

NOVEMBER 20, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

*Now You See It,
Now You Don't ...*

★ PROTEIN ★



Above—The sorghum crop in eastern Kansas is good this year, with silos being filled with about two thirds normal acreage. Here Lee A. Perkins, Anderson county, helps silo the abundant supply on the Perkin's farm.

At Left—These 3 Anderson county farmers take time off from a township Farm Bureau meeting to discuss the critical protein situation. They are Merle Rogers, left; C. A. Teghtmeyer, center; and George Raymond.

Below—A milk production line on the farm of A. R. Sinn, Bourbon county. These dairy cows, like many others in the state, will get less protein this winter and will find it difficult to meet Government milk production goals.



THE old shell game is on, with protein as the pawn. Every farmer raising livestock or poultry is trying to get a peek under the right shell, but only a few have been able to pick a winner, which proves the old adage that "the hand is quicker than the eye."

Kansas farmers know they are raising enough soybeans and flax to provide more than enough protein for their needs. In 1942 and 1943 they produced enough of these 2 crops to supply 108,500 tons of oil cake. According to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, the most cottonseed cake and meal reaching Kansas in any one of the last 7 years was 81,889 tons, with an average of about 68,000 tons.

With these figures in mind, it is evident that Kansas is raising almost twice as much protein as it requires, but is getting in return only a small share of its needs, and this share is being poorly distributed, as any stockman will admit.

Mr. Mohler and others interested in agriculture are convinced that Kansas is being put on the sacrificial altar for the benefit of farmers in the South. It is well known that Kansas does not have sufficient processing mills for a large proportion of the soybeans and flax being grown in the state. It also is well known that most of these crops are being shipped south for processing and that only a small trickle ever returns.

It is charged by Mr. Mohler, and others, that the national administration trimmed Southern cotton production by 3 million bales. As a result the carryover of cottonseed cake

and meal on August 1 was less than 10 per cent of that of a year ago. The Bureau of Census claims that 242,000 more tons of cottonseed cake and meal were produced from August, 1942, to August, 1943, than the year before, but that increased demand ate into the carryover to the extent of 171,500 tons. The prospects for this year are for production of 194,000 tons less than last year, and 365,000 tons less available for feeding.

The National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., reports that Southern cotton oil mills have crushing facilities to handle about twice as large a tonnage of oilseeds as is now available to them. They are looking to this area and other Northern sections to supply the raw beans, which might mean there is little hope for immediate increases in Kansas crushing facilities.

This does not mean the state will not eventually see expansion in this and other industries utilizing farm products.

WFA Administrator Marvin Jones announced recently that the total amount of concentrates this year will be greater than was used last year, altho there will be less "per animal unit," because of increased numbers of livestock. WFA officials charge livestock producers with some responsibility for the shortage since they claim producers used 8 per cent more protein per unit of livestock and poultry products last year than in previous years. In other words, they feel that the protein has not been fed as economically as possible.

In a recent statement, Mr. Jones announced that the WFA was making every effort to prevent hoarding by speculators by limiting supplies and to insure better distribution by giving the CCC authority to step in and direct shipment on 20 per cent of all kinds of concentrates in cases of emergency.

"The feed situation will be tight, but not desperate," says [Continued on Page 8]

Alfalfa Seed Worth More

FAILURE to understand maximum-price regulations for alfalfa seed is costing Kansas farmers a considerable amount of money, says A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. He recently met with OPA officials for clarification of the price regulations.

Altho the maximum price for uncleaned, sacked alfalfa seed for Kansas is \$32 a hundredweight, this ceiling can be raised \$1 if the seed is country cleaned. If the grower processes his own alfalfa seed it may be sold at a maximum price of \$39.50 a hundredweight.

Processing means cleaning, testing

and labeling in accordance with federal and state laws. To qualify, the grower must sack the seed, see that it is more than 99.25 per cent pure; have more than 90 per cent germination plus hard seed; less than .25 per cent weed seed of any kind; fewer than 9 noxious weed seeds to a hundred; and less than .25 per cent sweet clover. Samples may be sent to the Kansas State Seed Laboratory, at Manhattan, for testing.

An additional price of \$7 a hundredweight may be paid for some certified varieties, including Ladak. An effort is being made by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association to have Kansas Common included.

In considering any of these prices, Mr. Clapp said, it should be remembered these are the maximum prices and are not guaranteed selling prices. However, by country cleaning or proc-

essing, the grower may materially increase his income from the crop. All alfalfa seed, according to OPA regulations, must be sold sacked by the grower.

Handicapped in Grub Fight

CHARGING that the War Food Administration "apparently has given cattle growers the short end of the deal by drastically cutting the available supply of derris and cube for cattle," Ray L. Cuff, Kansas City, regional manager of the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, sent a strong protest to Washington.

In his protest, Mr. Cuff pointed out that in 1942, 35 per cent of all cattle

hides in the U. S., some 6½ million, were graded as grubby, and that the leather so ruined would keep some 2½ million soldiers in shoes for a year. Also that trimming an average of 2 pounds of meat from the loins and ribs of grubby carcasses amounted to waste of enough food to supply a year's beef ration for a city of one-third million population.

The drastic cut in these supplies comes at a time when cattle-producing states are just getting into intensive grub-control programs, Mr. Cuff says. Stockmen already had laid plans and outlined campaigns to treat at least twice as many cattle this grub season as last year.

Mr. Cuff asks Washington only for a fair allocation of available supplies in proportion to the vital food and leather values related to war needs. "Every pound of derris and cube that can be rightfully allocated to cattle-producing states should be released for cattle-grub control use this season," he added.

Present Government plans are to allocate a larger amount of derris and cube for use as insecticides on certain vegetable crops.

New Alfalfa Is Promising

THE new Buffalo variety of alfalfa, a selection from Soyer strain of Kansas Common, has proved more wilt resistant than Kansas Common and holds the stand longer. This is announced by A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, following results of tests dating back to 1938.

Wilt-resistant comparison of the 2 varieties at 5 stations in 1940 disclosed that 97 per cent of the Buffalo variety plants were wilt resistant, compared to 85 per cent for Kansas Common, Mr. Clapp said.

Testing the period of holding the original stand, plots were seeded in 1938 and then re-examined in 1942. The first year Kansas Common had a slight advantage with a stand of 99 per cent compared to 95 for Buffalo, but by 1942 the Buffalo still had a 95 per cent stand, while Kansas Common had dropped to only 25 per cent. In test plots scattered over 10 states and studied for the same period, Buffalo had a survival of 90 per cent compared to 65 per cent for Kansas Common.

Kansas Common showed a slightly higher hay yield the first year—3.6 tons compared to 3.2 tons. But after 3 years Kansas Common dropped to 2.5 tons, while Buffalo continued to produce the same amount as during the first year.

Buffalo has a higher resistance to leaf disease and, over a period of years, has a seed yield equal to Kansas Common, said Mr. Clapp.

Pay Teachers More

Teachers of rural one-room schools, the forgotten class of the economic picture, got a raise this year averaging \$300, according to a survey recently completed by the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The average annual salary of the 5,000 teachers comprising this group now is \$850, compared to \$450 a year ago.

Despite this effort to keep the rural schools intact, 1,921 schools closed their doors this term, 200 more than last year, and a record for the system. Jewell county was the worst hit with 59 closings.

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Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Pullets.....	12.45	22.90	45.80	68.40	114.00	228.00
AAA { Non-Sexed.....	\$ 8.95	\$15.90	\$31.80	\$47.40	\$79.00	\$154.00
Cockerels.....	8.45	14.90	29.80	44.40	74.00	144.00
Pullets.....	11.45	20.90	41.80	62.40	104.00	204.00
AA { Non-Sexed.....	\$ 7.95	\$13.90	\$27.80	\$41.40	\$69.00	\$134.00
Cockerels.....	7.45	12.90	25.80	38.40	64.00	124.00
Pullets.....	10.45	18.90	37.80	56.40	94.00	184.00

GROUP 2—Black Giants, Jersey White Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes, New Hampshires

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AAAA { Non-Sexed.....	\$10.95	\$19.90	\$39.80	\$59.40	\$99.00	\$198.00
Cockerels.....	11.95	21.90	43.80	65.40	109.00	218.00
Pullets.....	13.45	24.90	49.80	74.40	124.00	248.00
AAA { Non-Sexed.....	\$ 9.95	\$17.90	\$35.80	\$53.40	\$89.00	\$174.00
Cockerels.....	10.45	18.90	37.80	56.40	94.00	184.00
Pullets.....	11.95	21.90	43.80	65.40	109.00	214.00
AA { Non-Sexed.....	\$ 8.95	\$15.90	\$31.80	\$47.40	\$79.00	\$154.00
Cockerels.....	8.45	14.90	29.80	44.40	74.00	144.00
Pullets.....	10.95	19.90	39.80	59.40	99.00	194.00

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AAAA { Non-Sexed.....	\$10.45	\$18.90	\$37.80	\$56.40	\$94.00	\$188.00
Cockerels.....	10.95	19.90	39.80	59.40	99.00	198.00
Pullets.....	12.45	22.90	45.80	68.40	114.00	228.00
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Cockerels.....	7.45	12.90	25.80	38.40	64.00	124.00
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Give Up Old Ways for New

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IN THEIR effort to produce more food to feed a hungry world, farmers in Doniphan county, even those with 40 to 50 years of farming experience, are giving up old ways for new. With the technical assistance now available from the soil conservation district recently organized, 145 farmers in this county are working out 5-year conservation plans to insure sustained high production without soil loss. Farmers in this Northeast Kansas county seem to have made practical application of old Bill Shakespeare's advice to "be not the first the new to try nor yet the last to discard the old," for, to date, there are only 25 of these soil conservation districts in Kansas.

Several erosion-control measures have been put into practice here to keep valuable soils from washing away. A moldboard plow was used to construct 30 acres of terrace on the Eylar Ranch, south of Denton. The same kind of implement was used to terrace 10 acres on the Joe Koelliker farm near Highland. By the end of 1943, it is estimated, there will be 60 acres or more of grassed waterways in Doniphan county. Almost 4,000 acres of crops were being farmed on the contour this season. J. W. Hall, James Etherton, Dubach Brothers and Glen Kinhead have young apple orchards set on the contour. C. W. Ryan set out 2 acres of peaches on the contour this spring. We have here at Echo Glen Farm a new raspberry patch and a blackberry patch, contour planted.

Soil conservation practices such as these are bound to produce more food because they save soil, water, seed, labor, equipment, power and expense. When crops are "farmed" around the hill instead of up and down it every plow furrow, disk mark, harrow scratch, corn and grain drill row leaves a tiny dam that helps to hold the water where it falls. Crop rows on the level, across the slope, form barriers to stop soil from starting on its journey toward the Gulf of Mexico.

All Crops Are Helpful

Because both moisture and fertility are conserved on contoured fields bigger yields are reported from all kinds of crops in every part of the country. August Rhunke, Doniphan county farmer, says his contoured corn increased his yield 10 bushels an acre last year. Contour farming not only increases yields but saves fuel and machinery. Because there are no upgrade drags, contour cultivation requires less power.

Paul Walton, co-operator with the Doniphan County Soil Conservation District, tells interestingly of how he came to change to conservation farming. In 1941, he was combining a field of wheat that was badly gullied. He was using a small combine with a power takeoff from the tractor and so had to maintain a reasonable speed to get best results. He says the tractor would get out of one gully and just get up enough speed to operate the combine when it would slip into another. "I almost gave up several times," Mr. Walton confessed. That experience caused him to make investigation into the soil conservation program. As a result that field is terraced and contour farmed now. "In 1942," he says, "I combined the wheat in high gear with a saving of time, fuel and temper."

Cultivation on the contour is not a "cure-all" for soil erosion in all places, points out J. P. Sproul, agricultural engineer for the Doniphan County Soil Conservation District. Experience has proved, says Mr. Sproul, that more than one practice is needed to hold the soil in place under most conditions. Contour cultivation, however, is one important method of conserving soil and is widely used either alone, or in combination with other practices.

According to W. A. Copenhafer,

work unit leader, in charge of all conservation work in Doniphan county, a complete soil conservation program provides for the best use of the land so that maximum crops may be raised and maximum livestock fed without soil waste. It embraces not only the practices necessary to prevent erosion but includes also pasture improvement, cover crops, plowing under green manure, use of manure, lime and fertilizers as needed, crop rotations with sufficient grasses and legumes to help control erosion and maintain productivity, and proper drainage of bottom lands.

Can Save Top Soil

It doesn't cost a lot of money to change to conservation farming. The first step is contour cropping. Following contour tillage comes grassed waterways and these do much toward keeping the good top soil in place. Contour strip-cropping comes next. On steeper slopes the alternate sod strips catch and hold any soil that may wash from the cultivated strips above. On sloping fields where neither contouring nor strip cropping would control the wash, terraces are used. The terrace is an age-old device for checking soil erosion. Originally it was little more than a ridge or an untillable ditch. The broad-base terraces of today can be readily crossed and actually farmed with regular tillage and harvesting implements.

Without soil, life on this planet would be impossible. Soil nourishes the plants that are consumed as food by human beings and animals. It was made from the great rock mass that was left after the earth cooled. Huge glaciers came like enormous plows pushing and grinding the rocks and, melting, left behind beds of sand and gravel and a mixture of rocks and fine soil. The grinding and pulverizing was continued by wind and water. Later vegetable life, and still later, animal life continued the grinding and refining process. It has taken untold ages to make our rich top soil but it takes only a few years of wash to destroy it.

