

MARCH 20, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Molding the Magic of Hybrid Corn

THERE'S a touch of magic in hybrid corn, but without the guidance of skilled plant breeders, that magic might have little or no value to mankind. Such is the lasting impression that results from a visit to Kansas experimental fields and plots where extensive hybrid tests are attracting nation-wide attention.

Last year, between 600 and 700 double-cross hybrids were tested in 8,000 plots distributed thruout the state. Each variety was checked carefully for yield, height of plant, height of ear, hardness of kernel and date of maturity.

At the same time, each hybrid was scored on resistance to lodging, insects, heat, drouth and disease. Results were studied by experts, and were compared with results of tests in previous years.

From these test plots, and from the experimental fields, Kansas agronomists are obtaining information that promises to play an important role in the future development of hybrids.

Some of the newest investigations of special interest to farmers in this area deal with resistance to hot weather at time of pollination. From tests already conducted, R. W. Jugenheimer, in charge of corn investigations for the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, concludes that chances for successful pollination dwindle rapidly as temperatures rise above 100 degrees.

At 110 degrees, Mr. Jugenheimer says, most varieties fail to pollinate. However, a few are successful at this temperature and they are

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**"Grandma
Can
Fix
Anything"**

Outside Help Is Out

IF THE farm labor shortage in Kansas is to be solved, it must be done by fully utilizing only those resources of man power now within the state. There will be no outside labor available. That is the conclusion reached by farm organization and Government leaders following a recent conference with Governor Andrew F. Schoepel at Topeka.

The bitter truth brought out at the meeting is that the demand for farm labor is 108 per cent of normal while the supply is only 47 per cent of normal. The shortage is in skilled farm

labor—those who can operate machinery, and those who can handle livestock—and this skilled labor is gone for the duration.

A recent survey of the state disclosed that only 230,000 farm laborers are on the job to operate "the 150,000 farms now in production," an average of 1½ workers to a farm. One out of every 5 farm women, or 20 per cent, is doing farm work other than household duties.

Since no outside farm help will be available, except for common labor possibly brought in to harvest fruit, sugar beet and other similar crops, all attention of the conference was directed toward possible utilization of man power already within the state. A 5-point program, backed by all exist-

ing farm organizations and agencies, was suggested. The plan is as follows:

Modification of wage-earning restrictions on social welfare recipients to allow older men with farm experience to work on the farms without losing their assistance ratings.

Assistance for those farmers not now producing to capacity for lack of farm machinery, finances or land.

Return to the land of farmers not now in essential industries, either as farm operators or as farm laborers.

Shifting of farm labor from areas over-supplied or on sub-marginal land. This already is being done.

A training and orientation program for the full utilization of high-school youths.

High-school youths in the opinion of those at the conference, offer the greatest possibility for relieving the situation. Some 15,000 to 20,000 young

These May Help You

No. 101—A Garden Guide for Farm and Town.

No. 158—Farm Garden Irrigation.

No. 145—Furniture for Biddy—Poultry Equipment.

No. A—Preservation of Food by Drying.

No. B—When Sugar is Scarce—Use of Sugar Substitutes.

No. C—Milk Houses for Kansas.

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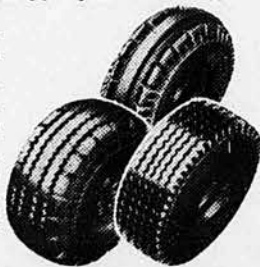
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Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

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men from the ages of 15 to 17 be trained and used to various extent. The success of this program, it agreed, would depend on the kind of training given the young men. If they went to the farm, the method used to adjust them to farm life, the individual desires of farmers, young men to co-operate for the common good.

Drives Car on Eggs

A private driveway made of millions of ground egg shells is used by a peka packing company executive, who also uses the ground shells as lime to sweeten his creek bottom land.

The executive stated that the shell of approximately 15 cases of eggs would weigh about 100 pounds. Since the company breaks 1 million eggs a day, the average daily residue of shells would be more than 9 tons.

Extend Insurance Plan

Protection of Federal wheat crop insurance has been extended to wheat planted in excess of 1 acreage allotments or permitted ages. Any additional wheat acres covered by this provision are subject to the same insurance requirements as other wheat regularly planted on farm, in that they must be seeded, cared for in accordance with farming methods and usual practices followed on the farm.

Even Grasses Fight

Grasses, like humans, do not always follow the "good neighbor" policy. Some of the hay, pasture and grasses sown in mixtures do not get on well together and start private warfare between the root systems for supremacy of areas in which they are seeded, giving a mottled appearance to lawns or golf courses.

Scientists working with grasses are studying a possibility of developing strains with special characteristics in relation to other grasses associated with them, with the hope that the mixture may be able to forestall invasion by other species or weedy plants.

Cheaper Binding Twine

Surplus low-grade cotton will be utilized for manufacturing binder twine for harvesting the 1943 grain crop, it is announced by the Department of Agriculture.

War conditions have critically limited imports of materials used in twine manufacture, while the demand for twine has increased due to needs of the U. S. armed forces for marine cordage and other purposes.

Manufacture of cotton binder twine has never been undertaken on a commercial scale, but several experimental types have been found suitable for the 1943 harvesting needs. Relatively little new equipment will be needed for converting machinery to process the proposed product. Only about half the 1943 twine will be made from cotton, it is said.

Ohooooo!

AND DOCTOR'S GONE TO WAR

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IS IT true that cutting our doctor supply in two puts us back to the horse and buggy days of 'doctoring'? "Isn't that dangerous?" "What is the way out?"

The fact that the writer began his practice in the dying years of the 19th Century helps his knowledge. All of us have increased our "expectation of life" so that, roughly speaking, we count on 10 more years than our fathers did. More work for the doctors? Yes! They treat you over a longer period, another full decade of service. But they have better tools. And your greater longevity, altho not wholly due to medical science, bears much testimony to its value.

In 50 years we have practically subdued the great killers of our fathers' days: Malaria, typhoid and diphtheria. Tuberculosis deaths have been cut 75 per cent. Smallpox that formerly took its thousands is now an optional disease, since vaccination makes one absolutely safe. Diabetes still produces new patients but, instead of dying in early life, more and more of them live to old age. There are protective measures for scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles. The venereal diseases yield to specific treatment that cures 80 per cent when early treatment is given. One may expect that accidents and "old age" will soon become the major causes of death.

Is it true that the United States supports one doctor to every 800 of its population while other countries, running much the same death rate, only average one physician to 1,500 population?

The question indicates that you think of the doctor only in relation to death rates. Be assured that his greater service is to make the days of living profitable, giving you healthful days and restful nights. It is by so doing that our larger percentage of physicians to population is warranted. This brings us to the fact that when we send half of our doctors to war we still have a better supply than most nations enjoy in times of peace.

The real question just now is to spread the physicians around so the rural population shall be as well served as the cities. It is fair to say that no one in our country really needs to die

for lack of medical help, yet there will be some such fatalities because our doctors bunch too much in the more populous places. The towns have plenty; the country few. Our population steadily drifts to towns; 50 years ago one third of our people were in cities; two thirds were rural. Now the proportions are almost reversed.

Granted that "for the duration" we shall have only half the doctors of our daddies, there are substantial offsets. The doctor of today, traveling good roads in a good car, can cover distance better. Hospitals for serious cases are much more available nowadays. The doctor has better equipment in [Continued on Page 8]

BUFFALO Grass COMES BACK

By L. C. AICHER

Superintendent Fort Hays Experiment Station

ONE of the brightest pictures in Kansas agriculture today is the triumphant comeback of buffalo grass, the most valuable grass in a large portion of the Great Plains area. While several other grasses help make up the native pastures in this section, buffalo is the most valuable constituent.

The urge to get back to grass much of the land plowed up following the first World War is growing steadily. Inadequate seed supply is still the retarding factor holding down the seeding of new acreage.

However, great strides have been made in overcoming this most troublesome difficulty. E. Wenger, grass specialist at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, has developed new high-yielding selections of buffalo grass especially desirable for pastures, and he also has isolated some very good lawn types. Some of these better selections are being increased for distribution. Some seed from one of these new selections was harvested last year and a large crop is in prospect for 1943, so that seed will soon be available in quantity.

Enterprising Kansas citizens, stimulated by the buffalo grass seed harvesting activities at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, also have harvested considerable quantities of native buffalo grass seed from the native prairies of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. However, yields on these areas last season were not very high, requiring combining over a large acreage to make harvesting profitable.



Western Kansas stockmen recognize the native short grasses as their most valuable farm crop, and they welcome experimental work which advances greater possibilities in seeding of these grasses. Shown here is Larry D. Morgan, of Sherman county, examining a good cover of buffalo and grama.

The low germinability of buffalo grass seed has in the past been one serious objection to its use. But Mr. Wenger, after many, many trials, has evolved a treating process which steps up the germination of new seed from a normal of 5 to 8 per cent to a potential of 80 per cent. Further investigations also have proved that the seed must be planted shallow, which means not more than one half inch deep. Treating the seed for higher germination and planting the seed shallow are the 2 most important requirements in successfully growing the grass.

Of course, a good, firm seedbed must be provided. There must be sufficient moisture available to give the seed a start and the weeds must be kept down the first season. Buffalo grass thrives in plenty of sunlight and it does poorly in the shade.

Many successful plantings of buffalo grass were made last season on pastures, lawns, football fields, airports and courthouse lawns, and these plantings are the best advertisement of the value of this grass for the many uses to which it may be put.

Successful pasture plantings of buffalo grass on the Fort Hays Station have been made every year since the development of a successful method of treating seed to insure high germination. Where treated seed was used in planting areas for pasture, light grazing was provided the second season after planting, but the weeds had to be mowed 3 times during the growing season. In the [Continued on Page 7]

Passing COMMENT

RATIONING meat, butter and cheese brings the whole country smack up against a fact Kansas Farmer has been emphasizing for a long time. Months ago it was pointed out that food production is fully as important as turning out guns for our fighting men. Yet we drained off too much experienced farm man power. And apparently agriculture still must get along without much more attention than it has been getting. Naturally we need men in the armed services. No one questions this. But we also need trained men on our farms.

It was even ventured that war and drouth might hit us at the same time. Here we are now with war on our hands and plenty of food rationing. It is a fervent hope that drouth will not strike a blow this summer. If drouth does come, however, it will require the best efforts of experienced farm man power to salvage every possible morsel of food and feed. Inexperienced help is willing, but we cannot eat good intentions.

Rationing has been and is being muddled. It seemed rather silly to announce far ahead of time that certain items would be rationed. That gave the alleged hoarders a chance to stock up for all they were worth. And the canned goods hoarders seemingly got a break. The level of rationing is another point to consider. Kansas livestock men, meeting at Wichita a few days ago, asked that meat rationing be started on a basis more in line with the available supply, as rationing below that level might bring serious complications. Possibly the rationing authorities later listened to some real livestock men, because the earlier proposed $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds meat ration per capita—including cheese—was changed to an average of "in the neighborhood of 2 pounds, more or less" to the person each week. All of which lacks a good deal of being clear as crystal.

Indecision of that sort has been rampant in our production and man power problems. Such indecision can be very costly when it comes to farm man power, because you can't run up against a serious food shortage next fall and then have any success sending men out to farms to make up for lost time. Old Mother Nature budgets her time into rather definite seasons. You take advantage of her growing season when it comes along or you go hungry.

While questions arise regarding how far we should go in food rationing, and how much of the rest of the world we should attempt to feed,

we all can agree on the fact that the idea of rationing is essential and fair. Perhaps we can get a better picture of the reason for rationing food from a few figures worked out by an authority on the subject.

He says the average soldier eats about $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of food daily. This means an army of 5,000,000 men will eat 27,500,000 pounds of food every 24 hours. And civilian workers eat plenty, too. It takes the food from 155 acres to feed the workers who build one bomber; food from 43 acres to feed the men who build one medium tank. And workers who construct a 35,000-ton battleship need the food products of 42,000 acres. The job agriculture has on its hands simply cannot be deferred.

Old Seeds Sprout

THIS spring we will wonder, as we did last season, where all the new weeds came from; or why some old timers are coming back after an extended vacation. It just happens that some plants will sprout and grow after many years of "storage" in the ground. So some of those new weeds may have been "asleep" so long we have just forgotten what they look like.

Archaeologists, those folks who dig into the past, and other ruins, have unearthed seeds of great age that have been planted and have grown. The scientists say that under natural conditions, seeds buried in soil may have a longer "will to live" than is generally supposed.

Recently an experimental farm was turned over to the War Department. When this happened, plant scientists salvaged the last set of experimental seeds buried in the ground 39 years before. Seeds of 107 species had been buried in 1902, to be tested at intervals for ability to grow. In 1941, among 37 different kinds of seeds there were a number that sprouted—some only 1 per cent, others as high as 90 per cent. Tobacco, bluegrass and celery were among the cultivated crop seeds that survived. Of course, survival was high for some weed

seeds, notably pokeweed, black nightshade, jimson weed and Scotch thistle.

Ability to survive our weather and soil conditions is one reason we have a good many of our crops, grasses and weeds. Survival is the first "aim" of all plant and animal life. Or to put it another way, Nature isn't particularly concerned with survival of the individual plant

or animal, but does many things to protect the species. That is one reason plants that grow tall under ordinary conditions will put on seeds almost regardless of height of stem if a drouth comes.

Handy Health Bombs

NEW "health bombs" that exterminate disease-carrying insects are protecting America's fighting men in tropical jungles against malaria and yellow fever. The new weapon is an insecticide dispenser that discharges a mist capable of fumigating 150,000 cubic feet of space, the equivalent of 240 army pup tents, or 50 giant bombers. The spray can be turned on and off and it takes only 3 seconds to fumigate one pup tent.

The insecticide is fatal to flies, mosquitoes, ants and cockroaches, but is harmless to humans, and experiments now are being conducted to establish its effectiveness against other forms of insect life. With the dispenser, the army hopes to reduce the casualty rate of past wars, in which disease incapacitated as many men as did bullets. The "health bombs" will be discharged frequently in tents and barracks wherever troops are stationed in the tropics, and in the cabin of every airplane—military and civilian—that takes off from a tropical base.

Kansas farm women are contributing to the success of this new disease-preventive program by giving up their electric refrigerators. Assembly lines formerly devoted to turning out this favorite household luxury now are devoted to manufacturing the new "health bombs" for our fighting men.

Perhaps after the war we can spend a comfortable summer evening out on the front porch if we explode a few mosquito-chasing bombs. Hope they'll handle the chiggers, also. And something new is bound to come out of this to help rid crops and livestock of pests and diseases.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I am in the hog-raising business, but I buy most of my feed grains. I plan to increase my hog operations next fall and winter, but am worried about availability and price of feed grains. Can you give me some information concerning the outlook for feed grains?
—A. P.

Corn and feed grains are 8 to 14 per cent below parity and the chances are they will go to parity levels by next fall. The demand for feed grains is increasing, with larger and larger numbers of livestock being raised. An average or short feed-grain crop this summer would not provide enough feed grain for full feeding operations. It will be a good policy to lay in supplies of corn as you can get it, and to stock up on other feed grains at harvest time.

What is the outlook for stocker cattle next fall?—J. G.

The outlook for stocker cattle is for somewhat lower prices from now until fall. How much lower will depend on

the size of the feed crop this summer and fall. Livestock numbers in the United States have increased greatly in the last few years, and it will take a large feed crop to carry them. As long as feed supplies are large in relation to livestock numbers, as they have been during the last 2 years, demand for stockers and feeders to use the feed will be strong, and prices will be high in relation to fat cattle prices. If the feed crop should be average or less this year, demand would decline. It is anyone's guess as to the size of the feed crop, but the chances are against as large a crop as last year, which is necessary to hold feeder cattle prices high, relative to fat cattle prices.

I have some steers weighing around 800 pounds. I will have wheat pasture and grass until June 1. Some say the market will be poor by then. Shall I sell now or carry them to June 1?
—C. E. S.

There is some reason to believe that the cattle market is slightly higher now than it will be by June 1. With present cattle prices and beef-price ceilings, packer margins are being squeezed. Packers are asking that the

Government do something to provide adequate margins between beef-price ceilings and live cattle prices. If wider packer margins are provided without subsidy and without raising beef-price ceilings, it means somewhat lower cattle prices will be necessary. However, if you have wheat pasture and grass which would otherwise not be used, it probably would pay you to carry the steers to June 1. Gains in weight would more than offset costs and any decline in prices that might occur by June 1.

Will wheat prices in June be higher than they are now?—C. E. S.

Wheat prices in June will depend largely upon Congressional action upon price legislation between now and then. The loan of 85 per cent of parity will put a floor under wheat prices, and the ceiling is likely to be put at 100 per cent of parity. As of February 15, the parity price of wheat on farms was \$1.414. If parity continues to increase, as it has during the last several months, the loan rate could easily be \$1.25 a bushel under present legislation. Then, if Congress should pass the Pace bill, or a modified form of it, parity may be redefined to include labor costs, and

thereby be increased as much as 10 per cent. This would mean a loan rate of about \$1.37 a bushel on farms. The actual price probably will be somewhere between \$1.25 and \$1.37, probably closer to \$1.25. Since wheat prices on farms are now about \$1.25 a bushel, it seems likely that June prices will be as high as March 12 prices, and probably higher.

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ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher
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(On Leave—Army)
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WHILE I realize that every farmer is doing everything he can to win the war; to provide foodstuffs and seeds necessary to meet the stupendous production program—at the same time I feel today like making a special appeal to every farmer to plant just as many acres as he can; to arrange to handle every animal and chicken that he thinks his farm can feed.

I know you are short of labor. I know you are not able, now, to get the necessary machinery, and fertilizers for the land, and proteins for animal feeding. And I know that Government policies and administration have been so confusing and complicated that it is difficult for any of us to know "where we are at."

I realize, too, that all livestock men, cattle-men especially, have been subjected to a home "war of nerves" for the last 11 months, while their Government blew alternately hot and cold in the proposal to fix price ceilings on live animals. And the scramble for protein feeds has been terrific. And that needed materials for increased poultry production have been refused by one government agency while other government agencies have been haranguing for increased production of eggs and poultry.

And I know that many dairy herds have been broken up, and many dairy cows slaughtered, because of misunderstandings in Washington as to what it takes to produce the milk that is needed in such huge quantities—as milk, as butter, and for cheese.

