

JUNE 19, 1943

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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



These Rice county farm women husked corn on the Orville Colberg farm. From left to right: Mrs. Cleo McAtee, Mrs. Orville Colberg, Mrs. Bert Hoyt (sitting), Mrs. Frank Kern, Mrs. Ben Ontjes, Mrs. Roy Maxwell (sitting), Mrs. Leo Ehly, Mrs. Harry Muxlow and Mrs. Kenneth E. Robinson.



Mrs. J. E. Fansher, Cherokee county, is doing field work for the second wartime emergency.



FOOD FOR FIGHTERS

... Thanks to the Women's Land Army

THE women's land army is a fact, not fiction, in Kansas. But the women are so numerous, so widely scattered over the state, and work so unobtrusively that few folks are aware of the tremendous amount they are doing on the farms and in the war effort.

You can't possibly get a clear picture of the scope of work being done by Kansas farm women until you call upon them on the farms. Or, if you wish to get a quick idea, just stop in any farming community and ask for the name of some woman in the county who is doing an outstanding job of "pinch hitting" on the farm labor front. You will be greeted with a smile and the reply: "Why, they are all doing that." And so they are. They are feeding their fighting men, and the folks who make the weapons and planes and ships for victory.

Every able-bodied farm woman is not only keeping up the housework and managing an extra large garden project, but is helping with the chores, making trips to town, driving trucks in harvest, helping with the haying and the corn shucking, driving tractors or horses and filling in wherever there is a job to do. One farmer said his wife is "working far beyond her strength, but there is no stopping her."

Mrs. Will Abels, of Clay county, who is unable to do much around the house because of arthritis, doesn't sit around the house and worry about it. Every nice day she rides down to the river and catches a nice batch of fish, cleans them herself, and sees that they help cut the food budget. That's the spirit of the Kansas farm wife.

Doing field work in a war emergency is

old stuff to Mrs. J. E. Fansher, of Cherokee county. During the last war she did a lot of hard work in the field and thought she was thru, but when the present war took their hired help she pitched right in again. Altho she is 64 years old, last year she helped husk 33 acres of 30-bushel corn and this spring is out in the field driving horses. She and her husband farm all of their 208 acres with horses and do the work alone. They have 13 milk cows, a 28-head herd of Milking Shorthorns, 185 laying hens producing more than 100 eggs a day, 250 small chicks, an exceptionally fine garden and a cellar well-stocked with fruits and vegetables.

Helping with the shearing on the Lowell Peverley farm, Rice county, are Mrs. Peverley and daughter Shirley Jean. Shirley's prize ewe was being sheared when this picture was taken.



If the women can't find enough work at home they go out to look for it. Last November women of the Big Four Farm Bureau unit in Rice county, accompanied their husbands to the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Colberg, where they helped shuck 185 bushels of corn out of a 6-acre patch of standing corn and some big shocks. They all agreed that it was easier to pick the ears off the stalks, but they took the corn where they found it and got the job done.

Two Clay county women are not worried about the scarcity of men on the farms. Mrs. Margaret Green, a widow, has been managing her farm for several years. One of her sons is at home helping while the rest are in the armed service. Mrs. Ella Greep and her daughter Norma also operate their farm without any outside help and have for several years. In addition, Norma is outstanding in 4-H work, reports County Agent Edwin Hedstrom, who says these women are only representative of the many in his county.

Another widow, Mrs. Bertha Jordon, of Rice county, says "first things have to come first when a woman runs a farm." She was referring to the necessity of dropping everything else when the calves arrive and other similar emergencies arise. Mrs. Jordon is having difficulty finding seasonal help but now has a high-school boy helping her and thinks she can get along. Incidentally, Mrs. Jordon was a member of the 1942 Master Homemakers class.

Mrs. Ora Hohl, also of Rice county, finds that women can be a lot of help to their husbands in repairing machinery. Several other women in [Continued on Page 12]

LOOKING FOR SMOKING COMFORT?

HERE'S RICH TASTE WITH MILDNESS!

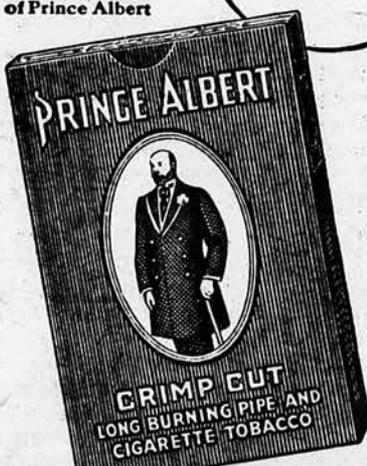


THERE'S HONEST ENJOYMENT IN A PIPEFUL OF PRINCE ALBERT— SO MELLOW, COOL, AND SO GRAND-TASTIN'! PACKS DOWN PROPER AND DRAWS FREE 'N' EASY. IT'S CRIMP CUT. A-I 'MAKIN'S' SMOKES, TOO

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PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Make an Investment for Victory
BUY MORE WAR BONDS!!

Eliminate Lice and Mites

By EMIL C. GLASER

THERE is no reason why poultry raisers should almost fear to enter their poultry houses after the first few weeks of real warm weather. Lice and mite trouble, which annually makes flock owners feel crawly whenever gathering the eggs or cleaning the poultry houses, can be eliminated easily if tried and effective methods are used.

The problem of ridding the flock of lice and keeping them free is definitely one which science has solved. The solution of this problem can be illustrated by what one farm woman told her hatcheryman recently in reporting to him how a lice-killing preparation, which he had suggested to her, worked.

"All I did," she pointed out joyfully, "was to oil the perches with a nicotine roost application as directed, a half hour before the birds went to roost. It isn't a difficult job," she continued, "as the bottle in which the roost application comes is provided with a convenient shaker cap that allows little droplets of the nicotine preparation to come out as the bottle is tapped along the roost poles. If I want more to come out, I tap the bottle faster; if less, I tap it slower."

Altho the application of the nicotine preparation is an important part of the story of lice control, it is not the whole story. There is a tendency among some poultry raisers to treat their chickens for lice once and then let the birds go the rest of the summer. This is doing the job of lice control only halfway and it rarely, if ever, gets a flock of layers by, since reinfestation with the biting vermin soon occurs from the eggs hidden among the feathers which hatch out in 10 days. The worst of this reinfestation is that the flock owners rest in the false security that they have done a complete job of lice killing and therefore need to do nothing further. The result is that the population of lice on the hens increases thruout the summer and this worries and irritates hard-working hens so much that many of them decide to take an early vacation.

The slogan, "What? No Lice! Look Again," is used by a large private laboratory to awaken poultry raisers to the fact that lice won't call out to them from their hiding places in the feather-tract forests of the hen's body, "Here I am; come get me!"

The idea which the slogan tries to convey is that in looking for lice don't look thru the feathers of one bird, and finding no lice, conclude that all is well with the entire flock. Look thru the

feathers of half a dozen birds, parting the feathers on the back, head, and under the wings, and the fluff around the vent. If you can't find a single louse on any of the hens after a careful check of 6 birds, then you may conclude that the entire flock is free of the pests. But don't wait 6 months before you look again. Look in 30 days and every 30 days thereafter.

The slogan, "What? No Lice! Look Again," also applies to mites, but instead of looking for them on the birds during the day, flash a light on the chickens at night and also on the roosts. If mites are present, they can be seen crawling around on both birds and roosts. If you don't see them the first time you look, "look again" to be sure you do not miss these damaging pests.

Since cleaning the poultry house is important in the control of both lice and mites, experienced poultry raisers in this state suggest removing all the old litter from the poultry house and scraping the sills and corners carefully to get loose all of the dried droppings then spraying the entire floor and lower walls, including all nooks, crevices, cracks, and corners with a good, general all-round disinfectant that kills both germs and mites as well as sweetens up the house.

After cleaning and disinfecting, use is made of the nicotine roost application on the roosts, repeating the treatment again in 10 days.

For growing chicks, broody hen turkeys, ducks and geese, use a low powder since it is impractical to use the roost application.



This picture shows one way a nicotine preparation may be applied to roosting poles. With this type of plastic sprinker-cap applicator, the user simply taps the bottle along the roosting pole at one-inch intervals, stroking the liquid lightly to give it the proper spread.

Until Dinner Is Ready

Hot Tip: Most British subjects like their mustard a good deal "hotter" than Americans. British restaurants supply mustard flour at every table, just as salt and pepper.

Concentrated: One quart of whole milk is about equal in food value to 5 ounces of American cheese.

Fighters: With each crate for shipping fighter planes requiring as much lumber as is needed to build a 5-room house, and with 1943 plane production breaking records to win the war, you can see how important lumber is to victory.

Blueprints: Did you ever try to read a blueprint? It takes 15 tons of blueprint paper for every navy destroyer turned out, and proportionately more for larger ships.

Hot News: Engineers say adjusting or repairing your furnace may make it heat as much as 40 per cent better.

Can Blow Again: More than 50 per cent of the musical instruments frozen last year have been released for civilian use.

Corn Bullets: One ton of rubber can be made from 10 tons of corn, while a barrel of industrial alcohol can be made from 750 pounds of corn, and the alcohol can be turned into enough explosive to propel one 12-inch shell.

Quack News: New York State produces more ducks than any other state in the nation, most of them for rubber.

For Politicians: Applesauce, more than 100 million cans of it, is produced annually by U. S. canners.

Breakfast Facts: Ten million bushels of wheat go into breakfast food each year.

Rubber: Several hundred tons of guayule rubber, the first natural rubber to be produced in the U. S. since Pearl Harbor, is now being extracted for war needs.

Trip Worth While: No one in Europe ever smoked a pipe of tobacco, sipped a cup of cocoa, enjoyed a plate of corn tomatoes and potatoes, or rode in rubber-tired carriages until Columbus found the New World, says Edgar Burkland.

Meeting the Labor Problem

As the Farming Season Uncovers Shortages

WE CAN'T quit now—we have to keep going." That is the battle cry of Kansas farmers adjusting themselves to farming with less help, less machinery and the unfavorable weather that has prevailed this spring. Most of them are finding that if they want a job done they must do it themselves. Without exception, they are doing more than they did before the war, altho some have had to concentrate on from one to 3 programs instead of doing a "little of everything" as they had done before the war.

Altho there is some growing resentment against Government interference, loss of time in working out priorities for equipment and the many Government quotas, you will hear no grumbling about the added work the farmers are doing. They know they have a big job to do and they are proud that they can keep up their production under all the handicaps that come their way.

The attitude of Kansas farmers generally is well expressed by Mrs. Marvin A. Goff, of Riley county. The Goffs haven't had a hired man now for more than a year. Mrs. Goff and Dean, high-school-age son, have taken over the work once done by the hired man. They milk 22 cows and plan to expand their herd next winter. The only change they have made is to quit bottling the milk. They are selling it wholesale now. Altho she is working harder than ever before, Mrs. Goff wants to make it clear that "I don't consider it any sacrifice."

Hanging on for Son

Will F. Abels, Clay county, says he is too old to work as hard as he is at present, but he is "hanging on" so his son Wilfred, now in the coast guard, will have the farm to come back to after the war. "I don't know how long I can stand it, but I can't quit," he says. A married son, Henry, farms nearby and helps him with the harvest. Otherwise he is doing all the work on 80 acres, milks 5 cows, has 4 sows and 400 laying hens. He has cut down the number of milk cows but has increased his poultry flock.

Bruce Wilson, Riley county, lost his hired man 5 years ago and the Government took over his pasture for the Fort Riley expansion so he has had to give up his beef herd, but since then he has concentrated on hogs and chickens. His 6 sows farrowed about 50 pigs this spring and he will feed out 40 head of last fall's pigs. He also has 500 laying hens and 375 baby chicks. He rents out his alfalfa and row crop land but is raising a little wheat and oats to sell for certified seed. Mr. Wilson is looking after another farm owned by his son Byron, who is in the army air corps. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are keeping a day-by-day war scrapbook for their son and he recalls that he did the same during the last war for his own benefit and got considerable pleasure out of it.

Leonard Stadel, Riley county, reports that hooking onto the REA lines has helped considerably in doing the chores. He was farming to capacity before the war and is carrying on with the hired help with the aid of his wife and small son.

L. F. Kaump and his sons, Leland and Leslie, have 2 farms and rent a third, all in Riley county. By helping each other they are getting along well in the labor problem, but Mr. Kaump reports it is necessary to grind and feed their soybeans at times when they cannot purchase meal for the cattle.

Fred Schoneweis, Clay county, would like to expand his hog program but can't get fencing. He planted more row crops this year, too, because he can't get a lister or corn planter. He says the neighbors in that community work well together and

handle their own labor problems thru co-operation.

Laurice Smith, of Cloud, and Melvin File, of Mitchell, are growing less wheat and more feed for their expanded hog programs. Mr. File says he is going back to wheat, however, because of the Government price ceiling on hogs and higher corn prices. He also is worrying about what to pay the inexperienced help he may have to hire during harvest. "These soda squirts think they are worth just as much as an experienced hand," he reports.

"If they would just let us have more machinery," said Jess Dameron, of Mitchell county, as he labored over the job of repairing an old mowing machine. He is doing more horse farming this year because his tractor is laid up for repairs, and because of the protein shortage he roughed his cattle thru instead of full-feeding.

L. B. Inskeep, of Mitchell county, says it is no small job to farm his 1,300

acres but couldn't get him. As a result he plans to cut his cattle and hog program and to dispose of his sheep entirely.