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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I HAVE been looking into, and trying to find some remedy for, the shortage of protein feeds for livestock and poultry.

From what I have learned, there just isn't going to be enough protein feeds this coming winter to meet the demands for them.

The 1943 cotton crop is 1½ million bales short of 1942. That means considerably less cotton seed meal; also what cotton seed there is actually is being held in the Cotton Belt to a greater extent than ever before, according to my information.

Increased soybean and flax production will only partially make up the difference, altho a chart prepared by Laurence Norton, chairman of the Kansas State War Board Committee, shows there will be as much protein the coming year as in 1939. However, the requirements for animals to be fed are increased perhaps 20 per cent over the pre-war period, if we include chickens in the count.

Those of us who have been working to correct the protein feed shortage, in so far as possible in view of the shortage of supply as compared to the increased demand, are encouraged this week for the first time in several months.

Production of soybeans and flax have, as I mentioned, greatly increased. Also the Commodity Credit Corporation, thru the War Food Administration, has an order prepared at the time this is written, which will regulate and limit allocations of proteins. If the plan is carried thru, it will greatly relieve the protein feed situation in our part of the country, because it will more than double the amount of protein feeds available for livestock use.

I am disturbed over the effects of the price ceilings on live cattle recently put into effect—thru a subterfuge of making the packers put the ceilings into effect in practice—by the Office of Price Administration. Without passing on the merits of the price ceilings themselves, I am fearful of two probable results: (1) A reduction in meat supplies after forced runs to market for slaughter this fall and early winter; (2) reduction of quality of beef produced toward grass-fed cattle. Down the road that is not in the national interest, as I see it.

I look for increases in wage rates all along the line in the coming months. That means increased production costs for nearly all commodities, which in turn will mean increased prices for everything the farmer has to buy. That in turn would necessitate higher prices for farm commodities, except for the fact the Administration seems determined

that no matter what else happens, food prices must be held down.

How the conflict between the White House and the Congress over substituting Treasury subsidies for prices to keep up food production will come out I cannot say. Right now the Congress is more set against the food subsidy program than it was last spring and summer, but the Administration pressure is getting heavier every day. The showdown will come probably in December.

Community Erosion

I HAVE heard and read a great deal in recent years about soil erosion and what it takes out of a community; what it actually steals from farm owners. And I know my Kansas farm friends have thought long and earnestly about it, too. But I just came across some information from the Department of Agriculture which emphasizes this whole problem.

It explains that erosion of the soil results in erosion of the church. A survey was made which included 222 rural churches in one section of the country. These churches were classified into three groups according to the soil conditions surrounding each church—moderate erosion, moderate to severe erosion, or very severe erosion with much of the land unsuited for cultivation. Membership in churches in the least eroded areas averaged 160, with 132 and 105 in the areas where erosion was more severe. Wide differences appeared in the average of total contributions to the churches. These were \$1,135 annually in the least eroded areas, and \$762 and \$533 where erosion was progressively more severe. Pastors' salaries averaged \$433 in the first group, \$300 in the second, and \$241 in the third.

I have the deepest reverence for the rural church. It is one of the greatest forces for good in the experience of men. From the earliest days in this country, and thru all the trials and tribulations any institution could suffer, it has been a steadfast, dependable, guiding light. Yet when erosion gains headway even this great benefactor of mankind, the church, suffers. Its courageous member-

ship is pinched more and more in the good work they are doing. And all too often the church has to give up.

Almost without exception, I would judge, much the same thing happens to the educational system in the community. Erosion actually curtails the educational opportunities a community can offer its youth. As families and young folks feel that blight on their future, the urge is to get away almost any place that offers better

conditions. The kind of living in poor-land communities suffers erosion.

I believe after the war there is wonderful opportunity and more reason than ever for our rural communities to make better futures for themselves thru building up the soil and making it more fertile. It isn't very dramatic when compared with war experiences our boys are having. But erosion control is just as essential to the welfare and safety of a community as the job of defeating the enemy.

After the war I hope to see our good farm boys come back to the land. I hope they come back with the same determination to improve that land as they now exhibit in battle. In their hands, and in the hands of the fine boys and girls who are doing such a noble job of war work on the home farm front, is the future of agriculture. It is theirs to keep the good soil good. It is theirs to save the land by every mechanical means available, and to improve the soil with better farming methods. And it is theirs to enjoy the good results from such wise farming as they are translated into better educational opportunities, churches that are unhampered in their ministrations, and more satisfactory and satisfying farm living.

I am not indicating that an older generation has failed. Far from it. I think my older farm friends have done a magnificent job; that they have weathered very severe storms in an admirable way. They have established a foundation on which younger generations can build to better things. Let's give full credit where credit is due. But the greatest job of all is ahead of what I term the older generation. I don't mean next year's crop production, altho that is going to be a tremendous job. I do mean that it is up to the older heads to sell a younger generation on the fact that agriculture does hold great opportunities for them. We will need steadfast, sincere farm people to hold the home farm front in the future just as much as we have needed them in the past.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Income, Wages, Prices, Debts Going Up!

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farm problems this year, and next, thru the war and for a considerable time after World War II hostilities against Germany and Japan are ended will not include dollar income worries. At least not for American Agriculture as a whole.

Even the present food subsidy conflict between the White House and Congress does not particularly affect farm income, according to the participants. White House program calls for farmers to get their income partly from selling farm products, partly from Government subsidy checks. Ambition apparently is to have every farmer accustomed to receiving checks from the Treasury. But the White House does not propose that the farmers receive less dollar income than the subsidy opponents would.

Subsidy opponents would have the farmer receive his income from the sale of his products in the market place.

Department of Agriculture estimates 1943 total cash farm income at a little short of 20 billion dollars. That would give a gross farm income, including value of home consumption, rental value of buildings, of some 22.8 billion dollars.

Total national income payments are estimated by the Government statisticians at 142 billion dollars.

In case you are interested in com-

parisons, gross farm income for 1939 was \$9,757,000,000; national income, \$70,236,000,000.

Previous highs were, national income in 1920, \$73,393,000,000; gross farm in 1919, \$17,710,000.

As usual in wartime, farmers' troubles are not dollar troubles. Demands for food increase more rapidly than food supplies under the destructive practices of war.

During the present war, workers in war industries have received the greatest increases in money incomes; farmers next; organized workers outside the war industries probably do better than keep up with living costs—before taxes; professional- and white-collar workers have received such slight or no increase that they are taking a beating; last applies also to those who depend upon investment dividends for income. These last 2 groups are going rapidly into the hole.

Congress is set to pass the bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation with a provision banning all food subsidy payments, except to prevent wastage of perishable products, wheat for feeding purposes, and a few "incentive" subsidies to get in-

creased production of oil and oil-seed crops.

But this does not mean that the Administration will not go ahead with its food subsidy programs. Present outlook is that Congress will not pass the CCC extension bill and its anti-subsidy provisions over the veto. It will extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Administration will go ahead with the food subsidy program, without additional appropriations or borrowing power—and check it to Congress to foot the bills later.

The food subsidies are already in operation. Programs in effect will total some \$800,000,000 by the end of this fiscal year. The President has billions of dollars and borrowing power at his disposal. At a pinch, he can use Army funds to buy foodstuffs, then sell the foodstuffs thru the trade at a loss. But the Administration would prefer to have Congressional authority and appropriations—of borrowed money of course—so that the subsidy checks can be paid directly to farmers.

Reason Congress will not pass a food subsidy ban over the veto is because Congress doesn't want the White House to pin on Congress the responsibility

for the higher prices that will be here before next fall. The President's message plainly warned Congress that if it refuses subsidies, the responsibility will be placed directly on Congress' doorsteps.

The White House has the best of the argument.

Either way, farm income will go up again next year. So will wages. So will prices. So will the national debt, considerably. So will taxes—only slightly.

The House Ways and Means Committee has served notice it will not increase income tax rates, on the whole, for 1944. A readjustment of the income tax system for the lower brackets is being worked out, which will cause some slight increases, but the total will not exceed 20 millions on some 20 billions of income tax collections.

On the whole, farmers' tax payments to Uncle Sam will not be heavier in 1944, except for that 12½ per cent due on 1943 in addition to regular payments, unless income is increased.

That Protein Question

War Food Administration continues to insist that the protein feed situation will be much improved by the early part of next year, as the 1943 soybean crop is crushed. But the fact remains that the supply of proteins is considerably less for each animal to be fed

(Continued on Page 21)



ALASKA

Our Future Frontier

By 1st Lt. CECIL E. BARGER

ALASKA and Northwest Canada represent the last frontiers of North America. With the opening of the great Alaska Highway, these frontiers are going to disappear. Thousands upon thousands of homeseekers will stream over that international artery of commerce and good will, settle in Alaska, and build up a territory that is teeming with opportunities.

After the war, according to best informed seers and world planners, Alaska bids fair to become one of the crossroads of the world, the Bering Sea a second Mediterranean. Already Nome and Fairbanks are important stops on the air road over the top of the globe.

Alaska has yielded great revenues of gold and copper, furs and lumber. It has repaid its purchase price of \$7,200,000 many times over; in fact, it has been the most profitable investment Uncle Sam ever has made.

But the surface has not been scratched. The country has been virtually stripped of its obvious wealth, those valuables which were to be had for the taking. But the industrial, commercial and agricultural possibilities have not been touched. The development of a country that comes from planning and foresight, sweat and hardships is yet to begin.

Alaska is the last frontier—the frontier of the future.

A few settlers and a few industries have found their way into Alaska. A long water route heretofore has been the only method of entry into the country, requiring a big outlay for passage.

A good many came to find gold or furs, and stayed to reap less obvious profits from more common ores and less exotic necessities of life.

The Federal government about 7 years ago rehabilitated 170 families from the United States and helped them settle in the fertile Matanuska valley on the Alaska railroad between Fairbanks, Anchorage and Seward.

The Santa Fe Trail was the route which opened the great Southwest. The Oregon Trail opened the Oregon country and the Northwest. The Alaska Highway will be the trail which will open the Territory of Alaska, rich and teeming, to a steady stream of settlers.

Closed now to everything except military traffic, after the war the control gates will swing wide open, the road available for use by all.

All the pioneer of the nineteen-forties must do is load his family in the old jalopy and head out for Alaska. No slow oxen teams for these modern pioneers. No attacks by the Indians. No wide rivers to ford. No months and months of living out



Author dressed for any temperatures down to 60 below zero. The climate may be cold, but it is healthful.

of a covered wagon. The modern pioneer will travel de luxe, thanks to the United States Army, riding in his horseless carriage, bounding on his rubber tires, into his land of promise.

The road to Alaska will be a speedy one; the land rush as furious as any in the United States history.

River valleys no doubt will be the first places to be settled. There still is room for expansion in the famed Matanuska valley. The Yukon river valley, altho far inland and far to the north, will be prized by many.

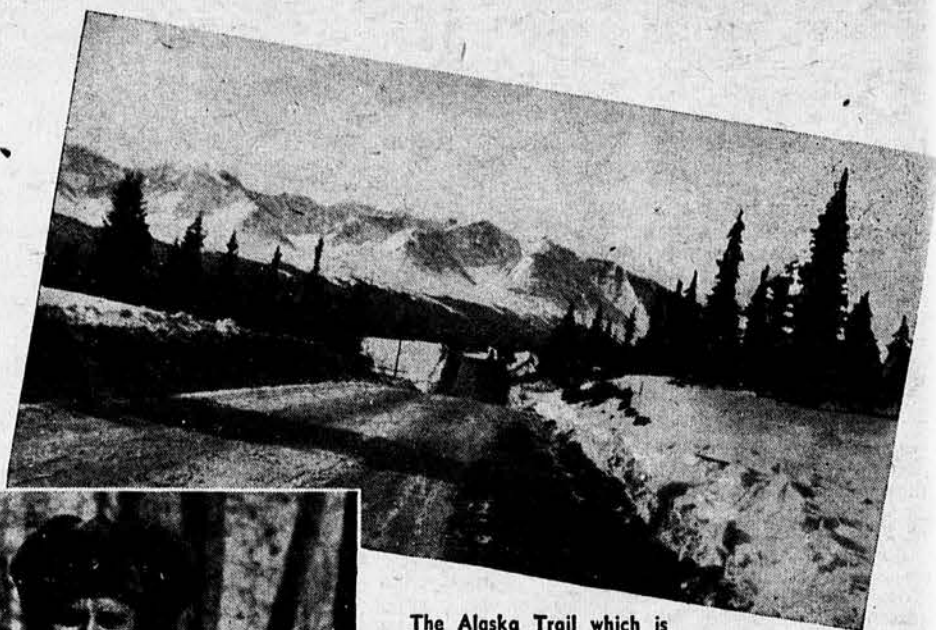
The Tanana valley and the valleys of all the tributaries of the Tanana river is probably the most outstanding place open for settlement. The central city of Fairbanks is situated on the fair

Last article in a series of four about the great Alaska Highway tells of opportunities and lure of "Seward's Folly."



Vegetables grow hardily in most sections of Alaska, as this cabbage patch near Fairbanks proves. Season is short, but the hours of sunlight may be 22 daily. I grew lush radishes and lettuce, altho the ground was frozen a foot below the surface.

The author "engineers" the first engine of the Alaska railroad, which connects Fairbanks with the coastal towns of Anchorage and Seward. Won't be anything backward about Alaska after the war.