These are unpleasant facts for farmers.

But I am saying to you in language as plain as I can make it that the country as a whole is going to face some very unpleasant facts in the coming months, perhaps for several years.

We face a real shortage of food for human beings in the United States—not starvation, but shortages that will be seriously felt, although rationing will insure that what supplies we have



will be distributed as equitably as now possible.

And what is not yet so generally recognized is that we face a shortage of feed for animals that is a serious threat to meat and poultry supplies next year. When that arrives, it will have serious effects upon the supplies of food for human consumption.

Here is the way of it. We have undertaken to feed not only our own armed forces and civilian population—and civilian demands for food have increased greatly in the last 2 years—but also we have undertaken to feed peoples all over the world. A farming economy that was feeding 130 million persons 3 years ago now is called upon to feed 200 millions, later 300 to 400 millions. And to do it with less machinery, less labor, less fertilizers, less protein foods for animal feeding, than was available before.

Now you can get some measure of what that means from the fact that the 1943 food for victory program calls for production of one half more meat and an even larger increase in poultry production than we produced on an average in the 5 years immediately preceding the war.

Now producing 3 animals for every 2 we used to produce calls for increased supplies of feed for these animals and poultry. The demands for grain and forage will be correspondingly increased. Despite the bountiful crop yields of 1941 and 1942, the reserve feed supply of grains and forage is going to be considerably lowered before 1943 grain harvests arrive.

The supply of corn is going to be inadequate to produce the meat required. That means feeding more wheat to animals. And with meat rationed, half the canned vegetables going to military and Lend-Lease, and little prospect of more fresh vegetables for us this year, it is just a matter of time until the people of this country depend more upon cereals to make up the meats and vegetable shortages.

In other words, this country and the world is going to need every pound of food and feedstuffs that can be grown, to carry the load.

That is why I am making a plea to Kansas farmers to plant and plant and plant this year. I am confident that Washington is going to realize the need for more farm machinery. I am hopeful that in the matter of man power Washington will really recognize agriculture as a war industry.

I am pretty sure that we can get WPB to see the light and allow far more materials for farm machinery within the next few months. I believe Congress is going to help force on OPA that farm prices must be sufficient to cover increased labor and other production costs. I don't know what can be done about the man power problem.

But I do know that we are going to need things to eat in the country, and over the world. I know that things to eat come from the labor and intelligent management and courage to take chances of the farmers. And so I am appealing to the farmers of Kansas to go ahead and plant and harvest to the limit this year, and to take chances on producing livestock, as a patriotic and Christian duty.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Agriculture Has Hundreds of "Fronts"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this global war the United States has some two score military fronts scattered all over the world. In this "all-out" war, American Agriculture is engaged on several hundred fronts; almost every farm commodity is a front by itself in the war for food production, and each commodity has almost as many fronts as there are areas in which it is produced.

The 4 main fronts on which the American farmer is engaged right now are: Man power, machinery and equipment, fertilizers for land and protein feeds for animals; feed prices in relation to livestock prices in relation to retail prices are the hottest engagements on the price front.

Logically, a ceiling on live hogs, based on \$14.50 to \$15 at Chicago, when it goes into effect, will be followed, perhaps months away, by ceilings on live cattle, altho even OPA and Economic Stabilization admit these will be "very, very difficult" to work out and enforce.

Prentiss Brown, of OPA, told the Senate Committee on Agriculture early this month that live animal ceilings could not be imposed by OPA until after his 4-way campaign to end black markets—under way by April 1—was given a chance.

Backbone of the campaign against the black markets in meats consists of 2 of the 3 food distribution orders

as issued by the department, March 5.

Food Order 26 requires all livestock dealers to obtain permits to buy and sell livestock, and to keep complete records of their operations.

Food Order 27 requires all livestock slaughterers who sell meat, including farmers and local butchers, to operate under a slaughter permit system and, as an aid to enforcement, to stamp their permit number at least once, on each wholesale cut.

Food Order 28 does not directly affect producers. It requires all slaughterers operating under federal inspection to set aside for war uses certain designated percentages of their production.

More Livestock Than Ever

At Senate Committee hearings, Senator Bushfield has been asking each witness whether it is true there is more livestock in the country than ever before; whether more cattle, hogs and lambs are being slaughtered than ever before. The answer always is yes.

"How, then, can you say there is a meat shortage?" insists Senator Bushfield.

Here may be parts of the answer—because there is a meat shortage, and one that is weekly becoming more serious.

In 1935-36, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 53 per cent of the nation's families had incomes of \$1,000

or less a year. Meat was only a luxury.

The number in this low-income group dropped to 32 per cent in 1942.

In 1935-36, only 16 per cent of the families in the United States received annual incomes of \$2,000 or more. In the first 3 months of 1942, the number in this class had increased to 39 per cent.

This adds up to the greatest demand for food in the United States that the world, perhaps, has ever seen—not the greatest need—but the greatest buying demand.

Food, clothing, rent, taxes—these are about the only major expenditure markets left in the United States for these greatly increased incomes.

So much for the domestic scene. Other demands come from abroad.

Military and Lend-Lease buying is expected to take one fourth of our total food production in 1943, double what these took in 1942, and 6 times what they took in 1941.

Goals as Now Set Up

To meet these demands, Government has set up production goals for 1943 which may be summarized as follows:

Meat animals—Goal is 25,700,000,000 pounds of meat, nearly 50 per cent more than the 1936-40 average.

"Even this level of production," Department of Agriculture admits, "will not supply as much meat as civilians would like to buy."

Program calls for slaughter of 100,000,000 hogs, averaging 10 pounds more than in 1942; if attained will supply 13,800,000,000 pounds of pork and 3,400,000,000 pounds of lard.

Goal for beef and veal calls for 9,780,000,000 pounds of beef from slaughter of 20,100,000 head of cattle; 1,130,000,000 pounds of veal from slaughter of 10,300,000 head of calves. This calls for slaughter of 9 per cent more cattle and calves than in 1942.

Program calls for output of 990,000,000 pounds of lamb and mutton from the slaughter of 24,100,000 head of sheep and lambs. If attained, this will mean some reduction in numbers of sheep and lambs on farms next January as compared to last January.

Thanks to shortage of labor on dairy farms and resultant slaughter of dairy cows, and dairymen going out of business, the Department has lowered its sight on milk production for 1943. The goal is 122,000,000,000 pounds of milk, compared to the 1942 goal of 125,000,000,000 pounds. At that, the 1943 goal is 2 per cent above estimated 1942 production.

"It will lack 15,000,000,000 pounds of the quantity needed to maintain 1942 per capita level of civilian consumption, the Department admits.

If the 1943 goals for chickens materialize there will be an increase of 28 per cent over 1942, as 4,000,000,000 (Continued on Page 14)

SILO INTERLOCKING STAVE

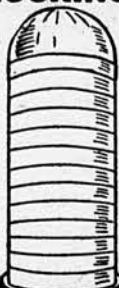
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PLACE IN TOWN



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MISSOURI

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Easiest operating Scraper made. Loads and dumps forward and backward. Many other exclusive features! FREE! Five days trial. Write for details and literature.

DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 9
East Omaha, Nebraska



Cistern for Hens

Now, as never before, farmers take pride in their labor-saving methods. Dan E. Otto, of Clay county, has a clever system for watering his chickens without carrying any water. This is made possible by a cistern, 6 feet in diameter and 9 feet deep, which is located at the edge of his hen house.

With a larger diameter at the bottom, the lower part of this cistern extends under part of the hen house. That makes it possible to have a pump inside the hen house, and pump water direct from the cistern to hen house without it ever being exposed to outside, freezing temperatures.

To water the chickens, some member of the Otto family merely goes to the chicken house and pumps the water into a fountain. The cistern water, coming from deep in the ground, is a desirable temperature for drinking as it comes from the pump. It is held at the desired temperature by the fountain, which is electrically heated.

Turkeys Pay \$380

Producing turkeys to help meet war production goals is one objective of the Phillipsburg F. F. A. The local chapter, co-operating with 2 members, Don and Delmer Scholfield, marketed 147 birds with the Republican Valley Turkey Growers' Association at Red Cloud Nebr. Net profit on these turkeys was \$380.

The poulters were started with an electric brooder and equipment belonging to the F. F. A. chapter. In the beginning they were fed all-purpose mash. At 12 weeks old they were taken to a 20-by

30-foot range shelter which had been built on clean ground away from any other poultry. Seventy-five per cent wheat and 25 per cent corn were added to their ration at that time. In 27 weeks they had each averaged 56 pounds of mash and 14 pounds of grain. This made 4.2 pounds of feed consumed for each pound of live weight. When marketed at 27 weeks old, the toms averaged 21.77 pounds and hens 12.2 pounds a head live weight.

This spring the Phillipsburg chapter and the Scholfield brothers, again working co-operatively for egg production, have 104 hens and 12 toms blood tested for B. W. D. The turkeys have been approved by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, and all eggs will be marketed thru the association. The project is planned for 500 poulters in 1943.

Heavier Chickens Ahead

We learn that one of the outstanding developments to come after the war is a vitamin tablet to make chickens heavier. This may mean that we can get more weight at an earlier age by using these tablets in our feeds.

Instead of Metal

Perhaps plastics may help solve some of the shortage in tin feed hoppers and fountains for poultry. They are being used to take the place of thousands of tons of steel, tin and rubber in the packaging of food and other products. Added to paperboard, plastics are said to be a very good substitute for steel for some purposes. Our American chemists may be counted on to provide information to manufacturers for many substitutes for needed articles that may be better than the originals. Why not mash hoppers and fountains from plastics to replace tin products for poultry?

Bruise Starts Trouble

Bumblefoot is caused by a bruise, or injury to the foot, or perhaps by too narrow roosts. The bruise may be caused by too high roosts and the bird jumping onto a hard wooden or concrete floor. The foot becomes swollen and filled with pus. It should be opened with a sharp knife and drained, then washed out with antiseptic and painted with a solution of nitrate of silver. If allowed to go for some time there will be a hard cheesy ball form that must be removed and the same treatment given. Or painting with iodine is good also, and a healing salve applied.

No Laying Slump

A winter-long egg production of nearly 70 per cent, during a season when other flocks had fallen off badly, was achieved by Mr. and Mrs. Verne Alden, of Franklin county.

The Aldens raise hybrid Leg-Rocks purchased from a good commercial hatchery. They like birds of this breed because of their stamina and egg production abilities. They market the cockerels in the spring and keep an average of 175 pullets and hens.

From their flock they got an average of 120 eggs a day thru the fall and winter, with a high of 130 eggs daily during February.

Mrs. Alden thinks there are 2 things that are fundamental—good chicks and good feed—before anyone can plan on making a good production record, but she also believes there are many things which can be done to improve flock performance.

Keeping hens and pullets shut up all winter is an important part of the Alden program. Chickens are very susceptible to weather changes, Mrs. Alden says, and if allowed to run outside their egg production is definitely affected.

"We always keep grit and oyster shell in front of the layers at all times, and see that they get green feed and keep the litter down to a minimum," says Mrs. Alden. "We turn the lights on in the laying house about 6 o'clock

Eggsact Party Plans

You're planning an "eggsilating" Easter party! Then you'll be interested in seeing our leaflet, "An Easter Eggsibit," with "eggsact" "eggsplanations" for entertainment. It'll be lots of fun and "eggsremely" "eggsiting." Ideas for making favors and decorating Easter eggs are in the leaflet, "New Fashions in Easter Favors." Many illustrations on each of the 4 pages make it interesting and easy. Both leaflets will be sent to you promptly for 3 cents. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

in the morning thru the winter. Turning the lights on too early, we found doesn't pay. Another important point in cold weather is to see that the drinking water is kept warm."

When asked whether she knew any reason why egg production increased in February, Mrs. Alden said she believed it was due to adding barley to the other grain feed.

Salt Your Clothes

A cupful of salt added to the rinsing water in which clothes are rinsed, will prevent them from freezing when hung on the line. Coarse salt is better than fine.—Mrs. K. Y.

Smart Matron's Style

IT'S TRIM AND SLENDERIZING



Pattern 9318—Femininity and simplicity are nicely combined in this pattern. The soft-yoked bodice and skirt paneling are very figure-flattering. For that becoming, youthful touch you may add either crisp ruffling or colorful rickrack trim. And the effect is so slenderizing: Sizes 34, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 38 requires 3 1/2 yards 35-inch material; yards ruffling.

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

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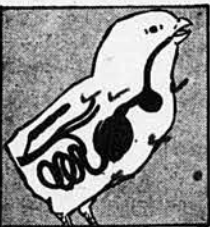
START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT

WITH DR. SALSBUARY'S PHEN-O-SAL
THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



1 CHECKS GERM GROWTH IN DRINKING WATER

Tests show Phen-O-Sal inhibits growth of germs, even pullorum. Since many diseases, including bowel troubles, enter chicks' systems through the drinking water, your chicks need Phen-O-Sal's protection . . . especially since Phen-O-Sal is non-oxidizing—stays active longer!



2 MEDICATES CHICK'S DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Phen-O-Sal is different! Since it doesn't lose its strength, it's distributed through the chick's digestive system—acts as an astringent where needed. Many forms of bowel troubles require such treatment. So use genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal. Give your chicks its protection.

You want sturdy, thrifty chicks for all-out war production, greater profits. Start your chicks right with Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine!

Since germs can enter chick's system from sources other than the water it is important to disinfect thoroughly. Use Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San.

Buy from hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce dealers who display this sign. Our service enables them to give you sound poultry health advice.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
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DISINFECT
Your Brooder House
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PAR-O-SAN

Safe: House chicks same day you disinfect. Certain: Kills common germs, bugs on contact. Pleasant: Non-caustic, non-irritating, stainless.

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PHEN-O-SAL

THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

You Can Share Machinery

By ART TORLUENKE

HERE is a story about a progressive young Pottawatomie county farmer, Harold Dial, of Manhattan, who successfully shared farm machinery before it became a wartime necessity. Started in the lean depression years as an economy measure, Mr. Dial and his neighbors are now sharing farm equipment to produce the food to win the war.

In 1934 a grain binder was badly needed in the Dial neighborhood. Times were bad. Instead of each farmer buying a binder, Harold Dial sold 6 of his neighbors on the idea of buying one binder and sharing it. It was agreed that Harold should buy the binder and the neighbors would rent it. In 1934 this binder was used by 6 farmers to cut 500 acres of oats, barley and wheat. Every year since it has been used in the community to cut on average of 450 acres.

The next piece of equipment purchased for neighborhood use was an engine cutter. For the last several years this cutter has been used by neighboring farmers to fill their silos. It has cut on an average of 800 tons annually. When it comes time to fill the silos, the neighbors get together and work on a schedule for the cutter. All the power is likewise pooled. Enough silos and hayracks are engaged to keep the cutter running steadily. Keeping the cutter busy was no problem and the men began to enter the armed

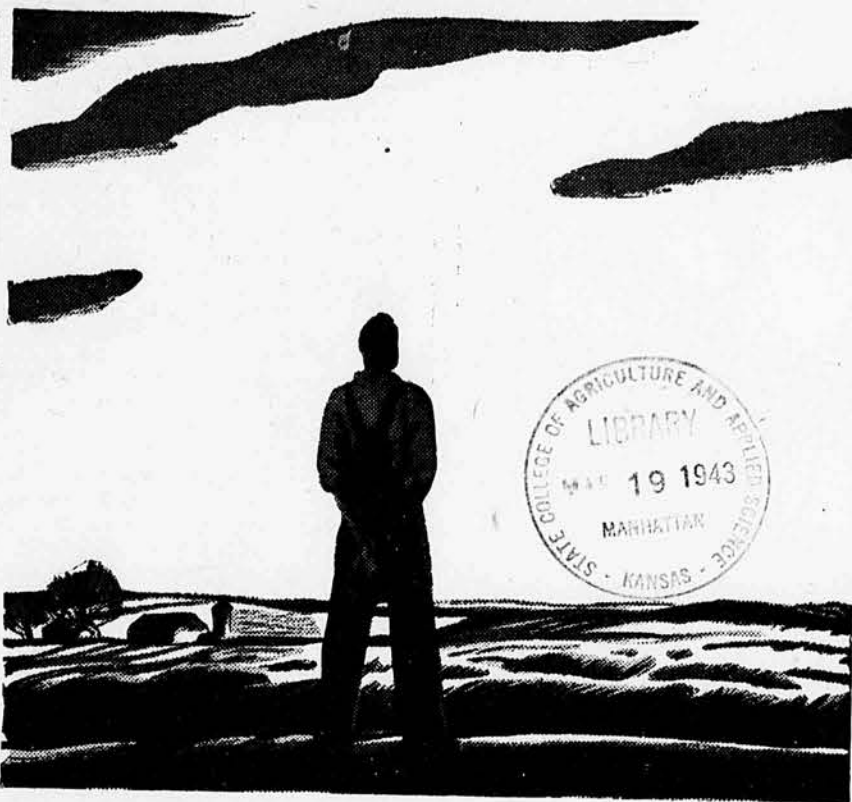
services answering their country's call.

Mr. Dial is manager of his father's 580-acre Blue river bottom general livestock farm. Two years ago 2 of his brothers were helping operate the farm. At that time they were milking around 35 cows and caring for a beef herd of more than 100 head. Since then the 2 brothers joined the navy. Harold and his 68-year-old father are carrying on alone. The cattle herd still numbers 137 head and at present the 2 men are milking 26 cows. When questioned about the amount of work he is doing alone, young Dial said, "My 2 brothers are on the fighting front . . . I am on the home front. Their job is to win the war. My job is to keep them fed. We all have a hard job to do."

Other machinery and equipment shared in the Dial community include a combine owned by George Hill; a hammer mill, hay stacker, buck rakes and mower owned by various farmers. Last year a corn binder was added.

Mr. Dial had this to say about sharing farm equipment. "Keep it up in good condition, agree on the rental fee and be sure to work out a schedule so each farmer can plan his work accordingly."

Since 1934 these progressive farmers have been sharing farm equipment because of economy. Now with the scarcity of new machinery they intend to share even more, using their past experience as a guide.



I looked into the future

THE other evening I walked out into my fields at sunset, and I realized that elsewhere in the world, fields like these are blasted with shell holes, or burned to scorched earth.

Now it's my job to help feed not only our armed forces and civilian population, but also millions of our Allies. And that will be my job for a long time.

