

JULY 15, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

81, 14
22, 2

Key to POSTWAR MARKETS *Will Be High-Quality Products*

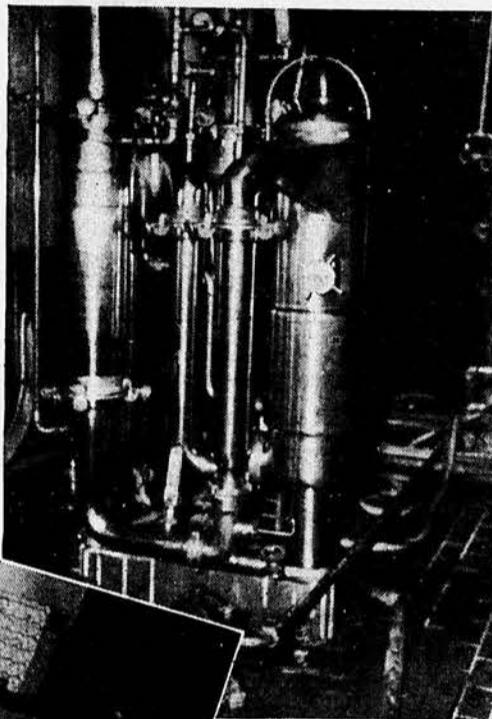
WHILE the world is crying for all the food farmers can raise it may seem premature to bring up the subject of marketing on a grade basis. Yet many informed persons in Kansas seriously are worried over the future markets for Kansas farm products.

When this war has ended the current tremendous production of all farm products may become a boomerang. Only those states that have put their houses in order and who are able to enter shrunken postwar markets with high-quality products will be able to survive the intense competition.

A few states already have recognized the danger signals and are taking proper steps to safeguard their markets for the slump that is bound to come. In Wisconsin, buyers of whole milk have adopted regulations requiring all milk to be cooled down to at least 55 degrees F. at time of delivery to the plant and to have a bacterial count of not more than 50,000.

Ohio cream buyers now are giving increased attention to quality in their buying operations. An extensive sediment-testing program has been installed with a 3-cent differential between Grades 1 or 2 and 3, and cream not meeting the test is rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Quality-improvement programs in some sections of Minnesota have had outstanding results. In one county a check showed that at the start of the [Continued on Page 12]



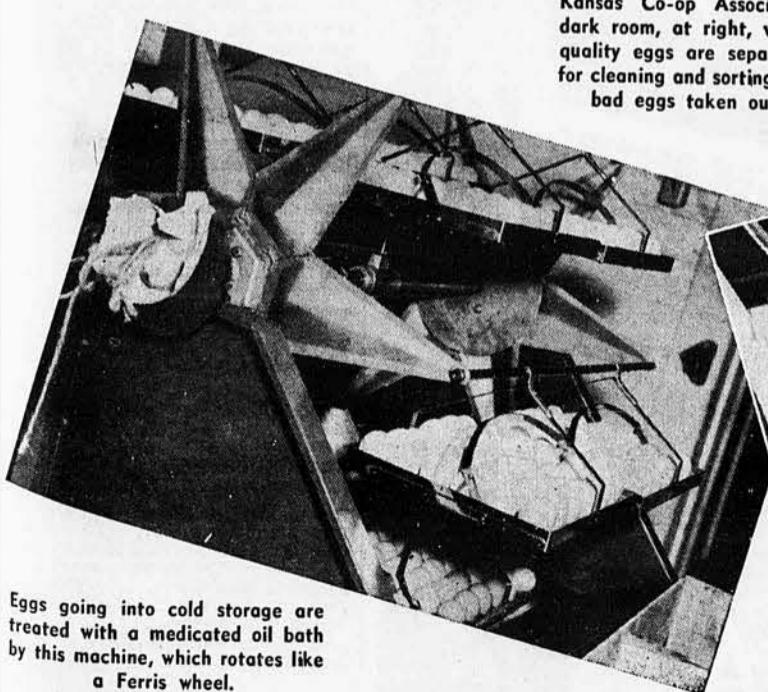
This Vacreator, a machine imported from Australia, improves milk quality by moving all objectionable odors and flavors. Good machinery is a vital factor to quality.

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KANSAS

These women, above, on the opposite side of the candling room partition from the 5 women below, clean the eggs, make final grade selections, and pack.



Interior view of Central Kansas Co-op Association dark room, at right, where quality eggs are separated for cleaning and sorting and bad eggs taken out.



Eggs going into cold storage are treated with a medicated oil bath by this machine, which rotates like a Ferris wheel.



Due to rigid cream testing and premium payments, 98 per cent of cream going into the plant makes scoring 90 or better.

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Holding Its Own

Lumber production the first quarter of this year exceeded production for the same period of 1943 by an estimated 3 per cent. The West increased its production but the East and South showed decreases.

A Truck Shortage

The estimated 100,000 new trucks scheduled for civilians this year will

not be enough to supply the demand. ODT warns that there will be a shortage of heavy- and medium-duty truck tires during July, August and September.

Selling Defense Pumps

Stirrup pumps, designed for the Office of Civilian Defense for fire fighting, have proved satisfactory for spraying Victory gardens. RFC is

turning over such pumps to commercial companies for sale at retail prices approximating their original cost to the Government. Might help put out farm fires.

Change Dairy Quotas

Quota restrictions governing production of dairy machinery and equipment have been modified to permit new quotas for certain classes of dairy equipment. Using a base period of 1939, 1940 and 1941, the new quotas are 165 per cent for separators, clarifiers and pumps; 25 per cent for ice-cream

Kansas Farmer for July 15, 1944 Kansas

equipment, and 200 per cent for de-hydration equipment.

Back to the Farm

Thru its committees on Post-War Programs, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is working out principles of guidance for establishment of veterans and others on farms following the war. More than 1½ million veterans with farm background and experience will be demobilized. Thousands of nonfarm veterans and many of the 3 million war workers who left farming for factory work will wish to go back to the soil. Added thousands of farm youths coming of age will be looking forward to a place in agriculture and many more farmers now on uneconomic units will need additional land or new farms. Thru irrigation, drainage and clearing some 350,000 additional, adequate family farms may become available in the first 5 years after the war.

A "Bonus" of Steel

WPB has set up a reserve of 15,000 tons of carbon steel for manufacture of farm machinery above announced quotas. It will be distributed to those companies which can show ability to produce above quotas allotted them.

More Fats and Oils

Largely as a result of a record high level of hog and cattle slaughter, production of fats and oils in the first 3 months of 1944 was at a new quarterly peak. Reported factory production of fats and oils in January-March totaled about 2.8 billion pounds.

Service Folks First

To speed the handling of wounded military personnel, the ODT and the Interstate Commerce Commission have issued orders allowing railroads to cancel reservations, tickets, and allow them to require passengers to vacate space and accommodations when necessary.

To the Junk Pile

Nearly 4 million motor vehicles were out of use in 1942 and 1943 and have not been replaced.

Ready for Winter

An estimated 30,000 dozen furnace scoops and 85,000 dozen snow shovels will be produced in 1944. The first of them should be available to individual buyers by late fall or early winter.

Farm Wages

Where the WFA has taken action to establish maximum wage rates of farm workers, ceilings may be established on the rates for services rendered on the farm by independent contractors, says OPA.

Pays Its Way

Fertilizer should get credit for 20 per cent of the total crop production during these war years, say U. S. Department of Agriculture officials. Victory gardeners are urged to apply fertilizers wherever possible.

Bees Get Sugar

Any person who needs sugar to feed bees may obtain up to 10 pounds a bee colony each calendar year. Extra allowances of not more than 15 pounds will be made under emergency weather conditions where bees cannot subsist on their natural source of nectar.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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ARTHUR CAPPER	Published
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We appreciate your cooperation.



Legions of allied fighting men are massing on every front—in greater numbers, with a tougher task ahead. As they push onward with increasing effort, American farmers must increase their efforts. Even the famous job that farmers did during the past year is not sufficient. In the future America *must* produce more and more fighting foods... faster. That means tractors and other equipment must be conditioned for a tougher grind, for more hours of hard service.

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More than ever you need the high quality gasolines, tractor fuels, oils and greases offered by the Independent Refiners and distributors listed at the right.

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Don't Waste a Drop!**



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These men don't know the true facts. Do you?

REMARKS like these are not uncommon. Perhaps you've heard them made by your friends and neighbors—men and women whom you rightly consider good American citizens, upright and thoroughly well-intentioned. You wouldn't think of questioning their patriotism, either.

Yet, on this matter of gasoline rationing, such remarks mean just one of two things: Misunderstanding, or lack of correct information.

You, as an owner of gasoline-burning equipment, have so much at stake in this matter of the nation's gasoline supply that you certainly should know the true facts. And we of the Petroleum Industry have so much at stake that we are bound to give them to you with utmost frankness.

This, then, is the true situation:

There is *not* plenty of gasoline—not even here in the Central States.

Our armed forces get first call on the nation's gasoline supply, of course. Their needs are tremendous—have been growing steadily greater month by month since we entered the war—will, undoubtedly, increase still further in the months to come. Huge as these military needs are, they're being met—and will be.

When that is done, however, there just isn't enough gasoline left over to permit civilians to drive "as usual." Fortunately, there is enough to give everybody *some* gasoline, IF—if it can be shared fairly, and *only* if it is so shared.

That's why there must be rationing, and that's why it's to your own personal interest to help make rationing work. If it doesn't work, somebody is going to go without *any* gasoline—even you might not *always* be able to get *all* you need.

Furthermore, in the critical months to come, if our present system of gasoline rationing fails, much more drastic measures for control will be imposed—that you can depend on. Don't let it happen!

How you can help make gas rationing work: Don't apply for more gas than you really need. Endorse all your gas coupons now—don't give any away. Don't take extra gas or coupons from anyone.

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★ GASOLINE POWERS THE ATTACK . . . DON'T WASTE A DROP! ★

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I DO NOT make a habit of injecting politics into what I have to say to readers of Kansas Farmer.

But today I feel a sense of responsibility that compels me to call attention to a few things that are of vital importance to Kansas farmers and to American Agriculture.

In the last 4 years the farmers of the United States, responding to the call of their Government, have increased production of foodstuffs and feeds something like 30 per cent. Thru Lend-Lease and our military forces overseas America has been helping feed Britain, Russia, and reconquered areas of the Old World.

American farmers have responded unstintingly to the demands made upon them. They have done this with inadequate supplies of farm machinery, labor and transportation. They have geared American agriculture to a production rate that is bound to mean unmarketable surpluses of some farm crops in the postwar world.

Like the rest of America, farmers have accepted without much question Government controls, regulations, even Government red tape, as being necessary to prosecute the war successfully. Now they, like many Americans in other walks of life and other occupations, are wondering what is going to happen when the war ends and America returns, we hope and trust, to the ways of peace.

Congress has authorized commodity loans and support prices for a number of farm commodities for a 2-year period after the war ends, to cushion the change from wartime to peacetime production; to guard in some measure against the slump in farm prices and farm income that in the past has accompanied such transitions.

There is a very general, and highly insistent, demand also that wartime controls and restrictions and regulations be abolished with the end of the war. All of us want this to happen.

But there is going to be a period, maybe short but probably of some duration, in which the supply of a number of farm commodities is going to be larger than the market demand. During this period the policies adopted and the programs carried out by Government are going to spell economic life or death for many farmers, especially on what are called family-size farms.

How much of a world market there will be for surplus farm production no one whom I know is in position to predict. None of us know what world price levels are going to be; what world markets will be open to American farm commodities; nor what will be the conditions under which the world will operate.

Neither does anyone know in what condition our domestic economy will be in the transition period. If we have full employment in the United States, at good wages, the market for foodstuffs in the United States will be much larger and more profitable than it was in the prewar era. If the adjustment to peacetime production is accompanied with

serious unemployment, and sharply reduced purchasing power, than the American farmer is going to take a good deal of punishment.

The farm problem following World War II may be more serious even than that which followed World War I. And it may very likely revolve around the same old trouble—surpluses of certain farm commodities—wheat, cotton, livestock, tobacco, dairy and poultry products.

If, during the transition period, production is in high gear, consumption in low gear, and the distribution mechanism does not mesh, it is going to be very difficult, to put it mildly, to dispense with production controls as rapidly and as completely as most of us desire.

There are, and there will be in the postwar period, two schools of thought on how to deal with the complexities of the farm problem that is certain to be with us. I should say perhaps there will be three schools of thought:

First, those who wish to do away with controls at once, no matter what the immediate cost.

Second, those who accept the idea that continued controls will be necessary for a while, but who will honestly and sincerely try to work out a program with a minimum of controls and Government regulation.

Third, there will be those who want to use the dislocations of the entire economy, and particularly in the farm economy, as the excuse to bring about an entirely regimented agriculture; in fact, an entirely regimented economy.

To my mind, this year of 1944 is the year of decision for America; the decision may well be made whether the United States is going to retain the free enterprise system as the goal, and work back toward it as speedily as possible, or whether America is going to give up the ghost and follow the lead of Germany with its National Socialism and Russia with its Collectivism and become a totalitarian state, fully regimenting agriculture, industry, labor—the entire economy.

The force of circumstances will, in my judgment, decide the problem whether controls can be removed immediately when the war is over.

But it will be the voters of America—farmers, labor, producers, consumers, business and professional men and women, housewives—who will make the decision between the goal of free enterprise—with an interim of minimum controls and regulations—on the one hand, and the goal of the regimented state on the other hand.

Those who believed in regimentation will be out

in full force in the coming primary and general elections. Unless farmers go to the polls almost 100 per cent this year, I much fear that regimentation and one-man rule will win.

Accidents too Costly

July 15, 1944
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I SHOULD like to urge my Kan-

sas farm friends to join with the National Safety Council.

farm groups in observing July 23 to 29, as National Farm Safety Week. With every farm family overloaded with more work than it seems humanly possible to do, it may appear out of line to observe anything but hard labor from dawn to dark. Since the war has taken all surplus farm help there just aren't enough hours left to get the work done.

But that is all the more reason why farm families should take every precaution, not only these 7 days but every day in the year, to avoid accidents that would make them lose more time, to say nothing of the suffering involved. I think it unnecessary to tell again how Kansas, thru the State Board of Agriculture, has been a leader in fighting farm accidents. I am proud of the fact that Kansas exhibited such leadership. Farm accidents in my home state actually showed a decline under the farm accident prevention program. But the record for the United States as a whole isn't so good. Kansas might even be slipping a little under pressure of war production.

I think it might be well to ponder these few figures on farm accidents, presented by the National Safety Council.

In 1943 alone, 20,000 farm people lost their lives thru accidents, 2 million farm folks were injured, and it cost them a billion dollars in time lost. While agriculture last year employed 16 per cent of the nation's workers, it had 24 per cent of all fatal accidents.

Total loss of time from farm accidents in the one year is estimated to be equivalent to double the amount of labor necessary to produce the annual wheat crop of the United States. I don't need to tell Kansas farm folks, who are about to tackle this year's 174 million bushel wheat crop, what a lot of work is required to harvest the entire nation's crop.

I don't wish to bother you with too many figures, but it is worth noting that two fifths of the total accidents to farm residents last year occurred in the home, caused by falls, burns, firearms, poisons and suffocation. About 28 per cent of all farm work accidents involved machinery, 26 per cent livestock, 10 per cent falls, 9 per cent heat, 6 per cent lightning, and all others, 20 per cent.

