

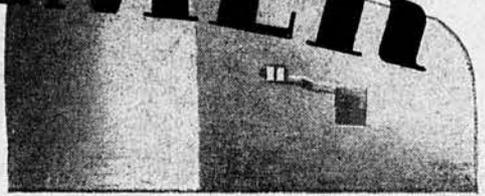
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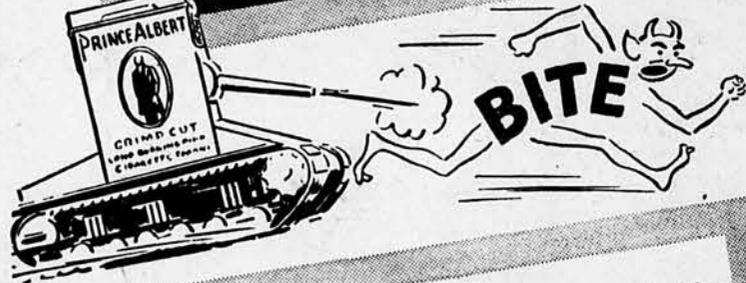
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



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W. J. Amerman

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HANDY IDEAS For Kansas Farms

Easy to Find

I have some high shelves I use for storing boxes of things seldom used. By attaching a long cord to each box on which is fastened a tag listing the contents, I save time and lifting when any desired stored article is wanted.—Mrs. L. E. R., Washington Co.

Protects Rubber Gloves

Dusting with talcum or cornstarch will help keep rubber gloves from sticking together on the inside. The powder is dusted both on the inside and on the outside. This should be done to any rubber material that lies folded.—N. N. S., Douglas Co.

Preserve Old Skillets

A skillet that has become encrusted with a rough coating which cannot be easily scraped off, may be put into a hot fire or bed of hot coals and the crust burned off. In this way the skillet is left smooth and like new and is not injured.—Mrs. R. E. Lofts, Franklin Co.

Scentless Traps

Before setting steel traps for furbearing animals, they should be deodorized to remove the human scent. The easiest and best way I've found to do this is to boil them in a mixture of wood ashes and water. I never hold traps over a blaze as that will remove the temper from the spring. I also deodorize the gloves I wear when making sets.—O. C.

Short Cuts

A cloth dipped in kerosene will remove all grease and dirt stains from the sink as well as add to the polish. To remove grease spots from wallpaper, apply dry cornmeal with a clean, dry cloth to the spots and they will soon disappear.—Mrs. W. T.

Can for Scrap

A large can or oil drum is kept in a handy place for depositing small scraps of metal and wire. By keeping the scraps tramped down, the can holds a lot and when full it is turned in to the scrap committee. There is a

big improvement on the place to have such stuff always out of the way.—L.

Wind Breaker

As a filler for stopping cracks around windows and doors of barns and other outbuildings, we use a mixture of equal parts of fine sand and asphalt roofing paint. When dry it is hard, making it water and weatherproof and it can be painted.—Mrs. P. B. Marsh, Barton Co.

2 Helpful Hints

When the point of a steel wire brush wears down, saw off the worn end and the brush will be as good as new.

An automatic chicken waterer may be used all winter if the water pipe is run thru a heating horse-manure pile.—Joel M. Swenson, Clay Co.

Christmas Poinsettias

Poinsettias will bloom again, with proper care. After the "flowers" have died, cut them off and reduce the amount of water, and from February 1 until May the plants should not be watered. As soon as the weather is settled and danger of frost is past, the poinsettias are pruned back hard and repotted in a mixture of loamy soil, sand and a very little bonemeal. Place in a shady place for the summer. Prune again before the first of August if too much growth is made. The cuttings, too, may be planted, as they often root easily if kept moist and will make blooming-size plants in a short time.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

Whole Walnut Meats

Don't be envious of persons selling black walnut meats in whole kernels. Try soaking walnuts in salt water overnight and drain off the water next morning. Walnuts crack easily and the kernels come out whole. This also does away with bits of bark from the hull getting into the meats. The salt helps the flavor, also.—Mrs. Fred Johnson, Franklin Co.

You are invited to help Kansas Farmer conduct this Handy Idea Column. We pay \$1 for the 5 most useful original ideas received. Send us one of yours. If a drawing is necessary, please include a sketch. We can't return letters but expect to use all we find room for.—The Editors.

You Remember

When Steers Were Heavy

CHANGES in beef production during the last half century are illustrated in colorful manner by the Shorthorn herd of W. A. "Billy" Shirley, Lincoln county, who received the 1942 Shorthorn Award of Merit, presented by the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

This herd was established in 1878 by Billy Shirley's father, the late W. A. Shirley, Sr., a native of Ireland. The elder Shirley came to Connecticut in 1874 and migrated to Lincoln county 4 years later. That same year, 1878, he bought 2 red cows from which the entire present herd has descended. The cow herd was gradually improved and increased by use of high-quality Shorthorn bulls, until now there are 47 cows and 8 replacement heifers.

Thruout more than 60 years this herd has been in existence, the policy has been to feed out the steers produced on the farm. In early days the steers were not fed grain until they were 3 or 4 years old and many interesting records were made in those early feeding operations.

In 1903, for example, 4-year-old steers marketed from the Shirley herd averaged 2,221 pounds each, when

marketed in Kansas City. But, thru the years, methods have gradually changed as this herd kept in step with modern trends in the beef business.

Weight for age is still an important consideration on the Shirley ranch, but feeding of 3- and 4-year-old steers is a thing of the past. The present system features early-maturing cattle, fed to meet modern market demands. The average calving date is about the first of April and calving is often completed by late March or early April.

In 1941 the calves were not creep-fed, but they ran with their dams on good buffalo grass pasture, until they were weaned. Approximately 8 acres of grass were allowed for each cow and her calf. These calves were fed out on the Shirley farm during the 1941-42 season.

They received home-grown grains and roughages. Their market weight on the Kansas City market June 3, 1942, at about 14 months old, was 887 pounds each. They sold at \$12.50 and \$13.25 a hundred. The quality, weight and finish were described as excellent, and the cuts from these early-maturing cattle were of the size being demanded by the modern housewife.

13 PORK INCREASE DEPENDS ON HOG-LOT STRATEGY

By ROY FREELAND

NEW food goals suggest that one of this war's toughest battles will be fought in American hog lots. During the coming year, Kansas farmers are asked to raise 674,000 hogs for slaughter. That would be an increase of 25 per cent over the high pork output of this year, and it represents the greatest increase asked for any agricultural product supplied by this state.

Kansas farmers will do their level best to fill this big order. But, due to the critical labor shortage, any increase in pork production must result primarily from improved hog-lot strategy, serving as a substitute for needed man power. In other words, if Kansas already has all the sows she can take care of, about the only solution is to do some careful managing, so more and better pigs may be raised from the same number of sows.

Full possibilities of shrewd hog-lot strategy are demonstrated by John Otte, of Jewell county, who has a habit of raising about 9 pigs to the litter. With every farmer in the state doing that well next year, Kansas could have her 25 per cent increase, using the same number of sows. While boosting the nation's wartime pork supply, such litter averages would cut production costs and insure higher profits for the farmer.

There's no miracle about John Otte's hog raising. There isn't even an expensive layout of hog equipment. But there is plenty of careful thinking and planning, in a system which could be followed on virtually any farm in Kansas. He can tell how he does it too, for Mr. Otte has an accurate set of books showing everything that has been bought, sold or fed for several years.

Mr. Otte first attracted state-wide attention 2 years ago when he won first place in the Kansas Pork Production Contest. That year his 10 sows raised 90 pigs to market age. On a previous year, the same 10 sows had raised 93 pigs to market age.

He doesn't single out any one reason for this success. He has a lot of reasons and they all are good. The first thing Mr. Otte mentions is sanitation. He keeps his hogs free of disease without following too many inconvenient steps.

Mr. Otte has made his enviable record while raising hogs on the same ground, year after year. The secret of this lies in the fact he plows the lots and pastures at least once a year,

thereby reducing danger from necro, worms and other diseases and parasites.

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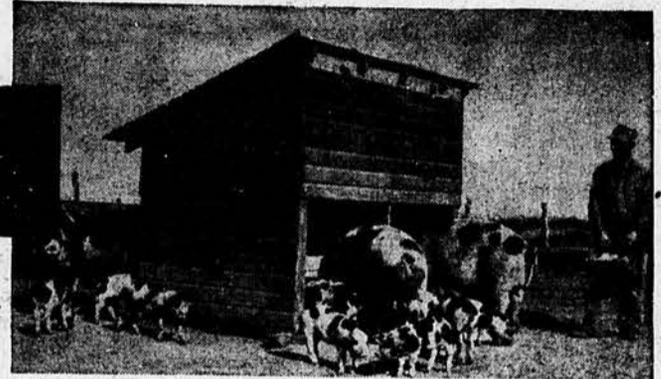
Along with this regular plowing, Mr. Otte seeds the lots to good pasture crops, so his hogs are provided with grass nearly every month in the year. Oats is the favorite grass in spring, Sudan serves during hot summer months, and rye provides grazing from fall to spring. Mr. Otte considers pasture one of the first considerations in producing thrifty pigs.

All places that could harbor disease are quickly eliminated. Buildings and equipment are scrubbed with boiling lye water twice each year. When wallows become stagnant they are filled with dirt or sand. In hot weather, Mr. Otte's hogs enjoy a homemade wallow which features a shaded concrete basin filled with water. This basin was built under an old building, and water is pumped in by a windmill.

Even more important than a wallow, Mr. Otte says, is the job of providing fresh drinking water. He is convinced that fresh water is an important factor in producing big litters and high gains, so an automatic waterer is part of his regular equipment.

This device is equipped with a lamp to keep water reasonably warm in winter, and is constructed so the hogs can not slop water out and start a wallow in summer. During the gestation period, both water and feed are provided at a point 50 or 100 yards from the hog house. This forces sows to take the exercise they need.

In selecting his breeding stock, Mr. Otte looks for feeding quality and a good disposition. Only purebreds are used for herd sires, and the sows are obtained by saving choice gilts from each crop of pigs. Disposition, he says, is an important factor influencing the average number of pigs raised.



Fill it and forget it—for a week or two. Labor-saving advantages of a self-feeder are important right now. At the same time, John Otte declares, self-feeding and self-watering help produce more pork to the litter.



John Otte, of Jewell county, makes a hobby of keeping records on his hog business, and the hobby pays big dividends.

His high litter averages have always come from sows that were quiet and gentle. One year after raising 2 or 3 successive crops averaging 9 or more pigs to the litter, Mr. Otte bought a new herd boar which proved to have a wild, disagreeable disposition.

Gilts from this boar were saved for brood sows, and they farrowed litters the next year. Like their sire, these sows were nervous and cranky. When Mr. Otte entered the hog house they would jump up and often would step on a pig. Many pigs were mashed that year, and as a result the record dropped to 7 pigs to the litter. As these sows were disposed of and the herd boar was replaced by one more quiet and gentle, succeeding pig crops scored higher litter averages.

There are no furloughs for brood sows in Mr. Otte's regiment of pork producers. Every sow raises 2 litters a year, so she pays well for her feed and housing. Litter averages are boosted by guard rails in the farrowing quarters, and by constant attention at time of farrowing.

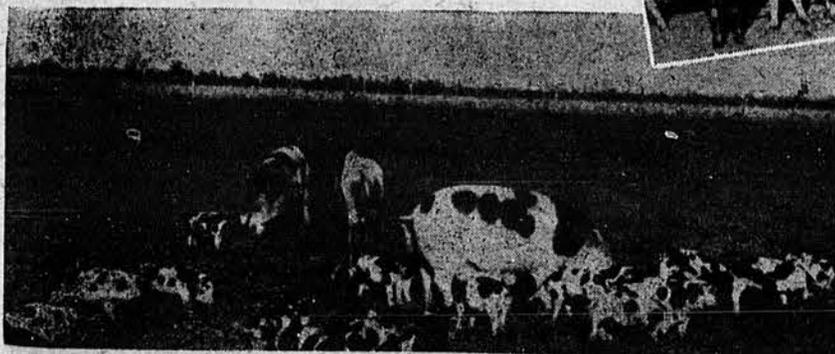
In feeding, as well as in general management, Mr. Otte follows a careful plan which helps produce more pounds of pork from each litter. When the pigs are big enough to start eating, they receive ground grain in a self-feeder, and then continue eating from self-feeders until they go to market.

As a fundamental principle in hog feeding, Mr. Otte firmly recommends a wide variety of grains and a variety of protein supplements. Most common grains used for brood sows on this farm are barley and oats, fed along with lighter amounts of corn, wheat or sorghum grain.

Last year, during the gestation period his 10 sows ate 81 bushels of oats, 66 bushels of barley, 19 bushels of [Continued on Page 14]



Gilts saved for breeding are selected on feeding quality and disposition. Mr. Otte finds that disposition is an important factor influencing the average number of pigs raised.



Passing COMMENT

SO DAIRYMEN have another worry. On top of other things, which can be blamed on the war, a new type of "sleeping sickness" which affects cattle is reported by the American Foundation for Animal Health. Apparently it has made its appearance in several farming areas, and has the scientists hot on its trail. Here is another case in which the value of our agricultural colleges, with their veterinary departments and scientific studies in other lines, is demonstrated. The schools and individuals who make it their business to fight animal and crop diseases have earned their pay thousands of times over in preventing loss by catching the disease early or outwitting one that had a head start.

While this new cattle disease is somewhat of a surprise to most of us, the scientists have discovered what it is and that it probably isn't related to the form of sleeping sickness which affects horses. They say that symptoms include a high temperature, dullness, inactivity, lack of appetite, and finally prostration. Veterinarians studying the disease have thus far isolated certain pneumonia-like organisms which are believed to be the cause. Specific treatments are still in the experimental stage.

But the encouraging point is that our veterinarians and other scientists are right on the job and eventually will find effective methods of handling this new threat to dairy progress and profit. In the meantime, cattle owners can be on the lookout for symptoms of sleeping sickness and report anything suspicious to the proper authorities.

WPA Ends

ONE casualty of the war is the WPA. Demand for labor depleted its ranks so its existence no longer could be justified. We use that word casualty because it really has a double meaning. To many it means "death or the finish." To others it means "an unfortunate occurrence; or simply wounded."

A great many folks fervently hope it is the end for WPA, but they fear it is out only for the duration, and look ahead with some misgivings to an after-the-war period when that great-big, good-hearted fellow, Uncle Sam, not only will revive his local WPA, but will take on an international WPA as well.

A good many other people sincerely hope WPA will recover from its war wound, and be ready to function again if depression and want strike. They feel it is just as important for the Government to help unfortunate and needy people during peace time as it is to dig up unlimited amounts to whip the socks off the Japs and Nazis.

WPA got in bad with most farmers because they couldn't afford to pay as much for a day's work as WPA paid for short hours. Then evi-

dence of lazy loafing on Government money didn't go well with hard-working farmers. And it was almost beyond belief that men would refuse work on farms, especially in rush times, because they were afraid they would be taken off WPA and couldn't get back on again. Farmers had the strange experience of seeing their tax money used in a manner that kept hired help away from their farms. A lot of folks considered WPA just a glorified dole and a pretty



Christmas, 1942

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Christmas nineteen forty-two
Christmas Day, for me, for you.
Christmas with the world ablaze!
In the distance, dim, the haze
Of the ones who dare to fight
For their liberties and right!
Yes, the sun shines, now again
In its splendor, for all men;
As Old Glory gives the call
"Join, with freedom, for us all."

good means of swinging elections. Probably most of the 38 million people who received help from WPA think it was a very fine thing.

Those on WPA built schools, airports, highways, parks, bridges and buildings. Because the money was forthcoming, it is quite likely many building programs were undertaken that couldn't be afforded. We Americans are not too moderate in the things we do. We are inclined to swing from one extreme to the other. Because it was Government money, everything cost more than it would have under the careful management of individually owned and operated business.

Total cost of WPA is placed at 10¼ billion dollars. A big per cent of that money went to

Any Wolf Trouble?

FARMERS in many Kansas areas are yelling "wolf, wolf," and it is no false alarm. Reports indicate that coyotes and wolves are more numerous than ever before in many parts of the state. Their attacks on poultry and livestock have become so serious that farmers say something should be done about it right away, to halt severe losses in production of valuable food.

Hearing this complaint from farmers and stockmen in many counties, J. C. Mohler, secretary for the State Board of Agriculture, called a meeting to see whether anything can be done to help. Among those invited were farmers, agricultural and livestock leaders, game directors and state officials. This group agreed there is need for new legislation that will encourage and provide funds for

more effective eradication of predatory animals.

Before introducing the legislation, however, they would like to know just how serious the problem is, and how much of the state is suffering heavy losses from wolves, coyotes or other killers. Kansas Farmer is interested, also, and with your co-operation would like to help gather these facts on a state-wide scale.

So, if you or your neighbors have lost chickens, sheep, calves or pigs, write and tell the editor of Kansas Farmer about it. Tell, also, whether coyotes and wolves are more numerous than usual in your county, and whether farmers feel there is need for some more active means of control than we now have. Your letter may help in ridding the state of vicious killers which cause heavy farm losses.

overpaid employes in a national setup. State officials complained that the Federal Government was overriding their rights in not having this relief money handled thru regular state agencies. It might have cost less in that way. For the fiscal year starting in July, 1942, Congress appropriated 280 million dollars for WPA; some of this should be saved.