Out in Osborne county the Henry Kaser family is "doing it alone." Mr. Kaser and one son Dwight will handle the wheat, while another son Kenneth will look after the corn and feed crops. They will increase their acreage this fall unless Kenneth is called into service.

Max Koesling, also of Osborne, runs an elevator and implement business but always has been a big wheat producer. He is expanding his acreage this year and has arranged for enough help to handle it. He also is making a special effort to increase his feed supply.

W. C. Macy and his good wife are doing all the work on their 800-acre farm in Rooks county and in addition he is serving as a member of the county AAA committee. He has 200

Easy to Haul Machinery



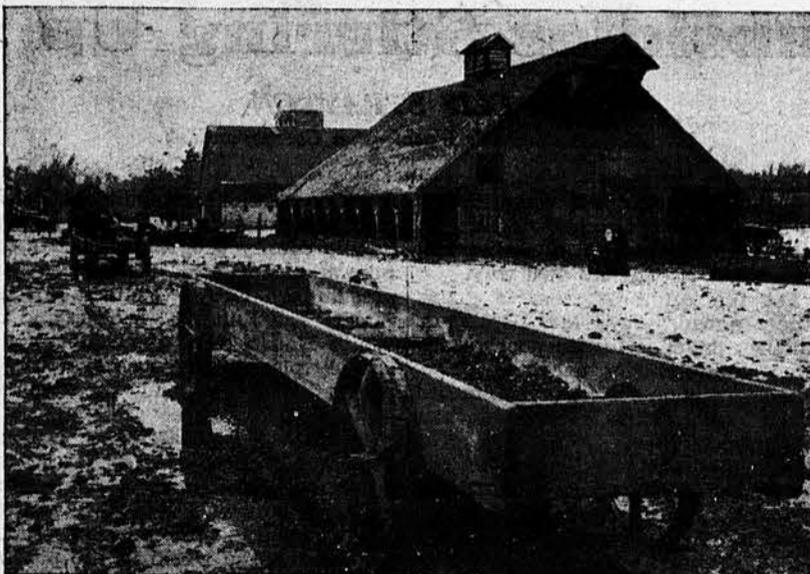
Old binder trucks were put to good use by F. D. Towle, of Osage county. Used with 2 other old wheels, the trucks serve as an important item in constructing a low platform trailer that is convenient for hauling machinery. Jimmie Towle is shown holding a ring, bolted to the platform. The ring is used to anchor machinery and other equipment hauled.

acres. He has 100 head of cattle, 60 head of hogs, 400 laying hens, 360 chickens and 10 milk cows. One little item on this farm is keeping up 45 miles of fence. His 2 sons are in the armed service. Warren is in the air corps and Keith is in a camp in Missouri. Keith was the machine expert on the farm and kept the 5 tractors, 3 trucks and a combine in first-class condition and could do anything with them in the field. "Now they have him sitting at a desk job in an army camp because of a bad eye, and I ask you—is he doing more good there than he could here?" Mr. Inskeep offered one man \$75 a month, a house, chickens, hogs, and

acres of wheat, 100 head of cattle, 400 chickens with 200 more to be added this year, 75 acres of corn, more than 100 acres of grain sorghums, 30 acres of cane and the rest in summer fallow. The Macys do not have their harvest help in sight and could use more machinery but are making what they have do.

Gordon Pywell, of Rooks, is expanding his poultry flock and is raising sheep and hogs for the first time. He has 325 chicks and will add 100 more, plus 100 laying hens in his flock. He has increased his corn acreage 100 per cent and would like to add more milk cows but thinks the price is too high.

Feed Bunks on Wheels



Howard Woodbury, of Osage county, finds use for just about anything he sees in the way of old wheels, rims and barrels. A collection of old mowing machine wheels turned all his feed bunks into "mobile units." They can be moved from lot to lot, or to a dry location in the same lot, merely by pulling them behind a wagon, tractor or truck.

Play and Work Safely

"Safety First in Kansas Farming," is the title of a new booklet of 62 pages, issued by the Kansas State Safety Council. Scores of drawings illustrate the causes of accidents and how to prevent them. Every home should have one of these booklets for reference. A free copy will be sent to all who request it from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Jesse Hunt, Rooks county, raises all his own feed and is increasing his cattle program as the prospects for crops look better in his area. His son Jesse, Jr., is home to help him so he has no labor problem this year.

The protein shortage is the biggest problem for Chester Steeples, of Rooks county, in farming his 1,760-acre ranch on which he has 170 head of cattle, 30 head of hogs, 220 head of sheep and 25 head of horses and mules. His 2 sons and a full-time hired man take care of all the labor.

W. H. Smee, of Rooks county, thinks every farmer should get out of debt now and stay out. He reduced his milk herd this year to pay off all indebtedness, but still has 25 head, plus 95 sheep. The poultry flock has been increased from 300 to 700 laying hens, and the gardening program has been expanded. A married son helps farm his 440 acres and another 320 acres which they rent.

David Foley, of Norton county, has increased his cattle program 50 per cent and farms 640 acres. He has no specific problems.

Lee Greenwood and sons, Vernon and Virgil, of Norton county, formerly hired a man and worked their 240-acre farm by tractor. This year they are doing the work themselves and with horses. They are increasing their corn acreage from 47 to 65 acres, have 15 milk cows, 175 hens and 400 chicks.

W. G. Hix, Norton county, says his greatest trouble is getting repairs. His youngest son Gordon, with the help of a married son, nearby, is taking over the work done formerly by another son Arthur, now in service. The Hix family is keeping a few more sows and expanding the poultry program.

Needs More Equipment

Failure to get hog waterers worries Sam Steinmetz, Decatur county farmer, but it hasn't stopped him from expanding his hog program from 18 pigs farrowed last year to 96 pigs this spring. His sows averaged 8 to the litter, which is exceptionally good for this year. He has them all on new ground and let his sows graze in the cornfield during gestation. Mr. Steinmetz needs a new tractor but is well equipped otherwise. He plans to expand his poultry program next spring and is getting a lot of help from his wife and 8-year-old son Sammy when it comes to chores. Sammy runs the tractor, too, when necessary.

Believing that every foot of ground should be producing crops this year, Myron Pollnow, Decatur county, will not summer-fallow any land this season. All of his 520 acres will be producing wheat, rye, barley or corn. He had the grain to feed out his hogs this year and has sold 22, with 13 more to follow. He has 43 head of cattle and 10 brood sows and 150 laying hens. Mr. Pollnow would like to increase his corn acreage if he could get help, but looks back with sorrow to the trouble he had last year harvesting a 45-bushel crop. He has one man lined up for the wheat harvest.

"I had to cut down from 750 acres to 500 this year," says Ed Thomas, of Rawlins county, whose son Adrian left for the armed forces. Nevertheless, Mr. Thomas has 40 to 50 head of cattle, 100 hens and 200 chicks in addition to his crop production.

(Continued on Page 6)

LAST week I wrote to Prentiss M. Brown head of the Office of Price Administration, urging him to abandon the "roll-back and subsidy" plan to reduce food prices 10 per cent. I told him that in my judgment the plan has 4 main drawbacks: (1) It will not halt inflation, but will add to the inflationary factors. (2) It will tend to strangle production, when we need increased production. (3) It will result in more black markets. (4) It just will not work.

Briefly what is proposed is this: Admitting that it has not been able to stop the rise in prices, the OPA now plans to reduce prices 10 per cent on foodstuffs. First articles on which the reductions will be made effective are butter, coffee and meats.

To offset losses to producers from the roll-back, processors—all except the smaller ones—will be subsidized by the amount of the roll-back; theoretically the processors will pass the subsidy on to the producers. Since producers of small amounts of foodstuffs will not get the subsidy, the effect in the processing industry will be toward eliminating more little businesses for the benefit of the bigger ones.

Of course, the subsidies will be paid with funds raised by borrowing. The borrowing will be done by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation. Jesse Jones, head of RFC, told a Senate Committee he had \$450,000,000 to take care of meat, butter and coffee subsidies.

If the subsidies are to be applied to all foodstuffs the cost will be upwards of a billion dollars a year; estimates range all the way from a billion to 5 billion dollars annually.

These borrowings will be added to the national debt saddled on this and succeeding generations. To put it bluntly, our civilian population will get cheaper foods, and charge the bill to the children and their children. I imagine the service men who return will be delighted to help pay for the food the civilians at home ate while they were fighting overseas.

Of course, from the Administration viewpoint, another advantage of the program is that it makes everyone—producer, processor, distributor, consumer—more dependent upon Government; more subject to Governmental control and regimentation.

I say that Albert S. Goss, Master of the Grange, is absolutely right when he declares: "The subsidy is the demagogue's paradise." It is one of the ironies of life that the same



Administration which proposes to pay out billions of borrowed dollars to processors to provide food at less than production costs to consumers, blocks every attempt to refund a few million dollars of penalties paid by small wheat growers on their excess 1941 wheat.

The recent International Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., emphasized that during the war, and for several years afterward, great areas of the world and great masses of the populations of those areas, will be close to the starvation point. And suggested a program be worked out by which other areas, including the United States, will feed these starving populations.

That means farmers of America have their work cut out for them for the next 5 to 8 or 10 years—produce to the limit. But under the program all production and distribution is to be controlled thru an international board; inside the United States, rigid Government controls of production and distribution. These controls can be more easily enforced if producers and processors and distributors are dependent upon Government subsidies for their incomes. I don't like that.

After-the-War Plans

APPARENTLY some of the folks at the recent Allied Nations' Food Conference had the world maps laid out so they could sort of play checkers with the people. With the best of intentions, delegates suggested that millions of people might have to be moved so everybody will be better fed.

The idea behind such population adjustments seems to be that surplus laborers would be moved to locations where there is work. Extra factory workers might be moved out to farms. Farmers might be shifted to factories. Mind you, this is after-the-war planning. It sounds pretty much like Government, which after all is made up of human beings, is trying to tell other human beings what is best for them. It has the familiar ring of Government trying to control production and consumption and people—of trying to siphon initiative and individual pre-

rogatives into one Government mold.

Now, in time of emergency some such shifts are made. To meet the challenge of this war thousands of men and women shifted into war production plants. But even then the shifting was voluntary. Workers were drawn to war plants by patriotism or high wages or both. It is even possible, in time of extreme danger to our country, for Government to draft men and women into war work.

But it doesn't naturally follow that in time of peace, Government should override those same personal liberties, or seem to do so, with any grandiose plans of shifting people where they might even appear they would be better off.

Changes will come, of course. People will move, without doubt. But they will go of their own volition and on their own initiative where they think they will be able to do best. Free people like to seek out their own destiny. Having things planned for them by somebody else isn't desired or desirable.

It looks to me as if these planners, however well meaning they may be, are getting the cart ahead of the horse. Maybe those millions of people that Government would move are pretty happy where they now are living. It is hard to them to say the least. It might be much more simple, far more efficient, to move the food and the jobs to the people.

We will have plenty of ships and trains and trucks and airplanes after the war to move food anywhere in the world. Government might even encourage private industry to take on this work, because in so doing it would create a lot of jobs. And why not encourage the idea of moving more factories out where the workers live and where there is more room? Farmers might like to have factories near at hand where they could earn extra money in their spare time. And if more food is needed, irrigation projects might very well make certain dry lands produce such bountiful crops that folks wouldn't move.

Of course, if things worked out this way, it wouldn't be necessary for Government to do the whole job. And it might not cost so much in the way of taxes. I don't believe, after the war, we can afford the luxury of too much Government overall planning.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Food Subsidies Stirring Up a Fight

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON D. C.—"Subsidies are the demagogue's paradise," Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, told the Senate Committee on Agriculture last week.

Donald Montgomery, Consumer Counsel for the CIO, and other representatives of Labor and Consumer groups told the same committee that it will be necessary to subsidize foods to the tune of 2 billion dollars a year to keep the workers satisfied and enable the lower income groups to live decently.

The next big fight between Congress and the Administration forces promises to be over this question of food subsidies.

"The fact is that Congress is on the warpath," says W. M. Kiplinger in his bi-weekly agricultural letter, "much more anti-Administration policy than the White House recognizes."

"Prices, rollbacks, subsidies, the whole labor and price policy, are be-

hind the Congressional opposition," and along with these, growing wrath over Administration "left-handed methods" of getting its own way.

"Yet the Administration is going blithely ahead," says Mr. Kiplinger, "muddle-minded, with its poorly conceived and clumsily executed price rollback plans on coffee, butter, meats—liked even less in Government than in the trades."

But out of all the confusion on the Washington farm front—fortunately the farmers themselves are going ahead and producing every ounce of food they can—there is emerging one of the sharpest shifts in United States agriculture ever undertaken.

Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, is entirely revamping the Government machinery for getting food production. He has insisted be-

fore Congressional committees that his county boards must be the ones to handle county programs; he has told Senate and House committees—and presumably OPA's Prentiss Brown, Super-Czar James F. Byrnes and the White House—that the rollback and subsidy plan just won't work; cannot prevent inflation and threatens to strangle production.

From World Rehabilitator Lehman, former Governor of New York, and from the Hot Springs, Va., International Food Conference, have come very general but impressive programs for feeding the world in the postwar period.

Added up, these spell considerably more than just reversing the National Farm Program from scarcity to super-abundance as the big objective.

There is a big shift coming in (1)

kinds of food produced, so far as farmers are concerned, and (2) kinds of foods eaten by every consumer.

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KANSAS FARM

Continuing Mail & Vol. 80, No.

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

One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.

