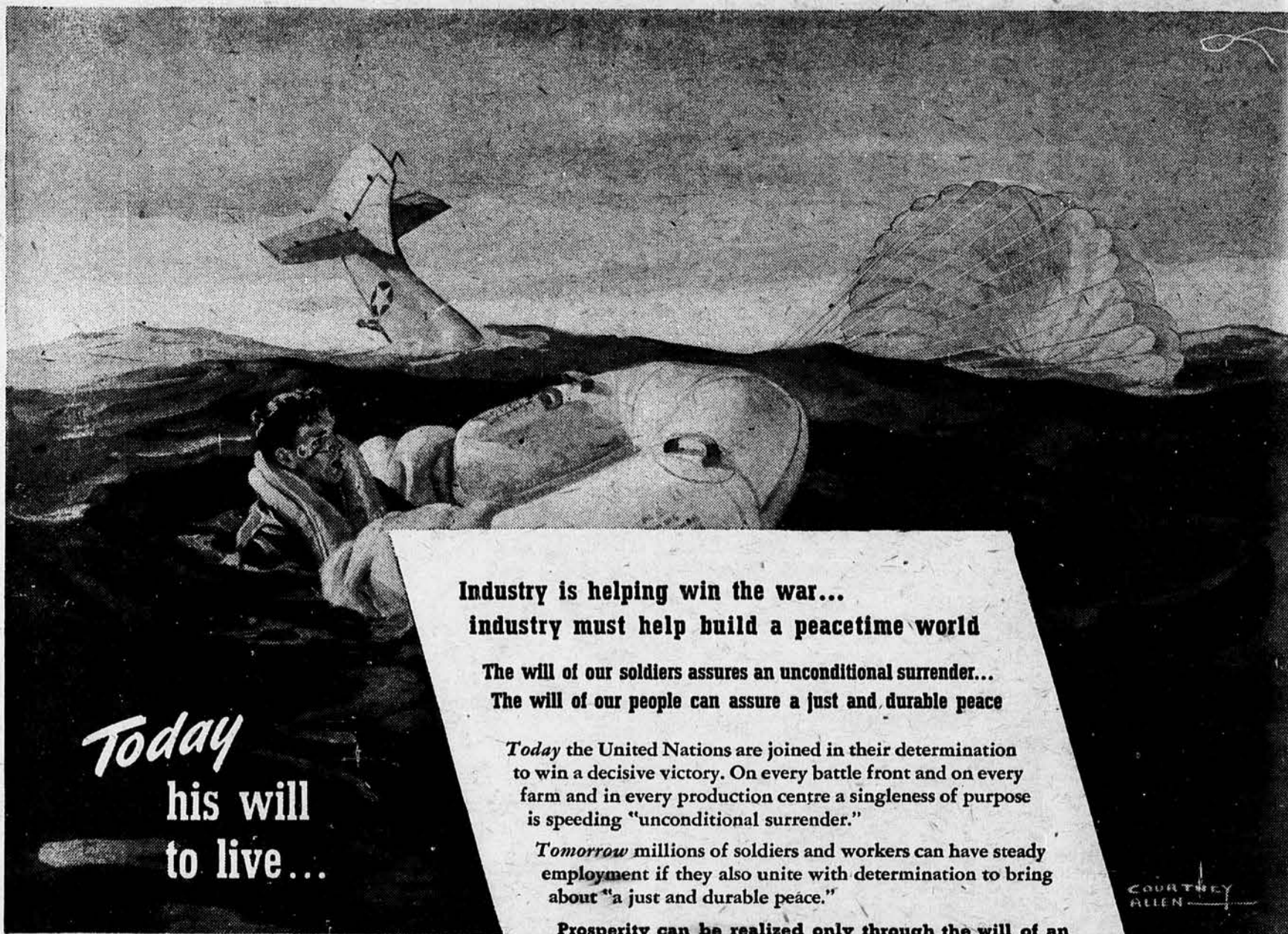
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BUY MORE WAR BONDS





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his will
to live...

**Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world**

**The will of our soldiers assures an unconditional surrender...
The will of our people can assure a just and durable peace**

Today the United Nations are joined in their determination to win a decisive victory. On every battle front and on every farm and in every production centre a singleness of purpose is speeding "unconditional surrender."

Tomorrow millions of soldiers and workers can have steady employment if they also unite with determination to bring about "a just and durable peace."

Prosperity can be realized only through the will of an informed and a united people. With their courage and their determination, the people's will to accomplish a righteous peace is irresistible.

People here, in common with people of other lands, can prosper materially and spiritually after the war ends—but only if now the peoples of the United Nations make loud their demands for "a just and durable peace."

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.

Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited

New York, N. Y.



Tomorrow
his prayers
are answered

German War Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

The German prisoners are paid according to their rank, with majors and above getting \$40 a month, while privates get \$3. All are paid in coupons—no cash—and they can make 80 cents a day extra for working outside the camp. Coupon books are issued in denominations of \$10, \$5 and \$3, and are used for all expenditures. They may spend up to \$13 per month. Any coupons not spent are credited to the prisoners and the money given them after the war.

Once we understood the limitations of our visit we were taken to the compound housing German officers.

In their quarters and mess halls the Germans make every attempt to brighten their drab surroundings. There are several talented artists among them and these are kept busy making paintings and drawings for their comrades. Wherever possible, the prisoners hang these over their beds or desks and, at Council Grove, where the barracks walls are of wallboard, one of the artists has painted over each bed a picture depicting some scene reminiscent of the German community from which the occupant came. These pictures, together with photographs of relatives and a few wood-carved articles made in camp, constitute the only "touch of home."

Vying with these pictures and wood objects are the familiar "pin-up" girls so popular with American boys. Many of the barracks walls are sprinkled with cutouts of American movie stars and magazine-cover girls.

Art and humor merge at the officer's mess, where the daily menu always displays a cartoon showing some prisoner in a humorous situation indicative of life in the camp. Inside, on the tables, appear statuettes made of wood and on which have been printed such captions as "Here We Sit," below which is a listing of those assigned to the table.

The camp bulletin board also is a work of art, with none of the saucy atmosphere prevalent among the Americans. On it is posted the weekly camp paper, all carefully hand-lettered, surrounded by many paintings and drawings of good quality. The day we were there happened to fall during the Erntefest, or German harvest festival, so on the board was a water-color painting of a German harvest scene, crayon portraits of German citizens typical of the festival, and reproductions of a harvest pole, similar to our Maypole, and around which the peasants perform folk dances.

Honor Birth Dates

The names of German soldiers having birth anniversaries during the week also are listed, and this recognition is followed by a little ceremony on the actual birth date. At this time German comrades of the boy will bake a cake, just like his mother would make, and this is presented to him as he arises in the morning.

Sometimes the prisoners add a touch of humor, as in the case of a former German cavalryman at the Council Grove camp. Here the boy's friends presented the cake, but also solemnly gave him a wooden hobby horse they had made during a previous rainy day. When we inspected the barracks this hobby horse occupied the center of the floor, silently mocking its master over his present status as a war prisoner.

The American soldier, who shuns the kitchen as he would a case of polio, could never understand the desire of the German soldier to work around food. Camp officers told us that these men, whenever they get a day off from the fields, like nothing more than to work in the kitchen.

They don't care much for meat, we were told, since they have been without it so long they have lost the taste for it. Their big cry is for more potatoes and rye bread, and if they get enough of those staples they are satisfied. They are amazed that any people could be so rich they could afford to eat meat like the Americans do, and our ice cream fascinates them to the point of taking a large share of their monthly supply of coupons.

Our first big disappointment of the trip came at Peabody, where the work camp headquarters, incidentally, is located in the now defunct Peabody Creamery, one of the first established in Kansas. It has been ideal for the job because it has a cold-storage locker, hot-water tanks, cement floor and drainage. The old churn, covered with

dust and cobwebs, however, looks somewhat forlorn and out of place.

American officers had told us we could take pictures of the prisoners being loaded into farm trucks and later of them working on the farms. The Germans were all lined up in their compound when we arrived but the sight of our cameras drove them into a hasty conference, from which their leader issued an ultimatum that they would not work that day unless the cameras were banished. He was afraid our pictures would humiliate the prisoners.

Shy from Camera

All arguments failed, so we put our cameras away and dejectedly watched the prize sight of the day as prisoners and guards drove away in every kind of vehicle it would be possible to commandeer on the farms of Kansas, from stock trailers thru which the men peered comically, to one large truck comfortably equipped with folding chairs. The farmers had to pay for the delay we had caused because the American lieutenant in charge jokingly labeled the incident as "an act of God."

Later we followed some of the prisoners out to the farms, thinking they might reconsider when away from the master sergeant, who had given the "no picture" order. All we could get for our pleas was "Nix, Nix." They explained they would like to pose but were afraid for their families in Germany. This we learned was an alibi because a different set of prisoners at Council Grove gladly co-operated provided we would send them prints, which we promised.

Kansas hens are not afraid of the Nazis. This we learned at Peabody, where hens from a farm next to the camp wandered all day about the prisoner's compound, even getting on the mess tables in their search for crumbs. To the credit of the Germans, not a hen has yet been listed as "missing in action" altho many strut unconcerned under the very feet of the Nazi cooks.

The idea that Hitler has stamped out religion among German youth is a myth, if conditions at the prisoners of war camps are indicative. At Concordia, where they have their own chaplains, one Catholic and one Protestant, attendance is good at the Sunday services, as it is at Council Grove where local ministers and priests preside. At Peabody the German prisoner leader told American officers religious services were not wanted. But later, when a local priest and minister asked for permission to conduct them, attendance was almost 100 per cent.

Altho they are not allowed to handle a team or any farm machinery, German prisoners like machinery and "catch on" quickly to what the farmers want. We watched one group of 4 boys topping Atlas bundles by thrusting them onto the sickle of an all-purpose combine. They were working rapidly and smoothly and seemed to enjoy the task.

One boy's love of machinery kept getting the best of him, tho. Every time the tractor moved from one shock to another, a distance of perhaps 30 feet, he would jump onto the rear axle and gaze longingly at the controls. It is difficult to keep them working in a sorghum field where a binder is operating as they want to watch it work, and do so during their 10-minute rest periods each hour. Until they saw one operate they could not figure out how the farmers got those strings tied around the bundles.

Show Unusual Strength

These boys, the pick of the German army for stamina and training, are very strong but not as agile as American boys. Their strength was referred to by one farmer, who said that after working all day loading bundles, 4 of the boys on his farm amused themselves by tossing up to 70-pound bundles back and forth over a loaded hayrack.

The thoro nature of the Germans crops out frequently in their work on Kansas farms. When they were put to cutting posts out of a hedgerow they got down and carefully trimmed off all the ragged edges left on the stumps. Again when members of the Peabody Golf Club wanted them to build a "roughly constructed" culvert across a ditch on the course the Germans wouldn't do it that way. They had to

make a blueprint first and then painstakingly face every rock and reinforce the small structure with steel rods. The finished culvert would support a tank and cost a lot more than it is worth, but it will always be there.

Farmers using prisoners for shocking sorghums report the shocks would stand up in a hurricane. We were told that earlier this year, in another section of the state, some prisoners were hired to shock grain crops. When they set up a pitifully small number the first day, the farmer found they were picking up loose heads of grain and carefully placing them on the shocks. Once they understood that leaving grain on the ground was not "waste" in this land of plenty, they made excellent time.

These are some of the many incidents that occur in the over-all problem of adjusting the lives and working habits of German war prisoners with those of Kansas farmers, but as a whole they get along famously.

Much credit for this is due farm wives, who "mother" the boys and who enjoy filling them up at noon with "party dinners." In some cases feeding them isn't necessary or required, as

the prisoners carry sandwiches from their camp, but this doesn't stop the women. The boys enjoy both the attention and the food, and invariably do a better day's work as a result.