This was an important reduction from the 875 million dollars appropriated the year before, and the 2¼ billion-dollar peak for the year ending June 30, 1939. WPA was started in May of 1935. Much of it will be ended by February 1, and all of it by June 30, 1943, at the latest.

We hope want and depression can be avoided in the future, but past experience doesn't indicate it can be. Therefore, knowing that some form of aid or relief will be used to cushion their shock, we should give WPA a thoro going over to weed out the waste, extravagance, mistakes and politics so it will be useful for an emergency. In the meantime, maybe war taxes will teach more folks where the Government gets the money it spends.

Now would be a good time for all other Government projects to be studied with greatest care. Certainly this is not time to squander tax money on over-lapping or useless projects and agencies. Taxes that must be paid in 1943 will be a shock to a good many people.

A Christmas at War

IN THOUSANDS of American homes this year Christmas will not have its usual meaning. For a son is in the service of his country and he will not be at home. In many, too, Christmas never can be just the same again for a loved one has made the supreme sacrifice. Yet it would neither be just nor right to wrap ourselves in the cloak of bitterness and announce, "For the duration Christmas must be forgotten." Essentially Christmas with its tinsel tree and dangling stocking is for those still too young to know the meaning of war. Nothing should cloud their happiness in observance of this blessed event. Thank God for the carefree happiness of childhood. The grim responsibilities of maturity come soon enough. Make this a good Christmas for the children at home. It is proof that America never loses faith.

For those of us who must face realities let us take stock of what Christmas really means. It should mean far more than an exchange of gifts and a mailing of remembrance cards. What does Christmas mean to Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito? These arch-fiends of democracy would destroy everything we of America hold sacred. Yet German and Italian tyrants mouth blasphemous pleas to the Almighty while the Japanese persecute our missionaries who tried to bring them the story of the Prince of Peace. There can be nothing un-Christian in dedicating this Christmas to a war effort which will bring our boys back home before the bells chime in 1944. "They who take up the sword shall perish by the sword." So says the Book.

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Continuing Mail & Breeze

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I BELIEVE that Washington at last is getting a realization of the essentiality of the American farmer in the war program. Up until a few weeks ago there was too much of a tendency to regard the farmers simply as a group of people trying to get higher prices for their products. In fact, in many of the bureaus and in even higher places, attempts were made to portray the American farmer as the arch villain in the war picture. The farmer was portrayed—most unjustly—as a greedy person interested only in higher prices.

Almost in the same category was a group of government administrators and assistants who insisted that the efforts of farm state Senators and Congressmen, and farm leaders, to insure production of necessary foods and fibers through attempting to get prices that would cover production costs, were not backed by the farmers.

In OPA and in Selective Service there was a complete failure to grasp the simple and essential fact that farm labor shortages, combined with price ceilings which were based on previous retail prices without accounting for increased production costs, were simply forcing the sale of dairy cows for slaughter, and also the retirement of many badly needed acres from production.

In the Office of Defense Transportation there was a failure to realize that farm trucks are used for other farm operations than an occasional trip to town.

The result of that misunderstanding of actualities was the system of rationing gasoline for farm trucks that, while just plain ridiculous, also threatened to disrupt farm production to a fatal degree.

Several things have happened recently which have resulted in a better understanding here in Washington.

Demands of Lend-Lease foodstuffs for Britain, China, Russia, North Africa, Spain, and ultimately a good part of Western Europe when reduced to figures show that production on American farms in 1943 and 1944 should be nearly one-half greater than the average for 1935-39.

What that means is that unless the American farmer is supplied with labor, with machinery, with gasoline and fertilizer, and some assurance that prices will cover production costs, the

program by which Uncle Sam will feed a good part of the world for the next 2 or 3 years cannot be carried thru.

The election results, especially from the farm counties, also opened the eyes of Washington to the fact that the farmer is not satisfied with the way the Washington planners and bureaus have been conducting affairs.

As a net result, I believe Washington's intentions toward the farmer and his problems are entirely changed from what they were in September and October, following President Roosevelt's ill-advised Labor Day speech and message to Congress.

This doesn't mean that the farmer's lot is going to be an easy one the next few years. The road ahead is not going to be easy for anyone, as a matter of fact. But I do look for a more serious attempt, and I hope by more sensible methods, to provide the farmers of America with the tools required to accomplish the huge job laid out for them.

The appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard as Food Administrator should mean that he, rather than subordinates of Donald Nelson in WPB, Leon Henderson of OPA, and Joseph B. Eastman of ODT, will have the major influence in formulating and carrying out farm war policies and administering farm programs for the coming year.

Action of the House Ways and Means Committee in rejecting the bill which would have given the President, at his own discretion, blanket power to suspend immigration and tariff and import regulation, is a most healthy sign.

The power to "suspend" laws finally was wrested from the King of England in 1689 by Parliament. The Congress of the United States has no business now to invest that power in the President. And I believe that is the position the new Congress will take, sustaining the position of the House Ways and Means Committee.

We're Off Base

OUR all-out war planning has gotten off base in one extremely important respect. It has been too willing, too eagerly ruthless in wiping out the little fellow. We have allowed ourselves to become staggered by that voluminous term, "Over-all" production, forgetting that it takes a tremendous amount of effort by individuals in over-

alls, if you please, to turn out quantity production.

Take dairying as an example. When the serious problems of herd dispersals and lack of efficient help were brought to official attention, we were assured that the Government's war interest was aimed at "over-all" production; that the "little" individual didn't count. Help for the "little" fellow wasn't essential. Yet when we dig into the Kansas dairy figures we find that without this very same "little" fellow there would be no "over-all" milk output.

Of our 156,327 farms in the state, 129,213 report cows and heifers in milk; a total of 652,108 such animals. This means an average of slightly more than 5 cows to the farm. My information shows that two-thirds of our farms have 6 cows or less; nearly 40 per cent of them with 3 cows or less. Volume in this case comes from small farms. It is impossible to maintain large production without these small units.

Lack of interest in the little business man and respect for his problems fit right into this same picture of lopsided planning. The utter disregard for his welfare in our "over-all" war planning has been astonishing. It was only natural that little business would be pinched. But it wasn't anticipated that little business would be held in what seemed to be contempt with that, "We haven't time for you; what we need is over-all production" answer. Little business pays its taxes, supports thousands of families, services America! If we aren't capable of looking thru the big job to see the countless little jobs that must keep our country ticking, even in time of war, we are not big enough to do the planning.

Washington, D. C.

Whew! We've Got to Feed the World!

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and now Food Administrator—both production and distribution—has a large globe next to his desk in his office. And every time he looks at it these days, he finds another place where there is a demand for Lend-Lease food from the farms of America.

It is no figure of speech when Wickard says the 1943 farm-production program is world-wide in scope. The Secretary will twirl the globe occasionally to convince himself it really is Claude, and the World, and that the whole thing is real. And on occasion he talks about it.

"Look at North Africa," says Secretary Wickard. "Thousands of American boys are there right now. And they have to be fed."

And also a lot of the North Africans have to be fed, by the American farmer. Then he calls attention to Europe, just across the Mediterranean—also waiting to be fed.

"Then spin the globe all the way

around and look at Japan," says Mr. Wickard. "These are the places—Europe and Japan—where our boys will be on the final showdown. They will need food and plenty of it. And as we force the Germans and the Japanese out of the territory they have conquered, there will be millions of hungry children and grown-up people back of our own lines. They will need food to grow strong and join in the fight against their oppressors."

Russia Needs Food, Too

"Now we turn back part of the way and look at Middle Russia. Think how much we owe to the people who broke the back of the Axis power in Europe. They need food, too. The Russians moved their factories back of the Urals to produce munitions. But they couldn't move the Ukraine to produce food. They need food right now. It is our duty and our privilege to send it to them."

"All around the globe the story is the same. Look across the narrow waters from Europe to the British Isles

and think how much the people there depend upon American food. And think of the thousands and thousands of American soldiers who are in Britain making ready for the day when they will invade Europe.

"Here at home the 48 United States stretch across the whole continent. That expanse on this globe tells of how much our 128 million civilians need. They must be kept strong and well to turn out the supplies of victory."

"Everything on that globe," and Wickard jabs home his point, "says just one thing to America's Agriculture."

"That word is—'PRODUCE.'"

Farmer No Longer a Villain

The Washington attitude toward the farmer has done one of those complete flip-flops in which Washington excels. During September and October the American farmer was the villain in the play. The President himself was partly responsible. In a Labor Day address—and a message to Congress—the President, perhaps unthinkingly, painted the

farmer as the "greedy one" in the inflation picture.

Then followed all the pressure and propaganda campaign that Governments have learned to stage in the last few years—not only abroad, but also at home. Radio commentators, columnists, editorial writers, feature writers, government propaganda agencies, government representatives on the radio and at meetings, "poured it on" to whip up public sentiment to pass the Anti-inflation bill to curb farm prices.

The month that followed passage of the bill the atmosphere was much the same. Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes and Price Administrator Leon Henderson collaborated to hold down farm prices. Congress had included in the bill a provision that no price ceilings should be set on products of farm commodities that would not reflect parity price to the producer.

Senators and Congressmen from farm states, farm leaders, Secretary Wickard himself, had been trying to tell Washington for months that farm

(Continued on Page 7)

What 1943 Promises

By W. E. GRIMES

KANSAS farmers face 1943 with the assurance that there will be demand for all that they can produce, and at prices that should prove profitable. The major problems will be to obtain needed labor and supplies, repairs and necessary new equipment. Under such circumstances, the efficient use of labor becomes highly important. Planning work and making needed repairs well in advance of the crop season should pay excellent dividends in 1943. Necessary repair parts may be on hand when needed if ordered well in advance. Machines overhauled during the winter are less likely to cause delays by breakdowns during harvest. These are a few of the many ways in which the ingenious Kansas farmer is attempting to overcome the handicaps of shortages of labor and repairs that may be difficult to obtain.

The demand for American produced foods during 1943 will be at record levels. This increased need for food is resulting from (1) the increased food requirements of the men in the armed services compared to their needs when they were in civilian life; (2) the increased food required by people who are employed full time compared with their lesser requirements when idle or working only part time; (3) the increased demands for food from people who now have more abundant purchasing power compared with their scanty incomes of only a few years ago; (4) the reduction in imports has reduced the use of imported foods and increased the demand for foods produced in America; (5) vast quantities of food are being shipped to our allies under Lend-Lease arrangements so that they can hold the many fronts including their home fronts; and (6) as the armies of the aggressor nations are pushed back and peoples of occupied countries are freed from axis domination these peoples are to be fed. All of these factors are combining to create unprecedented demand for the products of American farms. More of practically all farm products is needed. Wheat and cotton are the only major farm products whose production should be held down during 1943, and the production of these two crops should approach the production of 1942.

All Depends on Yields

Under such circumstances and with prices certain to be held near ceiling levels on many farm products, and with prices of many of the things purchased by farmers held at ceiling levels, the chief determinants of farm profits in 1943 will be yields and the degree of efficiency attainable in producing crops and livestock. As Kansas farmers enter 1943 they have more definite assurance of the prices they will receive and pay than at any previous time in history.

Wheat—Kansas production goals call for a slightly larger wheat acreage for 1943 than was harvested in 1942. The wheat crop is in excellent condition at the beginning of winter. Any price changes probably will be upward and will depend in part upon the outcome of the arguments concerning the computation of parity prices and ceiling prices on flour and other products of wheat. The possible use of more wheat as feed for livestock and increased industrial use of wheat may increase the wheat needed and tend to strengthen prices. Increased exports under Lend-Lease and other arrangements are a further possibility.

Corn and Other Feed Crops—The rapid expansion of livestock production and the need for still further expansion in the production of meat and livestock products is creating need for increased quantities of feeds. This increased need for feed will continue throughout 1943 and into the years beyond. Feed supplies are abundant for this winter, but if they are to continue



Farm co-operation is bringing victory nearer every day.

to be abundant, plans must be made to insure ample production even if weather conditions during 1943 should be less favorable. The Kansas farmer who has increased his numbers of livestock should consider the production of crops that will provide feed even in dry years. The sorghums have demonstrated their value under such conditions and ample acreages of these crops should help to provide insurance against the disaster which could come if crop yields are very far short in 1943.

The prices of most feed grains are expected to strengthen during 1943. Increased livestock production is using up the surplus feeds stored from previous years and with still greater livestock production in prospect, the demand for feed will increase. This may result in some increases in feed costs.

Beef Cattle—Beef cattle numbers have increased and further increases are in prospect. There is need for all of the beef that can be produced and prices are expected to continue thru 1943 at near the levels of late 1942. It is doubtful whether the premiums for well-finished beef will justify the added expense in producing it. The production of well-finished beef is more costly than the production of meat in other forms and consequently is a luxury the American people probably will have to forego for the duration of the war emergency. The margins between partly-finished and well-finished cattle probably will be maintained at levels that will discourage the feeding of cattle until they are well finished.

Dairy Cattle—Dairy products are among the scarcer items in America. Increases in dairy production come slowly. Time is required to raise a

dairy cow. The United States and others dependent upon this country for food need all of the dairy products that possibly can be produced in 1943. The chief problems of Kansas dairymen in 1943 will be to obtain the hired labor needed and the adequacy of feed supplies. Feeds produced on the farm where needed are the best insurance against difficulties arising as a result of feed shortages.

Hogs—Production of hogs has been increased materially and further increases are called for in 1943. The ratio of feed prices to hog prices is favorable and is expected to continue favorable. A floor has been placed under hog prices at \$13.25 a hundred at Chicago for 240- to 270-pound weights and this floor is guaranteed until September 30, 1944. Under such conditions the chief difficulty that may face Kansas hog producers in 1943 is the possibility of shortages of feed grains if weather conditions should prove unfavorable.

Poultry and Eggs—Again the story is the same. Production of poultry and eggs has been increased and further increases are requested. Poultry meat is needed to replace other meats that may be reduced in American diets by rationing. Feed costs are favorable for expansion in poultry production. Such conditions are expected to continue during 1943.

Use of Farm Income in 1943—It is expected that farm income in Kansas during 1943 will be at least as large as in 1942 and it may prove to be larger. On the other hand, income could be reduced materially by adverse weather conditions. If incomes continue large, problems will arise in connection with their use. For the farmer who is in debt the answer is simple. Reduction of debts is the most patriotic thing that the debt-ridden farmer can do with his available income. The purchase of War Bonds affords the farmers of Kansas an opportunity to establish financial reserves that all too frequently have been lacking in past years. Such reserves may be urgently needed if a period of adjustment follows the present war. Also, these bonds may be cashed after the war and the new machinery or buildings that are now foregone may be obtained. There are many ways in which such reserves can serve highly useful purposes.

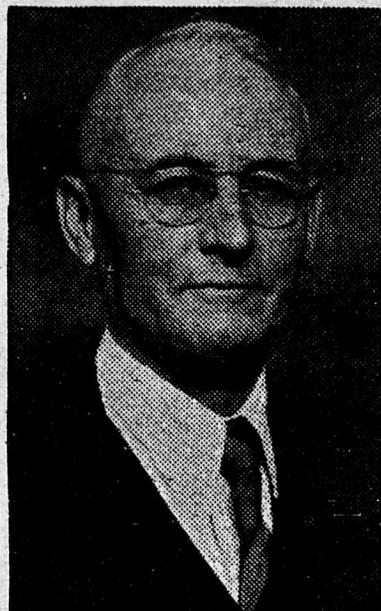
To some the relatively high incomes of the present may present the temptation to expand farming operations. Such expansion may be advisable if it can be done, without incurring debt that cannot be repaid within a year or two. Past experience indicates that debts incurred now that are not repaid when the present emergency is over may result in widespread distress. Such indebtedness is to be avoided if the present era of good incomes is to provide the basis for an enduring period of satisfactory prosperity for Kansas farmers.

Practice Judging



Girl members of the Manchester Bees 4-H Club, in Dickinson county, are seen as they do a little practice judging while looking over the exhibits of food, canning, flowers, vegetables and clothing at their Club Achievement Day. The picture was taken by Glenn Busset, Dickinson county 4-H Club agent, and is one of 3 in his group of photos that won first prize at the 1942 Extension Conference, in Manhattan.

High Honor For Long Service



A. F. Turner

JUST recognition for valuable agricultural service has come to A. F. Turner, veteran leader in the Kansas Extension Service, Manhattan. Mr. Turner, now a district agent at large, has been awarded a certificate by Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension service fraternity. This award was made in Chicago, in connection with the fifty-sixth national meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

Known by farm people thruout the state, Mr. Turner has a colorful background of Kansas agricultural experience. He was reared in Logan county, and was graduated from Kansas State College in 1905. After his graduation he accepted a position as instructor in the Norton County High School, and later supervised organization of the first 4-year high-school agricultural course in the United States.

Mr. Turner taught in the Norton school until 1908, when he resigned to begin a 6-year period of farming in Norton and Jewell counties. In 1916 he joined the Kansas Extension Service. Only 3 Kansas counties, Cloud, Pawnee and Nemaha, had organized county Farm Bureaus at that time, and Mr. Turner set about the job of organizing or helping organize most of the additional 100 county Farm Bureaus that have been initiated since then.