I sincerely hope my farm friends will consider it as much of a patriotic duty to guard their lives and their working ability, as they do the job of pitching in doing double duty producing food.

Arthur Capper

World "Super-State" Not So Popular Any More

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is more or less disagreement in Washington these days as to whether the food surplus is here, or is just coming into sight. That there will be a (marketable) food surplus in the postwar period, perhaps before the fighting war is over, is generally agreed; except perhaps among a remnant of the internationalists of yesterday who had visions of America feeding the world for years and years to come.

Incidentally, the change in articulate sentiment on internationalism—meaning a world state or super-state and an international police force to keep world peace—has been marked in the last 2 months. Last summer and into early winter, the school of thought represented by Senators Burton, of Ohio; Ball, of Minnesota; Hatch, of New Mexico; Hill, of Alabama; (the BBHH resolution) got the attention of the luncheon clubs, the women's clubs, and the columnists and commentators.

Senator Taft, of Ohio, former Governor Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, the Republican governors at Mackinac, stood out against the windstorm. They declared for co-operation, collaboration, but retention of United States sovereignty. In the early spring Governor John W. Bricker, of Ohio, swung into action. On a tour of the country, he declared flatly against a world state, against an international police force.

By mid-May it was evident to those following trends that the Republican national convention would write a relatively nationalist platform. Stalin and Churchill already had made it plain that neither Britain nor Russia intended to surrender control of their affairs to any super-organization; nor command of their armies or navies to any outside force. The trend was so

pronounced that President Roosevelt announced from the White House that "of course" the United States would not become a part of any world state, and that there would be no international police force for a long time to come.

What It Means to Farmers

Significance of this to American agriculture is that the postwar world will be dominated by (1) nationalism, accompanied by (2) real attempts by major nations to make political and economic arrangements to prevent future major wars and to facilitate exchanges of goods and services among nations on an over-all balanced trade basis.

There still will be immigration restrictions to protect American Labor. There will be protective tariffs (not so

high as in the 1930 Tariff Act, maybe) to protect American industry. Since consumers of foodstuffs in this country outnumber producers of foodstuffs three to one, there will be a constant struggle as to the extent to which the tariff will be used to protect products of the American farm against more cheaply produced foreign foodstuffs.

During the war America's industrial plant has been greatly expanded. Close to 20 million more men and women are employed in industry than in 1938. Millions of these expect to continue to hold jobs in industry. They cannot unless there are large exports of manufactured goods. Industry and labor may be expected to combine to work for increased exports of manufactured goods, rather than farm products. If they succeed, exports of American farm products will be largely confined to cotton and tobacco. The American farmer may be lucky if he can hold the American market for his production.

(Continued on Page 13)

The Alaska Highway is fully completed now, with the exception of a small amount of work on a few bridges.



Summer Thaw IN THE ARCTIC

By LT. CECIL E. BARGER

THE Alaska Highway has just met its supreme test. It passed successfully. That test was the Arctic summer break-up. And only those who have seen the frost of winter fade away, the ice and snow turn to rivulets, the ground turn to seas of slush and mud, can know what a spring thaw means in the north. I have just seen my second one.

Late last fall, the all-weather surface of the roadway was completed. Yes, I know the Alaska Highway was opened on November 20, 1942, less than 9 months after it was begun. All that winter trucks trundled over the frozen Arctic trail.

But then came spring. Bridges were washed away. Roadbeds of ice became dashing mountain streams. Level areas became swamps and lollies, seas of muskeg and mud.

A good stretch was put back into use within a few weeks afterwards. But one length of about 40 miles of the Alaska Highway near the Alaska-Yukon border, apparently without a bottom, was closed all summer. My camp at Beaver Creek was in the middle of this stretch.

With the help of Old King Frost, it was opened again on October 13, 1943, and once more traffic plied between Dawson Creek and Fairbanks. Construction continued until late in the fall, then the job was at last completed. Maintenance continues and there is still some work to be done on a few bridges; but the big push of the Alaska Highway is over.

The great Northwest has been cracked! In one great stroke the North has passed from a wild state to one of passive submissiveness. While the struggle against the elements and the Arctic goes on, no longer are they feared by the soldiers and civilians who fight on the Northwest frontier.

Never in history has an unknown territory so vast been split open so suddenly. This remote land which only 2 years ago was one of legend, gold rushes, rough sourdoughs, Eskimos, and ghosts of Jack London, Dan McGrew and Sam McGee, has now become a real and vital portion on the face of the globe.

Most of you are familiar with the dramatic task of the building of the Alaska Highway; of how soldiers hacked the trail thru swamps and muskegs, made long marches thru territory virtually unknown to white men, and lived for months on canned stew and dehydrated eggs.

But building such a trail is not enough. It must be brought into successful use. This was a particular problem in wild, uncharted territory where every nut, every bolt, and every quart of lubricating oil had to be brought from thousands of miles

away. Never before had such a tremendous pioneer project been geared so quickly to the tempo of a modern mechanized world. Where only a short time before there was nothing but spruce trees and cold weather, now there is a 1,523-mile highway, geared for speedy efficient action.

The Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, offered no precedents in operating the Alaska Highway. They were too slow. More modern roads, the Burma Road, the Pan-American Highway, were not comparable, for their locale is far different from the uninhabited, rugged North country.

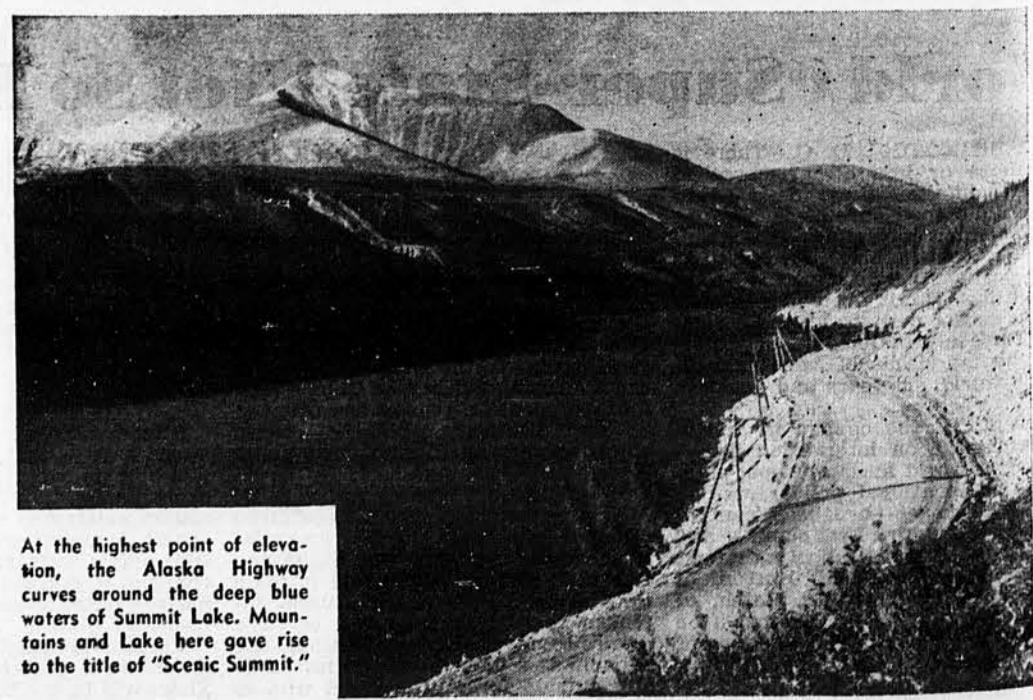
Perhaps the pony express system which carried the mails from the jumping off places of Missouri to the far West, back in the middle 1800's, was the only established tradition which was appropriate. It covered long distances with high speed. At any rate, a relay system was evolved, the old pony express brought up to date.

Terminals were installed at 3 points: Dawson Creek, British Columbia, initial point on the highway; Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, central point where highway is met by the little narrow-gauge White Pass & Yukon [Continued on Page 14]

The stars and stripes fly over the U. S. Army camp at Destruction Bay on beautiful Kluane Lake, in the St. Elias Mountain Range of the Yukon.



All last summer a detachment of troops under Lieutenant Barger were isolated at Beaver Creek, in the middle of a bad muskeg section. Boys lived in little log cabins.



At the highest point of elevation, the Alaska Highway curves around the deep blue waters of Summit Lake. Mountains and Lake here gave rise to the title of "Scenic Summit."



"The storekeeper might get mad"

You're wrong there, lady. Good merchants appreciate customers who keep an eye on ceiling prices, who don't ask them to buy on the black market, who never ask for rationed goods without points, who share and play square with scarce goods.

We asked
5 foolish women
why they don't
check
ceiling prices



... "It's too much trouble"

It isn't a lot of trouble to do the little the Government asks—just remember to say every time you make a purchase, "Is this the ceiling price?" And it's well worth the trouble—if it holds prices down, cuts your bills today, lessens the danger of inflation tomorrow.

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"We can afford to pay more"

Maybe you can, but how about the millions of soldiers' families who must live on Army allotments? Every time you pay black market prices or buy rationed goods without points, you're helping to send prices up—that's the way inflation comes. And nobody can afford inflation.



"My store doesn't display ceiling prices"

All retailers will if you keep asking them, "Is this the ceiling price?" It's the law. Ceiling prices must be displayed wherever goods under ceilings are sold. That's the system which has helped to keep prices so much lower in this war than they were in the last.



"I just don't want to do it"

No—and our boys don't want to fight! But they're doing it—magnificently! It's up to you on the home front to do your part to head off rising prices and inflation, help prevent producing a depression for our boys to come home to. Don't be a SABOTEUR on the home front!

Check and be proud!

You should be proud if you're

a kind of loyal, patriotic American citizen who never pays more than ceiling prices, who pays her ration points in full, who shares and plays square with scarce goods!

It is because of you and millions of women like you—cooperating with American merchants—that the cost of living has gone up only 7 per cent since your Government's price control started.

But the end is not yet. So keep up the good work. Ask *every time*—"Is this the ceiling price?" Never buy a single thing that you can do without. Save your money in the bank, in life insurance, in War Bonds. When you use things up, wear 'em out, make 'em do, or do without . . . you're helping to HOLD PRICES DOWN!

YOUR STORE WILL BE GLAD

TO HAVE YOU ASK:

Is this the ceiling price?



A United States War Message prepared by the War Advertising Council; approved by the Office of War Information; and contributed by this magazine in cooperation with the Magazine Publishers of America.

New Livestock Head at K. S. C.

Weber Moves Up; McCampbell Made Excellent Record

AN IMPORTANT change took place July 1, in the Animal Husbandry Department of Kansas State College, when Dr. A. D. Weber was appointed head to succeed Dr. C. W. McCampbell, who retired to teach and carry on research.

Doctor Weber is a native Kansan, having been born at Muscotah. He was reared on a farm in Atchison county, graduated from the Atchison County High School, Ellington, and received the B. S. and M. S. degrees, from Kansas State College. He entered the Graduate School, Purdue University and received the Ph. D. degree there.

His teaching experience has been in several colleges and universities. From 1924-26 he was in charge of the hog

program at Kansas State. Later, at Nebraska University, he was in charge of sheep and, since 1931, has been in charge of the beef cattle program at Kansas State.

He also has had experience in practical farm management, having been in charge of the Cameston Farm, near Kansas City, for several years. The farm was owned by Charles S. Keith and specialized in purebred Herefords and Poland Chinas.

At present Doctor Weber is a member of the State Feed Advisory Committee, Superintendent beef cattle, Kansas Free Fair, secretary-treasurer Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and vice-president of the American Society of Animal Production,

which he also served for 3 years as secretary-treasurer. He has been national president of the Block and Bridle Club and national president of Farm House fraternity.

One of his best known activities is judging, which he has done in many of the leading livestock shows of the U. S. His latest assignment was Hereford judge at Denver, where the largest Hereford show in the U. S. in recent years was held.

The many friends of Doctor McCampbell are glad to learn that his valuable services will not be lost to the department. He had been head of the department for 26 years and connected with its faculty for 35 years.

During his tenure the department has made an outstanding record and advancement. All the sheep buildings, most of the swine buildings, all the supplemental horse buildings and 250 acres of land have been acquired. Two valuable additions in recent years are a beef cattle nutrition laboratory and a swine nutrition laboratory.

Doctor McCampbell developed a livestock judging study program and his department teams have averaged higher at the International Livestock Judging Contest at Chicago for 25 years than teams from any other institution in the U. S. or Canada.

He developed a program in the field of meat research and instruction that became a pattern for other schools, and developed a program in genetics that is recognized as one of the best.

All livestock herds at the college have been built up in numbers and improved in quality despite no appropriations from the legislature for that purpose. Kansas State College purebred



Dr. A. D. Weber, who became head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College, on July 1.

livestock has compared favorably in all the big shows, altho its competitor had large funds with which to improve their herds.

Doctor McCampbell has made many fine records, including the building of very valuable livestock feeding experiments. When he retired June 30, he left one of the largest livestock inventories, the largest feed inventory, and the largest cash balance in the history of the department.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; Merton L. Otto, Livestock.

From my breeding herd I am going to cull some cows that have April calves at foot which are about right for vealers now. Would you sell the calves separate as vealers or the cows and calves together? When would you market?—G. C.

I assume that your cull cows would not be very attractive to a breeder for further production because they are the culs of your herd. This being the case, it would seem best to sell the calves as vealers, but you must be careful about selling calves that do not meet vealer requirements, which at most markets should range between 180 and 240 pounds in weight. Sell when your calves meet your local vealer market requirements.

After the calves are vealed, the cows can be left on pasture for 30 to 45 days to gain in weight and finish. Cow prices probably will be somewhat

lower at the end of that time but your cows are not too old and they should more than offset the loss in price by increased weight and improvement in grade.

I have some corn on hand that would rather feed to livestock than sell as grain. Feeder hogs weighing from 75 to 150 pounds are selling \$11 to \$11.60 a hundredweight in my community. I consider them too high to buy and feed under present conditions. Can you suggest an alternative program?—K. E.

Feeder hog prices have strengthened the last 2 or 3 weeks but earlier they were quoted at less than the prices you quote. It is possible that increased runs of hogs may weaken the price of feeder pigs to an attractive figure either in late September or in December. This will depend somewhat on the feed grain crop this year. The purchase of bred sows for fall farrow later this summer when sow runs are heavy may prove profitable.

Help Shortage Next to Farm

TWENTY-SIX county farm agents, serving 34 counties, have left the Extension Service during the fiscal year, July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944, a survey of extension personnel reveals. With the addition of those who have changed counties during the same period, the Extension Service has suffered a personnel change over the state of more than 50 per cent.

Six of the agents went into the armed forces. They are: Chase Wilson, Jr., Allen county, Army; Grover Steele, Ottawa, Navy; Russell Klotz, Woodson, Army; W. W. Babbitt, Sheridan, Army; Robert Danford, Wichita, Army; and James Gearhart, Gray, Army.

Back on the farm are 8 of the county agents. They are: W. H. Schorer, Lincoln; L. W. Patton, Greeley; Harvey Stewart, Cheyenne; R. H. Dodge, Greenwood; Charles W. Lobenkrantz, Saline; C. H. Beyer, Mitchell; and W. H. Grinner, Woodson. Arlo Brown, Sherman, has taken over management of a dairy farm and W. A. Meyle, Marshall, is an orchard manager.