The farmers themselves not only are pleased with the work of these prisoners but have an amazing faith in them. Without exception they told us they would be willing to take one or 2 under parole for the year around without guards, if it were permissible. This was surprising in the case of one farmer, whose 2 sons soon will be fighting the Germans on foreign soil, yet one of those sons recently was home and thought it was swell these prisoners could give his father the help so badly needed on the farm.

So it is that after 2 days among these enemy prisoners I am deeply puzzled. I cannot determine whether they are the innocent boys they appear, blindly following their fanatical leaders thru a trail of bloodshed, or whether they accept American kindness and compassion as signs of weakness and merely are taking advantage of us until such time as they confidently expect Hitler and his Nazi hordes to rescue them. I wish I knew.



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FOR THE AXIS HIGH COMMAND

Take one Allied bomber, add one R. A. F. Bombsight and full measure of bombs, and turn loose over objective.

You think of a human hair as something pretty small. Yet, AC builders of the R. A. F. bombsight cannot allow the measurements of its parts to vary from perfection by more than one-twelfth of a "hair's" breadth.

It is in production requirements such as this that AC's years of experience in building precision products for motor cars proves its value in wartime.

But, good as the workmanship is, it cannot keep these fabulous devices from wear and combat damage. So, R. A. F. technicians give each one the most careful maintenance.

"What's sauce for the goose—"

Your spark plugs share with the bombsight the need for regular, expert care. You can obtain skilled service on spark plugs—and all nine AC products—from your automotive repair man.

Read the panel below. Follow its recommendations. And, when replacement becomes necessary, select AC—for complete satisfaction. AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION—GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

"BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS"

Maybe your son—your daughter—your husband—your relative or friend—is in it now. Your fighter needs the food, guns, planes, ships that your War Bonds will provide. So—buy more War Bonds—buy them now—won't you?



SPARK PLUGS—Dirty or worn plugs waste up to 10% on gas. They also cause hard starting, weaken your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months.

AIR CLEANERS—A dirty air cleaner chokes down the flow of air into the carburetor. Your air cleaner should be rinsed

whenever your car is lubricated.

OIL FILTERS—Slow driving accelerates formation of soot and carbon in engine oil. This dirt will clog piston rings, cause increased consumption of oil and gas. Replace your oil filter element whenever your dealer's AC Oil Test Pad shows that your oil is dirty.

FUEL PUMPS—Practically trouble free. But, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, a check-up may be due.

DRIVING INSTRUMENTS—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for at once.





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The Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive operates as the connecting link between the turbine pump and the power unit. Installations embrace either Gasoline, Natural Gas, Diesel or Electric motive power; functions quietly, economically and dependably under varied and unusual conditions in all climates.

The Johnson Gear & Manufacturing Co. is the sole and original manufacturer of the Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive which has been developed in California, where over 30,000 deep-well turbine pumps are in daily use giving life to agriculture. This company, with its highly trained staff of precision engineers has, through many years of constant research and development perfected the Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive to its present high standard of operating efficiency.

The Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive is made in a wide range of sizes for every need—sold only through Pump and Engine Manufacturers—ask your local agency for authoritative facts.

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To those thousands of farmers whose early purchases of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn have resulted in the largest total sales in our history—we extend our sincere thanks.

The fact that more farmers purchased more bushels of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn—during September and October—than in any previous full-year period in our history—is the finest possible tribute to the profit-producing qualities of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn.

GARST & THOMAS HYBRID CORN CO.

Coon Rapids, Iowa

Buy U. S. War Savings Bonds

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs; F. L. Parsons, Livestock and Dairy.

I have 20 head of yearling steers weighing about 700 pounds, and 40 head of spring calves that will average around 350 pounds which I had planned to sell this fall. I have 200 tons of African millet and atlas sorgo, ensilage that was pretty good stock but not much grain. Then I have 30 acres of darso that will make around 20 bushels of grain an acre in the bundle. I will have to depend on oats, barley and government wheat at \$1.15 a bushel. Under those conditions how would you advise handling these steers?—J. H. H.

Since you have considerable good roughage and some feed grains it would appear that you could profitably utilize them in feeding your thinner cows and calves. I believe a profitable program would be to winter cattle well and by next spring try to have them in a position either to go to the killers or, if the market outlook is right, to take them on to grass.

What to do with your 700-pound yearling steers is difficult to say. Now that definite price ceilings have been put on cattle, you will know pretty much what price to expect. Our analysis of profit possibilities in full-feeding good quality 700-pound steers for a 60- to 100-day period indicates that, on the basis of 2 cents a pound for corn, 3 cents for protein, and 1 cent for alfalfa, and assuming average feed requirements and normal gains, a cattle feeder will little more than break even. It may be more advantageous to lengthen the feeding period and utilize more roughages in the ration.

Will oats prices go higher?—R. J.

Probably not. Oats prices are at a high level in relation to corn and other feeds. It is quite probable that ceiling prices may be established on oats in the near future. The level of the ceiling price may be somewhat less than recent market prices.

I have always figured it pays to feed all the grain and feed that I grow. With present prices, would it be better to sell for cash?—E. P.

If you do not have the livestock, you may make about as much to sell grain and feed as to buy livestock. If you already have livestock, what you should do will depend largely on the kind, weight, age and quality. The hog-corn ratio is still favorable but not so favorable as during the last 2 years. If you can buy 50-pound pigs for \$6 or \$7 you can make a profit on them.

Feed prices seldom have been as high as at present. Oats prices are higher now than at any other time except during World War I. Other than during a few exceptional periods, such as drouth and World War I, alfalfa hay prices have not been so high as they are now.

I'm buying 60- to 100-pound shoats for about 11 cents, feeding \$1.09 wheat and \$1.15 corn. I would like to know what marketing conditions will be by the time these hogs are fat. And I would like to know what effect Germany's surrender would have on the hog market.—A. P. S.

Your program of buying 60- to 100-pound shoats at 11 cents a pound and feeding them corn and wheat at \$1.09

to \$1.15 a bushel offers one of the most favorable opportunities for profit in feeding operations this fall. On the basis of 2 to 2½ cents a pound for grain, 4 cents a pound for a protein supplement, and 1 cent a pound for alfalfa hay, and assuming average feed requirements and normal gains, a profit of from \$2.50 to \$3.75 a hundred pounds might reasonably be expected. Under present price regulations hog prices will remain between \$13.75 and \$14.75, Chicago basis, this fall and winter. When your hogs are marketed in late January the price is expected to be nearer the ceiling than the floor price.

The hog enterprise may not be so favorable by late 1944, especially if the feed situation continues acute. I would not be surprised if the feed situation and additional regulations would tend to make hog production considerably less profitable than it has been during the last few years.

Germany's surrender undoubtedly would cause a temporary decline in prices of agricultural products. This has been true in periods following other great wars. However, I believe that after a temporary period of price adjustment following the ceasing of hostilities farm prices in general would again rise and remain relatively high for at least 2 years.

Jack Up Floor Prices

Argentina is raising the price floors on major farm crops. Farmers in Argentina will be guaranteed minimum prices of about 65 cents a bushel for wheat, 91 cents a bushel for flaxseed, and \$1.76 a 100 pounds for sunflower seed. This is an increase of 10 cents for wheat and 21 cents for flaxseed.

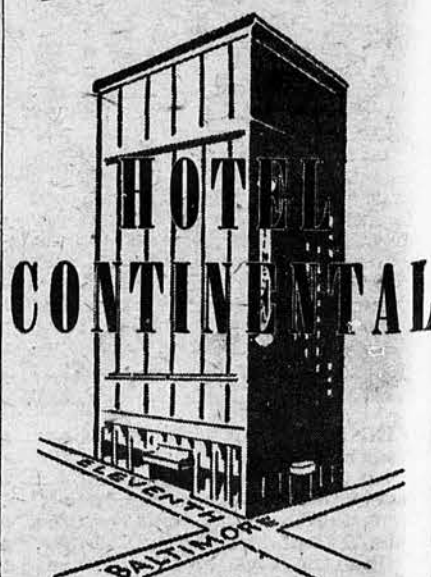


1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water.
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Bowel trouble germs attack birds of all ages—many enter digestive systems through drinking water. Double-Duty Phen-O-Sal tablets, put in the drinking water, regularly, are a wise precaution. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed and produce stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

**Dr. Salsbury's
PHEN-O-SAL**
THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



**22 STORIES OF FRIENDLY HOSPITALITY
KANSAS CITY**

DIRECTION SOUTHWEST HOTELS, INC.
H. GRADY MANNING, R. E. MCEACHIN
FOUNDER MANAGING DIRECTOR

Need More Food and Feed

So Kansas Goals Are Increased for 1944

UNCLE SAM wants Kansas farmers to produce more food and feed in 1944 than they did in 1943. This was made plain at a war food production conference held in Topeka, October 22, called by Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas-U. S. D. A. War Board.

Goals announced call for increases over 1943 of 3 per cent for corn or a total of 3,640,000 acres; 34 per cent for wheat or a total of 14 million acres; 9 per cent for flax; 19 per cent for soybeans; 53 per cent for broomcorn; 50 per cent for sugar beets; 22 per cent for Irish potatoes—in home gardens; 41 per cent for sweet clover. A 23 per cent reduction is requested for oats acreage, with slight reductions for barley, sorghums, rye, dry edible beans, and red clover.

At the same time the War Board suggests numbers of "all cattle and calves" be reduced from the anticipated 4,005,000 head on hand January 1, 1944, to 3,364,000 head by January 1, 1945, a cut of 16 per cent. The board wants 3 per cent more milk cows next year, and a 5 per cent increase in milk production, as compared to the 1943 output. Also, about the same number of chickens raised and eggs produced as this year, with 2 per cent more turkeys. The hog situation is something different. The War Board asks for a 34 per cent reduction in spring pigs farrowed, and a 41 per cent cut in fall farrowings. Sheep and lambs would be reduced 30 per cent. Such reductions are suggested in an effort to bring feed supplies and livestock into better balance.

Chairman Norton, a farmer himself, complimented rural Kansas on the fact that farm production has gone up for 6 consecutive years, and predicted the 1944 goals will be met. Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel said he knows it will take superhuman effort to do the job next year, but that war has made the Kansas farm spirit a fighting spirit, and that Kansas farmers will do their part. They did it this year, he said, working 80 and 100 hours a week without complaint.

High spot on the program came when Captain William H. Campbell, Ninth Bombing Squadron, U. S. Army, told briefly of experiences in the Southwest Pacific battle zone. "The old saying that the Army travels on its stomach is still true," he said. "Thru the first few months of the war, before our supply lines were well established, the food our combat crews ate was neither nutritious nor tasty. Bread, marmalade and tea are hardly sufficient for

an airman departing for a mission over enemy waters, that is anywhere from 6 to 14 hours long.

"The problem of feeding air crews is rather difficult, especially if their missions are at high altitude or night flights. Airmen must have foods especially high in vitamin A for night vision and foods that are free from gaseous matter. I have seen air gunners who were unable to man their guns because of acute gas pains.

"In the heat of the jungles of New Guinea . . . if you saw someone running madly thru camp, you automatically listened for mail call, lifted your nose to smell what was cooking or looked skyward for an air raid; and as the case might be you immediately headed for the mail shack, the chow hall or a slit trench. . . I'll never forget the 2 weeks I spent in the early months of the war. We were at our advanced operational base in New Guinea. We lived on canned meat, powdered eggs, bread and jam. The cooks would fry the meat to accompany the eggs for breakfast, make sandwiches of it to eat on our missions, and cut it up to boil in soup for supper.