Since 1933, Mr. Turner's work has been devoted primarily to duties of the Agricultural Adjustment Program. In July, 1937, he assumed responsibility for an educational program conducted by the Kansas Extension Service, on all phases of the AAA.

Kansas friends of A. F. Turner congratulate him on his national recognition and his long period of service to Kansas agriculture.

Good Seed Scarce

Leoti red is one of the most popular forage sorghums in Wallace county, but farmers of that area may have serious difficulty in finding enough good seed for planting next spring. D. D. Dicken, county agent, reports that the severe September freeze ruined nearly all of the seed of Leoti red growing in that county.

The same freeze did serious damage to grain sorghums. Some of the seed halted by this freak of the weather is only about a third normal size and very little grain in the county was ripened before the freeze. Dicken estimates that total yield of the grain sorghums was cut in half.

Costly damage was also suffered by the Wallace county corn crop which showed prospects of being one of the best in many years. At time of the freeze, many fields were in the roasting ear stage. The resulting crop will be of low yield and poor quality.

Whew! We Feed the World

(Continued from Page 5)

prices arbitrarily set close to or below production costs would not, could not, bring increased production. Milk prices fixed on March levels had, by August, sent dairy cattle to slaughter by the tens and hundreds of thousands.

It was pointed out from the farm sections, and by Wickard that farm man power was being depleted to the point where production would be hurt. It was pointed out that farmers needed man power, farm machinery, gasoline, tires, and prices that would cover rapidly increasing production costs, to get the needed increase in food production.

But during October the formula remain unchanged. Byrnes-Henderson—the Senate claims in plain violation of the law—set flour ceilings on the basis of wheat at 76 per cent of parity. The War Production Board cut farm machinery production for 1943 to 23 per cent of 1940 production. The Office of Defense Transportation took chips, and rationed gasoline for farm trucks on the same basis as commercial haulers on the highways—no allowance for use of the truck in farm operations, nor for the fact that farmers cannot guarantee to bring back a return load every time they haul wheat, milk, hogs or cattle to market.

The war plants and the draft boards kept right on taking men from the farms—and farm sales grew and multiplied.

Change After Election

Washington's change of heart came right after the election returns were tabulated. Whether the election returns had anything to do with it, one cannot say positively. Perhaps it was just coincidental that Washington, and the metropolitan press, discovered the farmer as the producer of much needed food and not altogether the greedy villain he had been painted.

At any rate the trend of thought and action on agriculture has changed. The farmer is not a hero in Washington—there's nothing heroic about farming. But he is at least recognized as necessary; perhaps as a necessary evil.

At any rate, the cry now is to provide him necessary help, needed gasoline, even tires, and prices that at least will keep him producing. Byrnes-Hen-

derson can't very well back up gracefully, but their offices are seeking a way out on the price ceilings dilemma. ODT has issued a series of proclamations, assuring that the farm trucks will get the necessary gasoline. Paul V. McNutt, fresh with added powers from the White House to control man power, is planning a 5-point plan—not the old Russian 5-year plan—to keep man power on the farm.

And control of farm truck rationing is going to be vested in the local county boards; the trucks must be kept rolling.

Draft boards are being notified of 2 new classifications for farm workers and operators that will give these a chance to keep essential workers on the farms. One of the classifications, plus orders from McNutt, are supposed to keep farm workers from going to the war industries.

Congress will pass, either this month or next, a bill providing specifically that farm labor costs shall be included in determining parity prices. Some think the White House will veto it, but that is far from certain. If the measure is vetoed, it might, probably will, be passed over the veto.

Secretary Wickard's appointment as food administrator itself was a recognition of the need to get farm production. Also, it gives him enough added prestige with the war agencies, that he ought to be able to get better terms from them. It is expected here that WPB will revise its allocation for new farm machinery upward before next month is out.

To paraphrase that expression of Churchill's that everyone is now trying to forget, Washington is getting ready to give the farmers the tools to do the job. And he may get—some of them.

The job is a big enough one. Somewhere between 25 and 30 per cent of our 1943 food must be shipped outside of the United States.

Unless production is stepped up enormously, that means a possible food shortage in the United States, as Washington, belatedly, is beginning to realize. Give Wickard credit, he has been trying to hammer that home for several months past, and finally has made

Pond Disappeared

WITH his milk production up 15 per cent over last year's output, and his hogs larger than ever before, Cecil Vining, Franklin county farmer living near Richmond, is really making progress in his food-for-war program. He has a statewide reputation as a corn husker. He was runner-up in the



Cecil Vining

National Corn Husking Contest one year and has been Kansas and Franklin county husking champion.

He now has a complete conservation plan in operation on his 160-acre farm, with all cropland terraced and contour farmed, an improved crop rotation including legumes limed and phosphated when needed, and using sweet clover pastures to supplement permanent pasture and permit maintenance of a larger number of cattle.

"Crops have been increased on the entire farm," Vining said, "but one of the most interesting things is the disappearance of a pond that used to form in a low spot after every rain of any consequence. Of course, the pond area usually produced no crop, due to drowning out, altho in some years a small yield would be obtained there.

"But this year, heavy as the rains have been, the pond area has been no wetter than the rest of the field and produced its full share of crop. Contour farming and terraces held the water on the slopes, instead of letting it run off and concentrate in that low place."

After More Corn

Seeing need for more corn and other feed crops next year, the Department of Agriculture has boosted corn-planting allotments for the commercial corn area. The total for this area has been set at 43,423,000 acres for 1943, representing a 5 per cent increase over the 1942 allotment. The Kansas allotment for next year is 1,875,905 acres, compared with 1,772,450 in 1942.

an impression. Perhaps the election did help some, by calling attention to the fact that farmers are voters as well as food producers.

Penalties and Incentives

Secretary Wickard has been holding regional meetings, explaining details of the 1943 food program. These will be followed by state meetings of county agents and county war board members. And there will be county meetings; every farmer finally will be told almost exactly what he is expected to plant and harvest and produce during the coming year. He will be told of the incentives for being good; the penalties for not following the program. Regimented? Absolutely. But he will be promised price support, including a year after the war; he will be promised more help; he will be promised necessary tools—and gasoline.

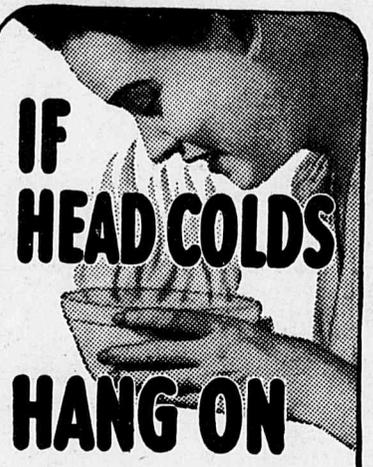
Above all, he will be told HE MUST PRODUCE.

Handy Now and Later

The Army has designed a new mess tray made of chrome-plated sheet steel, which replaces stainless steel, a critical material, the War Department announces. More than a million pounds of stainless steel will be saved on this year's procurements of the new-type tray, according to the Quartermaster Corps. The tray has a high luster, is pleasing in appearance, is rustproof and does not scratch.

It has 6 compartments, including space for a cup of coffee or a bowl of soup. The enlisted man, when served food on the cafeteria plan, can eat all mess items from the tray, and will require the use of no chinaware aside from a cup for coffee, or a bowl for soup. Thus the widespread use of a tray of this type will eliminate a major portion of the loss hitherto encountered from chinaware breakage.

These trays certainly should come in handy after the war at farm sales and similar gatherings.



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M. C. Burton, Freight Traffic Mgr.
Topeka, Kansas

W. E. Goodloe, Genl. Livestock Agt.
Kansas City, Mo.



WHERE, oh where, has 1942 gone! Here it is December again with another Christmas about to overtake us. No matter what goes on in the world, time marches on, and as the holidays roll around, even war can't keep us from getting a little of that good, old Christmas feeling. True, we cannot, as of old, wholeheartedly sing "peace on earth, good will toward men," yet in our hearts hope prevails . . . and keep the Christmas spirit, we must.

After all, isn't it what this Christmas spirit symbolizes these boys of ours, celebrating their holiday dinner somewhere maybe on high seas or desert sands, are fighting for? If it is worth fighting for, do we, in our comfortable homes this Yuletide, dare skip a single sentiment wrapped up with the Christmas traditions?

It's always been the best day of the year. It's up to us to keep it so. Let's celebrate as usual with a good, old-fashioned dinner and a gathering of all the clan, for Christmas has always been a family day. To be sure, this year there'll be heartaches—one for every vacant place at every table in the land. However, it should ease the pain some to know that ours is the best fed army in the world, and that our boys, wherever they are, will be sitting down to a traditional

Christmas dinner of turkey and plum pudding with all the in-betweens. The setting may be foreign, but the food will be up to the good, old U. S. standard.

What shall we have to eat? None of our foods are rationed, with the exception of sugar and coffee, and we still have enough of them. So let's stick to the good old holiday dishes, with maybe a new twist or two to keep us out of a culinary rut. We don't go in for fancy things at our house, just good substantial food and plenty of it—emphasis on seasoning and cooked to a turn—hot foods served piping hot, cold ones cold. It's a skill no frills can compensate for.

Here's our menu—nothing sensational, yet plenty good enough for anybody: To begin with,



hot tomato juice cocktail, if it's cold; chilled, if we shouldn't have the white Christmas everybody's singing about. With this, I'll serve cheese-spread wafers, celery curls and olives, by way of a little extra celebrating. Then comes roast chicken with giblet gravy and savory rice dressing, accompanied by candied sweet potatoes, hot rolls and butter, cranberry jelly, a generous portion of those tender green beans I put in the locker last summer; and for festivity and to dress up the table my special Christmas candle salad. We'll finish up with plum pudding as usual, altho I may have to stint some on the raisins and be a little stingy with the butter and sugar in the sauce. Of course, there'll be nuts and candy and big red apples and popcorn balls for folks to nibble on all day—'twouldn't be Christmas without them, even in a war year.

You, of course, may have turkey or goose or duck at your house—no limitations on poultry, you know—but we're sticking to chicken, and there'll be 2 of them, browned to a turn, on my biggest platter. For an eye-appealing, breath-taking picture, I'll choose a double portion of roast chicken any time. It's always the piece de resist-

ance of any happy, holiday dinner. Besides there's wisdom in serving 2 smaller size roast chickens than a single large one, if your family, like mine includes everybody from Grandpa down to wee Johnny, and of course Dad and the girls and all the aunts and even the uncles and boy cousins too old to be in the scrap. Two chickens give 4 drumsticks, 4 delicately-meated wings, 4 thighs, a generous supply of white meat, to say nothing of the 4 "oysters" and plenty of tidbits to take care of everybody.

You may prefer to roast the chickens without stuffing for sometimes serving stuffing has a maddening way of slowing up service. And above all, this is the occasion when you want everything to go smoothly. If the birds are not stuffed, fill the breast end with enough crumbs to give them that desirable plump look.

Savory rice is a special recipe, for it has a dual personality. It may be used as stuffing or it may be served separately, replacing potatoes in the menu. It is completely delicious either way, as you will agree.

Savory Rice

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 cup rice | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 3 cups boiling water | 1 cup diced celery |
| 2 tablespoons minced onion | 1/2 cup melted butter |
| | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| | 1/4 teaspoon pepper |

Wash rice thoroly, then steam in the salted water until tender, 45 to 60 minutes. Add remaining ingredients, mix lightly. Use as stuffing, or serve separately as accompaniment to roast chicken. Reduce onion to one-half tablespoon when used as an accompaniment.

White, brown or wild rice may be used. Wild rice should be soaked 2 hours before it is steamed.

Christmas Candle Salad

A Christmas candle salad which gives a lovely light and superb taste when the brazil nut tip is thru burning adds gaiety to any Christmas table.

It is so simple to prepare that it could easily be the children's contribution to the Christmas dinner. On the center of each salad plate, place a one-half inch slice of unpeeled orange. Around this circle 9 or 10 slices cut from a peeled orange. Peel a straight banana and cut it in half. Dip it in the juice saved in slicing oranges. This will keep the banana from turning dark. Stand half banana upright on slice of unpeeled orange, with brazil nut inserted at tip of banana. Garnish salad with a sprig of parsley, and pass slightly sweetened French dressing.

If you serve dinner mid-afternoon, some of the men folks may want a snack about chore time. That's when you pull a plate full of these delicious little cakes out of your "bag of tricks."

Holiday Cup Cakes

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 2 cups cake flour | 3 eggs, separated |
| 3 teaspoons baking powder | 3/4 cup milk |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 1/2 teaspoon vanilla |
| 1/2 cup butter | 1/4 cup finely chopped candied cherries |
| 1 1/4 cups sugar | 1/4 cup finely chopped candied citron |

Butter muffin pans and place a round of waxed paper in the bottom of each. Sift flour, measure; sift with baking powder and salt. Cream butter, gradually blend in 1 cup sugar. Add beaten egg yolks and beat until smooth and fluffy. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, beginning and ending with flour; add cherries and citron with last portion of flour. Beat egg whites until almost stiff; gradually beat in rest of sugar until very stiff. Fold lightly but thoroly into batter. Pour into buttered pans, filling them two-thirds full. Bake in moderate oven—375° F.—for 15 to 20 minutes or until nicely browned. Remove from pans to cake coolers, placing upside down. Remove waxed paper. When cool, the cakes may be decorated with rosettes of butter icing and bits of candied cherries, if desired. Makes about 2 dozen medium-sized cakes or 3 dozen tiny ones.

Merry Christmas to you one and all, and may the New Year be good to you and yours.—Ruth Goodall.

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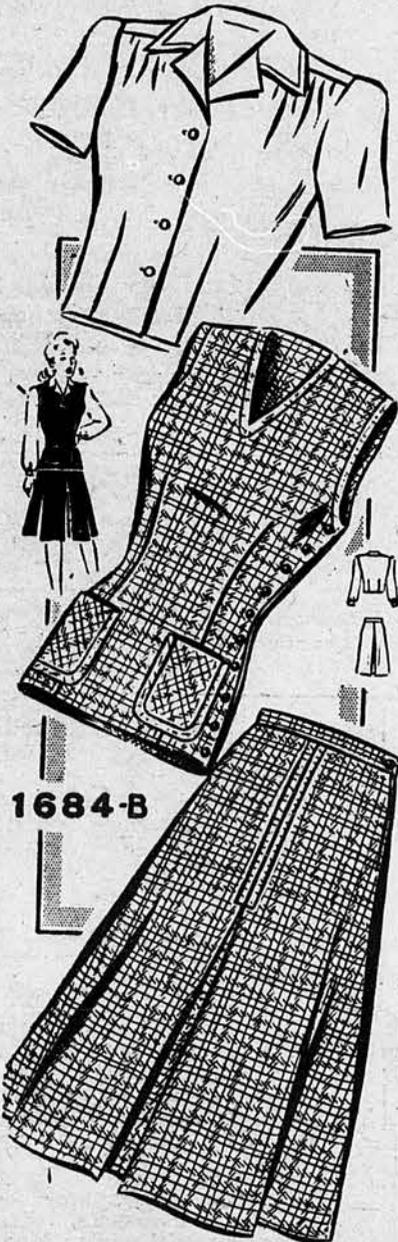


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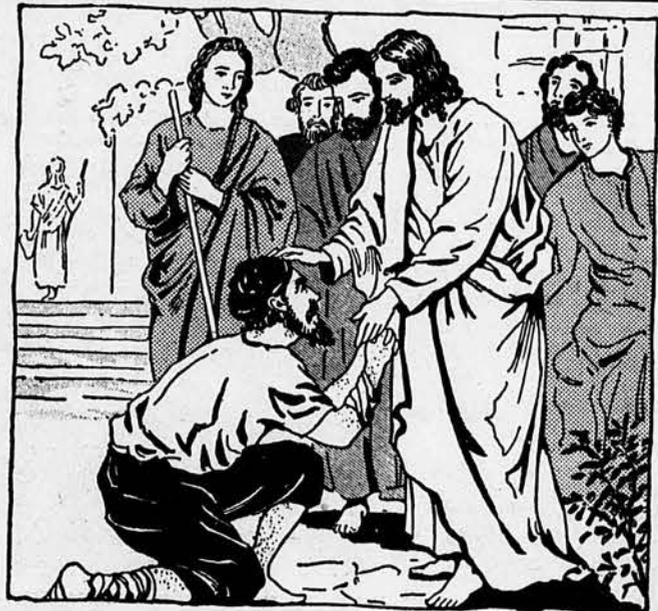
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By Dr. Charles M. Sheldon

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Dr. Charles M. Sheldon

Minister, author, playwright, and lecturer, Dr. Sheldon has written more than 30 volumes. Some of his works have been presented on the stage and made into motion pictures. He was born in Wellsville, New York, in 1857. After graduating from Phillips Academy, Brown University, and Andover Theological Seminary, he went to London to do social service work. He was pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Topeka for 31 years, resigning to become editor of the Christian Herald.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES!

Gamble Stores Now Have Complete Lines Of . . .

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| FURNITURE | OIL CLOTH | CROCKERY | WINDOW SHADES |
| FLOOR COVERINGS | DISHES | GLASSWARE | WALLPAPER |
| DRAPERIES | KITCHENWARE | SHELF PAPERS | LAMPS |

Note: Prices listed in this advertisement are slightly higher at some western points.