The Alaska Trail which is destined to open up the great far Northwest.

banks of the Tanana. The valley is fertile and broad, 317 miles long.

Considering the Tanana valley so important a spot for development, the Federal government for the time being has closed to homesteading a strip 20 miles wide on either side of the Alaska Highway. This does not mean that it will not be opened at a later date; only that the Government wishes to keep the land free at the moment for a decision as to its best possible use.

Bountiful crops are now being produced in the Matanuska valley. Particularly lush are its truck gardens, its potato fields, and its orchards of small fruits. Potato yields range from 300 to 400 bushels an acre. Much of the soil in the valley is suited to potato production.

The growing season is short, consisting in the main of about 4 months in summer. But the long days with long hours of sunshine, as many as 22 hours daily in midsummer, speed the crops' growth tremendously, so that they mature early.

Dairying and poultry are particularly profitable. Dairying is destined to become the major farm industry. Small grains, especially spring wheat, oats and barley, and roughages yield well, providing a good supply of feed for livestock. Over a 6-year period, yields were 22 bushels an acre for wheat, 36 for oats, and 25 for hull-less barley.

The modern pioneer does not need to enter Alaska wholly unprepared as to what crops he should grow and how best to grow them, as was the case with our own forefathers. An agricultural experiment station has been maintained at Fairbanks for many years, and valuable information may be obtained from it by writing a letter.

While there is no limit to the industrial possibilities of the country, doubtless at first it will be centered around natural resources such as mining, oil refining and lumbering. Engineers say the surface has not been scratched in the development of these resources. Alaska can supply more than one fourth of the total lumber consumption of the United States, with its annual growth.

Homestead laws for Alaska are not particularly severe. Anyone interested should get complete information from the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. In general, one must live on the land for 3 years and at least 7 months out of each year. At the end of the second year he must have at least one sixteenth of his homestead under cultivation, and at the end of the third year he must be cultivating at least one eighth of his land.

At present there are [Continued on Page 20]



"War Crops" Make Good

By DICK MANN

FLAX and soybean crops had their troubles this year, but farmers of Eastern Kansas have not lost faith in their value. Come war or peace these important crops are here to stay.

A survey of several counties in this area reveals that many farmers were growing them as a regular practice before the war and will continue to do so after the war if prices are favorable. They like the way these crops fit into their general crop plans and the soil building value of soybeans.

"It is a mistake to think flax is a poor-land crop tho," warns Swan Johnson, of Allen county, who had 75 acres this year. "It takes good ground and good seedbed preparation," he says, "and flax never should be planted after a sorghum crop." Several farmers agreed on this point, believing the reason to be that sorghums take up the moisture later in the fall than most other crops, and thus leave the ground with poor subsoil moisture for flax. The Johnson flax made only 6 bushels an acre this year because of a wet spring. He got a good stand but the plants didn't stool out. Many flax growers thru this area reported the same trouble this year. Mr. Johnson has produced up to 19-bushel flax on alfalfa ground. He likes the crop in his rotation program and thinks it a better cash crop than wheat in his section.

Mr. Johnson is one of the few farmers we talked to who doesn't like soybeans equally as well or better. Most of the farmers were late planting both crops this spring, many not getting their soybeans planted until the middle of July. While most of the beans went ahead and made a crop they naturally did not produce as they would have, had they been planted earlier.

Elmer Thomas, of Allen county, is a good example of what the farmers had to contend with in bean planting this year. He had 130 acres of Dunfield, Hong Kong and A.K. beans and planted from the first day of June to July 16, whenever soil condition permitted. Weather this year was the most unfavorable in his experience, he said. It was wet all during planting time, then turned to excessive heat and drouth during the bloom stage. As a result his beans were running about 8 bushels.

Likes Effect on Soil

Mr. Thomas feels that if he breaks even on his soybean crop it is a paying proposition since he gets about a 50 per cent increase on flax and other grain crops following soybeans. This year his average yield on 56 acres of flax was 8 bushels, but that on soybean ground made 11 bushels and on sweet clover 15. One patch sowed 3 years to flax made only 4 bushels. Mr. Thomas raises some soybean hay but doesn't like it as well as alfalfa. His only reason for growing it, he says, is that a stand of alfalfa is difficult to get.

Jack Works, Allen county, can't raise either crop profitably on his bottom land because the weeds get ahead of them. He lost money on both crops 2 years ago and prefers corn, wheat and oats. But he is one of the few who have had that experience.

Howard Bishard, Bourbon county, grew 15 acres of Hong Kong soybeans this year for the first time and likes the way they do on his soil. He may use some of the beans for hog supplement and probably will continue growing them after the war as a cash crop.

Soybeans averaged 12 bushels on better than 80 acres last year for C. R. Balsley, Bourbon county, who has 55 acres of Hong Kong and 20 acres of Virginia beans this year. He likes them as a war crop and as a good cash crop, and they do well on his farm.

Flax is being tossed out of the crop program on the farm of Joe Stevenson, Bourbon county. His crop made only 4 bushels this year and was no good last year either. His ground is flat and floods easily, so he has decided it is a poor risk for his farm.

H. F. Pennock, Linn county, is enthusiastic over soybeans. His Illinois beans made more than 14 bushels an acre after having been double-rowed the second week in June. It is his third year for beans and he will continue to grow them after the war. He estimates that his corn on bean ground will make 10 bushels an acre more and be of better quality.

Five varieties of soybeans averaged 17 bushels an acre this year for H. S.

Whetstone, Linn county, who is on his second year with this crop. He started them as a war crop but is so well pleased he plans to continue with them as a cash crop. He has used soybean hay and likes it, but because it produces only one crop a year thinks it is not profitable unless the soil will not grow other hay crops.

When he first started growing soybeans several years ago, damage by rabbits discouraged him to the point of quitting, reports Homer Benjamin, Anderson county, but he has been growing them extensively the last 4 or 5 years. His Hong Kongs were making 15 bushels this year. The early beans, he said, were especially good but the weather was unfavorable for late beans.

Hong Kongs Favored

Hong Kong variety is grown almost exclusively in Anderson county because it doesn't shatter like other varieties, reports J. A. Hendriks, county agent. Experience in that county has proved this variety will stand up until the first of the year without shattering. All farmers interviewed in this county stressed early planting and level cultivation. They use furrow openers on the corn planter, run over the beans a time or two with a harrow, then use rotary hoe or duckfoot shovels set so they don't ridge. This allows the combine to get down under the lower pods and saves wear and tear on the combine, which takes a beating when crossing ridges.

The popularity of soybeans in Anderson county is shown by the records, which disclose that about 12,000 acres were planted this year. Weather conditions generally were better in this county than some. Yields have been up to 20 bushels and the quality excellent. The Garnett elevator, during late October, was shipping a carload a day to Emporia and to the company's storage granaries at Mildred. The Garnett Review on October 21 stated that "Last night it would have worried the elevator here to take in another truck load of beans. Most all the loads brought in during the last 10 days have received a No. 1 rating."

The flax crop in Anderson county was severely damaged by hail, but lost none of its popularity. Frank J. Smerchek had 30 acres hailed out but will continue both flax and soybeans next year. His beans following wheat made 13 bushels, and those following sweet clover he predicts will make 20 bushels.

Even with a severe hail loss, Mr. Smerchek's flax made 6½ bushels this year on 120 acres. He grows flax strictly as a cash crop and on fall-plowed ground. Early sowing really pays with flax, he says. He always plants early in March, or even in late February, with the idea of getting the plants past the critical stage before the April frosts.

This opinion on early planting was echoed by D. E. Benjamin, a neighbor,



Hong Kong soybeans being harvested on the farm of Homer Benjamin, Anderson county. These beans were making 15 bushels to the acre and were not shattering. Some 12,000 acres of soybeans were planted in Anderson county this year.

who says freezing doesn't hurt the seed. He never has been frozen out but once and that time he planted March 22, almost a month later than usual. His flax usually makes 12 to 15 bushels an acre but hail loss was so severe this year he harvested only a 10-acre patch. Mr. Benjamin had 50 acres of Hong Kong soybeans this year and grows them as a good cash crop.

Dennis Callahan, also of Anderson, had 55 acres of soybeans and 80 acres of flax this year. He thinks soybeans an easy crop to raise and nice to handle thruout the season. Like other growers in that area he thinks both crops should be planted early. Also that soybeans should be put on level ground, since they tend to loosen soil.

Flax Boosts Profit

Just how good a crop is flax? Well, Verne Alden, Franklin county, has a fairly good answer. He planted 17 acres of Bison variety this spring and kept an accurate cost record of the crop, from the time of starting seedbed preparation to delivery of the grain at the elevator. In figuring all costs he allowed himself a salary of 35 cents an hour before figuring net profits.

His cost record included disking, harrowing, packing, drilling, packing, harvesting and hauling, cost of seed, and use of 1,800 pounds of phosphate. The ground previously had been limed.

His final record showed a total cost of \$163.60. He sold the crop of 157 bushels at \$2.61, or \$412.97. This left him a net profit of \$249.37, or \$14.70 an acre. Since he had sowed sweet clover with the flax he still had his pasture crop as an added profit.

The marketing program on both flax and soybeans has been greatly improved this year. All growers reported they were having no trouble in marketing their crops, and none of the long waits so prevalent last year.

There still are some bugs in the soybean grading system, however. For information on how the local dealers feel about this crop we talked to H. W. Gove, of Mound City, who bought soybeans this year for the first time. This

is the first year they have been grown in sufficient quantity in Linn county, he says, and also the lack of processing facilities in the past has made the market uncertain.

During ordinary years soybeans are not any more difficult to handle as a grain crop than any other, Mr. Gove said, but they would be during a wet season, when they fail to shell out well. His main criticism of the present government-marketing program is in grading, which he says is entirely too complicated.

The rule governing what constitutes a damaged bean is very indefinite, he stated. One man will say a bean is damaged and another will say it isn't. For instance, the first carload of soybeans this dealer shipped this year he graded No. 2 with 2 per cent damaged beans. The commission company graded them No. 3 with 3.3 per cent damage. Mr. Gove appealed and got the beans regraded No. 2, but the experience is a good example of the uncertainty that exists thru failure to clearly define a damaged bean.

Mr. Gove believes that the weight of the bean and its moisture content should be taken more into consideration and that foreign matter should be included in the dockage. This latter point is a sore spot with many growers and here is the reason, as explained by Mr. Gove.

The Government states that if the beans contain more than 2 per cent foreign matter they must be graded No. 2. A farmer brings in a load of beans that are strictly Grade 1 except for a slight excess of foreign matter so they take a No. 2 grade; yet the mill can clean them quickly and have a load of No. 1 beans.

No Hardship Now

At the present price of beans this still isn't a bad deal for either the farmer or dealer, but might cause a considerable drop in production under normal conditions and prices. Then too, there is the matter of the farmer's pride. It is discouraging to know he has raised No. 1 beans but not be able to get that grade rating because of circumstances which cause an excess of foreign matter.

Testing beans is quite a job for the local dealer compared to wheat. With the latter grain the dealer considers only test weight and moisture. Many dealers like Mr. Gove can pick up a handful of wheat and be fairly sure of telling the quality just by feel. Not so with soybeans.

When testing soybeans the dealer has to consider dockage, test weight, moisture content, foreign material, split beans, damaged beans and color determination. Then if more than 10 per cent of the beans are brown they must be classed as mixed beans, which means another headache. If a dealer accepts mixed beans and puts them in with those of better color he may lower the grade of the entire lot, which would mean a low grade and loss on a carload shipment.

With so many things to consider, it takes a long time to test soybeans, Mr. Gove said. One Saturday afternoon he spent 3 hours doing nothing but testing, since he can run only 2 tests every half hour, compared to one every 3 minutes on wheat.

But these problems are not insurmountable. No doubt they will be worked out in time. Meanwhile farmers are growing increasingly fond of these 2 war crops. Their future seems secure.



Old oil barrels and stovepipes are drafted for valuable service on the Howard Woodbury farm, Osage county. The combination can be fitted into a homemade tank heater. As shown here by Mr. Woodbury, one end of the barrel can be cut out and fitted with a handle to serve as a lid to the main part of the barrel which is used as a stove.

Now You See It . . . Protein

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Jones, who points out that if everyone will take a reasonable attitude toward the feed situation, we will be able to take care of all livestock in a manner that was normal up to 1940.

Kansas livestock and poultry producers generally are willing to accept a reduction in protein this year just so they are sure of getting their share of whatever amount is available. At present some producers, thru advantageous arrangements, are getting enough to supply all of their needs while others claim they are unable to purchase any.

A high per cent of Kansas poultry flocks now are receiving a ration lower in protein level than sufficient for maximum egg production, says E. R. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Where a whole grain mixture is fed, which will in most cases run from 10 to 12 per cent in protein, he says, no less than 18 per cent protein mash

should be used unless liquid milk also is being fed.

Some poultrymen are able to locate mash concentrates of from 26 to 32 per cent in crude protein. To obtain an 18 per cent mash from these concentrates by adding ground grains, Mr. Halbrook suggests 100 pounds of grain be added to each 100 pounds of 26 per cent concentrate, and 200 pounds of grain to each 100 pounds of 32 per cent concentrate.

The feed situation in Kansas this year is spotted, with excellent feed crops in the eastern third of the state and medium to poor feed crops as you travel west. The western two thirds of the state is being deprived of a large proportion of the usual wheat pasture, which will throw a heavier load on the roughage and grain supplies.