"Thru this period we flew 6 long range missions over enemy territory. On 2 of these missions, we were intercepted by enemy pursuit planes. After fights lasting from 20 to 30 minutes, we landed our crippled Flying Fortress at our home base. Oddly enough the topic of discussion among the crew members was not the fight but the usual, 'Wonder what we'll have for chow tonight? More corned Willie?' This was the only time I had a problem of low morale in my crew. . ."

In explaining the 1944 food production goals H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Topeka, said:

"The 1944 production goals represent the most accurate balance in Kansas agriculture that has ever been proposed."

Digging into the farm labor problem, Frank Blecha, assistant supervisor of the farm labor program, Manhattan, urged holding training schools for women to prepare them for an even greater part in the 1944 crop season. This year, he said, 8,000 women worked in Kansas fields along with 23,000 men who came into the state for the harvest, 20,000 boys and girls who do not usually work on farms, and 800 war prisoners. He said there now are 6,500 German prisoners of war in Kansas, and that by next year there may be between 30,000 and 40,000, and recommends their use on farms.

Safety Winners Visit Governor



WINNING group in the 1943 Kansas Farm Safety Contest, the DIY 4-H Club, of Ford county, stopped in Topeka to visit Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel on their way home from the Royal 4-H Conference at Kansas City. The trip to the Royal was their reward for being top safety club. Left to right in front row are Ernest Martin, club leader; Jack Anderson, Lola Warden, Fern Hahn, Governor Schoeppel, Betty Young, Mrs. Robert Lofthouse, leader; Muriel Morgan, home demonstration agent; Betty Pinkney, J. C. Mohler,

secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and head of the Farm Safety Committee; and Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer. Second row, John P. Perrier, county agent; Donald Hahn, Floyd Ricker, Dean Misegadis, Almer Wiebke, Harry Toles, Bill Turley and Richard Manvell. Emogene Martin and Nina Anderson returned to college at Manhattan and couldn't stop in Topeka. Emogene won the gold watch presented by Senator Arthur Capper, for being the champion girl in farm safety work this year.

A Special Invitation to FARM FAMILIES

You are cordially invited to attend another annual "Farming for Victory" meeting which will again be sponsored by Sinclair Agents in many communities this winter.

You will see a special talking movie — "Farm Front Fighters" — which gives practical suggestions on training new help and in caring for farm machinery. Another new sound film will show how to get the help of local organizations in working out farm problems. There will be entertainment features, too, assuring a happy evening for the whole family.

Over 200,000 farmers attended nearly 1,400 "Farming for Victory" meetings last winter. Watch for your local Sinclair Agent's announcement of the Sinclair farm meeting in your community.



Your local Sinclair Agent knows farm machinery and how to lubricate it properly. His truck delivers a complete line of Sinclair Farm Oils, Greases and Fuels direct to farms. Phone or write him your requirements.

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Many Grants continue in daily use after ten years or more of steady service.

Send for prices and complete catalog.

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BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS

BUILT LIKE A BOMBER!



KEY IMPERIAL OVERALLS FIT TO A "T"—FIGHT WEAR TO A FINISH

These are the work clothes voted "first choice" by a big margin in recent survey of 2,064 farmers. KEY got more "firsts" than 76 other brands combined!

Put on new KEY Imperial Overalls and you'll know why. That husky, good-looking HERRINGBONE DENIM looks right—is right!

Heavier cross threads give 50% greater resistance to ripping. Sanforized shrunken. Color fast. Graduated body proportions. Bar-tacked at all points of strain. All men's sizes up to 50" waist. Compare the value.

See them at your dealer's today!

Look for the KEY Label!
It is your GUARANTEE
of Complete Satisfaction

POLLOCK'S, Fort Scott, Kan.

KEY

WORK CLOTHES

THE NATION'S FINEST



"When Our Hens get
COLDS, My Mom,
Uses the LEEWAY"

The Lee Way: Either Leemulsion just stirred into the drinking water, or Vapo-Spray sprayed over the heads of the hens. Either one is sufficient in most cases, although in severe cases it is good to use both.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, 8, Nebr.



BUY WAR BONDS NOW

Prize Winners For Sewing

SO MANY inquiries have been received asking for names of winners of the Staley Milling Company's awards at the Kansas Free Fair during September, Kansas Farmer is glad to present them. Prizes were for handwork and sewing with Staley Tint-Sax. The awards:

Caroline Juergens, Topeka, 2nd, \$7.50, dressed doll. Minnie K. Bass, Topeka, 2nd, \$7.50, fancy pillow; 1st, card table cover, \$15; 1st, tea towels, \$15. Mrs. Cora E. Jones, Iola, 1st, fancy apron, \$15; 2nd, adult's dress, \$5. Mrs. W. E. Ralston, Topeka, 1st, quilt, \$15. Mrs. Gerald A. Ogleby, Topeka, 2nd, house dress, \$5; 1st, smock, \$10; 2nd, miscellaneous, \$5. Mrs. H. E. Swinney, Princeton, 1st, smock, \$10. Mrs. Dorothy Reed, Blue Rapids, 1st, miscellaneous, \$10. Mrs. Elmer R. Crooks, North Topeka, 1st, street dress, \$10; 1st, adult's dress, \$10.

Mrs. Lillian Breithaupt, Topeka, 1st, cotton dress, \$10; 2nd, child's dress, \$5; 2nd, complete outfit, \$5. Mrs. R. S. Shorthill, Topeka, 2nd, cotton dress, \$5; 2nd, fancy apron, \$7.50; 1st, child's dress, \$10; 1st, complete outfit, \$10. Faye Rice, Topeka, 1st, dressed doll, \$15; 2nd, card table cover, \$7.50; 1st, kitchen curtains, \$15. Mrs. J. R. Renker, Eskridge, 1st, bathroom curtains, \$15.

For children under 15 years: Jean Shorthill, Topeka, 1st, slip, \$15; 1st, pajamas, \$15; 1st, dress, \$15. Marian Shorthill, Topeka, 2nd, slip, \$7.50; 2nd, dress, \$7.50. JoAnn Root, White City, 2nd, pajamas, \$7.50.

Special for clubs: First, Silver Lake Farm Bureau, \$30. Second, North Side Farm Bureau, Shawnee county, \$20. Third, Seabrook church, Shawnee county, \$15.

The Staley Milling Company also offered prizes at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson. The winners were:

Mrs. Lee Bell, Merriam, 2nd, table runners with place doilies embroidered, \$7.50. Faye Rice, Topeka, 1st, towel, \$15. Mrs. Gerald A. Ogleby, Topeka, 2nd, towel, \$7.50. Mrs. Lee Bell, Merriam, 1st, bridge set, \$15. Mrs. Loren R. Bass, Topeka, 1st, kitchen curtains, \$15; Faye Rice, Topeka, kitchen curtains, \$7.50. Mrs. Elmer R. Crooks, North Topeka, 1st, house dress, \$15; 1st, sport dress, \$15. Jean Shorthill, Topeka, 2nd, sport dress, \$7.50. Mrs. Gerald A. Ogleby, Topeka, 1st, pajamas, \$15; 1st, costume slip, \$15; 1st, cotton slipin. Marilyn Shorthill, Topeka, 2nd, pajamas, \$7.50. Mrs. J. C. McLeavy, Hutchinson, 2nd, costume slip, \$7.50; 1st, shirt for man or boy, \$15. Mrs. Dorothy Reed, Blue Rapids, 1st, smock, \$15.

Books You Will Enjoy

The Man of The Hour—By Winifred Kirkland; Macmillan. Here is a timely book of Jesus. Written with a fresh interpretation. Should be very helpful, especially to our sincere Sunday School teachers.

A Treasury of the Familiar—Edited by Ralph L. Woods, with a foreword by John Kieran; Macmillan. This book seems to contain about everything. In it you will find ditties, limericks, quotations, poems, songs, dramatic scenes, prose passages and historical documents. Many will be familiar, while you may never have seen others in print before. It's interesting, informative and amusing.

How To Be Your Best—By James Gordon Gilkey; Macmillan. This book helps give the answers for all of our innermost desires. Such chapters as Making a Hard Life Easier, Keeping Serene Within, Controlling Your Anxieties, Outwitting a Routine Job, and Living One Day at a Time, are very helpful. Dr. Gilkey is a Congregational minister of Springfield, Mass.

Frontiers by Air—By Alice Rogers Hager, photographs by Jackie Martin; Macmillan. In these 239 pages you get a first-hand story of Brazil by air. Jungle, Indians, Mato Grosso, coffee, cattle raising, the Amazon and the men and women of Brazil all pass by. Marvelous pictures taken by the famous news photographer are generously placed thruout the book.

The Music Goes Round—By F. W. Gaisberg; Macmillan. Here's the most interesting story of how recordings were and are made for the machines we've all come to take so for granted. Mr. Gaisberg is having a most thrilling and useful life in recording for all time the great music talent the world has to offer. This book is most readable and is well illustrated with pictures of many musical celebrities. It is a book you will keep.

GOOD FENCES on the Farm Mean More Good Food at the Front!



... say
John Faust and Sons,
Hubbard, Iowa

"With good fences on our 306-acre farm, we're able to produce 40,000 more pounds of meat this year than five years ago. 40,000 pounds of extra food that really mean something to our fighters and war workers. That's why I believe the money we've spent for woven wire fence is one of the best investments we've ever made."

Red Brand Fence Costs Less ... Because It Lasts Longer!

"We bought our first Red Brand Fence 15 years ago. It's still in excellent condition, and looks like it will be good for many more years. That's why more than 90% of our farm is now fenced with Red Brand. Because it's made to last, we have found it costs less in the long run."

Note: MORE Keystone Fence is now available due to recent Government releases (not heavily coated Red Brand because of war demands for zinc).

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

RED BRAND FENCE

—and RED TOP STEEL POSTS—

TRAPPERS

Big demand and High Prices
for all kinds American Furs.
Trapping pays big this year.

MAKE BIG MONEY



THIS FREE BOOK
TELLS HOW

Tells best methods,
trapping laws, baits,
traps and equipment.

SEND POSTCARD TODAY

For price list soon ready.
Send name and address today.

F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.
DEPT. 13 ST. LOUIS, 2, MO.



Ways to help boost egg production and make best possible use of every pound of feed. Read how to save up to 20% on feed cost with the famous Ful-O-Pep Plan. Chapters on Housing Pullets, Feeding, Disease, etc., 32 pages, well illustrated. A goldmine of interesting and profitable information. For your free copy write while supply lasts to THE QUAKER OATS CO., Dept. K-21, Chicago 4, Ill.

"RED AND WHITE" TOP SILOS AND DODSTONE FARM BUILDINGS



Specialist in Farm Buildings and Red and White Top Silos. Make Your Plans Now for Later Delivery. Blizard Enslage Cutters and Hay Choppers NOW AVAILABLE. DODSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc. 1463 BARWISSE WICHITA, KANSAS. Branch Plant CONCORDIA, KAN.

Fighting Starvation

(Continued from Page 6)

been enlarged in number by 130,000 and today care for about 8 million children. Young boys and girls have been urged to put aside their plans to become doctors, engineers and editors, and turn to farming. Without the food which spells victory, they are told, there would be only one career open to them—slavery.

As a result all upper grades in high schools have since 1941 received obligatory instruction in farming and in operation of farm machinery. Boys and girls of 14 to 16 work 6 to 8 hours a day, 7 weeks a year, on the farms. More than 5 million youngsters worked in the fields during the summer of 1942. Schools of Moscow and other large cities close a month earlier and resume a month later. Generally the children work under supervision of teachers or summer camp staffs and boys and girls always work in separate groups. The farms provide keep and pay them the same rates received by

adults for the same amount of work produced in the fields.

The government authorized local authorities to draft from the cities for farm duty all able-bodied men between 14 and 55 and women between 15 and 50, except those already in essential occupations, pregnant women, and women nursing children. The volunteer response of city dwellers has been so good there has been little need to use force.