Finally Reach Agreement

On Division of Water Between Kansas and Colorado

PUNCH drunk from sparring thru the courts for more than 40 years, Colorado and Kansas finally have reached an agreement whereby, for the first time in history, Kansas farmers in the Arkansas river valley are getting a regulated water supply for irrigation. The water is coming from the big Caddoa, Colo., reservoir, recently constructed but not completed, and division of the water is under a temporary stipulation recently agreed upon at a meeting between George Knapp, water resources engineer for Kansas, the corresponding engineer for Colorado, and Col. L. Rosenberg, of the United States Army, stationed in that district.

The stipulation under which the 2 states now are operating allocates to Colorado for diversion by ditches downstream from Caddoa dam a quantity of water up to 160,000 acre-feet annually, and to Kansas 77,000 acre-feet, of which 52,000 acre-feet will be delivered during April to September, inclusive, and 25,000 acre-feet from October to March, inclusive. The monthly schedules for the 2 states are as follows:

| Month | Kansas (acre-feet) | Colorado (acre-feet) |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| April | 4,700 | 10,700 |
| May | 8,900 | 20,100 |
| June | 12,500 | 28,300 |
| July | 11,800 | 26,800 |
| August | 8,100 | 18,300 |
| September | 6,000 | 13,700 |

The importance of a regulated supply, received when it is needed, can be appreciated by looking back thru the files in the water resources division, which show that in 1939 Kansas farmers in this area received only 262 acre-feet of water compared to the 2,500 they are getting this month. In July of that year they received only 103 acre-feet and in August 129 acre-feet. This year they will receive 11,800 acre-feet in July and 8,100 acre-feet in August. Until the terms of the stipulation were agreed upon, Kansas farmers had to be content with what Colorado called "escape" water or, in other words, water that got past their diversion ditches despite everything they could do to prevent it.

The situation of Kansas farmers in the Arkansas valley was just as bad a flood years as during the dry years, the records show. In 1921, for instance, the year of the great Pueblo flood, 585,000 acre-feet of floodwater descended during June upon the Kansas farms along the Arkansas river, but only 1,710 acre-feet ever were utilized by diversion into the irrigation ditches. The flood of last year tore out the division works for 2 Kansas ditches near Lakin, in Kearny county. One has been temporarily replaced and the other still is not replaced because of lack of material and inability to hire a contractor to do the job.

Some of the Rules

Altho not complete, the big Caddoa dam began the storage of water in February and some of the terms of the stipulation under which it is operated are interesting. For instance, any water released for flood control or lack of reservoir capacity shall not be charged to Kansas unless such releases are coincident with this state's request for water. All of the 6 ditches and canals in Kansas, including Lake McKinnie, are considered by Colorado as a single group so far as Colorado's obligation to make deliveries of water at the state line.

The cost of measuring devices not borne by U. S. Government agencies are borne equally by Colorado and Kansas. Gauging stations and measuring devices equipped with automatic water stage recording devices have been installed and records at these gauging stations are accepted by both states as evidence of water deliveries. Records of all requests for use and

of daily deliveries of water, together with daily records of quantity of water in storage at Caddoa, are provided monthly to Colorado and Kansas water resources engineers.

Under the terms of the stipulation water cannot be diverted above Caddoa to the extent that Colorado would be unable to deliver to Kansas the amounts of water agreed upon in the stipulation. This is an important point, since water users above Caddoa might drain all the supply during some years without this protecting clause.

The value to Kansas of this agreement will be reflected thru the benefits it brings to the 1,067 Kansas farms in the Arkansas river valley irrigation area. The census records show that 73,253 acres in the area are under irrigation, but Kansas officials claimed only 65,000 acres during the court procedure.

Awaiting Final Decision

As stated earlier, this division of water is temporary and will be in force only until such time as the U. S. Supreme Court hands down a final decision on recent findings of a special master appointed to hear the case. The special master has made his recommendations to the court and the 2 states have until July 1 to file exceptions to his findings. The final hearing will be in October, at which time the court will make its decision.

It is presumed that Kansas will file some exceptions to the master's findings, as Eldon Wallingford, assistant attorney general for Kansas, has expressed himself as not completely satisfied. The special master allotted 925,000 acre-feet annually to Colorado and 185,000 acre-feet annually to Kansas. Kansas' share would be only about 17 per cent of the dependable water supply plus a share of the floodwaters, under this ruling. Mr. Wallingford does not believe this is sufficient for the state's needs.

In summing up the facts, the master found that 469,000 acres of Colorado

land is affected by irrigation reserves from the Arkansas river while Kansas has 65,000 acres. Under his ruling Colorado gets an average of 2 acre-feet of water a year for her lands and Kansas a like amount, plus a bonus of 50,000 acre-feet for the area to cover new development. All floodwaters, after the allocation of specific amounts and allowing for discharges for flood control, is to be divided 50-50 between the 2 states. Should the reservoir supply fall below the amounts allocated, the water available will be prorated between the states in the same proportion as the original allocations.

Kansas officials supplied the information accepted by both Colorado and the master in determining the dependable water supply available at Caddoa. To arrive at the supply, Kansas officials picked a point at Canon City as an index station representative of the average water supply from the mountain area, and another point at the mouth of Purgatoire river as an index of the supply from the plains area. Colorado statistics showed that an average of 573,964 acre-feet annually flowed past the index station at Canon City and 96,415 acre-feet past the index station at the mouth of the Purgatoire. This made a total of 670,380 acre-feet from these 2 sources, which was estimated to be from 52 to 54 per cent of the average yearly water supply of the entire basin in Colorado. From these findings, the master determined that the dependable water supply to be divided between the states should be 1,110,000 acre-feet annually.

So Kansas Agreed

From 1901 to 1933, Kansas fought Colorado tirelessly for some division of water in the Arkansas river, but without success. Then came a time when Colorado wanted the Caddoa dam and officials from that state felt the chances would be greater if the influence of Kansas could be brought to bear on the Federal Government for the purpose of organizing a 2-state irrigation district. Kansas agreed to the idea, but that same year, 1933, drew up the stipulation regulating the water distribution if and when the dam was constructed and until such time as the

courts could make a permanent finding in the case.

Now we find the big dam at Caddoa constructed and the 2 states dividing the water under the 1933 stipulation which, however, was not agreed upon in all details by Colorado officials until just recently. The long-drawn-out court case between the 2 states has not yet reached its final conclusion, but healthy progress has been made and, since Kansas farmers are getting the water under the terms of the stipulation, they probably won't care now how long the court deliberates.

Earns High Award



In recognition of his valuable soil-conservation methods, W. W. O'Bryan, 77-year-old farmer, who with his son Joseph farms 12,000 acres near Hiattville, was presented with the 23rd weekly W. G. Skelly Agricultural award and a \$100 War Bond on the Skelly news program, Saturday, June 5. To meet the Government's challenge for greater food production, Mr. O'Bryan increased by one third the number of cattle marketed and doubled his hog production. A story of the O'Bryan ranch appeared in the September 19, 1942, issue of Kansas Farmer.

Doing Double Duty



Before floodwaters went down, Southeast Kansas farmers were making preparations to replant their crops. Here James Potter, turning forge, and Kenneth Potter, holding iron, are making a bracket to attach an automobile generator to their tractor. This is part of a lighting system they are rigging up. Along with their father George E. Potter they plan to work day and night on their 240 acres in Allen county.

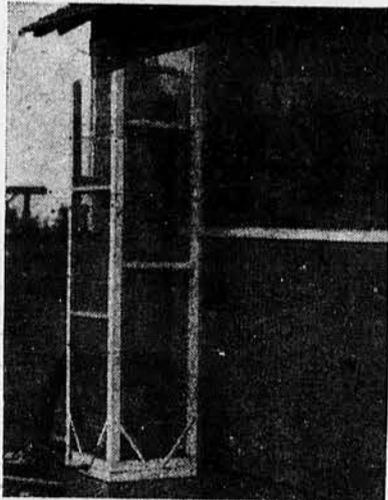
A One-Man Harvest

Cooper Does Whole Job From Combine Platform

AN IDEA worked out several years ago to save the labor of one man in the job of combining wheat is a lifesaver now to Walter Cooper, Rawlins county. A mechanic of considerable ability, Mr. Cooper kept experimenting until he rigged up a mechanical arrangement that allows him to operate both the combine and the tractor from the combine platform. He thinks any farmer can do the same by use of a few stray parts of machinery available in most farm lots.

Mr. Cooper first took the trucks off the combine and installed a stiff hitch. He then took the steering wheel off the tractor and replaced it with a universal joint, extended the steering shaft back to the combine platform, ran it thru a swiveling eye, and installed the steering wheel on the end of the shaft. The clutch lever on the tractor was connected with a ball and socket joint and the throttle lever was connected in such a manner that it slides up and down the clutch lever. With this arrangement, he says it is no trick at all to operate both machines. Mr. Cooper believes it is more practical to operate both from the combine platform than from the tractor seat because he can see everything that is going on and, since he already is on the combine, can get to any trouble more quickly.

Another invention on the Cooper farm that has proved practicable and most enjoyable in the summer is a solar water heater. Mr. Cooper took an ordinary hot-water tank of the home variety and placed it outside his well-equipped machine shed and garage, which has a cement floor with the proper draining pipe. Then he encased the tank with glass on 3 sides and the top, and with a tin panel at the back, next to the shed. The water is piped into the tank from the home supply pressure tower and is piped from the tank into the shed. The sun's rays heat the water, even on moderately warm days, which provides a plentiful supply of hot water for shower baths when the men come in dusty and hot from the fields.



This hot-water tank, heated by the rays of the sun, supplies hot water for shower baths on the Walter Cooper farm, in Rawlins county. The only cost is that of installation.

Chemists Win Battle

American chemists have won an important victory over the Japs. Japan had a monopoly on natural camphor, distilled from the wood of camphor trees grown on the island of Formosa, and America paid "thru the nose" to get the more than 5 million pounds annually used in this country.

Now, due to research, virtually all of the U. S. camphor supply is made synthetically from Southern pine trees. Camphor is used for manufacture of cellulose nitrate plastics and in the pharmaceutical field.

★ ★ ON AMERICA'S FOOD FRONT, ★ ★
MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT IS A "MUST"

He's fighting a Mechanized War!

C. E. EASTVOLD'S TRACTORS MUST STAND UP!



1. Mr. Eastvold is fighting on the same front you are—the Food Front! He and his sons are raising corn, soybeans, wheat and other crops. At times, he works 14 to 15 hours a day.



2. He's depending heavily on his two tractors... just couldn't get the work done without them. "Delays and repairs are costly any time," says Mr. Eastvold, "I've always believed in the finest lubrication and maintenance. And today, with new machines scarce, that goes double!"



"I've used Mobiloil and Mobilgreases for 7 years. I'm counting on their protection during this emergency, and I'll continue

to use them after the war. Quality always saves time and money!"

C. E. Eastvold
WINNEBAGO, MINN.

FREE!
VALUABLE FARM EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE MANUAL



Over 60 pages - approximately 100 illustrations! Tells how to find and correct causes of machinery trouble—how to make simple repairs yourself. Designed for easy reference!

NO CHARGE! NO OBLIGATION! ASK YOUR MOBIL-OIL-MOBILGAS MAN FOR YOUR COPY



Mobilgas and Mobiloil

Meeting the Labor Problem

(Continued from Page 3)

Adding the job of county farm labor chairman is all in the day's work to H. A. Rogers, Rawlins county, who specializes in breeding purebred Herefords. Mr. Rogers says he is getting along all right on protein because he has plenty of good alfalfa. An 11-months-old bull calf from the Rogers herd sold for \$600 this spring, and he is proud of the manner in which he has held up his herd quality. He farms 300 crop-acres too with the aid of his son Sam.

Mrs. John Steele, Rawlins county, is proud of the 81 lambs raised this spring by 77 western ewes. The Steeles see that their ewes get plenty of exercise and this spring they put iodine on the navel of every lamb at birth, believing that it helped save some of them. Two sons are at home to help with the farming.

Repairs Are Short

A \$1,300 tractor, new last year, is idle on the Walter Cooper farm, Rawlins county, for lack of repairs and this farmer last year lost 32 acres of good alfalfa for lack of help. Mr. Cooper always had a full-time man before the war, but now his only help is his father, W. G. Cooper, who, despite his 75 years, is as good a man as any of them, the boy says. Regardless of all his troubles, Mr. Cooper expanded his hog program nearly 50 per cent. He used all gilts this year and had plenty of feed for the early pigs, but will have to sell the late pigs at weaning time unless he can buy feed.

T. W. Davis, Rawlins county, recently got some much needed combine repairs so now is feeling good over his prospects. Is getting along all right on labor.

Several problems are bothering Clarence Minnick, of Rawlins county, who farms 800 acres by himself. He could have pastured 5,000 instead of 1,800 sheep this year if the WPB had released the steel needed for waterers. Mr. Minnick found steel lying idle in a Fairbury, Nebr., warehouse but could not get any of it, he said. He had to sell off his milk cows for lack of help and says tires for his truck and car present a big problem.

Confidence that everything will work out well emanates from Sydney Walton, Lane county farmer, who produced 30,000 bushels of wheat last year. He farms 13 quarters and has 158 head of heifers, doing all the work with the aid of one man. Last year he used older men during harvest and found them satisfactory and believes adequate help will be available again this year when needed.

No harvest help has been arranged for yet and trouble in getting repairs has delayed planting and cultivation on the Julius Dietz farm, in Ness county. Mr. Dietz has 43 head of cattle, 7 head of hogs, 250 hens and chicks on the home place of 385 acres. He farms by himself and rents another 140 acres.