But so much depends on my equipment . . . on my tractor, my truck . . . on the motive power to keep my farm running.

If it breaks down, I can't replace it. What if it fails, because I didn't take care of it?

.

This is a critical question to ask yourself in these times . . . for this is truly a mechanized war. Not only on the battle front, but on the farm front.

For the toughest jobs on the battle front, lubricating oil of high quality is called upon . . . to give our mechanized equipment an operating superiority over the enemy.

With the most advanced processes, Quaker State refines world-famous Pennsylvania crude oil not only to supply military needs, but to meet your needs too.

When you use Quaker State Motor Oil, you're giving your equipment the finest protection it can have. And when you protect that equipment, you protect your future . . . Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Buffalo Grass Comes Back

(Continued from Page 3)

plantings, in years of light rain, thin stands were obtained but these thickened up rapidly when given opportunity to develop.

During 1942, several large areas of land were seeded either to buffalo grass alone or to mixtures with grama. On Memorial Day, a few days after the grass seedlings were out, a 4.49-inch rain fell in 5 hours which caused serious erosion, smothering and crusting of the ground, but despite these difficulties successful stands were obtained on all plantings. Buffalo grass in particular was able to withstand this fearful punishment and is responsible for the stand of grass obtained. One 15-acre field seeded to buffalo alone at the rate of 8 pounds of treated seed an acre, showed an average of 2.65 plants a square foot. An average of one plant to the square foot will provide a satisfactory stand in years.

Better Than Expected

At the A. L. Hallsted farm at Bazine, acres were planted in May with a mixture consisting of 1 pound of treated buffalo grass, 10 pounds of blue grama, and 2 pounds of sand dropseed per acre. This seed was broadcast by hand from the rear of a truck and covered by pulling over the field a wheat drill with chains and packer wheels. The drilling equipment did not touch the ground. The land on which was planted had been idle for 3 years. Six weeks previous to seeding land preparation of the seedbed began by one-way shallow with a roller tied behind the one-way to firm soil. The land was given the same treatment again just ahead of seeding. Operations killed a crop of weeds. The land was mowed once during the summer.

Mr. Hallsted says the buffalo grass seed results exceeding all expectations, but the blue grama did not do as well as anticipated and attributes the failure to lack of a good, firm seedbed. A torrential rain the latter part of the summer undoubtedly affected the grama adversely.

P. Yoxall, instructor in vocational agriculture in the Osborne high school, successfully seeded the high-school

football field, obtaining a good stand of buffalo grass. He stressed the need for a good, firm seedbed which helps materially in getting the seed planted at a shallow depth and said the treated seed was especially desirable.

J. A. Mermis, of Hays, obtained a good stand of buffalo grass on a lawn on one of his farms. He was careful to follow instructions offered him by Mr. Wenger and used treated seed.

Used Treated Seed

George Sidwell, county agent at Lyons, obtained a good stand of buffalo grass on the county department of agriculture grounds and advises that they are all well pleased with the results. He used treated seed and was careful to plant shallow.

L. D. Morgan, a rancher at Goodland, planted a large area around his house to buffalo grass. In referring to his success with the grass he advised that he planted the seed on summer-fallow by hand in rows 2 feet apart on April 27. The seed was covered about one half inch with a garden rake. The area was not irrigated. The weeds were pulled by hand from time to time as needed. He estimated his stand at from 75 to 100 plants to the square yard and said the runners have established contact from row to row and parts of the lawn are almost a solid mat, and was greatly pleased that his lawn was virtually completed in one season.

An interesting lawn planting experience is related by H. B. Reed, of Hays. In 1941 Mr. Reed erected a new home and desired to establish a buffalo grass lawn on front and back yard areas. Since checkerboard or solid sodding was the usual method of quickly establishing buffalo grass lawns in this area, he obtained bids to have the work done in that manner. The best bid he could get for checkerboard sodding was \$75 and for solid sodding the price was \$100. At the suggestion of Mr. Wenger, he decided to plant treated buffalo grass seed. He planted 2 pounds of treated seed on the back yard with the idea that he would try it there first and if it failed his error would not be as costly as it would have been had he planted his front yard. The back yard

(Continued on Page 13)

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FREE BOOK

Contains Winning Letters
in the Massey-Harris
Farm Idea Contest

We're O.K. America! Your farmers, faced with the toughest assignment ever handed to any man, have answered the cry for adequate food production in '43. Entries in the Massey-Harris Farm Idea Contest show that our farmers are fully aware of the tremendous obstacles which lie ahead and are determined to meet the challenge of a labor and machinery shortage. They know that they will be fighting for production with the odds against them, but every contest entry indicates a sound thinking and careful planning that promise production of every ounce of food possible.

Thousands of farmers and junior farmers from every section of the country sent in their ideas and plans. The official judges have a big task in selecting the winners of the 34 prizes totaling \$2400 in War Bonds. As soon as all entries have been judged, the best of the ideas will be printed in booklet form. It will be highly valuable to any farmer. Be sure to get your copy.

STILL TIME TO ENTER THE CONTEST

All entries received at our Racine office or that bear postmark not later than midnight March 25, 1943, will be eligible. If you haven't a copy of the contest rules, see your nearest Massey-Harris dealer or refer to the February 20 issue of this publication.



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Please mail me a copy of the Contest Book of wartime farming ideas as soon as it is off the press.

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Doctor's Gone to War

(Continued from Page 3)

every way. Laboratories of all kinds, including X-ray, are at hand. Operations used to be risky things; now they are safe, also painless. X-ray pictures give precision. Machines for applying heat give a lot of help. The sulfa drugs work wonders against some of our most deadly diseases. So people within reach of a good hospital have many new safeguards in these latter days.

But what about those who cannot reach a hospital and must depend upon the family doctor who may now be somewhere in North Africa?

Said the Journal of the American Medical Association a few years ago: "More than 80 per cent of all the ailments for which people seek medical aid can be treated most cheaply and most satisfactorily by a family physician with what he can carry in a handbag."

"Put Her to Bed"

Let us face facts. The handbag of the average M. D. contains a great medley of material but very little of it is of any value without the doctor himself. It would do you little good to attempt to duplicate his handbag. But the things that every doctor adds from his own good judgment and training are yours if only you have the judgment and experience to take them. He says: "Your child has some fever. Put her to bed in a quiet room. Let her have only liquid diet. Give this medicine every 2 hours. Take her temperature morning and evening and let me know whether it reaches 101 degrees." Next day you may think: "That certainly was wonderful medicine for knocking out fever. Why, her temperature is normal already!" But—if you only knew it—the rest in bed was the doctor's chief dependence.

Perhaps there is vomiting and diarrhea. The doctor prescribes rest and medicine, perhaps an enema, nothing drastic for he must not make bad matters worse. And here's another case that clears up.

You think it was the medicine that gave relief. But more likely not. Rest and simple measures did the work. Just as it did in the horse and buggy days when a doctor made long trips only for childbirth, surgery or deadly emergency.

The things that make up the 80 per cent get best help from 3 factors:

1. Dispelling excitement and settling down in a quiet, comfortable room in confidence of recovery.
2. Rest in bed with abstinence from anything that might be upsetting.
3. Judicious use of hot or cold applications, the soothing bath, possibly an enema, but no drugs or food that might be disturbing.

Must Use Care

If you would keep clear of danger remember that drugs are 2-edged. Better lie still and encourage the natural recuperative powers of the patient than take risk. The sulfa drugs are fine agents; but more than one patient who would have recovered if left alone has died from the wrong drug.

The headache tablets that you take so freely! Some of them are killers, too. The pills and purgatives that you take for your constipation may only confirm the habit. Even the vitamins may make trouble. You hear wonderful things about vitamins. A lady phoned me in a great hurry the other day. Her whole body had broken out in a great rash. Her face was bright red and her throat very dry. The whole family was alarmed. She had been taking a preparation of Niacin (Vitamin B) and, on the theory that a little being good a lot would be better, had taken twice the prescribed dose. We pulled her thru that spell but she now knows that even the harmless vitamins are sharp edged.

This is not a discourse about vitamins. They are mentioned because they constantly lure you to their unnecessary use. A full page advertisement

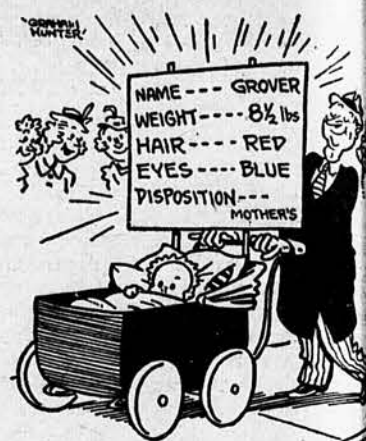
seen recently is one pull for vitamins that I can heartily endorse. It tells how to make appetizing creations in which 5 special vitamins figure largely: Enriched flour, grated carrots, lemon extract, 2 eggs and a fair quantity of milk. Get your vitamins in that way and this writer has no criticism.

It is for the 20 per cent of illnesses that are really serious that we must particularly plan. This really ought to be community planning, for it will include such serious matters as the care of women in childbirth, the emergency of farm accidents, illness accompanied with violent pain, and the possibly fatal attacks that may afflict those who suffer from chronic illness, or have the failings of old age.

For such illnesses community planning should help all of you to be in ready touch with hospital service. It might be a long distance away, but would naturally be the good hospital nearest to your community. Arrangements of some kind should be made whereby a patient who can bear transportation may be hurried to the hospital. It would not do to expect them to send an ambulance, but, in your group, plans may be made whereby quick transportation may be carried out effectively at all times on short notice. This would prearrange special equipment that would give the sick person as much consideration as possible.

Get acquainted with a physician whom you may consult by telephone. Go to see him, or have him come to see you, at a convenient time in advance, so that he may understand about the case and may be able to put on record such facts as would help him to determine your needs if told by phone.

Turn a deaf ear to all solicitations to



Time-saving invention for bashful fathers
don't enjoy answering foolish questions

use drugs about which you know nothing in an attempt to cure ailments about which you know less.

For a chronic invalid, subject to certain attacks, be sure to have remedies arranged in advance by a physician who has studied the case and knows what will serve in emergency.

Spend 60 cents on an American Red Cross first-aid textbook. Its 250 pages tell you a lot of things quite apart from bandages and tourniquets. It even has a chapter on common emergencies dealing with such things as boils, convulsions and earache.

Arthur Guiterman's "Song of the Country Doctor" brings in old Dr. Smith with his unfailing prescriptions of "A Day in Bed," and the refrain "You'll be all right in the morning. It will fit a lot of cases.

"Fat" Bullets: One tablespoon of glycerine saved by every U. S. housewife every day for a year would provide glycerine required to make 13 million pounds of gunpowder.

BUILT LIKE A BOMBER!



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

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As sleek and tough and unbeatable as a U. S. bomber. With the heavier cross threads that give 50% greater resistance to ripping. Sanforized shrunk. Color fast. Graduated body proportions, bar-tacked at all points of strain. All men's sizes up to 50" waist.

Discover the BIG difference in overall values—see the new KEY IMPERIALS at your dealer's tomorrow. He gives you more for your money. And he gives you this iron-clad guarantee:

A New KEY Garment
FREE... if you're not
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WOW! WHAT A CHANCE!

GENUINE UTICA
JACK KNIFE

25c

Just a few left—we'll send one postpaid for 25c. Nothing else to buy. This is our way of making more friends for KEY Work Clothes.



KEY WORK CLOTHES

THE NATION'S FINEST

"Tough" Plants for Garden

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

GETTING good, thrifty plants to set in her Victory Garden does not worry Mrs. Fred Simpson, of Troy, for she raises them herself. She plants the seedlings in shallow boxes and the young plants thrive under her watchful care in the sunny windows of her living-room.

The secret of her success in raising garden plants, Mrs. Simpson says, is the way she toughens them to outdoor temperatures. The hardening-off process begins when the plants are very young by setting the boxes out on an open porch each day. At first they are outside only a short time, depending on the temperature and whether the wind is blowing. Time of outdoor exposure is lengthened as the plants grow older. By this painstaking care Mrs. Simpson grows rugged plants that are capable of taking care of themselves when put on their own out in the garden.

Mrs. Simpson did not need the prodigious of a Victory Garden campaign to stimulate an interest. Long before Victory Gardens were ever heard of she realized the importance of fresh vegetables in her family's diet and for several years has produced a garden that could well be envied by anyone.

Her seedlings are started in boxes that are about 3 inches deep, giving ample space for drainage which is very important. To let out excess water, 1/2-inch holes are bored in the floor boards. A layer of coarse gravel, cinders, small pebbles or pieces of broken crockery is spread over the bottom of the seed box. The box then is filled almost to the top with ordinary garden soil which is topped off with a layer of fine soil sifted through a hardware-cloth sieve.

Not too Much Seed

Mrs. Simpson tamps the soil down firmly, using a short piece of 2 by 4 or brick. She marks out shallow furrows for seed rows which she spaces out 2 inches apart. The seeds are sown thinly by dropping in the furrows with thumb and forefinger. It is well to label the rows for one will forget which variety he planted where. After the seed is sown more soil is tamped over the box.

A fruit jar having its lid perforated with small holes makes a convenient sprinkler. A thoro sprinkling is given, making sure the soil is wet clear thru. To prevent evaporation the moist seed-box is covered with a newspaper which is kept in place until the seeds begin to germinate. Mrs. Simpson plants her tomato seeds early in order to have plants ready to set out in the garden by the last week in April.

Not everyone will have the patience and perseverance to raise their plants. Market gardeners and others raising truck crops on a commercial scale either buy their plants from local hot-houses or have them shipped in from plant farms in the South. Southern-grown plants have certain advantages worth noting. They are field grown and this makes them hardy and rugged. When we have received tomato plants from Echo Glen Farm with many of the plants in bloom. These field-grown plants are much cheaper than plants

grown under glass where the labor of transplanting increases the cost.

On the other hand there are disadvantages. We have received shipments here that have been entirely worthless, having been too long on the road or subjected to too much heat in transit. I have heard the complaint that new insects and diseases are introduced with Southern-grown plants, but we have never made that observation here. Hotbeds heated by the fermentation of horse manure are still in use on many commercial truck farms where the growers figure they can produce their plants more cheaply than they can be bought.

Up-to-date gardeners who have a yen for keeping abreast of the times will be interested in the new portable hothouses designed to produce better plants easier. All danger of loss from parasitic disease is eliminated as no fertilizer is needed to produce heat. One may have a choice of 3 heating systems, oil, gas or electricity. There is no danger of loss from sudden freezes as the heat is thermostatically controlled. Instead of ordinary window glass, ultra-violet ray glass is used on the top

and all 4 sides, admitting a maximum of the sun's health-promoting and growth-stimulating rays. Anyone who is handy with a hammer and saw can build a portable hothouse. All he needs to do is buy the heating system and automatic control and follow the plans and instructions that come with them.

Anyone who has ever had any experience raising plants in hotbeds or in boxes as Mrs. Simpson does, is familiar with that fungus disease known as damping off. But, according to research scientists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this fungus may now be kept under complete control. Doctors Stoutemyer, Hope and Close have announced a method of growing hard-to-start seedlings in sphagnum moss instead of soil or sand. Boxes like Mrs. Simpson uses or flats, as they are called, are filled with tamped soil to 1 1/4 inches from the top. Finish filling with sphagnum moss and firm it to within one half inch of the top. Water the moss and allow the water to settle. The seeds are broadcast evenly on the moss. Lightly cover the seeds with sifted moss.

The seedlings cannot develop normally in the moss if only water is used. They need good food. So a nutrient solution is made by dissolving one rounding teaspoonful each of superphosphate and potassium nitrate in one gallon of

Profit in Pastures

Importance of pastures this year cannot be overestimated. Kansas State College Experiment Station bulletin, No. 206, "Tame Pastures in Kansas," offers suggestions on such subjects as Carrying Capacity of Tame Pastures; Seeding Pastures; Care of Older Pastures; Temporary Pastures; Cereal Grains for Pasture. A copy of the bulletin will be sent upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

water. The moss is soaked with this liquid plant food by applying it with a sprinkling bulb or jar with perforated lid. The solution should be sprinkled on again in 12 or 24 hours to insure thoro moistening of the moss. Cover with a newspaper to prevent surface drying. More of the solution is added only when the moss becomes quite dry. Seeds germinate more evenly in sphagnum and are more easily cared for. Slow-growing species can remain in the medium a long time without injury before transplanting. There is little danger of over or under watering.



Triple-Threat TO THE AXIS!



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—THE KIND THAT WILL EVENTUALLY BEAT HIM
—THE KIND THAT OLDSMOBILE IS TURNING OUT TODAY!**

HIGH ABOVE the frozen tundras of an Arctic battleground, aerial cannon thunder into action. Deep in the mud of an African no-man's land, tank cannon blaze the way for a hard-fought offensive. Under the tropical palms of a South Pacific base, anti-aircraft cannon raise their deadly umbrella of "flak." At every level . . . on every front . . . American fire-power is helping beat the Axis at its own deadly game.

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anti-aircraft guns and other hard-hitting weapons. To make it possible for our boys overseas to have the most fire-power and the best fire-power. With the aid of over 130 subcontractors, these assignments are being accomplished . . . fast.



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★ VOLUME PRODUCER OF "FIRE-POWER" FOR THE U. S. A. ★

How to Keep Well

Since it may be difficult to get a doctor as often as you have in the past, we know you will be interested in a very helpful letter on the subject, "Things You Can Do for Yourself," by Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, our staff physician. A free copy of the letter will be sent upon request to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please include a stamped and addressed envelope for mailing the letter to you.

There's nothing more tasty than a perfectly roasted leg of lamb. Garnished with jelly-filled pear halves and sprigs of mint, here it is in all its glory, ready to be carved for Sunday dinner.