GAMBLE'S

THE FRIENDLY STORES

**! LOWEST PRICES NOW ON
GAMBLE'S AUTO PARTS,
BUILDING MATERIALS!**



ASPHALT ROOFING

**90 Lb. Slate Surface
Guaranteed 17 Years!**

Super-quality roll roofing improves the appearance of your home, saves heat! Underwriter approved, guaranteed without qualification for 17 years. Also, a complete line of hexagon and tab type shingles and rolled brick siding. Wide selection of colors.

*Lowest Prices Now At Your
Nearest Gamble Outlet!*



**5% DISCOUNT ON
TRACTOR OIL**

**Ordered Before December 31
For Spring Delivery!**

Order now and save! Gamble's 100% Pure Pennsylvania Motor Oil carries the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Association permit No. 316. It's as fine as any Pennsylvania oil you can buy! Heat-resisting, carbon-free.

69¢ Per Gallon
Less 5%
Tax Paid

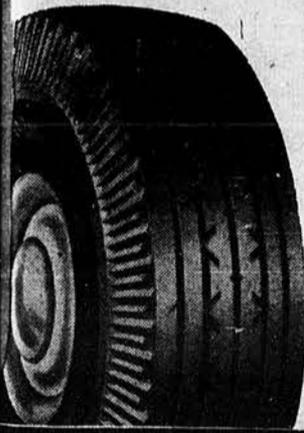
Pay Next Spring . . . No Down Payment!



**NOW AVAILABLE!
CREST WAR TIRES**

Almost everyone who needs tires now can qualify for the new Crest War Tire made from reclaimed rubber. Finest construction, top quality cord breaker strips. Gives excellent service and long wear at war time driving speeds. Prices are amazingly low.

*Your Nearest Gamble Dealer
Can Tell You How To Qualify.*



**COMING IN
1943**

**HUNDREDS OF NEW ITEMS
AT BIG SAVINGS!**

**A store where all the family
can shop and save**

During the last few months, dozens and dozens of exciting new items have been made available at Gamble Stores. Clothing, shoes, accessories, rings and watches, cosmetics, toiletries . . . items for all the family at lowest prices. More are arriving every day, and in 1943 your nearest Gamble Store will have hundreds of new lines of merchandise to offer you . . . all at lowest possible prices!



ESTORES

OWNED BY EMPLOYEES



WE PAY CASH FOR USED MERCHANDISE

For the duration, Gamble Stores will pay highest possible cash prices for second-hand merchandise that can be reconditioned and resold. Farm items, machinery, electrical appliances, furniture, tools . . . almost anything you want to sell. Ask about our used merchandise plan next time you visit a Gamble Store!

AAA Emphasizes War Crops

Must Watch Out for Penalties

WITH finishing touches on the 1943 AAA program, it is now "streamlined" to meet the demands of wartime food production. Along with special crops under allotment, such as wheat and corn, the new program has important provisions dealing with war crops, such as soybeans and flax. The program offers penalties for overplanting of some crops and penalties for underplanting of others. In some instances there are penalties for either overplanting or underplanting.

The entire plan, from top to bottom, is based on the government's food goals. Each farmer in the program will sit down with a local AAA committeeman and work out a production plan for his farm. In this plan, the AAA official will endeavor to place with the farmer his just responsibility in helping meet the national goal.

When completed, the individual farm plan will tell other things besides amount of production set for the place. It will specify wartime adjustments each farmer will make to help meet his war goals, and it will list the conservation practices he will undertake as ways of increasing yields in 1943.

All payments are designed to get production of the crops wanted, in the amounts desired. In each instance payments depend on the degree to which a farmer meets his goals, without overplanting on certain ones, such as corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco, which have allotments established in accordance with predicted need.

Would Wipe Out Payment

Failure to plant at least 90 per cent of your allotment on these special crops will result in payment deductions at a rate 5 times the compliance rate. This means that a farmer's crop payment would be wiped out entirely, should he plant only 70 per cent of his allotment.

Under certain conditions, farmers may substitute war crops or designated feed crops for their allotment crops and still be in compliance. Full particulars on this have not yet been announced, but it is known that war crops like soybeans and flax may be substituted for wheat. However, this would be in addition to the war crop acreage you had already agreed to produce.

Allotments for some crops such as wheat, cotton and tobacco indicate the maximum production that will be needed. Therefore, farmers are asked not to exceed such allotments. Their crop payments will be deducted at a rate 10 times the compliance rate, for overplanting.

If deductions are more than can be taken from the wheat payment, the balance may be deducted from payments on other crops. Deductions for excess corn acreage will be at the same rate, but will be limited to the corn payment alone, unless the acreage of corn on that farm exceeds the usual acreage.

The 5 per cent reduction for underplanting and 10 per cent deduction for overplanting apply strictly to special crops under acreage allotments, such as corn, wheat, tobacco and a few others. On war crops, like flax and soybeans, the program provides deductions only for underplanting.

The program specifies that farmers who do not plant at least 90 per cent of their goal on war crops will suffer penalty. The deduction amounts to \$15 an acre for every acre less than 90 per cent of the goal. Farmers may plant war crops in excess of their goal without any fear of penalty. In fact, the more they plant the better it suits the Department of Agriculture.

The call for war crops has reduced emphasis on soil conservation. Next year, to be eligible for payment, farm-

ers will not be required to have 20 per cent of their land in soil-conserving crops, as was the rule this year. However, the new program continues payments for special soil conservation practices.

There will also be payments for production practices which are designed to increase yields. These practices are designated by areas, to fit local production practices and problems. Rates of payment for specific practices and for allotment crops will be announced later.

National acreage allotments have been set at 55 million acres of wheat, and 43,423,000 acres of corn for the commercial corn area. It is hoped a large portion of the allotted wheat acreage will be turned to production of war crops. National goals for war crops will be broken down for states, counties, townships, and finally to the individual farms. Goals will be distributed on a basis of soil adaptability, available cropland, equipment, labor, past acreages and other factors.

Nut Trees

Belong in the Farm Orchard

NEW president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society is H. L. Drake, prominent orchardist of Wyandotte county, elected during the recent annual meeting of this society at Manhattan. Emmett Blood, of Sedgwick county, another widely known fruit grower, was chosen as the new vice-president.

For treasurer, the horticulturalists picked C. W. Ryan, of Doniphan county, while the veteran George W. Kinkead, of Topeka, was re-elected secretary. Herman Theden, of Bonner Springs, S. W. Decker, of Manhattan, and W. R. Flanders, of Ellsworth, all were re-elected as trustees.

Among the featured speakers at this 2-day meeting was Prof. J. C. Dunegan, associate pathologist for the U. S. D. A., who told the Kansans that apple scab is one of the most serious handicaps to apple growing. To help in the control of this disease, Mr. Dunegan recommended use of liquid lime sulfur.

He suggests that the first spray with this solution should be at the pre-pink stage, which is just when buds are swelling. Altho many orchard men do not spray at this time, Mr. Dunegan thinks it is a valuable step in control of apple scab.

Spray again, Mr. Dunegan advised, just as the cluster bud is breaking, and look forward to spraying a third time, at the petal-fall stage. This is when about three-fourths of the petals have fallen off. After the third time, spraying for apple scab is influenced by weather, Mr. Dunegan said. If weather is cool, use a light form of the liquid lime sulfur. If weather is warm, use a light Bordeaux spray.

A relatively new type of orcharding in Kansas was explained by S. Hahn, of Coffeyville, and James Sharpe, of Council Grove, who told the group that, in their experience, nut growing has

proved as profitable as fruit growing. Both men told of exceptionally satisfactory results with pecans and black walnuts, and both recommended these 2 as nuts particularly well adapted to Kansas conditions.

Mr. Hahn grows pecans with a modified soft shell, similar to the paper-shell pecans grown in southern states. The type he grows may be successfully produced as far north as Central Iowa, he says. Mr. Hahn uses mechanical equipment for cracking the nuts and separating the nut meats.

Reporting on the extensive Victory Garden campaign launched in Kansas last spring, W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturist, revealed that final success was far greater than anyone had dared to hope for. Surveys show that Kansas actually raised several thousand more gardens than was asked for in the spring garden campaign. Mr. Amstein reminded we still haven't reached the stage in this war that calls

AAA Payment Rates

Payment rates for allotment crops have been drastically reduced in the 1943 AAA program. Payments on corn will be 3.6 cents a bushel, compared with 5.5 cents a bushel paid this year. Wheat payments for 1943 will be 9.2 cents a bushel, compared with 9.9 cents a bushel this year. In addition to these payments on allotment crops, farmers will have a chance to earn a production practice, or conservation payment. This type of payment is obtained by carrying out specified agricultural practices which improve soil, help prevent erosion, and increase yields of needed crops. Details of the soil conservation payments have not yet been made public.

for plowing up of flower beds and ornamental shrubbery for garden sites.

Dr. R. L. Parker, of Kansas State College, told the Kansas horticulturalists that honey bees play an important part in this state's fruit growing. He advises all orchardmen to encourage the habitation of honey bees near their orchards, as a means of improving pollination.

A speaker on grape culture was C. W. Ryan, of Wathena, who pointed out there are 2 grape varieties that lead all others in performance for Northeast Kansas growers who ship out grapes in carload lots each year. Heaviest yielder of them all, and one with a flavor difficult to beat, is Concord the old standby. However, for a variety that ripens earlier and supplies early market demands, commercial growers have considerable praise for the variety known as Moore's Early.

A thoro picture of the Kansas fruit situation was presented by George W. Kinkead, in his annual secretary's report. Mr. Kinkead stated that, due to war and labor conditions, Kansas is not making rapid progress at the job of replanting orchards killed by the severe November freeze of 1940.

Winning Pasture Men

In Eastern Kansas Improvement Contest

TOP honors in the 2 divisions of the 1942 pasture improvement contest for Eastern Kansas go to T. C. Porter & Sons, of Johnson county, and Victor Boellner, Butler county. Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner for the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, announced recently that the Porter firm placed first in the division for diversified pastures, while Mr. Boellner topped the list of contestants in range pasture competition.

This contest, sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, with co-operation of the Kansas Extension Service and county Farm Bureaus, is designed to improve Eastern Kansas pastures and encourage seeding of additional pasture acreages.

The contest was judged this year by E. A. Cleavinger, extension crops specialist; J. J. Moxley, extension livestock specialist; L. O. Gilmore, extension dairyman; L. L. Longsdorf, extension publicity director; and Kling L. Anderson, professor of pasture management, all from Kansas State College, who worked with Mr. Atzenweiler in determining the winners.

In the Porter diversified pasture system which won first place, these judges found remarkable use of supplemental crops and feeds. During 1942, the Porters maintained 47 mature cattle, 30 calves and 8 horses on their 260-acre farm, which includes 104-acres of permanent pasture.

Livestock planning on the Porter farm makes full use of fall and spring cereals as pasture and silage, while

second-year sweet clover is an additional source of valuable pasture and silage. They also utilize Sudan grass, lespedeza, brome grass and permanent bluegrass. The Porters depend on their pasture program for pasture improvement as well as for pasture and silage for their very productive commercial dairy herd.

Other winners in the diversified section of this contest are: Second, C. R. Johnson, Labette county; 3rd, Charles R. Topping, Douglas county; 4th, Dave W. Munson, Allen county; 5th, Clifford Beckwith, Leavenworth county; 6th, Ed Dickerson, Labette county; 7th, H. L. Johnson, Neosho county; 8th, H. A. Eisen, Johnson county; 9th, Perry M. Sharp, Johnson county; 10th, Herman L. Bonine, Neosho county; and 11th, Leslie Barnett, Allen county.

Victor Boellner's winning pasture program in the range division demonstrated pasture management practices which successfully protect and maintain permanent native grass pastures. Important practices in this plan include pasture rotation and full use of supplementary crops, such as sweet clover. During the year, Mr. Boellner maintained 61 mature cattle, 19 yearlings and 50 calves on his 640-acre ranch which includes 490 acres of permanent pasture.

Other winners in the range division of this contest are as follows: Second, L. C. Waits and Son, Butler county; 3rd, Dudley Ellis, Neosho county; 4th, Melvin L. Butts, Butler county; and 5th, Bert Noble, Butler county.

An Inviting Home



Pretty as its picture is this attractive farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Herb Randle, in Pratt county. The modern structure, built 2½ years ago, is made of native Kansas limestone, hauled from Silverdale.

Seals Fight Tuberculosis

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

AT "FREE FRANCE" headquarters in Philadelphia, I pushed my way to the front and for the contribution of \$1 obtained a handsome lapel decoration. It carries a blue panel, a white panel and a red one. Running across the 3 are the words, "FRANCE LIBRE-UNIE," and in the very middle of the white panel proudly rides the Cross of Lorraine.



Dr. Lerrigo

Tomie this Cross of Lorraine has a very special interest because it is the same double-barred cross that is the copyright emblem of the National Tuberculosis Association and all the tuberculosis societies of this country. It really is the Croix de Lorraine, however. It played a star part in World War I, when the 79th Division of the A. E. F. adopted it as divisional insignia.

When it was chosen as the emblem of the fight against tuberculosis, thought was given to its brilliant, historic past. At a meeting of the International Conference on Tuberculosis in 1902, Doctor Sersiron, of Paris, proposed this ancient Lorraine Cross as the emblem of the crusaders against the White Plague. The proposal was received with enthusiasm and adopted. In 1906, the National Tuberculosis Association, by special resolution, made the double-barred cross its emblem and it has been associated with the movement in the United States ever since. In this year of 1942, when you buy

the tuberculosis Christmas seal which carries the Cross of Lorraine at its foot your money does much. It puts you in the place where you may save a life by the purchase of the 200 seals that reach you in the mail. Your \$2 may tip the scales between health and sickness, life and death, not only for one but for several persons. The \$2 will supply the material to give 50 children the tuberculin test. In some places it will X-ray 2 industrial workers, and that X-ray detects even the earliest evidence of tuberculosis. In other places your \$2 will help to maintain the clinic of the tuberculosis association for a fraction of a day, perhaps only 10 minutes; but in 10 minutes a diagnosis may be made that will save a life.

Buy and use Christmas seals this year, and note well the Cross of Lorraine that appears on each one. You may consider that your use of these shows that you would free France from the domination of present day tyrants. It shows also, that you would free America from her age-old domination by the plague of tuberculosis.

CHRISTMAS SEALS



Protect your home from tuberculosis.

Then Alfalfa Took Over

IF IT were all in one pile, 400 tons of limestone would make an impressive mound. But on the farm of Lee Johnson, in Bourbon county, it is not all in one pile; that much lime has been scattered over 110 acres of his farm since he started this practice as the first farmer in Bourbon county to use lime and phosphorus for alfalfa.

Before learning what was the trouble, Mr. Johnson explains, he would seed a field to alfalfa and then when grass and alfalfa would come up together, grass was usually the victor, crowding out the alfalfa. Then a test revealed the soil was deficient in lime and phosphorus.

The first year when lime and phosphate were applied to his prospective alfalfa ground, Mr. Johnson found a different result. This time when alfalfa and grass came up together, alfalfa "took things in hand," and crowded

out the grass. That suited better. Mr. Johnson has been spreading lime and phosphate ever since. For alfalfa, he uses 3 to 4 tons of lime to the acre and 150 pounds of super-phosphate. Sometimes it is necessary to top-dress the alfalfa with a light application of phosphate, after the crop is 2 or 3 years old.

"Down-Hill" Water System

One of the greatest labor-saving features on the farm of Charles L. Taylor, in Dickinson county, is a practical system of running water which has absolutely no cost of operation. It is a gravity system with the water flowing from a large concrete reservoir, buried in the ground at the top of the hill, just above his farm buildings.

Water is pumped into this reservoir by the windmill. From the reservoir, it is piped to all farm buildings and lots about the farmstead. Drinkers, with automatic float controls, provide fresh drinking water for hogs, sheep, cattle, horses and chickens, as this water flows down hill into the farm lots.

Left a "Down-Row"

Farmers are taking it all in the best of spirits, but they encounter some amusing experiences while trying to get their work done with inexperienced help. One farmer in Southeast Kansas tells of starting his hired hand, a city boy, at the job of husking corn.

The farmer helped open a field and then left his helper at the job alone. Before leaving, he told the boy to leave one row between the team and the wagon, each time thru the field. Going back to the field several hours later, he found the boy had been leaving one unhusked row between himself and the wagon each time thru the field. Likewise, he made a down-row in the good corn every time thru the field.

For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective medicine for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste. You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

TO THE TEN MILLION WHO WEAR BALL-BAND FOOTWEAR

HERE'S HOW TO GET EVERY DAY OF SERVICE POSSIBLE FROM YOUR RUBBER FOOTWEAR

1. Keep clean . . . dirt, oil, grease, and acid are enemies of rubber.
2. Dry slowly . . . away from stove or registers to prevent brittleness and cracking.
3. Keep out of sun . . . waterproof footwear will last much longer when stored in a cool, dry, dark place.
4. Avoid wrinkles when not in use . . . creases cause cracks and breaks.
5. Put on and take off with care . . . a careless jerk may tear uppers or linings.

Keep the family fit for war-time tasks

1. Keep feet dry—avoid colds and lost time
2. Keep feet warm—do your work more easily
3. Keep leather shoes dry—protect both shoes and health

WE ARE DOING OUR PART

A large part of the production of the Ball-Band Plant is devoted to the making of footwear and other products needed by our Armed Forces to win the war.