Farmers in those counties south and east of Topeka were blessed with one of the best sorghum crops in years. Many were filling silos with about two thirds the usual acreage, which left the other one third as a reserve in the shocks.

Naturally livestock producers in this area are going to lean heavily on roughage and alfalfa to carry them thru this winter, but some of them are very unhappy because they cannot get protein in the amounts they need or at a time when they need it most.

A good example is the case of T. L. Thogmartin & Son, well known purebred Hereford breeders, of Bourbon county. In addition to their purebred stock they usually handle about 220 head of steers to put in feeder flesh. Late in October they had no protein on hand and had been unable to get any. They probably will hold their purebred stock and sacrifice the steers. Mr. Thogmartin said that in order to tackle feeding a bunch of steers, a producer should be able to buy at least a 30-day supply of protein and be certain of getting more when that was fed. At present he might get the first 30-day supply, then be left without any. He refuses to take the risk under this uncertainty.

Howard Bishard and Cecil Howard, both of Bourbon county, plan to use all or part of their soybeans for supplement rather than to sell them as a cash crop. Like other farmers in that area they have plenty of roughage and hay.

Leland Murrow, another Bourbon county farmer, has 75 head of cattle and about 200 head of sheep. He ordinarily feeds protein but has been unable to get it this fall. He will try to get by on alfalfa and grain produced on his farm. If he can't make it, his stock will all go to market, he says.

A. R. Sinn, Bourbon county, is more fortunate than some. He has 185 head of commercial 2-year-old steers, 65 head of dairy cows, heifers and calves, 275 head of hogs and 250 hens. He has an abundance of rough feed, buys his

grain and, so far, has been able to get enough protein. Mr. Sinn follows the deferred feeding plan and says he could rough it thru the winter without protein but that it isn't good business. If he is unable to keep a protein supply the steers will go first. Foreseeing a shortage of cattle next year he then would buy larger cattle and fatten them on grass.

Joe Goodwin, extension agent for Linn county, sees one ray of hope for that area. He reports that the milling company at Pleasanton is trying to buy oil extractors, and if they can purchase them, could supply several counties in that section with meal. However, with present mills in the South running at half capacity it seems unlikely this hope will materialize.

May Feed Some Soys

Merle Rogers, Anderson county, has 11 head of milk cows, 40 head of stock cattle and 40 head of hogs. He raises all his feed and has plenty. Naturally, he would like to buy more protein than he is getting but has no plans for cutting down. In case of emergency, he will feed some of his soybeans.

C. A. Tegtmeyer, of Anderson county, has 30 head of hogs, 6 milk cows, 28 head of cattle and 150 hens. He is raising all of his feed except some corn and proteins. Since he did not raise soybeans he may have to cut both his cattle and hog numbers before the winter is over.

George Raymond, of Anderson, who has 60 head of hogs, 48 head of cattle, 13 head of sheep and 300 chickens, is buying supplement for the hogs and poultry. He already has decided he will be unable to feed as many hogs next year, but thinks his cattle will come thru on less grain, since he has plenty of roughage.

Lee Perkins, of E. M. Perkins & Sons, Anderson county, says they have one of the finest sorghum crops in years. They put up 1,000 tons of ensilage in upright and 400 tons in trench silos this fall. They also have 300 tons of hay and a corn crop that averaged about 35 bushels.

This fall they had 237 head of steers just starting into the dry lot. These will be fed 30 days on roughage and some grain plus protein as they have enough on hand to finish out this bunch. They will then buy back some thin stock cattle. The Perkins family also is feeding 300 head of hogs this year and so far has been able to get protein as needed.

W. G. Ransom, of Ransom Farms, Franklin county, is having his troubles (Continued on Page 22)

82 WOMEN
WILL WIN A PRIZE
RED STAR YEAST
THRIFTY RECIPE
Round-Up
ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT IT!
SEE PAGE 16



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INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTO



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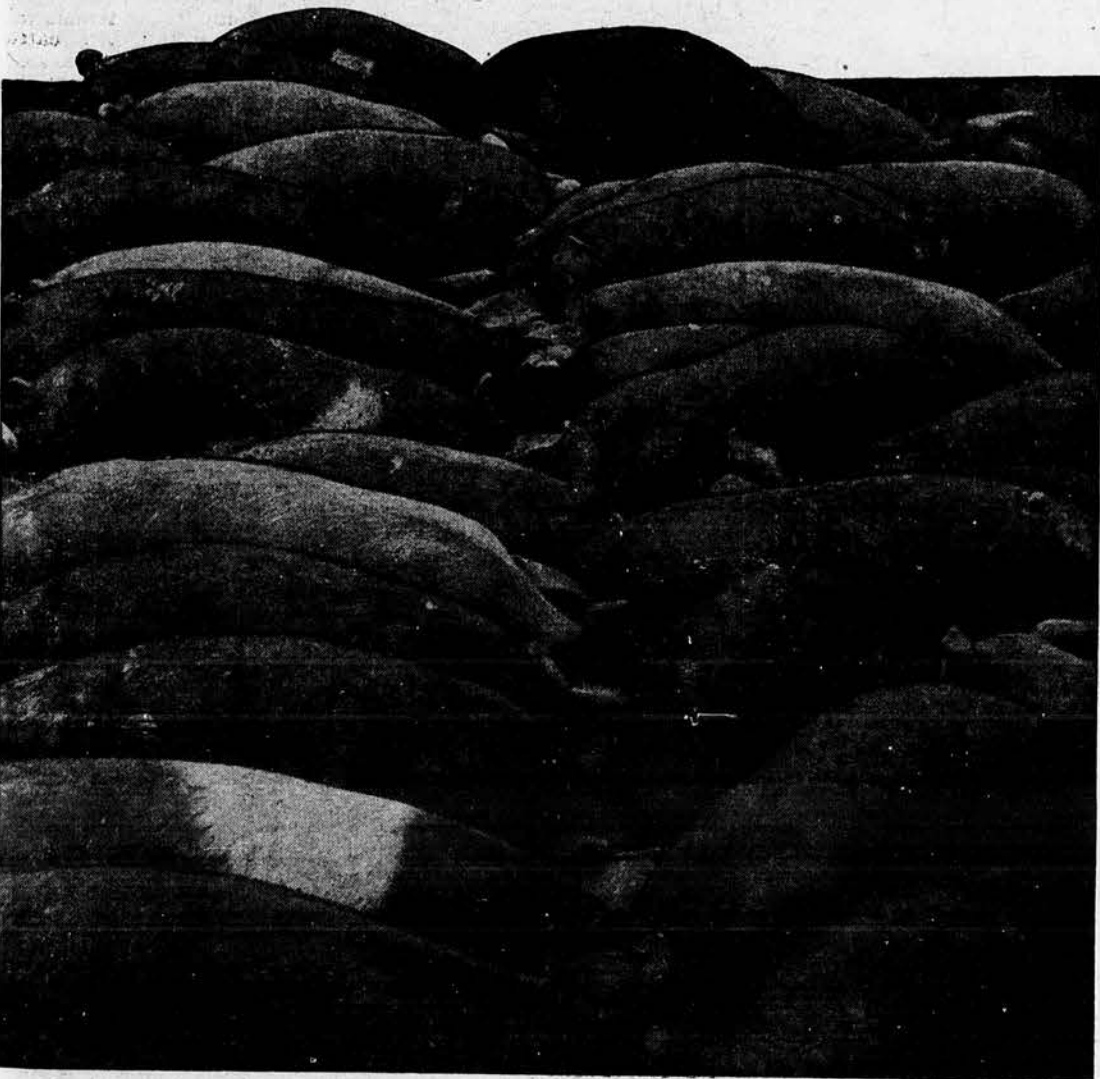


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Half hidden from road by field of corn, stands the Otto Arp farmstead, southwest of Kennard, Nebraska. In its well-shaded, comfortable house, Otto Arp and his wife have lived for 17 years, made their home, raised their children. Today the Arps are typical American farm family staunchly supporting their country's efforts . . . all do their duty . . . work hard . . . believe strongly in the ideals for which it is fighting.

PIGS AND PLENTY



On Arp farm are raised 100 Hereford Cross spring pigs. Born first two weeks in March, sows had big litters. Concerning Staley Pro-Lass Pig and Hog Supplement, which he buys from his local Staley dealer, Otto Arp had this to say "It takes very little Staley Pro-Lass to do the job . . . You can see for yourself what a curl it puts in their tail . . . I think it's a great feed!"



Irma sometimes helps feed the pigs, too. Staley PRO-LASS is fed in a mixed slop.

Says Otto Arp: "I feed Staley PRO-LASS in a slop mixed with ground oats and ground corn. I also feed them dry shelled corn, whole oats, and they have alfalfa pasture."



Farmer Otto Arp, big, husky and capable, farms well the 129 acres which he rents from his father. The home-stead has been owned by Arp family for over 32 years.



On steps of home, pose 6-year-old Vernon and sister Irma, 12, with their mother, Mrs. Otto Arp. Like all farm children, Irma helps father and mother on the farm . . . feeds 380 chickens . . . gathers eggs. Vernon, rapidly growing, tags father when doing chores; manfully maintains he "helps plenty" all around the farm.



Otto Arp is a good neighbor and a good man on a threshing gang. Staley reporter stopped him long enough to catch this shot with Dwight Byers, 15, as members of a threshing crew on a neighbor's farm.



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STALEY'S PRO-LASS PIG and HOG SUPPLEMENT helps hogs put on fast, profitable gains—gets them to market early. STALEY'S PIG MAMA is invaluable as an aid to condition sows for farrowing—and helps nursing pigs gain weight rapidly.

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NOW!**

New Bang's Rules

Announced by State Livestock Sanitary Commission

EFFECTIVE November 1, new regulations governing the testing of cattle for Bang's disease were issued by Will J. Miller, state livestock sanitary commissioner.

In the regulations Bang's disease is defined as a condition in which an animal is infected with one of the strains of the brucellosis organism, regardless of abortion, and an animal shall be considered as infected if it gives a positive reaction to a recognized agglutination test for brucellosis, or if the organism has been found in the animal, its secretions, or discharges.

All blood tests must be made in laboratories approved by the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, who may revoke the approval of any laboratory for cause. Complete test charts in duplicate, covering each blood test, shall be supplied the commissioner by an approved veterinarian immediately

following such test. This is important.

Health certificates for interstate movement of livestock will not be approved unless all blood samples for the necessary tests have been collected by recognized officials and tests completed by approved laboratories.

Disposition of "suspects" and reactor cattle found in herds tested under the federal and state co-operative plan shall be handled in accordance with regulations and agreements entered into by and between the owner and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

All cattle reacting positively to the blood test shall be identified with an approved Kansas Bang's disease reactor tag placed in the left ear by the veterinarian making the test, and shall be held under quarantine upon the owner's or custodian's premises until removal is given in writing by

For 1944 Records

The new edition of the Farm and Live Stock Record Book, for 1944, has several features added and the old features retained which have made the book so popular in previous years. Some of the new features are: Farm Inventory; Farm Machinery Record; New Income Tax Information; Gestation Table and Breeding Record; and Know Your Servicemen—Army and Navy Insignia. This is a valuable reference and record book for the farm family. We have arranged with the publishers, The Continental Steel Corporation, to send a free copy of the book upon request. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

the commissioner, and then only for immediate slaughter, unless otherwise provided.

When officially notified of test results by the examining veterinarian or the commissioner, the owner or his agent shall corral all "suspect" and reactor animals so they shall be available on the premises for the purpose of attaching reactor tags. He shall assist and give co-operation in identification and tagging of such animals.

All animals classed as suspicious, and which are not sold for immediate slaughter, shall be held under quarantine on the premises until subsequent tests give a negative reaction, or until removal for sale for immediate slaughter is authorized by the commissioner, except as otherwise provided.

Owners of purebred suspect and reactor cattle may, with written permission from the commissioner, sell them as known reactors identified by an official tag in the left ear. Such animals, when so sold, may move under quarantine and may be put into such herds as are known to be infected. Such animals will remain under official quarantine until their removal for slaughter is authorized.

Animals under 2 years old that have been vaccinated with strain 19, Brucella Abortus vaccine, showing a positive titer, will not be classed as reactors, provided vaccination records issued by an accredited veterinarian or a veterinarian of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry can be provided. Such records shall show tattoo or identification tag numbers and indicate that the animals were vaccinated when not less than 4 nor more than 8 months old.

The purpose of these regulations, says Mr. Miller, is to stop the unauthorized movement of Bang's disease-reactor animals. This contagion has caused and is today causing heavy losses to our cattle producers, and is a constant threat to our much needed beef and dairy products supplies. "Its control is of vital importance to the welfare of our cattle industry and should not be longer delayed," the commissioner believes.

Release Canned Foods

Some 2,790,000 cases of canned peaches, peas and tomato catsup have been released to consumers recently by the WFA. These foods were a portion of the reserves owned and held by canners to meet possible emergency requirements of the Government.

Free to 4-H's

The little booklet, "Safety First in Kansas Farming," will be sent free to all 4-H Club and Vocational Agriculture members who request it. Almost every possible accident is considered in this 64-page booklet, prepared and recently published by the Kansas Safety Council. Many descriptive suggestions on what NOT to do to prevent accidents, will be of interest to every 4-H member. A post card request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring you a copy of the booklet.