We Stretch a - LEG OF LAMB

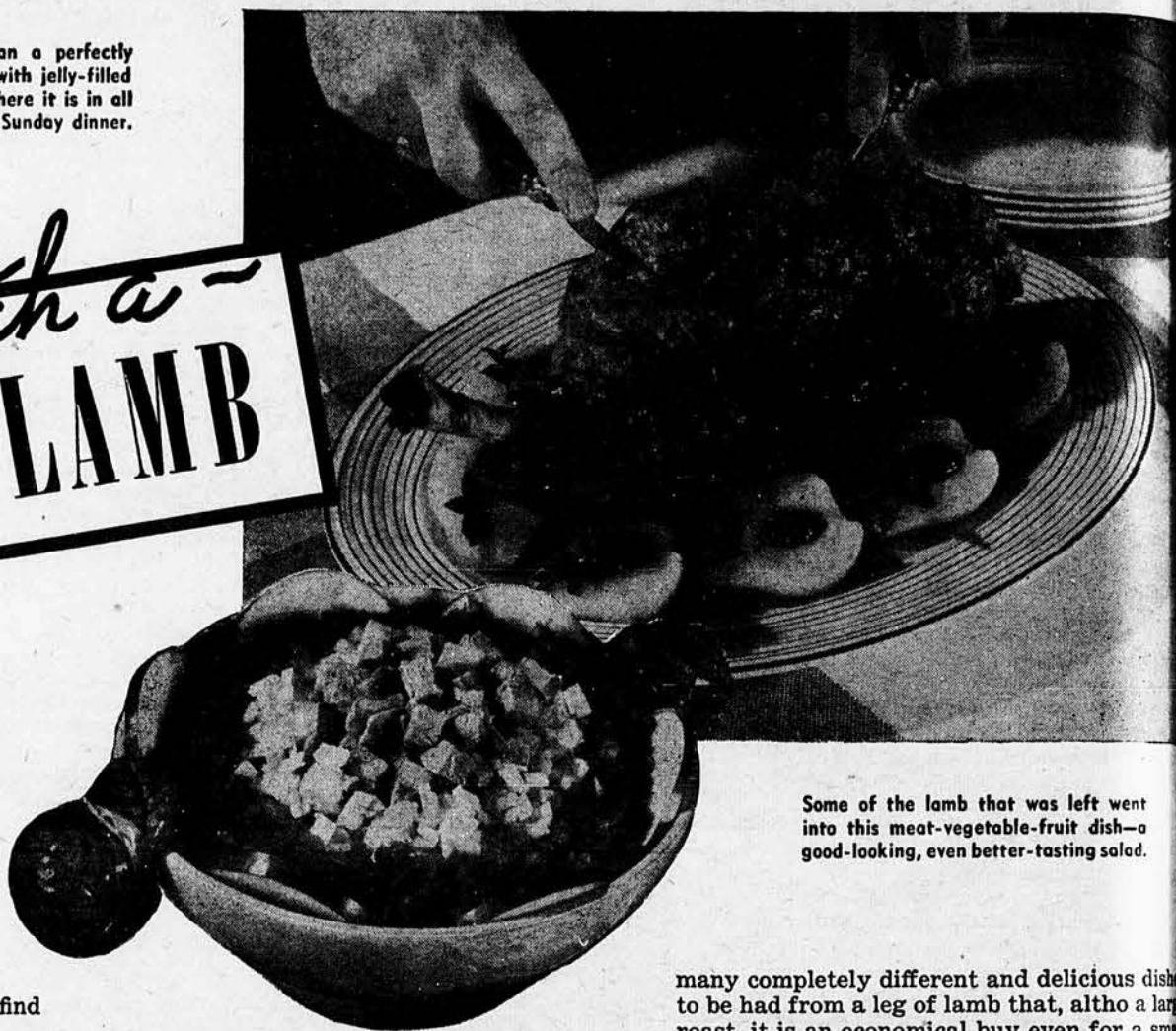
WITH the year's best seller, War Ration Book II, now in the hands of every man, woman and child not in the armed services or penal and eleemosynary institutions, it's a foregone conclusion that meat rationing is not to be just another Washington fairy tale. Those little red stamps are the prima facie evidence. They weren't put in merely to give the books a patriotic color scheme. Chances are we'll wake up most any morning now to find that meat rationing has overtaken us.

Of course, meat rationing for city folks is one thing, but it's a "horse of a different color" for farmers who do their own butchering. What's to compel them to abide by the regulations, or where is the police force to come from to see that they do? Will farm homemakers, living as they do at the source of supply, be willing to comply to a weekly ration of 1 3/4 pounds of restricted meats for each member of their households?

The answer, we believe, is an emphatic and whole-hearted "yes," and that there will be precious little if any grouching about it from farm women who are determined to do everything within their power to see that the army, the allies, in fact, all the world is fed thru this great crisis. And they are just as willing to share their meat, which is scarce, as their great surpluses of grains. In their voluntary sharing, farm housewives will stretch their rationed pounds to cover just as much territory as city women will have to. Thru long years of butchering experience when they have had to take care of the whole carcass, they have, like the packers, learned how to make use of about everything but the "squeal." They know there is as much nutritive value in the less desired cuts of meat, and that a deft hand at seasoning, a little imagination and loving care on the part of the cook can turn the tougher, bonier parts into tasty dishes that rival the "steaks, chops and roasts that have gone to war." They long ago made the acquaintance of the heart, tongue, liver, kidneys and other "variety meats" which are rich in nutritive value and, when properly prepared, are among the tastiest of foods. Prospects are that these will not be rationed. Poultry, too, is on the unrestricted list. So we'll get by nicely if all play the game. Of course, not an ounce of meat must be wasted, and every pound must be made to go as far as it will—but after all that's but a challenge to natural thrift and good housekeeping.

Frankly, the outlook isn't so bad—our worst worries are usually in the mind. Chances are we'll none of us go "meat hungry," and we'll get enough high protein food for good health. If there hadn't been so "much talk" we might not even know we were being rationed. So let's get into the right mental attitude and take a look at this next food problem that's to confront us. In that frame of mind it won't be difficult to solve it.

For a specific problem, this being spring . . . and lamb at its best . . . let's see how far we can stretch a leg of lamb, being guided by the rule that should apply, whatever the cut or



Some of the lamb that was left went into this meat-vegetable-fruit dish—a good-looking, even better-tasting salad.

choice of meat, that "we'll use every bit and not waste a bite." But back to our special problem, which we've chosen because we believe there's nothing more tasty than a perfectly roasted leg of lamb and that too few homemakers in planning their menus include lamb at all. Besides it is a fairly thrifty cut of meat, with more than a fair proportion of meat to bone, considering both price and the number of persons or meals it will serve. For instance, in a 5-pound leg of lamb, the meat will weigh almost 4 pounds. The bones can be used for soup stock—and delicious stew, while the meat itself, if cooked at low heat in an uncovered pan to prevent excessive shrinkage, should serve 3 full meat courses for a family of 4.

Don't be scared off by the thought of too many repetitious meals and the question of what to do with the leftovers, for there are so

many completely different and delicious dishes to be had from a leg of lamb that, altho a large roast, it is an economical buy even for a small family. Have the roast leg of lamb, in all its glory, on Sunday. Then, on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, use the leftovers creamed in noodle ring, in a vegetable-fruit salad, in Shepherd's pie, in croquettes, combine the lamb with potatoes or cornmeal mush for frying, stretch it still again with beans, or make a spicy sauce to serve hot over slices of corn lamb. Oh, there are scads of ways to stretch this kind of roast, in ways so different the family will never dream it's the same old thing. If your family is very small, it's not a bad idea to cut a few chops off the end of the leg and serve them broiled the day before you serve the roast.

For the roast itself, proper cooking will turn it out all golden brown. There are two methods of roasting lamb—one quick-searing and the other constant-temperature. Since both produce tasty roasts, we leave the choice entirely to you.

[Continued on Page 11]

HOW'S YOUR CANNING EQUIPMENT?

IT'S a good idea to check canning equipment at the close of the canning season. If you didn't get it done then, be sure to see that everything is ready and in order now, before you must spend every spare minute in the garden, and the new canning season gets into full swing.

First of all, is your pressure cooker in good condition? Pressure cookers are doubly precious this year, since they cannot be bought for love nor money. Take extra good care of yours, if you have one; share it with less fortunate friends and neighbors, if they can be trusted to treat it kindly and bring it home in good condition. Food is vital this year. All of us must fill every jar available, and processing in a pressure cooker is the only safe way of putting up meats and nonacid vegetables. So in checking your canning equipment, double check your pressure cooker. The valves, pet cock, pressure gauge, and thermometer should be in working order, and the cover on the cooker steamtight. If a water-bath canner is used, make sure its parts are ready to use.

Is your present supply of containers adequate and in good condition? While we are anticipating the greatest food preservation year in history, fortunately there is no shortage of glass, and jar manufacturers assure us they will be able to meet the demands. Buy what new jars you need—but no more—else the supply will not go around. Examine present sup-

plies of glass jars and covers for possible cracks, or uneven places where the seal will be made, and test the jars for leaks. Remember that all rubber-sealed jars should have new rubbers, if possible, and that metal covers will need to be replaced if they have been broken or misshaped from being pried from the jars, or have become corroded, or are of the self-sealing type. Here, again, manufacturers are trying to take care of all needs for home canning foods, and despite the rubber shortage and the scarcity of metals, there will likely be an adequate supply of lids and rubbers.

An assortment of utensils and small tools that are most helpful in canning include 2 or 3 large kettles; a stiff brush to clean vegetable peels; several spoons, including large wooden ones; a large and small sharp knives, and a long fork, preferably of stainless steel—if you have one already you'll not be able to buy one until after the war. Other necessities are measuring cups and a quart measure; a long-handled dipper or ladle; a wire basket or a large strainer; a colander on legs; a large-mouthed funnel to help fill the jars; a jar lifter to put jars in and out the sterilizing bath, and to put them in and to remove them from the canner.

Special equipment such as a cherry pitter, fruit peeler and a corer, a strawberry huller, pea sheller, and a sugar tester are other labor savers—but you can get along without them very nicely.

Looks Like a Million

M. M. had better look to his gunny sacks—there's sure to be another run in them! For in the home of a friend the other day, I saw the grandest rug, when she admitted it was made of lowly gunny sacks my hands itched to get started on our pile of sacks. And it is so easy to do. Rip out and with a yardstick placed diagonally mark into 2½-inch strips. Along lines, discarding any damaged portions. Then fold strips lengthwise and press. Next slip heavy twine through each strip along the crease, run a fairly loose line of machine stitching as closely to the twine as possible producing a cording. Draw or ruffle, each strip to about one-third its original length. Then with the side up and cut edges down, beginning round and round, continue until rug reaches desired size. As you sew hold strips loosely to prevent wrinkling. This resourceful friend had experimented a bit with dyes—light tans equating to rich, deep velvety blues, with a warm splash of orange blue.

Try This?

MRS. S. A. USHER

Did you ever know it to fail, just as easily as the steps are painted, every step we want seems to be upstairs? Just about as bad as "painting yourself into a corner" now, isn't it? At times the steps need painting, try painting every other step; let these then paint the others. It takes a longer, 'tis true, but it's a lot handier and the kiddies will love having "make 'em" "two at a time." Let's hope it doesn't start a bad habit!

Any-Day Pastime

MOTHER

Children just can't seem to resist painting or drawing on the windows when they are steamed over or frosted! Writing or drawing on windows makes a grand rainy- or inclement-day time. Simply spread a thin coat of painting compound on the window and then write and draw to their hearts' content. Wipe the old pictures off with a cloth leaving a clean surface for brand-new picture. Fun! It takes a jiffy to clean the window when the children are thru.

Stretch a Leg of Lamb

(continued from Page 10)

However, individual tastes, as well as lamb cuts themselves, differ somewhat. So if the roast that you get by following the given time for either method cooking seems too well done for your liking, try cooking the next roast 3 to 5 minutes less to the pound. Or if the meat is less well done than you like, you can increase the roasting time by 5 minutes a pound. About 25 minutes a pound should be allowed for roasting a leg of lamb weighing 4½ to 6 pounds, cooked by the quick-searing method. If you have an oven regulator set for 500 degrees F. for 15 minutes, then reduce the heat to 350 degrees F. for the rest of the roasting period. The temperatures hold for a larger leg of lamb of 6 to 8 pounds, with only 15 minutes allowed to each pound. During the constant-temperature method, set the oven temperature at 350 F. for the entire period and allow 15 minutes a pound for a leg weighing 4 to 6 pounds; and 32 minutes a pound for one weighing 6 to 8 pounds. Do not have the "fell" removed. Put the leg, cut side up and skin side down, in a rack in an open roasting pan. Season with salt and pepper. A slow temperature will prevent excess shrinkage. That is important these times. Various cooks have various tricks in roasting lamb. Some rub the surface of the lamb with a cut clove of garlic.

Or you can tuck a couple of pieces of garlic with or without a little thyme, sage and marjoram mixed together, into small gashes on the surface of the lamb before you roast it.

Or rub curry powder, powdered ginger, mixed marjoram or a few sprigs of minced fresh mint over the surface of the lamb.

Or, you can give a beautiful glaze to roast lamb by basting it with ¼ cup currant or grape jelly mixed with ½ cup boiling water during the last hour of roasting.

For extra zip, tho it doesn't need it, serve roast lamb with velvety-smooth brown gravy, mint sauce, or garnished with peach or pear halves filled with mint or currant jelly.

Leftovers from Sunday's roast may be honorably discharged in any number of interesting ways. Several delightful recipes follow. One that's entirely different is the good-looking, good-tasting salad bowl, pictured. It's a dish perfect for either lunch or supper. Apples, celery and green pepper "extend" it. Why not let the recipe extend your file of leftover ideas?

Lamb Salad Bowl

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2½ cups diced cold lamb | ½ cup chopped green pepper |
| 2 cups diced celery | 6 slices red apple |
| 1 tablespoon chopped fresh mint | 1 cup mayonnaise |

Pile diced cold lamb in the center of the salad bowl. Arrange diced celery in a circle around the lamb; repeat, using chopped green pepper. Cut an apple in half; core and slice it crosswise. Place slices around the edge of the salad bowl, peel side up, and extending about one eighth inch above the edge of the bowl. Serve with mayonnaise, to which has been added the chopped fresh mint. This makes 6 servings.

Boiled rice is the "stretcher" in this dish. Cold, diced lamb and just the right seasonings add a blend of flavors you'll long remember.

Lamb Curry

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1½ cups raw white rice | 1 tablespoon flour |
| 1 cup sliced peeled onions | 4½ cups diced leftover lamb |
| 2½ cups diced celery | 1½-2 teaspoons curry powder |
| 4 tablespoons salad oil or fat | 1½ cups leftover lamb gravy |
| ¾ cup boiling water | Salt |

Boil the rice and keep it hot. Meanwhile saute the onions and celery, covered, in the salad oil in a large skillet until tender. Stir in the flour and blend. Add the lamb, curry, gravy, boiling water, and enough salt to taste. Simmer for about 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. This serves 6.

A noodle ring filled with creamed lamb and peas is a fine use of leftovers. It's delicious and easy to do, for it's a meal in a dish that saves work, time, and dishwashing. Here's how to do it:

Noodle Ring

Make homemade noodles the usual way, or if you're in a rush cook an 8-ounce package of wide noodles (these are unrationed) as directed on the package, drain and rinse. Combine with 4 tablespoons melted butter and put in a greased 1-quart ring mold. Set the mold in a pan of hot water for 10 minutes.

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Creamed Lamb and Peas

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 cups diced cooked lamb | 2 cups leftover gravy |
| 1 medium onion, sliced | ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce |
| 3 tablespoons butter | Salt and pepper |
| ½ cup cooked peas | 3 green pepper rings, cut in half |
| 6 slices pineapple | |

Cut lamb in cubes from ½ to 1 inch in diameter. Saute sliced onions in butter until tender, add gravy and season with Worcestershire, salt and pepper. Add meat and peas; cook slowly until heated thru. Unmold noodle ring and fill center with the lamb. Garnish ring with green pepper rings and pineapple which has been sauteed lightly in butter. Makes 6 servings. Pepper rings and pineapple may, of course, be omitted.

If there is no gravy, add 4 tablespoons flour to the butter after cooking the onion, stirring until it is lightly browned. Add 2 cups water in which a bouillon cube has been dissolved. Cook, stirring constantly until thickened and smooth.

For a delicious stick-to-the-ribs breakfast special, try this:

Lamb-Cheese Scrapple

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cup ground leftover lamb | ¼ cup flour |
| ½ cup grated cheese | ½ teaspoon salt |
| 3 tablespoons fat | 2 cups hot cornmeal mush |

Add the lamb, cheese, and salt to the mush. Pack into greased molds or wax-paper-lined pans and chill thoroughly. Unmold, cut in half-inch slices, flour both sides and brown in the fat over a not-too-hot fire. Plenty for 4.

Wonderful Results


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Do You Want a Palomino?

By RUTH McMILLION

TO OWN a Golden Palomino one must either be fortunate enough to induce some proud owner to part with one for a thousand dollars or more, or spend a number of exacting, expensive, hopeful years in breeding one, as the few Palomino breeders in the United States have done.

You will find no Golden Palomino at the community sale. The Palomino is not of a common strain. He is expensive to raise. Consequently, only true horse lovers will put forth the time, money and effort necessary to produce one.

J. L. Hieronymus, extensive farmer and cattleman of Kansas and Oklahoma, has made breeding Palomino horses his hobby for several years, yet only recently, in his cycle of careful breeding, has he attained the goal for which he is working.

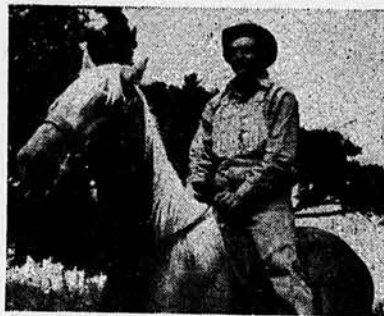
Now, 2 out of 5 breedings reward Mr. Hieronymus with a young Palomino, and after a number of years of selecting and discarding, the strain is now up to the place where it will consistently produce Palomino colts.

Since "a breed is a group of animals of common ancestry, that possess certain characteristics, and the power to transmit those characteristics to their progeny," says Robert Denhardt, of Texas A. & M. College, it now seems Mr. Hieronymus has advanced a long way toward redeveloping the long-sought pure strain of Palomino horses.

In this country true Palominos date back to the early days of the Spaniards. The Spanish Palominos were a pure breed, able to transmit definite characteristics consistently. It was the white man's desire for farm and range stock that ruined things. He obtained standard breeds and Percheron horses, then crossed them with the beautiful Palominos. Hence the necessity for re-breeding.

About 9 years ago Mr. Hieronymus drove to Claremore, Okla., and purchased 2 mares. One was a full blooded, white maned and tailed Palomino. The other was three-fourths Palomino and one-fourth Thoroughbred.