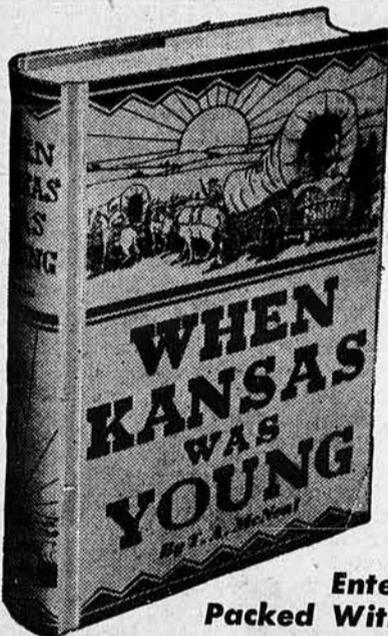
Look for the **RED BALL**

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. 1901

BALL-BAND

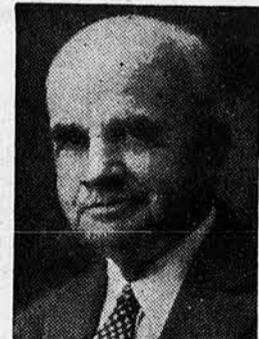
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★ FOR VICTORY—BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS & STAMPS ★



You Should Read This BOOK!

A colorful pageant of serious and humorous incidents about the Kansas frontier.



TOM MCNEAL

Exciting! Entertaining! Packed With Action!

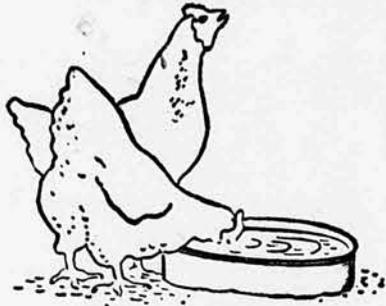
A copy of Tom McNeal's book is to be especially prized, not only because the author was one of the best known writers in the Middle West, but because the book itself is an indispensable source of sparkling, thrilling, colorful facts about the Kansas frontier and the people who made it famous. "When Kansas Was Young" is rich in the local color of early days. It is a vivid, panoramic view of a great state that struggled, suffered and bled for its principles and emerged with a clear record of achievement. Now you may own a copy of "When Kansas Was Young" for your own library. Let this book help you solve your Christmas problem. No gift could be more enjoyable and appreciated. Write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it with a \$1 bill (98c plus tax) to

KANSAS FARMER
8th and Jackson Topeka, Kansas

USE THIS HANDY ORDER BLANK TODAY	<p>KANSAS FARMER 8th and Jackson, Topeka, Kansas</p> <p>I am enclosing with this coupon a \$1.00 bill. Please send me postpaid Tom McNeal's book, "When Kansas Was Young." Send the book to</p> <p>My Name Is.....</p> <p>R.F.D. or Box No.....</p> <p>Town..... State.....</p>
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ROUP

**THREATENS POULTRY
SUFFERING FROM COLDS**



GIVE THEM

NEOL

★ Don't try to "cure" roup . . . avoid it! At first signs of colds, use NEOL, Gland-O-Lac's famous drinking water preparation, the original oil base anti-septic. A concentrated medicine containing oils of thyme and eucalyptus, menthol and beechwood creosote—all used for colds in humans.

FLOATS ON DRINKING WATER

A few teaspoonfuls of NEOL places a film of medicine over the surface of the water . . . medicates every bird that drinks. Soothing oils penetrate nostrils and sinuses.

Buy a Bottle from Your Local Poultry Supply Dealer. If he does not stock NEOL, order \$1 bottle from

THE GLAND-O-LAC CO.
Omaha, Nebraska

OTTAWA LOG SAW
EASY TO CUT
CORD WOOD
GET FUEL FAST
BIG BOOK FREE

Wood is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Falls trees, saws limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1211 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS



THE VOICE OF KANSAS
WIBW
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Free for Asthma During Winter

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is cold and damp; if raw, wintry winds make you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last; if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe; if you feel the disease is slowly wearing your life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried everything you could learn of without relief; even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address Frontier Asthma Co. 108-K Frontier Bldg. 462 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York

Hog-Lot Strategy

(Continued from Page 3)

wheat and 17½ bushels of sorgo. After farrowing, the use of barley and corn was increased. During the suckling period the 10 sows ate 177 bushels of corn, 102 bushels of barley, 39 bushels of wheat, 65 bushels of oats and had 45 days of rye pasture.

At the same time, pigs running to self-feeders in a creep ate 26 bushels of barley, 26 bushels of wheat, 27 bushels of corn, 800 bushels of soybean meal and 800 pounds of tankage, along with a mineral mix of bonemeal, limestone and salt, mixed equal parts. This supplement was always available, free choice.

During the fattening period, the 90 pigs ate 652 bushels of corn, 340 bushels of barley and 1,300 pounds of tankage, along with the mineral mixture. The pigs averaged 49.3 pounds at weaning time, and 222 pounds when they went to market at slightly more than 6 months old.

Taking a general look at this crop of pigs you will notice that each of the 10 sows ate 778 pounds, or about 15.5 bushels of grain during the gestation period. With the average of 9 pigs to the sow, this was at a cost of 86.4 pounds of feed for each pig raised.

Got 3 Pigs Free

Economy of the big litters is seen by comparing these litters with average litters thruout the country. The national average is only slightly more than 6 pigs. If Mr. Otte's sows had produced at this rate, amount of feed required for each pig during the gestation period would have been 129.7 pounds. Therefore, in comparison with average cost of pigs, Mr. Otte got 3 pigs free in each of his litters.

During the 10-week suckling period, each sow ate 1,922.8 pounds of grain, or about 38 bushels. This was in addition to the protein supplement, some milk, and 45 days on grass. During the same period, each pig ate 48 pounds of grain and 17.7 pounds of protein supplement in the creep.

From the time the 10 sows were bred until their 90 pigs were weaned, about 352 pounds of feed was required to produce each pig. The average feed cost for each pig was \$4.06. From weaning time to market, each pig ate 476 pounds of grain and 15 pounds of supplement, to put on 172 pounds of gain.

Only 280 pounds of grain and 9 pounds of supplement were required for each

100 pounds of gain. This is in addition to Sudan pasture and the mineral mixture of bonemeal, limestone and salt. Total return from the 10 litters was considerably more than double the feed cost.

At present, Mr. Otte says, there are 2 good reasons for using mixed protein supplements. In the first place, experiments show that a mixture of animal and vegetable proteins is superior to either type alone. In the second place, a mixed feed can be supplied much cheaper than tankage.

Less Expensive Feed

His books show that in September, this year, he paid \$4.20 a hundred for tankage, \$2.65 for soybean meal, \$2.60 for linseed oilmeal, \$2.50 for cottonseed cake and \$1.80 for alfalfa meal. The 5 feeds mixed together gave a feed much less expensive than tankage. Yet it probably had a higher feeding value than straight tankage.

As these protein feeds are purchased at the store they are dumped in Mr. Otte's truck in proper proportions. They are mixed together with a scoop shovel and are then trucked home and scooped directly into feeders, where the mixed supplement is fed free choice.

This year, Mr. Otte's spring pigs were fattened entirely without corn, the ration consisting of milo, rye and protein supplement. The first 100 head sold at an average weight of 226 pounds, giving a net market return of more than \$32 a head.

New Corn Loan

Federal loans for the 1942 corn crop will average about 6 cents a bushel higher than loans on last year's crop, according to an announcement by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The loan rate for commercial corn growing areas in 15 states is fixed at 85 per cent of parity, and will vary between 73 and 89 cents a bushel.

In other areas, the rate will be 75 per cent of the average commercial rate, as provided by law, and will vary between 57 and 74 cents a bushel. County rates varying with adjustments for location, will be based on the relationship of county prices to the national average. They will be fixed by state AAA committees, and county AAA committees will administer the program.

For the Home

Homemade footstool tops, chair seats, and braided, hooked or woven mats are exceptionally popular and attractive. Complete instructions for making these, as well as various kinds of rugs are given in Kansas Farmer's bulletin, Home-made Rugs. For a free copy of the bulletin, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

This Floor Is Different

IF YOU should step into the kitchen of Mrs. Theodore Wehrle, of Osage county, one of the first things you would notice is her attractive linoleum, which gives the entire kitchen a splash of color and brightness. If Mrs. Wehrle didn't tell you the difference, you might guess the linoleum is rather new, and probably rather expensive.

Fact is, however, Mrs. Wehrle's linoleum isn't new, and it didn't cost her very much. It is an old linoleum from another room which had been discarded because the color was all worn off. When Mrs. Wehrle needed a new covering for her kitchen floor, she dug out the old linoleum and looked it over. Aside from the loss of its color designs, it had not been seriously worn.

So she decided to put the color on herself. First, she gave the old linoleum 2 coats of white paint. Then she made lines on it, dividing the entire surface into squares about 5 inches wide. Next, half of these squares were painted black, giving the linoleum a checkerboard appearance.

This made an attractive design, but Mrs. Wehrle decided still more color was needed to make the job perfect. So she purchased a small can of red paint, and painted red squares in the corner of part of the white squares. "Saving money is not the only advantage of this system," Mrs. Wehrle says. "There's a lot of satisfaction and pleasure in knowing you did it yourself."

More Chicks, Please

Kansas is losing no time in gearing chicken production to wartime needs. This year, commercial hatcheries in the state produced 49,000,000 chicks during the first 10 months. This was an increase of 21 per cent over hatchings for the same period in 1941, and it causes Kansas to rank eighth among the states in chick production.

Even this high production, however, isn't considered enough for 1943. New food goals ask for 28 per cent more chickens raised in the United States next year, and Kansas is expected to produce her proportionate share of this increase. The 1943 goal asks for Kansas egg production to be increased 12 per cent over 1942 output.

Bread-and-Milk Eggs

You might not think of bread and milk as standard feed for pullets, but this well-known combination helped Clyde Machin, of Russell county, produce the best flock of pullets he ever owned. The pullets, raised from his spring crop of chickens this year, were registering 70 per cent production before the first of November. Bread for this feeding program was obtained from a bakery which supplied Mr. Machin with left-over loaves undesirable for table use. Mr. Machin who operates a farm dairy, had plenty of skim milk to use with the bread. Bread was soaked in the milk and then served to the pullets. This delicacy was used both before and after the pullets were old enough to lay. It gave them a good growth and proved an excellent feed to step-up production of eggs which are badly needed.

Rag Dolls Made From Old Hose

Rag dolls are a must for Christmas—and here's a clever pickaninny twosome that will just fill the bill, for they're made from old hose. One old hose makes each little 12-inch pickaninny. The features are embroidered; their hair is crocheted, and even their intriguing costumes are done in simple crochet. You'll find all the necessary directions for making them in our 10-cent pattern C987D. Then just for good measure and because we like to give, also, at Christmas time, you'll find the pattern also tells you how to make 2 'll white chillun as well as a dress and suit to clothe them. To boot, the cheerful little donkey, another old hose graduate, is sure to become the beloved cuddle toy or any youngster lucky enough to receive him. Isn't that a lot for 10 cents? There's still plenty of time to make several of these old hose gifts to delight your little friends. The pattern may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Festive Holiday Decorations

By KATHERINE DISSINGER

CHRISTMAS is essentially a children's holiday. These decoration suggestions will appeal to children, if they have a part in making them.

One such mantel decoration features small community buildings in pale pastel shades grouped about a silver community Christmas tree.

The base is fluffy cotton sprinkled with artificial snow. The houses are cut from construction paper and put together with Scotch tape. Doors and windows, cut from a contrasting color, are pasted on. A rectangle of the paper creased in the middle, brushed lightly with glue, and sprinkled with artificial snow, makes the roof. The church, also cut from paper and fastened together with tape, has a steeple; the schoolhouse, a silver bell.

The tree in the center is an evergreen branch shaped with a pruning shears to resemble a well-formed Christmas tree, which is sprayed with aluminum paint from an atomizer and decorated with a star, tiny ball ornaments, and a short string of colored tree lights. Blue crepe paper, on which silver stars in assorted sizes are pasted, makes the background.

The Santa Claus scene is always a favorite. The base is fluffy white cotton arranged to represent snow banks, sprinkled with artificial snow.

The castle is made from round and rectangular boxes in various sizes covered and cemented together with a salt-water mixture made by using 1 part of salt to 2 parts of flour to which is added water in sufficient quantity so that the mixture can be spread over a surface with a knife.

Many windows in various sizes and shapes are cut from shiny red paper or cloth and stuck onto the mixture in well-grouped arrangements. Before the mixture is dry, the artificial snow is sprinkled over the castle. Santa Claus, his sleigh and reindeers come from the dime store.

A corner or table decoration simulates Santa Claus disappearing down the chimney. A box placed on end and wrapped with brick crepe paper represents the chimney. Santa Claus' head placed on top of the box is made from round red rubber ball. The red paper cone-shaped hat is tipped with a white cotton tassel. Eyes and nose are triangles of paper glued in place. Cotton tied to the ball makes beard and eyebrows.

A row of sophisticated little snowmen with red top hats make a jolly decoration. The base is cotton covered with clear cellophane. The snowmen are made

from triangles of cotton, shaped, covered with cellophane and tied tightly at the neck and waist with thread. Features and buttons are cut from colored Scotch tape and stuck in place. The hats are made from cardboard covered with red oilcloth or shiny paper.

Decorated homes help to make a festive holiday season. My neighbor made a very simple, yet effective, outside decoration for her house. From bright red oilcloth she cut 2 strips 8 inches wide. One was as long as the width of the door, and the other as the height. She tacked them to the door to represent the crossed ribbons of a package. An oilcloth bow was added to complete the illusion. A name tag and a sprig of evergreen were attached to the bow to give a realistic touch.

When making wreaths to put in the windows, she used a wire coat hanger bent in a circular shape for a frame, on which evergreen twigs were tied. Each wreath was finished with an oilcloth bow. The hook of the hanger was then turned to fasten over the window sash, making the use of tacks unnecessary when the wreaths were hung.

Many of the materials used in making Christmas decorations in former years "have gone to war." If you want your tree colorful and gay you'll have to invent something to take the place of shiny metallic balls and sparkling tinsel. Just put your head to work.

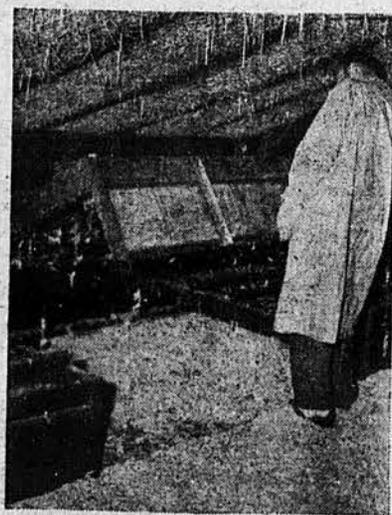
Long Milk Route

Defense plants have caused some unusual adjustments in the Kansas dairy industry. At Parsons, the tremendous increase in population created a sharply increased demand. At the same time, many good dairymen were forced out of business because of having to leave their farms to make room for the shell-loading plant. Other dairymen, or their hired help, quit to work in this or other plants where wages are more attractive than profits in dairying.

As a result there is not enough dairying around Parsons to make a good start at supplying needs for fresh milk, altho the price for fresh milk at that place is very attractive. This situation explains why Elmer Strickler, Arthur Nicholas and Merle Lathrop, 3 Allen county dairymen, are trucking milk to Parsons every day. Mr. Strickler, who lives near Colony, is 61 miles from Parsons, yet his milk goes to that city every day. Mr. Strickler, Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Lathrop cooperate in the delivery job, so one trip takes the milk from all 3 dairy herds.

Comfort

In Poultry House



Three essential features of a poultry house are pictured here—plenty of water, plenty of feeder space, and plenty of good nests. Not expensive either.

For ease in cleaning, the droppings-pit-type of roosts lift up, as shown here. This type of roosts with a concrete floor is great time saver.

The IDEAL BROODER HOUSE DISINFECTANT

SANITATION COMES FIRST in poultry health: it pays to clean and disinfect brooder houses thoroughly before housing chicks—to keep laying houses free of germs, lice, mites. But be sure you kill all the germs and bugs.

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Safe

Won't harm chicks or older birds. No delay. You can house chicks same day you disinfect with Par-O-San. No stain. Use to disinfect waterers, feeders, hover and litter.



Certain

Each time you disinfect with Par-O-San, you know you've done a thorough job; easy application enables you to disinfect frequently, to keep houses and pens sanitary.



Pleasant

Par-O-San is powerful, yet pleasant to use. Clean, pleasant odor eliminates "disinfecting headaches." Non-caustic; used as directed it won't burn or irritate the worker.



Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San and other Dr. Salsbury medicines at hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign. Our service enables them to give you sound poultry health advice.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

COLDS AND ROUP hold back egg production. When an inhalant is needed, use Dr. Salsbury's Can-Pho-Sal. Helps dislodge mucous.

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From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint

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

What is the most profitable weight at which to sell hogs?—G. G., Osage Co.