The collective and state farms meet traveling expenses, provide board and lodging, and pay both in cash and in produce. City folks work in teams of 15 to 20 persons, under direction of experienced farmers. These teams frequently challenge one another to competition and results are watched with as much interest as baseball scores are watched in America.

The agricultural scientists are playing an important part too, but there isn't space to tell of their many contributions. The story of Russia's agricultural production today is one of territory lost, earth scorched, evacuees moved thousands of miles, machinery and manpower strained to the limit, and of scientists exerting all their skill and energies to the task of more production.

Russian agriculture is confronted with much larger and graver problems than it is in America and, we must admit, under the circumstances the Russian people are doing a magnificent job.

Study English Farming

Six American farmers will visit the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British Government to study agricultural problems and methods which have developed as a result of war conditions. The British Government will pay all expenses for 3 of them and the U. S. Department of Agriculture will finance the other 3.

The trip was planned following a recent similar visit by a group of British farmers to the U. S.

Select Corn Group

The OWI announces appointment of a Hybrid Seed Corn Industry Advisory Committee to consult periodically with OPA on matters pertaining to price control.

Approximately 1,000 companies now are engaged in production and distribution of hybrid seed corn. Men selected for the committee were chosen to represent the entire industry and were picked on the basis of the size, type and location of the companies they represent.

Planes From the North

Under the Alaska spruce log project for airplane lumber, nearly 7 million board feet have so far been delivered to mills in the Puget Sound area, the U. S. D. A. reports. The Forest Service expects deliveries soon will reach 6 million feet a month.

In addition to logs delivered, more than 20 million feet of high-grade logs now are assembled in rafts for the 900-mile trip to the mills, in the water ready to be rafted, or in process of being logged—that is, between the stump and the water.

Protest Milk Subsidy

Milk-producing leaders from all over the nation gathered recently in Washington to protest the Government's new milk subsidy program, recently put into effect.

In executive session, the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation asked for a simple and natural course of adequate pricing to obtain adequate production. "The Government has chosen the hard way of attempting to freeze prices, freeze free movement of producers from one outlet to another and to substitute instead various types of subsidies, to give producers partial compensation under terms and conditions which greatly inhibit their freedom," the federation declared in protest.

Some of the main objections against subsidies were: They represent a constantly increasing public debt; they are inflationary; they imply the Government intends to share more or less permanently the payment of the gro-

cery bills of its citizens without regard to their capacity to pay; they increase and strengthen bureaucratic control over the lives of farm people, it was pointed out.

Latest Government step in the milk problem is Federal control over fluid milk sales, thru establishment of quo-

tas on deliveries of milk, cream, and milk by-products in 13 Eastern and Midwest metropolitan areas. Attempts are being made by the Government to hold down fluid milk consumption to allow production of necessary supplies of cheese, butter, and other manufactured dairy products.

Give your tractor dealer a break!
Help him give you good wartime service



**ORDER YOUR
OVERHAUL EARLY**
... and make it a
Power Booster Overhaul

Your tractor dealer is trying his level best to give you—and the other farmers in his territory—the kind of service that will keep farm machinery in tip-top running order.

But he's having a tough time doing it! Thousands of shop mechanics have gone to war—or war plants. Some kinds of parts take much longer to get than they used to. The biggest food production program of all time is keeping farm machinery busier than ever—which means greater wear, more need for service.

You can help your dealer—and at the same time help yourself—by telling him *now* what work you will need this year and when he may have the machines.

FOUR THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET GOOD TRACTOR SERVICE

1. Tell your tractor dealer as far in advance as possible what implements need servicing, and when they will be available, so he can plan his work ahead.
2. Tell him also what new parts you think will be needed so he can order them now.
3. Clean up your tractor and other machines before you take them in. That will save valuable time in the shop.
4. Make minor repairs yourself, if you can, so your dealer's mechanics will have more time to devote to major work.

How to Step up Tractor Power

If your tractor needs an overhaul this year, *order it early*—and order a *Power Booster Overhaul*. Even though you may already be using gasoline, if your tractor is a low compression model you can increase its power—enable it to do more work in a day—by installing high altitude pistons (or high compression head on some models). Be sure with gasoline to use the "cold" type spark plugs, and see that your dealer makes the recommended manifold change or adjustment.

Gasoline offers you more power than any heavier tractor fuels, as well as greater convenience, easier starting, increased flexibility, less crankcase dilution. But to take full advantage of regular gasoline, you need *high compression*. Get it next time you have an overhaul.

ETHYL CORPORATION Agricultural Division

Chrysler Building, New York City

Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

★ ★ ★

Present-day high compression tractors do not require premium priced gasoline. Good regular gasoline—the regular gasoline sold by nearly all gasoline stations and tank wagons—is satisfactory for use in new high compression tractors or old tractors that are changed over to high compression.

**Don't let winter
mud bog down
food production!**



**Pave your
barnyard *now*
with
CONCRETE**

Now is the time to get ready for winter and spring by building a concrete pavement in your barnyard or feed lot. Such work cannot be done when the ground is deep in mud. Planned and built now, it will begin at once to help you save feed and manure, reduce labor, increase beef, pork and dairy production.

No reinforcing steel needed. Just some cement, sand, and gravel or crushed stone. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

As part of its wartime service to farmers, this Association will gladly send free instructions on how to build concrete farm pavements without the use of reinforcing steel. Just paste coupon on penny postcard.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. 611a-2, Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

I am interested in paving my feed lot or barnyard before winter. Please send free instructions for building concrete pavement without reinforcing steel.

Name _____

Street or R. R. No. _____

City _____ State _____

**Burpee's
VEGETABLES**
5 of Burpee's Best—Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Radish and Tomato—a 10¢ Pkt. of seeds of each, all 5 postpaid for just 10¢—send dime today! Burpee's Seed Catalog Free. **W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.**
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**OTTAWA
TRACTOR
SAW**
Falls Tree, Cuts Log
Use Power Take-off any tractor. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Thousands of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price. **FREE Book & Price List**
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 2111 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

Classified Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER

WORD RATE					
Words	One Issue	Four Issues	Words	One Issue	Four Issues
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	18.....	\$1.80	\$5.76
11.....	1.10	3.52	19.....	1.90	6.08
12.....	1.20	3.84	20.....	2.00	6.40
13.....	1.30	4.16	21.....	2.10	6.72
14.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.36
16.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
17.....	1.70	5.44	25.....	2.50	8.00

DISPLAY RATE					
Inches	Issue	Issues	Inches	Issue	Issues
Column	One	Four	Column	One	Four
1.....	\$4.90	\$16.80	2.....	\$19.60	\$67.20
1.....	9.80	33.60	3.....	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads Not Sold on Word Basis
Write for special requirements on Display Classified ads.

BABY CHICKS

FREE BOOK EXPLAINS HOW 5-STEP SYSTEM OF BALANCED BREEDING AND FLOCK CONTROL

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

Coombs U. S.-ROP White Leghorns. Chicks hatching now, very week. Share benefits of trapnest-pedigree breeding work of real poultry breeding farm. Strain is bred by progeny test method for high livability and high egg production. All chicks sired by 250-322 egg ROP males, and backed by 23 years of 250-355 egg, pedigree sires. Sexed chicks. Wonderful customer satisfaction. New catalog free. Early order discount on 1944 chick orders placed now. Write today for reasonable farmer chick prices; also new circular telling how to breed fall-winter chicks. J. O. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$9.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$9.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 412-E, Fulton, Missouri.

While They Last. Thousands weekly. Free catalog gives you F. O. B. terms, guarantees, etc. Blood-tested, 300 egg breeders. White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas—\$7.90. Pullets—\$14.90. 3 to 4 weeks started. White Leghorn pullets—\$23.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$7.90. Pullets—\$10.90. Heavy Assorted—\$6.95. Surplus cockerels—\$4.95. Best matings higher. Send money order. Squiredeed Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Limited Time. White Leghorns—\$7.90. Pullets \$14.90. 3 to 4 weeks White Leghorn started pullets—\$23.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$7.90. Pullets—\$10.90. Heavy Assorted—\$6.95. Surplus Assorted—\$4.95. Special grades—\$6.95. Free catalog gives you F. O. B. terms, guarantees, etc. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Raise "Blue-Blood" Quality chicks now for fall fryers and early layers. Hatching now both pure breeds and hybrids, including our famous Austras-Whites and New Hampshire, Ross Poultry Farm, Box 35, Junction City, Kan.

Bush's Money-making AAA Chicks—24 breeds. Thousands weekly. Surplus broiler cockerels—\$4.95. 100 English White Leghorn started pullets, 4 weeks—\$26.95 up. Send money order. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Missouri.

Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 608, Clinton, Mo.

Started Pullets—White Leghorns, White Romans, Hybrids—Range Size or 4 weeks old. 29c up. Discounts Feb., Mar. delivery. Catalog free. Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-474, Bethany, Missouri.

Baby Chicks and turkey poult. Embryo-fed. Pure and cross breeds. Hatching November on. Free catalog. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

AUSTRA-WHITES

AUSTRA-WHITES
BIG MONEY-MAKERS
Fast Growers—Good Livability—Very Profitable
From 300 egg breeders. Customers say MORE EGGS.
Write for free catalog. 24 other breeds.
BUSH Farms & Hatcheries, Box 433-H, Clinton, Mo.

Free Facts About Austra-Whites. Breeding Farm Headquarters. 55,000 Super DeLux Leghorn Hens mated with Record Australorp Males. 200 eggs yearly per hen flock average. Lay 4 1/4 months. Hatching faster, healthier, high livability. Cockerels weigh 2 1/2 pounds eight weeks. Hens 6 1/4 pounds. Write for Illustrated Catalog. Low Chick Prices. Berry Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS

BUSH White LEGHORNS
More Eggs—More Profitable—300 Egg Breeders. Day old unsexed, \$9.95. Pullets \$12.95. 4 week started pullets \$26.95 F. O. B. Surplus cockerels \$4.95. Send money order. Free catalog gives you F. O. B. terms, guarantee, etc. 24 other breeds. Thousands weekly. Write to BUSH FARMS & HATCHERY, Box 444, Clinton, Mo.

Started Pullets—White Leghorns, White Romans, Hybrids—Range Size or 4 weeks old. 29c up. Discounts Feb., Mar. delivery. Catalog free. Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-474, Bethany, Missouri.

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Help Win the War! Raise Milking Shorthorns. Milk and Meat are "Weapons" of Victory. Hatching Shorthorns produce 4 per cent milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds—offer you better opportunity for added production and profit! Get the facts—Free! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months 50c; one year \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-4, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Abortion Vaccine: calfhood vaccination. Government licensed strain 19. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Department P, Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus, owner.

How To Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 4311, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Wormy Hogs? Dr. Hinrichs hog powder. Fed in slop. 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

WANTED FARM LIGHT PLANTS

Will pay cash for used Delcos & Kohlers and 32-volt electric motors. Write full description and price.

GENERAL PRODUCTS, INC.
DELCO DISTRIBUTORS
120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

Welders new and used. \$20.00 up. Power line or 32-volt plant. Circulars. Allmand, Holdrege, Nebr.

International Electric Fence far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. Repairs for all makes of electric fences. Dealers wanted. International Electric Fence Co., 910 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

No Priorities Needed—Genuine Winchangers—all sizes—Batteries—Power wire—in stock—Service—repairs. Closed Sunday. Telephone before coming. Conrad Distributors, Gaylord, Kan.

Will buy 110-volt light plants. In writing state age and condition. We sell reconditioned light plants, repair parts, batteries. Republic Electric Company, Davenport, Iowa.