Soon the full-blood mare produced a beautiful Palomino colt, but she died



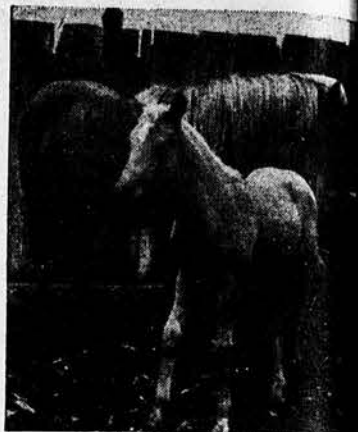
B. B. Venable, trainer, on Palomino owned by J. L. Hieronymus.

when it was 3 days old. Mrs. Hieronymus took over the task of raising the little fellow, fed him every 3 hours from a lambing nipple and bottle, and also saw that he had cod-liver oil once a day for 6 months. After 2 years, young "Sandy" as he was named, still had a weakness for the bottle. However, prior to this he was weaned and fed from a bucket. Always thereafter he preferred eating from a bucket to grazing with other horses.

By nature Sandy was very affectionate. Knew his name and came when called. One day Mr. and Mrs. Hieronymus returned from town and there stood Sandy, now a big horse, waiting for them on the front porch.

Mr. Hieronymus feels that a Palomino is the easiest horse trained. Yet as a general rule it is more difficult to raise one to maturity than the average breed of horses. This is due to some undetermined characteristic of physical makeup. Perhaps it has something to do with recessive characteristics becoming dominant, yet resulting in a weakness as snow-white Arabian colts scarcely ever live.

Palominos are exceptionally fine for cattle says Mr. Hieronymus, in that they are tough, can stand more heat than the average horse, and generally have a fine running-walking gait. Mr. Hieronymus should be a competent judge, as he runs thruout the year from 1,200 to 1,500 Herefords on 15,000 acres. Not only is he prominent as a



Palomino mare and colt.

cattleman and breeder, but is the extensive wheat farmer in Harp county, the county where he resides.

As an example of training and ability Mr. Hieronymus told of Buck, a Palomino horse that had absolutely training until he was 6 years old, turned out to be the best cow horse ever owned.

Later he sold Buck. The present owner had this interesting experience. One day he and another horseman were trying to pen a bunch of small heifers. Time and time again the heifers broke back. The weary men were getting nowhere. Finally the owner asked that he be allowed to go alone. He then rode Buck toward the cattle, threw the reins over the saddle horn and left the horse to his own initiative. In a short time the capable hard-working Buck had every weaver in the pen. When this horse was 10 years old an offer of \$200 was made for him.

Pal, another fine riding and roping Golden Palomino that Mr. Hieronymus had raised, had an offer of \$1,000 made for him.

One of his finest horses is Silvesta, perfectly marked 3-year-old Palomino stallion, which was broke and trained by B. B. Venable, of Beaver, Okla. Silvesta has 4 black hoofs, is of gold dollar color with mane and tail of creamy white and has a bit of white on his hindquarters. This horse will bring a handsome sum if Mr. Hieronymus ever cares to part with him.

Palominos are valuable. A full-blooded well-marked Palomino can scarcely be purchased. No one wants to part with them. One mare produced a beautiful Palomino colt for Mr. Hieronymus and in a few days it vanished completely from the pasture. Evidently stolen.

The best cross for breeding, in the estimation of Mr. Hieronymus, is either a sorrel mare and Palomino stud or a Palomino mare and sorrel stud. The cross will most consistently result in a Palomino colt. Too, the Arabian horse is fine for cross breeding.

At present Mr. Hieronymus has perhaps 15 or 18 colts as a result of such crosses. Not quite half of them are Palominos. But the others, the sorrels, cannot be bought from him. They are



J. L. Hieronymus, extensive farmer and cattleman of Kansas and Oklahoma, has made Palomino horses his hobby.

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bet. When bred, probably every will produce a Palomino offspring of course, will be eligible for registration.

Hieronimus obtained one valuable mare under quite gratifying circumstances. She was a fine sorrel horse upon which the owner spent \$200 merely to have her bred. He valued her at \$800, but as she went by and she failed to produce the owner in disgust sold her to Hieronimus for \$100. The next she raised Mr. Hieronimus a beautiful colt which was later sold as a horse.

Coloring Is Important

present Palomino horses eligible for registration must conform to definite color specifications. Various sizes and weights may be registered if the coloring and pedigree are approved. The Palomino or Palomino-Pintado golden-coated horse with white, or ivory mane and tail. The Palomino is a lighter, cream-coated horse

with white mane and tail. They should have black skin, black hoofs, dark or hazel eyes and a bald face.

Mr. Hieronimus has one colt, almost white, with glass eyes. Because of the eyes it is not eligible for registration, yet on each side the breeding was by full-blood Palominos. Proving the necessity for cross breeding. It is impossible to determine what color a Palomino colt will turn out to be. They are quite light when young, but with each shedding grow into perhaps a creamy-silver or the golden-coated horse.

Some people want horses for their beauty alone. Consequently the Golden Palomino takes their eye not only because of the conformation in their size and form, but because of the unsurpassed glints of their gleaming coat.

Mr. Hieronimus not only has a hobby which in time will prove a valuable asset to him, but he is also instrumental in redeveloping and preserving one of the most beautiful horses in the world—the Golden Palomino.

Buffalo Grass Comes Back

(Continued from Page 7)

was planted in June of 1941. The lawn was sprinkled and weeded when necessary and by fall he had a solid cover of buffalo grass.

He was so well pleased with this portion of his yard that he immediately took steps to prepare his front yard for seeding and seeded this area in April of 1942 with treated seed at the same rate of planting, sprinkled and weeded as needed, and by fall had succeeded in getting a complete cover on the front lawn. Mr. Reed was skeptical at first but is greatly pleased over his results and stated that he sees no reason why anyone should not use the seeding method because it is much cheaper, the lawn is smoother, and there are no other grasses to mar the appearance of the lawn because it is all pure buffalo. The seed cost him \$5 and he did his weeding.

Took Considerable Punishment

A large portion of the Hays airport was seeded to a mixture of 6½ pounds of buffalo and 11 pounds of blue grama in the spring of 1942. The seeding job was done by Mr. Wenger as a demonstration, using the Fort Hays Station new type drilling equipment built in the station shop. The land had been leveled, it was dry and dusty, and in places was pure clay subsoil. The area was subject to frequent landing of planes. Despite these handicaps and a heavy torrential rain the grass has come along very satisfactorily, the buffalo is spreading and will soon provide a heavy turf able to take much punishment.

On a sidehill with a slope of as much as 12 per cent in places, an area of more than 100 acres of terraced land at the Fort Hayes Experiment Station will be seeded down to grass for pasture during the first week in April of 1943. This land was summer-fallowed during the summer of 1942. Early in August it was drilled on the contour to cane at the rate of 60 pounds an acre. The cane made a growth varying in height from 12 to 18 inches before being frozen down early in October. The grass seed will be planted in this cane-mulched ground with a grass seed mixture composed of 4 pounds of buffalo grass, 8 pounds of blue grama and 5 pounds of side oats grama. A special type of grass seeding drill built in the Experiment Station shop will be used for drilling in the seed. Drilling will be done on the contour.

Will Protect Young Grass

It is anticipated that the cane mulch will protect the young grass seedlings from the dangers of erosion, both wind and water; prevent soil erosion and smothering of young seedlings in the bottom of the terraces in event of torrential rains; retard weed growth particularly in the early part of the season; and aid in retaining moisture in the soil until the grass can become established.

Buffalo grass is best adapted to hard land. It will take hold on poor soil and, of course, will produce more abundantly on good soil. The recommended rate of seeding of treated buffalo grass seed for pastures is 8 pounds an acre. Where it is to be seeded in mixtures, 3 to 4 pounds of buffalo and 10 to 12 pounds of blue grama will produce a good stand. It requires 2 seasons to produce a turf which will stand normal grazing. Seeding is best done during April, unless irrigation is available. A good, firm seedbed is essential for the results you want.

The buffalo grass seed supply at the Fort Hays Experiment Station is already exhausted for this year. Native Kansas or Colorado seed may possibly be obtained from Mike Bird, of Hays, or from the Dowd Seed Company, of Amarillo, Texas. Prices range from 75 cents to \$1.25 a pound. It is advisable to buy treated seed so you can depend on getting a stand.

Follow these war-time SERVICE TIPS



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Start your plow check-up with the shares—the business end of the plow. If shares are worn or dulled, have them sharpened and set; replace them if they're worn too much for further service. Sharp, properly set shares mean good work and an important economy in draft—remember 75 per cent of plow draft is created at the share. Keep rolling coulters and jointers sharp and properly adjusted.

Check wheel bearings and boxings carefully—replace these parts if worn, to insure smooth-running, properly-aligned wheels.

The hitch is the safety device that protects both plow and tractor from shocks and possible breakage—therefore cushion-spring-release hitches should be inspected to be sure all parts are free and properly adjusted; pin-break hitches should have a wood pin of proper strength.

The lifting clutch should be serviced in line with the instruction book. Thorough lubrication is important in prolonging plow life and in getting greatest efficiency from your plow.

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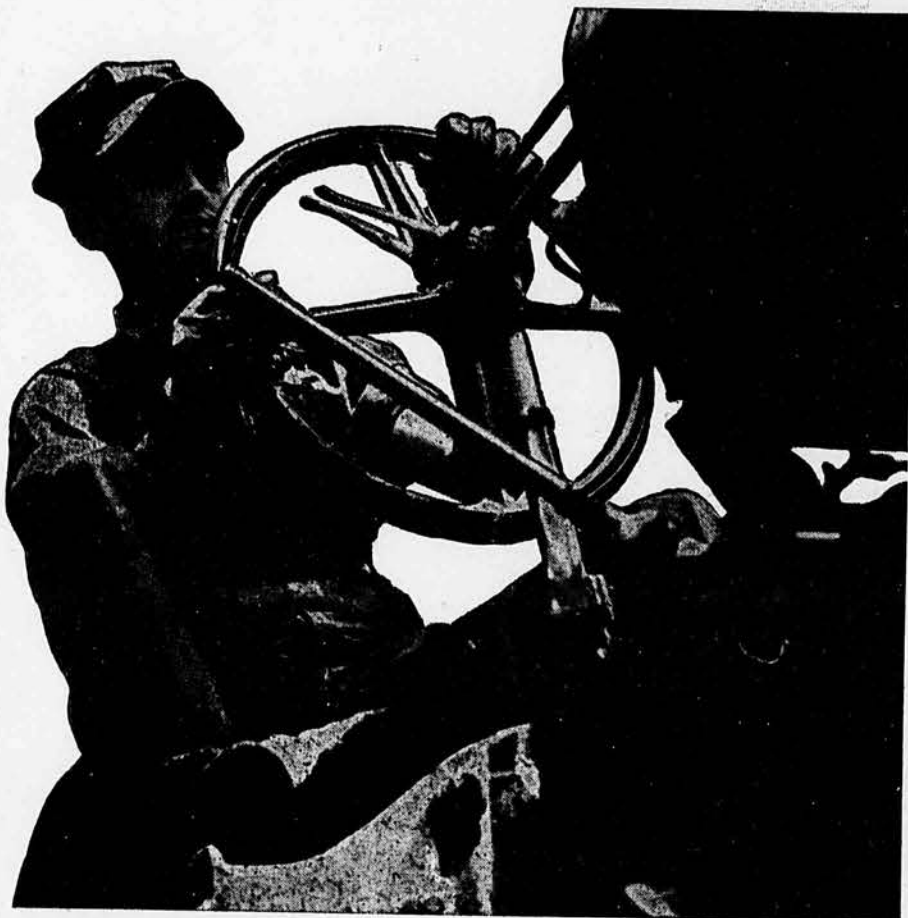
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Agriculture's Fronts

(Continued from Page 5)

pounds has been set. Government wants an increase in egg production of 9 per cent, to a total of 4,780,000,000 dozens. If attained, supplies available for civilians in this country will be no greater, perhaps even less, than last year.

Total national acreages for the 4 principal feed grains, corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghum, exceed the 1942 goal by 2,000,000 acres. Farmers are being asked to plant 95,000,000 acres to corn, an increase of 4 per cent, and for grain sorghums an increase of 20 per cent is asked. In the Corn Belt farmers are asked to reduce oats acreage to grow more corn, and leave enough acreage for soybeans.

"Altho 1942 grain production was the largest on record," the Department says, "if average yields are assumed for 1943, grain reserves will be considerably reduced following the 1943 feeding season."

Since the 1943 goals were announced, all restrictions on wheat acreage and marketing have been set aside by Secretary Wickard's proclamation. Greatly increased use of wheat for feed, and some for industrial alcohol, plus Lease-Lend to Russia and later to other nations, is eating big holes in the 2 year's supply of wheat. By 1944, wheat may join the list of "scarce" food and feed crops—something thought impossible 5 years ago. If 2 years like 1935 and 1936 should come in the middle "forties" there could easily be a shortage of wheat.

Large increases are wanted in the oil crops: Soybeans, 3,000,000 acres more than 1942 goal, 12 per cent more than were harvested in 1942; peanuts, increase of 49 per cent in acreage, making necessary retirement of some short-staple cotton land; increase of 18 per cent in flaxseed acreage.

Incentive Payments Still Alive

Because of ceiling prices on these, agriculture is proposing incentive payments on these and 6 other crops which are desired in excess quantities for the war effort. Congress is balking on appropriations for \$100,000,000 for incentive payments, but indications are that Congress will yield, but not gracefully, when the shortage becomes apparent.

The program also calls for 55 per cent increase in dry bean acreage; 45 per cent in dry peas; 17 per cent Irish potatoes; 41 per cent in sweet potatoes.

No increases in sugar beets asked, nor in overall acreages for 21 vegetables aside from Irish and sweet potatoes. Farmers are asked to grow more carrots, kale, lima and snap beans, sweet corn, onions, cabbages, beets, tomatoes; fewer artichokes, peppers, lettuce, eggplant, watermelons, cauliflower, cantaloupes, cucumbers and celery.

Canning vegetables program still is up in the air, being limited by cans available. Government plans to take 50 per cent or more of the 1943 pack; last year Government took around 35 per cent.

Earned Top Award

Particularly proud of their recent Army-Navy "E" award are the employees of the Columbian Steel Tank Company, Kansas City. This company has received the coveted award for its efficiency in building tanks for the storage and transportation of vital war fluids, such as gasoline and oil, and even water for troops in the desert areas.

The award came on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the company which for years has been building many farm supplies such as grain bins, water tanks and scores of other kindred products. Naturally, practically every facility of the company now is used in war work.

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Molding Magic of Hybrid Corn

(Continued from Page 1)

as having a characteristic that is extremely valuable for Kansas conditions. For the average hybrid, 85 degrees is the most favorable temperature at time of pollination.

Temperature is not the only factor influencing pollination. In some varieties the silks remain receptive to pollen for a short time, perhaps only 3 days. Others vary from that on up to five periods lasting as long as 3 weeks. With silks remaining receptive for a long period, chances for successful pollination are greatly increased.

Some Have Better Chance

varieties also vary in regard to the amount of pollen shed, and the length of time it is shed. Those giving off liberal amounts of pollen for a reasonably long period stand a much better chance of satisfactory pollination. Nearly every farmer knows that time of tasseling and fertilization is a critical period for corn in this state, so improvement of hybrids along this line adds assurance and safety to Kansas corn production.

Along with their outstanding tests of pollination, our Kansas workers among the nation's most prominent experiments with white hybrids. This is important because commercial hybrids have provided an active market for white corn, paying a premium over price of yellow corn for the last few years.

The white hybrid developed in Kansas has consistently outyielded Pride of Saline, the popular open-pollinated variety which has long been listed as one of the most dependable for this state. The promising new white hybrid developed from 4 inbred strains of Pride of Saline. Along with higher yields this white hybrid offers more resistance to drought and grasshoppers.

Popcorn comes in for its share of attention from the hybrid corn breeders. One of the new hybrid popcorn varieties in Kansas was developed by crossing inbred strains of Super and South American. This hybrid proved superior to open-pollinated varieties, both in yield and in "popability."

Aim To Meet Needs

Tests with hybrid field corn give special attention to developing varieties suited to the peculiar needs of different areas. For instance, 2 yellow varieties are being developed specifically for Southeast Kansas. These varieties bear big, late-maturing ears, specially adapted to the more abundant rainfall and the long growing season of that territory.

Plant breeders and commercial growers perfect new combinations, and corn is produced on a wider area in Kansas each season. Last year,

when the farmers of this state planted 761,000 acres of hybrid, it was about one fourth of the entire Kansas corn crop.

That one fourth gave a good account of itself, too, if the Kansas Corn Performance tests indicate the general ability of hybrids. These tests, directed by Mr. Jugenheimer, A. L. Clapp and H. D. Hollembeak, were designed to compare the merits of leading hybrid and open-pollinated varieties of corn.

In 3 districts, covering all Eastern Kansas tests, 31 hybrids averaged 60.3 bushels to the acre. Hybrid people point with pride to the 9 highest yielders in this area, all hybrids. The highest yielding open-pollinated variety ranked tenth, and the next highest was fifteenth. The 2 adapted open-pollinated varieties averaged 60.8 bushels to the acre.

Farther west, the combined average for all hybrid varieties was higher than the average yields for leading varieties of open-pollinated corn. Good hybrid performance dates beyond 1942, also. Mr. Jugenheimer explains that Kansas tests in 2 previous years showed a definite advantage for top hybrid varieties.

Three of the most common and widely used commercial hybrids averaged 25 per cent higher yields than the 3 leading open-pollinated varieties in Eastern Kansas. At the same time, records on stiffness of stalk showed an average of 29 per cent less lodging for the hybrid varieties.

Now An Important Industry

With Kansas farmers growing more hybrid corn, the production and distribution of hybrid seed has become an important Kansas industry. The scope of this industry is apparent when you consider the labor and expense involved in producing hybrid corn for seed.

A general view of this is seen in the operations of James G. Tomson, Jr., farmer at Wakarusa, who produced hybrid seed on 130 acres last year. Mr. Tomson points to high expense and risk at the start, made necessary by purchase of parent seed stock, some of it costing as much as \$100 a bushel. However, a bushel of the parent stock will plant at least 10 acres, and from that on up, depending on size of the seed, which is influenced by strain.