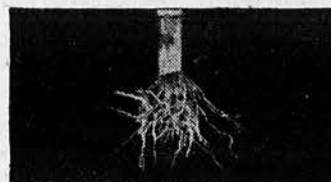
Standing Ability is another DeKalb **EXTRA**

You want corn that will stand on its own feet . . . well braced, deep rooted corn that won't lodge in summer storms . . . sturdy, stiff stalked corn that will stand straight and strong all winter long. Such standing ability is bred into DeKalb hybrids. It's another DeKalb "EXTRA" . . . to make it easier for you to husk your corn, by hand or machine . . . to protect the quality of your crop by keeping those heavy ears out of the mud and snow. Enjoy these DeKalb "EXTRA" values . . . plant DeKalb hybrids on your farm next year, too. Order your 1944 seed from your DeKalb dealer now to get the varieties you need.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION • DEKALB, ILL.



A picture is worth a thousand words, and above is picture proof of DeKalb's remarkable standing ability. The field of ordinary corn, immediately above, went down under a severe storm, while the DeKalb corn, (middle photo) stood up. The fields were located across the road from each other. Top picture shows important brace roots bred onto DeKalb hybrids.



POOR ROOT SYSTEM

DeKalb hybrids are bred for extra vigorous root growth, with extreme depth and branching ability. This aids standing ability, and helps roots go deep in the soil for water and plant foods.



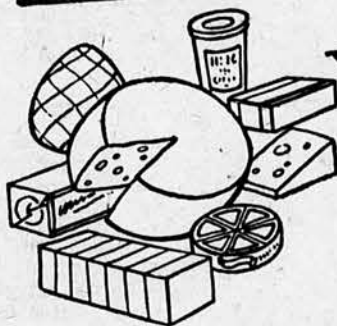
TYPICAL DEKALB HYBRID ROOT



The first choice of America's farmers

DEKALB HYBRID CORN

2 WAYS TO GO TO MARKET



Your grocer stocks cheese . . . probably carries from 8 to 16 different kinds.



And the average grocer stocks about 12 different flour items, too.

And some 20 different tomato products.

All in all the average grocer stocks a total of about 2,500 items

Question is: How do all these 2,500 items get to the grocer?



This is the old-fashioned way it was done. Frequent calls by many competing suppliers. On the average about 60 different trucks called on a grocer, each truck bringing a part of the items he needed.

We Safeway people have worked hard to perfect a more efficient way . . .



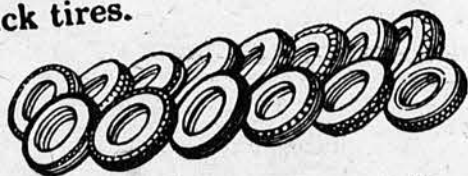
Our idea is to get ALL the items together first . . . and then have them go out to our stores regularly, all together.

You can see this cuts out a lot of costly waste motion.

It saves manpower; frees men to help build ships and planes—and to work on farms.

It saves vital equipment.

And saves a tremendous number of truck tires.



For 27 years Safeway people have worked to improve methods of food distribution.

By eliminating needless marketing costs, the Safeway method has helped increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. Boosted consumption. And offered consistent savings to consumers.

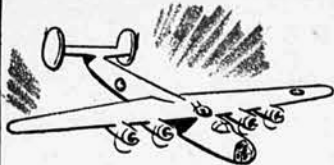
Today, this more efficient food distribution system is a national asset. In war or peace, everybody benefits by the straightest possible road between farmer and consumer.

SAFEWAY

P. S. You buy foods as well as sell them. We invite you to shop at your Safeway grocer's for one full month . . . and compare what you save.

LAY AWAY A BOND TODAY!

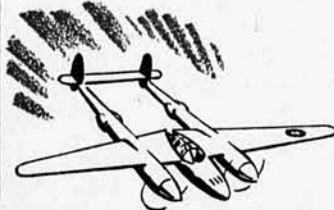
WAR FACTS!



★ A four-engine bomber, flying at top speed with a full load of bombs, burns up in ONE HOUR as much gasoline as the average family car uses in six months. Oil is ammunition—use it wisely!



★ The average family car uses 14 gallons of oil a year. A destroyer conveying troops across the Pacific needs those 14 gallons of oil to run little more than ONE-QUARTER OF A MILE. Oil is ammunition—use it wisely!



★ One fighter plane needs ELEVEN TIMES as much anti-freeze solution as you use in your car every winter.



★ The smokeless powder needed to fire ONE SHOT from a 16-inch gun, uses enough alcohol to protect the radiators of 22 American family cars all winter.

... AND HERE IS ANOTHER FACT!



**YOUR
MOBILGAS MAN
CAN HELP YOU
SAVE MONEY...**

—to help him serve
you better during 1944

LET HIM KNOW YOUR 1944 LUBRICATION NEEDS NOW!

THIS WAR is being fought with petroleum! Unprecedented demands are being made on Socony-Vacuum's huge refining facilities for war combat needs, the production of war materials and foods.

We must plan ahead to meet this vital demand. To help us help you, we ask that you tell us, as nearly as you can estimate, what your 1944 Lubrication requirements will be.

WHY IT PAYS YOU!

- 1 You are assured of the products you need for 1944 crop production.
- 2 You are protected against a price increase until August 31, 1944.
- 3 You will make a substantial saving on your purchases by taking early delivery of your 1944 needs.

**Mobilgas
AND
Mobiloil**

MAIL THIS TODAY!

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.
925 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

GENTLEMEN: I want to be on the safe side. Tell me how I can save money on my 1944 Lubrication needs. Without obligation, ask the Mobilgas Man to stop at my place to explain his Future Order Plan.

NAME.....

R.F.D. NO.....

TOWN.....STATE.....

Start Dairy Feed Payments

Will Total More Than Million Dollars in Kansas



R. O. Chamberlain, Shawnee county, at right, receiving a draft for \$100.10 for the first dairy feed payments made in Kansas. Handing it to him is Frank Renyer, chairman of the Shawnee County AAA Committee. Looking on is David Pence, secretary of the Shawnee County Milk Producers' Association.

NO RED TAPE in connection with this program. Just step up to the counter—hand us your evidence—and in a few minutes we'll give you a draft for payment that can be cashed at any bank.

That is the way Frank Renyer, chairman of the Shawnee County AAA Committee, described the Dairy Feed Payment Program the other day as he handed R. O. Chamberlain a draft for \$100.10 for the first payment to be made in Kansas. David Pence, secretary of the Shawnee County Milk Producers' Association, was present.

Mr. Chamberlain's payment was figured at the rate of 35 cents a hundred pounds on 28,638 pounds of grade A milk delivered to the creamery in October. To get this payment he presented sales slips from the creamery showing delivery of this milk. Mr. Chamberlain also will get a payment figured at the same rate for November and December milk.

When he handed over this check, Mr. Renyer initiated the Dairy Feed Payment Program in Kansas. By this program the Government hopes to stimulate wartime milk production without increasing the cost of milk and other dairy products to consumers. These payments will compensate—in part at least—for increased feed and labor costs since September, 1942.

Milk is a vital war food and is needed in increased quantities.

Now payments are being made in every county. Most of the state's 146,000 farmers market some milk or butterfat and will be entitled to a payment. The Kansas State AAA office estimates payments will total close to 1½ million dollars for October, November and December—the 3 months for which the present program has been announced.

The rate of payment is 6 cents a pound butterfat, and 50 cents a hundred pounds for milk in the following designated drouth counties: Barber, Cherokee, Clark, Comanche, Ford, Harper and Kiowa. In all other Kansas counties the payment will be 4 cents a pound butterfat and 35 cents a hundred pounds for milk. To claim payment a dairy farmer needs only evidence of the sale of milk or butterfat acceptable to the county AAA committee. In most cases this will be sales slips or other statements showing delivery. Payment is by draft on the Commodity Credit Corporation made out and signed in the county office. This program is in effect from October 1, 1943, to December 31, 1943. Payments are now being made for October, November and December payments will be made together—just as soon as practicable after December 31.

Stock Redemption Plan Offered by Land Bank

NATIONAL farm loan associations in Kansas have been offered a plan whereby their members who have paid off their land bank loans without receiving entire credit for their association stock, will be paid full par value for their shares.

The stock redemption plan is offered for approval to the associations in the Ninth Farm Credit District, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico, by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. Funds by which the national farm loan association stock will be redeemed is to be provided from earnings of the Federal Land Bank. Some 5,000 former land bank borrowers hold claims for \$750,000 for proceeds of unredeemed stock against national farm loan associations in the Ninth district.

The plan further provides for consolidation of national farm loan associations and enlargement of association territories where such reorganization will effect savings and economy in operation. Such savings will justify the land bank in creating reserves in the associations adequate to meet anticipated future losses, and enable the associations to retire stock at full par value when members' loans are paid off.

Federal land bank loans are made thru the national farm loan associations. Persons who borrow from the bank purchase stock in the association

equal to 5 per cent of the loan. Members pledge their stock with the association as security for the association's guarantee of its members' loans.

When the Federal Land Bank system was established 26 years ago, many national farm loan associations were organized on a neighborhood basis. When drouth and depression years came along it was found that these small territories were insufficient to absorb the risks involved in mortgage loan business. The result was that some associations were unable to retire their members' stock when the land bank loans were paid off, or to accept further applications for new loans.

Co-operative features of the Federal Land Bank system now permit the bank to offer a plan whereby the associations will be financially strengthened. At the same time, more efficient operating units will be organized and losses that may occur will be absorbed by the system as a whole, rather than by the associations alone.

A plan similar to that offered by the Wichita bank has been adopted in several of the Farm Credit districts and is being considered in others. The board of directors of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita will declare the plan effective when approved by a sufficient number of national farm loan associations in the Ninth district.



"HI'YA SKIPPER?"

"It's great to have you aboard.

"I'm taking a good look at you now because I may not have another chance for a long while.

"I'm shoving off soon, son, but before I go I want to tell you how I feel about you.

"I didn't fully understand what this war was all about until you got here. Now I really know what I'm fighting for.

"All I ever want you to know about dictators and concentration camps and race hatreds and slave nations and all the rest of the mess we're trying to clean up today, is what you'll read in your history books when you're old enough to go to school.

"I want you to grow up as a free American in a free world. I want you to enjoy more and better opportunities for getting ahead than I ever had. I want you to plan and live your own life in your own way—the American way.

"I want you to be free to climb as high in life as your own ability will take you—free to believe, think and talk as your conscience dictates—free to live without

fear, without hatred and without war.

"Or else—I'd rather not come back at all!"

★ ★ ★

Helping support the deeds, sacrifices and hopes of America's armed forces—of which this young father is a symbol—are 30 million men and women, boys and girls on our nation's six million farms.

They, too, know what America is fighting for. They, too, are determined to insure for future generations the same rights and freedoms and opportunities which they themselves have enjoyed.

That is why America's farmers are toiling long, exhausting hours day in and day out to increase the already enormous flow of food and other farm products so vital to Victory.

That is why America's farmers want to remain free—free to run their own farms in their own individual ways without needless interference.

But despite military successes and all production records, this war is far from won. Every American has a bigger-than-ever job to do. Buy more War Bonds and

Stamps. Turn in more scrap. Work harder at the job—whatever it may be.

Free American agriculture, business and labor, working together, are helping to speed the day when our boys will come home victorious. And when that great day comes, we shall owe them more than parades and speeches. We shall owe them opportunities for jobs, both on farms and in cities, and a free America worthy of their sacrifices.

TEAMWORK WINS

Your Republic dealer is one of your neighbors. He knows you—knows what kind of a farm you run—and how you run it. He knows your problems. He lives in your community. He is vitally interested in its growth and prosperity. It is his business to supply your needs and see that you are satisfied. He is the friendly contact between us as steel manufacturers and you as a steel user. Working together as a team we can all help each other—all do a better job. That's the typically American way of doing things—and it's more important today than ever before.

BUY
WAR BONDS
AND
STAMPS



REPUBLIC STEEL

GENERAL OFFICES: CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York

WOVEN WIRE FENCING • BARBED WIRE • STEEL FENCE POSTS • ROOFING and SIDING • BALE TIES • NAILS • STAPLES
BOLTS, NUTS and RIVETS • PIPE • CARBON, ALLOY and STAINLESS STEELS for FARM and DAIRY EQUIPMENT

LET'S MAKE

Meat

DO MORE THAN EVER

★ By Florence McKinney



When company comes unexpectedly you will find it "mighty handy" to open a jar of canned meat. It's easy to prepare, can be done quickly, and is sure to be a favorite with those sitting around your table.

LUCKILY the farm homemaker has her meat supply right in the back yard. There is no need to guard her ration points; a real task the city woman does not lightly consider. Yet, never before in the nation's history have farm women shown so much thrift in conservation of meat or willingness to share the supply with the fighting man.

Let's take first of all the value of meat in a fighting man's diet. An American soldier eats almost a pound of meat a day and more than 6 pounds every week. To a rationed civilian that may seem like a big portion, but the energy a soldier expends adds up to something terrific. It takes a lot of dietary essentials to build that energy and to keep the soldier going. Meat is one of the richest and most satisfying of these food values. So let's not question the decision of the Army cooks to give the soldiers all the meat they need.