Big Storage Batteries for Wind Electric and Free literature. Dealers write. Jumbo Mfg. Co., Spencer, Iowa.

DELCO LIGHT
Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants Modern Shop Repairing Delco Equipment Factory Distributors.
General Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas

MACHINERY & PARTS

OIL FILTERS Reclaimo equipped tracing 1943. Oil used—3 gal. Results—perfect. These outstanding savings can be yours now if you use the "heated" filter. See your dealer or write. Reclaimo Sales, Elgin, Nebr.

For Sale—Used McCormick Deering 28x46 All Steel Thrasher, \$1050.00; McCormick Deering 22-36 Steel Wheel Tractor, \$475.00. Coolidge Implement Company, Emporia, Kan.

PRODUCE WANTED

Money for your cream by return mail; correct test and weight; the better the cream the bigger the check we want good cream. Ship to Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

FARM EQUIPMENT

New Milkers—America's finest Milkers. Full pulsating types. None better. Cost you less. Just received 3,000 pounds of Milking Equipment. Write, Phone or Wire us at once if interested. Can make prompt delivery. Don't delay. Save time and money. Midwest Dairy Supply Co., 224 W. 4th St., Grand Island, Nebraska.

Two Cow Dairy Queen portable milker again available for shipment anywhere. Rubber lined squeeze action teat cups. Complete with electric motor \$179.00, with gas engine \$204.00. Literature free. Dairy Queen Milking Machine Manufacturing Company, 1334 E. 53rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

DeLaval Milker. Double unit. Good condition. Alva Trubey, Lindsborg, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED
Wanted—Combines, tractors, late models. Cash. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING
Trap Fox and Coyote: on bare ground or deep snow. Learn modern methods and tricks to own the fur bearers. Free illustrated circular. Q. Bunch, Welch, Minn.

English Shepherd: Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval, 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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

RABBITS & PIGEONS
Raise Rabbits—Complete literature and rabbit guide, 25c. Hartman's Enterprises, R. D. 4, New City, N. Y.

SEEDS
Kansas Certified Hybrids, Kansas 1583 and US 13. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

FLOWERS—BULBS
Immediate shipment—Gorgeous Ranunculus, Anemone, Montbretia, Gladioli, Watsonia, Narcissus bulbs, Cent each prepaid; fifty minimum. Catalog. Jordan Nurseries, Baldwin Park, California.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted: Man past draft age or man and wife who wish to help in the war effort by getting into essential business, to operate cream and produce station. A very attractive proposition. Write Post Office Box 4026, Kansas City, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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

25 Genuine Indian Arrowheads, \$1.00. Catalog. Geo. Holder, Glenwood, Ark.

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

Kansas Farmers Can Depend on TOMSON HYBRIDS

To be sure of getting your choice of varieties and kernel sizes, place your order soon. Send for our interesting leaflet which give variety descriptions. For your convenience we list our sales representatives.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center
Wilson Bundy, R. R. 7, Topeka
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Arthur Ferris, Williamstown
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John Holstrom, Randolph
Richard Lynch, Carbondale
Wm. Meyers, Girard
Ben McCammon, Tecumseh
Paul McClelland, Muplehill
Tom McCubbin, Effingham
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Hans Regier, Whitewater
Morris Lumber Yard, Reading
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Harveyville Grange Co-op Assn., Harveyville
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Keith Swartz, Denton
Harold Thompson, Esbon

John Tomson, Dover
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Mack Young, Richland
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J. L. Taylor, Taylor Grain Co., Douglass
Russell Walker, Mankato
J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kansas
Everett W. Craft, Barclay
E. I. Chilcott, Mankato
J. F. Fisher, Gridley
Moody Paulsen, Jamestown
Green Co-op Grain Assn., Green
Ross G. Swenson, Belleville
Otto F. Brunkow, Onaga, Kan.
Maes Hardware, Paxico
Farmers Union Elevator, St. Marys
W. J. Sayre, Manhattan
Emil Zug, Allen
S. W. Hittle, Spring Hill, Kan.
Farmers Union Co-op Assn., Alma, Kan.
Mr. Paul Isenbacher, Agra, Kansas
S. & S. Feed & Coal Co., J. E. Sloyer, Emporia, Kan.

Prices, Prepaid to You:

Large Flat \$8.60 Medium Flat \$8.60
Large Round \$5.60 Medium Round \$7.20

Don't Experiment With Your Corn Crop

PLANT
TOMSON HYBRID SEED CORN
Our Seed and Shorthorns Make Good
WAKARUSA - - - KANSAS

November 20 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, Nov. 13

WANTED TO BUY

Wanted Popcorn. We are in the market for Popcorn. Write and let us know how much and what kind you will have. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

We are buyers of popcorn. Send sample and advise quantity you have to sell. Embro Popcorn Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Popcorn, Sweet Clover, Walnuts and other seed. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

FILMS AND PRINTS
Rolls developed—Two deckle edge prints each negative, 25c; beautiful deckle edge reprints, 2c; four enlargements from negatives, 25c. Special: "New Victory Style" Christmas cards made from negatives; 15 only \$1, including envelopes. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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

Roll developed, photo album, 2 enlargements, 8 prints, 25c. Geppert Studios, Dept. R-3, Des Moines, Iowa.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-11, Chicago.

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

FEATHERS WANTED

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

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

Quick Cash—Top Prices for your new and used feathers. Small or large quantities wanted. New feathers must contain original down. Check mailed soon as received. Feather-Works, 810 Fulton, Dept. 118, Chicago.

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

FARMS—KANSAS

Sheriff's Sale Fine Farm 212 A. to be sold on Beaver partition suit, Court House, Independence, Kan., 2 P. M. Nov. 13. Good improvements, 6 mi. S. W. Independence, rock road, on interurban line, Stop 28, appraised \$60 A. Must bring good price, or heirs will buy in.

Ranch 800-A. 18 miles Emporia, 538-A lime-stone pasture, everlasting water. 248-A cultivated, 145-A creek bottom. Two sets improvements. Electric light. Graveled road. Low taxes. Ira Stonebraker, Emporia, Kan.

Farms for Sale—160 acres improved upland, \$4,500. \$1,000 cash, balance easy, 230 acres improved upland, \$5,500. \$1,100 cash, balance easy. On Gravel road. W. Graves, St. Paul, Kan.

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

Eighty Acres, 2 miles Emporia, highway 50 S. 6 rooms, 2 good barns, electricity, fine home. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

"FARM BARGAINS"
If you are interested in buying a farm write immediately for an appointment with one of our salaried field representatives whose names and addresses you see below:

D. H. Cowgill, Milan, Mo.
J. J. Hampton, 114 Grover St. Warrensburg, Mo.
M. M. Hunt, Box 493, Columbia, Mo.
N. A. Kenney, Butler, Mo.
Glen Oliphant, Princeton, Mo.
Ray Winegardner, Box 202, Macon, Mo.
The Union Central Life Insurance Company
W. A. Kenney, Mgr., Financial Branch
1430 Dierks Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., HA. 7111

180-Acre south central Missouri equipped farm, plenty spring water, only \$2,250! Ideal for money-making livestock; on RFD gravel county road, high school bus, only 1/4 mile grade school, church, 3 to village, near well-known fishing stream; 50 cultivated, more tillable when cleared, 20 lespedeza, about 160 in pasture, part wooded, lots of spring water. Wire fencing, estimated 30,000-ft. timber, merchantable firewood, posts, ties, abundance wild berries; 2-room house, 32-ft. porch, well and spring, 34-ft. barn can be fixed, fair poultry house, smokehouse, owner now unable to handle, bargain opportunity at \$2,250 with ten acres, mare colt, 25 hens, brood sow, family cow, 2-year heifer, yearling heifer included, \$1,500 down. Details page 12, free Fall catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
3/4 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue
Full 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



100 Polled Shorthorns Sell On Wednesday, November 24

at farm 50 miles east of KANSAS CITY and 5 miles west of CONCORDIA, MO.

30 BULLS—70 FEMALES

Herd bulls for farmers, ranchers and breeders from strong aged yearlings to senior heifer calves, 50 bred heifers and 20 choice open heifers. Very best bloodlines backed up by show-winning stock that are as good as you will find anywhere today. For a sales catalog write to Mervin Aegerter, Seward, Nebraska.

Lewis W. Thielemann & Son, Owners,
Concordia, Mo.
Thompson & Halsey, Auctioneers, Bert Powell with the Kansas Farmer.



Lacys' Shorthorns (at private treaty)

We will not hold a public sale this fall, but will offer at private treaty.

10 BULLS (ready for service).

They are a richly bred lot of uniform type and general conformation. Sired by the Champion (Glenburn Destiny) and out of our best breeding cows. Among them are several bulls that are real show prospects. We also offer a few select females.

For particulars address

E. C. LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kan.

Red and Roan Shorthorn Bulls

Serviceable ages. Sired by a half brother to Sni-A-Bar Gold Duster and Sni-A-Bar Xmas Star. Good individuals.

ROBT. J. CROCKETT, KINSLEY, KAN.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Calves to serviceable ages, sired by Borg's Clay Champion and Griffarm Locust Supreme, out of D.H.I.A. cows, many with R.M. records. Come and see them. W. S. Mischler & Son, Bloomington (Osborne Co.), Kan.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. **BANBURY & SONS**, Plevna, (Reno County) Kansas Telephone 2807

Dodge Offers O.I.C. Boars and Selected Gilts

Best of breeding and quality. Spring boars and gilts weighing up to 175 pounds.

CECIL DODGE & SON, PENALOSA, KAN.

Fancy Chester White Boars

March farrow. Registered and cholera immunized. Sired by a grandson of Top Notch and Perfection Model. They are good and priced reasonable.

F. O. RINDOM, LIBERTY, KAN.

58-Registered Shorthorns-58

At auction on farm 1 Mile west of Prescott, Kansas, at 1:00 P. M.

Thursday, November 11

We are proud to offer the best bunch of cattle in our 31 years of cattle breeding. The pedigrees represent most of the leading families and the calves are sired by Brownale Beau by Brownale Hero and Phingask Bank Roll 2nd. Some are bred to Baron's Pride, sire of some of Sni-A-Bar's highest-priced sale and show cattle. Cattle are in nice breeding condition.

All Tb. and Bang's tested. See our young Sni-A-Bar herd bull sale day.

Write for catalog

A. HAM & SON, PRESCOTT, KAN.

Auctioneer: Jack Halsey, Des Moines, Ia.
Fieldmen: Mervin Aegerter, Shorthorn World; Ralph Dawson, Drover's Telegram

Young-Stunkel Registered Shorthorn Sale

At C. B. Team sale pavilion

Wichita, Kansas

Tuesday, November 16

The only Shorthorn sale to be held in Wichita this fall.

Catalog sent free for the asking

W. A. Young & Son, Clearwater, Kan.

E. L. Stunkel & Son, Peck, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Famous Herd Dispersed

When the nationally-known Holstein herd at Dunloggin farm, Ellicott City, Md., was dispersed in September, 209 animals brought a total of \$383,700 from 86 buyers from 21 states. Top price was \$13,000 paid by Butterfly Farm, Mexico, N. Y., for half interest in the 4½-year-old bull, Montvic Loch-invar. Top female was Dunloggin Mistress Queen, sold at \$10,100 to Martin Buth and Sons, Comstock Park, Mich.

Two Kansas dairymen participated in the buying. George D. Perisho, Pretty Prairie, paid \$4,450 for 2 head, and Frank Finkelstein, Hutchinson, paid \$4,025 for 2 head.

FRANK FINKELSTEIN, a Hutchinson Holstein breeder, recently attended the Dunloggin Dispersal sale, at Ellicott City, Md., and purchased 4 two-year-old heifers for a total price of \$8,475. This was an average of more than \$2,000 a head, a new high price for Holsteins in Kansas.