"It keeps one man busy finding out what the Government wants us to do," says Richard Witthuhn, of Ness county, who adds that "we have to get along tho." He would like to expand his poultry flock but has been unable to find chicks. No harvest help has been arranged for but Mr. Witthuhn believes he can get by anyway with the help of his 17-year-old son Lester. This year he rented 50 additional acres for barley to supplement the 400 acres on the home place.

Early planning on machinery and car repairs helped Everett Reynolds, of Rush county, this year. His main problem is weather, which kept his 200 acres of grass from developing according to plans and forced him to feed his 60 head of cattle much later than planned. Fortunately, he had a good supply of feed to start, but his crops are not doing so well this year and he is worried over the prospects.

Ed M. and T. B. Nickel, of Rush county, believe farmers are getting too

much below parity prices. They are convinced that the greatest depression ever will occur after the war, and the farmers should be getting full parity now to build up the reserve necessary to cushion the blow. Ed Nickel says they are going back to raising wheat, regardless of what the Government wants, as he is disgusted with the manner in which the livestock program has been handled.

By paying enough money Jacob Erves, of Rush county, says he can get help when he needs it. He has 100 head of cattle, 25 head that are being fed thru for the fat-cattle market, but he won't feed out any more after this bunch because it doesn't pay under the present program. "The farmers could produce all the meat needed if they were just left alone," says Mr. Erves. A son in town helps.

Irrigation Beats Aphids

Increased cattle and hog programs are in order on the Charles Osborne farm, in Rush county. He plans to save all his heifers this year as breeding stock. Irrigation saved his alfalfa crop from the pea aphids this spring. By forcing the growth on the plants they overcame the early damage. The irrigation system also insures enough feed for the increased numbers of live stock. One son, Corporal John C. Osborne, is in the army while another son Charles, Jr., is doing his part on the farm.

Another father carrying on with a heavy program while his son fights in the army is Pete Rodie, of Rush county. His son Raymond is in service but there has been no let-down in the farming. Mr. Rodie plans to feed out a bunch of feeder pigs this fall. He also has 24 head of cattle and 200 laying hens. The Rodies lost a lot of chickens during the early cold weather.

The new air base at Great Bend took the pasture of Lawrence Brown, Barton county, but he was lucky in finding rental pasture for his 100 head of cattle, altho the new arrangement is less convenient. A man released from the army is helping him farm his quarters and 2 rented farms of 140 and 120 acres respectively.

Harold and Fayne Evans, of Rice county, are being assisted by a man released from a war plant. He divides his time between the 2 farms and the arrangement has proved satisfactory. Harold got a new tractor this year which also is a big help. He fed out 230 head of cattle and 18 hogs this year as his contribution to the meat program.

"I could make my own repairs if I could get the parts," says David Helmer, Jr., of Marion county. He is not sure of harvest help either but thinks he will get along.

A new mowing machine would look mighty good to Theron Miller, Lyon county. Lack of one is his bottleneck this year as he is trying to get along with a horse-type mower used behind a tractor, which slows him down. He has all the other equipment he needs.

Willard Colwell, breeder and hatcher of certified White Leghorns, Lyon county, noticed a drop in hatchability of eggs when feed mixers were forced to cut the protein content of feed. Has that problem solved by his feeding program so now will get along all right.

Fun on the Fourth

There is still time to order a copy of my Fourth of July leaflet. It is full of suggestive entertainment and plans for celebrating our national holiday. Send 3-cent stamp to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and your order will be given prompt attention.

JUN 21 1943

We were willing and able to take

TOUGH JOBS



sands upon thousands of Duralumin forgings and castings for all types of aircraft purposes.

For the Navy we are making vital parts of searchlights that the Navy uses to spot its targets: We are making the gyroscopic compasses that steer the ships of the Navy and Merchant Marine: We make pontoons for lighterage and for the



"COMBAT CARS TO HAUL MEN AND EQUIPMENT INTO BATTLE"

raising of ships that have been sunk. We make both pusher and puller types of tugs which are used all over the world from Iceland to Guadalcanal, on the rivers of South America, India and Russia. We make thousands of marine engines for many purposes—some of them for commando boats and things of that nature.

When we saw the war coming we knew that it would be a mechanical war and that no concern the size of the Chrysler Corporation would remain out of the picture.

We felt that institutions like ours should hold themselves free and in readiness to take tough



"BIG AIRPLANE ENGINES FOR LONG RANGE BOMBERS"

jobs—those things that require intense cooperation on the part of scientists, metallurgists, engineers; the volume jobs that require intimate knowledge of the tooling and mechanical processes necessary to make duplicate equipment in large volume.

Today finds us employing over eight thousand subcontractors. Fifty-eight cents of every dollar we receive for our war effort is passed on to somebody else who supplies us services, materials or parts. We are not only prime contractors ourselves, but we are also subcontractors for a number of other companies, ranging from such concerns as General Electric and Westinghouse, employing

great numbers of people, to small and remote outfits of a few hundred men.

Many people ask "What about your post-war plans?" Our only plan is the present urgent one to win the war and win it quick. For every moment that we can shorten this war we feel that, as a people, we are lucky, and, as a Nation, fortunate.

Of course we think that after the war people will be driving automobiles and eating bananas, washing their clothes, wearing shoes, and that the styles of ladies' hats will change. We feel that business is an economic thing and that it tends to follow cycles. We think that if we keep our minds on the fact that we are sailing a boat on an economic sea, and that if we sail it according to the charts and the weather, and to the conditions we



"THE MARINE ENGINES FOR COMBAT AND COMMANDO BOATS"

find, that this Nation can go into its post-war effort with the same enthusiasm and the same desire to do a service to our 135 million people that is now being exhibited in this all-out war effort.

President, Chrysler Corporation

WAR PRODUCTS OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

- Tanks... Tank Engines... Anti-Aircraft Guns... Bomber Fuselage Sections... Bomber Wings... Aircraft Engines... Wide Variety of Ammunition... Anti-Tank Vehicles... Command Reconnaissance Cars... Cantonment Furnaces... Troop Motor Transports... Ambulances... Marine Tractors... Weapon Carriers... Marine and Industrial Engines... Gyro-Compasses... Air-Raid Sirens and Fire Fighting Equipment... Powdered Metal Parts... Navy Pontoons... Field Kitchens... Bomb Shackles... Tent Heaters... Refrigeration Compressors... Aircraft Landing Gears... and other Important War Equipment

In this war production, Chrysler Corporation is assisted by 8,079 subcontractors in 856 communities of 39 states

NEARLY EVERYBODY seems to know that the Chrysler Corporation makes Army tanks and that those tanks give a good account of themselves in battle, throughout the world.

For well over a year these big fighting machines have been produced in ever increasing quantities, but they are, after all, only a part of the total war production of this corporation.

That total war production includes twenty-one distinctly military products, for the use of our



"GUNS AND CANNON FOR ATTACK AND DEFENSE"

armed services and for the protection of civilian populations.

For the soldier we not only make tanks in which he engages the enemy in battle; we also make the trucks and combat vehicles which haul him and his equipment about. We make the stoves that heat his tents and barracks and the field kitchens on which his meals are cooked. We make refrigeration units which preserve his food in camp and in the field. We make the ammunition to defend him and the guns and cannon with which to shoot the ammunition.

For the Air Service we make bomber fuselages for the Army, and major bomber sections for the



"GYRO-COMASSES FOR THE NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE"

Navy. We make landing gear for planes. In Chicago we are just completing a very large plant to make big airplane engines for long range bombers. We make the bomb racks to carry the bomb loads of the planes. We are making thou-

[WAR BONDS ARE YOUR PERSONAL INVESTMENT IN VICTORY]

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VEGETABLES VITAMINS FACTORY



CANNING, FREEZING, DRYING, BRINING, STORING . . . OF GARDEN SURPLUSES

SOON after Pearl Harbor, when the first shadow of war fell upon us, our Government, as a patriotic measure, issued a call for greater food production and conservation. In response, men and women the country over began digging in the dirt, growing the foods necessary to an adequate diet . . . canning the surplus. Result: More than 15 million Victory gardens and an increase of 50 per cent in home-canned foods in 1942.

That was last year. An even greater need confronted us as we came into 1943, for we heard in the words of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, "The civilian population of the United States faces a food situation more serious than any within the memory of its living citizens."

Not only must our men in the armed forces be fed, but food raised on our American farms must also go to England, Russia, North Africa, Australia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands . . . circle the globe. Approximately 50 per cent of the estimated 1943 pack of canned foods will be reserved for the armed forces and Lend-Lease. If they are to continue the production of armaments for the use of our country's defenders, our war workers at home must be fed, too. The logical and only answer to all of which seems to be that "we stay-at-homes" must grow more . . . and can more . . . to help feed the world and sustain our home front.

This year we are asked for 20 million home and community gardens, producing an average of 500 pounds of fresh and stored vegetables and 500 pounds of canned vegetables and fruits—in all 10 million tons of food. That is a real challenge. But never fear, American homemakers will meet it!

Gardens have been planted with a lavish hand and are growing lush and green . . . and now the canning orgy is on. Every ounce of food that can be raised is needed, and none must go to waste. There's a busy summer ahead, a big-

ger job to be done than ever this year. Not a single pea, bean or beet can be wasted. Of course, that's thrift and good common sense any time, but this year it has the added virtue of being patriotic. Naturally we'll serve these vitamin-packed foods, dewy-fresh from our gardens, at every meal, and serve them in abundance so long as the season lasts. But all in excess of what we eat now must be put up, somehow, someway, to see our families safely thru the winter to the next gardening season. This meticulous care of our garden surpluses will assure our families of an adequate food supply, and make possible nutritious meals long after the snow flies and garden sass is only a fond memory.

Food, we are told, is an important weapon of war, so join the army of canners, and get in the fight. This "branch of the service" should include every homemaker and all of her daughters. Enlist now! Beating the bacteria this summer will aid the United Nations in the march to victory, so it's important that our efforts in preserving food be productive. This is one year when we cannot afford to lose a single jar of home-canned food; we must not allow food to spoil either thru carelessness or faulty methods. Perhaps you've canned so many peas and beans that you think you know all the tricks . . . and doubtless you do . . . but your knowledge is needed to help your inexperienced neighbor make her contribution to the food problem we face. Your advice and counsel may help save her food, time and discouraging results. Pledge yourself to help your neighbors and your friends who need your help. Share your pressure cooker if you have one. This will be a worth-while contribution to victory and our country will be stronger because you have helped to make it so.

Rationing has precious few worries for farm women with their well-stocked shelves, and row



What a sense of satisfaction in rows and rows of jars on well-stocked cellar shelves. Come what may, a trip downstairs, and our families will eat.

★ ★

Lima beans are hot-packed in jars, then processed in the steam pressure cooker. That goes for peas, corn and all nonacid vegetables. Better be safe than sorry!

upon row of all kinds of food in glass jars, but there's a heap o' work to be done before we can begin opening cans for next winter's vitamin-packed meals. In fact it means an all-summer long food-preservation program. And right now it's the vegetables just coming into their prime in our gardens that interest us, for we must have plenty of vegetables put up to see us thru next winter—what with one little can of peas 16 points, not to mention the money, and every other variety of garden stuff rated in like proportion. Vegetables not only add interest to our meals but contribute valuable vitamins and minerals to our well-being. There's good, sound nutritional sense for that mealtime planning rule of providing 2 or more servings of vegetables daily besides potatoes. Serve one vegetable raw each day. Serve green, leafy, or yellow ones often in planning menus.

The green and leafy vegetables supply good amounts of vitamin A, and of the B vitamins particularly B₁, or thiamin, and G, or riboflavin. Rightly cooked or eaten raw, they supply good amounts of vitamin C, too. Of course, the big source of vitamin C is to be had in tomatoes, so we'll use them daily, doubling the family's tomato consumption when grapefruit and oranges are high in price, or not to be had for love or money.

The yellow vegetables are rich in carotene, the substance that makes carrots yellow. Carotene is called "pro-vitamin A" because in our bodies it is converted into true vitamin A. No danger of getting too much of this vitamin. An excess is stored in the liver, ready to be drawn upon whenever the daily supply runs low. That takes care of the main vitamin values of vegetables with the exception of D, which we'll be getting in its most pleasant form, direct from the summer sun as we garner in our garden surplus.

It is important that we pack as much as possible of these vitamins and minerals into jars that they not be lost or destroyed thru carelessness or thoughtless handling—for these are our protective foods.

All nonacid vegetables—that includes our garden products except tomatoes, pimientos, and sauerkraut—require processing in the steam pressure cooker at temperatures of 240 degrees and 250 degrees Fahrenheit. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends that if no pressure canner is available vegetables should be dried, pickled, or frozen in a basement stored rather than canned. Why? Because the pressure cooker is the only method that makes it possible to reach cooking heat higher than boiling, and that's necessary for absolute safety in canning nonacid vegetables. While some women process all kinds of vegetables successfully in the water bath, the fact remains that the bacteria in nonacid vegetables are tough enemies and can cause dangerous spoilage. It's seldom they survive the high temperatures of the pressure cooker. One more

precaution: When home-canned non-acid vegetables are opened they should be boiled 10 minutes before they are tasted, whether or not they have been canned in a pressure cooker.

No pressure cooker available? Since it will be virtually impossible to buy a pressure cooker this year you will either have to borrow one or join a neighborhood canning group or take your food to a community canning center. In these days of patriotic co-operation, share your pressure cooker with friends and neighbors. Better still, form a co-operative group, and exchange both equipment and labor.