The present market situation would justify feeding hogs to heavier than average weights. There is very little price discount for heavyweights. Top prices are being paid for hogs within the extremely wide weight range of 180 to 330 pounds. Only a 5-cent discount is taken for hogs weighing up to 360 pounds. While it takes more corn to add a pound of weight after hogs reach heavier weights, the current feeding ratio is sufficiently favorable to make it profitable to feed to much heavier weights than usual. Furthermore, a floor recently was placed under hog prices only a few cents below the current hog price level. Thus, the hog producer is taking less risk of price decline than usual.

What are the indications on milo as to price? Is it inclined to be higher around February than it is now?—C. W. I., Seward Co.

It is probable that the price of milo will be somewhat higher in February or early March than at present. There is an unusually large supply of corn this year, but with the increased number of hogs and other kinds of livestock and favorable feeding ratios, it is probable that the consumption of corn will be much larger than in recent years. Also, it is probable that in many sections in Kansas corn and other feed grains will move from a ship-out to a ship-in basis, and if this occurs, the general level of prices of all feed grains will advance.

Do you think the price of wheat will go any higher in the next 30 days?—C. D. E., Washington Co.

The price of wheat during the next few weeks will be determined almost entirely by action that is taken by various governmental agencies. Temporary ceilings have been placed on flour prices. It is expected that within the next month these temporary ceilings will be replaced by permanent flour-price ceilings. There is some possibility that if the new legislation is passed and the new ceilings are imposed on flour prices, the level of wheat prices may be somewhat higher than at present.

What is the price outlook for hogs for 1943?—P. E., Rawlins Co.

Hog prices probably will average about the same in 1943 as in 1942. Prices in 1943 are not expected to exceed the October 1942 peak, and there probably will be less seasonal varia-

tion than usual. It seems probable that price ceilings affecting hogs are now more nearly settled than ceilings affecting other kinds of livestock. Under the ceilings in effect in early December 1942, the maximum that packers could afford to pay for top-quality hogs at Kansas City and retain a normal operating margin was about \$14. In late November, a new floor under hog prices was announced which is to be in effect until September 30, 1944. This floor is an average level of \$13.25 for 240- to 270-pound weights at Chicago, which would be about \$13 at Kansas City. Thus, hog prices probably will fluctuate between \$13 and \$14 at Kansas City during 1943.

Prices could break outside this range for a short time but such a situation would be only temporary. Ceilings probably will not be placed on live hog prices unless packer margins are unduly squeezed under existing pork and lard price ceilings.

Miller Is Elected

The Kansas livestock industry was honored in Chicago recently when Will J. Miller, of Topeka, was elected president of the National Assembly of Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials. Mr. Miller, who is Livestock Sanitary Commissioner for Kansas and secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, has been closely associated with this state's livestock activities for many years.

In addition to his official duties for Kansas livestock interests, he has taken an active interest in the Miller Ranches, near Osage City, and at one time he was an official of the Kaw Livestock Company, in Topeka. Within the last few months he has been particularly active in the affairs of Midwestern cattlemen. He has represented the meat industry at several conferences with the Office of Price Administra-



Will J. Miller, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, and secretary of the State Livestock Association, is accorded new honors.

tion, in Chicago and in Washington. Mr. Miller was first named State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner under an appointment from Governor Walter A. Huxman, on recommendation by directors of the Kansas Livestock Association.

Keeps Lambs Warm

Maybe it was made for chickens, but the electric chick brooder on Charles Taylor's farm, in Dickinson county, has proved one of the most valuable items in his lambing quarters. In a special compartment, for use of weak ewes lambing on cold nights, the brooder has saved many lambs, and has boosted the profits from Mr. Taylor's sheep business.

The electric brooder is suspended from the ceiling of his lambing shed, so it hangs about 3 feet above the floor. This leaves room for the ewe and her lamb to huddle under it, and yet they

cannot touch it. The same brooder has served many years for both chickens and lambs on the Taylor farm. Mr. Taylor normally raises lambs from about 140 Western ewes. However, the electric brooder is used only for cold nights or for weak ewes or lambs.

In finding this new use for the chick brooder, Mr. Taylor does not minimize its value for the intended use of brooding chicks. After using other types of brooders, he says the electric brooder is like a gift from Heaven, because it saves so much labor and inconvenience. The Taylor chicken business centers around a jaying flock of 300 Austra-White hens.

Kansas Girl Wins



Eleanor Mundt

A state award and both runner-up places in a nation-wide vegetable growing and marketing contest have been taken by Kansas farm girls.

Eleanor Mundt, of Pittsburg, Crawford county, won \$100 in cash from a scholarship fund of \$5,000 provided by the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, which sponsored the contest last summer among farm youth of 30 states. The Kansas runner-up, who will receive medals, are Earline Tibbs, of Silver Lake, Shawnee county, and Irene Smerchek, Route 1, Topeka.

The contestants carried out special vegetable growing projects, made field trips for observation, and completed a correspondence course of instruction.

Miss Mundt, 20 years old, climaxed 10 years of 4-H Club work with this award. During this time she successfully completed 40 club work projects and had numerous exhibits at state and county fairs. After high school graduation she attended Pittsburg Teachers College for a year and looks to home economics as a career and hopes to continue her studies.

"Hi Dad!"

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Moody, of Anderson county, have a warm feeling for soldiers, and they like to watch troop trains as they roll along on the Missouri Pacific railroad which cuts off the corner of their farm, passing near the farm buildings. But Mr. Moody had the surprise of his life recently while watching a 14-car train of troops traveling west.

As the last car came past Mr. Moody's barnyard, an officer leaned out, waved and yelled "Hi dad." It was their son, Lieutenant Edward F. Moody, an officer in the Infantry Training School Camp Robinson, Little Rock, Ark. He was escorting a shipment of troops to another station.

Lieutenant Moody is a graduate Kansas State College. At the time his induction into the army, he was county agricultural agent in Phillips county. His father, Ray Moody, a prominent Kansas farmer and stockman, an active leader in the state's agricultural affairs.

What Grange Folks Want

KANSAS State Grange delegates voiced firm opinions on a number of important agricultural matters directly related to the war effort in last week's annual meeting at Topeka. The group went on record as definitely opposing the organization of farmers and farm laborers by representatives of organized labor.

In announcing their resolution on the labor problem, the Grange people pointed out that efforts to organize farmers would result in shorter working hours. This, in turn, would prevent maximum production because of regulation on working hours.

Oppose "Cost Plus"

In another resolution, members of the Grange expressed their opposition to the government program of construction and production on the cost plus arrangement. They also asked that strikes be outlawed, where delay of operation hinders the war effort in any manner, and suggested that severe punishment should be provided for violation.

Among resolutions of particular interest to Kansas stockmen was one voicing a protest against giving the President or any bureau the unlimited right by executive order to remove restrictions on imports and immigration. Likewise opposition was expressed against lifting any sanitary regulations in regard to the import of meat products from foreign countries.

Other resolutions pointed to need for more serious consideration on the part of the government officials in supplying farmers with materials essential to the food production program. Greater allocations for farm equipment and repairs by the Office of Price Administration, increased local supervision of tire and gasoline rationing, and immediate production of synthetic rubber in every possible way, were among

the more prominent points mentioned.

The Grangers advocated more liberal distribution of new trucks and truck parts for farmers, urged the removal of barriers between states, and asked the elimination of unnecessary use of gasoline. Resolutions of a more general nature recommended that national prohibition be maintained for the duration, and asked that Kansas banks and courthouses remain open during business hours each Saturday.

A highlight of the entertaining features in Topeka was the closing banquet which this year was a complimentary affair, given by the DeKalb Agricultural Association, of DeKalb, Ill., and DeKalb's district supervisor, Ernest Dowell, of Topeka. This banquet, attended by 154 Grange delegates and visitors, featured a full program of talks and music. C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange, and Harold Conrad, professor of political science at Washburn College, were the principal speakers.

Like Their Officers

Officers of the Kansas State Grange for the coming year, most of them re-elected to the same office they held this year, are: Master, C. C. Cogswell, Topeka; overseer, Ray Teagarden, LaCygne; lecturer, Harry C. Colglazier, Larned; steward, Otis Douglass, Burlington; assistant steward, Milford Blair, Canton; chaplain, Mrs. Fern Curtiss, Garnett; secretary, R. M. Ferris, Osage City.

Gatekeeper, E. R. Allen, Havana; Cerec, Mrs. Doris Groves, Burlingame; Pomona, Mrs. Zella Baker, Humboldt; Flora, Mrs. Ethel Patterson, Melvern; lady assistant steward, Gladys Decker, LeRoy. Members of the executive committee are E. R. Allen, Havana; Ray Moody, Greeley; J. H. Foltz, Wakarusa; C. C. Cogswell, Topeka, and R. M. Ferris, Osage City.



C. C. Cogswell, re-elected Master of the Kansas State Grange.

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 Australorps new sensational egg layers. Extra hardy, big size. America's largest breeder. Show and Egg Contest pedigree matings. Blood-tested, guaranteed chicks. Low prices. Catalog Free. Berry Brothers, Box 3314, Atchison, Kan.

Prize winning Black and White Australorps. Big heavy layers, quick winners. Largest breeder in country. Bloodtested pedigree strains. Guaranteed chicks. Low prices. Colored Catalog Free. Ajax Hatchery, Box 2410, Quincy, Illinois.

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 Exhibition Big-type Brahmas. Heavy early layers, quick maturing. Foundation stock. Cockerels or pullets. Bloodtested, guaranteed. Low prices. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box 3315, Atchison, Kan.

CORNISH
 Cockerels, Dark \$2.50; white \$2.00. White Pekin Ducks—Drakes, \$1.00-\$2.00 each. Sadie McIlra, Bucklin, Kan.

LEG-ROCKS
 Leg-Rocks All purpose year around big money makers. Customers report 3 pound cockerels eight weeks. Laying 4 1/2 months. Extra hardy winter layers. Bloodtested pedigree strains. Guaranteed chicks. Low prices. Colored catalog free. Ajax Hatchery, 243, Quincy, Illinois.

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 Triple Guaranteed Large White Leghorns. Hanson's 300-Egg foundation stock. Approved AAA Pullets \$13.95. Nonsexed, \$7.95. Cockerels, \$3.95. Postpaid. Catalog. Orner Farms, Clinton, Missouri.

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

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

Scotch Collie Puppies, Spayed females. Paul Probasco, Abilene, Kan.

RABBITS
 Angora Rabbits. Super Wool Angora Breeders. C. E. Lynn, Esbon, Kan.

STOP TRESPASSING SIGNS
 Stop Trespassing. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place. 5 Signs 50c Postpaid. (These signs are no words and arranged that you can cut them in half making 10 signs, if desired.) They are printed on heavy, durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches. T. H. Mahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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 Large stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants. Dealers Wanted—Factory Distributors. General Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas.

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 Tractor and Truck Owners, clean those Motors of Sludge and Carbon. Save repair bills. Guaranteed. Information. Prices. Blue Streak Products Co., Hiawatha, Kan.

One 1936; two 1937; two 1938 W. C. Allis Chalmers row crop tractors on rubber or steel. Fred Forst, Marysville, Kan.

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 Wanted—Used Combines, Tractors and Implements. Wait Wilson, Salina, Kan.

Will Pay Cash for Power Mower for Model A John Deere. Louis Fischer, Hooker, Okla.

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Free—Catalog 1943, describing all kinds of vegetable plants. Tells how to plant, spray and care for the garden. Write for your copy today. F. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Georgia.

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

\$2.00 For a Good Cow—For over 20 years farmers have used Sperry's Lump Jaw Remedy for lumpy cows. No cutting—one application. Two dollars at drug stores. If unable to obtain, send to J. Sperry Co., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Hogs worms? Try Dr. Hinrichs' Hog Powder. 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott Iowa.

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 How to break and train horses. A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 4312, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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 Foxes—Nine in one day. Trap the slyest fox and all furbearers. Particulars free. Guaranteed. Write: Ed. Estabrook, Pittsfield, Vermont.

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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.

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Top Market Prices for New and Used Goose and Duck Feathers. Used feathers must not be too old or broken. Send sample for price or ship direct. Prompt remittance. No unfair deductions. 30-year reputation. Central Feather Works, Dept. R, 1717 E. Halstead, Chicago.

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New Goose and Duck Feathers positively bring highest prices and prompt payment from us. Send today for our latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago, Ill.

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MISCELLANEOUS
 MacDonald's Farmers Almanac for 1943 now ready. Price 20c copy. Sent by mail postage paid. Atlas Printing Co., Binghamton, New York.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS
 Stream-Front farm ideal for stock raising, 170 acres, complete with 3 Jersey cows, 2 heifer calves, 100 White Rock chickens, 2 mares, 2 horses, farming equipment; on southern slope of the Arkansas Ozarks, mild climate, long growing and grazing season, only 2 miles from 5 county-seat town; most all pasture now but sufficient tillable land, including 40 acres bottom, for good feed crops, nice clear creek furnishes plenty water, food fishing, barb wire fencing, 60-acre woodlot; good home, 7 rooms, fireplaces, water inside, space for barn, attractive yard and view, 40-ft. barn, poultry house; timely investment and money-making opportunity, \$3,500 complete, only \$1,000 down. Page 35, the catalog, Midwest States. United Farm Agency, Kf-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BABY CHICKS
HOW TO MAKE UP TO \$1.50 OR MORE EXTRA PER HEN IN EGGS!
 FREE book explains remarkable new system that produces strains which lay 12 to 14 months before moulting. Gives 4 to 6 months extra production. Double average egg-production of farm hens. Available in 18 breeds from 100% blood-tested flocks. Sexed if wanted. Money back guarantee on losses first two weeks. For FREE copy, write Allen Smith, SMITH BROS. HATCHERIES, 204 COLE STREET, MEXICO, MO.

AAA QUALITY
KANSAS PULLORUM TESTED CHICKS
 Replacement Guarantees As hatched Pullets Chks.
 Large Type Wn. Egg. \$7.95 \$14.00 \$3.90
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Coombs's 250-322 Egg U. S.-ROP sired White Leghorn chicks. 1st year, be sure of your chick quality. Benefit from Coombs' years of U. S.-ROP trapping, pedigreeing, and family testing. All chicks this season sired by U. S.-ROP males from 250-332 egg hens, two or more years old. Raise layers from proved family bloodlines—high averages in growth, livability, and egg production. Free catalog to help you with problems of chick raising. Order now for delivery when you want chicks. Hatching now. Early order discount. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgewick, Kan.

Immediate Delivery. Limited time. Thousands weekly. Our regular terms. Folder free. Lifetime guarantee. Bloodtested. Approved stock. White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas—\$8.90. Pullets—\$12.95. 3 to 4 weeks started White Leghorn Pullets—\$18.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$8.90. Pullets—\$9.90. Heavy Assorted—\$5.95. Surplus cockerels—\$2.95. Send money order. Guarded Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Limited time. Immediate shipment. White Leghorns—\$8.90. Pullets—\$12.95. 3 to 4 weeks White Leghorn started pullets—\$18.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$8.90. Pullets—\$9.90. Heavy Assorted—\$5.95. Surplus assorted—\$3.95. Leftover Cockerels—\$2.95. Folder free. Our regular terms. 18 breeds. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid, Leghorns \$8.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$8.90; Assorted \$6.45. Pedigree Sired and sexed Chicks. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

A. O. F. Sired, 200-354 Egg Matings, White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Early Order. Discount. Free Catalog. Van Berry Hatchery, Box 431, Sedalia, Missouri.

Baby Chicks and Turkey Poults. Embryo-fed. Pure and cross breeds. Thousands hatching weekly. Write for free catalog. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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

Colonial Chicks. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

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Big Profit AUSTRA-WHITES
 Many Customers report laying at 4 1/2 months, 2 1/2 lb. broilers 7 weeks. Year around layers. Disease resistant. BLOODTESTED. Baby Chicks, sexed or started. Poultry Book FREE. Write Today. BERRY BROTHERS FARMS, Box 502, Atchison, Kas.

More Profitable Austra-Whites. 10,000 Satisfied Customers. High Livability. Develop Faster. Cockerels weigh 7 1/2 pounds, seven weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Many pullets laying 1 1/2 months. Averaging over 200 eggs yearly. Feeding Farm Headquarters. 55,000 Super Lux Leghorn Hens mated with Record Austra-White males. Write for illustrated catalog. Low chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 661, Newton, Kan.

Customers report raising 98% Austra-White chicks, 2 lb. broilers, seven weeks, laying pullets 4 1/2 months, healthiest, disease resistant, big profit makers. Pedigree Sired 300 Egg strain matings. Investigate these sensational money makers today. 25,000 Bloodtested, guaranteed chicks weekly. Low prices. Write today. Free catalog. Berry Brothers, Box 331, Atchison, Kan.

HYBRIDS
FACTS ABOUT HYBRIDS
 MAKE MORE PROFITS
 LARGEST Producers. Pioneer Hybrid Breeders. From 300 Chick Breeders. Many Flocks AVERAGE OVER 200 EGGS yearly. FREE Catalog. LOW Chick Prices. WRITE BERRY'S Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 505 Newton, Kansas.

With America at War don't waste time, feed or valuable laying house room or stock of questionable breeding. Play safe—raise Bockenstette's Austra Whites. Big discounts now in effect guarantee you the lowest chick prices of this season, but you must act at once! Luerne Wolney-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

"Inquiries at the Lowest Cost"

Kansas Farmer
 Topeka, Kan.
 Gentlemen:
 I know that you will be interested in knowing the results we have had over a period of years from the small classified ad that we have kept in the Kansas Farmer through the hatching season.
 Over a period of five years this little ad has not only produced inquiries at the lowest cost, but also has produced orders for us at the lowest cost per dollar spent of any advertising that we have carried in any publication.
 If we could only get equal results from money spent elsewhere all of our advertising problems would be solved.