Meat Budget

You already may have completed your vegetable- and fruit-canning budgets, but this month is the time to consider just how much meat your family needs for the year and how much of the total is to be cured, canned and eaten fresh. The standard recommended is about 125 pounds of dressed meat for each adult in your family, and 65 pounds for each child under 12. By simple calculation you can arrive at the total amount for your family. If yours happens to be an average family of 5 with 3 small children you will need no more than 450 pounds of home-produced meat, including pork 165 pounds, poultry 100 pounds, beef and mutton 120 pounds and fish and game 55 pounds. Then the next thing to consider is the number of live animals it will require. A well-finished 200-pound hog, live weight, yields 20 pounds of lard, 26 pounds of salt pork or bacon, and about 90 pounds of lean cuts, plus 15 pounds of head and 5½ pounds of kidney, tail and feet. It takes about 2 pounds of boneless fresh

meat to make a quart of canned meat. Beef dresses out about 50 per cent of live weight.

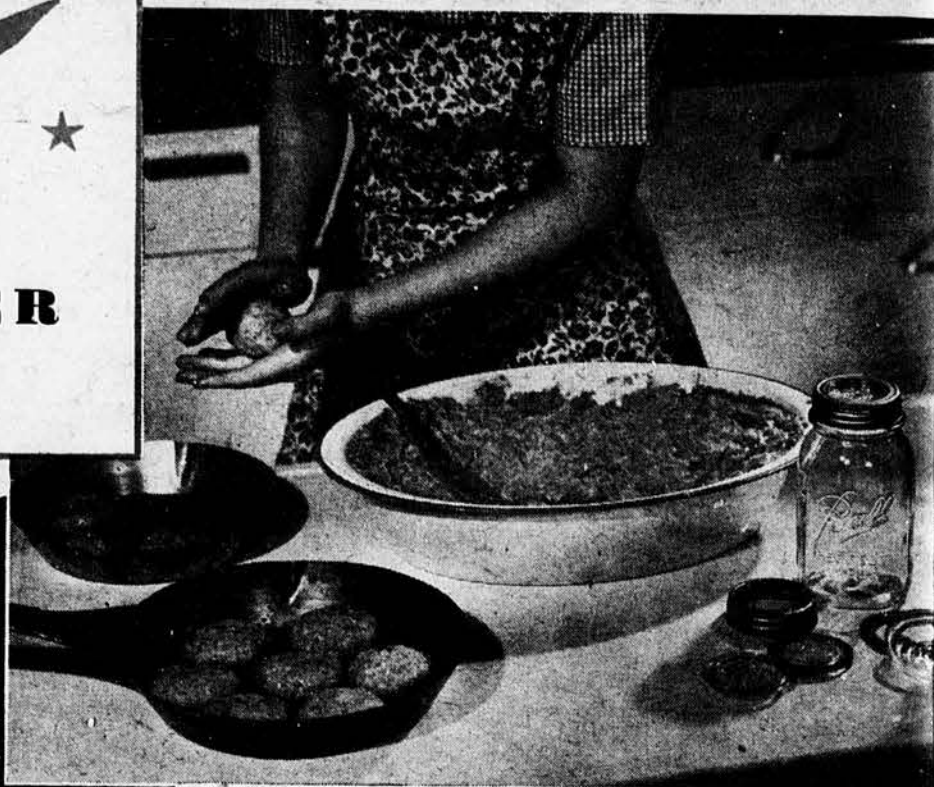
Canning Meat

Meat, along with the nonacid vegetables, always should be canned by the pressure-cooker method. Our most reliable sources of information never have agreed to approve the water bath or oven method. If you were among the few fortunates last summer you may have a shining new cooker for all your future canning. And, by the way, you may still be able to get one at your local store, as part of the restrictions on rationing of pressure cookers have been abolished. You will need it to can meat safely.

All kinds of meats and meat products including liver, heart, sausage, soup and stews can be canned satisfactorily. Nothing need be thrown away or wasted and this is of great importance this year. By far the better plan is to butcher several times during the cold months as there is less necessity for eating so much fresh meat at one time and there will be less canning to do. Can pork within 3 or 4 days after slaughtering and beef within a week.

Steps in Canning

1. Wipe the meat with a damp cloth. Do not wash any meat except that which is bloody.
2. Cut the meat into uniform pieces, weighing about 1 pound, leaving only enough fat to give flavor.
3. Heat the pieces in a moderate oven—350° F.—or drop in boiling water and simmer until all the red color disappears. Cut the meat so there will be 2 or more pieces to each jar. Frying is not recommended because it makes the meat hard and dry and may give it an undesirable flavor.
4. Salt to taste, about 1 teaspoon to a pint.
5. Pack the hot meat into clean, tested jars and cover with pan-dripped broth or boiling water, leaving one half inch head space.
6. Either seal or partially seal depending on the



Is there anything more welcome than good pork sausage? This year why not mix into it a little soybean flour or grits?

type of lid, that is whether it has 1 or 2 pieces.

7. Process immediately. Pint jars should be processed for 1 hour at 15 pounds pressure, and quart jars for 1 hour and 10 minutes. If water bath is used process for 3 hours.

8. Remove from the processing kettle, seal if necessary and cool.

9. Test seal and label. Store in a dry, dark, cool, frostproof place.

New Cookery Rules

The old has changed to the new! The old idea that searing meat holds its juices has been discarded long ago. All recent experiments now show that meat cooked at extremely low temperatures where no browning takes place, is juicier than meat which has been seared. Then add to that the fact that meat cooked under high temperatures shrinks a large amount. To conserve meat in these war times use a temperature of 300° to 350° F. Meat will go further and hence more can be released for the armed forces. Even when browning meat, do so at a low temperature and it will be more palatable and also will produce more meat to serve. A good short rule to follow is to use dry heat for the tender cuts and moist heat for the less tender cuts. Dry heat methods are broiling, roasting and pan-broiling. Braising and cooking in water are the 2 methods of cooking meat by moist heat. However, when boiling, remember to simmer it gently and it will be more tender and there will be less shrinkage.

Spread Meat Flavor

Since conservation of meat is our keynote this year, many new ways of stretching meat flavor have been devised by those working in food laboratories. One favorite method is to make either a meat loaf or patty by binding well-seasoned, raw meat with boiled rice, bread crumbs, white sauce and mashed potatoes together with some cereal such as oatmeal, cracked or whole wheat.

All of us will be hearing more and more about the soybean, that versatile little bean that has so many excellent food properties and that so many Americans are experimenting with in their kitchens and dining rooms of late. Do try the following recipe and you will praise the soybean as a meat stretcher.

Soybean Loaf

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1½ cups ground ham | ½ teaspoon pepper |
| 1½ cups soybean pulp | 1 cup cracker or bread crumbs |
| 2 eggs | 3 teaspoons salt |
| 2 chopped medium onions | 1 cup white sauce or thick tomato juice |
| 1 teaspoon celery salt | |

Soybean pulp is made by cooking dried soybeans until soft, then either grinding or mashing. Mix the ingredients thoroly and shape into a loaf and put in greased loaf pan. If mixture seems too soft, add more crumbs. Bake at 400° F. for 50 to 60 minutes.

Baked Squash With Sausage

Cut individual squash in halves, remove the seeds, invert in baking dish and bake until tender. When squash is tender, turn right side up, fill cavity with sausage patty. [Continued on Page 15]

Make Meat Do More

(Continued from Page 14)

Return to oven and cook at medium temperature until sausage is well done and attractively browned.

Pot Roast With Vegetables

For both ease in cooking and a time-saver, as well as being well-balanced from a nutritive standpoint, there is nothing finer than an old-fashioned pot roast. Add whole or halved vegetables to the roast the last hour the meat cooks. Carrots, potatoes, onions and turnips may be used.

Pork Chops and Sauerkraut

Brown 6 shoulder pork chops on both sides. Season with salt. Place a layer of sauerkraut in a baking dish, add the chops, cover with kraut, and add 1 cup of boiling water. Cover the dish and bake in a moderate oven for about 1 hour.

Soy Scrapple

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1½ pounds pork (bony pieces) | ½ cup soy grits |
| 1½ quarts water | 2½ tablespoons onion pulp |
| 1½ cups corn meal | Sage or celery seed, if desired |
| 5 teaspoons salt | |

Let the pork simmer in the water until meat drops from the bones. Strain off the broth. Separate bones from meat, taking care to get out all tiny bits, and chop meat fine.

There should be about 5 cups of broth. If necessary, add water to make 5 cups. Bring broth to boil. Slowly add the corn meal and 1 teaspoon of the salt. Cook over direct heat, stirring constantly for 5 minutes; then cook covered over hot water 1 hour. Add the chopped meat, soy, onion, 4 teaspoons salt, and other seasoning if desired.

Rinse loaf pans in cold water and pour the hot scrapple into the dampened pans to cool and become firm. Slice scrapple, dip in flour, and fry in a little fat.

Liver Loaf

And keeping in mind the conservation of every scrap of meat and the nutritive value of liver, the following recipe will be worth the effort spent and its taste appeal is unsurpassed:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 pound liver | 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce |
| 1 medium-size onion, chopped | ½ cup stock |
| ½ pound sausage | 1 tablespoon lemon juice |
| 1 cup dry bread crumbs | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 2 beaten eggs | ½ teaspoon pepper |

Cover liver with hot water and simmer 5 minutes. Drain liquid and save for stock. Force liver and onion thru chopper, using medium blade. Add other ingredients and mix thoroly. Mold into loaf and place in flat pan. Bake uncovered in oven at 350° F. for 1 hour.

Meat With Dumplings

The housewife who wants her men-folks not only to be well-fed for their strenuous farm life, but also to feel well-fed spreads the flavor over many other foods. She bakes potatoes with the roast and indulges in meat pies, macaroni and noodles as extenders. This recipe takes the lump out of dumplings and should never fail:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 cups flour | 2 tablespoons shortening |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder | 1 egg |
| 1 teaspoon salt | ¾ to 1 cup milk |

Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt, and work in the shortening as for biscuits. Beat the egg slightly, add the milk, and mix with the dry ingredients to make a soft dough. Dip tablespoon at a time to the meat kettle. Cover tightly and let steam for 20 minutes without uncovering.

Freezing Meat

Before the days of freezer lockers and meat shortages a feast or famine was likely to be the rule when it came to meat. Now more meat is stored in freezer lockers than any other type of food, and its preservation by this method retains its fresh qualities, color, flavor and vitamins. Everyone fortunate enough to have space in a locker will utilize it fully this year. For convenience cut the meat into sizes which are adapted for cooking and, of course, one of the factors in keeping it well is the wrapping. Several years ago it was difficult to obtain the proper kind of wrapping paper, but for the last 2 or 3 years some types have been developed which retain the meat in its original state. There are several points to remember in the wrapping process. First, get the paper from your local freezer-

locker store and use plenty of it to make the package as nearly airtight as possible. Two wrappers are better than one and the ordinary wrapping paper around the house will not suffice for either. Tie the paper securely with cord and mark each package giving the type of meat and the date of packaging. Don't depend on meat keeping indefinitely in the locker, as all fats tend to become rancid and pork reaches this stage before other meats. Plan to use fresh pork within 5 months and beef within 6 months. And just a mere mention of cooking frozen meats—do not wait for it to thaw before cooking. Meat in the thawing process deteriorates rapidly.

Try Chicken With Rice

If you have chickens too old for frying, or have eaten the meatier pieces for Sunday dinner, why not combine the remainder with rice. It's filling and unrationed.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Cooked back, wings, neck, and giblets of a 4 to 5 pound fowl | 3 tablespoons or more chicken fat |
| 3 cups chicken stock | 2 cups rice |
| | Salt and pepper as desired |

Break up cooked back, wings, and neck, removing bones and skin if desired. Chop giblets. Place meat, stock and fat in saucepan and bring to boil. Wash rice, drain thoroly, then add stock. Add salt and pepper. Bring to a vigorous boil, then reduce heat as low as possible. Cover tightly, cook about

40 minutes or until rice is soft and the stock is absorbed. Remove cover and allow to dry about 10 minutes if drier rice is desired; or turn out immediately into serving dish. Properly cooked there will be a thick brown crust of rice on bottom of saucepan. Double boiler may be used for the cooking. Yield: 5 to 6 servings.

\$580 in Prizes

RED STAR YEAST THRIFTY RECIPE

Round-Up

ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT IT! SEE PAGE 16



CLABBER GIRL

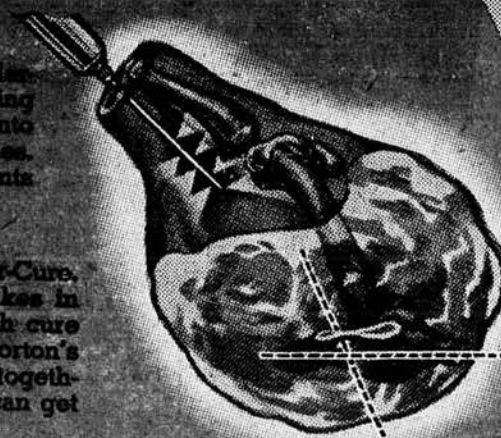
Baking Powder

HULMAN AND COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

To Cure Meat Without Waste— Cure the MORTON WAY

FIRST... Dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water to make a rich, fast-acting curing pickle, and pump this pickle into shoulders and hams along the bones. This starts the cure INSIDE—prevents bone-taint and under-cured spots.

THEN... Rub with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This complete sugar curing salt strikes in from the OUTSIDE—gives a thorough cure and rich wood-smoke flavor. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure, used together, give results you can get in no other way.