B. W. Gardener, Jewell, has gone with the National Meat Institute; W. T. Krause, Jackson, with Commodity Credit; M. C. Axelson, Smith, into the grain business; A. E. Schafer, Norton, grain business; C. E. Bartlett, Russell, to the Soil Conservation Service; W. O. Scott, Morris, to the Crop Improvement Association; F. W. Castello, Dickinson, with the feed department of the Abilene Flour Mills; and

E. L. McIntosh, Lyon, to a Co-op, El Dorado.

One agent, F. R. Brawn, Coffey county, died during the year. Two more agents, Wendall Moyer, Jackson, and Philip Ljungdahl, Chase, will go into the Navy soon.

Prevent Grain Damage

The best measure for preventing damage to stored grain by insects is sanitation—not fumigation—it is announced by Indiana entomologists following experiments at Purdue University.

Most insect damage is caused by failure to clean out the bin before new grain is stored. To prevent such damage, entomologists make the following recommendations. Clean grain bins as long in advance of grain harvest as possible. Remove all old grain sweep bins and spray with a contact insecticide. Take special care to spray behind bin linings and between partitions where loose grain accumulates. Dispose of sacks of feed and similar material stored next to or near grain bins as they often are heavily infested. Do not store grain until it is sufficiently dry, because damp grain promotes mold and mold promotes grain beetle increase. The beetles, in turn, are responsible for heating of grain.

More Figures: It takes the fat from a 300-pound hog to make 30 pounds of nitroglycerin.

Tops In Lubrication

AVIATION OIL

EASES THE STRAIN ON OVER-AGED MOTORS



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HI-V-I
Motor Oil
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Champlin HI-V-I . . . the new aviation oil . . . meets all Army and Navy aircraft specifications for stability. That's because it is refined from premium grade Mid-Continent crude . . . the finest obtainable . . . by a new solvent extraction process which removes carbon, tar, asphalts, and other gum and sludge forming elements . . . without the use of harmful acids.

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CHAMPLIN
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Motor Oil
"ON THE GROUND...OR IN THE SKY"

Handy Ideas

I use a tablespoon of household ammonia in the dishwater for glassware. It makes it sparkle beautifully. Scalding in hot water leaves glassware streaked, so I use warm water instead, and a mild soap.—Mrs. L. C.

So Doors Will Close

Weights on the barn and shed doors should be adjusted so the doors will close by themselves, thus avoiding the necessity of stopping to set down a couple of pails or a sack of feed to close the door.—L. V.

Good Gatepost

When a large post is not available for a corner or gatepost, I drive 3 regular line posts in a triangle, 8 or 10 inches apart. I keep 2 of these in line with the fence, and brace these together with short lengths of boards. This makes a very good gatepost.—C. D.

Soap the Ticking

When making feather mattresses and pillow ticks, I always dampen a bar of laundry soap and rub all over the inside of the ticking. This prevents the feathers from working out thru the cover fabric.—Mrs. O. Chilton.

Wire Ax Handle

We have found that wrapping an ax handle with fine wire for about 3 inches from the point where it enters the ax head, protects the handle. We use wire from discarded house brooms, fastening the ends with small staples such as are used for putting screen on doors and windows.—Mrs. R. E. L.

Too Much Heat

When turkeys become weak and collapse in midsummer they may be suffering from heat exhaustion, says the

Department of Agriculture. Prevention includes shade over runways, better ventilation in the turkey house, a small amount of salt in the drinking water, and medication of the water with aspirin at rate of 20 grains a gallon.

Pump for Blowtorch

When the built-in pump on a blowtorch went bad, one mechanic removed the plunger and soldered a valve stem from an old automobile inner tube in its place. It provided a far more efficient means of keeping air pressure in the torch than the original built-in pump. An auto-tire pump does the job with a minimum of strokes. There is absolutely no air leakage, and the method is very convenient.—E. R.

Cellar Stays Dry

I have found this an effective method of preventing water from seeping into the cellar. A trench is dug around the outside of the cellar wall and a drainage tile laid in it at the level of the bottom of the wall footing. Small crushed stone is placed on the pipe, and the trench filled with soil that has been removed. In case of a cracked joint between the cellar wall and floor, a narrow seam may be chipped out just where the wall joins the floor. The seam should be made wider at the bottom than at the top and refilled with tar. The water, pressing inward, will wedge the tar in tightly.—C. B.

Finding Pinhole Leaks

Small pinhole punctures of tubes are often difficult to find when water is not handy. By slightly inflating the tube and holding it close to the ground, the puncture can usually be located by the disturbance made in the dust by the escaping air from tube. A little tire talc or cigar ashes spread on the ground will make the disturbance more easily noticeable. I have tried it.—O. O. Chilton.

Will Store Food in Quarry

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FOR its protection and safe-keeping we store our gold underground at Fort Knox, Ky. For its preservation we will, in the very near future, be storing our surplus perishable foods underground at Atchison, Kan. The greatest innovation of modern times in the way of food preservation is about to be inaugurated 1 mile south of Atchison, on Highway 73, with the conversion of a large rock quarry into a mammoth refrigerator for the Government. The War Food Administration has just signed a lease with the owners of the Kerford quarry to be used as a storehouse for huge quantities of Lend-Lease food and food intended for the liberated countries. The

first carload of produce for storage will arrive around August 1.

The natural temperature of this large, underground cavern is around 50 degrees and refrigeration equipment is soon to be installed which will lower it to between 30 and 32 degrees. Natural insulation is provided by a ceiling of limestone more than 6 feet thick, supported by pillars 25 feet in diameter and about 35 feet apart. This enormous cave has an 18-inch limestone floor. The WFA plans to take over 1,000,000 square feet of the quarry's total area of 1,400,000 square feet.

The 12,000,000 cubic feet of storage space is estimated to hold from 3,000 to 3,500 carloads of food weighing be-

tween 60,000 and 70,000 tons. It is said that the total cubic footage is equivalent to about 10 per cent of all the public cooler space in the United States. The Government could not construct a storage plant with similar capacity for less than \$15,000,000. Use of the Kerford quarry will save around \$3,400,000 annually in storage bills.

The far-reaching benefits this great project will have for the future it is impossible to estimate. For the present it will relieve the storage space congestion which has been critical for some time. WFA will now be able to continue its food purchases. Stored eggs will not now have to be diverted into livestock feed. Lard no longer will have to be used to make soap. After the war is over the Kerford mine, no doubt, will become a warehouse for agricultural and horticultural products not only from this section but from the far West.

Make Your Sprinkler

Were you thinking of discarding that length of leaky garden hose? Better not—there might be a lot of life and service in it yet. It will make a sprinkler to use in irrigating your garden or flower border. Simply plug the cut end securely, then make more holes in a row to supplement those already there due to age. A heavy needle held in a pair of pliers is handy for this purpose. You can raise your improvised sprinkler from the ground by means of forked sticks if you wish to use it in this position.—Monette.

Protect the Saw

A sheath can be made for the hand saw from a piece of canvas. This not only prevents the saw from rusting but protects the teeth while it is in the tool box.—Mrs. L. E. R.



Would you trade places with Him?

Between the living standards of the American Farmer and the old-world peasant lies six generations of progress . . . 150 years of American Free Enterprise.

The desire for better living and working conditions on American farms was met by the tractor, the combine, the corn picker, the cotton gin . . . all products of American Free Enterprise.

With 6% of the world's population, 7% of its land area, America has 76% of the world's automobiles, 58% of the telephones. We have more machines, and use more mechanical power than all the rest of the world combined.

American Free Enterprise has created successively higher standards of living for all Americans. The luxuries of the rich have become the necessities of the poor in each succeeding decade. It has made us the richest and the most envied nation on earth.

Yes, American Free Enterprise has grown this nation into long pants . . . has created more jobs and more prosperity than any other system known to man.

Shall we preserve it?

"We shall nobly save or meanly lose, the last best hope on earth."

—Abraham Lincoln.

When we entered this great world war, the people of America turned over to their leaders unprecedented powers. The transaction was a loan . . . but there are those today who regard it as a deed.

By their words . . . and their acts . . . they envision a government that will go right on controlling production, fixing prices and allocating manpower long after war's emergency has ended.

We in America have a Constitution and a Bill of Rights. Our Constitutional freedom was erected upon, and has been sustained for 150 years, by American Free Enterprise.

But, the present possession of liberty and Free Enterprise is no guarantee of the continuance of either. It is our freedom . . . ours to neglect, to lose . . . or to preserve.

**KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
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Gold medals were presented to each of the 6 boys and 6 girls who were winners of the health contest at the annual 4-H Club Round-Up, Manhattan. They are from left to right, front row: Alwyn Ginther, Graham county; Eugene Oberle, Ford; Stanley Parsons, Riley; Allen V. Reimer, Harvey. Middle row, left to right: James W. Taylor, Logan; Wayne W. Johnson, Saline; Alice L. Claassen, Harvey; Patricia L. Siegle, Back row, left to right: Margaret C. Schurr, Logan; Caryl L. Dillon, Jewell; Minnie A. Krouse, Pottawatomie; and George A. Ross, Jewell.

Your Work Clothes Can Have Style

BY MARY SMITH

KANSAS women are streamlining their work clothes for house, garden and field, according to Christine Wiggins, clothing and textile specialist of Kansas State College Extension Service. They are discovering that proper clothes for the job aid efficiency, appearance and morale, all qualities of importance in these times. Many women are making their work clothes, since good patterns are available from almost every company. Others, with too many tasks to permit sewing, are purchasing work clothes recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other standard styles which have proved satisfactory. Standard work outfits for the Woman's Land Army may be ordered thru county Extension offices.

Most enthusiastic about the work clothes designed especially for women are those who tried to wear their husband's overalls last year, sometimes with dangerous results. Men's overalls are not made to fit women and cannot be altered so they will fit. As a result of wearing overalls which were too large, which bulged in the wrong places, and were shortened by turning up the legs, many women suffered accidents from garments catching in machinery and on projections around farm buildings or by tripping on too-long trousers. Ill-fitting work clothes have proved to be the cause of many unnecessary accidents. Women who have tried both kinds of outfits say there is no comparison between men's misfits and the type of garments illustrated here, for safety, comfort and convenience.

Work clothes, whether for inside or outside the



Overalls in sport denim. This slat hat is a favorite and cooler than grandmother's type of slat sunbonnet. Modeled by Betty Ann Werts, of Smith Center.



These are recommended for tractor driving. Modeled by Dorothy Marie Wilson, of Anness, Sedgwick county, a freshman at Kansas State College last year.



Divided skirt dress or culotte designed by the Bureau of Home Economics, for work inside or outside the house. Modeled by Roberta Vogt, who lives on a farm near Tribune.

home, to be satisfactory must be made of strong easily washed material, which requires little ironing. They also must have no strings, buckles or bows to catch on farm machinery and cause accidents. They must fit easily, allowing plenty of room for movement, but nevertheless look trim and neat. Long sleeves are recommended for extremely hot weather and [Continued on Page 11]

All Are Made From Father's Shirt

By CAMILLA WALCH WILSON

IN OUR effort to make over old cotton garments we sometimes waste time and energy on old materials not strong enough to be practical. Experienced women learned during the first World War that shirt tails from well worn shirts were not worth making over into aprons and children's clothing. Active, healthy children whose garments are being laundered constantly, need clothing made of new or as good as new material. However, a man's shirt of fine broadcloth or madras may be put to practical use. The following articles described have been used for a year and 8 months and still show no perceptible signs of wear.

Tailored Suit Dickey

The front of a white broadcloth shirt made a practical and smart dickey. This part seems to get the least wear. Cut the front and back over any high-necked blouse pattern. Use the same closing but turn it upside down so that it will close right over left. Add more buttonholes if they are needed. Bind the collarless neck and snap a bow tie at the top of the closing. If you like the Chinese collar simply sew a straight piece to the neckline and finish with bias tape.

Coat-Hanger Cover

We all have had the experience of finding a dress or suit lying on the closet floor—it slipped off the

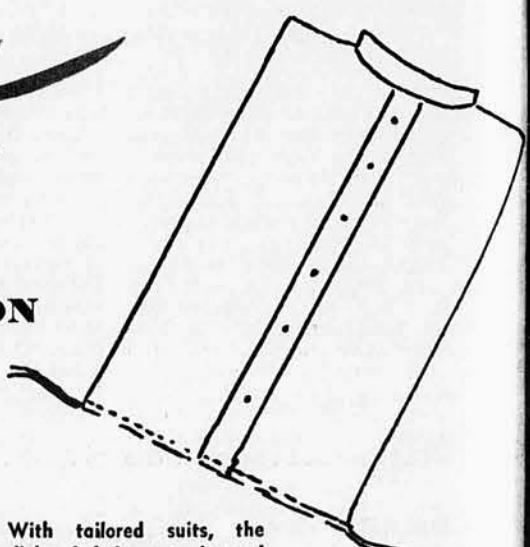
wire hanger. A slip cover for an old wire hanger will keep at least 1 garment on its hanger. Cut the shirt sleeves open, press them flat and place the wire hanger between the 2 sleeves. Pin the cloth at intervals and baste around the outer line of the coat hanger. Remove the hanger, turn the cover right side out and try it on the hanger. It should fit perfectly. Stitch up the sides on the sewing machine. Bind the small opening at the top and use a straight or scalloped trim binding for the large opening as you see it in the illustration.

Make-up Cape

Use the shirt tail for a make-up cape. Cut a square, fold it diagonally and make the opening on the bias fold by cutting to the center on the diagonal fold. For the neckline cut a shallow oval being very careful not to get the opening too large. Bind the edge with contrasting bias strips of cloth or trim with lace or rick-rack. Use washable ribbon or tape for ties. Sew the ties at the neckline opening.

Pot Holder for Picnic

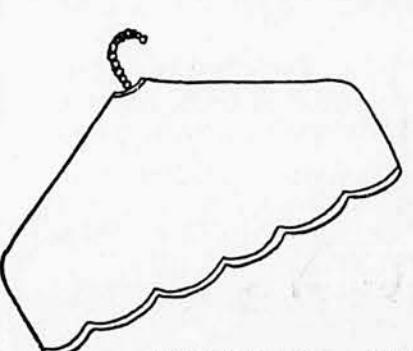
Stitch together on the sewing machine, the 2 worn



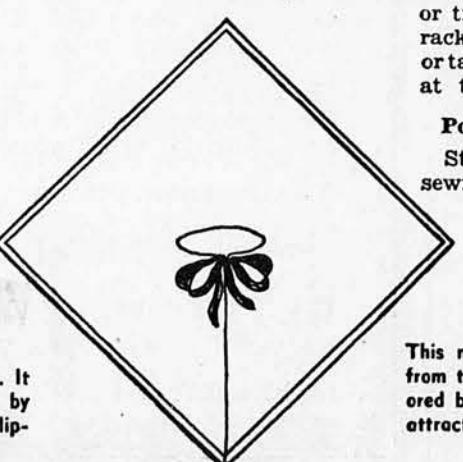
With tailored suits, the dickey is being worn instead of a blouse and this one can be cut from the front of any shirt.