Very truly yours,
 J. O. Coombs & Son.

You, too, can get results like this by using the classified columns of Kansas Farmer

LAND-KANSAS

Farming Has Gone to War

Join the Parade of Food PRODUCERS—ON YOUR OWN FARM Buy Now—At Present Prices

- 160 A. Shawnee Co., 7 mi. from Topeka. 130 A. upland, bal. east, Good roads, schools, fair bldgs. Productive. Less than \$60 per A. \$1,500 down.
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- 350 A. Woodson Co., 9 mi. Yates Center on gravel road. Good bldgs., splendid stock farm, 90 A. crop land, 210 A. past. 30 A. meadow, 20 A. timber. Near school and church. Well water. \$2,500 down for Mar. 1 poss.

Balance carried on liberal terms. For more details on these and other farms write to

EARL C. SMITH
412 Capitol-Federal Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Own Your Own Kansas Farm

KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 45 Per Cent in 1941

Select from 1,700 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested. A small down payment, low interest, and reasonable yearly installments on principal make these attractive properties ideal buys. A card or letter will bring you our complete list of available land. Please advise section of Kansas in which you are interested.

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

Listen to Cedric Foster at 1 p. m., Monday through Friday, over KTSW, Emporia; KVGB, Great Bend, 1400 Kilocycles; or KSAL, 1150 Kilocycles.

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

Warren Mortgage Co. Emporia, Kansas

160 Acres smooth upland, near Emporia, good road, near schools. Fair improvements, easy terms, \$25 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Sale—Wonderful Bargain. Improved 160-acre stock and grain farm, creek bottom. John Deere, Neodesha, Kan.

LAND-OKLAHOMA

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

DUROC HOGS

Your Opportunity

To own the best in DUROCS. Offering 20 choice BRED GILTS, 10 select FALL BOAR pigs. Visit or write. If disappointed in it we will pay for your time and trouble. SCHULTE DUROCS, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE

TOP ACE (by Top Row), sire of grand champion fat barrow at Belleville 1941 and 1942. One spring boar by Masterful (Iowa grand champion 1941). Also thick bones by son of Grand Duke. SHERWOOD BEOS., R. 2, CONCORDIA, KAN.

DUROC BRED GILTS

Short-legged, dark-red, feeder-type. Mated to the best of boars. Offered at moderate prices. Registered, immune, photos. CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Hilbert's Improved Durocs

25 years of careful breeding is responsible for the great sows—mothers of our 75 spring pigs, now on the farm. They are by Red Orion (half brother to Golden Fancy)—sire by Sturde Bilt. Come and see them. W. H. Hilbert, Corning (Nemaha County) Kan.

CHOICE BOARS BY FANCY'S PRIDE

(1941 all-American boar.) Others by Improver's Ace, Proud Cherry Orion and Golden Fancy's Pride. Bred gilts for later farrow. Immured and registered. Breed's best blood in easy-feeder, quality kind. Durocs only since 1944. Write G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Huston's Shorter-Legged Durocs

BOARS—the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for gilts for spring 1943 farrow. Many to be bred to our new herd boars. Registered. Immured. Shipped on approval. Literature. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Correct-Type Duroc Boars

Boars ready for service sired by Millers Cherry Ace. Best saved from our crop of 200 head. Immured and ready for new homes. Weldon Miller, Noratur, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROC SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

Out of Golden Fancy dams (mostly). Sired by Proud Orion Wave by Minn. Champion. Early maturity here, boys. A top offering. B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Looking back over the past year, I can see no place for a "swan song" from the standpoint of the Kansas stockman. I believe this has been the best year I have known since I have been connected with Kansas Farmer. Good crops following several years of drouth and depression began a year ago and reached an all-time peak in 1942. The drouth and depression that lasted for several years created the largest livestock shortage for many years. Good breeding animals were especially scarce. This with rapidly rising commercial prices and the campaign for better livestock, that never ceased, carried on by State College Extension services, 4-H Clubs and farmer and livestock papers was responsible for the greatest restocking program the state has ever known.

Enough good breeders were left to continue to supply practically all of this replacement. Of the almost unbelievable numbers of breeding animals sold in Kansas this year, probably 98 per cent were purchased by Kansas farmers and breeders restocking or founding new herds. Kansas Farmer has had a considerable part in this distribution. Hundreds of individual breeders have used our advertising columns and as many or more have had publicity thru our livestock notes.

During the year and in past years I have visited and inspected thousands of head of livestock on the farms of the state. These visits have been a source of never ending enjoyment, and my only regret in the past has been my inability to visit more farms where good breeding stock was grown. But now with the gasoline and tire shortage I will be compelled to make fewer and shorter visits than ever. But this should not and will not interfere with the splendid and profitable co-operation of the past. It will continue.

We have a bigger and far more important job ahead than we have before known. Now it is for both profits and preservation. The war must be won and as it has been so well said, "Food will win the war." Meat and dairy products are the most essential foods. If enough are produced, seed stock must be grown and distributed to those whose task it is to do that job. Much of the pleasure of long visits to far distant herds may not be possible. Your territory must start with your next door neighbor, and extend to the borders of your state. Have no fear, there will be a Kansas buyer for every good breeding animal you can produce, if you do your part and we do ours. Avoid boom prices. Your position now is much the same as the merchant who fills and clears his shelves as rapidly and often as possible. Breeding stock must be grown and distributed. You can depend on Kansas Farmer's co-operation.

Kansas farm folks are shocked to hear of the violent death of George B. Appleman, of Mulvane, who was killed by a Brown Swiss bull early this month. A pioneer Kansas cattleman, Mr. Appleman once ranked among the state's leading breeders and showmen of Holstein cattle. He produced and sold some of the nation's high-selling animals of this breed.

In recent years, Mr. Appleman has been building up a small herd of registered Brown Swiss cattle. One of his prized animals was Oscar, the bull that caused Mr. Appleman's death. This animal was declared grand champion Brown Swiss bull at the State Fair in Hutchinson last fall, and his first daughter was the junior champion female at this same show.

Tracks in the snow told of a bitter struggle between Mr. Appleman and

his attacker. Apparently the fight was waged round and round a post, out in an open lot, on the way back from a windmill. Nearby the tracks was Mr. Appleman's heavy bull staff, with the snap at the end broken off.

Mr. Appleman is the father of Raymond Appleman, who is herdsman for the well known Meierkord Holstein herd, at Linn, in Washington county.

Congratulations, Clint!

Kansas stockmen can feel justifiable pride in the fact that a Kansas man has just been named secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, with main offices in Chicago. He is Clinton K. Tomson, son of James G. Tomson, a Kansas Master Farmer, and one of the famous family of cattlemen living near Wakarusa, in Osage county.

As a boy, Clinton was active in helping with the great Tomson Brothers Shorthorn herd, and he made an enviable record in 4-H Club work. For the last 4 years he has been field representative for the Shorthorn World, official publication for the Shorthorn association.

Clinton Tomson became more or less internationally famous among livestock people in 1941, when he was invited to judge the Shorthorn exhibits at Palermo, Argentina's annual exposition, the largest of its kind in the world. Working like a veteran on this big assignment, Tomson won praise from cattlemen thruout the North and South Americas, to firmly establish his reputation as one of America's leading judges and authorities in the Shorthorn kingdom.

PHIL HELLWIG, of Oswego, has an announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He is a breeder of high-record registered Shorthorn cattle. His is one of the good herds in Southeast Kansas.

FIESER BROTHERS, EARL and EVERETT, of Norwich, breed the best in registered Spotted Polands. Two farms are devoted to the business of growing their favorite breed. They always have new blood for old customers. The herd is double immured.

The HEREFORD ROUND-UP SALE will be at Kansas City, Mo., on March 1 and 2. For listing of consignments or other information regarding this sale, get in touch with R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the American Hereford Association, 300 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

E. H. KELLY, one of the leading breeders of registered Hampshire hogs in the state, reminds for advertising and reports a busy time on his farm near Stafford. Mr. Kelly has a great variety of strictly top breeding, and has had excellent sales during the past season.

FRED LUFER, of Larned, is a breeder of registered Milking Shorthorns. He has one of the good herds in his part of the state. Federal accredited for both Bang's and Tb. The herd is on D. H. I. A. test and good production records are being made. Mr. Luper invites inspection of his good herd.

H. A. DRESSLER, regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, sends change of copy and writes that everything is fine on the Holstein farm where he bred and developed the first and only Kansas cow in the state to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 days. Descendants of this cow make up most of the present herd. The Dressler herd is located at Lebo.

The ALBERT LOVETT Hereford sale, held at Quinter, December 7, was attended by about 300, which was good considering the cold, stormy day. Mr. Lovett writes that the entire offering of 64 head averaged \$200, the bulls averaging \$211 and the females \$186.50. The top animal sold for \$410 and went to Howard Flora, of Collyer. The cattle were in fair condition and the local demand was good.

F. G. HIEBERT, Hillsboro, breeder of registered Holstein cattle, has a classified herd and his herd is continuously on D. H. I. A. test. Cows in the herd have records that range from 400 to 460 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Hiebert culls closely, keeping only bulls for the trade from his highest-producing cows. The cows are handled under ordinary farm conditions and only milked twice daily. The bull in service is a son of the states noted Holstein bull, Old Billy.

G. A. WINGERT, Poland China breeder of Wellsville, sends change of copy and reports heavy demand and sales on boars. He has a fine lot of Top Chief gilts that he is now breeding to his new boar Blackout Perfection, highest-priced boar sold in the Wiswell fall sale. Mr. Wingert says this boar is doing fine and is the thickest and best-hammed boar ever placed at the head of his herd. A fine lot of fall pigs is also doing well on the farm.

I am glad to direct attention to the announcement of L. E. LAFLIN, which appears elsewhere in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Laflin is owned and manager of one of the largest and strongest herds in the country. Located at Crab Orchard, just over the line in Nebraska, the herd was established by Mr. Laflin's father many years ago. The herd is and has for years been headquarters for buyers wanting foundation stock, bulls for heading well-established herds, or bulls suited for the small farmer's needs. Mr. Laflin steers all of the less desirable bull calves, and offers only the best from each calf crop for breeding purposes. The cows are descendants of Earl Marshall and Prizemere, and most of the younger cattle sired by sons of Revolution 81st.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Bred Gilts

For sale: Top quality gilts sired by McClure's Roller and bred to Special Balance, meaty, rugged son of Knockout Special, and to Newtimer, a smooth compact son of Orrektor. Also some dandy weaning boar pigs by McClure's Roller.

O. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE FALL PIGS

Selected boars and gilts, the farmer's type sired by a grandson of Silver Clansman and Line Rider. PAUL CORR, WINONA, KAN.

ETHYLEDALE FARM PRODUCTION TESTED HAMPSHIRE

BOARS—GILTS—PIGS
The 1942 champion pen of Hampshire barrow at the 1942 American Royal was bred and shown by us. Dale and Ethel Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE FALL PIGS

Buy them where the easy-feeding Hampers are produced. Two gilts and unrelated boar, \$10 for 3 head.

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN. (85 miles S. E. of Iola, Kansas)

Steinshire Correct Type Hampshire Pig

Select your herd boar or gilt from our 148 fall-farrow pigs. 86% are perfect Belts. They are sired by Silver Flash, Spots Limer and Score Again. Immured and ready to farrow. (Farm at Langdon, Kan.; A. B. Cooper, Herdsman) CHAS. SUMMERS & SON, Hutchinson, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

40 Reg. Poland Bred Gilts

—for sale. Bred for early spring litter. Double immune. The very best breeding and prices reasonable. ED SHEEHY & SONS, Hume, Mo.

Rowe Offers Poland Hogs

Buy the good ones at Rowe's. Now offering a few good spring boars, bred gilts and fall pigs. Either sired by Rowe's Belgian or bred to him. Priced right.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Wingert-Type Polands

Gilts sired by Top Chief and bred to Blackout Perfection (the lowest-set and thickest boar ever owned). Also boars and fall pigs.

G. A. WINGERT, WELLSVILLE, KAN.

DAVIDSON'S PROVEN POLANDS

100 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by Modern Design and Iowa Lad. 4 boars and 3 gilts by the 434 Meddler. 40 spring gilts, last of March and first of April farrow, weighing from 125 to 300. All bred gilts sold See us at the fair.

W. A. Davidson & Son, Simpson, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND FALL BOARS

A fine selection of choice individuals. New blood for old customers. Also bred gilts. Various bloodlines. Registered and double immune.

Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

HEREFORD HOGS

PETERSON'S REG. HEREFORD HOGS

Choice selection of weaning pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by the thickest, broadest boar of the breed ever brought to the state. The farmers' real market hog. One cross on any breed. Foundation from best Iowa herds.

M. H. Peterson, Assaria, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Purebred Guernsey Bull

Calves February 1942. Dam, Maywood Peggy, Six Meadow Lodge, Rex's Revolver, one of Jo Mar's top bulls. Call L. L. DeHaven, Ph. 5148, Valley Center, Kan.

4 GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$119

Four 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$119. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

OFFERING Fine 4-year-old registered high-production record bull. One bull calf \$60.00 delivered.

LYN-LEE GUERNSEY FARM, Hillsboro, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

(882274)
His sons from 9 to 11 months, out of cows with records from 400 to 493 fat, twice-a-day milking. Older bulls all sold.

PHILLIPS BROS., MANHATTAN, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Holstein Bulls for Sale

Registered grandsons of "Old Billy," born September, out of dams classified "Very Good" and with butterfat records from over 400 to 480 lbs. two times a day milking. Farmer prices.

F. G. HIEBERT, R. 1, HILLSBORO, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

Maple Dale Angus Farms

Offers a choice selection of registered Angus bulls and females. In age from 8 months to mature animals. Out of Earl Marshall and Prizemere cows and sired by sons of Revolution 81st. All less desirable bulls go to market.

Friced reasonable and guaranteed to please.

L. E. LAFLIN, CRAB ORCHARD, NEBR.

LATZKE ANGUS FARM

(Where Beef Type Predominates)
Two bulls 2 years old for immediate sale ready for hard service.

OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

BULLS FOR SALE

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

E. L. BARRIE, TUBERA, KANSAS

J. F. STAADT, Ottawa, one of the best-known Hampshire sheep breeders in the state, has an announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Staadt Hampshires have been persistent winners at the big fairs and shows for many years. A recent addition to the herd is Canada Sunset, a son of Sunset Stalwart, the Iowa 1940 grand champion, the only all-America Hampshire ram ever produced in Iowa. This ram has been preceded by grand champions of Iowa, American Royal and both Kansas fairs.

M. H. PETERSON, Assaria, successful breeder of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle, also breeds registered Hereford hogs. Mr. Peterson has heading his herd what is probably the thickest and best-hammed boar of the breed ever to head a Kansas herd. He was bred by Iowa's leading breeder, John C. Schulte. The boar is a dark-red, perfectly marked specimen of the breed. Farmers wanting the shorter-legged sort will like the Peterson weanling pigs now on the farm.

After 30 years of breeding registered Duroc hogs, **HARRY GIVENS** dispersed his herd. The sale was held on the Givens' nice farm just west of Manhattan, election day. The offering consisted almost entirely of open gilts that sold

for an average of something over \$50. The crowd was made up largely of home buyers with some attendance from outside breeders; among them Ralph Schulte, of Little River, who was a good buyer. A few Guernsey cows were sold along with a lot of farm equipment.

L. C. WAITS AND SON, Cassoday, report the recent sale of a choice red last March bull calf to H. M. Wible, of Corwin. The calf was sired by the great breeding bull Douglas Silver Seal, and he is out of the same cow that produced the champion bull at the last spring Wichita show and sale. The price was \$300. Every bull and heifer calf of salable age with one exception, sired by Douglas Silver Seal has been sold at an average price of \$206. The exception is an outstanding bull that was injured while being shown.

JACK MILLS, of Alden, announces a sale of registered Shorthorn cattle for February 15. Mr. Mills has been gathering a choice lot of good Shorthorns for several years, selecting good individuals and from time to time sorting out the less desirable ones. His present herd bull comes from the W. A. Cochel herd and is not only a good individual but is exceptionally well bred. About 60 head of cows, heifer and bull calves will be sold. He will also sell 100 bred ewes. Full information regarding this important event will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

RALPH SCHULTE, Little River, Duroc breeder and showman, calls attention to the fact that he was the only exhibitor from Kansas to the Nebraska state fair the past fall who won a first and second, 2 firsts and 3 seconds, in different classes. The Duroc show was the strongest show for the breed in the entire country at that. In the herd right now are 4 full sisters to the \$500 junior champion, General Doug. Mr. Schulte topped several of the best sales in the state this season. His 4 best show sows have just weaned a total of 30 extra choice pigs.

H. A. ROHRER, of Junction City, breeder of registered Milking Shorthorns of quality and high production, reports heavy inquiry and good sales from advertising in Kansas Farmer. Recent bull sales have been made to Mark Mabry, Little River; I. C. Jacob, Emporia; and Harold Snyder, El Dorado. Calves sired by the good red breeding bull Chief Blackwood, and out of the RM cows that comprise the Rohrer herd, are very promising. The herd is located a few miles east of Junction City and visitors are invited to inspect cattle and methods of handling.