No Time for Guessing

Some advance police work while canning next winter's food supply will protect storage shelves from that home front fifth columnist—spoilage. In holding the line of defense against spoilage, several precautions should be observed. Most important, of course, is following directions faithfully. Don't guess! A canning chart should be used and care taken that foods are processed the full length of time recommended. If you haven't an up-to-date canning chart, ask your home demonstration or county agent for one, or write to the Extension Service of your State Agricultural College for similar information. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., also has valuable printed matter on this subject. Write there for Farmers' Bulletin, "Home Canning of Fruit, Vegetables and Meats, No. 1762." It is 10 cents. Likewise the manufacturer of your favorite glass jars put out excellent canning booklets. These, too, are 10 cents, but are worth their weight in gold—and should be considered "the law" in every kitchen this summer.

A number of added precautions will help support this first defensive line. It's been found, for instance, that garden-fresh vegetables are less likely to spoil than those that have been stored a day or two. The canning rule is "2 hours from garden to can" . . . so hurry, for you never take out of a can better food than you put in.

Working rapidly thru the various steps in canning will keep down spoilage danger. Packing vegetables into the jars while they are boiling hot from precooking is necessary so that the food at the center of the jar will be heated for the full period of time.

Vegetables that are pressed down tightly will not have enough liquid in the jar to allow heat to reach the center quickly. It is important that the starchy vegetables like peas and beans should not be packed too tightly, since they need room to expand in cooking.

After the jars are removed from the canner they should be cooled quickly by setting them some distance apart on a table. Avoid drafts. Store canned foods at, or below, 75 degrees F.

Plenty of Jars

The prospect is that home canners will put up a record-breaking pack for the winter ahead. It is estimated that 4 to 5 billion jars of food may be canned—twice as many as in a peacetime year. The War Production Board and the glass industry are making strong efforts to provide a large proportion of the glass jars needed for home canning. It is important that new jars be supplemented from re-usable jars, so save—as of your do—your mayonnaise, coffee, pickle jars. Metal disks or sealing supplies needed to

complete the seal may be bought to fit. Wartime rings are mostly made from reclaimed rubber. They are less elastic than prewar rings, so don't test them by stretching.

No half pint nor any wide-mouth cans are being manufactured this year. Pints, quarts, and 2-quart cans are available. No new zinc lids are being made but some dealers still have a few of these left from other years. There are glass lids that take a smaller size rubber and enameled disks with a rubber compound flowed on.

Canning is not the only method of keeping vegetables for winter. Good, old-fashioned cellar storage, for instance, if you have the room and can keep the right temperature, will save a lot of food. Pumpkins, squash and root vegetables can be stored in the cellar or underground. Corn, beans, and peas can be dried. Beets and cabbage can be pickled and made into kraut. Almost every vegetable can be preserved in a freezer-locker.

Use of freezer lockers preserves foods in a more natural state than any other method of storage. It offers variety in stored foods, and conserves more of the vitamins in the food. Freezing does not improve the quality of food, therefore good quality is essential for storage. Poor quality of food is often made poorer by freezing. Locker patrons will be more satisfied if they freeze varieties of vegetables that are adapted to freezing, use recommended containers and wrappings, plan a year-round capacity use of the locker, and prepare the food for storage by the methods most nearly retaining the original qualities of the foods.

Old Methods Revived

Home drying of foods also saves storage space and gives a nice variety to foods. The dehydration of food, which came into its own when war made it necessary to save precious cargo space in sending army and Lend-Lease foodstuffs overseas, is proving a boon to farm folks who wish to save some of their summer gardens' vitamin packed products for use next winter. The principal of dehydration is not new, as any pioneer grandmother who used to dry corn and apples can tell you. But new and improved methods have been developed since war revived interest in this method of preserving food. Drying food is important in these times when jar lids, sugar and some other necessities of canning are short, and when every bit of vital food must be conserved and used.

Use of salt is one of the oldest methods of food preservation—and is another way to keep part of that victory garden until next winter. It's true that salting takes away many vitamins and minerals—more than are lost by canning or dehydrating or freezing—but it has advantages, too. Salted vegetables may be preserved with almost no equipment, and they do provide a different flavor for winter meals.

We'll have much more to say about these various methods of preserving foods in coming issues, for we're sure you'll be interested. Food preservation must be done not only for the sake of personal economy, it has become a matter of national welfare. We know that if we waste not, we shall not want. Yes, food is an important weapon of war; its preservation has become an essential war effort. That's the job assigned to women and as homemakers it is our greatest contribution to victory and the peace that is to follow.

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M. C. P. PECTIN jells more sugar and fruit than any other, thus saving both sugar and fruit... gives perfect championship quality jams and jellies with less work, at less cost. Quick, tested, easy-to-use recipes in every package.

See for Yourself... Try This Easy Recipe for FRESH BERRY JAM (Any Variety)

6 Cups Ground Berries 8 1/2 Cups Sugar 1 Pkg. M. C. P. Pectin Wash, stem and grind 3 quarts fully ripe berries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to pulp. Measure exactly 6 level cups crushed berries, (add water to fill out last cup, if necessary), into a large kettle. Add M. C. P. Pectin, stir well and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add the sugar (which has been previously measured), mix well and bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing 1/2-inch space for sealing with fresh paraffin.

(NOTE: For Strawberry Jam, add 1/4-cup lemon juice to each 6 cups crushed berries.)

MAKE THESE 3 TESTS... and You'll Always Use M. C. P. Powdered PECTIN



ODOR

Let your nose be your guide as to whether your jams and jellies will be better when made with M.C.P. PECTIN or strong-smelling "old-fashioned" liquid pectins.



COLOR

The pronounced brownish color of "old-fashioned" liquid pectins will startle you when you compare them with the pure whiteness of M. C. P. PECTIN.



TASTE

Compare the strong, disagreeable flavor of liquid pectins with the pleasing, faint lemon taste of M. C. P. Think what this means in preserving true fruit flavor



FOOD AUTHORITIES AGREE jams and jellies are rich, healthful foods. The Government sends powdered pectin to our food-short Allies to make these energy-producing foods. Make all YOU can, too!

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MAKE ALL YOUR WASH LOOK Ab-so-lutely FAULTLESS 5¢-10¢-25¢-AT YOUR GROCER'S



Watch your TELEPHONE BATTERIES ...they're hard to get

Jim Wagner, farm line chairman, says:

"Farm telephones need good batteries and a ship-shape line. So try to fix little troubles on your line when they first happen. It makes batteries and materials last longer—which is important now that zinc and copper are needed out where the boys are fighting.

"If you have to get new batteries or other telephone materials to repair your line, the government allows priorities to folks who own their lines.

"How do you get a priority? Well, if the Southwestern Bell switches your calls, they will either have the necessary form for you to sign or can tell you where to get one.

"But if you'll just fix the little troubles when they first happen, you'll find you won't need a great deal of material."

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



Subsidies Stirring Up Fight

(Continued from Page 4)

For 1944, 1945, very likely on into the 50's, there is to be an enormous increase in production of non-animal foods—cereals, high-food-value vegetables. Farmers will be urged, told is perhaps a harsh term, but it may come to that, to produce the most food value with the smallest number of man hours.

Otherwise, the United States food factory simply cannot meet the demand. Governor Lehman pointed out that Hitler's armies have conquered areas in which there are 540 million people; that these will have to be fed from outside in the immediate post-war period; that much of this food will have to come from the United States.

This not only is our war; it is going to be our peace.

The change is going to seem drastic. More consumption of fluid milk and less of milk products. Millions more acres devoted to producing cereals, vegetables, particularly high-protein, non-animal foods. More wheat, probably fewer cattle; for the immediate future perhaps about the same number of hogs, depending upon whether these can be fed without taking food from human beings. It's almost a cinch the program will call for leaner hogs; for unfinished cattle.

By next fall a huge Government propaganda campaign to educate the farmers and also the consumers to the new eating order, will be in full swing thru newspapers, magazines, radio, movies, and retail food outlets.

How Much Wheat?

Stepped up goals will replace acreage allotments and marketing quotas for food and feed. The proclamation has not been issued; Davis is too busy getting the machine geared for abundant production; trying to gear the multifarious Government agencies into a co-ordinated unit, to allow a premature allotment program to be announced.

One result is that the county AAA boards cannot tell the wheat growers, for instance, how much they can plant for 1944 harvest and remain in the program. But it is regarded as certain that in the Great Plains Wheat Belt the limit will almost be the sky. Government may ask for an additional 10 million acres of winter wheat to be sown this fall. Nearly all the acres taken out of production in the Thirties will be put back into production; also millions of acres will be devoted to different crops than in the Twenties.

Davis has been assured that the production of farm machinery will not be skimmed next year. Just what that means has not been announced, but at

least 80 per cent, perhaps more, of 1940 production. The farm labor problem has been eased; if the job is to be done it will not be tightened again.

Some highlights from the "National Food" situation bulletin from the bureau of Agricultural Economics give an idea of the magnitude of the food production job ahead. Summarizing—

Stocks of most rationed foods, plus prospective production, will be adequate to maintain present consumption levels, it is believed. Meat consumption in 1944 is more likely to be cut to 80 pounds per capita, contrasted with 160 pounds in 1942.

Livestock production this year will exceed last year. But—

"The present level of livestock production cannot be maintained—at least not beyond 1943—unless extraordinarily good yields of feed grains are obtained. And the feed-grain supply for 1943-44 will be some 10 per cent less than for 1942-43; below average yields this year would reduce feed supplies still more."

Total civilian consumption per capita of dairy products in 1943 will be 10 per cent below last year's record high level, on a butterfat basis; on a non-fat solids basis may be slightly higher.

Finished stocks of fats and oils for food use are "fairly ample," in distribution channels, but factory and warehouse stocks are comparatively small.

Total supply of "sift" deciduous fruits—apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and prunes—is expected to be materially smaller.

Record citrus crops are being harvested this season; grape fruit crop is 20 per cent higher than last year; orange and tangerine, 5 per cent higher.

Total supplies of canned fruits and fruit juices for civilian consumption during 1943-44 pack year will be about three fourths of 1942-43 season.

Early vegetable production is running 13 per cent below last year. Onions, cabbage, cantaloupe, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, watermelons will be short. But there promises to be more carrots, snap beans, green peas. Spinach is down 25 per cent, the BAE estimates.

Total wheat crop, with favorable weather, may be 730 million bushels, compared with 981 in 1942. Consumption this marketing year will be close to a billion bushels. Stocks July 1 are expected to be 600 million bushels, but from the drain expected—for food, for animal feed, for making industrial alcohol—the carryover will be cut in two, at least, by July 1, 1944.

Hold 4-H Roundup "9 Times"

By J. M. PARKS

THE typical 4-H spirit, well known for its ability to surmount difficulties, has scored again by staging one of the most unique and remarkably successful annual roundups in the history of this indomitable organization.

Looking back upon it now one can see that floods, tire shortage, gas rationing and all other handicaps incident to warring conditions, instead of suppressing the plans of the sturdy farm youngsters, actually reacted like fighting a prairie fire with a bundle of dry grass from which fire brands fly out in all directions to start new flames. The result was 9 annual roundups instead of one!

The initial district meeting was at El Dorado on June 1, and the final one at Stockton on June 11. The climax, in attendance at least, was reached at Topeka on June 9, when more than 365 enthusiastic 4-H'ers headed by M. H. Coe, state club leader, and his staff of co-workers met in a rousing all-day conference interspersed with music and recreation.

According to Mr. Coe, the series of

conferences was streamlined to meet war needs in training youth for essential war work. The whole program centered about such themes as "4-H Wartime Responsibility," "Farm Power Efficiency," "Sew and Save," "Transportation Problems" and "Food Production and Conservation."

Each district conference was a miniature "Annual Roundup," condensed from the usual 5-day period to one day. Nearly all of the features of the conventional roundup were enjoyed, even to the initiation of new members in the "Who's Who" club. Missing, however, was the direct contact with Kansas State College, always so inspiring to Kansas youth.

"Of course, it was a substitute," said Mr. Coe, "but it was a very satisfactory substitute under the circumstances. It enabled more than 2,000 club boys and girls to benefit by worth-while club activity."

Other district meeting places were: Kingman, June 2; Dodge City, June 3; Oakley, June 4; Emporia, June 7; Parsons, June 8; and Concordia, June 10.

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Wheat Straw Goes to War

EVEN wheat straw can go to war! Is going to war! And like so many other things, there is a shortage of it and therefore it is in demand. Plants manufacturing thousands of tons of strawboard and kindred products need many thousands of tons of baled wheat straw to make packages used for shipping airplane parts, shells, bombs, fuses and certain other munitions, in the general direction of Tokyo and Berlin. Wheat straw also makes the containers for Lend-Lease shipments to our Allies; packages made from Kansas wheat straw that carry Kansas-grown food to the folks fighting on our side.

There are many other uses for straw, the by-product of the wheat crop. You already know it makes egg-case fillers, corrugating material for shipping glass containers and canned goods, and packaging photographic plates and other rather delicate goods. There is a ready market for the baled straw from Kansas farms at around \$6 to \$6.50 a ton on the car at your shipping point. Of course, there is the labor and equipment problem.

Sometimes certain mills have their own so-called baling outfits; that is, they have regular men who bale year after year for them, and whom they assist in buying necessary wire, equipment and repairs. Many times, also, the mills assist in getting crews together for the actual baling. In these instances the head balermen will go from farm to farm in certain communities, purchase the straw and proceed to bale it as soon after harvest as possible. Pickup balers or even homemade straw stackers are needed for this job.