The make-up cape is entirely open down the front, making it easy to put on. Continue the neck binding for a tie string.



This is better than a novelty. It serves its purpose very well by preventing the garment from slipping off to the floor.



This make-up cape is made from the shirt tail. With colored binding it can be made attractive and young daughter will love it.

cuffs and the collar. Cut off the portion of the collar extending beyond the width of the cuffs but do not finish the edges. You will have a crude serviceable pot holder to use for picnics or camping. Keep the good ones at home for kitchen use.

If the material in the shirt is still durable, blouse to be worn with small daughter's jumper a possibility not to be overlooked. A tiny girl dress and even rompers can be made from a dress shirt, but for anything which must stand hard wear and laundering, don't use a worn shirt. It will be a waste of time and effort. Better tear it into rags for which there are innumerable uses in any farm home.

Dress and suit dust covers are a practical use for badly worn shirts. Make them from the back of the shirt, to fit around the clothes hanger and cover the upper part of the wool garment.

Tips on Home Furnishings

Question: My drapes are faded and shabby and I find a very poor selection in local stores since the war. What do you suggest as to material to replace them?

ANSWER: Have you thought of using a thin grade of unbleached muslin? It makes lovely, even smart-looking curtains and, of course, they launder perfectly and wear and wear. They may be ruffled tie-backs or you can hang them straight, pushed back like drapes, or try trimming them with colored bias tape or braid.

Question: What is the secret of making home-stippled linoleum look like a professional job?

ANSWER: Those with experience say the secret of stippling linoleum successfully is to make the top coats very thin. The paint then blends into the already applied background. One company recommends light paint over a dark background—then while still wet, roll a wadded newspaper over it.

Question: I would like to refinish all the wood on our stairway, including the stair rail. What should I use to remove the old finish?

ANSWER: It is possible to prepare homemade varnish and paint remover, but the commercial remover is safer to use and does a better and easier job. Homemade varnish removers are likely to bleach and injure the wood.

Question: I have some attractive pieces of colored glass, but no place to display them. Have you any suggestions?

ANSWER: Colored glass looks best if placed in the light. Glass shelves can be made the width of some sunny window and set on brackets extending at the side. Eliminate glass curtains and let the colored glass be the decorative feature. A tiny valance of printed material might be used to frame the window.

Question: My living-room rug after several years is limp and wrinkles on the floor. Can this be remedied?

ANSWER: The rug needs sizing. Buy a package of cold-water sizing at a paint store. Make a solution of 1 cup of sizing to 2 cups of water and brush on rug. Hang to dry.

Question: The living-room rug is showing wear where traffic is heaviest. What can I do about this?

ANSWER: Move the rug quarter way round the room and jot down that fact and date of moving. At a later date move it around another quarter in the same direction. This will give the rug even wear.

Question: What do you suggest as a cleaner for upholstered furniture? Mine is badly soiled.

ANSWER: Make a soap jelly by shaving 1 cup of soap in 2 quarts of water. Boil for a few minutes until the mixture thickens. Dip a brush into the soap jelly and scrub the upholstering. Follow this by wiping thoroughly with a cloth wet with clear water. Be sure that all the soap is wiped away.

Question: I live in a house with high ceilings. Is there anything I can do to make them seem lower?

ANSWER: Bring the ceiling paper or paint down onto the side walls for a foot or so. A darker tone or a contrast with the wall color will help. The wallpaper border or stencil of paint will then divide the height of the room.

Question: What can I do about the long, narrow windows in my house?

ANSWER: This is faulty design and can be remedied to some extent by hanging curtains or drapes outside or at least partly outside the window frame. If 2 or more of these long narrow windows are close together, treat them as one by hanging curtains over the whole group. A valance all in one will give the impression of more width and less height.

First Aid

FOR SUMMERTIME BREAD TROUBLES

Right now is the season when housekeepers all over the land are likely to be plagued with baking troubles—ropy bread, sour bread or mold. Summer heat seems to be conducive to these plagues and extra precautions

must be taken to prevent or cure them.

Ropiness appears in the center of the loaf most any time after the bread is baked, and results from the growth of highly resistant spore-forming bacteria. Research workers believe that sometimes these organisms are found in the flour, sometimes in the potatoes or in the liquid yeast that is saved from one baking to the next—or even on the baking utensils.

To prevent ropy bread, be sure the utensils are not carrying the organism. Seams or cracks sometimes make a home for them. Boil all pans and other utensils in a water-vinegar solution, 1 part vinegar to 3 parts water. If that does not correct the trouble, and potatoes are being used, omit them from the next baking. Discard liquid yeast and make fresh yeast. If these precautions do not help, add about 2 teaspoons of white vinegar to the liquid ingredients for an average baking of 3½ pounds of bread.

Sour Bread

Sourness in bread is caused from too much fermentation from the lactic acid bacteria in the dough. To prevent this, the rising of the dough must be stopped at the right point—probably sooner than has been the practice.

Prevent Mold on Bread

Mold spores in the air may contaminate bread while it is cooling or where it is stored. Damp, warm air contributes to the growth of these spores. To prevent mold, store the bread in a cool, dry place. Wash the breadbox frequently in hot soapsuds, rinse with boiling water and dry in the hot sun or in the oven. The box should have some holes in each end to allow ventilation. Then, too, remove the old scraps that sometimes collect in the breadbox, and dry them in the oven for crumbs.

Food to Fit

The Time and Jars

GOOD canners use a bit of arithmetic when they prepare for a morning's work. A few answers ahead of time will prevent spoilage and a too full day. The U. S. Department of Agriculture offers the following information based on averages thruout the country:

Apples, 1 bushel yields 16 to 20 quarts; beans, snap, 1 bushel yields 15 to 20 quarts; beets without tops, 1 bushel yields 17 to 20 quarts; berries, except strawberries, 24-quart crate yields 12 to 18 quarts; cherries, as picked, 1 bushel yields 22 to 32 quarts; corn, in husks, 1 bushel yields 8 to 9 quarts; greens, 1 bushel yields 6 to 9 quarts; peaches, 1 bushel yields 18 to 24 quarts; pears, 1 bushel yields 20 to 25 quarts; plums, 1 bushel yields 28 to 40 quarts; tomatoes, 1 bushel yields 15 to 20 quarts.

Work Clothes

(Continued from Page 10)

for some type of outdoor work where protection is desired. A sunbonnet or sunhat is important—one which will not blow off in the wind and will not hinder vision. An up-to-date variation of grandmother's slat sunbonnet is proving both convenient and flattering.

Some women prefer the culotte, a divided skirt which is shown with the illustrations, as it most nearly resembles the conservative dress. A pattern for this garment can be obtained from any pattern company—it is easy to make and easy to wear.

A clever seamstress can fashion the inverted wheel shape for the slat hat by studying the illustration here. It is tied securely under the chin, for both hands will be busy and it is dangerous to grab for a hat when sitting on the tractor seat.

Last, but not the least important, are the shoes. Leftover dress shoes have no place in the garden or field. They will make the wearer miserably uncomfortable and then, too, they are dangerous. The heels will catch on machine parts and the wearer tires rapidly. Each year, the state health department's study of accidental deaths shows that more persons are killed by accidents, while engaged in farming, than in any other industry. Machinery accidents head the list. Make your clothes safe for both you and the machine.

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Red Star works fast
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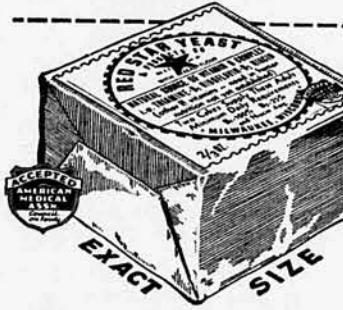
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Same thing happens
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For vigor, vim
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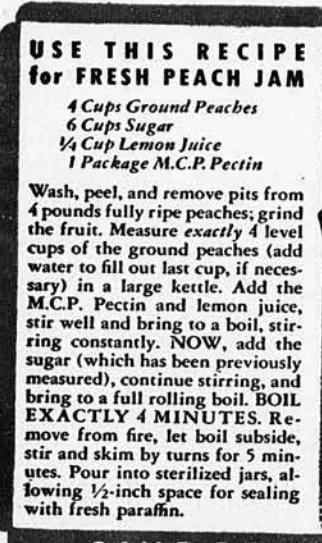
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HOME MADE JAMS AND JELLIES HELP ON THE HOME FRONT
Make all you can!



SAVE FOOD—BUY WAR BONDS

World "Super-State" Not So Popular

(Continued from Page 5)

On paper, the American market for foodstuffs is going to be bigger and better than it was before the war. The so-called "lower third" of the population of the United States has become used to more and better food (better balanced diets, too) than it has had in the last 50 years.

But food production has been increased some 25 to 30 per cent in the last 4 years. Lend-Lease has supplied Britain, Russia, other nations, with sizable amounts of foodstuffs from American farms. Lend-Lease will not be continued very long after the war is over.

Washington thinking, which 2 years ago tended toward American continuing large food shipments of foodstuffs to Europe in the postwar period, now turns toward shipments of farm machinery, seeds, fertilizer in some quantity, for the re-establishment of European agriculture.

If this thinking turns out to be in line with actual developments in the post-war period, American farmers will depend largely upon the domestic (American) market for consumption of their production. The farm problem will be back on the Government's front porch, back porch, and side verandas within a period of months after the war ends.

Will Investigate Markets

A House of Representatives investigation of food distribution—processing and marketing and markets—will get under way this fall, under jurisdiction of a special sub-committee from the House Committee on Agriculture. Three "top men" in the investigation will be Congressman Hope, of Kansas, Republican; and Congressman Flanagan, of Virginia, and Pace, of Georgia, (Democrats). Hope will be chairman of the House Agriculture Committee in the next Congress if the Republicans take control of the House, as expected. Harry E. Reed, chief of the livestock and meat branch of War Food Administration's office of food distribution, will head the technical staff. He formerly was with Kansas State College at Manhattan.

Investigation will go into shipping point facilities and practices, transportation, processing and handling (middlemen), terminal markets, disposal of surpluses, pricing, legal phases. Hope, Pace and Flanagan are regarded as of the ablest and most understanding members of the House on matters relating to agriculture, and all have the farm, as distinct from the farm trades, viewpoint primarily.

Food Supplies Backed Up

That most apparent food surpluses will disappear in the next few months is held in WFA circles in Washington. A delay in the invasion date, it is said, resulted in backing up food supplies for shipment abroad clear back into the Missouri Valley. As transportation again is available, and food demands

from reconquered territory are met, these surpluses of today will be drained away. More foods will go on the ration list. A strong minority view in Government is that the surpluses really are starting to pile up now, and will grow more burdensome.

Feed Situation Easier

The feed situation promises to be better this fall and thru the winter than last. Spring pig farrowings this year were only 88 million, compared to 122 million in 1943. Fall pig crop will be very light. Poultry production will be much less. Reduction in hogs releases about 170 million bushels of corn. Now looks like a wheat crop of better than one billion bushels. With a good corn crop, the record wheat crop, and some importations of corn from Argentina, 1945 feed grain supplies may well be adequate.

Chance to Unload

Commodity Credit Corporation hopes to unload 7 or 8 million bushels of rye to distillers for the August whisky-making period. WFA insists that no corn will be used in making whisky, but gossip is that distillers expect to get 2 million bushels or so before the end of August.

Just Can't Agree

OPA and WFA are pretty much at sea—and almost at war—over what the Bankhead amendment in the recent extension of the Price Control Act requires them to do, and what its effect will be. Cheaper grades of cotton textiles have received higher price ceilings from OPA. OPA contends it is up to WFA to carry into effect provisions for higher prices on other farm commodities. WFA, which was not consulted on the measure (OPA was) denies this emphatically, and right now is sitting tight.

WFA will continue to buy wheat for feed; has cut out buying Canadian wheat; expects this to stimulate wheat prices slightly, to get wheat to and hold it near parity this fall. Right now WFA counts on smaller crop, Lend-Lease requirements, 92½ per cent loan (it has been 90 per cent) will bring cotton to parity without other Government measures at this time.

On hogs and poultry WFA "hopes" that supply and demand conditions will begin to work in favor of price increases later in the year; meanwhile seems to be letting nature take its course. In a recent letter to Senator Capper, of Kansas, Marvin Jones, WFA head, said in effect that when the supply of overweight hogs on markets drops sufficiently, hog prices may be expected to improve. Apparently "supply and demand" still work.

Revision of "support price" policy may be expected soon after new Congress meets. It is not intended to buy up unlimited surpluses after the war demands are met.

Why Gasoline Is Rationed

A RECENT survey made for the petroleum industry in 11 central states indicates that every third motorist you meet believes that gasoline rationing is unnecessary.

The survey further reveals that only out of every 12 motorists knows the correct reason for rationing, which is according to spokesmen for the industry—to equitably distribute among civilians the gasoline that is left over after all necessary war requirements have been met. In an effort to warn the public that a breakdown of the present rationing system could leave many motorists without sufficient gasoline to operate their cars, the Petroleum Industry Committee for District 2 launched a farm paper advertising campaign in leading state farm papers of the 15 states of District 2, including Kansas Farmer.

The keynote of the campaign is to inform the public that, altho the central states are near the principal sources of petroleum, there is not enough gasoline available in these states for normal motor car driving after military needs are met, and rationing is the only sound method to follow in order that everyone may get a share.

In the advertisements, of which there is a series of 3, the motorist will be urged to endorse all his gasoline

coupons with his name and license number, to refrain from giving any coupons away and to refuse to accept extra coupons from others. In addition, everyone will be urged not to apply for more gasoline than he really needs and to share his car with others on every possible occasion.

In stressing the needs of the armed forces, it was revealed that it takes 12,500 gallons of gasoline to train an airplane pilot—enough fuel to last the average motorist 18 years—and that 25,000 gallons of gasoline are necessary to move the tanks of one armored division a distance of 100 miles.

Shows Up Poor Hens

The July molting hen usually takes about 6 months to complete her molt and is out of production for this length of time, whereas the December molter completes hers and returns to production in about 6 weeks, says E. R. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist, Kansas State College.

Mr. Halbrook states that June, July, and August molters are not very profitable and recommends disposing of them when they start to molt. Later molters, he adds, usually can be profitably kept over for another year in most any flock.



Protect Your Herd - Increase Milk Profits

with

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY

PROTECTS ALL DAY!

Safeguard your dairy herd . . . increase your milk profits . . . with SANILAC Cattle Spray. Provides Double Protection because it both

kills and repels horn and stable flies and other infectious insects. One application properly applied lasts all day—won't burn or blister the hide, stain or gum hair, or taint the milk. Double-strength, yet doubly-safe, SANILAC permits your animals to eat and rest in comfort. Easy to apply . . . economical to buy . . . get SANILAC Today.



BUY IT FROM YOUR MOBILGAS MAN



"A HOIST really makes
FARM EQUIPMENT
out of a
TRUCK"

Showed with portable elevator, this truck, equipped with a St. Paul Hoist unloads 300 bu. wheat in 15 minutes with one man. Operation formerly required 45 minutes and two men shoveling.

Owner, Ken Pyle, West Fargo, N. D., writes: "We are using this unit in many other ways such as hauling and dumping grain, feed, seed and manure, as well as distributing fodder in our feed yard."