As a general rule, Mr. Tomson plants 3 rows of female parent for every row of male parent. Since all female plants must be detasseled, this means that 3 rows in every 4 must be patrolled with careful vigilance. It means also that hybrid seed for sale is produced on only 3 of every 4 rows. The male plants produce corn for feeding, but these ears are fertilized by pollen from the same plants they grew on, disqualifying them as hybrid seed.

Requires Careful Help

Detasseling starts around the first of July, and the rush season for this job is in that month. To do this work on his 130 acres last summer, Mr. Tomson used a regular crew of 15 to 20 detasselers. The average worker, he says, can detassel 3 acres a day, although helpers vary widely in speed and accuracy.

To be sure of a thoro job, the workers must go thru each field 10 to 20 times. Most of the tassels may appear in a period of 3 or 4 days, but it is necessary to go thru and get the "stragglers" every day for about 2 weeks.

Fall brings a rush season of harvesting to get the precious seed gathered and cribbed before rainy weather sets in. Then come the jobs of shelling, grading, sacking and selling. So the man who sells hybrid seed has been thru a long season of work, expense and risks. This explains why hybrid seed costs several dollars a bushel more than open-pollinated seed. It also explains the importance of buying from a dependable grower.

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Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid. Leghorns \$9.45; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$9.90; Assorted \$6.95. Pedigree Sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$8.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$8.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 412C, Fulton, Missouri.

Pullets—White Leghorns, white egg, White Romans, White Rocks or New Hamp Whites. Range Size (fully feathered.) Also 4 weeks old or 3 weeks old. Prices 25c up. Day old Pullets, baby chicks 7½c up. Pictures and Catalog Free. Rucker's Breeding Farm, Dept. 5-326, Bethany, Mo.

Johnston's Triple test, chicks. Production bred. Rigidly culled. Pullorum tested parent stock. Purebreds, hybrids, sexed chicks. Order early. Descriptive circular free. Johnston's Hatchery, 218 West First, Topeka, Kan.

Bush's Money-Making AAA Chicks. 20 breeds. Thousands weekly. Limited time. Surplus broiler cockerels \$3.95 up. Sexed pullets \$12.95 up. Big English White Leghorns Started Pullets to 4 weeks \$20.95 up. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Chicks on a 30 days trial guarantee. All varieties. Missouri Approved. Bloodtested. Easy buying plan. Low Prices. Chick Manual free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 371, Butler, Missouri.

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

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

Tudor Profit Bred chicks—Purebreds. Hybrids. Superior parent stock. 100% Pullorum tested. 36th year. Circular Free. Order Early. Tudor's Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas \$8.40. Catalog Free. White Chickery, Shell City, Missouri.

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

Chicks—Leading breeds. Book orders now. Write for prices. Clinton Hatchery, Box 205D, Clinton, Missouri.

April—May chicks. Leghorns, Minorcas, Heavies. Bozarth's Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

RUPP'S

DEPENDABLE CHICKS

Backed by 39 years intensive breeding for high egg production. Will help you to victory while making a profit for the owner. Send for full details and prices.

RUPP'S HATCHERY and POULTRY FARM

Box 150A Ottawa, Kan.

Genuine AAA Triple Bloodtested

R. O. P. Wingbanded Sires
POSTPAID Non-sexed Pullets Cocks
Heavy breeds... \$8.95 \$10.95 \$12.95
Big Barron
English Leghorns 8.95 17.95 24.95 (day old)

Heavy assorted \$6.50. A clean Hatchery Particular People. Fully Guaranteed. Order rect or send for catalog.

Pilot Grove Hatcheries, Pilot Grove, Mo.

Big Type WHITE LEGHORN

16 Years Continuous Use of 225 to 323 Egg
This is our 24th year in the Hatchery business and each year we have striven to improve breeding of our flocks. Our Leghorns will do your profits over ordinary Leghorns. They combine the necessary elements of BIG PRODUCE, BIG BIRDS—HIGH EGG PRODUCTION, LONG LAYING LIFE. Olander's Leghorns improve your flock. Send for folder and prices.

Also 7 Other Breeds and Cross Breeds **\$10.90** Per 100

Olander's Hatchery, Topeka, Mo.

SPECIAL March CHICKS

AAA Quality Kansas Approved Pullorum Test Chicks. Replacement Guarantee. Prepaid 100%
S. C. Wh. Leg. Bf. Min... \$9.95 \$18.90 \$24.90
Wh. Bk. Rks. R. L. Reds... 9.95 14.90 19.90
Bf. Orp. N. H. Reds, Wh. Glants... 9.95 14.90 19.90
Austra-Whites... 1.40 18.90 24.90
Assorted Heavy \$8.90; Broiler Chicks \$4.90

MOLINE HATCHERY, Moline, Kan.

PROFIT-POINTER VITALIZED WHITE ROCKS

The double purpose breed—more meat, more eggs; broad breasted, yellow skin, quick growth and fast feathering; Townsley Pedigreed breeding stock. Write circular and prices on 10 breeds Sunflower Vitalized Chicks. Pullets or as hatched.

SUNFLOWER HATCHERIES, Bronson, Mo.

\$2.90 PER 100 SEXED CHICKS

INVESTIGATE SUNFLOWER STRAIN AUSTRA-WHITES
45000 CONTROLLED BREEDERS UNDER SUPERVISION
SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM BOX 5555 NEWTON, KANSAS

PULLETS RANGE SIZE

Also 3 weeks old. White Leghorns, White Orps. or new, white egg White Romans. Thousands Breeder's. Prices 25c up. Day old Pullets 10c up. Pictures and Catalog FREE. Rucker's Breeding Farm, Dept. 555, Bethany, Mo.

STARTED CHICKS

Save Dollars, Labor, Time. Chicks out of the egg. Our Five Completely Separate Breeds. Plants, insure health and vigor. Only healthy chicks brooded, and shipped. Special price \$13.90 per 100 non-sexed. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 6610, Newton, Kan.

Started 3 and 4 week chicks—out of date healthy strong. Large sanitary brood plant saves you work money. We have the loss. Pedigree sired chicks. Low prices. Special bargains. Catalog Free. Berry Brothers, Box 3313, Atchison, Kan.

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Bloodtested Ancona chicks \$9.50 hundred. Kins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

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Prize winning Black and White Australorps. Heavy laying contest winners. Largest breed in country. Bloodtested pedigree strains. Sexed chicks. Low prices. Colored Catalog. Ajax Hatchery, Box 2410, Quincy, Illinois.

Australorps new sensational egg layers. Big, hardy, big size. America's largest breed. Show and Egg Contest pedigree matings. Bloodtested, guaranteed chicks. Low Prices. Catalog Free. Berry Brothers, Box 3314, Atchison, Mo.

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Fancy Buttercups \$2.00 each. 15 eggs postage \$1.25. Depot Beeyards, Altoona, Kan.

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Dark Cornish Chicks, Stock, Eggs. Write for large illustrated catalog describing this meat breed. Send 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 331, Clinton, Iowa.

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Eggs young hens 5—\$1.00; Old hens 25c; Pekin, Rouen, duck eggs \$2.50-12. Joe Bucklin, 50c. Sadie Meila, Bucklin, Kan.

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Our Large, illustrated catalog describes the popular Jersey White Giants. Chicks, eggs from select matings of both White and Black Giants. Write today enclosing 5c postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farms, Box 331, Clinton, Iowa.

BUSH'S SEX-ED CHICKS \$3.95

Started Wh. Leg. Pullets \$20.95 Up C.O.D. per 100 F.O.B.

Hurry—book chick orders early. BUSH offers 18 best profit breeds. Now in 41st year. 107,000 customers in 48 states. Save 1c to 2c per chick. Husky, separately hatched, livable. Low prices. Cockerels \$3.95 up. Day old pullets (300 egg strain) \$12.95 up. Hand picked Big Eng. Wh. Leg. Started Pullets \$20.95 up. Blood tested—State approved. 1943 attractive calendar-catalog gives prices, terms, guarantees. Live delivery. 95% Sex Accuracy. Get our calendar-catalog.

BUSH'S HATCHERY, Box 218C, CLINTON, MO.

AUSTRA-WHITES

Profitable Austra-Whites

10,000 SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. High Livability. Faster. Healthier. Cockerels lay 7 weeks. Hens 6 1/2 months. Pullets laying 4 1/2 months. Averaging over 200 eggs yearly.

PRODUCING FARM HEADQUARTERS
Super Deluxe Leghorn Hens mated with 1000 Australorp males. Write Free Illustrated Catalog. Low Cost Price FREE. Write Today.
BERRY BROTHERS FARMS, Box 6661, Newton, Kan.

Big Profit AUSTRA-WHITES

Many Customers report laying at 4 1/2 months, 2 lb. fryers 7 weeks. Year around layers. Disease resistant. BLOODTESTED. Baby chicks. Sexed or started. Poultry Book FREE. Write Today.
BERRY BROTHERS FARMS, Box 6661, Newton, Kan.

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

Austra-Whites, America's Greatest Hybrid Strain, scientifically mated by Bartlett Farms. Pedigree record breeding produces unequal quality. Quickest maturing for meat and sexed and non-sexed. Reasonable prices. Literature. Bartlett Farms, Route 6, Box 10, Wichita, Kan.

Forest Austra-Whites for profit. Guaranteed availability. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kan.

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Free Facts About Hybrids

WORLD'S LARGEST AND OLDEST FARMS raising Pure Breeds. Obtaining Faster Growth. Better Health. More Eggs. Write for Catalog. Chick Prices.

Lower Poultry Farm, Box 6665, Newton, Kan.

America at War don't waste time, feed or valuable laying house room on stock of questionable breeding. Play safe—raise Bockenstedt's Austra-Whites. Big discounts now in effect. Guarantee you the lowest chick prices of the season, but you must act at once. Lu Woffley-Bockenstedt, Hiawatha, Kan.

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ING ENGLISH LEGHORNS

We really have them. Famous large bodied layers of lots of big white eggs. Direct imports from the best bloodlines (up to 305 egg breeding). 22nd year continuous flock improvement by a real breeding farm. Thousands of satisfied customers in 36 states say "best money making strain." We can please you, too. Sexed or non-sexed reasonable prices, bank references. Write for "The Proof" from Bartlett Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 5, Box B4, Wichita, Kan.

Quality 300 Egg Strain pedigreed White Leghorns. World's Champion Egg Laying Strain. On large 80 acre breeding farm of 3,000 birds. 40 years breeding experience. Extra high livability. Bloodtested. Guaranteed chicks, sexed, started. Low prices. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box 336, Atchison, Kan.

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

amous Imported Barron Trapedred pedigreed Wintering English strain. Purebred ROP sired eggs to 1 White Leghorns. Supreme chicks body can raise. Literature. Dr. Cantrell, White Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

350 Pedigreed Sired big type egg-bred White Leghorn pullets \$15.50. Cockerels \$2.75. Four-year old pullets \$27.00. 95% sex guaranteed. Early Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Big Type Leghorn chicks all from 2 year old hens make the most profit. 300 egg birds. Early order discounts. LuVerne Wolf-Bockenstedt, Hiawatha, Kan.

Forest Pedigreed Sired Leghorns. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kan.

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Leg-Rocks All purpose year around big money makers. Customers report 3 pound cockerels 7 weeks. Laying 4 1/2 months. Extra hardy layers. Bloodtested pedigreed strains. Guaranteed chicks. Low prices. Colored catalog free. Ajax Hatchery, 243, Quincy, Illinois.

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Golden Buff Minorca chicks. The best is none so good. Also other breeds. Literature. Kansas Farms Hatchery, Pleasanton, Kan.

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Forest New Hampshire for profit. Livability. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kan.

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

Forest Production Bred White Rocks. John DeForest, Peabody, Kansas.

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Wend Wyandotte eggs from Pullorum tested stock. No chicks. D. Lawver, R. F. D., Asbury, Kan.

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Trespassing. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and enter up your place. 5 Signs 50c Postpaid. They can cut them in half making 10 signs, if desired. They are printed on heavy, durable cardstock. Brilliant orange color. 11x14 inches. T. H. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.

Kansas Certified Seed

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed
Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac.
Grain Sorghums: Blackhull, Pink, Club, and Red Kaffir. Colby, Early Kalo, Westland, Wheatland.
Sudan Grass.
Brome Grass, Flax: Linota.
Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 35, Ill. 200. Open-pollinated: Midland, Reid, and of Saline, Hays Golden, Kansas Sunflower, Colby Yellow Cap.
Popcorn: Supergold.
Soybeans: Hongkong, A. K. and Dunfield. Oats: Kanota and Fulton.
Barley: Flynn.
Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.
Sweet Clover: White.
Red Clover: Kansas Strain.
Write for list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

Assn. Member Ads

Seed Corn, certified hybrids U. S. 35 and U. S. 13. \$8.50. Henry Banck, Everest, Kan.

Certified Midland Yellow Dent seed corn. \$3.00 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

Certified Hybrid Seed Corn. KIH-38, Ill. 200. US-13 and US-35. O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kan.

Fulton Oats, 85c Reclaimed, bagged, FOB Salina. Irving G. Walden, New Cambria, Kan.

For Sale—Certified Wheatland and Westland Milo Seed. W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Kan.

Certified Hongkong Soybeans. A. L. Brodick, Fall River, Kan.

Biennial White Sweet Clover \$8.30 bushel. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

Fulton Oats, high yields, heavy weight. Harvey Armstrong, Reserve, Kan.

Wheatland Milo, germination 77% laboratory purity 99.50%. 2000 bushel 4c per pound FOB R. E. Ancell, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

U. S. 13 and U. S. 35, \$7.50 per bushel prepaid. A. K. soybeans. Otto Rosenau, Eudora, Kan.

State Certified Hybrids U. S. 13, U. S. 35. Order now from L. L. Utz, White Cloud, Kan.

Dunfield Soybeans \$3.50. Fulton oats 85c. Charles R. Topping, R4, Lawrence, Kan.

Certified U. S. 13 Hybrid \$7.00, prepaid. O. O. Strahm, Sabetha, Kan.

Certified Hybrid Seed Corn—KIH 38, Ill. 200. U. S. 13. Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.

Certified Norkan—germination 75%, 5 1/2c per pound. Wm. C. Robinson, Jr., Downs, Kan.

State Certified Midland Yellow Dent seed corn 99.5% pure, 97% germination, shelled and graded. \$2.50 bushel. Herb Heliwig, Oswego, Kan.

For Sale—Homegrown Certified Atlas Sorgo. Purity 99.5%, germination 85%. Robbins Ranch Belvidere, Kan.

Certified Hongkong Soybeans, 96% Germination. Harvey Hensley, Halstead, Kan.

Midland Yellow Dent Corn. Bushel \$2.50. Phil J. Heliwig, Oswego, Kan.

Certified Pride of Saline Corn, Certified Hongkong soybeans. A. F. Schoenig, Walnut, Kan.

Hongkong Soybeans—Germination 94%, \$3.00 bushel. Chamberlin Seed Farms, Carbondale, Kan.

For Sale—Certified Early Sumac cane seed, germination 96%, purity 99.5%. M. H. Robbins, Belvidere, Kan.

Planters Seeds

The 1943 farm production goal requires our best efforts. It also requires good seeds. Let us furnish them to you. Red clover, 15; scarified sweet clover, \$6.60; adapted alfalfa, \$19.80. Timothy, \$2.70; all per bushel; Korean lespedeza, \$8.50; Kansas brome grass, \$14; permanent pasture mixture, \$12; unhusked sweet clover, \$8; these per 100 pounds. The best vegetable seeds for your garden. Dealers of Funk's G hybrid seed corn, Missouri 8, Midwest 23, Missouri 47, U. S. 15. Descriptive catalog and complete farm seed price list on request.

THE PLANTERS SEED COMPANY
513 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Hardy Reclaimed \$16.90 ALFALFA SEED

Grimm \$19.80; Sweet Clover \$5.40. All per 60-lb. bushel; Brome Grass \$15.90 hundred. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return Seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, BOX 615, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Alfalfa, \$19.50; Red Clover, \$16.50; Sweet Clover, \$6.50; Timothy, \$2.75; Mixed Clover and Timothy, \$5.25; all per bushel. Korean Lespedeza, \$8.50 per 100 pounds. Samples, Catalog and complete Price List upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Clover \$8.40, Alfalfa \$11.85, Blue Tag Hybrid Seed Corn \$3.50, all per bushel. Also many other bargains. Postal card today for price list and samples. Hall Roberts' Son, Postville, Iowa.

Western Blackhull Kafir grown from certified seed. Purity 99.5%, germination 81%. 6c per lb. FOB in good sacks. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

First Grade Korean Lespedeza \$7.00 cwt. Red-top \$9.50 cwt. Timothy \$6.50 cwt. Hybrid Corn. Garden seed. Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

Iowa Goldmine Seed Corn—Selected, shelled, graded. Germination 97%. \$2.25 bushel. Free sample. L. C. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

Kentucky Bluegrass seed 1942 Crop \$1.00 per bushel. Oneida, Kansas. State Tested. Ira McCoy.

WANTED TO BUY

Horse Hair Wanted 50c to 20c pound for tail hair, mane hair and tail combings. Checks mailed promptly. Also cash buyers of Raw Fur. Give us one trial to convince you. W. H. Sturges Co., Winner, South Dakota.

Wanted to buy—Catalpa or Hedge Posts. Address N. E. Berry, Lamar, Colo.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

Carloads No. 1 Alfalfa, 55-65 lb. bales delivered to Consumer's Co-op Ass'n., Silver City, N. Mex.

When Buying Chicks—Insist on The BEST—

LOOK for this EMBLEM

Member Ads in This Section



COLONIAL

WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCER

Announces NEW CUT-PRICE OFFER

No other hatchery can duplicate this offer to you. It brings you the results of 15 consecutive years breeding out of R.O.P. and Official Contest hens. Over 100,000 Wing-Banded R.O.P. males used (dam's R.O.P. records 200-351 eggs). Great numbers of Official Egg Laying Contest Pens—FIVE different U.S. Grand Champion Pens in Five Breeds added in one year alone. The result—Colonial's Best Egg Grade Chicks today are over 50% (some nearly 100%) blood out of R.O.P. Hens.