It is interesting to know that in the

last 2 or 3 years wheat straw from Nebraska and South Dakota has come into Kansas, the world's largest wheat state, for use in one of these straw processing plants. If individual farmers or groups wish to market baled wheat straw this season, the editor of Kansas Farmer can get more detailed information on the subject.

Marketing

By R. W. Hoecker, Wheat, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs; F. L. Parsons, Livestock and Dairy.

We have 180 hogs on hand with a good number ready for market. We would like to know your opinion about the future price. Will the price go down before July? What do you think the price will be by the middle of July? How about next fall?—Butler Co.

Hog prices declined to a new low for the year during the current period. Hog prices are now about \$1.80 under the peak in early April. This represents about a 12 per cent seasonal price decline. During the 18-year period, 1922-39, the average seasonal decline from late winter to late spring was 18 per cent, with a high of 36 per cent in 1932, and a low of 7 per cent in 1926. In 10 of the 22 years since 1921, the seasonal low for the spring period came in June. The low came more often in early June than in late June. In periods when general business was improving the seasonal price decline tended to be less than average and also to come before June.

Based on this data, it is logical to assume that the seasonal hog price decline has about run its course and that price increases may be expected by late June. In fact, with the tremendous demand for meat from civilians, Lend-Lease, and the armed services it is difficult to understand why the seasonal price decline this spring is as high as 12 per cent.

Our studies show that since 1922 the average price advances from the spring low to the summer high—July-September—are about 42 per cent. Therefore, from a price standpoint, it seems advisable to hold hogs for some market improvement. The feeding ratio still justifies feeding to somewhat higher weights than usual. About the only thing that will prevent at least a \$1 increase in hog prices by late July is more strict Government regulations.

What is the price and profit outlook for buying feeder cattle and putting them on feed for a period of 100 days?—Geary Co.

Good feeder steers at Kansas City are selling currently within 25 cents a hundred pounds of good slaughter steers. Assuming an average daily ration of 15 pounds of corn, 1 pound of cottonseed meal, and 5 pounds of alfalfa at current feed prices, it is estimated that you would have to get about \$16.48 a hundred pounds next September in order to break even. The current price of good slaughter cattle is \$15.50. Based on beef ceilings the Office of Price Administration has indicated that the price for the live animals should be about \$14.50. This analysis indicates an unfavorable outlook for feeding cattle based on present price relationships. By late July or August price relationships may change, depending on the feed situation, Governmental price policy and other things.

Will there be any difficulty in moving my 1943 wheat harvest into terminal storage?—M. F. G., Ford Co.

Yes, you probably will have difficulty in moving your wheat to the terminal elevators. There is plenty of room in the terminal elevators but not a sufficient number of boxcars to haul it there. Reports by railroad and Government officials indicate that the shipping situation will be extremely tight during this summer and at least until October. The railroads usually have

(Continued on Page 15)

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for Victory Canning



ALL STANDARD SIZE MASON JAR CAPS FIT BUTTER-NUT JARS

TO USE THE CAPS THAT COME WITH BUTTER-NUT JARS BE SURE TO INSERT A NEW INNER SEAL LID



Butter-Nut Coffee glass jars make ideal jars for canning. They are real fruit jars. Standard-size Mason jar caps fit them. Or, if you want to use the cap that comes with the jar, be sure to insert a new inner-seal lid (disc) to make sure of perfect closure.

These Butter-Nut jars are genuine Duraglas; good as any you can buy. A pound jar holds a little more than a quart.

You buy Butter-Nut Coffee for its famous flavor, of course. Saving the price of a real fruit jar makes Butter-Nut doubly welcome in your home.

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So sure are we that you will enjoy thrilling success with Yeast Foam that we say: If Yeast Foam doesn't bake the most delicious bread and rolls you ever tasted, just mail us a note stating cost of the ingredients—attach a Yeast Foam wrapper—and we will refund every penny you have invested.

Save Daylight Time, Too! The Yeast Foam Daylight Saving Way, you prepare the dough the night before. The yeast works while you sleep. Next morning, when fully doubled in bulk, the dough is ready to shape into loaves. You can have bread out of the oven before noon, free the best part of day for other things. Get the famous Daylight Saving Recipe from your grocer.

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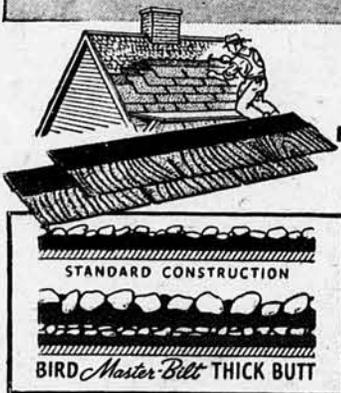
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 RUSH my copy of "Bird Farm Roofing."

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MAIL TODAY

More Food for Fighters

(Continued from Page 1)

that county, and no doubt in all counties, are doing the same thing. Elizabeth Roniger, H. D. A. for Rice county, said that in a recent meeting, women of her county reported they are driving trucks and tractors and several are driving cattle for the first time. Whatever the job at hand, that's what the women will be doing.

Mrs. Cecil Rouse, of Osborne county, is another woman who is going out in the fields to take the place of a hired man. Out in Cloud county we found Mrs. Alice Smith working up a hog's head and trying to keep an eye on 2 small children. The children keep her from doing a lot of things but she is helping more than ever before. Lack of kerosene and fuel oil makes house-keeping difficult.

Farm girls are doing their share, too. Most of them, like the boys, learn early how to drive the truck and tractor and are physically able to do a lot of things in the field. Surveys of high schools where farm girls were enrolled proved they not only knew how to drive the tractor but that they are actually doing it in most cases.

A group of girls in the Farm Bureau and the AAA offices out in Thomas county felt badly for awhile because they weren't doing anything for the war effort, but they finally found the answer. They started a magazine, "The Barracks Manual," which they write and mail periodically to all the Thomas county boys in service. In the magazine they put all the best jokes they can find, newsy items about home folks, and names and addresses of Thomas county boys in the service. Thru their card files many a lonesome soldier or sailor has found friends from home in the same camp.

The boys write letters to the girls, telling them how much they enjoy the magazine, and some of them confide their personal problems and experiences. Parents of the boys also call at the office to thank the girls and exchange the latest news about their sons. Eight girls started the project, but only 6 of them are left. They do all the work after regular office hours and it is a real job. The local Chamber of Commerce and both Colby banks help with the expense and keep the magazine rolling. "We would have given it up long ago if they hadn't come to our rescue," says Leta Seccrest, a member of the group. The other girls who help with the publication are Margaret Herold, Esther McBride Harris (now gone), Louise Kirkland, June Hazen, Geneva Bever Strayer (now gone), Helen Rogers,

Betty Brown (now in Marine auxiliary), and Virginia Dreiling.

Quotations from letters they have received show how much good these girls are doing. One boy writes: "Your booklet was wonderful. You'll never know how much I enjoyed receiving and reading it, and so did 340 other unassigned cadets." Another writes: "All of my buddies have read it and they agree that it is a clever piece of work." And another: "Thanks loads for your very interesting Barracks Manual and very helpful list of Thomas county service men." A sailor says: "I have read your booklet and it now is making the round of the ship. You can feel you have done a very good job. May you be well paid for your efforts."

The girls are keeping a scrapbook of all these letters, which are the only pay they receive. They feel it is more than any other pay they could get and are happy in their project. They identify themselves in the magazine as "The Gals About Town."

And so it goes, all over the state. Every woman is finding a job and there is a job for every woman.

A Real Breadbasket

Few persons, even in Kansas, realize the tremendous wheat production in the state, thinks J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Just as an illustration, Mr. Mohler told those in attendance at the governor's farm labor conference at Colby that the 9 northwest Kansas counties, including Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Wallace, Logan and Gove, last year produced 33,105,000 bushels of wheat. He explained that this was 4,400 bushels for each farm in the area or 725 bushels for every man, woman and child—enough to keep them for 160 years at the rate of 4½ bushels consumption a year a person.

Production in these 9 counties last year was greater than the production of any of 31 out of the 48 states. It is no wonder that Kansas has earned the reputation of being the "breadbasket of the nation."

Help, Folks!

Falling short of the goal to raise \$6,000 to buy Kansas seed wheat to send to Russia, the Kansas Seed Wheat Committee for Russia has extended its campaign to July 1. The idea is to send this seed wheat as a helping hand to one of our Allies, and a friend in need. Russia, you know, actually supplied some of the seed wheat that has made Kansas the breadbasket of the Nation. Now it is proposed to send some of this seed wheat, greatly improved, back there to turn out thousands and then millions of bushels of food for a country that has been doing such a fine job of fighting the Nazis. If you wish to make a contribution, a dime or a dollar or \$10, please send it to J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka. He also is chairman of the Kansas Seed Wheat Committee for Russia. Kansas Farmer will report later on the amount finally received, as well as on the kind of wheat purchased.



For Rapid Growth-Early Maturity

This year your birds need the benefit of a good tonic and conditioner to help them reach full maturity early. Tonax in their mash provides growing birds with needed blood-building elements, trace minerals and reliable stimulants. Contains mild astringents to help relieve swollen intestinal tissue—also Nicotine and other drugs for control of Large Round Worms. Fine for layers, too! No "fillers" in TONAX—100% active ingredients. Convenient and inexpensive. Only 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of mash. Give your birds TONAX regularly — it pays! 2 lbs., 75c; 6 lbs., \$2. At your Lee Dealer (Drug, Hatchery or Feed Store).
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Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid, Leghorns \$9.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$9.90; Heavy assorted \$8.40. Pedigree Sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Super-Quality AAA Chicks: Best trapnest, pedigree, 300 Egg Bloodlines. Missouri Approved. Bloodtested. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery. Assorted \$5.90. Liberal early discounts. Also sexed chicks. Beautifully illustrated catalog and prices free. ABC Farms, Box K. F. 33, Garden City, Mo.

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

Bush's money-making AAA chicks; 20 breeds; thousands weekly; limited time; surplus proiler cockerels, \$4.95 up; sexed pullets \$14.90 up; big English White Leghorn started pullets 4 to 4 weeks, \$29.95 up. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

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

Tudor Profit Bred chicks—Purebreds. Hybrids. Superior parent stock. 100% Pullorum tested. 8th year. Circular Free. Order Early. Tudor's Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

Colonial Chicks—World's Largest Capacity means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kan.

Hawk's Chicks—The Profit-Bred Strain. Large production means low prices. Write Hawk Poultry Farms, Rt. 3, Atchison, Kan.

AUSTRA-WHITES

More Profitable Austra-Whites. 10,000 Satisfied Customers. High Livability. Develop Faster. Healthier. Cockerels weigh 2 pounds seven weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Many pullets laying 200 eggs yearly. Averaging over 200 eggs yearly. Farm Headquarters. 55,000 Super-horn Hens mated with Record Austra-Whites. Write for illustrated catalog. Low prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 661, Garden City, Mo.

WHITE LEGHORNS

WHITE LEGHORNS
Unsexed \$9.45—Pullets \$15.40

Barred Rocks
White Rocks
White Wyandottes
S. C. Reds
FREE CATALOG
U. S. Approved, U. S. Pullorum Tested
R. O. P. Foundation Breeding

9.90 Per 100 PREPAID

Schlichtman's Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

250-350 Pedigreed Sired big type egg-bred White Leghorn pullets \$15.50. Cockerels \$4.00. Four-week old pullets \$27.00, 95% sex guaranteed. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Super Quality AAA Big English Type White Leghorns. To 355 Egg Breeding. Prompt shipments. Missouri approved. Bloodtested. Cockerels \$3.50. Early discounts. Catalog and prices free. ABC Farm, Box K. F. 34, Garden City, Mo.

WHITE ROCKS

Super Quality AAA White Plymouth Rocks. Excellent for broilers. Lay like Leghorns. Prompt shipments. Heavy Assorted \$7.90. Early discounts. Catalog and prices free. ABC Farms Box K. F.-35, Garden City, Mo.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Certified Tomato Plants—Marglobe, Rutgers, Baltimore, Pritchard, 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.25. California Wonder Pepper 1,000-\$2.25. Prices FOB. Rush your order. Sims Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

MACHINERY & PARTS

Combines: 1-39 MM 12 ft. Rubber \$1450; 1-37 MM 12 ft. Steel, \$1275; 1-38 MM 8 ft. Rubber, \$975; 1-H Case 15 ft. \$750; 1 Rumely 12 ft. \$275. Tractors: 1-37 FTA Steel, \$750; 1 FTA Steel, \$550; 1-38 KTA Rubber, \$1250; 1-37 KTA Rubber, \$1150; 1-37 KTA Steel Rubber Front, \$850; 1-37 KTA Steel, \$800; 1-17-2 \$275. Oneways: 1-8 ft. MM PL \$375; 1-6 ft. MM PL \$285. MM LL, \$225. Plows: 1-4-bottom MM, \$200; 2-bottom MM, \$145; 1-3-bottom MM, \$125. Other used machinery. All this equipment is being rebuilt like new Salina Farm Equipment Co., M-M Dealers, Salina, Kan.

Variable speed governor control gives tractors new pep. Available for all models McCormick-Deering tractors \$8.50 complete with easy to install instructions. Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

For Sale—1938 No. 60—6 ft. McCormick-Deering combine, good tires. Motor driven. In good shape and priced to sell at \$85.00. Tony Burenheide, R. 4, Emporia, Kan.

Wood Bros. 21-inch, Roller Bearing Thresher. New Belts, Two-Drive Pulleys, 100-ft. by 7-in. Rubber drive belt. N. H. Davis, 718 Houston St., Mannattan, Kan.