"Any farmer can own one," he continues, "and the addition of a hoist really makes a piece of farm equipment out of a truck. . . . Its cost has been entirely repaid in the past year."

Let us PROVE that it's cheaper to dump it. Mail coupon below.

ST. PAUL HYDRAULIC HOIST COMPANY

2207 UNIVERSITY AVE. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

IT'S QUICKER, EASIER
CHEAPER TO



WITH THE
ST. PAUL Lift-all HOIST

St. Paul Hydraulic Hoist Co., Minneapolis 14, Minn. &
Cheaper to dump it? You'll have to prove that one!

My truck is a _____ (year) (make) (model)

Wheel base _____ Length of platform _____ Maximum load (appr.) _____

Name _____

Street or RFD _____

City _____ State _____

Summer Thaw in the Arctic

(Continued from Page 6)

Railway; and Fairbanks, Alaska, end of the road.

Relay stations were set up at every 100 miles along the trail. As the highway was improved and driving conditions became better, these stations were extended to about 200 miles apart, with a way station at the 100-mile mark between, all linked by telephone, teletype and radio.

These relay stations house the drivers and provide a place for them to rest and eat. They provide a place for the truck to be checked and repairs to be made in its trek up the road; first-aid stations are available, wrecker crews for service in case of accidents;

they provide overnight stops for essential military travelers up and down the road; rest and meal stops for the bus line operated by the Army.

Unlike the pony express mails when the mount was exchanged and the rider rode on, on the Alaska Highway the driver is changed and the truck rolls on. The engine never gets cold from the time the truck leaves its initial station until it arrives at its destination. This is an important feature in the operation of trucks in the sub-Arctic temperatures of the frigid Northwest.

Perhaps no greater tribute has been paid to the soldiers on the Alaska

Highway than by a news correspondent who said, "They are the best darned truck drivers in the world!" These truck drivers earned the right to be called pony express riders. Many of them are farm boys from Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

That first winter of 1943, the coldest the Northwest had known for 30 years, the drivers babied their trucks 24 hours a day, humored them, cajoled them, and toyed with them to get them to run. Unless you have seen kerosene frozen to a milky mush or had to thaw out anti-freeze on top of a pot-bellied stove, you can scarcely realize what confronted these men. Number 10 cylinder oil, the thinnest made, at 50 degrees below zero becomes so stiff it will not pour and, like thick, black molasses in January, can scarcely be cut with a knife. Transmission oils become almost as solid as axle grease.

One of the most common troubles was freezing of fuel lines. Intense cold caused moisture in the air and fuel to condense and then freeze, clogging the lines and forming balls of ice in the fuel settlement bulbs. One of the most effective methods of thawing these lines and bulbs was heating with a blow torch, a dangerous practice.

Many of the trucks were not equipped with heaters and defrosters. Ice formed on the windshields a half-inch thick, both inside and out. The driver sometimes had to stop his vehicle and build a fire to warm his feet and hands.

There were no heated garages or other facilities to keep the trucks out of the elements, so if a truck had to be held overnight, the engine was allowed to run all night long. If it stopped, it took hours the next morning to get it started again. It was a common practice to put a smudge pot under the transmission to warm the lubricant so the gears would turn.

Driver Had a Long Wait

By mutual agreement, all passing drivers stopped to help the driver in trouble. When there was little traffic, sometimes the driver had to stick with his vehicle as long as 24 hours. I know of one driver who stayed with his vehicle for 35 hours waiting for help, and during this time he went without food and water, except for melted snow, and the weather stung at 35 and 40 degrees below.

After 5 trucks had overturned and slipped over an embankment on a slick icy hill one evening, I saw another driver back his truck up as far as he could for a running start, and with a look of grim determination on his face gave his roaring truck the gas. He wasn't risking his neck for any heroism or grandstand play; he knew his supplies had to get thru and he thought he could make it. After 5 others had met disaster, he tried it—and succeeded! Such was the courage of the Alaska Highway "pony express" drivers.

The spring thaw of 1943 rode in on a hard and warm chinook wind early in April. Bridges, most of them hastily constructed temporary structures, began to tremble. The road became slick, and then muddy; then in some places bottomless. But so necessary was it to deliver supplies the trucks continued to roll at the expense of the roadway itself until they literally bogged down and could not move another inch.

It was during that first summer thaw when drivers of the Alaska Highway learned what muskeg is. The frost line in the Northwest is never more than a few inches below the surface.

When the ground thaws, pools of water are formed on the surface. This causes swamps and muskegs, which are nothing more than great seas of compost and mud. The more the ground thaws the deeper the muskeg becomes. Heavy trucks rolling over these muskegs sank deeper and deeper.

I would never have believed it if I had not seen it myself, but in some cases corduroy was laid down as much as 4 and 4 feet thick. As one layer of corduroy passed out of sight another was laid on top of it. Gravel was dumped into these muskegs by the truck load.

For 5 months the boys of my detachment and I were marooned and almost completely isolated in the middle of the stretch of muskeg from the White river to the Alaska border which held up traffic all summer. At first we were able to send out a truck for supplies and mail by pulling it thru the mud with a Caterpillar tractor. Finally the road became so bad the "cat" could not make it, and our only means of getting to the outside world was to walk a distance of 12 to 15 miles.

Had a Real Flood

It was also at this camp that we were flooded in the middle of July. Summer rains brought the little stream of Beaver creek to overflowing. Bridges immediately on both sides of us were washed out, and water covered the camp from 3 to 5 feet deep. The stream cut a new channel which threatened to wash away the entire camp, and we had no avenue of escape.

Altho traffic over other sections of the road had not been held up waiting for this stretch to be completed, this last bit of muskeg was put back into use in October, 1943. When it was finished the road then became passable from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks for the first time since April.

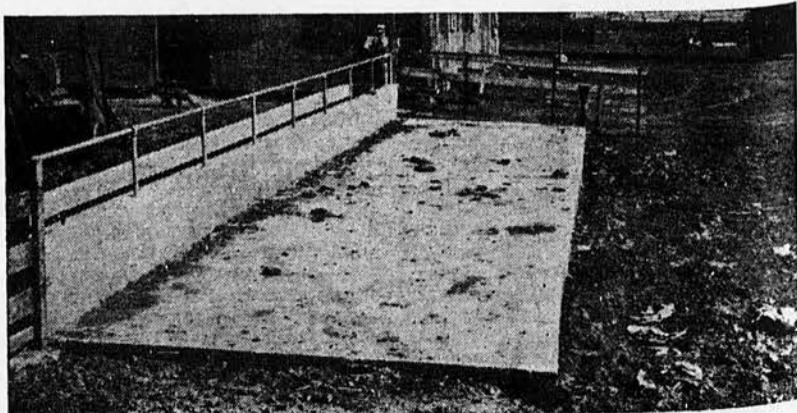
At present, garages and inspection sheds are well equipped; most camps are comfortable with running water and electricity. Steel bridges span most of the larger rivers and streams. Lubricants and fuels for colder operations are available over most of the road. Special heating equipment keeps engines and batteries from freezing.

Second spring and summer on the "Alcan" finds the project not only completed but tested. A few smaller bridges are all that are left to construct. The road is now ready for any demands an emergency in the Western defenses might make. Since the pioneer work and trail blazing is over the Army troops are being replaced by civilians under contract.

Hubbub and scarm of the great Northwest is settling down to a steady drone. Bedlam and boom of the do-or-die construction is rapidly becoming nothing but the spit and sputter of busy machines, the singing of motors and the noiseless flow of Arctic oil.

Supplying the life blood for the whole mechanization of the North, oil now pours into the refinery at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, from the Norman Wells. Trucks roar over the Alaska Highway in all kinds of weather from the "end of steel" at Dawson Creek to the "beginning of steel" at Fairbanks. Overhead air transports soar alongside the roadways the voices of hundreds of people are carried by strands of copper telephone wire. All these projects are integrated into a whole which bridges the gap of a wilderness the size of the whole of Europe which no longer cuts off the south from the north nor separates North America from the continent of Asia.

High and Dry for Feeding



Indoor and outdoor concrete feeding floors and troughs prevent bogging, make feeding easier in bad weather and pay for themselves thru feed savings. This one is located on the W. Ploeger farm, Brown county.

These are signs of trouble on your farm telephone line



"SIZZLING" A sound like frying bacon in your telephone receiver usually means a loose joint or splice in the wire.

"CAN'T RING OTHERS ON THE LINE"



Tree branches or vines probably are stealing current from the wire. Clear them away, and service should be better.

"CAN'T HEAR WELL"



The trouble maybe is in the receiver or the wires of the receiver circuit. Take your telephone to our office for free testing. But if you hear well on most calls, poorly on calls to only one or two parties, the trouble is more likely to be weak batteries in the other telephones.

"TELEPHONE HARD TO CRANK"



The wire may be short-circuited somewhere. The harder to turn, the nearer the short to your telephone.

Most troubles are easy to prevent if you and your neighbors will work together on the line just a few hours every two or three months.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



Watch the Poultry Pests

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

MY POULTRY are not getting the relief from lice they should from painting the perches as so many of my hens roost outside the house. Now that hot weather is here I am thinking of dipping the hens. Please tell me what proportions to use, and the best product to use for this purpose," a reader writes.

Dipping fowls has several advantages. It is necessary that all fowls on the place be dipped so all mud lice and nits will be killed, and there will be none left to start a new crop. Sodium fluoride is commonly used because it will kill virtually all common varieties of lice ordinarily found on chickens. Use warm water (tepid) and enough of it to make dipping easy. How much depends on the size of equipment used. A laundry tub is convenient and 5 to 7 gallons of water is needed to start. It will take about this amount for each 100 hens. Dissolve 1 ounce of sodium fluoride to each gallon of water used. More water and powder may be added in the same proportions as needed, if the flock is larger.

Choose a warm, still, sunshiny day so the hens will dry quickly. Grasp the wings with one hand and the shanks with the other. Draw the hens thru the solution ruffling the plumage so all parts of the body are saturated. Last of all dip the head, raising the short feathers on the head and neck and rubbing under the throat so these feathers are wet. Lift the fowl from the water, holding her a few minutes to let all the surplus water drain from her plumage, then turn loose in a clean room of the henhouse or perhaps outside if it is a hot day.

Examining the fowls and finding numerous body lice, head lice and shaft lice calls for thorough treatment. Look the fowls over carefully when making an examination. The common body louse is found most frequently around the vent, on the breast, under the wings and on the back. The shaft lice primarily are on the shaft of the feathers and most numerous on the thighs, but may be found on different parts of the body if the fowls are badly infested. Both body and shaft lice move rapidly and hide so they sometimes are difficult to see. The head louse is found on the head, neck under the throat and on the ears. They are especially fatal to

Happy Trip Winner



Mary Edith Pryor, of Wilson county, was selected as one of the 4 top-flight 4-H Club members in the state. She serves as an alternate due to the marriage and elimination of Dorothy Henningsen, of Jewell county. Miss Pryor as well as the other winners, Vadaline Strobel, Pawnee county; Bill Turley, Ford county; and Leon Robbins, Gray county; are eligible to attend the American Youth Foundation Camp at Shelby, Mich., this summer. All except Bill Turley will make the trip. Bill will enter military service July 15.

young chicks. All these common varieties of lice lay large clusters of eggs or nits at the base of the feathers. Sodium fluoride kills these nits as well as the lice. Hens need to be louse free if we expect good summer egg production.

Among the layers at this time of year there may be cases of sore feet. This trouble is known as bumble foot. It looks something like a boil, the foot becomes badly swollen and filled with pus or a cheesy matter. It is treated by opening with a sharp knife, squeezing out the pus and removing the core if possible. It may be painted with iodine and carbolicated vaseline rubbed in well. The treatment may need to be repeated daily for a few days. Sometimes one treatment may be enough if the abscess is in the right stage. Severe cases may need to be bandaged. Cause of this trouble may be due to perches being too high off the floor so the fowls in flying down bruise the feet. Or the perches may not be the right width and cause bruises. About 2 inches wide is the best width. The bruise becomes infected with a germ that causes the swelling and the pus.

Two other troubles that may appear during hot days are wryneck and limberneck. Limberneck is caused by a poisoning and this in turn is caused by the fowls eating decomposed animals or spoiled grains, mashes or vegetables, or drinking water from stagnant pools.

Sometimes the hens may run to old straw stacks and pick up moldy or spoiled grains and in such instances there may be quite a number of cases. A laxative of 1 pound epsom salts to each 100 fowls in the drinking water for a half day will help if there are several slight cases. Add a disinfectant in the drinking water following the salts treatment. In severe cases of limberneck the fowl loses control of the neck muscles and the head lies extended on the ground. In cases of wryneck it may be caused by an injury or it also may be caused by some kind of poisoning in the fowl's system. In both cases look for the cause and remove it.

Adult fowls also may be affected with tumors. There are several types in fowls. Those commonly found on the outside of the body usually are on the eye or the muscles of the breast. Also, there is the skin type that may take the form of ulcerated growth that is filled with fluid. These appear on different parts of the body. The muscle type of tumor is found internally, usually in the form of tumor-like growths on the egg-laying organs and the intestines. These may be found in fat, healthy looking hens. Tumors of these types are not contagious, there are no cures known, nor have their causes been determined. We only know they do occur occasionally.

Send in 2 Birds

Can you tell me what might cause my 3-months-old Legrock pullets to become listless, underweight and die, perhaps 1 or 2 a week? The ones which die have combs which have become shrunk and a rather bluish-purple color.—Mrs. F. C. H., Gove Co.

It is impossible to make a diagnosis from the brief account given in this letter since many diseases are characterized by listlessness, underweight and a dark comb. This laboratory maintains a free post-mortem service on poultry sent in to us. Examination here in the laboratory with our facilities usually makes a definite diagnosis possible with our recommendations for treatment. When sending in birds for examination address them to this department and ship 2 or 3 birds showing typical symptoms of the condition prevalent in your flock. In the meantime I would suggest that you keep the houses and ground as clean and dry as possible.—John J. Porter, Department Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

Why Hens "Dust"

Lice on poultry cost the poultry raiser more than most any other one thing, believes Dr. E. G. Kelly, Extension entomologist of Kansas State College, Manhattan. "Most any time you can go into a flock of chickens or other poultry, and see indications of lice," he says. "If the weather is dry, you

will find the hens scratching the soil to make a dust. They keep kicking around in the dust until they get some of it into and on their feathers. Then they shake themselves vigorously in an effort to shake the lice off while they're dusty. At this time of the year, another good indication of lice on hens is dirty fluff. Also, the hens with the dirty fluff are pale in the face.

"Right now the lice on the young

chicks are too plentiful. When chicks pick at each other, that is a good sign they are lousy.

"Chicks hatched from an incubator should not, and probably do not, have lice. But just as soon as they are placed in coops on the farm, they are exposed, for the ground on which the young chicks have to walk and scratch has, as a rule, been covered many times by hens on the farm."

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TRENCH SILO • STOCK POND • TERRACES • DAMS AND ROADWAYS

NOW, you can feed and water more livestock—at lower cost—by making your own trench silo and stock pond with a Killefer Farm Scraper. Building and maintaining farm roads and terraces . . . filling gullies . . . leveling fields—you can handle every earth-moving job on your farm with this many-purpose implement.