R.O.P. Blood in Colonial's Lowest Price Chicks!
QUALITY at CUT PRICES—the reason more people buy Colonial Chicks than any other kind. Customer after customer with flock averages over 200 eggs per bird has resulted from Colonial's Best Egg Program.

Do You Want to Save Real Money?
Write for Colonial's CUT-PRICE OFFER—good no matter where you live. 7 big hatcheries located for quick delivery to any state. Popular varieties. SEXED, if desired. HYBRIDS also. Easy terms of \$1.00 down. Send letter or card today for BIG FREE CHICK ALMANAC.

COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS - - Wichita, Kansas

DeForest Better Chicks

Raise John DeForest's best production matings of 200 to 300-egg breeding. 18th year of progressive poultry production. Don't waste time and money on chicks of unknown ability.

Over 400 R. O. P. Sired Males

are used in DeForest supervised flocks. Fast growth, early feathering, and heavy production in all leading breeds and crosses. Write for prices.

DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kansas

Branches at Marion and Cottonwood Falls

Sexed or as Hatched
High Livability (Over 95%)

Master Bred Chicks
Don't Raise "Fifth Column Chicks"! Our Master Bred Chicks, from stock bred for egg production, will help you win the War and make a profit for you.

Austra-Whites—Superior egg layers, fast feathering.

S. O. Reds—(ROP)—240-340 egg bloodlines; world's foremost breeding strains.

White Rocks—(ROP)—200-284 egg records. Other leading breeds at lowest prices good chicks can be sold for. Write for folder and Our Guarantee.

Master Breeders, Box KF, Cherryvale, Kansas

Leghorns from Colwell's
U. S. Certified Pullorum Controlled large White Leghorns produce those extra fifty or more eggs per year. Order chicks early. COLWELL LEGHORN FARM, Emporia, Kan.

MRS. A. S. C. BAKER'S ANCONAS
Flock improvement since 1921. U. S. Approved 9 years; U. S. Pullorum tested farm flocks. Delivered promptly. Also Austra-Whites, Rock-Legs, Rhode Island Whites, Brown Leghorns and others. Mrs. Winifred Baker's Hatchery, Downs, Kan.

POST'S PROFIT MAKING POULTRY "17th Year" Help Win The War

By ordering at once, our Bred for Production Chicks. They do pay off at the nests. One customer writes, "355 Post's Strain White Leghorns laid 83,166 eggs." All leading breeds, bred for production. Write

POST'S HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
Mound City, Kan.

Discount on early orders

U. S. Approved—Pullorum Tested Flocks. 10 popular breeds. Day old and Started Chicks. Write CARROLL HATCHERY, Russell, Kan.

Get Tindell's Chicks for Profit

"U. S." Grades. Top Quality Hybrids and Purebreds. Livability and Sex Guarantees. Early order discounts. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Box K, Burlingame, Kan.

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FRUIT TREES

3 Montmorency Cherries, 2-3 ft. \$1.00
4 Fruit Trees, 2-3 ft. 1 each Compass Cherry, Douglas Pear, Yel. Trans. Apple, Elberta Peach. \$1.00
75 Chinese Elm Seedlings, 18 inches. \$1.00
25 Rhubarb (Pie Plant) Roots, 1 yr. \$1.00
50 New Paradise Asparagus Roots, 1 yr. \$1.00
15 Concord Grapes, 2 year-old vines. \$1.00
6 Peonies, 2 each, pink, red, white. \$1.00
15 Hansen Bush-Cherry, 1 to 2 feet. \$1.00

Big catalog free, Kansas' largest nursery
WILLIS NURSERY, DEPT. K, OTTAWA, KAN.

Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage Plants: Marglobe, John Baer, Fritchard, Gulf State, Firesteel, California Wonder, Cavendish, Wakefield, Early Dutch. All \$1.65 per 1000 except pepper \$3.00. By express, 10% discount in 20,000 lots. Nice large plants, packed 50 to bunch. Chemically treated. Remit with order please in even thousands, which saves us time and assures you accuracy. Your check accepted if most convenient to you. Begin shipping about April 5th. If wanted by mail pay postage on arrival. Natalia Plant Farms, Natalia, Texas.

Frostproof Cabbage and Onion plants—Large, stalky, field grown, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.25. Onions—Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Fritzaker, Sweet Spanish, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. All Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Blakemore and Dunlap Strawberry—Strong plants. 150-\$1.00; 500-\$2.50; 1000-\$4.50. Mastodon and Gem Everbearing large thrifty plants, will bear this year, 50-\$1.00; 100-\$2.00. Boysenberry and Youngberry, large bearing size plants, 10-\$1.00; 50-\$4.00; 100-\$7.50. Everything postpaid. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

Dunlap and Blakemore strawberry plants, \$3.00-1000 prepaid. Bargain Offer No. (1) 100 Blakemore, 100 Dunlap, 10 Everbearing Raspberry plants, all postpaid for \$1.00. Bargain Offer No. (2) 10 Boysenberry, 10 Raspberry, 10 Ozark Beauty Blackberry plants \$1.00 postpaid. V. P. Basham, Mountairburg, Ark.

Strawberry Plants, Blakemore, Dunlap, Aroma, Premier, Gandy, Dorsett \$3.50 thousand FOB here, 75c-100c postpaid. Gem, Mastodon 100-\$1.00 postpaid. Rhubarb 10-60c postpaid. Cavanaugh Nursery, Jonesboro, Ill.

Dollar Bargains, Prepaid. 200 Dunlap Strawberry, 20 Concord Grape or 200 Chinese Elm. Catalog. Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Nebr.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Victory Gardens essential to food supply. Our early vegetable plants yield more vegetables, two weeks earlier. Free: 1943 Color Catalog of hardy, fieldgrown Cabbage, Onions, Lettuce, Beet, Broccoli, Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper Plants. Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Albany, Ga.

Send no money, pay on arrival—Certified plants. Frostproof cabbage, onion, tomato, pepper, eggplant, cauliflower, broccoli, sweet potato, 200-75c; 500-\$1.25; 700-\$1.50; 1000-\$1.75; leading varieties, mixed anyway wanted. Moss packed. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

Certified Plants, Pay Postman—Frostproof cabbage, onion, tomato, pepper, cauliflower, broccoli, eggplant, sweet potato, 200-75c; 500-\$1.25; 700-\$1.50; 1000-\$1.75; leading varieties, mixed anyway wanted. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

Strawberry Plants—Hardy Northern grown Dunlap, Aroma, Blakemore, Premier, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$2.25. 100 Gem or Mastodon Everbearing and 200 Dunlap, \$1.75. Gem, Mastodon Everbearing 200-\$1.75; 500-\$3.50. Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

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

Everbearing Strawberry Plants—Kansas grown—Gems 80c, Mastodons \$1.00. Order early. W. T. Smith, Dighton, Kan.

Strawberry Plants—150 Gem Everbearing \$1.00; 200 Dunlap or Blakemore \$1.00. Dollar Nursery, Bloomfield, Iowa.

Thornless Boysenberry Plants: 7-\$1.00; 15-\$2.00, postpaid. R. H. Dixon, Rt. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

ATTENTION

Place your orders early for chicks and plants. Both hatcherymen and plant growers may have trouble filling orders this season because of help shortage and the unusual demand. If your order isn't filled promptly—DON'T WRITE US—because it will be taken care of just as soon as possible.

ALSO—Price changes come quickly and often the price quoted in the ad is changed before the paper is off the press.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

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KANSAS FARM INCOME

Up 50 Per Cent in 1942

Select from 1,000 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested.

A small down payment, low interest, and reasonable yearly installments on principal make these attractive properties ideal buys. A card or letter will bring you our complete list of available land. Please advise section of Kansas in which you are interested.

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

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

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

Warren Mortgage Co.
Emporia, Kansas

270 ACRES

Grass land, Kingman County, one mile from Kingman, Kan. All in grass, price \$8000.00.
JOE SCHRAG, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

160 Acres, 3 1/2 miles town, main highway. Nice improvements, electricity. Good land, 80 plow, 20 in alfalfa, timber, \$50 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR CHOICE WHEAT FARMS AND STOCK RANCHES

priced to sell, see me for real bargains. Prospects never were better. C. N. OWEN, Dighton, Kan.

Farms and Farm Loans—Farms for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. We are making long term farm and ranch loans at a low rate of interest in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico. For information on farms or loans see your local National Farm Loan Association or write direct to Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

210 Acres, fine bottom land, pasture, good improvements. R. E. McVicar, Onaga, Kan.

DOGS & PETS

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

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

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Short of Help—With Hogs to "Rattle?" It's easy to vaccinate, medicate, ring, or castrate, using Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog Holder. Enables One Man to do nearly all hog "chores." Thousands now saving time and trouble on large herds and small. Only \$1.50 postpaid, money refunded if not satisfied. Mail check or money order today! Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog Holder Co., Drawer 191U, Galesburg, 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. 433, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Scours in Calves—Treat them once and be convinced. 15c to 25c per calf. Heath's Calf Powder, prices 65c, \$1.25, \$2.25. Don't wait until too late. Free Booklet. Ask your dealer or write Bovine Specialty Co., P. O. Box 25, Hynes, Calif.

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

Make more money with hogs. Monthly all-breed magazine tells how. Send dollar for year's subscription. Hog Breeder, Stockyards, Chicago.

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

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

Genuine Winchchargers—Batteries, appliances. Wire service repair. Cash for used winchchargers, plants, appliances. We trade. We Jew. Conrad Distributors, Gaylord, Kan.

Finest large, new and factory rebuilt farm storage batteries direct from factory. Free literature. Kemplay Service, Corning, Kan.

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

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.

EDUCATIONAL

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

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Late model Tractor, Combine, Thresher. One way Plow and Truck. Write make, age, model, condition, price. C. L. Danitschek, Ramona, Kan.

Case Slicer Pickup Baler or New Holland Self-Tying Pickup Baler. State Price. Charles Davis, Elmdale, Kan.

Wanted—Small Tractor, also cultivating implements. Harold Morey, Powhattan, Kan.

Wanted: 12-ft. Oliver, grain master combine. Henry Goertzen, Aurora, Nebr.

Wanted—Two Caterpillar No. 36 Combines. Dewey Sheldon, Plains, Kan.

Wanted—Double-row IHC Cultivator for F12. Buhler, Rt. Abilene.

MACHINERY & PARTS

We have a number of double and single row Aspinwall potato planters, new, used and rebuilt; several potato graders; several three phase electric motors; latest rock crushers; belt power hay press; 28-in. John Deere Thresher; several grain drills; limestone pulverizer. Write for free bargain list. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

Write for big, free 1943 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-332 Boone, Iowa.

For Sale—Twelve foot 1934 Model Massey-Harris combine, on steel. Has been in shed until the last year. In good repair. Jim Swartz, Everest, Kan.

Buy Tractor Parts Now! Large Stock. New or used. Quick service; low prices. Free 52 page catalog. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Wichita, Kan.

For Sale: Combines and tractors, late models, various sizes and makes. Ramona Tractor & Imp. Co., Ramona, Marion county, Kansas.

John Deere tractor blocks rebored and fitted with new Pistons, Pins and Rings, \$24.50. Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

Moline, Baldwin, International, Holt, Oliver combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

Three used arc welders. Guaranteed. 150, 200 and 265 amps. J. D. Forney, Ft. Collins, Colo.

For Sale—10 ft. Holt combine model 38, good condition. Alfred Schwanke, Maple Hill, Kan.

John Deere Model D Tractor on rubber. Good condition. D. D. Ratzlaff, Hillsboro, Kan.

Case Cornbine 16-ft., good condition. J. H. Hiatt, Plains, Kan.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Waterproof Stack, Truck and tractor covers, any size and weight. No priority needed. Write or wire, Canvas Products Co., 624 Prospect, Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted men and women to buy cream and produce west Missouri and east Kansas. Cash and equipment furnished. Our representative will help you start and operate a business for yourself. Write Post Office Box 4026, Kansas City, Missouri.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo. Silks, Velvets, Woolens, Cottons, Satins, Velveteen, Taffeta remnants, felt dolls. Samples free! Rainbow, Decherd, Tenn.

500 colorful Quilt Pieces \$1.00. 100 25c postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Otto Swanson, 415 W. Lead, Albuquerque, N. M.

Large colorful quilt pieces, bundle of 500 for \$1.00 COD plus postage. Lumco, Kimball, Nebr.

Velveteen Cuttings: assorted colors, package 25c. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

FEATHERS WANTED

Feathers Go to War: Your government needs new duck and goose feathers for sleeping bags, hospital and barracks pillows. Ship yours to an accredited feather broker. Highest market prices paid. Cash in 48 hours. 20 years of honest dealing your guarantee. West Chicago Feather Company, 3415 W. Cermak Road, Chicago, Ill.

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

Uncle Sam Needs Feathers for the Armed Forces! Be patriotic! Ship now! Very good counts! White or Grey goose \$1.20. White or colored duck \$0.87. Must contain original down. For highest prices of used feathers submit samples. Thousands of satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halsted St., Chicago.

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

Do You Own Feather Beds? Send us your new and used goose and duck feathers. Cash paid promptly. Minneapolis Bedding Company, Minneapolis.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Postpaid, Guaranteed, highest grade, juicy, clean, redleaf chewing tobacco. No. 1, 5-lbs. \$1.65; 10-lbs. \$3.00. No. 2, \$2.50. Fancy smoking 5-lbs. \$1.15; 10-lbs. \$2.00. Jim Ray, Ralston, Tenn.

Genuine granite monuments at factory prices. Guaranteed by 77-year-old factory. No down payment. Samples and photographs free. Winona Monument Co., Winona, Minn.

Ten Indian Relics, one dollar prepaid. Chief Flying Cloud, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

DUROC HOGS

Duroc Boar Pig Wanted

I want to buy a 5- or 6-month-old Duroc boar pig out of a litter from a dam with a record of performance. The sire of my present crop of pigs was from such a litter and needs a boar to mate with him.
H. S. BLAKE, Topeka, Kan.

HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

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

Choice Sows and Gilts

bred to Top Son of Minn. Champion and to the Top Son of twice Nebraska Champion One May Boar and Fall pigs. B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Davidsons Have Fall Boars

Gilts bred and open all sold. 35 sows bred for spring farrow. Our job is to help keep up the pork supply. The Davidson kind has proved profitable for 40 years.
W. A. DAVIDSON & PAUL, Simpson, Kan.

Each year the NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION annual sale assumes greater importance. This spring's sale to be held as usual in the big pavilion in Atwood, Tuesday, April 6, will include cattle from 27 leading herds from Northwest Kansas. Hereford calves shown by members of this association placed fourth and fifth at the Denver show this year in junior classes, and fifth on seniors. Fifty-eight selected bulls and 40 females make up this great offering. An excellent place to buy single or in carload lots. For catalog write H. A. Rogers, sale manager, Atwood.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

GROVER MEYER, of Bashor, announces a dispersion sale of registered Holstein cattle, to be held on the farm Monday, April 26. The offering of about 125 will consist of high record animals that have been developed on the farm over a long time. Mr. Meyer is a director in the National Holstein-Friesian Association and has been secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Holstein Association for the last several years. Advertising concerning this important event will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer. Raymond Appleman, of Linn, will be sale manager.

The 51 head of registered Berkshires sold in the ROY GILLILAND, JR., sale at Holton, March 12, brought \$3,775. The 24 bred sows and gilts averaged \$93, with a top of \$117.50 paid by a club boy by the name of Wenger, of Powhattan. The next high price paid was \$107.50 by Walter Kolterman, Wamego. The 15 fall boars averaged \$66, with a top price of \$115 paid by J. W. McManigal, a breeder of Horton. Frank Hathaway, of Robinson, took the 2nd top at \$85. Eleven fall gilts averaged \$46.50, with a top price of \$60. The general average on 51 head was \$74.30. Buyers were present or represented by mail bids from more than a dozen Kansas counties, many from the extreme Western section. Every animal stayed in Kansas, indicating the growing popularity of Berkshires, especially the kind bred by Mr. Gilliland. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

For the past 7 years ELLWOOD THISLER, of Junction City, has been engaged in building up a good herd of Guernsey cattle, using nothing but strictly high-class registered bulls from leading herds of the country. The milk from the herd has been consumed in Junction City. Part of the Guernseys are registered, the rest purebred but cannot be recorded. D. H. I. A. testing has proved every cow capable of production sufficient to meet the big overhead of distribution and hired help. Now because of scarcity of help sufficient to carry on the farm and the large dairy herd, it has become necessary to reduce the herd. So everything but a few cows and young heifers will be sold at public sale on March 30. The sale will be held on the farm 5 miles East of Junction City and 2 miles South, starting at one o'clock. For catalog, address Mr. Thisler at Junction City.

For more than 20 years PHILIP STUDER, of Atwood, has devoted his time and energy to building a herd of registered Shorthorn cattle. His farm program has been built around the idea of herd improvement. During the time drought and low price periods drove most Western Kansas breeders out of the business, Mr. Studer was one of the few who stayed in the game.

His first 3 herd bulls were from the A. C. Shallenberger herd, followed by sires with the best Scotch foundation. But the herd now has been more the result of careful breeding and selection. The offering of more than 100, including calves with dams, tells a story of steadfastness that is a challenge to the young men of this generation. The sale will be held in the comfortable sale pavilion in Atwood, Monday, April 12. There never was a better opportunity for beginners. The 50 cows with calves at foot, and close up springers, are great as are the fine bulls, many ready for hard service. The cattle sell in good, useful breeding form without the big fat. Write now for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle
March 30—Elwood Thisler, Junction City, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
April 6—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Secretary-Manager.

Polled Hereford Cattle
April 29—John Ravenstein & Son and Walbert Ravenstein, Cleveland, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
March 23—Nebraska State Aberdeen Angus sale, Columbus, Nebr. M. J. Krotz, Sale Manager, Odell, Nebr.

Holstein Cattle
April 21—Fennely & James, Hamilton, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle
April 26—Grover Meyer, Bashor, Kan. Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan. Sale Manager.