C. R. ROWE & SON, Poland China breeders of Scranton, report a general average of \$112 on hogs sold in their recent sale, with animals going to buyers in 6 different states. But the busy season of the year, gasoline shortage, and other unfavorable conditions cut down the farmer attendance and there were not enough buyers to take all of the spring boars. Harve Duncan, of Iowa, was auctioneer.

MR. AND MRS. WARREN FLOEGER, Hampshire hog breeders, of Morrill, held their first public sale at Horton in October. Thirty-five head were sold at an average of \$93.77. The 20 boars averaged \$62.35 and 15 gilts \$136.66 with a top of \$325 paid by J. P. Freeland, of Horton. Twenty-six out of the 35 stayed in Kansas. The gilts were well fitted, and boars in fair condition. About 125 persons attended the sale.

THE CLINTON BROS. GRADE HOLSTEIN SALE, held on the farm at Hutchinson, October 20, was well attended and splendid prices were received. The top cow sold for \$265 with a general average on cows of \$202.66. The cheapest cow sold brought \$130. A large number of the cows were not due to freshen until next spring. Yearling heifers averaged \$72, calves about \$40. The sale totaled \$4,528. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

THE NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION sale held at Atwood, October 19, was well attended as usual and prices received quite satisfactory, according to Manager Rogers. Eighty-four were sold for a general average of \$241; bulls averaging \$283 and females \$212. The top animal sold for \$875, to Joe L. Vap, Ludell. Sixty-nine of the 84 head went to Kansas buyers. About 400 attended the sale and local demand was good.

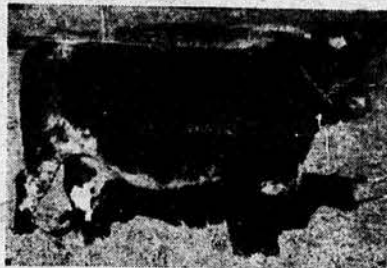
CLARENCE MILLER sold 41 spring boars in his October Duroc sale for a general average of \$118.25, making a state record for price on the number selling at the above figure. The top boar brought \$500, going to the Bar Y Ranch, Baxter Springs; second top of \$370, to Arlie L. Tomlinson, of Stillwater, Okla.; third top to Yalehurst Farms, Peoria, Ill. Only one boar sold below \$50 and only 3 below \$70. Eleven spring gilts averaged \$80, lacking a few cents, with a top of \$105 paid twice; one going to Oklahoma and one to Missouri. Nineteen head stayed in Kansas, being taken by buyers from that many addresses in the state. Remainder of offering was purchased by Oklahoma, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Minnesota and Indiana buyers. Bert Powell was auctioneer.

Taylor's Production Shorthorn Sale

Fair Grounds,

Hutchinson, Kansas

Saturday, December 4



A sample of heifers that go in the sale.

52 Head

An excellent collection of thick roans and reds.

12 YOUNG BULLS

10 BRED HEIFERS

15 COWS (with 14 calves at side)

10 OPEN HEIFERS

This is a richly bred, modern-type offering. Especially short legged and thick. Tb. and Bang's tested.

Featuring the blood of 3 sons of International Champions that have been used in our herd.

Divide Sensation, Dreadnaught Salute, Raveni Masterpiece, with the blood of Augustas, Rosewoods, Lavenders, Victorias, etc.

Ralph J. Taylor and Son, Owners, Garden City, Kansas

For catalog write

Mervin Aegerter, Sale Mgr., Seward, Nebraska

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson, Jack Halsey

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Nebraska Breeders' Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Sale

Columbus, Nebr., Friday, Dec. 3

90 HEAD consigned by 27 leading Horned and Polled Shorthorn breeders.

65 BULLS, all of useful ages, suited to the needs of purebred breeders, farmers and ranchmen.

25 TOP FEMALES, representatives of Nebraska's best herds, in bloodlines and accepted Shorthorn type.

Cows with calves at foot, bred heifers and open heifers.

Shorthorn study and judging contest at 9 A. M.
Sale of feeder calves at 11:30, sale of breeding cattle 12:30.
\$200 in prize money.

For catalog write

THOS. ANDREWS, Sale Manager
CAMBRIDGE, NEBR.

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

COLUMBUS is on Highway 81, the most convenient route for Central and Eastern Kansas buyers and visitors.

Reno County Shorthorn Breeders' First Annual Sale

(Horned and Polled Shorthorns)

Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kan., Tuesday, November 9



40 HEAD selected from leading herds of the locality. Quality with breeding to match.

20 BULLS (6 to 24 months old.)

20 FEMALES (5 bred, balance selling open.)

Tb. and abortion tested.

Consignors

Frank E. Leslie, Sterling
John F. Reece, Langdon
Leo Ediger, Buhler
L. Cantwell, Sterling
McIlrath Bros., Kingman
Earl J. Fieser, Norwich
W. A. Love & Son, Partridge
Fred Oldenettle, Haven
Edgar Seyb, Pretty Prairie
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Plevna

For catalog, write

HAROLD TONN, Sale Manager, Haven, Kan.

Auctioneers: Guy L. Pettit, Harold Tonn

Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

ready for service from Imported sires and dams. R. M. ancestors. Best of type. Nice reds.

J. P. MALONE, Lyons, Kan.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS!

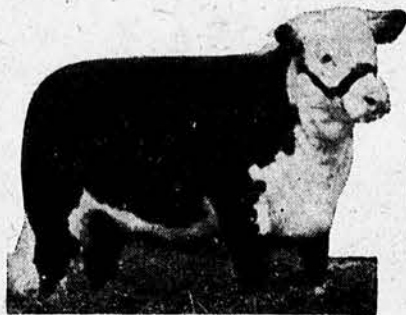
FOR VICTORY

OAKVIEW FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS

We are offering 5 bulls of serviceable age. Featuring the blood of Neralcam Banner (Junior Champion, 1939, Junior and Grand Champion 1940 at the Kansas State Fair). He is a R. M. sire, and a great herd improver. The bulls are all out of very good cows.

P. H. EDIGER, INMAN, KAN.

Morris County Hereford Breeders' Sale



Council Grove, Kan.
Friday, November 12

100 HEAD
35 BULLS—Yearlings and two-year olds.
65 FEMALES, bred and open heifers and cows from leading herds (including absolute dispersal of the Clarence Perry herd.)
Best known bloodlines included in the cattle that sell.

CONSIGNORS

Clarence Perry, Council Grove
Doran Ranch, Council Grove
H. T. Sandford, Wilsey
J. J. Moxley, Council Grove
J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap
J. A. Hergich & Son, Delavan
Franklin Clark, Onaga

Norton Saunders, Miller
Royce & Beck, Council Grove
Roy Lockard, Elmo
John Scott, White City
Al. J. Schueitz, Mercer
Wm. Belden, Horton
Ewaldt Kieckhafer, Herington

For catalog write

Walter O. Scott, Secretary, Council Grove, or
J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap, Kan.

Auctioneer: Fred Reppert. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Haven Hereford Breeders' Annual Sale

50 Selected Horned and Polled Herefords

SALE PAVILION on HAROLD TONN FARM, all weather roads

Thursday, November 11

WHRS and BOCALDOS

20 BULLS

30 FEMALES

Chosen from 12 leading herds.

Trains and busses met on request.

Call Phone 81F11



Consignors

Elmer Dierks
Lloyd Harris
Hiatt Bros. (Polis)
W. H. Schlickau
Ralph Chain
Orion Chain
Henry Wiebe
Asa Koontz
Clinton Koontz
A. R. Schlickau & Sons
W. H. Tonn & Son
Mrs. Harold Tonn

For catalog write

Harold Tonn, Sale Manager, Haven, Kan.

Auctioneers: Guy L. Pettit, Harold Tonn

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

6TH ANNUAL PUREBRED HEREFORD SALE

Of Gibbs' Anxiety-bred Herefords

Will sell at the Clay Center Sales Co. Pavilion in

Clay Center, Kansas, Friday, November 12

Beginning promptly at 1 o'clock P. M.

36 Head of Registered Hereford Calves

Consisting of 17 bulls and 19 heifers

All ranging from 9 months to breeding age. This is an Accredited Herd. These calves are bred and improved from a Guggell & Simpson foundation. They are all sired by W. H. R. bred bull. This is a very select group of calves; good bone, deep body, very strong back and head.

SAM GIBBS, Owner, Industry, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Hiebert's Herefords

At Auction

County Fair Bldg.

Hillsboro, Kan.

Wednesday, Nov. 10

(starting at noon)

42 HEAD of outstanding Registered Herefords. In service we have the 100% Hazlett bred bull, FRO Rupert Tone 4th (a grandson of Hazford Rupert 25 and Hazford Tone.)

14 BULLS and BULL CALVES, including the above sire (20 head of the offering sired by him). 28 COWS, heifers and heifer calves. Practically all Hazlett breeding. 10 head are granddaughters of the noted Mousel bred bull, Fremont, that did much for the Foster Farms' herd. Th. and Bang's tested. Write now for catalog or one will be waiting for you sale day.

P. A. HIEBERT & SONS
Hillsboro, Kan.

Auctioneers: Guy Pettit, Harold Tonn.



Bulls -- Cows -- Calves

Prince Domino Breeding

Because of shortage of feed and help I must sell about 60 HEAD HEREFORD CATTLE.

MORRIS ROBERTS

Holsington - - - Kansas

Registered Hereford Cattle

for sale. Choice Bull past 11 months old, W. H. R. Choice Mischief breeding. Also 2 extra good spring bull calves of W. H. R. Domino breeding. All bulls priced quick sale.

LEONARD B. JOHNSON, Alta Vista, Kan.

FRANK R. CONDELL'S HAZLETT HEREFORDS

100 breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

DELLFORD RANCH, ED. DORADO, KAN.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

15 heifers of Hazlett and WHR breeding, bred to WHR Worthy Domino 41st. 25 open heifers of similar breeding. Also 15 quality yearling bulls.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Registered Angus

BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Choice bred of Earl Marshall and Frizemere breeding.

L. E. LAFIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires, Proud Cap K. 541403 and Elba July 2nd 652100. (Where beef type predominates)

OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Reg. Angus Cows, Heifers, Bulls

7 young bred cows, 7 heifer calves and a number of very choice young bulls. All sired by or bred to such bulls as our present herd sires. Reverse of Wheatland 58 and Applewood Bandelier 100. Foundation from Hollinger and Barrier herds. **HAROLD GIESS, Arnold, Kan.**

October 19 was more than "just another day" for A. LEWIS OSWALD & SON, Jersey cattle breeders of Hutchinson. The State Jersey sale scheduled to be held at Hutchinson on the above date had been canceled, but due to an oversight the date was not omitted from the date column in Kansas Farmer. This, together with a news item in a local paper, brought several buyers to town and resulted in the sale of 3 choice bulls by the Oswalds to that many outside buyers.

The BECKWITH & JAMESON HOLSTEIN SALE, held at Leavenworth, September 30, was well attended despite rain and mud, and 60 head sold for an average price of \$180. The sale was to dissolve a partnership. Mr. Clifford Beckwith, one of the firm, who recently purchased a farm of his own, was a good buyer, taking several of the best heifers. He topped the sale at \$300. Floyd Dickinson, a new breeder of Leavenworth, paid the second highest price. The local demand was especially good, according to Sale Manager G. R. Appleman.