Tractors, Combines, Threshers, Binders, Drills, Plows, Water Systems, Pumps, New, Used and Rebuilt. Write for Free Bargain List. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Write for big, free 1943 tractor parts catalog tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-632, Boone, Iowa.

Good Used Model D John Deere tractor on steel with auto steering serial 108. \$340.00. W. F. Dixon, Junction City, Kan.

Thresher—26-in Steel Nichols-Shepherd. 125-inch rubber drive belt. Both \$125.00. Howard Strouts, Wiley, Kan.

Elevators for grain, ear corn, baled hay \$100.00. Henderson Implement Company, Omaha, Neb.

Baldwin, Moline, Oliver, John Deere combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

For Sale—16-foot Rumely combine good condition. Frank Miller, Collyer, Kan.

For Sale: Caterpillar 20, A-1 condition. R. E. Cobb, Wilson, Kan.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Canvas Covers 12 1/2 oz. used government tentage. 8x14 feet \$5.60; 12x16 \$9.60; 16x24 \$19.20. All sizes 60 square foot. Water repellent. Resealed with grommets. 25% cash with order. Harris Machinery Co., 529-30th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

DOGS & PETS

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, Fianagan, Illinois.

Old-Fashioned Shepherds, heelers, \$7.50 up. John Fuhrman, Flora, Ind.

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

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

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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



WHITE LEGHORN STARTED PULLETS

Get BUSH'S AAA Started Pullets from selected Wonderlay matings. Save feed, money, time, danger of first few weeks loss. Bush's well feathered Started Pullets are hand-picked beauties—a real bargain! We brood and ship thousands weekly. FREE CATALOG on 26 breeds day-old chicks. Surplus Cockerels \$4.95. Hurry—get our price list.

Order at Once!
BUSH HATCHERY 218-F Clinton, Mo.

\$29.95 UP
F. O. B. C. O. D. Per 100

Low as \$4.00

THE OLD RELIABLE MISSOURI HATCHERY

CLARDYS Chicks registered Washington, No. 226, 653. 27 Varieties, sexed or non-sexed, QUALITY ABOVE EVERYTHING. Prices Per 100

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

CLARDY HATCHERY, ETHEL, MISSOURI

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WANTED

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

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

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

Radio Batteries—Charge your own "B" and "C" batteries, hotshots, flashlight and dry cells. Instructions \$1.00. Schultz-Radio, Kenebaw, Neb.

Big Ten Year Guaranteed farm storage batteries direct from factory. Free literature. Battery Service, Lohville, Iowa.

Slightly Used Arc Welders. Recommended by R.E.A. Guaranteed. Forney Mfg. Company, Ft. Collins, Colorado.

Welders, Arc, new and Used. \$20.00 up. Power line or 32-volt plant. Circulars. Allmand, Holdrege, Neb.

DELCO LIGHT

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

Silos—Recoat with acid proof coating and add steel hoops to your old silo. Dodson Mfg. Co., Inc., Wichita, Kan.

FILMS AND PRINTS

Beautiful Deckledge Reprints 2c
Rolls developed 2 Deckledge prints each negative 25c. Two 3x7 DeLuxe enlargements 25c from negatives. SUMMERS STUDIO, Unionville, Mo.

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

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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

Book Bargains. 29c up. Free catalog, 8000 titles. Used copies. Popular authors. Mysteries, westerns, novels, non-fiction. Dept. KF, American Lending Library, College Point, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

WANTED TO BUY

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

HELP WANTED

Wanted. Man for Poultry Farm. Wm. H. Dreble, Great Bend, Kan.

FEATHERS WANTED

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

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

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

WHITE LEGHORNS

World's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery

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| Baby Pullets \$15.00 per 100 | 4 weeks old Pullets \$30.00 per 100 | Broilers \$4.95 per 100 |
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RICE LEGHORN FARM
Box 112 Sedalia, Missouri

Baker's Victory Chicks

Thousands of pleased customers since 1898. Unsurpassed breeding for eggs and highest profits. Raise the best—it pays. Place your order NOW. Write us today.

BAKER HATCHERY
Box K Abilene, Kan.

SPECIAL June Chick Prices

AAA Quality Kansas Approved Pullorum Tested chicks. Replacement Guaranteed. Prepaid 100 lots.

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|---------------------------|---------|----------------|--------|
| St. Run Pullets | 10.90 | 14.90 | 10.90 |
| S. C. Wh. Leg., Bf. Min. | \$10.90 | \$19.50 | \$3.90 |
| Wh. Bd., Rks., R. L. Reds | 10.90 | 14.90 | 10.90 |
| Bf. Orp., N. H. Reds, Wh. | 10.90 | 14.90 | 10.90 |
| Giants | 10.90 | 14.90 | 10.90 |
| Austra-Whites | 10.90 | 14.90 | 10.90 |
| Assorted Heavy | \$9.90 | Broiler chicks | \$5.90 |

MOLINE HATCHERY, Moline, Kan.

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

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

Lucilles AAA Chicks

268-305 Egg Bred. Live Arrival guaranteed.

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|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Leghorns, Anconas | f.o.b. per 100 | \$8.40 |
| Rocks, Reds, Orps., Wyndt. | | 9.40 |
| Giants, Brahma, B. Australorp. | | 10.40 |
| Hybrids—2 grades | | 10.90 |
| Assorted chicks (no st.) | | 6.90 |

24 varieties to choose from. Sexed or non-sexed.
LUCILLES CHIX, NEW CAMBRIA, MO.

REX O CHICKS

Make your dollars crow and cackle. Blood-tested, U. S. Approved. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Austra-White, large White Leghorns. Postcard brings prices quick.

Owen's Hatchery, 618A North Ash, Wichita, Kan.

FARMS—KANSAS

Suburban Home—Near College. 25 acres, 6 rooms, dairy barn, gas, electricity, city water—\$4,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Improved 400 Acres near Topeka, 160 bottom, balance pasture. \$15,000. Estate Settlement. Greenwood Agency, Topeka, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

160-Acre Farm with running springs, lots lespedeza only 127 miles southeast of Kansas City, \$3,500! Cream route, county graded road, only 1/2 mile state-maintained highway, 4 1/2 to high school town; 140 tillable, 100 cultivated, 35 good second bottom, right for corn crops, 80 lespedeza—the soil builder and cattle fattener, established pasture, dependable springs and branch wire, 20 wooded, 30 apple trees, other fruit, 6-room house, built-in features in large kitchen, 2 porches, one screened water in house, shady yard, 60 ft. barn, hay fork, 2 fair poultry houses for 300 hens, good 500-chick brooder house, 20 ft. hog shed; potential money-maker, \$3,500, only \$1,100 down. Details Free catalog 7 states. If never too late to buy the United Way. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, (8), Mo.

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

Make Way for War

Considerable confusion exists concerning what will become of the 100 farm families, and what will be done about livestock and growing crops, included in the 218 military gunnery range leased by the government in a 400-section area covering parts of Gove, Scott, Lane and Logan counties. Army officers in the area office at Oakley say the danger from bullets fired by airplanes ranging over the target area is not great, but lease terms demand that all persons under

18 years be evacuated. Livestock owners can leave their cattle on pastures in the area if they so desire, but will not receive rentals under such circumstances and will not receive damages for cattle injured or killed, it is said. A few, like Sydney Walton, of Lane county, plan to take the risks, however. Mr. Walton has 158 head of heifers on pasture in the gunnery area and intends to leave them there since other pasture would be difficult to get. One elderly bachelor farmer in the area is said to have told officers that he intends to stay right where he is. "If

they get to firing too close I'll dig myself a foxhole like those boys on the front lines," he says. Most of the farmers are expected to remove their families but will try to continue farming the crops on the land. If production in the area should be abandoned it would be a real loss since more than 22,000 acres of good wheat are involved, and various estimates have placed the value of livestock within the area at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. There are in addition the growing barley and other spring crops and the Victory gardens.

Plant Variety Foods

Farmers in Thomas county are raising asparagus and rhubarb in a big way this year as the result of efforts by the county farm extension agent, E. O. Graper. Mr. Graper said his office purchased and sold 1,000 asparagus and 500 rhubarb plants in the county and could have distributed 3 times that many had they been available. These hardy perennials will go on producing year after year with little effort on the part of the farmer.

STEPHENSON OFFERS DUROC BOARS



Fall Duroc Boars for sale. Record of Production Breeding. E. A. Stephenson, Bucklin, Kansas

FANCY FALL BOARS

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

HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

BOARS—the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for bred gilts 1943 fall farrow. Many to be bred to our GREAT NEW HEID BOARS. Registered, immune, shipped on approval. Literature. W. R. HUSTON, AMERIGUS, KANSAS

Buy Shane's Better Durocs

Better Duroc boars, registered and double immune. E. H. SHANE, 724 N. Washington St., JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

DUROC, BERKSHIRE, POLAND CHINA, O. I. C. HOGS

REGISTERED HOGS OF 4 BREEDS

FOR SALE: Registered Duroc, O. I. C., Berkshire and Poland China hogs. All sexes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Boss Stock Farm, Box 338, Clifton, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Choice Reg. Hampshire Bred Gilts

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

TRY O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE BREED GILT SALE AUGUST 14

Home of Easy Feeding Hampshires. Bred gilts for sale. Visit or write O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN. (Bourbon Co.)

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spring Pigs, Unrelated Pairs

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

Poland China Boars and Gilts

Black Poland China boars, fall farrow. Bred and open gilts. Gilts are Golden Rod and Mixer breeding. Can be bred to Kayo or Revelation boars. E. CORN, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

FIVE TIMES!

—and that writes history—The American Jersey Cattle Club proclaims Rotherwood a Constructive Breeder! Few in the U. S. A. rate that and yet the heathen still think that Kansas is God Forsaken! A. Lewis Oswald, John Craig Oswald, ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY FEMALES

Offering a 3-year-old cow and heifer. Inquire of FRENCH CREEK GUERNSEY FARM, Hillsboro, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss Bulls

Registered Brown Swiss Bull Calves 7 months old. D. H. I. A. records. DEWEY SCHULTZ, FAWNEE ROCK, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNNYMEDE FARM

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

Wisconsin Holstein Calves

Four-month-old heifer calves sent in crates C. O. D. Four for \$130, all express charges prepaid by us. Clayton Chandler, R. F. D., Lake Geneva, Wis.

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 gains of grandams. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

July 3
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by **Saturday, June 26**

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson, Livestock Editor, Topeka, Kansas

We are authorized to claim November 4 for HARRY GIVENS' Duroc sale, Manhattan.

We suggest you write for a catalog of the OZARK SHROPSHIRE SHEEP SALE to be held at Springfield, Mo., July 17. Catalog of the 80 head selling can be obtained from Manager Perry Ewing, Jr., U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago.

ELWOOD THISLER, Guernsey breeder of Junction City, recently has purchased from the Wilt Farms, of Indiana, 4 outstanding registered Spotted Poland China gilts. They are bred to different boars of note and will farrow next September. Mr. Thisher plans to keep records and establish a herd second to none in the entire country.

The O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, well-known breeders of easy-feeding Hampshires, will sell bred gilts at auction on Saturday, August 14. Early requests for catalogs can be made now. The many successful sales held by this breeding farm of Hampshires is evidence of the demand for the kind of registered hogs produced there.

Five times in the last 6 years the award of Constructive Breeder has been given to A. LEWIS OSWALD, owner of Rotherwood Jerseys, Hutchinson. This award indicates without question that good registered Jerseys can be grown in Kansas. Drouths, floods and anything else Nature has to offer doesn't keep Jerseys from making good in southern Kansas.

I have just received a letter from ARTHUR JOHNSON, Shorthorn breeder, of Delphos. In sending a check for advertising recently carried in the Kansas Farmer, he says, "We had several inquiries and are sold out for the present, but will consign several head to the North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' sale, at Beloit, this fall. I have more than 30 calves now and more to come. Shorthorns doing fine."

If you are interested in straight Mt. Haggin blood in your Hampshire sheep, and the kind that have been bred straight for years, then you will want to attend the OOFER COUNTY MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS' sale at Sedalia, Mo., just east of Kansas City. W. L. Barrett, secretary, Boonville, Mo., will be glad to give you any information about the 100 head to be sold. The booklet, "The Magic Blood of Goldmine" is free and it is most interesting reading. Write the secretary for one. The sale will be held on August 6, and advertising will appear in a later issue.

THE O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, recently marketed at Kansas City a 10-carload shipment of Hampshire hogs. The 405 head of high-quality, well-finished Hampshires totaled 103,000 pounds of pork. They sold for \$14.25 a hundred, which was 15 cents above the day's top. These hogs were a part of their last fall's litters. They averaged 260 pounds and were all raised and finished on the O'Bryan 12,000-acre Bourbon county ranch. On August 14 a bred gilt sale will be held and the same kind of Hampshire that has been producing these market toppers will sell in this auction.

ETHYLEDAL FARM, Emporia, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Dale Scheel, has been well and favorably known as a good place for Kansas farmers and breeders to secure registered Hampshire hogs. Others not living in Kansas have learned about the Scheels and their Hampshires. During the time they have been in the purebred business they have sold their hogs in the following states, besides Kansas: Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, California, and, just a few days ago, shipped one to New Mexico. They saved 170 spring pigs and have a number of good gilts bred for fall litters. The blood of B & B Special and Ethydale Roller is featured in this herd.

JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, of Riley, has bred registered Ayrshires for more than 25 years. His herd is an excellent example of what can be accomplished by the use of good sires and culling. The herd was founded with good breeding from the Linn herd at Manhattan. But not contented with his start, Mr. Griffiths continued to locate and put at the head of his herd, sires from some of the best herds in the United States. I am not sure, but doubt whether a single female has been added to the herd for more than 20 years. And as a result, high production and general uniformity give the herd a standing that has not been possible in herds established longer. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths are partners in every sense of the word. What one fails to see both see before the show is over.

A total of 39 registered Shropshire, Hampshire and Southdown rams were sold in the RENO COUNTY RAM SALE at the State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, on June 1. A general average of \$50 was made on the entire offering. The Shropshire rams averaged \$53.10; the Southdowns, \$51; while the Hampshires averaged \$47. The highest-selling ram sold for \$77 and was purchased by Enders Bros., Lyons, Kansas. This was a 2-year-old ram consigned by H. R. Hess, Pretty Prairie. The top Hampshire sold for \$65 and was consigned by Bert Hirst and Son, of Hutchinson, while the top Southdown sold for \$38 and was consigned by Clair Newell, Stafford. Herman Scrag, Pretty Prairie, managed the sale, and Harold Tonn, New Haven, was the auctioneer.

During a recent visit with a breeder of registered livestock, my attention was called to the few years that Kansas has been considered to any extent prominent as the home of good, purebred livestock. My friend guessed that at present there are few if any breeders in this state who have been engaged in the business for more than 50 years. I recalled at once that **FRED E. COTTRELL**, of Irving, has bred Herefords for a half century. One of his early herd bulls was the 2,500-pound Governor. The Blue Valley Ranch across the river from Irving is still the home of one of the good herds of the state. Two thousand acres of pasture-lands and farming valleys are used entirely for the production of Herefords. Mr. Cottrell's faith

in Herefords is just as strong as it was when he erected the big round barn nearly 40 years ago amid the prediction that it wouldn't stand 10 years. But it has been reshingled and painted and remains a monument to the ingenuity and steadfast energy of the man who planned and directed its building. Men who have grown registered livestock for as long as 50 years are valuable from the standpoint of example for the years ahead. Kansas Farmer would like to hear from them.

About 40 years ago **JOHN O. HUNT**, of Marysville, made one of the first public sales of registered Durocs ever to be held in the state. Bessie H., an unusually choice sow, sold in that sale for what then was a record price of \$312. Tom Callahan, of Omaha, was auctioneer. The event attracted buyers from a wide territory. **W. E. HUSTON**, of Americus, bought his first Durocs in that sale. I believe Mr. Huston is the only buyer who attended and purchased Durocs on that occasion who has continued in the business. Mr. Huston's records probably would show the thousands of sales he has made during the years. He has stayed pretty close to the type of his original foundation. He has never exhibited at fairs or made any special bid for the big breeders' business. The largest per cent of his Durocs have gone to the farms of Kansas and neighboring states.

J. C. BANBURY AND SONS, breeders of registered Polled Shorthorns, have been continuous advertisers in Kansas Farmer for 20 years. The herd is at this time one of the largest and strongest in the entire country. The Banbury herd has probably placed more bulls on Kansas farms than has any other firm breeding Polled Shorthorns. Early in the breeding and selling operations it was discovered that the farmer trade was desirable, and instead of devoting too much energy to selling high-priced breeding animals, an all-out effort was made to cultivate the small breeder and farmer trade. The nearest neighbor was looked upon as a possible customer and farm work was never so pressing that some member of the firm couldn't take an hour off to show and explain the advantage of "Shorthorns bred hornless." It has been demonstrated by this firm that volume should be considered in the matter of sales just as it is in other lines of business. Banbury Polleds are good enough to go anywhere, but nothing is too good for the farmer.

ROY ROEDIGER, breeder of registered Poland Chinas, is located near the Clay-Ottawa county line a few miles from Longford, where he gets mail. The herd was established 15 years ago with foundation stock from the H. B. Walter herd. Mr. Roediger grows the kind that is in demand by farmers. His breeding stock has been selected in recent years from the W. A. Davidson and Clarence Rowe herds. His present boar is a son of Rowe's Belgian, and out of one of the best sows ever in the Rowe herd. At present there are about 70 spring pigs on the farm of February, March and April farrow. About half of them sired by the Rowe boar. Other litters by a son of Royal Leader, a prominent Nebraska sire. Mr. Roediger selects new breeding from year to year in order to supply his old customers. In the early winter he purchased from H. C. Williams, of Villisca, Iowa, a pair of extra choice open gilts sired by Golden Rod. One of them now has a fine litter sired by Roediger Belgian. Mr. Roediger is located in one of the best pasture sections of Kansas and maintains a good herd of unregistered Herefords and a smaller herd of high-grade Holsteins.

THE KANSAS HAMPSHIRE SWINE BREEDERS' picnic and business meeting held at the State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, on June 3, was well attended and the interest shown indicates that these breeders intend to keep the Hampshire hog before the farmers and stockmen of the state. At the business meeting following an excellent basket dinner officers were elected for the coming year. They are, president, Patrick O'Conner, St. John; first vice-president, C. E. McClure, Republic; second vice-president, R. E. Bergstein, Randolph; secretary-treasurer, Dale Scheel, Emporia. It was decided to hold a sale of bred gilts on August 16. Place to be decided definitely in the near future.

Dale Scheel, the secretary, would like to hear from those interested in consigning at once. Entries must be in his hands by first week in July. A spring boar and gilt sale is being planned during the State Fair at Hutchinson. Date set for September 24.

Those attending the picnic and meeting were Curtis Spangenberg and family, Hudson; Hal Ramsbottom, Munden; Leland Richardson and family, Stafford; Patrick O'Conner, St. John; Arnold and Edwin Wittorf, Inman; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bergstein, Randolph; C. E. McClure and family, Republic; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cork, Winona; Dr. Joe Knappenberger and family; Early Kelly, Stafford; Joe O'Bryen, Hiattville; Dale Scheel, Emporia; Carl and Robert Knoefel, Abbyville; Kay Knappenberger, Hutchinson; S. Mitchell, secretary, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson; Glen Butler and Son, Hampshire Swine Record, Peoria, Ill.; Bert Powell, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle November 10—P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.
- Polled Hereford Cattle November 6—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., Abilene, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle October 26—North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Sale at Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Secretary.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs August 12—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. August 13—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan. November 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs August 14—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs October 15—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan. October 19—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan. October 22—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.
- Hampshire Sheep August 6—Cooper County Missouri Hampshire Sheep Breeders, Sedalia, Mo. W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.
- Shropshire Sheep July 17—Ozark Shropshire Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Mo. P. V. Ewing, Jr., in care of Sheep Breeder, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Sales Manager.

Trend of the Markets

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

| | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Steers, Fed | \$16.50 | \$17.00 | \$13.85 |
| Hogs | 13.95 | 14.40 | 14.35 |
| Lambs | 16.00 | 15.90 | 15.50 |
| Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. | .23% | .26 | .17 |
| Eggs, Firsts | .38 | .37½ | .30% |
| Butterfat, No. 1 | .45 | .47 | .33 |
| Wheat, No. 2, Hard | 1.40% | 1.41 | 1.18% |
| Corn, No. 2, Yellow | 1.08% | 1.04 | .93 |
| Oats, No. 2, White | .74 | .68½ | .50% |
| Barley, No. 2 | 1.04 | .91 | .57% |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 | 20.00 | 26.00 | 18.00 |
| Prairie, No. 1 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 13.00 |

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OZARK SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS' SALE

75-80 head of select stud rams and ewes. They will be sold at the Fair Grounds, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1943

Write for catalog to P. V. EWING, Jr., Chicago, Illinois
Auctioneer: Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For Sale: A few nice type, growthy rams. These are choice yearlings, all registered. Mostly \$30 to \$40. Phone Meriden 5420 or write to CLARENCE LACY & SONS, MERIDEN, KAN.

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Morgan Stallion for Sale

Purebred, saddle broke, rope broke, gaited and schooled. HAROLD SPERLING, HILL CITY, KANSAS

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Ross Offers Red Polled Bulls

Red Polled bulls of serviceable age for sale. W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

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Boys Are Willing to Learn

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

YOU can't hire a high-school boy, assign him a job and tell him to go out and do it. You must go out with him and show him how to do that job, and be patient with him while you are showing him. Most of these teen-age boys, who are to be our farm hands this summer, are willing to learn. All they lack is experience and a good teacher.

Just how satisfactory this new kind of help is going to be depends upon several different things. The general attitude of the employer has a great deal to do with the kind of response he will get from these boys. Discussing the help situation at a recent meeting, one farmer vowed he would not have a high-school boy on his place even if he worked for nothing—would break up more machinery and do more damage than his help would be worth, he declared. Another farmer told how a boy backed the tractor into an expensive implement and ruined it.

In neither of these cases did the farmer take any of the blame himself. It must be remembered that these young people, who are volunteering their services to help feed a hungry world, are fresh from the towns and villages. These sons of bankers and barbers have had little or no contact with farm life. It will take some time for them to adjust themselves to a new and strange world. It is up to us who farm to be tolerant and considerate.

However, the relationship between these young folks and farmers is a two-sided one. Whether it turns out to be a profitable and happy one depends not upon the farmer alone. The quality of the help that comes to him has much to do with its success or failure. Some of these young people will look upon their trip to the country as a lark. That idea must be changed. Some will be indolent.

Not Many Like This

Last fall, in an orchard not far from here, 3 high-school boys were employed to pick up drop apples. Their work was good as long as the boss was around, but the minute his back was turned the boys began to loaf. They boasted to their town buddies afterward that it took the 3 of them an hour to pick up one bushel of apples. This is the kind of help farmers cannot use, but the blame must go farther back than to the boys themselves. Their lack of honesty and uprightness is a fault of their upbringing. Either the home or the school has failed.

But not all of the youth who have gone out to do their bit in the war effort this summer are of this kind. Some of them may be prompted by a spirit of patriotism. Others are volunteering just because they need a little spending money. Whatever the motive, the farmer must give a little thought to their well-being. He should take into consideration the abilities of their age and remember that most of them are not used to hard work and long hours. If a world famine is to be prevented, both farmers and helpers must adjust themselves to conditions that are not ideal and be willing to give and take uncomplainingly.

We know from actual experience that town boys can be employed to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. It has long been a practice with us to give employment to wide-awake young men and many a young man now filling a niche in the world of affairs has earned his first dollar here. One who went from here into the postal service likes to tell that his first job was tying tomatoes on this farm. Another who now wears the chevron of a chief petty officer in Uncle Sam's Navy got his start here. In the consular service in far-off Iran is a young man who, only a short time ago, was spraying apple trees for us. High up in the aircraft industry is one of whom we are espe-

cially proud for the small part we have had in his life.

Besides helping the farmer reach the food quota that is expected of him, this new kind of help is bound to have far-reaching results in other directions. Boys who have spent their summer vacations idling their time away will be doing a highly important work. They will realize this and it will be good for their morale. Farmers will get their work done more to their liking by breaking in these raw recruits than formerly was possible with "experienced" labor who thought they knew it all. By actual contact with farm conditions these business men of tomorrow will have a better understanding of rural life. This great army of young people will come to be known as soldiers of the soil and, in importance, that will place them right alongside their brothers on the firing line.

Marketing

(Continued from Page 11)

a bank of 25,000 to 30,000 cars on hand in the Southwest to move the crop, but so far this year they have been able to build up a bank of only 1,500 to 2,000 cars. An acute labor shortage will aggravate the car shortage. A permit system for shipping out wheat will again be used. Because of the transportation difficulties, much wheat may have to be stored on the farm until transportation becomes available later in the season.

Will egg prices remain favorable for the remainder of the year?—R. E. M., Warren, Co., Missouri.

Egg prices probably will remain at ceiling levels for the remainder of 1943. Ceiling prices will advance seasonally until November, at which time they will be about 10 cents a dozen higher than at present. The peak in egg production has been passed and the movement off the farms is gradually diminishing. The estimated increase in the country as a whole is about 15 per cent above 1942 production, but the demand has increased considerably more than this. Government needs for dried whole eggs are almost unrestricted, and it begins to appear as if their goal of 400 million eggs for drying will not be reached. Drying plants will be bidding actively against the army and civilians for every egg available. By fall the shortage is expected to become acute and rationing probably will have to be resorted to. The principal problem the poultryman will have to meet is adequate feed supplies.

Test for Castor Beans

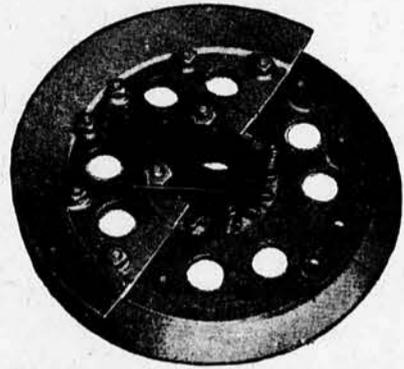
Kansas and 7 other states have been designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for experimental production this year of castor beans to be used for planting purposes only. The department wants a stockpile of some 3 million pounds of pure-variety beans to be produced from 10,000 acres in the 8 states, Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas.

In as much as research is seeking many new uses for castor oil in the production of plastics and other synthetics, the Kansas Industrial Development Commission points out, Kansas farmers may find unusual benefit from the experiment. The principal wartime use of the oil, of course, is in paints and varnishes, but the commission sees the time when a wide variety of new uses might make this a major crop, along with soybeans, sunflowers and the like.

From the K.I.D.C. plastics laboratory at Kansas University may come just the information needed to create this condition. At least the results of these tests and the castor bean experiments should be watched closely.

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