The **CHESTER L. CLINTON** purebred unregistered Holstein herd, located at Hutchinson, was established by Mr. Clinton's father 26 years ago. The herd has been improved thru the years by use of good registered bulls of Ormsby breeding. Recent sires have been purchased from the Frank Hoffman and Howard Carey herds. Sires with heavy milk production and from strains having good fat test have been selected. The cows in milk have produced better than 88,000 pounds of milk so far this year, with an average test of 3.5. This is from 10 cows in milk and 3 now dry, together with five 2-year-old heifers.

The **KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** is composed of 150 active Hereford breeders of Kansas who co-operate in improving the Hereford breed, in fostering Hereford shows, 4-H Club work, beef tours, and in acting as a distributing agent thru the secretary for those who wish to buy or sell Herefords. The secretary maintains a current list of available cattle for sale. The 1943 show and sale in Hutchinson will be divided with a Hereford show on January 6, and the sale on January 7. For the first time there will be cash prizes offered in the show this year.

The Hereford breeders will have a banquet at the Leon Hotel on the evening of January 6, when the new Hereford association motion picture of the leading herds will be shown.

Dairy statistical authorities say that a progressive dairy breeder should not expect more than 2 herd sires within his lifetime that will increase production, as that is the average number of herd sires proved for increased production by the average progressive breeder.

THE SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY, at Topeka, should feel proud of its record of having selected as calves their last 3 proved herd sires of entirely different bloodlines—Winterthur, Carnation and Mount Victoria, but from breeding proven for production and good type.

The labor situation is such that they have found it necessary to sell their 4 herd sires, much as they regret to do so. However, their decision to do this is fortunate, indeed, for the Kansas breeder who is looking for a proved bull from proven bloodlines, for it is this breeding that produced the top cow in Dr. Mott's last consignment sale at Hillsdale last month.

Sale Manager **HARRY E. PEIRCE** sends advertising for this issue and speaks enthusiastically regarding the consignments to the **ABERDEEN ANGUS STATE ASSOCIATION SALE** to be held at Hutchinson, Tuesday, January 12. Up to the time of writing, 38 bulls and 46 females had been consigned by leading breeders of the state. Mr. Peirce says many outstanding bulls from the standpoint of breeding and show quality will be included. The female offering is a good selection of cows with calves at foot, and bred and open heifers. The association has made an unusual effort to have nothing but high-class animals consigned, and the offering will not disappoint anyone.

Mr. Peirce says he has decided to offer his 2-year-old Bell Boy bull, a son of Bell Boy A. This bull was purchased in dam in an Eastern Iowa sale and was the second highest cow in the sale. This and 2 other bulls about 16 months old make up his consignment to the sale. The catalog gives all information and is free for the asking. Address Mr. Peirce at Partridge.

Public Sales of Livestock

- January 12—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Show and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Harry E. Peirce, Manager, Partridge, Kan.
- January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan. Secretary.
- March 1 and 2—Hereford Round-up Sale, Kansas City, Mo. R. J. Kinzer, Secretary, American Hereford Association, Manager, Kansas City, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle
- February 15—Jack Mills, Alden, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
- February 18—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr. Sheep
- February 15—Jack Mills, Alden, Kan.

The Fifth Kansas Hereford Association SHOW AND SALE

Kansas State Fair Pavilion
Hutchinson, Kansas
SHOW—January 6, 1943 SALE—January 7, 1943

Save Time—Save Travel Expense. Your Opportunity to get the Top 100 Bulls and Heifers. 80 Selected Bulls—thick, beef-type bulls of most popular bloodlines. Two-year-olds, long-aged yearlings, and a few calves, including some very promising herd bull prospects. 20 bred and open heifers selected for individual merit and breeding.

The cattle being offered have been selected and reserved for the show and sale as the 100 best cattle available in Kansas.

SALE COMMITTEE:
W. J. Brown, Fall River Wm. Belden, Horton L. L. Jones, Garden City
O. K. Throgmartin, Fort Scott Kenneth Waite, Winfield Jas. Wright, Ash Grove
Write for Sale Catalog to
J. J. MOXLEY, Secretary, Kansas Hereford Association, Manhattan, Kan.
A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

Kansas State Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association Sale
Hutchinson, Kan, Tuesday, Jan. 12

80 Selected animals from the top herds of the state. Many outstanding herd and show animals.
38 Bulls suited to head registered and commercial herds.
46 Females, quality and bloodlines, good enough for herd foundation or replacement.

Show and judging in forenoon, sale starts at 1 p. m.
The reputation of consignors as shown by catalog is a guarantee of quality, breeding and honest dealing.

For Free Catalog, Address **HARRY E. PEIRCE**, PARTRIDGE, KAN.
Auctioneer: Roy G. Johnston

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	\$14.75	\$16.50	\$14.50
Hogs	13.60	13.75	11.20
Lams	15.25	14.85	12.10
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.21½	.19½	.16
Eggs, Firsts	.38½	.38½	.34½
Butterfat, No. 1	.45	.45	.31
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.30½	1.24½	1.26
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.87½	.81½	.75½
Oats, No. 2, White	.55	.52	.54
Barley, No. 2	.72½	.67½	.56½
Alfalfa, No. 1	17.00	20.00	17.50
Prairie, No. 1	12.00	12.00	11.00

Tries Artificial Breeding

Endeavoring to increase the amount of his cream checks, S. O. Compton, of Muscotah, sold his scrub cows and bought 5 bred grade Jersey heifers, the dams of which had made good records on Dairy Herd Improvement Association tests. After the heifers had freshened, he found he could not afford to buy a bull for this small herd that would maintain or increase the expected production.

Mr. Compton had read in Kansas Farmer of artificial insemination of cows and thought this might be the answer to his problem. Upon investigation, he found that Smith Brothers, Hiawatha, who own a good dairy bull, would sell him semen for the artificial insemination of his cows. When a breeding service was needed for one of Compton's cows, he drove to the Smith farm, collected the semen, brought it home and performed the artificial insemination.

All of the cows were not settled with the first insemination, but eventually all 5 were bred at only a fraction of the cost of buying a bull. Altho considerable knowledge of this breeding practice is necessary before most satisfactory results can be expected, it suggests possibilities for other small-herd owners.

Insulates Electric Fence

To make cheap insulators for my electric fence I use an old rubber tire. I cut it in strips running the length of the casing 1 inch wide and 3 or 4 inches long. Drive a nail thru one end and loop over wire for electric fence and drive thru other end. This makes perfect insulation.—E. L. B.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls, Shorthorn Steers

15 outstanding Shorthorn bulls, sired by Red Masterpiece, dams high in Browndale breeding. Reds and roans, low-down, blocky type. Age 10 to 24 months, \$125 to \$225. 8 steers sired by Violet's Lad, 8 months old, dehorned, castrated when 2 weeks old, just right to put in carload groups or for club or vocational work. Farm 3 miles S. E. of Atwood.
P. K. STUDER, Atwood (Rawlins Co.), Kan.

"Bulls by Glenburn Destiny"

Reds and roans 10 to 14 months old. Short-legged, thick rugged fellows. The kind that make friends. Our cow herd numbers 60 head.
E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KANSAS.

Shorthorn Bull for Sale

SNI-A-BAR ROAN LORD
—sired by Paymaster Stamp, dam Sni-A-Bar Clipper by Sni-A-Bar Ensign. Good individual 30 months old. Irwin Steward, Clay Center, Kan.

LESLIE OFFERS SHORTHORN BULLS

Ten good ones, registered, nice reds and roans. Sired by Golden Marksman, son of Proud Marksman. Bred for thickness and mellowness. Out of Village Marshall and Bapton Corporal dams.
FRANK E. LESLIE, R. 1, STERLING, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lupfer's Registered Milking Shorthorns

Cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves for sale. Herd is Federal Accredited Bang's and T. Also member of D. H. I. A.
RALPH LUPFER, LARNED, KAN.

Herd Bull

For Sale at my farm Herd Bull Jetmore M1818700 and entire milking herd with DHIA records. Cows priced \$250 to \$600 each, West Central Kansas.
J. B. DOSSER, JETMORE, KAN.

HERD BULL FOR SALE

Retnuh Grandee M2022720 by Retnuh Reon Model out Retnuh Helen 8th R. M. This bull is a roan, 3 yr. old, a sure breeder and a producer of good calves. A few young bulls sired by Retnuh Grandee. H. E. Stucky, Moundridge, Kan.

Malone's Milking Shorthorns

Bred for the best dual-purpose performances. Selected bulls of breeding age by an IMP. bull and out of heavy-production IMP. cows. Nice reds and roans. Backed by the best Register of Merit ancestors. Jas. P. Malone, Lyons, Kan.

"Duallyn Farm — Milking Shorthorns"

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

Young Milking Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: Young bulls up to 11 months of age. From good-type, well-bred, good-production dams. **JOHNSTON BROS.**, BREWSTER, KAN.

Hellwig's Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Choice bull calves to serviceable age. From good record-producing dams. Inspection invited.
PHIL HELLWIG, OSWEGO, KAN.

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

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Old Live Horses and Dry Bones
We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else
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POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Bird Offers Polled Shorthorns
Yearling bulls and bred and open heifers. Choice individuals and in good breeding condition. Registered.
HARRY BIRD, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

Dual-Purpose (Hornless) Polled Shorthorns
20 bulls, 7 to 14 mos., \$100 to \$200. A few females. Some among the best of the breed and high in milk production.
Banbury & Sons, Plevna (Reno Co.), Kan. Ph. 2807.

HEREFORD CATTLE
15 Choice Hereford Cows
Three to 5 years old, strong Anxiety 4th breeding. Bred to calve early to a WHR bull. Also herd bull 3 years old, bred by Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Plenty of Prince Domino blood. Good individual and siring extra good calves.
LEONARD B. JOHNSON, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

YOUNG HEREFORDS
Sired by Paul's Domino 11th. Some of the bulls are of serviceable age. Choice heifers 7 months old. Everything registered. Pasture-raised, moderate prices.
J. M. PARKS, 1305 Wayne St., Topeka, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Offering registered Hereford bulls, age 8 to 12 months. Nicely marked, compact kind with lots of quality. Reasonable prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5 miles N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys.
Mora E. Gidson, Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan.

Hereford Bulls—Hereford Females
Hazlett and W.H.R. breeding. Offering 30 Bulls and 30 Females. Bulls from 8 to 20 months old. Heifers from 8 to 26 months old. Bred or open. Some to calve in January.
LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE
Grand View's Polled Herefords
Eight choice bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Sired by Marvel Domino. Our herd is 100% polled. Not a horned animal in herd. Prices right.
O. J. SHIELDS, Lost Springs, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE
JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE
Ready for service, from dams with records up to 700 pounds fat. Some are "one star bulls," T. and Bang's tested. Priced right. Also females.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
Staadtt Offers Hampshire Ewes
For sale—A fine lot of Hampshire ewes bred for February and March to the 1938 Iowa Grand Champion. Our Hampshires have been persistent winners at the best fairs and shows.
J. F. STAADT, OTTAWA, KAN.

January 2 Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by
Saturday, Dec. 26

Livestock Advertising Rates
1/4 Column Inch \$2.50 per issue
1/2 Column Inch 3.50 per issue
3/4 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 E. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

Big Farm Order

To Expand Uncle Sam's Horn of Plenty

NEW food production goals, announced by Secretary Claude R. Wickard, remind one of the old rhyme, "Hitch your wagon to a star, keep your seat and there you are." These goals, which call for the greatest agricultural production in American history, have certainly "hitched our farm wagon to a star." The big job now is to "keep your seat," while that wagon passes over roads beset with the pitfalls of critical labor shortage and scarcity of farm equipment—to say nothing of weather hazards.

The 1943 goals are designed to shape next year's farm production to the needs of the entire United Nations. To support this big order, Secretary Wickard simultaneously announced a price support program which pledges the Department of Agriculture to "so far as possible, work out and maintain a price policy during the year which will give maximum price assistance to the production program." The program includes announcement of specific price support for many major products.

Greatest increases in farm production are asked of farmers who raise meat animals. Goals for beef, pork, lamb and mutton call for 25.7 billion pounds of meat to be produced in 1943. This is approximately 16 per cent more than was produced in 1942, and nearly one-third greater than the amount normally consumed in this country. Military and Lend-Lease requirements will take about one fourth of the total supply.

A 25 Per Cent Increase

Among the meat animals, greatest increases are requested in pork production. Uncle Sam is calling on American farmers to increase their hog raising 15 per cent over last year's record output. In Kansas, the goal calls for hog production 25 per cent above last year. As an inducement and an offer of protection, the Department of Agriculture promises to support the price of hogs at not less than \$13.25 a hundred until September 30, 1944. This is an average price for good to choice butcher hogs weighing 240 to 270 pounds, at Chicago.

The Kansas goal calls for an increase of 11 per cent in cattle production, and an increase of 3 per cent in sheep and lambs for slaughter. Requests for milk production do not speak of such large increases. Kansas is asked to produce about 3½ million pounds, an increase of 1 per cent over our high 1942 production.

Dairymen of the entire nation are requested to produce 122 billion pounds of milk next year, compared with slightly less than 120 billion pounds produced this year. A definite price program is being planned to support the price of milk and other dairy products.

Price Support Offered

This program includes support thru Agricultural Marketing Administration purchases of specified manufactured dairy products at the permanent price ceilings of the Office of Price Administration. In addition, a subsidy on American cheese will be financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

By agreement of the Office of Price Administration, the price supporting program will guarantee at least 46 cents a pound for 32 score butter, Chicago basis; 12.5 cents for roller process dry skim milk, and 14.5 cents for spray process dry skim milk. Evaporated milk will be held at a comparable level.

The ceiling price on cheese for American civilians will remain at the present level of 23¼ cents a pound. The difference between this ceiling and the 27 cents a pound price will be made up by the Commodity Credit Corporation's subsidy. Thus, in the case of our American cheese, the price to consum-

ers generally will not be advanced.

American poultry raisers are asked to produce 4 billion pounds of chickens and 560 million pounds of turkey to be consumed as meat. This is 28 per cent more chicken and 15 per cent more turkey than the estimated 1942 production. The nation's egg goal calls for an 8 per cent increase, while Kansas poultrymen are asked to increase their egg production by 12 per cent.

The egg market will be supported at a price determined on an offer and acceptance basis equivalent to not less than 30 cents a dozen in the spring and early summer. The annual average price is to be 34 cents a dozen, on the basis of U. S. average farm price. Dressed poultry markets will be supported at prices which represent a set per cent of parity.

Acreage goals for vegetable oil crops have been increased over the 1942 goals. The national goal for soybeans is 10½ million acres, of which Kansas farmers are asked to produce 150,000 acres. The national goal for flax is 5 million acres, compared with 4,675,000 acres last year. Kansas is asked to raise 197,000 acres of flax next year.

Prices for the 1943 crop of soybeans will be supported at \$1.60 to \$1.75 a

bushel, depending on oil content, and U. S. average farm price for yellow or green soybeans of high oil content. Flaxseed for oil will sell at not less than \$2.70 a bushel, basis No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis.

National acreage goals of the feed crops including corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums, are about 1.5 per cent larger in total than the 1942 acreage of these crops. The corn goal, set at 95 million acres, calls for a 4 per cent increase over 1942.

The Kansas corn goal for 1943 is 3,611,000 acres, an increase of 19 per cent over this year. Acreage allotments for corn producers in the commercial corn area are being raised 5 per cent by the AAA. Farmers who wish to exceed their acreage allotments by planting up to their usual acreage in order to have more feed may do so without incurring reductions in other payments.

Kansas is asked to produce 1,640,000 acres of oats, an increase of 10 per cent; 1,450,000 acres of barley, also an increase of 10 per cent; and 1,500,000 acres of grain sorghums. So far as its resources will permit, the Department of Agriculture promises, an endeavor will be made to maintain feed prices in 1943 at about the same level as in 1942.

Special effort will be made to maintain the present prices for corn, feed wheat and oil meal. Loans will be made to producers of grain sorghums and barley, slightly higher than in 1942.

Lower acreages are suggested for only one important Midwest crop, and that is wheat. The Department of Agriculture considers that 52½ million acres will be enough, compared with nearly 53½ million acres in 1942. Kansas, however, is expected to raise about 11 million acres, compared with 10¼ million acres this year, when the acreage was much lower than usual, because of wet weather at planting time.

Supplies of wheat are considerably in excess of current needs, and wheat producers whose land and equipment are suitable for growing other crops more vital to the war effort have already been requested to underplant wheat allotments. A major portion of this diversion is sought in the Corn Belt and in the eastern portion of the Great Plains states, where such crops as soybeans, flax and valuable feed crops can be successfully grown in place of wheat.

Hybrids for Him!

If you want chickens that combine genuine hardiness with high egg production, J. E. Scharenberg, of Marion county, suggests you try hybrids. Mr. Scharenberg has a flock of Austra Whites, and he declares they excel any other kind he has ever had. Having produced both Minorcas and Rhode Island Whites, Mr. Scharenberg is familiar with the performance of both light and heavy pure breeds, as well as hybrids.

**MEAT LIKE THIS
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