The WISWELL AND SON Poland China sale held on the farm, near Olathe, October 22, was only fairly well attended; the busy cornhusking season doubtless kept many away. The 42 head sold averaged \$53, with a top of \$150 on a boar going to Harold T. Haswell, Kansas City, Mo. Thirty-one head stayed in Kansas and 11 were bought by Missouri breeders and farmers. The gilt average was \$47.78 and the boar average \$66.29 with the top gilt to Ketter Bros., Fontana. The day was ideal with about 75 in attendance. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

PAUL J. STUDDT, Milking Shorthorn breeder at Ada, held his first public sale October 25. Thirty-four head, including baby calves, sold for an average price of \$127 with females bringing around \$115 and bulls \$111. The top price on any female was \$220, paid by H. A. Rohrer, of Junction City. The calf average was \$55. The cattle lacked fitting and as a result sold below their value from a breeding standpoint. Mr. Studdt continues with about 15 selected females, headed by the great bull, Nauvoo Champion. Jas. T. McCulloch conducted the sale, assisted by Gus Heidebrecht.

The DALE SCHEEL Hampshire sale October 25 was well attended considering the rather impossible weather. The entire offering of 35 head sold for a general average of \$77 with the boars averaging \$82 and the gilts \$73. The top boar sold for \$245 to Joe Knappenberger, Hutchinson; his litter brother went to N. E. Flippen, of Burbank, S. D., at \$230. Warren Ploeger, Morrill, took the top gilt at \$225. She was by B & B Special. Buyers were present or represented by bids from Iowa, Indiana, and South Dakota, but the offering for the most part stayed in Kansas. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

E. L. PERSINGER, of Riverview Jersey Farm, at Republic, sold some choice cattle at public auction October 11. The 28 head sold included cows and heifers, some of them bred to freshen as late as next June, for a total of \$3,331.50. This included the herd bull, bargain of the sale, which went to Louis Morgan, a good breeder at Phillipsburg. The high cow was purchased by a neighbor but buyers were present from quite a distance with Greenleaf and Waldo being about the most distant points. The Persingers continue with 12 or 15 selected heifers, sired by Security Blonde Fauvic, and 4 mature cows. Jas. T. McCulloch was the auctioneer.

DWIGHT C. DIVER, of Chanute, held his annual Shorthorn sale October 12. Rain interfered and doubtless resulted in a lower average than otherwise would have been secured. The entire offering averaged \$138; the top bull being sold for \$270.50 to the Manners sisters, of Gaffnett. Ben Ridlon, of Fredonia, bought the top females paying \$255 each for 2 head. Buyers were present from Missouri and Oklahoma. With the exception of 3 or 4 cows with calves at foot, the offering was composed of calves dropped in 1943. Several head were consigned by Lucky-Laughlin Farm, Humboldt; J. L. Jewell, Humboldt; and E. F. Baker, Chanute. The female average was \$167 and the bull average \$120.

In their recent sale O'BRYAN RANCH sold 178 home-grown Hampshires for a total of \$12,476 and an average price of \$70. The boars averaged \$120 and the gilts \$57. Hogs went into many different states but the encouraging part of this sale, like others that have been held at Hiattville, was the fact that Kansas buyers continue to return and are not discouraged by or scared away by high-priced buyers from other states. The large number in the sale and the prominence the herd has received by packer buyers probably accounts for the large number of home buyers. This situation is as it should be. For after all the commercial grower is the backbone of the breeding business. Bert Powell conducted the sale.



BERKSHIRE FALL PIGS

Now being offered, sired by Kansas Pride 4th, 2 good sons of Prince Leader 8th. Registered. Immured. Sold out of all other stock, including spring boars.

SHADOWLAWN FARM

Roy Gilliland, Jr., Owner, Holton, Kan.

BERKSHIRE SPRING BOARS

Ready for service. Registered and immured. Sired by our herd boar, Dictator's Choice 2nd 402791. Visit us or write.

H. E. THALMANN & SON, Haven, Kan.

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS

weighing 200 lbs. or better and fall pigs. All choice stock.

G. D. WILLEMS, Rt. 3, Box 77, INMAN, KAN.

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.

HAROLD TONN

Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE

1531 Plass Avenue

Topeka, Kan.



RIFFELS' Polled Hereford Sale

Monday, Nov. 8

50 HEAD as good as the breed affords.

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS
Enterprise, (Dickinson Co.) Kan.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM

is offering the following Polled Herefords for sale

4 choice open heifers, 18 months old.

14 young bulls from 7-12 months old.

Visitors always welcome.

O. J. SHIELDS

Lost Springs, (Marion Co.,) Kan.

Hiatt Bros. Polled Hereford Consignment to The Haven Association HEREFORD SALE November 11

5 top heifers selling open, sired by Bullion Domino and out of Polled Harmon and Imperial Mischief bred dams. Registered Polled cows and heifers at the farm for sale privately.

Percherons, Guernseys, Polands and Polled Herefords.

HIATT BROS. FARMS

Haven (Reno Co.) Kan.

Registered Polled Herefords

for sale. 8 bull calves, a few heifer calves. Also my 5-year-old herd bull, Merlin Mischief, sired by (Maxel Mischief), bred by Goernandt Bros. **MARTIN I. SHIELDS, Lincolnville, Kansas**

MAES OFFERS POLLED HEREFORDS

We have for sale some choice registered POLLED HEREFORDS. Cows, heifers and excellent bull calves. Also red cows. Forced to sell because of feed shortage.

JOSEPH C. MAES, BUSHTON, KAN.



Hampshire Boars Good Enough

to head any herd in America. Sired by Step-away (out of Fashion Roller dam). Others are tops from litters sired by Steamboat and Roseland Bouncer.

We are now located on our own farm and our new address is

PAUL CORK, Page City, Kansas

Quigley Hampshire Farms

Choicest closely culled Hampshire spring boars. We raised CHAMPIONS for years and are again pleased to furnish you with the BEST that the Hampshire breed offers. High Score and Roller matings do the business.

Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.

BERGSTENS' HAMPSHIRE

Choice quality, thick, heavy-hammed spring boars from popular bloodlines.

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

Prolific, Easy Feeding, Market Type

We can supply Hampshire breeding stock for the exacting individual as well as the farmer who wishes to improve his hog herd.

Write O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.

GOLDEN DREAM COMES TRUE !!

Rotherwood-Eagle-Lense-Plan puts at the head of your herd one of the state's best bred Jersey bulls without a cash deposit. This is open to you if you are milking three cows. It isn't necessary that you have a registered herd or that they are Jersey. If you want something of the best don't delay. Get in touch with us at once!

ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.

A. Lewis Oswald—John Craig Oswald

SILO Now AVAILABLE

The New K-M Silo First in every feature you want. Beauty, Strength, Durability, Vibrated Curved Staves, Waterproof Cement, Triple Coat of Plaster. Ten-year guarantee. 20 years' experience building Silos.

WE HAVE NO SALESMEN Write, Phone or Wire us direct, or, better still, come and see us. Place your order now for early 1944 erection.

KANSAS-MISSOURI SILO CO.
Topeka, Kansas
Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company—
There is a reason.

CALVES AND CANNONS



Meat will do its part toward winning the war. Avoid calf losses!—Gov't licensed, long-time immunity product. Low cost per dose. Visit Your Friendly Peters Druggist and Get Peters Blackleg Cultural Aggressin.

Peters Family, World's First Hog Serum Mfrs.
Peters Serum Co., Laboratories
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years. Get the Facts—Write TODAY.
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Old Live Horses and Dry Bones We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else
Delivered Our Plant
HILL PACKING CO.
Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524

HOLSTEIN BULL Lease Special

In the Mo. State Sale last month we secured Clyde Hill Jean Fobes (her "Very Good" dam has over 700 lbs. fat as a 4 yr. old), one of the nicest things in the sale. Her bull calf carries the blood of Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 73d (index 768 Fat 4.25%) on both sides of his pedigree. Because we plan to use him as our next herd sire later we will lease him without cost to a breeder who will promise to test his daughters. Write for further details.
J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman,
Security Benefit Dairy, Topeka, Kansas

Menold's Holstein Sale Canceled

Holsteins being sold at private treaty.
EMIL MENOLD, Sabetha, Kan.

Registered Holstein Bulls

Have a four-year-old bull, son of a proven sire and a very good dam. Also bull calves for sale.
L. C. KOCH, CLYDE, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

Serviceable age, sired by Mercedes Homestead Inka Ormsby, grandson of Dora Pearl Voeman (record of 1018 fat and 26306.30 milk as an 8-year-old). Dam of calf a heavy producing cow and richly bred. Gilbert Beagel, Alta Vista, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE

For sale, 4 years old, son of (Sir Billy DeKol Jennie). Dam produced 8768 lbs. fat in 3 years. A good breeder and can show excellent offspring. Gentle disposition.
A. E. FUNK, Hillsboro, Kan. R. F. D.

Purebred Hereford Hogs Offered

Spring boars and spring gilts. Also fall pigs, either sex.
PAUL REGNIER, Fairbury, Nebraska

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
November 18—W. L. Schultz, Durham, sale at Hillsboro, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
November 10—P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.
November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders' third annual sale, Haven, Kan. Harold Tonn, Sale Manager.
November 12—Morris County Hereford Breeders' annual sale, Council Grove, Kan. J. B. Pritchard, Duniap, Kan. Sale Manager.
November 12—Sam Gibbs, Industry, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
January 7—Kansas State Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary and Sale Manager.
February 21—C K Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.

Polled Hereford Cattle
November 8—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
November 15—George E. Schroeder, Lorraine, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
November 9—Reno County Shorthorn Breeders, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., Harold Tonn, Sale Manager.
November 11—A. Ham & Son, Prescott, Kan.
November 16—E. L. Stunkel & Son and W. A. Young & Son, Wichita, Kan.
December 3—Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale, Columbus, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr., Sale Manager.
December 4—Ralph J. Taylor, Garden City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
November 24—Lewis W. Thiemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.
November 26—Dell & Son, Beatrice, Nebr.
Percheron Horses
November 26—Dell & Son, Beatrice, Nebr.

Trend of the Markets
Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.10	\$16.00	\$15.85
Hogs	14.50	14.65	14.20
Lambs	14.65	18.85	14.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.23%	.23%	.15%
Eggs, Standards	.42	.42	.38%
Butterfat, No. 1	.48	.48	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.55	1.51%	1.24
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.03%	1.03%	.80
Oats, No. 2 White	.78	.82	.50
Barley, No. 2	1.13%	1.15%	.64
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	20.00	
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	12.00	

CHOICE DUROC BOARS

Fall and Spring Boars sired by Proud Cherry Orion, by the \$2,000 Proud Cherry King and Aces Parade by Fanny's Pride and Breed Builder. Real herd boars. Fancy young sows bred to P. C. O and Ace's Parade. Write or see them before buying elsewhere. Breed's best blood. Prices right. Durocs only since 1904.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, Kan.

Registered Duroc Bred Gilts

Excellent quality and breeding. Sired by Red Orion and bred to Golden Harvest, a great son of Golden Fancy. Also March boars and gilts by Red Orion and Kansas Sturdybilt. Inspection invited. Immured.
W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, Kan.

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Spring farrow, choice quality and breeding. Golden Fancy and Foremost Ace. Pigs by University Ace. (All-American Reserve.) Immured and at farmer's prices.
MINOR STALLARD & SON, Onaga, Kan.

Duroc Spring Boars and Gilts

Best type and conformation. Plenty bone, good full loin; deep, full hams. Early maturity. Top herd sires and show hogs here. Money back if not satisfied. All champion bred. Registered.
B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS

50 Registered, double immured, serviceable age boars. Low down, heavy bodied, dark red, feeder type. Shipped on approval. Write for price.
CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, Kan.

100 DUROC BOARS, ALL AGES

Better boars for less money. The dark, cherry, broad-backed, shorter-legged, heavy-bodied, easier-feeding kind. Best new breeding for old customers. Interesting literature. Registered. Immured. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, Kan.

Swanson's Durocs—Limited Number

of May Boars. If you like the deep red, thick back, heavy hams and short legs, buy Swanson's Durocs at farmers' prices. Purebred but not registered. New blood for old customers. We do not ship on approval.
Oscar H. Swanson, R. 5, Clay Center, Kan.