The Killefer Farm Scraper is trac-

tor-controlled to dump forward or backward, adjustable to cut and spread thick or thin. A loading lever forces the scraper to cut in hard ground. See this heavy-duty scraper at your John Deere dealer's. There's a 3-1/2- and a 5-foot size (capacity 10-1/2 and 15 cu. feet) to match your tractor power.

These Scrapers are Scarce but See Your John Deere Dealer Now

Killefer Farm Scraper



BUY MORE BONDS ★ GET IN THE SCRAP

To Boost your
PULLETS into
**Profitable EGG /
PRODUCTION!**
Feed
DANNEN PULLET BOOSTER

Now is the time to prepare your pullets for maximum egg production and profits next fall, winter, and spring. Give them a boost with Dannen Pullet Booster. Rich in vitamins, minerals, and proteins, it's just what pullets need to supplement your home grown feed to get into a long period of profitable egg production. It helps promote healthy, steady growth, and big, husky frames capable of withstanding a long laying season.

Dannen Pullet Booster also helps your pullets through these hot summer days and sultry nights without set-backs. So put that extra kick into the ration you give your pullets. Get a supply of Dannen Pullet Booster from your friendly Dannen dealer and keep it in self-feeders before your pullets all of the time. You'll find it easy to feed and economical, too.

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**TREAT SEED WHEAT
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NEW IMPROVED
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A few cents per acre can help increase your wheat and barley returns. New Improved CERESAN generally controls bunt of wheat, barley stripe, covered and black loose barley smuts, seedling blights. Start your crop right. Give it a better chance for maximum yield of quality grain. Order today.

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LIVES!**



SAVE SOME BOYS LIFE

Blood Pressure Is Not a Disease

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

NOT so long ago numerous letters opened with the statement, "My doctor says I have blood pressure." Of course! Every living person has blood pressure. These inquirers supposed it a disease, whereas it is a normal condition. Nowadays the inquiries are different. What does low blood pressure do to you? When is high blood pressure dangerous? What is the difference between diastolic and systolic pressure? What medicine is effective? What diet? How about hard work? What is normal blood pressure?

Perhaps it is dodging the question; but there is no fixed norm. What is normal for you may be high for me. Blood pressure is so changeable, so variable from one minute to another that a standard for all people under all conditions is impossible. Doctors speak of systolic blood pressure—the high point which comes with the heart's contraction; and diastolic—the low point of the heart's dilatation. When your doctor speaks of your blood pressure he may say, "You are normal for a young adult; your pressure is 120 over 80." The high figure is the systolic pressure, the low figure the diastolic. The blood pressure instrument is not very large. Most doctors have a habit of carrying one in the familiar black handbag. They call it a Sphygmomanometer, or perhaps just Manometer. It is a matter of 2 or 3 minutes to make the test and a part of routine examination.

If he finds your blood pressure persistently low the doctor will speak of "hypotension"; if higher than average "hypertension." But the M. D. of experience does not put his trust in a single test. He knows that the slight tension of going thru the test may excite you enough to disturb the balance; he realizes that you must be calm and without undue apprehension. He may ask you to rest or to come back for later tests.



Dr. Lerrigo

Blood pressure that is high, "hypertension," is the most significant departure from the normal; but "hypotension," low pressure, is of equal importance in its relation to variations from health. Our special letter, "Hints About Blood Pressure," will be sent to any subscriber who asks for it and sends a self-addressed stamped reply envelope. Send your request to Kansas Farmer, 8th and Jackson Sts., Topeka.

Also Try Razor

How can superfluous hair be killed?—S. J.

When there are just a few scattered hairs they can be removed by electrolysis. In the case of an abundant growth, some of the advertised preparations may be quite efficient in removing such a growth, but as none of them really kill the hair they must be used again and again. An economical way is to buy a block of toilet pumice from your druggist and use that to keep the growth down. For my part I have never been able to see any objection to the use of a safety razor.

It Is Catching

Do you consider pneumonia a "catching" disease? I have usually heard that it came from exposure to severe weather.—F. G. M.

Pneumonia often follows exposure to severe weather, but it is certainly one of the "catching" diseases. This should be more generally known. Many a watching mother lies down with the sick child who has pneumonia, quite unconscious of the fact that she is thereby greatly increasing the probability that she will take the disease. It occurs in mild weather, too.

Measure Stitches

When hemming refreshment cloth and napkins or the like with running stitches of colored embroidery floss, I find a tape measure indispensable. After basting the hem in place, I hold the tape measure along the top of the hem lengthwise, and with a medium-point pencil dot off the spaces on the hem the desired length of the spaces. —Mabel Baker.

Ask Marketing Division

Farm Committee Also Urges Grass Experiments

ESTABLISHMENT of a marketing division within the State Board of Agriculture and installation of 2 native grass utilization experiment stations were recommended July 6, in Topeka, by the agricultural committee of the State Chamber of Commerce. The 2 proposals will be presented later to the State Chamber as a whole and, if approved, then presented to the next session of the legislature for adoption.

The bill for a state marketing division is designed to:

Develop a system of sales promotion and advertising for Kansas agricultural products.

Improve agricultural marketing practices to increase sales and bring to individual producers prices that reflect the quality of products.

Investigate and capitalize on any superiority of products due to advantages of climate or other natural causes.

Take advantage of rapid developments in refrigeration, transportation, packaging, dehydration and advertising.

Improve standardization and grading of Kansas farm products.

Study markets, marketing methods and consumers' preferences.

Work with other public or private agencies in educational campaigns in merchandising products and in research.

Make agreements with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other agencies, and authorize adoption of rules, regulations, standards, and necessary and reasonable fees.

Service of the marketing division would be on a strict voluntary basis, available to anyone requesting its service. It was pointed out at the Topeka meeting that 40 of the 48 states have some marketing legislation or marketing divisions that will give them a definite advantage over Kansas in the postwar markets.

In proposing 2 experimental stations for extensive research and experiments on Kansas native grass, committee members brought out that Kansas has 18 or 19 million acres of such grass, and that one third of the agricultural income of the state is derived from grass and livestock produced on grass. The Kansas income from livestock is about 50 million dollars more than all the state's mineral incomes combined.

The committee would have one experimental pasture in the great blue-stem area, and the other at Hays for the short-grass area. Many grass experiments are needed, said farm and college authorities, since grass will be even more important after the war in soil conservation, farm management, and in production of cheaper meat to compete in a highly competitive market.

Experiments that might be conducted on such pasture stations would include: When to turn on grass in the spring. The effect on grass and cattle of burning pasture. Feeding cottonseed cake on grass. Utilizing cured blue-stem grass. The relation of grass to quality of meat.

"We have just scratched the surface of grass possibilities in Kansas and cannot afford to overlook or neglect this greatest of our natural resources," said Wayne Rogler, prominent Chase county ranchman and chairman of the agricultural committee of the State Chamber.

Pawnee Wheat Good

The 2 certified fields of Pawnee wheat in Jackson county turned out well, according to the growers. This is the first year Pawnee has been grown commercially.

A 10-acre field raised by Lou Blumberg and Sons made 30 bushels an acre and tested 62. It had a heavy rain and wind on it just before it was com-

bined, but stood up well and never shattered.

Ralph Eubanks had 6½ acres that made 38 bushels an acre. Both plots were on average upland and planted October 7, the first fly-free date for the area. The Eubank field was plowed in August and the wheat sowed at the rate of 50 pounds an acre. The Blumberg field was native sod before being plowed last June.

Kansas Lamb Won

For the first time in the history of the Midwest Vocational Agriculture Fat Lamb Show, at Kansas City, a Kansas boy walked off with the grand championship. An 85-pound Southdown lamb entered by John Doak, representing the Olathe Chapter, won over 400 competing lambs, then sold at \$1.50 a pound to Swift & Co. E. L. Raines is the vocational agriculture instructor in the Olathe school.

A Brown Swiss Record

Alpha Lena of Edge-Plain 94721, a registered Brown Swiss cow in the herd of John W. Braden near Hutchinson, recently completed a Register of Production record of 15,461.8 pounds of milk, 606.29 pounds of butterfat in 365 days, as a senior 2-year-old on 3 times a day milking, according to Fred S. Idtse, secretary of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, Beloit, Wis. This cow is sired by Marie's Royal Lee's Hill 40405, one of the herd sires in the Braden herd.

Make Bang's Tests

The Bang's testing laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has been moved from Kansas State College to an office at Sixth and Topeka Boulevard, Topeka.

The move was made, it is said, because of transportation difficulties into Manhattan. Now, only official testing for the Bureau of Animal Industry is being conducted, but plans are being made for extending testing services to all accredited veterinarians.

REPUBLICAN FOR SUPREME COURT POSITION NO. 7



HOWARD F. McCUE

Elect a Younger Man with Exceptional Qualifications

A Former Justice of the Supreme Court says—

"McCue is exceptionally well qualified by his legal training and 18 years of experience to occupy a position on the Supreme Court."

McCue was born in Kingman county in 1902. Admitted to Bar in 1926. Attended Southwestern College and graduated Washburn Law School. Married and has three children. In recent years, McCue served as Clerk of the U. S. District Court under Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins. McCue will give equal justice to all, and to every case, small as well as large, his conscientious study and consideration. He is not the candidate of any special group or interests.

Preserve America by Preserving the Courts

Nominate Howard F. McCue at August 1 primary
(Political Advertisement)

Classified Advertising Department

KANSAS FARMER

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BABY CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORN

AAA Started Pullets 3 to 4 Weeks Old

It pays to buy the best. Over 25 popular breeds. Bargain prices. **24 UP PER DOZEN**. Catalog FREE. We brood them. FOB sands of Started Pullets weekly. Cockerels \$2.95. **BUSH HATCHERY, 560G, Clinton, Mo.**

BOOKING ORDERS NOW

for Rupp's Superior Chicks, Fall delivery. First hatch off August 7. Write for Prices. Also a few Pullets left. **RUPP'S HATCHERY, Box K, OTTAWA, KAN.**

Chick bargains—strong, healthy, vigorous, blood-tested. Give two choices, F.O.B., 100% live delivery. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, \$6.95. Pullets \$10.95. Austral-Whites, White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, \$6.95. Pullets \$11.95. Heavy assorted, \$6.45. Mixed Assorted, \$5.90. Surplus cockerels \$3.90. Leftovers \$2.95. Send money order. No catalog. Order direct. Duncan Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

While They Last—thousands weekly. Free catalog gives prices, FOB terms, guarantees, etc. Bloodtested 300-egg breeders. White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, \$8.40. Pullets \$12.45. 3 to 4 week Started White Leghorn Pullets \$26.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.40. Pullets \$11.90. Heavy assorted \$6.95. Surplus cockerels \$3.95. Prices 100 up. Send money order. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Limited Time—White Leghorns, \$8.45. Pullets, \$12.50. 3 to 4 week Started White Leghorn Pullets, \$26.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8.40. Pullets, \$11.90. Heavy Assorted, \$6.95. Special grades higher. Free catalog gives our FOB terms, guarantees, etc. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$7.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$7.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 512-E, Fulton, Missouri.

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 10¢ for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

Bush's Money-Making AAA Chicks—24 breeds; thousands weekly; surplus broiler cockerels, \$4.95. 100 English White Leghorn Started Pullets, 4 weeks, \$29.95 up. Send Money order. 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 708, Clinton, Mo.

LEGHORNS

250-350 Pedigreed sired big type Egg-Bred "AAA" White Leghorn Pullets \$14.95. Unsexed \$8.25. Cockerels \$3.00. Four-weeks-old "AAA" Pullets \$25.50. 95% Sex Guaranteed. Catalog. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

STIBLING'S "PINK EYE" POWDER

is an original product which possesses many of the characteristics of a real specific. More than 250,000 bottles sold in less than two years. Thousands of cattlemen have used it—and reordered. Warranted to get the job done in your herd or your money back. If your dealer can't supply, send \$1.00 for 5-gram bottle, postpaid—enough to treat 30 to 40 cases. John B. Stirling & Son, Ltd., Rotan, Texas

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! It's patriotic, and profitable, to raise Milking Shorthorns. Get the facts—Free! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months 50¢; one year \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Illinois.

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 437, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING
English Shepherd: Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10¢ for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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

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.

Good Pork Producers

Crossline pigs, obtained by crossing purebred inbred lines, give promise of being highly efficient pork producers. In tests at the Iowa Experiment Station, 60 litters of crossline pigs exceeded uncrossed purebreds, sired by

SEED

ALFALFA SEED \$19.80

Hardy Recleaned

Grimm \$21.00 per 60 lb. bushel. Brome Grass Seed \$18.00 cwt. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Write for samples—other prices.

JACK BOWMAN, Box 615, Concordia, Kan.

For Sale—Balbo rye; purest seed in Kansas; third place this seed was grown after imported. Roy E. Dillard, Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kansas.

Turnip Seed—New crop, for fall planting, 65¢ lb. postpaid. Hayes Seed House, 1004 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

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

Delco Farm Light Plant—32-volt, perfect condition. This plant was traded for on farm machinery and is priced for quick sale. Farmers Equity, Box 253, Kansas City, Mo.

Wincharger—32-volt Farm Light Plant. Perfect condition. Will sell cheap. Write C. O. Barr, 101 W. 39th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Rebuilt plant; parts for Delco, Westinghouse; batteries; used plants bought. Republic Electric Company, Davenport, Iowa.

MACHINERY AND PARTS

OIL FILTERS Reclaimo, the Heated Oil Filter for cars-tractors, is sold and recommended by leading implement dealers and garages; see dealer or write for filters, fittings, superior filtering material.

RECLAIMO SALES, ELGIN, NEBRASKA

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog. Tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-742, Boone, Iowa.

All Metal 28x4 Rumely Thresher, ball bearing cylinder, folding feeder, good condition. Elmer Hubbard, R. 2, Minneapolis, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED Wanted—WD-6 or MD. Will trade D-2 Cat. Maurice Peterson, Snyder, Colo.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Milking Machines—Get full information on America's finest full pulsating milking machines before you buy. Complete information supplied upon request. Write, phone, or wire at once. Portables, Pall Models, and Short Tube Milkers. Complete line of dairy equipment—stock tanks, 110 and 32 volt water systems. Everything for the dairy and farm home. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted: Men or women to operate cream and produce station in eastern Kansas or western Missouri. Equipment and check book for cream furnished. Also man to help you start a business for yourself. Write P. O. Box 4026, Kansas City, 7, Mo.

FILMS AND PRINTS

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed. Roll developed—16 prints and 3 free enlargement coupons 25¢. Reprints 3¢ each. Beautiful 8x10 enlargement Free with 100 reprints. Dick's Photo, Louisville, Ky.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful Double Weight Professional Enlargements, 8 Never Fade Deckle Edge Prints, 25¢. Century Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

Rolls Developed—Two deckle prints each negative 25¢. Deckle reprints 2¢. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Roll developed and printed 25¢. 25 reprints 50¢. Skrueland, 6444-R Diversey, Chicago.

WANTED TO BUY Pop Corn, Hayes Seed House, 1004 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10¢. Many favorable reports received. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

FARMS—KANSAS

240-A. Farm, NE Rice Co., good improvements, REA, 200 cultivated, 40-A. pasture, inexhaustible water supply, less than mile church, school, elevator. Box 192, Kingman, Kan.