This Morton Method has revolutionized the curing of meat on the farm... assured uniform, positive results all the time... taken the guesswork and uncertainty out of home cured meat... made the job easier and faster.

The safest, surest way to cure meat is to start the cure at the bone — Morton's Tender-Quick, mixed with pure water, makes the pumping pickle. This fast acting curing pickle is your best safeguard against bone-taint, souring and off flavor. Morton's Sugar-Cure, rubbed on the outside, strikes in, curing toward the center.

This year when meat is so valuable, try the Morton Method. Enjoy the best-tasting meat you ever had... and the best-keeping — meat that stays sweet, mild, satisfying from season to season. Ask for Morton's Tender-Quick and Morton's Sugar-Cure. And for delicious, fine-flavored sausage, use Morton's Sausage Seasoning.

FOR DELICIOUS SAUSAGE...

Morton's Sausage Seasoning contains salt, peppers, sage and other spices — perfectly blended and ready to use. Just mix with the meat and grind. No measuring or guesswork... the same perfectly flavored sausage every time.

Finest Home Curing-Book ever 10c
Published, over 100 pages, Postpaid

More than 200 pictures, charts, diagrams — complete directions on how to butcher and cure. No other book like it! Write today — send 10 cents in coin.



MORTON SALT CO.
Chicago, Illinois



Remember to send your entry!

RED STAR YEAST'S

THRIFT RECIPE ROUND-UP!

82 prizes to win!

\$580 in War Bonds, Stamps, and purchase certificates are ready for the lucky winners of Red Star Yeast's exciting new contest! It's easy as a, b, c, too... just write down your favorite recipes that call for Red Star Yeast. Any kind, baked goods to beverages, are eligible... and the more unusual and economical they are, the better!

If your entry wins, it will bring you one of 82 generous prizes... and appear in Red Star's forthcoming recipe book with your name, besides. There's no time to lose... December 15 is the last day. So hurry to your grocer for contest blanks and full details or write directly to Red Star Yeast!

RED STAR YEAST

ENTRY BLANK

CONTEST EDITOR, Dept. 3-C, Box 1177
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Gentlemen: Please enter me in the new Red Star Yeast Thrift Recipe Round-Up Contest. Send all details to the address below:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Mother, This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Wonderful

No Cooking. Very Easy. Saves Dollars.

To get the most surprising relief from coughs due to colds, you can easily prepare a medicine, right in your own kitchen. It's very easy—a child could do it—needs no cooking, and tastes so good that children take it willingly. But you'll say it beats them all for quick results.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Then add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of really splendid cough syrup—about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and lasts a family a long time.

And for real quick relief, it can't be beaten. It acts in three ways—loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages.

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

Rules for Carving the Fowl

By MABEL WORTH

IT REQUIRES considerable skill to properly carve a fowl of any kind, as many inexperienced folk have found. Especially is this true if one wishes to carve at table with guests as interested "spectators."

First, to carve well, one should know the anatomy of that which is to be carved. Knowledge of the location of joints and the direction in which fibers run is an important asset to the carver and is gained thru experience.

Next, good tools with which to work are very necessary. A good, sharp carving knife, a sturdy, two-pronged fork with guards must be at hand; then a serving spoon for the gravy should be provided and the platter must be large enough to give sufficient room for the meat itself and the portions which are carved. The carving-board has recently come into use in some homes for carving at table. It offers a better surface for holding the meat than does the platter.

Remember that carving knives should be sharpened each time before being placed on the table. Sharpening should never be done at table.

The carver remains seated. Enough meat should be carved to serve those seated at the table before the serving is begun.

Methods of carving differ and each person improves upon his own method with practice. But the method described here is easiest for the beginner to follow.

1—Place the fowl on its back on the platter or board with the drumsticks at the left of the carver.

2—Grasp the carving-fork firmly in the left hand with the tines pointing toward the bird's neck and the tips turned away from the bird. Insert it into the leg in this position, being sure one tine goes diagonally thru the drumstick and the other thru the second joint.

3—With the knife cut all around the bone, turning the bird over on its side, if necessary to cut under the leg. Press against the side of the bird with the flat of the knife and use the fork as a lever to bend the leg back. This will separate the hip joint, and the leg can be lifted off without difficulty.

4—Without removing the fork, lay the leg down flat—using a plate if the platter or board is too small—with the

open end pointing to the left, and insert the knife from right to left between the tines of the fork. In this position it should rest directly over the joint, and the knife should go thru when pressed down. The inexperienced carver may have to do some feeling around for the joint, but a little practice will enable him to insert the fork so that when the knife is placed between the tines it will fall upon the joint.

Shears especially devised for carving at table may be used for severing the legs and wings from the bird, and separating one joint from another.

5—Next insert the fork thru the side of the bird, rather than low down, and hold it firmly, cutting the breast downward in thin, even slices. Slices of white meat are served with slices from the second joint to each person at the table. If more portions are needed, the wing is severed in the same manner as the second joint of the leg and divided in a similar way. The tip of the wing and the drumstick are not usually served at a formal dinner, if it can be avoided, but are used for other purposes.

6—If more than one side is needed, turn the bird on its side and remove the second leg in the manner described. Then stand it up on its back, turn the platter around and slice from the breast as directed for the first side. Carve no more than is to be served at the meal.

Arithmetic at Work

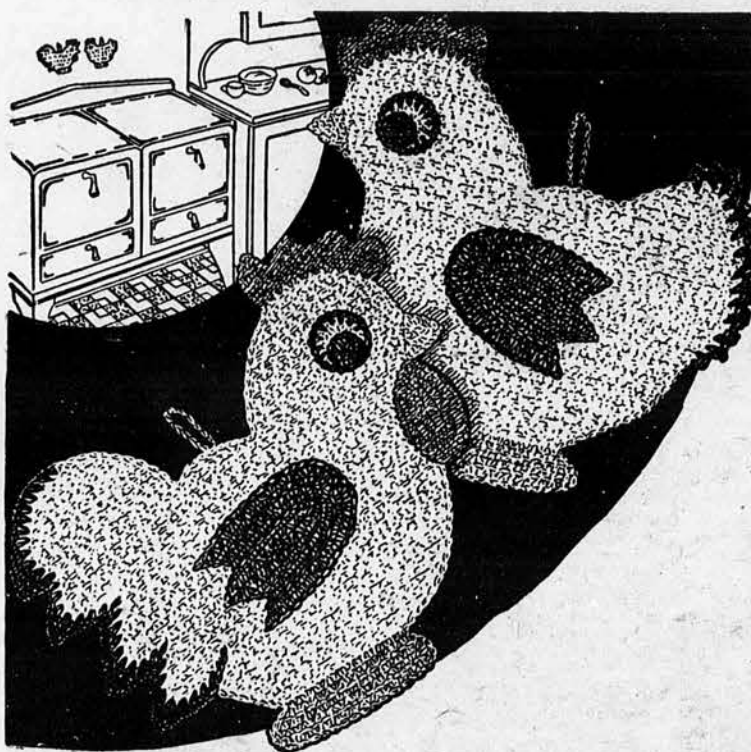
By KATHERINE DISSINGER

Our children were having trouble in arithmetic at school until we began to apply their arithmetic lessons at home.

For the littlest there were eggs to count, knives and forks as she set the table. The clock, the calendar, and the thermometer also came in for their share of attention. By handling and spending her allowance she learned to recognize the coins and the value of each, to count money and make change.

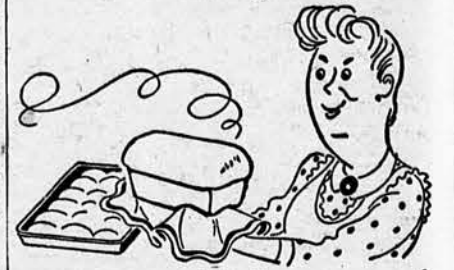
Her older sister found there was a surprising amount of arithmetic involved as she tried a simple cake recipe and made an apron—measuring ingredients correctly, figuring yardage needed, and so on.

Two Gay Potholders



Here's a way to spend a pleasant evening this cool weather. Crochet these clever potholders for Christmas gifts. In white string with red combs and wattles, yellow bills and feet, black wing and tail feathers, this hen and rooster are a cheery pair. The single crochet which makes them so quickly, may allow you to make several pairs. Pattern C9382, 10c, gives detailed instructions for both hen and rooster. Address your order: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

When the frost is on the pumpkin



1. ENJOY DELICIOUS BAKING

Perfect bread and tasty rolls for these crisp, appetite-stimulating Fall mornings... with reliable Red Star Yeast!

2. ENJOY QUICK BAKING

Fast Red Star Yeast gets bread, coffee-cake and rolls into the oven and out faster... to satisfy famished youngsters and grown-ups!

3. ENJOY HEALTHFUL BAKING

Nutritious baking... more vitamins... the Red Star Yeast way with more B complex vitamins added!

4. ENJOY THRIFTY BAKING

Large Red Star Yeast cakes give you more for your money... stay fresh longer. Buy them today!



RED STAR YEAST

See opposite side of page for big contest news!

Look for the package with the A. M. A. seal, denoting that it is accepted by the Council on Food and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

Easy to Smoke Meat

Wright's Smoke

made of hickory smoke. Easily applied with cloth or brush. Gives delicious flavor—does away with old smoke house—eliminates shrinkage and loss. Large bottle will smoke a barrel of meat—guaranteed.

Wright's Ham Pickle

a scientific preparation for curing meat. Contains everything except salt. Cures meat better, with less work and gives delicious flavor. Guaranteed—your druggist has it.

FREE ask your dealer or write direct for free 36-page book on curing and smoking meats.

E. H. WRIGHT COMPANY, Ltd.
2435 McGee Kansas City, Mo.



Burpee's Seed Catalog Free—Flowers and Vegetables for your Victory Garden.
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Philadelphia, 32, Pa. or Clinton, Iowa

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have around 70 stocker cattle. Would it pay me to buy feed and keep these thru the winter or will cattle be up in price in the spring as is usually the case here in North Central Kansas? Would it be better to sell them now and take what I can get out of them or hold them until next June—rough them thru the winter, then let them fatten on pasture and sell in June? What is the outlook on the cattle price at that time?—P. M. I.

Stocker cattle are now at the seasonal low point. Price advances will be limited somewhat by ceilings on slaughter cattle; however, I believe that by next spring stocker and feeder cattle prices will be at least 5 to 15 per cent higher than at present. The demand for meat undoubtedly will become greater and the supply of cattle and hogs to be marketed next spring is expected to be substantially less than at present. If the cattle are in killing flesh next spring they can be marketed advantageously, or if the market outlook is right you can carry them thru the summer on pasture.

I have some 150- to 180-pound hogs. Do you advise holding until 225 pounds or will they drop to the floor in 30 days? Will they strengthen soon after January 1, 1944?—I. S.

If these pigs are fed another 40 days they will weigh about 50 to 60 pounds more. These 50 to 60 pounds at the practical support price of \$13.50 at Kansas City will add \$6.75 to \$8 to the selling price of each pig. The cost of producing these additional 50 to 60 pounds will be from \$5 to \$6, based on average feed requirements and corn at \$1.12, tannage at \$80, and alfalfa hay at \$25. This means a profit of about \$2 a pig by feeding it to a good market weight of 200 to 250 pounds. Offsetting to some extent this estimated profit are the labor and risk involved in feeding for another 5 to 6 weeks.

Hog prices probably will remain at or near the support price during the next 60 days. By late January, prices may again approach the ceiling level.

In my community white corn has been selling for about 12 cents more than yellow corn. Will this difference continue?—R. K.

For several years white corn has brought a premium over yellow corn. Yellow corn is generally preferred for feeding livestock, but white corn is preferred by corn millers for corn meal and for uses as human food. It is probable that the premiums for white corn will continue until the planting of hybrid white corn becomes more widespread than at present.

I have some wheat in storage. Should I sell it now or hold it longer?—J. O. M.

Unless the war in Europe should end suddenly, there is very little probability that wheat prices will decline. You won't be taking very much risk by holding. However, if wheat prices go very much higher a ceiling probably will be placed on them. In mid-October and again in early November wheat prices at Kansas City were within about 2 cents of parity. It probably will be difficult for wheat prices to go much above a level of \$1.60 for top grades at Kansas City.

Will Show How to Fight Grubs

Three methods of controlling cattle grubs—hand dusting, hand washing, and spraying—will be demonstrated Monday, December 6, at the John Morrell & Company feed yards, south of Topeka, starting at 10 a. m. Everyone interested in this program is cordially invited to attend and also be a guest of John Morrell & Company at a complimentary luncheon to be served at noon. Following the luncheon, experts will discuss the grub control program fully and answer any questions.

The meeting and demonstrations are being sponsored by Morrells, the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, Kansas State College and the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner. Because of its importance, many guests from nearby states, to-

gether with state and federal officials, county agents, and animal husbandry men are expected to attend.

Hand dusting and hand washing are recommended for small dairy or beef herds and spraying for large herds. Spraying machines, with pressure capacities of 400 to 600 pounds, will be demonstrated by the office of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, which now owns 2 of the machines. Spraying is an innovation in the cattle grub program and is expected to make it possible for livestock producers to treat large numbers of animals in a short time.

Cheer for Orchardists

Ammonium nitrate has been found an excellent substitute for cyanamid for use by orchardists, it is announced. Experimental data prove that ammonium nitrate will give results comparable to those obtained from cyanamid, since it contains 32½ per cent nitrogen, compared to 20½ per cent in cyanamid.