ROEPKE'S --- DUROCS

Heavy-bodied, short-legged Duroc spring boars and gilts. Popular bloodlines. Immured. Farmers' prices.
ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, Kan.

Offering DUROC WEANLING PIGS

We have 60 head of choice Superba and Orion breeding weanling pigs that we offer for sale to make room. They are tops guaranteed in every way. Price to sell.
ROSS FARMS, CLAFIN, Kan.

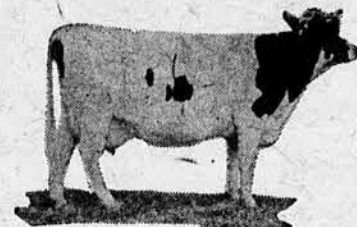
Reder's Duroc Hog Farm

Selected spring boars and gilts, sired by an excellent grandson of Thickskin. Come and see them. P. A. Reder, Atlanta (Butler Co.), Kan.

Stuckman's Durocs Are Profitable

Selected spring boars and gilts. Sired by Red Super, heavy bodied. Double immured. Farmers' prices. Charles Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan.

Dispersal Sale of the Entire Herd of 40 Head of Holstein Cattle of the Well-known Top-O-Day Herd



Owned by George E. Schroeder at the farm 18 miles southwest of Ellsworth, Kan., and 2 miles west and one mile south of Lorraine on all weather road.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15
12:30 P. M.

The sale consists of fresh cows and heavy springers, bred heifers, helper calves, both registered and high-grade cattle. Also registered bulls ready for service. A number of the cows have C. T. A. records. All clean cattle tested for Bang's and Tb.
The entire farm equipment will be sold in the forenoon. For further information concerning the cattle write to

GEO. E. SCHROEDER, Owner, LORRAINE, KANSAS
Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., Oscar Helg Schmidt

Registered Polled Shorthorns and Registered Percherons Dispersal Sale

Sale on farm 8 miles East and 2 miles South of Beatrice, Nebr. **Friday, November 26**

50 POLLED SHORTHORNS—the beef and milk kind (not recorded as Milk Shorthorn.)
4 Outstanding Bulls of Breeding age.
10 Cows, with calves at foot.
11 Open Heifers and some milk cows to freshen soon.
Mardale, Cremonious Charwell and Rosedale Pride bloodlines.
25 REGISTERED PERCHERONS—Good young geldings, mares. All of work age and well broke to harness. A few stud colts. Damascus and Car-not breeding. For catalog write
Bert Powell, Auctioneer
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer **Dell & Son, Beatrice, Nebr.**

Guernsey Cattle Dispersal Sale Hillsboro, Kan., Thursday, November 18

40 Registered Guernseys
20 young Cows 12 heifers 2 herd bulls
3 helper calves 3 young bulls

Featuring 10 daughters of our herd bull Valor's Josie's Masher, grandson of the noted (Langwater Valor, A. R.) 7 Daughters of our Junior sire, Jo-Mar Crusader's Chamer, a son of (Valor's Crusader, A. R.) A lot of the best bloodlines known to the breed. Also 10 High-grade Guernsey heifers.
Sale under cover—starts at high noon. For catalog write

Meadowlark Farm, W. L. Schultz, Prop., Durham, Kan.
Auctioneer Boyd Newcom

BROAD LAWN AYRSHIRE FARM OFFERS

Registered Ayrshire bulls of serviceable age and younger from D. H. I. A record dams—grandsons of Penhurst Peer. Also a few baby heifers. Prices reasonable.
FLOYD JACKSON
226 West First Hutchinson, Kan.

UNRUHS' REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

4-H heifer calves and choice bull calves. One out of an Excellent cow with 425 fat at 12 years old. All calves sired by Thistle's Glen of Kansas 49508. A few cows fresh or to be fresh this winter. Harrison Unruh & Sons, Hillsboro, Kan.

Griffiths Long-Teated Ayrshires

For sale—two purebred bull calves, one month old, calves from high producing dams and grand-dams. Dams by Penhurst Beauty Prince. Calves by Lipsett Hazard. Price \$50 and \$65.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, Kan.

Offering the Guernsey Bull

Meadow Lodge Rex's Chevalier 250387, Born January 25, 1938.
Sire: Bournedale Rex 159247AR
DAM: Imported Oaks Farm Clarissa 240938, 14,378.4 milk; 622.4 butterfat, Class A.
Will consider trade for cows in milk.
GERALD M. JENKINS, Rt. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Guernsey Cows for Sale

For sale—50 Guernsey springer cows and heifers.
E. D. HERSHBERGER, Newton, Kan.

Locke's Red Polled Dairy

100 head in herd. 30 cows in milk year round. Franklin (undefeated in show ring) and Red Boy (backed by generations of A.R. breeding) in service. Yearling and 2-year-old heifers. Also bulls, calves to serviceable age.
G. W. LOCKE, EL DORADO, Kan.

TRIMER Offers RED POLLS

Cows, bred and open heifers and bull calves for sale.
F. J. TRIMER, BLUFF CITY, Kan.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS!

Low-Set, Thick POLAND BOARS

A fixed type that guarantees uniform and continuous production of the kind the farmers and packers approve. They win when shown and make the most pork for a given grain ration. Priced for quick sale.
BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr.

Saylor's Blue Ribbon Polands

Selected boars and gilts, litter mates and half brothers and sisters to the 1943 State Fair Junior champion sow. Best of Golden Rod and Admiration breeding. The farmer and packer type.
RAY SAYLER & SONS, MANHATTAN, Kan.

Registered Poland Boars and Gilts

with quality and breeding without fat. Sulted to the farmer's needs and priced for them to buy.
G. A. WINGERT, WELLSVILLE, Kan.

Rindt's Registered Polands

Selected spring boars and gilts, sired by State Fair Prince (Grand Champion Trio County Fairs). Some by a Son of Market Star. Immured and priced right. Herbert Rindt, Herington, Kan.

O'Hara's Poland Chinas

Smooth medium-type boars ready for service. Tops from 85 spring pigs. From litters of 8 to 11. Immured. Also fall pigs.
RAYMOND W. O'HARA, SYLVIA, Kan.

McClaren's Registered Polands

Fall pigs, either sex, sired by Mac's Imperial (son of Imperial). Some by J. V. Belgian, out of high-quality, wide, deep-bodied, prolific sows. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MERVIN MCCLAREN, MULLINVILLE, Kan.

OFFERING BLACK POLAND BOARS

We still have some choice herd boars of quality and breeding. Priced for quick sale.
C. R. ROWE, Scranton, Kan.

Plenty Thick Spotted Polands

Extra thick spring boars for quick sale sired by SILVER ACE (Grand champion Kansas and Oklahoma 1943). The heavy-bodied sort. Also spring gilts of quality.
CARL BILLMAN, HOLTON, Kan.



The Tank Truck

News from Your Conoco Agent about Lubricants, Farm Fuels, and Service



How Your Gun Warns You About

Engine Acid!

MOST EVERYONE who handles firearms knows that a gun that's been fired even once must always be cleaned before it's put away. You know why—for the burning powder always leaves acid products of combustion in the barrel and chamber. If allowed to remain there, those acids would start corrosion that might completely ruin the gun.

Guns and engines have a lot in common. Both operate by exploding a chemical inside of a chamber. In the case of a gun, the explosion pushes a slug ahead of it through the barrel. In the case of an engine, the explosion pushes a piston downward in the cylinder barrel. In either case, explosions like these attack the metal they touch by leaving corrosive acids.

Now if it's so important to clean out the acid that could corrode your gun's insides, how about the interior of your engine? Well, you can't get after the cylinders and other inner parts with a cleaning rod and cloth each time you put away your car or tractor. But you *can* protect any farm engine from acid corrosion by getting it OIL-PLATED with Conoco Nth motor oil.

How OIL-PLATING Fights Acid

What is OIL-PLATING? How does Conoco Nth oil make it help? The answer is that Nth oil—patented—contains an added modern synthetic that has the property of setting up a sort of "magnetism" which bonds OIL-PLATING direct to engine parts. As long as you use Nth oil, you have protective OIL-PLATING fastened up throughout your engine, instead of all quickly draining down to the crankcase at a standstill. That means much the same sort of anti-corrosive effect, for instance, as chromium plating.

Now just let a successful farmer tell you how OIL-PLATING has worked out in his own engines



Meet C. E. Williams, who farms 400 acres in Colorado's Uncompahgre Valley. One of the valley's first settlers—in 1891—he's a real old-timer when it comes to knowing what's good in farm fuels and lubricants, for he writes, "One can not speak too highly of Conoco products."

over a period of years. C. E. Williams of Uncompahgre, Colo., writes that he's used Conoco fuels and lubricants since 1915. He says, "I drain my oil at regular intervals and have never been troubled with sludge, ring sticking, varnish or oil consumption." That's an uncompromising statement from a real old-timer, for Mr. Williams has farmed his present 400-acre ranch since 1903.

OIL-PLATED ENGINES Stay Clean-Working!

Besides OIL-PLATING your engine to help save it from corrosive acid, Conoco Nth oil has another special advantage. That's because it also includes a second synthetic, called *Thialkene inhibitor*, which adds its protective qualities to help keep engines clean. With Nth oil able to make the engine stay clean-working that way, besides protecting it with OIL-PLATING, it's no wonder that a Conoco user like H. E. Hampton of Walden, Colo., writes as follows, "I would like to make special



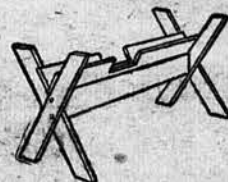
Conoco Salesman Glen Anderson alights from Conoco Agent N. G. Bellaire's truck for a chat with H. E. Hampton on the latter's farm and ranch near Walden, Colo. In praising Conoco products, Mr. Hampton added, "It is mighty fine to deal with a company... whose products are always the latest in modern development."

mention of . . . Nth motor oil, which is without doubt the most satisfactory motor oil that I have ever used in any of my ranch or dairy equipment."

The great records of Mr. Williams and Mr. Hampton—Conoco users for twenty-eight years and nineteen years, respectively—might certainly encourage you to make your next fill of motor oil a fill of Conoco Nth . . . oil that OIL-PLATES your engine. Just stop at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station or call Your Conoco Agent for regular farm deliveries.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Ideas that help to make work easier are ammunition on the farm front. Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper. You win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed. Keep sending ideas and keep winning!



In the saw-buck illustrated here, "cord wood or posts . . . can be partly sawed through in the middle notch and are then properly supported when pushed out," writes Wallace Clary of Edina, Mo.

Dean Caldwell of Clinton, Okla., uses a funnel as a pouring spout in the mouth of a bag of feed. The large end of the funnel goes into the bag, which is tied tight, leaving the spout sticking out.



For emergency repairs on his machines, Max Misfeldt of Bigfork, Mont., uses cotter pins like the one illustrated here. He makes them himself out of baling wire, looped in a vise and twisted.

HERE'S YOUR TRACTOR LUBRICATION CHART FREE!



ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



"Right now is one of the best times you could pick to give your tractor a real thorough going-over, to make sure every single part is properly lubricated with the right oil or grease. Let me help you make that job easier and save you the time and trouble of thumbing through a lubrication manual—if you can find it!

"Continental Oil Company has prepared the easiest-reading chart you ever saw—strictly accurate for any make and model of tractor you own—and I want to give you a copy FREE. Whatever lubricants it calls for, I can supply you with exactly right, to help you for the Winter.

"I'm sure trying to get around and see everybody these days, but if you plan to go to work on your tractor extra soon and want your free chart right away, why not give me a call? I'll bring it out and tack it up where it's easiest to use."