Dairy Cows
April 12—Philip K. Studer, Atwood, Kan. May 3—Miles-Of-View herd dispersion, now owned by Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo. May 4—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Hampshire Hogs
April 19—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.60	\$15.75	\$14.00
Hogs	15.50	15.45	13.45
Lambs	16.60	16.15	13.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.25	.25	.21 1/2
Eggs, Firsts	.36 1/2	.36	.27 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.45	.32
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.39	1.38 1/2	1.22 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.00	.96 1/2	.81
Oats, No. 2, White	.68	.63 1/2	.54
Barley, No. 2	.90	.83 1/2	.58 1/2
Alfalfa, No. 1	22.00	20.00	19.00
Prairie, No. 1	12.00	11.50	13.00

Don't Wreck Your Future

3 in 1 only \$1 a month
POLICY

Protects You Against SICKNESS-ACCIDENT HOSPITALIZATION

How easily your plans for the future become shattered—possibly gone forever should misfortune strike, be prepared! 3 in 1 insurance policy gives you 3 protections—(1) Sickness (2) Accident Hospitalization. The old, reliable George Rogers Clark Casualty Company offers this new kind of policy—even covers mon sicknesses and ordinary accidents. Benefits are paid from the FIRST day. It provides \$5000.00 accumulated benefits for accidental death. Pays \$150.00 monthly for accident disability. \$75.00 each day for sickness disability. Other liberal benefits—all for only \$1 a month. No agents—no red tape—medical examination. Write for details. **GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CASUALTY** Dept. C-57 • Rockford, Ill.

WANTED

Old Live Horses and Dry Bones

We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else

Delivered Our Plant

HILL PACKING CO.
Topeka, Kan. Tel.

TRY IT! JENKINS FOOT REMEDY

A successful remedy for foot rot, used on our own cattle herds for many years. **GUARANTEED** remedy for Foot Rot or your money back.

Send \$2.00 (postage paid)

JENKINS & COMPANY
1800 Bryant Bldg., Kansas City

DAIRY FARMERS

YOUR OWN RADIO PROGRAM

NEWS OF THE WORLD
NEWS OF THE NATION
NEWS OF THE FARM!
CLIFTON UTLEY • EVERETT MITCHELL
12:45 P. M. SUNDAYS

BLUE NETWORK ALL STATIONS

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION
THE VOICE OF THE DAIRY FARMER

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

O'Bryan Sells Hampshire
April 19, Hiattville, Kan.

Selling 116 top open gilts and 27 top boars. Also selling 25 bred sows. The are absolute tops from 750 fall pigs. 12 of the boars are outstanding boars from the best herds from which I bought top boar pigs. 15 boars are the best we ever sold. 15 sows are about the best 10 we sold. Our February 24 sale catalog and should be good as any we ever sold. FOR CATALOG WRITE TO **JOSEPH G. O'BRYAN, HIATTVILLE, MO.**

McCLURE'S ROLLER FALL BOARS

Pigs sired by McClure's Roller have consistently been low down, thick, and hammed. These fall boars were farrowed mid-September to mid-October. Out of litters, well marked and vaccinated. Sold out of bred gilts.
C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE AND DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Angus Bulls and Heifers Serviceable Age Duroc Hogs

FOR SALE: 12 bulls and 11 heifers one yearlings. Fashionable breeding and size. Heifers to be sold in one lot. Also DUROC BOARS. Serviceable age.
VERN V. ALBRECHT, Smith Center, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-JERSEY DISPERSAL SALE

11 miles East of Delphos, Kansas
Thursday, April 1

Sale starts at 10 A. M.
HEAD OF DAIRY COWS (3 to 10 years

Holstein cows and 24 Jersey cows.
Two-year-old Jersey heifers.
Jersey and 8 Holstein yearling heifers
The registered Holstein bull (Ormsby
Pietertze), bred by A. C. Oster-
President of the American Holstein-
Association.

One I. H. C. 8-can milk cooler, De-
Magnetic Milker and 17 10-gallon cans.
COOPER, Owner, Miltonvale, Kan.
Ranaker, Downs, Kan., Auctioneer

SUNNYMEDE FARM

offers for sale
Sunnymede Cornflower King

15 months old son of
KING BESSIE KATHRYN

from a very promising daughter of the
sire

S. MERCEDES WALKER KORNDYKE
now on 13th consecutive year of Hol-
Friesian Herd Improvement Test
E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

ALL CALVES FOR SALE

red and developed the first and only cow
to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in
secutive days. Young bulls with high
dams or granddams.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEO, KAN.

HOLSTEIN SIRE FOR SALE

Old grandson of Fredmar Sir Forbes
Out of a 600-lb. "Excellent" cow.
J. A. Lady, Abilene, Kan., R.F.D.-1

SHORTHORN CATTLE

BIGGER ? \$ SHORTHORN\$
ER CHECKS?

Your Profits by Breeding Shorthorn Cattle
are unrivaled in their ability to outgain and out-
other breed of cattle on earth.
For our FREE illustrated booklet "Farm Secu-
Shorthorns" that tells how Shorthorns re-
greater wartime demands for more meat and
milk. It's profitable and
patriotic to breed short-
horns. Write for list of
members, thousands of
them all over America,
who have breeding stock
for sale.

Subscribe to the official
breed publication, The
Shorthorn World, pub-
lished twice monthly.
Subscription rates \$1.00
per yr.—\$2.00 for 3 yrs.
Write AMERICAN SHORTHORN
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
319 Union Stockyards, Chicago

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

ed Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers
young bulls, including calves. Also fe-
different ages, bred and open. All reg-
Harry Bird, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

ED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

ed and milk. 20 bulls 7 to 15 months old. Also a
ers. They are among the best.
y & Sons, Plevna, Reno Co., Kan. Phone 2807

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$126
ks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer
126, all express charges paid by us. Also reg-
bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Northwest Kansas Hereford Assn. Sale



ves under 12 months old. 19 cows, and heifers, cows with calves or bred.
flashy open heifers. Cows with calves are bred again.

CONSIGNORS

Joe Bell, McDonald
Forrest B. Carter, Norcatur
R. L. Cathcart, Blakeman
Jim Douthitt, St. Francis
A. W. Erickson, Rexford
Foster Farms, Rexford
Jansonius Bros., Prairie View
Jesse James, Kanorado
H. F. Miller, Norcatur
Rell Marrow, Kanorado
H. A. Rogers, Atwood
H. C. Ducker, Ludell
Earl Sutor & Son, Zurich
Gale Taylor, Atwood

For catalog write H. A. ROGERS, Mgr., ATWOOD, KANSAS
Fred Chandler, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer
Midwest Hereford Association Sale, April 7, at Holyoke, Colorado.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls for Sale

Registered bulls, age 8 to 21
months. Sired by CK KING
DOMINO 21st No. 2880389 by
(W. H. R. JUPITER DOM-
INO 22nd No. 2441159). Also
registered Hampshire rams.
ORVILLE L. JENKINS
Emmett, Kan.
(12 miles north of St. Marys on K. 63, and 1/4 mile east



Pritchard's Modern Type Herefords

We offer a few good Hereford
yearling bulls. Registered and of
good quality, best of blood lines.
Also our herd bull (one of the
good sires of the breed.) In-
spection invited.
J. B. PRITCHARD,
Dunlap, (Morris County) Kan.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

HERD BULLS — RANGE BULLS
Sired by WHR Contender Domino 1st. Yankee
Domino and Beau Rupert. Ages 10 to 15 months
old. LEON A. WAITE & SONS, Winfield, Kan.

HERD BULL FOR SALE

Two-year-old registered Hereford bull. Choice
individual. G. L. Mathews breeding.
ALBERT B. GRABER, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Offering registered Hereford bulls, age 8 to 12 months.
Nicely marked, compact kind with lots of quality. Reson-
able prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5
miles N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys.
Mera E. Gideon, Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Choice registered Hereford bulls, 13 to 15 months old.
Prominent breeding and good individuals.
J. M. MILLER & SON, Mapleton (Bourbon Co.) Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls, Serviceable

Young bulls of good quality and breeding. State
Accredited for TB and Abortion.
JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

FIRST DRAFT SALE

107 Head Registered
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Strong in EARL MARSHALL Blood Lines!

At HAMILTON, MISSOURI

Wednesday, April 21, 1943, 12:30 p.m.

J. C. PENNEY MISSOURI FARMS

Penney and James Division
Hamilton, Missouri

For catalogue write to The Aberdeen-
Angus Journal, Webster City, Iowa
ROY JOHNSTON, Auctioneer

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires. Proud Cap
K. 541403 and Elba Jule 2nd 652100.
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.
(Where beef type predominates)

DALEBANKS ANGUS

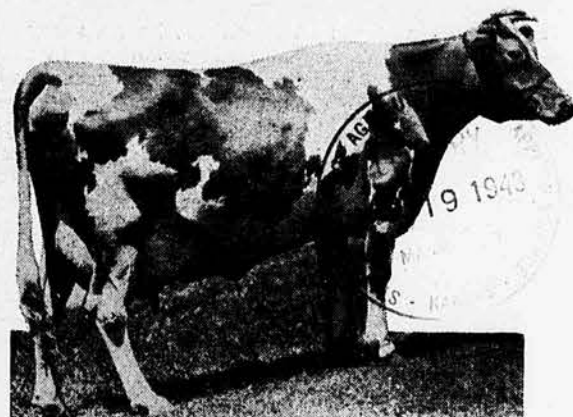
Low, thick bulls of choice quality, from a herd
whose discards top best markets. Heifers all sold.
E. L. BARRER, Eureka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1631 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

THISLER'S Reduction Guernsey Sale



On Farm 5 miles
east of Junction City,
Highway 57, and 2
miles south on Clarks
Creek road.

Tuesday,
March 30

26 Head of registered and purebred Guernseys (not eligible to register.)
1 Herd Bull, Meadow Lodge Joseph 2370, son of (Bournedale Rex
159247), his dam Julia Joanna 256603 A. R. (12928.8 lbs. milk, 597.1 lbs.
fat).

25 Cows—all but 4 from 3 to 7 years old. All of them now in milk, 5 head
recently fresh, balance bred to above bull for later freshening. Few bred
to our Junior bull, Meadow Lodge Czar. Herd fat average about 350 lbs.
fat, with individuals making up to 500 lbs. Heifers by bull that sells
have made up to 400 lbs. fat with first calf. Shortage of help makes this
sale necessary. I am keeping daughters of Meadow Lodge Joseph is the
only reason for selling him. Everything TB and Bang's tested.

Sale Starts at 1 P. M. For Catalog write

Ellwood Thisler, Owner, Junction City, Kansas

Auctioneer, Bert Powell. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Studeboy Place Shorthorn Sale

On farm 14 miles south of Nebraska line, 53 miles east of Colorado line on
U. S. Highway 36, 30 miles north of Colby, Kansas Sale in pavilion,

Atwood, Kansas, Monday, April 12

..... 88 LOTS

59 COWS, (only 4 over 7 years old) 17 with calves at foot, 25 more to calve
within the next three months. Remainder bred for later freshening.
10 BRED HEIFERS—4 bulls of serviceable age (including our 3 herd
bulls), and 13 bulls, 6 to 14 months old.



Studer type Shorthorns

Cows and heifers are bred to GOLDEN OAK ROUMANIAN (a Caraway
& Sons bull) and STUDEBOY MARSHAL (a Clarence Cofland bred
bull.)

Since founding the herd more than twenty years ago we have used 3 A.
C. SHALEBERGER bulls and RED MASTERPIECE, a great son of
Masterpiece. The offering is mostly descended from these sires. This is
practically a dispersion sale (we are only keeping 16 heifer calves.)

Herd state accredited for TB and Bang's. For catalog write

Philip K. Studer, Owner, Atwood (Rawlins Co.) Kan.

Auctioneer, Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS For Sale

10 BULLS: Reds and roans from 14 months
down. Bred and open heifers, all sired by a
son of MAXINE BROOKSIDE, who produced
10,907 milk and 383 pounds of fat, and
FAIR ACRES JUDGE, 3 times grand cham-
pion at the Kansas State Fair. Inquire of or
see them at
KNACKSTEDT BROS., CONWAY, KAN.

Buy This Milking Shorthorn Bull

This is an outstanding bull. He is M. R. CHA-
LENGER 1875576 a sire of Champions. He is by
the IMPORTED HILDA'S TRICKSTER R. M.
WE ALSO HAVE 2 YEARLING BULLS AND 5
HEIFERS FOR SALE. Visit farm or write to
CARL B. LARSON, R-3, McPHERSON, KAN.
(Farm 8 north and 1 1/2 west.)

Roan Milking Shorthorn Bull

For sale. Registered, 5 years old. Gentle.
Vanderlip Bros., Woodston, (Rooks Co.) Kan.

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select them carefully and that is the reason
Kansas dairymen come back time after time
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Reduce "Waste Line"

By Using Every Scrap of Army's Food

THERE is no cooking by-guess-and-by-gracious in the army, says the War Department. The entire army food program from procurement to consumption is geared to the proposition that when the United States is feeding its civilian population, plus millions of soldiers who eat nearly twice as much as they did before entering the army, plus millions of soldiers and civilians in foreign countries, food cannot be wasted.

Army mess sergeants and cooks know their job. Given thoro instructions in training schools, they are impressed with the old proverb, "waste not, want not." To make certain they do not lose sight of this proverb, up to 8 or 9 daily inspections are made of every army kitchen.

"What is going to be done with those leftover carrots?" an inspecting officer asks. The mess sergeant has the answer. They'll bob up at supper as "pumpkin" pie, and he bets nobody can tell the difference.

Ingenuity and economy are long suits of the mess sergeant. He will fill tea bags half full only, so the surface of every leaf will be exposed to yield a maximum of flavor and strength. He will alternately fry, hash, cream, bake or make salad of salmon. He will serve up pea, kidney, navy, dried lima, and black-eyed beans, simmered with salt pork or ham scraps and garnished with onions. After he has saved meat by using such substitutes as salmon or beans, he will accomplish more of the same by supplementing meat balls with spaghetti.

Every housewife knows the problem that arises from preparing food for 8 persons and then having only 5 or 6

present at mealtime. In an army of millions this could mount up to millions of pounds of wasted excess food, but it doesn't because all meals are planned on the basis of the average number of men present in each mess hall for the 3 daily meals.

Now follow one of the inspecting officers out of the mess hall to the garbage rack. Besides receptacles for flattened tin cans, for waste paper, and so on, plainly labeled cans contain pig food, and rendering, which will be sold to contractors. The inspector peers in the cans to see that each is filled only with what it is supposed to hold.

Pig food consists of those unavoidable food scraps with which every household is familiar. It goes to support farms of porkers and will come back in the form of bacon and pork.

Raw bones from army kitchens yield about 18 per cent glue. Once the glue is extracted, the residue, mixed with meat trimmings, stale bread or cereal, makes excellent poultry food. Fertilizer is a secondary product.

Large quantities of grease are collected daily by the Salvage Branch of the Quartermaster General's Office, and after being rendered, are sold to soap manufacturers, who extract all the glycerin content and pass it on to makers of high explosive. The supply of glycerin from army camps alone is sufficient to manufacture about 1½ million pounds of dynamite monthly. It also may be used for cordite, or smokeless powder. Soap stock from the residue of rendered grease amounts to 5 million pounds monthly.

A wary eye is kept on the individual soldier, too, and quick is the reprimand if he is caught wasting his food.

Yields Up 15 Per Cent

While Land Is Being Improved

PIONEERS in their county in contour farming, Chester Wagner and son Raymond, Franklin county, now have 320 acres of the 440 they operate under the contour plan.

On their home place they were bothered with sheet erosion and had one low place where the crops drowned out before terracing. They have stopped all sheet erosion and now grow good alfalfa on the low field. A different problem was met on an "80" they rent. Here they had gully erosion, which also was overcome.

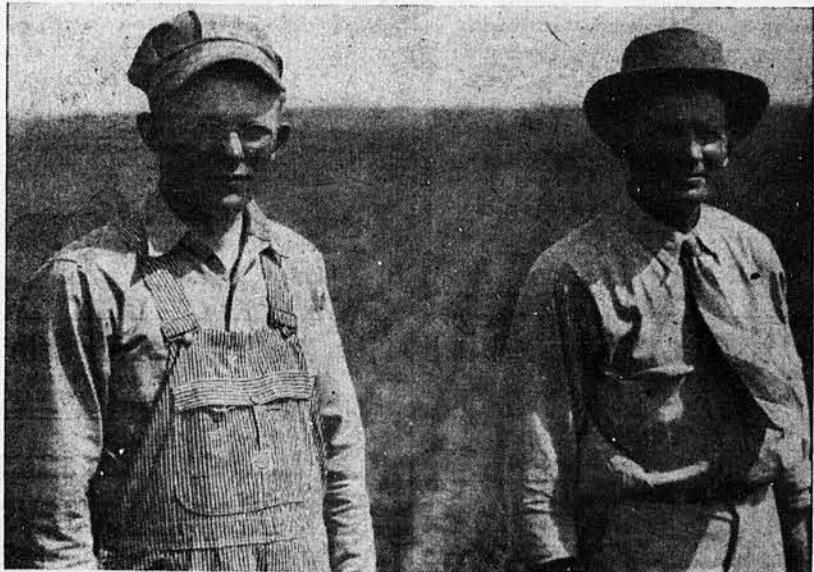
The Wagners are "farm to feed" men and combine all good farming practices to get the most production from their land. On their home place they have 33 acres of corn, 15 of kafir, 17 of sorgo, 12 of first-year sweet clover, 15

of oats, 5 of soybeans, 17 of flax, 11 of second-year sweet clover, 10 of alfalfa, and the rest in pasture.

Thru terracing, farming on the contour, and use of phosphate they have increased their yields about 15 per cent. They follow a strict rotation plan and use good seed to carry them thru good years or bad.

Livestock on the Wagner farm consists of 39 steers, 34 Angus and 5 Herefords; 10 Poland China brood sows; 51 shoats, Duroc-Poland cross; 60 ewes; 25 head of stock cattle, 17 with calves; 4 head of horses; and 200 pullets.

With all these to feed it is evident that the Wagners must utilize all of their ground for maximum production thru good farm practices and management.



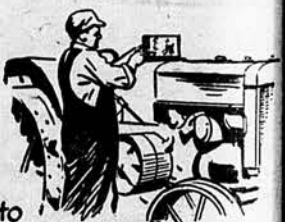
Chester Wagner and son Raymond, of near Richmond, who have pioneered terracing and contour farming in Franklin county. Thru soil conservation and other good farming practices they have increased yields 15 per cent on the 440 acres they operate.

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2. "My tractors have to last for the duration," says Mr. Deuschle. "We'd be in bad shape without them. It's just good sense to use quality lubricants and the best maintenance advice."

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