Good Stock Farm—200 acres 7 miles town, 70 plow, good buildings, electricity, timber, some creek bottom, \$35 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Free Summer catalog, farm bargains, 7 Midwest states. Many fully equipped. Special service to those who state requirements and payment plan. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

vival of the crossline animals. Compared with uncrossed stock, the crossline pigs weighed on the average 0.4 pounds more at birth, 4.8 pounds more at weaning time, and 28.6 pounds more when they were 5 months old.

The Iowa crossline swine-breeding research parallels the method used in developing hybrid corn, which has so greatly increased the nation's corn yields. Dr. Jay L. Lush, in charge of the Iowa station's swine-breeding studies, states: "We want to find out whether the same principles will work successfully with hogs." He adds that "the results look promising but they need to be verified and other crosses tried."

Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture regard the experiments as offering a more substantial basis for the breeding of improved swine than show-ring standards. Breeders who attempt to get breeding stock closely related to winners of blue ribbons from year to year are less likely, the Department's specialists believe, to make as much permanent progress as those who develop strains of swine on the basis of pork-production performance.

After several productive lines are established within a breed, the crossing of such lines to produce crossline pigs offers the advantages indicated by the Iowa experiments. The studies in swine breeding are conducted co-operatively thru the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations. Dr. W. A. Craft is director of the laboratory.

Junior Show-Sale

Will Be Held

A SWINE show for Midwest farm boy and girl exhibitors will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards on Thursday, September 28.

It will be the fifth annual renewal of this event, known as the Chicago Junior Market Hog Show and Sale, which is sponsored by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, operators of the Chicago livestock market, and staged in co-operation with Midwest 4-H and Vocational Agricultural Club leaders.

The show committee announces that \$332 will be offered in cash premiums, and special prizes will be awarded by purebred swine breeder associations.

Competition will be divided into 3 divisions, with 3 weight classes in each. The divisions will be for individual barrows or gilts, pens of 3 hogs, and pens of five.

Additional cash prizes will be offered for the championship pens; and a trophy will be presented to the exhibitor of the champion individual hog by the Philip W. Pillsbury Committee on Agricultural Achievement.

The 3 weight classes in each of the 3 divisions will include a lightweight class for entries weighing from 200 to 220 pounds, a mediumweight class for those weighing 220 to 240 pounds, and a heavyweight class for hogs in the 240- to 260-pound weight range.

There will be no entry fees. The only cost to the exhibitor will be regular market charges for yardage, feed and commission. Any boy or girl who is a member of a 4-H or Vocational Agricultural Club will be eligible to exhibit barrows or gilts, subject to the approval of local club leaders that the hogs were raised as part of a club project program.

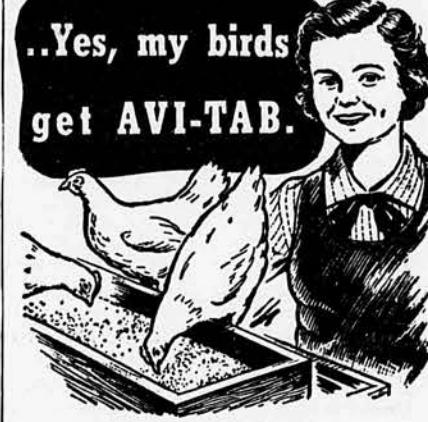
The judging will be done by packer buyers on the Chicago market. The first 3 prize winners in each class will be sold at auction, and the balance of the entries will be sold in the presence of their owners by the commission agencies to which they are consigned.

To Fumigate for Chicks

Effective fumigation of incubators and battery rooms may be had without the use of potassium permanganate. This method makes the use of calcium hypochlorite bleaching powder, commonly sold as "chloride of lime." For effective fumigation, use 1.3 pounds of calcium hypochlorite and 1.7 pints of formalin for each 1,000 cubic feet to be fumigated.—L. F. Payne, K. S. C.

Soda Cleans the Pot

Fill coffee pot half full of cold water, add 1 teaspoon of soda and bring to a boil for few minutes. Then the pot should be washed in clean water.—Mrs. G. A. Robinson.



Thousands of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. They report benefits and improvements. This is because, in many flocks, there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten-day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now; hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Service

GET THE Genuine DR

SHEEP**HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
AUCTION**95 Miles East of Kansas City at
BOONVILLE, MO., AUGUST 4

100 Head of Mount Haggan Hampshires
50 YEARLING RAMS
50 YEARLING AND EWES LAMBS
Selling our best 25 rams classified as studs. Almost entire offering sired by sons and grandsons of 104201 and 104963. Send in your bids. We guarantee safe shipment on approval to any state.

For catalog and information write
W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.

**COOPER COUNTY, MISSOURI,
HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSN.**

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

**GREYSTONE FARM
HAMPSHIRE SHEEP SALE****20 RAMS — 120 EWES**

Fayette, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 5
(Fayette is 110 miles east of Kansas City)

Championship Breeding: 36 ewes are daughters of International champions. 12 ewes are double granddaughters of International champions. 27 ewes are by great rams that have sired International champions. 2 great stud rams sell; the Emperor and Greystone Commander. 9 yearling Mt. Haggan rams sell.

For Quality Hampshires with breeding of the best, get a catalog of this sale. Write the owners,

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

**Private Dispersal
SHEEP SALE**

Because of the lack of acres and facilities to keep them, I am offering my entire flock of registered Hampshire sheep. Flock consists of 23 ewes, 2 rams and 15 lambs. Championship ancestry and a bargain if taken soon. One mile east on U. S. 54, and 3 miles north of Fowler.

E. L. WALKER, FOWLER KAN.

SHROPSHIRE

We offer some outstanding yearling rams and ewes sired by Chappell 691 and Shultz 338. Stud rams and farmer rams. Write or come and see them.

H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Green Castle, Mo.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

40 registered yearling Shropshire rams. Most of them sired by the champion ram, H. H. Chappell 764. Priced from \$25 to \$40. Also a few choice ewes.

H. L. FICKEN, BISON, KAN.

Spohn Offers Shropshire Rams

We have for sale another great bunch of registered Shropshire yearling rams.

D. V. SPOHN, SUPERIOR, NEBR.

Dairy CATTLE**GOVERNOR ZANTHRA OF OZ****454235**

rich in the blood of Gribble Farms' Eagle, "Very Good" Superior sire, and Observer's King Onyx, Gold and Silver Medal sire—the two Jersey monarchs that wrote eloquent Kansas history at Rotherwood, are now at the farm home of NILES C. ENDSEY, ALTON, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Holstein Cattle for Sale

10 head of Holstein cows, heifers and calves for sale.

STONEHAVEN FARM, R. 1, Manhattan, Kan.

Offering Registered Guernseys

Five first-class, registered 2-year-olds. One registered male calf ready for fall service.

Lyn-Lee Guernsey Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

\$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS.

SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

North Central Kansas Free Fair**The 1944 Victory Fair, BELLEVILLE, KAN.****August 28-29-30-31-
September 1**

Educational, enjoyable and profitable. Bring the family and take your vacation here.

**A. P. A. Poultry Show. Full Line of Livestock Classifications.
Two nights of Horse Show. Nationally known judges.**

Catalogs now ready.

HOMER ALKIRE, Secretary, BELLEVILLE, KANSAS

**New Weapon
In Bug Battle**

A WAR product development, as deadly to the insect world as the B-29 is to Japan, is being used today by our armed forces but will be turned loose on the enemies of agriculture soon after the fighting stops. The product is DDT and is said to rank in importance with plasma and Penicillin as one of the 3 great scientific discoveries of our time.

Compositions of DDT in emulsion form have been used to impregnate clothing and will kill the typhus-bearing louse that dares to touch it for the next 30 days, despite several normal laundries.

Walls and ceilings covered with a Gesarol (DDT composition) spray remains deadly to flies for 3 months. Think what that will mean to dairy and beef cattle owners.

The product has preventive possibilities against diseases transmitted by flies to human beings, such as diarrhea and dysentery.

Neocid, another DDT derivative, eradicates fleas and gives preventive protection for long periods. It is effective against moths, roaches, bedbugs and silverfish. Beds sprayed just once with a DDT composition continue to be 100 per cent effective against bedbugs even after 300 days. It also is deadly to termites, the ants that work in darkness to wreck farm buildings.

It has been indicated by field tests that DDT compositions, Gesarol sprays and dusts, are successful against such garden pests as the Japanese beetle, thrips, tomato fruit worm, plant lice, and 3 important cabbage worms. In attacking the Oriental fruit moth, peach damage has been reduced from 60 to 90 per cent. Gesarol dust controls the white apple leafhopper, gives excellent promise against the apple maggot, has shown good results against the codling moth.

Protection for Potatoes

Gesarol dust completely protects against the Colorado potato beetle and takes care of the potato leafhopper, the tarnished plant bug and aphids. Insects attacking peas, celery and other crops also have been controlled.

Some of the most spectacular results obtained are control of the corn earworm and good results have been obtained against the European corn borer.

To insects Gesarol is both a stomach and contact poison, a unique characteristic that makes it fatal to a large variety of insect pests. Ability to retain its killing strength over long periods gives it an advantage. For instance, the product will not destroy insect eggs, but its effect lasts so long the young insects are killed as they emerge, literally paralyzing them as they come in contact with it.

The value to agriculture of such an insecticide can be realized when it is known that crop insects' destruction costs the industry 2 billion dollars a year, or undoes the work of a million men.

The toxicity of Gesarol and Neocid preparations to men and animals still is under investigation by Government agencies and considerable research is necessary to determine all the possible uses of these products.

Meanwhile, it is not claimed they are cure-alls. They cannot be said to replace in every way any one of the

presently employed insecticides, nor are present DDT compositions effective against all insects, as is evident by poor results so far against the Mexican bean beetle, the red spider, the cotton boll weevil, and only fair results on some others.

DDT Being Tested

DDT, publicized as a louse powder and fly spray, is not a universal insecticide effective for all agricultural purposes, the U. S. Department of Agriculture warns farmers.

"We receive many requests for supplies of DDT, and for information about it, particularly from insecticide dealers, farmers, and Victory gardeners," Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, said. "DDT is not now available for civilian use. While it appears to be very promising for future control of many insect pests, many of the experiments to test its effects on insects, plants, and higher animals are still in preliminary stages. Later tests may change the entire picture materially. Our entomologists have not had large enough supplies available to make large-scale tests. Consequently, we are not in position at this time to recommend general use of DDT as an insecticide for agricultural purposes."

Tests for agricultural uses of DDT are being conducted in a number of laboratories by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with the small amounts of DDT now available for experimental purposes. Preliminary tests to date tend to show that DDT is one of the most effective insecticides known against such harmful insects as the gypsy moth, which defoliates and kills trees in large areas in New England, against the codling moth, the chief orchard pest, and many others reported widely in the popular press and magazines.

The Department of Agriculture entomologists say, however, that before DDT can be recommended to farmers for use against such insects, many more tests must be conducted along the following lines:

(1) To learn whether DDT injures plants. For some plants, DDT already has been found harmful, tho not for most.

(2) To learn whether DDT as used against insects is dangerous to livestock, wild animals, birds, beneficial insects like the honeybee, and fish. Many useful insects die after coming in contact with DDT.

(3) To learn whether DDT when eaten on vegetables or fruit, in small quantities, will accumulate in man, to the point of eventual serious poisoning. DDT crystals persist on sprayed walls, limbs of trees and other surfaces for a long time; flies die on walls sprayed with DDT for 3 months after spraying.

(4) To learn what mixtures, spreaders, stickers, and diluent agents are best for DDT, or what combination with other insecticides is even more toxic; and to learn what formulas can be presented for the most effective combinations using DDT against various pests on different crops.

(5) To learn what quantity of the desired mixture or emulsion is required to effectively control various pests at the lowest cost, and to control such pests under different conditions.

(6) To learn how DDT is best applied and best prepared for different types of application, such as with airplanes, ground spray machines, in aerosol smokes, in sprays in the home, in dust form, and in other special applications.

(7) To learn whether production of each of the combinations is practicable for sale at a reasonable price in relation to other insecticides which are fairly satisfactory.

(8) To determine the relative efficiency of DDT compared with other insecticides for each insect.

Results of such tests to determine the true value of DDT for the control of certain insects will be made known from time to time.

Will Use Plywood

Farm and other buildings built without any solid wood studs, joists or rafters will be possible after the war, it is claimed, by utilizing factory-fabricated plywood-plastic-metal panels which retain the outstanding properties of each.

Farm structures for which the new panel and technique may be used include farm houses, grain bins, barns, milkhouses, brooders and feeders, hog and chicken houses. All would be proof against rodents, insects and termites.

Compared with conventional construction a house built of the plywood-plastic-metal would have 50 per cent less dead load. There would be a great saving of time and labor due to the fact that the one prefabricated material takes the place of framing, sheathing and exterior siding and roofing.

Beef CATTLE**COMPLETE DISPERSION
HEREFORD HERD**

100 head Prince Domino Herefords. Bulls, cows, heifers, calves. Many of the younger cattle sired by the reserve champion bull 1941 Kansas Hereford Association sale. Have sold my farm and will make reasonable prices for immediate sale.

MORRIS ROBERTS, HOISINGTON, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD Private Sale

Entire herd of fifty choice Herefords, Advance Domino and Harmon bloodlines. Eight polled bulls, 1 and 2 years; 7 polled and 10 horned cows, 10 with calves at side; 8 yearling polled heifers—all registered. Also some young stuff, purebred but not registered. All pasture-raised, free from disease, prime to sell. First come, first served.

J. M. PARKS
1305 Wayne Topeka Phone 2-4762

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Offers 20 bulls, 10 to 24 months old, many herd bull prospects. All are deep, thick, strong-boned—Hazelton, WHR and Foster breeding. Also 15 choice heifers, 10 to 14 months old, similar breeding. Leon A. Waitts & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

**Registered Angus
BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE**

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

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2801

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

Offering bulls of serviceable age, also bull calves. Will sell a few cows and heifers. All Bang's tested 100% calf crop this year. Harry Bird, Albert, Kan.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE**MILKING SHORTHORNS
Private Sale**

I am offering at private sale my entire herd of registered Milk Shorthorn cattle consisting of 9 cows, 11 heifers, and 6 bull calves. All of good quality and excellent bloodlines.

LINCOLN WEDEL, R. 4, McPherson, Kan.

**MAVIEW FARMS
MILKING SHORTHORNS**

Offering 2 serviceable age bulls sired by Acres Judge, R. M., three times grand champion of state of Kansas. These are choice prospects from top cows. Several younger bulls sired by Hollandsdale Kingly. For prices write or visit C. L. ALPERS, HUDSON (Stafford Co.), Kan.

Reg. Red Milking Shorthorns

11-month-old bull, large enough for service, from an 1,800-pound dam. \$150.00.

A. P. SHINEMAN, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Locke's Reg. Red Polls

Herd established 30 years. 100 head in herd. Franklin and Red Boy in service. Bulls and brood and open heifers. Visit our herd.

G. W. LOCKE, EL DORADO, KAN.

Offering Red Polled Cattle

Red Polled Bulls, 1 year old and under. A few cows and heifers.

J. M. LYONS, R. 3, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

★ AUCTIONEERS ★**Buyers Pay the Auctioneer**

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

HAROLD TONN Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

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Available for Registered Livestock, Real Estate and Farm auctions. Experienced and qualified.

ALDEN (Rice County), KANSAS

Kenneth Veon, Auctioneer

LIVESTOCK—LAND—FARM SALES
Desire Auctioneer's Job with Sale Barn
BOX 784, LINCOLN, 1, NEBR.

Lefty Lawson, Auctioneer

Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales. References, those for whom I have sold.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

August 5**Will Be Our Next Issue**

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

Saturday, July 29

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas buyers as usual were much in evidence at the D. A. RIDER sale held at Bethel in June. E. K. Carey, of McPherson, took 16 head, topping the bulls at \$300, and the females at \$500 and \$400. Carl Hoezel, of Gardner, was another heavy buyer of tops.

EARL AND EVERETT FIESER, Spotted Poland China breeders located at Norwich in Kingman county, report a fine crop of spring pigs sired by top boars of the breed. They have bred a good lot of gilts and sows for fall farrow, crop conditions are promising and wheat yields good.

ALLEN KETTLER, Paola, is a new Duroc breeder. He has a fine lot of spring pigs sired by several different sires. In buying breeding stock for foundation, Mr. Kettler has bought animals that carry the largest percentage of breeding that has been in line with the best-selling sires and dams of the breed. Mr. Kettler invites inspection of his good herd.

HENRY J. HAAG, Holton, announces a dispersal sale of registered Milking Shorthorns to be held November 8. The herd is composed of only about 25 head and Mr. Haag would be glad to have some breeder in the territory consign 15 or 20 head of good cattle. Anyone having cattle for sale should write Mr. Haag.

The announcement that W. R. HUSTON, of Americus, will disperse his great herd of registered Durocs September 30, calls to mind the date of Mr. Huston's first Duroc purchase, more than 40 years ago at the J. O. Hunt public sale, held at Marysville. That long ago, the Duroc breed had not attained its present high standard of quality, and was not at all popular as it now is. It is because of the efforts, energy and close attention to the matter of type improvement on the part of men like Mr. Huston that has given the Corn Belt the present quick-maturing, feed-saving Duroc. Many purebred hog breeders have made the breeding business

HOGS**Scheel's "Better Type" Hampshires**

Now offering Fall Boars and Fall Gilts—Visit our farm or write us about the good ones we are offering. We have sold Registered Hampshire hogs into several states and they make good. Real, easy feeding, good doing kind.

DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

YOUNG SOWS AND FALL GILTS

Bred for September and October farrowing. Full-hammed, low-down type. Choice fall boars. Immunized, registered. Guaranteed. We specialize in High Score, Roller and De Luxe Model breeding—there is no better. Quigley Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Kan.

Timmons' Registered Hampshires

Choice sows bred to farrow this fall. Also spring pigs, double immunized. Good quality and type. Inspection invited.

K. S. TIMMONS, 103 South Anna St., Wichita, Kan.

MARCH-FARROWED DUROC PIGS

Deep-bodied, dark-red and of the best breeding. Sired by Proud King Orion (son of Proud Orion Ace), Bar None (1942 Kansas and Oklahoma grand champion) and the \$200 Bar Y King. Priced to sell while young. Pairs unrelated. Immunized. No culs offered.

ALLEN KETTLER, R. 4, PAOLA, KAN.

OVER 100 DUROC BREED SOWS AND BREED GILTS

Bred to "Perfect Orion," our greatest herd boar ever. Others bred to outstanding sires. Extra good boars for sale, all ages. Real easy-feeding, short-legged type. Immune, registered, shipped on approval. **W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.**

FANCY DUROC BREED GILTS

Low-set, wide-backed, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Registered, double immunized. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Write for prices. **CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.**

Billman's Spotted Polands

45 bred sows and gilts. 115 spring pigs. Sired by or bred to such sires as Silver Ace (grand champion Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs 1943). Pairs not related. **CARL BILLMAN, Holton, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLANDS FOR SALE

Bred gilts and selected spring pigs. The blood of Foundation's Model and other proven sires. Double immunized. Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

Regnier's Reg. Hereford Hogs

Gilts bred for fall litters. Also choice lot of spring pigs. Best of quality and markings.

PAUL REGNIER, R. 3, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Livestock Advertising Rates

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JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman, Kansas

secondary to their other farm activities. With Mr. Huston it has always been his main business. He has bred and sold thousands of hogs during the years to farmers and breeders in practically every state in the Union. He has studied type and lines of breeding and adhered to, but improved the image held constantly in mind. To do this it has sometimes been necessary to travel many hundreds of miles in search of herd boars suited to nick with breeding animals on the farm.

Some years ago when farm crops were uncertain, and wheat sold low and interest rates were high, **HENRY TOPLIFE**, a Jewell county farmer, cast about for some source of income that would insure larger and more certain revenue. He decided on registered Holstein cattle. Starting in a small way, he relied on natural increase for a larger herd and the use of strictly top sires for increase in production and Holstein type. Those who have visited his herd located a half mile from the little town of Lovewell, know the possibilities of a program such as Mr. Topliff has adhered to. Cows in the herd produce as high as 678.5 pounds of butterfat in a single year. A son of the noted bull, **Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune**, heads the herd. Mr. Topliff gets his mail at Formoso.

GEORGE WREATH AND SON, proprietors of the Wreath Duroc Farm, at Manhattan, and their neighbor, **HARRY GIVENS**, have joined forces for a sale to be held on Wreath Farm August 24. Both of the above herds are well known to Kansas Farmer readers. The Wreath herd is one of the oldest herds in the entire state. George Wreath, Sr., started with Durocs when a boy still in school; later, he had charge of the Kansas State swine herd. Since locating on the farm where he now resides he has devoted much time and attention to breed improvement, and George, Jr., grew in the faith, showing at leading fairs and coming to be recognized as a good judge. Harry Givens has bred Durocs for 30 years. A couple of years ago he made a dispersal but brought back some of his former breeding stock and has continued ever since. As always, these reliable producers will present worthwhile offerings.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
October 19—Heart of America Angus Sale, Kansas City, Mo. Secy., L. M. Thornton, 2825 E. 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Ayrshire Cattle
October 4—H. M. Bauer, Broughton, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
September 2—Wm. H. Hargus, Belton, Mo.
September 5—Miller and Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
November 1—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 3—Melerkord Farm Dispersal, Linn, Kan.
October 17—Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, Abilene, Kan. Secretary—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan.
October 24—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hillsboro, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
October 20—Jersey Breeders' State Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
October 2—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Fairbury, Nebr. Arthur Sell, Miller, Nebr., Secretary.

November 8—Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
September 28—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
October 16—Dwight C. Diver and others, Chanute, Kan.

October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Riley, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
August 24—Wreath Farm and Harry Givens, Manhattan, Sale at Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

September 30—W. R. Huston Dispersal Sale, Americus, Kan.

October 7—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
August 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
October 21—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
August 4—Cooper County Missouri Hampshire Association, Boonville, Mo. W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.

August 5—Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.

August 17—Missouri Hampshire Breeders' Association, Mexico, Mo. J. R. Poague, Secretary, Lincoln, Mo.

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	\$16.50	\$16.10
Hogs	13.60	13.55	13.85
Lambs	14.00	15.75	15.00
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23 1/2	.22	.23
Eggs, Standards	.34 1/2	.32 1/2	.36
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.68 1/2	1.60 1/4	1.46
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.03 1/4
Oats, No. 2 White	.84	.82 1/2	.71 1/2
Barley, No. 2	1.16	1.16 1/2	1.11 1/2
Alfalfa, No. 1	22.50	20.00	22.00
Prairie, No. 1	18.00	18.00	13.00

Plan Fat Show

The third annual Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition has been announced for December 2 to 7 at the Chicago Stock Yards. This event will be in place of the regular International Live Stock Exposition.

Competition will include all of the fat stock classes in both individual and carlot contests. Farm boys and girls will exhibit steers, lambs and hogs in the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest.

The only change over last year is

reduction in the upper weight limit on hogs, which will be for barrows weighing from 270 to 300 pounds. Light- and mediumweight classes will remain at from 200 to 250 pounds and from 230 to 270 pounds.

Entries for the show will be accepted up to November 1, except for carload lots of fat and feeder cattle, sheep and swine, which will be taken up to November 25.

Flies Not to Blame

Lack of feed, rather than heat and flies, deserves most of the blame for the usual 30 or 40 per cent drop in milk production which occurs every year between May and October, it was discovered in experiments conducted at the South Dakota State Experiment Station.

Cows were confined in screen stalls and swarms of flies turned in with them. Stable flies caused a milk drop of only 9.5 per cent; horn flies, 1.4 per cent; and houseflies, 3.4 per cent.

When grass becomes mature, woody and unpalatable, it is impossible for a cow to eat enough for good production. Temporary pastures, a feed rack of hay in the pasture, or extra grain feed for heavy producers on pasture are recommended.

Safety Don'ts

The hundreds of inexperienced tractor and other power-machine operators working in Kansas this year may endanger their lives and those of others unless farmers take the precaution of warning them of the 10 most important safeguards. The 10 rules are:

Be sure tractor is out of gear when cranking. Engage clutch gently, start slowly rather than in jerks. Bring machines to full stop before cleaning, oiling, or adjusting. Keep gloves and loose clothing away from belts and other moving parts. Use low gear for brakes when going down steep hills. Don't mount or dismount a tractor that is in motion. Reduce tractor speed when turning or applying brakes. On hillsides and rough ground, watch carefully for holes or ditches that may cause an upset. Do not refuel tractor when motor is running or when engine is very hot. Keep power take-off shields in place, and keep out of space between tractor and drawn implement.

Lose Many Calves

A 10-year survey shows a 23 per cent loss in the annual calf crop, with 12 per cent born dead or dying, and another 11 per cent surviving for only a short time.

Producers can cut down on this loss, says the American Foundation for Animal Health, by seeing that the herd is free of Bang's disease, feeding cows good balanced rations before calving, being sure that calf receives some of the first milk after it is born, keeping newly born calves in clean, draft-free quarters and watching the diet carefully to avoid nutritional troubles.

Fed No Grain

Keeping a breeding herd of purebred and grade Angus cattle in perfect condition for 2 years without any grain has been the experience of Harold Oxendale, Jackson county farmer.

Mr. Oxendale broadcast lespedeza and brome grass on a 27-acre field and has been running 34 head of cows and weaned calves and 2 horses on this pasture for the last 2 years. The cattle were allowed on the grass all winter, then the pasture was given a months rest in March. The only other feed given was baled hay during the winter and for the month off pasture. Such heavy pasturing would not be advisable most years, Mr. Oxendale ad-

mits, but the last 2 seasons have been favorable for it and the grass has not been killed out.

Fifteen-foot turn rows around all grain fields are being planted to brome as are all fence rows. Like most successful growers of brome, Mr. Oxendale warns against plowing under newly sowed brome before giving it every chance to develop. Two years ago he planted 8 acres of brome with oats and the grass didn't come up. He was ready to plow it up and plant something else when a well-timed rain came. Shortly after his grass was up and going strong. He will harvest a heavy seed crop from the stand this year.

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WRITE FOR FREE New Book

The Proof of the PELLETS is in the PULLETS!

Staley Milling Company
Kansas City, Missouri

Manchester, Kansas
Dec. 30, 1943



Dear Sirs:
I would like to add my word of praise for your Pullet Pellets and tell you how well we like your feeds. Have used Staley's feeds for over two years and have found all Staley's feeds most satisfactory.

We bought hybrid pullets May 1, 1943. Began feeding Staley's Pullet Pellets at about nine weeks of age and I can truthfully say we never had pullets develop so fast. One poultry buyer said they were as fine a flock as he had ever culled. About October 1, we put them on Staley's Four Bells Egg Pellets as they were beginning to lay.

Am very sorry I did not keep my pullet eggs separate from my old flock, but for the last week they have averaged 51 eggs per day and the weather has been very unfavorable. In fact, zero three days.

Now to really prove how well we like your feed—we hire a truck to drive 16 miles and bring one or two tons at a time. Of course, we could buy other brands, but we want Staley's first, last and always.

Mrs. R. G. Broadfoot
Manchester, Kansas



44-28

Only 7 lbs. per bird! . . . Yes indeed! Staley Pellets is in the Pullets! Start feeding your pullets Staley Pellets any time after they are 10 to 12 weeks old, and continue until they are laying! It takes only about 7 lbs. of Staley Pullet Pellets to feed a bird from the time it is 10 weeks old until it is ready for the laying house. Just 8 to 10 of those extra early eggs will usually pay for all the Pullet Pellets each bird needs. Help your pullets lay weeks ahead of schedule. Early layers make you more money—for they pay their own feed bill! Get Staley Pullet Pellets at once to help you get those extra eggs that mean bigger profits. Order a supply from your dealer today!

STALEY MILLING COMPANY
Kansas City 16, Missouri

What Other Successful Raisers Say About STALEY PULLET PELLETS!

"EGGS 6 WEEKS EARLIER!"

At twelve weeks I separated the pullets from the cockerels and started feeding Staley Pullet Pellets. In the last part of October, my pullets were laying almost 50%. I put 135 pullets in the laying house. I believe they started laying from six weeks to two months earlier than any I've ever raised, so it is proven that Staley's helped do the trick.

Mrs. C. F. Barnhart
Chillicothe, Missouri

"GORGEOUS RED COMBS"

I bought 75 small chicks on February 18 and had good luck with them. I had 35 lovely pullets. By the last of September, they were laying nice large eggs. I owe all of it to the Staley Pullet Pellets. They not only lay, but have fine plumage, large bones, and gorgeous red combs. I certainly can recommend all of Staley's feeds in every way.

C. T. Burton
8112 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.

"EGGS A MONTH EARLIER!"

Staley's Pullet Pellets got my pullets into production about a month earlier than last year. This is my first year to feed Staley's Pullet Pellets. The pullets started to lay at six and one-half months. Last year my pullets started to lay at seven and one-half months.

Mrs. O. D. Garret
R. R. 1, Wellsville, Kansas

"STARTED LAYING AT 5 MONTHS"

I fed Staley Pullet Pellets last year with good results, so I am feeding them again this year with splendid results. I have 175

FREE OFFER
Ask Your Dealer
about Staley Special
Pullet Pellets Offer

pullets this year. I fed them Staley Pullet Pellets and they started laying when about five months old—about two months earlier than usual. They are in good production now—better than 100 per day.

Mrs. Fred Soapes
Harrisonville, Missouri

"EGGS! . . . AND MORE EGGS!"

After selling the roosters, the pullets were moved to the laying house and fed Staley's Pullet Pellets. By the first of August my pullets seemed to be well developed and started laying. The first day of September I got about 100 eggs from my 250 Rhode Island Red Hens. By the 15th of October I was selling around 72 dozen (864) eggs each week.

G. A. Cooper
Chula, Missouri

"GOOD CONDITION LAYING WELL"

Our chicks were hatched the last week of February. Our 200 pullets were developing early, we started feeding Staley Pullet Pellets the first of July. A few started laying the fifteenth of July. We brought them from the range in the first part of September. A great many were in production then and now. The last week of December are in good condition and laying well.

Mrs. J. E. Purssing
Fort Scott, Kansas

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PULLET PELLETS
or MASH

STALEY'S

4 BELLS

PULLET PELLETS
or MASH