Adjustments for this difference can be made in application rates. The ammonium nitrate also is slightly less expensive to the unit of nitrogen.

Adequate supplies of ammonium nitrate are in dealers' hands. It is suggested that farmers purchase the material when it is to be used, since it hardens after storage.

Burpee's VEGETABLES
5 of Burpee's Best—Carrot, Lettuce, Beet, Radish and Tomato—a 10c-Pkt. of seeds of each, all 5 postpaid for just 10c—send dime today!
Burpee's Seed Catalog Free.
W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Philadelphia, 32, Pa. or Clinton, Iowa

MY HUSBAND SAYS...
MORE OF THAT
GOOD COFFEE

The first trial of Arnholz Improved Coffee always calls for more. That's why housewives every day buy Arnholz at their grocer's.

Arnholz IMPROVED COFFEE

LISTEN TO THE ADVENTURES OF JANE ARDEN • K.E.H. 8:30 AM - 9:30 AM MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

KEEP ALL Your BIRDS LAYING

with
GOOD MANAGEMENT and GOOD FEEDING

★ WHAT more than anything else will keep you from getting winter egg profits? It may be the kind of pullets you house; it could be uncomfortable housing; it is often the way they are fed. Frequently it is a combination of all three.

Start with a closely culled laying flock, give them roomy, clean, sanitary quarters and plenty of GOOCH'S BEST LAYING MASH...your pullets will lay and pay. And the better each one is, the better your results will be.



GOOCH FEED MILL CO.

Lincoln, Nebraska

Salina, Kansas

Council Bluffs, Iowa

PRACTICE RIGID SANITATION

Good layers will have bright red combs, long, broad backs, moist vent. Feed GOOCH'S BEST to give birds a chance to show they are layers.

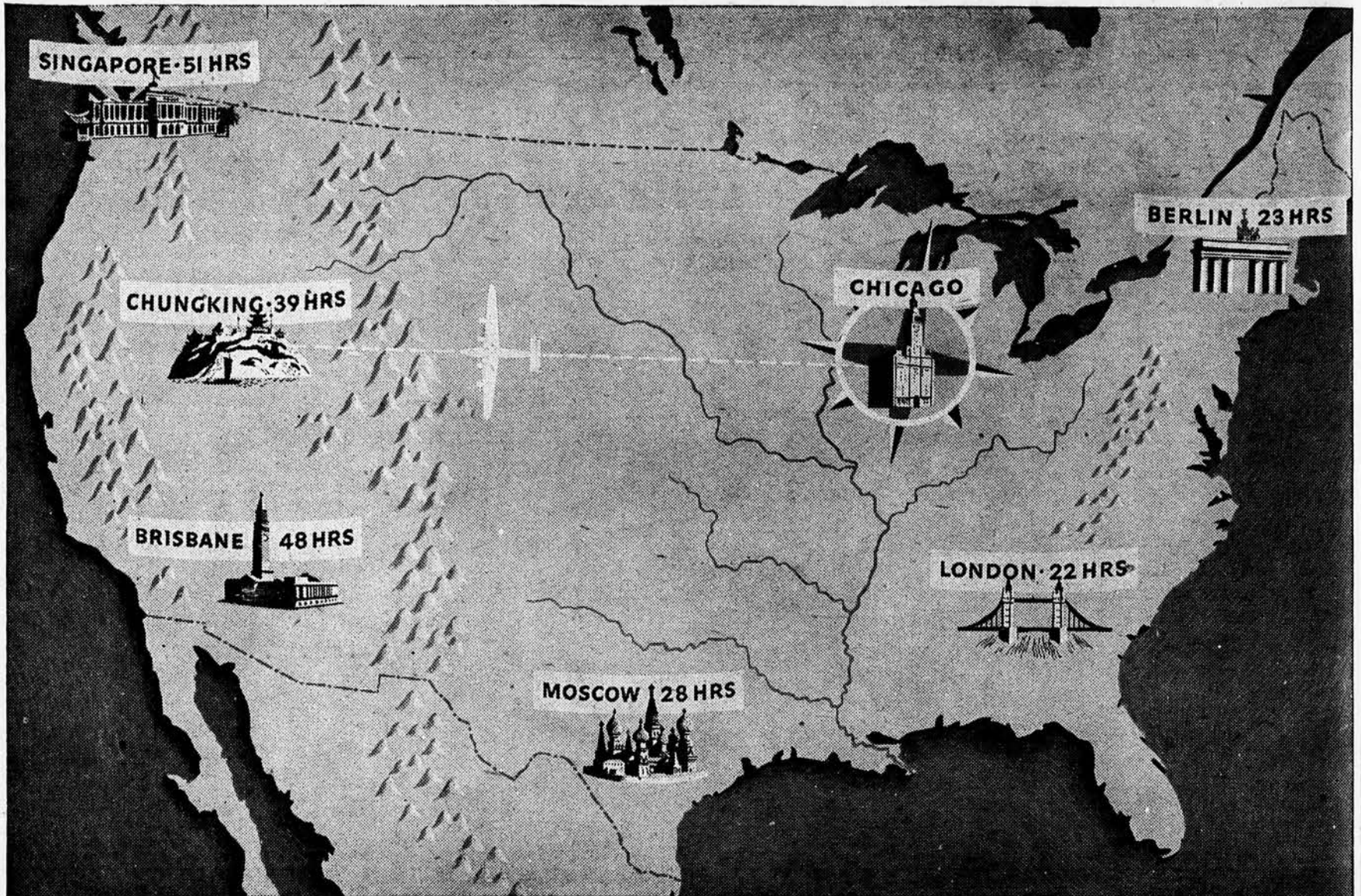
Provide 12 to 15 nests for each 100 pullets. Thoroughly clean and disinfect nests often and bed with clean straw.

It is easier to control worm infestation in a laying flock than in growing chicks. Worm the flock at least once during the season.

Remember, your pullets spend each night on the roosts. Paint roosts with effective mite and lice destroyer at regular intervals.

Keep plenty of clean water before your layers at all times. In coldest weather the chill should be taken off the water.

The laying house should be snug and tight, especially the floors and walls. Good ventilation is important, but drafts from cracks in walls and floors must be avoided.



What's Chungking doing in Nevada?

THIS, YOU WILL SAY, is a strange-looking map of the U.S.A.

There's Chungking, China, right where you'd expect to find Elko, Nevada.

But we put it there to remind you that you can fly from Chicago to Chungking in 39 hours' elapsed time — about the same time it takes to travel from Chicago to Elko, Nevada, by train.

And that's why we put Moscow, Russia, where San Antonio, Texas, ought to be — and Singapore up near Seattle, Washington.

The number of hours shown over each of these foreign cities represents the elapsed time by air from Chicago to that foreign city. Its location on the map shows the approximate distance

you could travel in the U.S. by train in the same length of time.

Perhaps you hadn't thought of the world as being so small. But it is. Today, because of the long-range plane, *no spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport.*

No longer, in a world shrunk so small, can there be such a thing as a hermit nation. Not when the Atlantic can be spanned in 372 minutes, and the broad Pacific in only 35 hours.

As a nation, we didn't fully understand this, at first. But when we did become aware of it, we quickly recognized the need for speeding the production of vast numbers of military aircraft, and training the personnel to fly, fight, and maintain them.

This has been done — is still being done. And

mastery of the air — which was not ours to begin with — is now helping to change the once-desperate hope of ultimate victory into a certainty.

After Victory, when we set about the task of securing our freedom and a lasting peace, the plane will take its rightful place as a tremendously constructive force, welding the peoples of the earth together in friendly trade and intercourse and mutual understanding.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION operates 11 different plants, located as follows: San Diego, Calif.; Vultee Field, Calif.; Fort Worth, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Wayne, Mich.; Allentown, Pa.; Tucson, Ariz.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dearborn, Mich.; Louisville, Ky.; and Miami, Fla. Member, Aircraft War Production Council.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF:

LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber
CORONADO patrol bomber
SENTINEL "Flying Jeep"

CATALINA patrol bomber
LIBERATOR EXPRESS transport
RELIANT navigational trainer

VALIANT basic trainer
VENGEANCE dive bomber

Not Ready to Quit

But Has Interesting Record Back of His 81 Years

I AM TOO young to quit but I have to cut down to a bare minimum because of the help situation," said W. D. Gott, 81-year-old Bourbon county jack stockbreeder, a few days before the big dispersal sale at his Golden Rule Stock farm. The sale, October 22, ended a career of more than 50 years in this specialized line, during which fame and a modest fortune have been the result.

A friendly neighbor who had faith in his ability and honesty virtually pushed Mr. Gott into the jack stock business back in 1892. That year the young farmer was working rented land when the neighbor sold him on the idea of buying a registered jack. Mr. Gott had no money so the neighbor backed him with a loan of \$600.

The next year found the state in one of the worst depressions in its history and Mr. Gott thought he was sunk when he couldn't repay the note, but his benefactor had faith. He stayed with the young farmer and encouraged him further by signing his note for \$110 for the purchase of a good jennet at a farm sale. "Believe me, when that note came due I paid it off in a hurry," recalled Mr. Gott.

Despite continued poor years, Mr. Gott gradually expanded. He had a good draft mare that couldn't work because of a cut foot, so he traded her off for 2 jennets, both of which rewarded him with jack colts.

When the year 1900 rolled around Mr. Gott was still renting and everything was selling cheap, but he was to get another break. Some land traders down in St. Louis needed cash. They had a Bourbon county farm of 215 acres near Xenia that had been trading around at a value of \$5,000 and wrote Mr. Gott for a cash offer. He didn't have the cash and didn't expect to buy the farm but offered them \$1,000, which they accepted, much to his surprise.

With a farm on his hands he had to call a hurried sale, in which he disposed of enough of his jack stock to make the deal. The farm was badly run down. After building up that place he sold it and moved to another near Bronson, then in 1930 to his present location near Ft. Scott.

During his more than half a century in the business Mr. Gott has had some big moments. One was when Blackhawk, bred and raised by him and then

sold to the Hinemans, of Dighton, brought the highest price ever paid in Kansas for a jack at auction. He sold for \$2,575.

Another was when he became owner of Dr. McChord No. 1766, recognized as the most valuable producer ever bred in Kentucky and the greatest jack in the world in his day. Mr. Gott paid \$2,000 for the jack, already 20 years old, and kept him in service in his herd until the animal's death. Every owner of Dr. McChord had a deep love and admiration for the animal and at one time a sale was made on him only under the condition that the new owner would give him decent burial if he died. Of course, the jack did not die until later on the Gott farm, but Mr. Gott felt just like all the others and saw to it that he was buried.

The famous Dr. McChord, whose standing fee was \$100, lived only 3 years on the Gott farm before influenza laid him low. That was a bad time, recalls Mr. Gott, who lost 4 jacks to the dread disease in one day.

There have been other big moments, too. In 1929 one of his jacks, Great Western, won the grand championships at Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas state fairs, then went on to sell for \$2,500. With a different jack each year, and against stiff competition, he won the grand championship of the Kansas State Fair 3 years in succession, 1932-33-34. In 1936 he took 4 animals to Louisville, Ky., where his 4-year-old jennet won the championship of her class over 2 former grand champions, his yearling jennet won first in her class, his jack colt second and mule colt fourth.

Held to High Quality

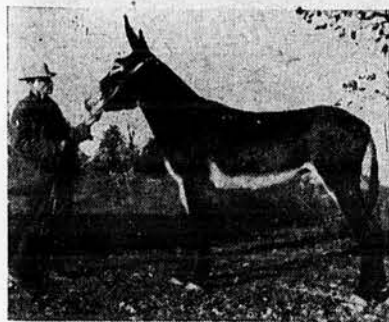
Mr. Gott always has stressed quality in his jack stock rather than numbers. The largest number he ever has owned at one time was 65 head, but they were all good ones. "A lot of men in this business go broke from overexpansion," he explained. The business has its ups and downs just like anything else, and the fellow who keeps his sails trimmed can weather the bad years.

Neither of the 2 sons followed Mr. Gott's footsteps, but he has no regrets about that. "Every man should do what he likes best, then he will be a success," he said. One son, Henry V., is a corporation lawyer in Wichita and "makes a lot more money than I ever have," Mr. Gott chuckles. The other son, Asa, is a sheet metal worker for Boeing, at Wichita. He recently received recognition for having been on the job for 5 years with only 1 day's absence.

There is a lot of satisfaction in working with jacks and jennets, thinks Mr. Gott, who says he becomes so attached to some of them they seem like old friends and he hates to sell them. But he has sold them all over the Midwest.

His success in the business was summed up by a letter he received just before the dispersal sale. It was from Thomas B. Adams, Lexington, Ky., one of the oldest breeders in that state. He made the long trip to Kansas to attend the sale and wrote that he considered Mr. Gott to have the best bred jack stock in the United States today.

"I think Mr. Adams was just trying to make me feel good when he wrote that letter as there are a lot of good breeders in this country," said Mr. Gott, but then he is a modest man.



W. D. Gott, veteran Bourbon county jack stockbreeder, bids goodbye to Histile 36077, a coming 3-year-old jack sold in the dispersal sale that ended 51 years in the business for this well-known stockman. A familiar scene in Bourbon county is his unusually-styled barn, which heralded location of some of the best jack stock in the United States.

Hybrid Corn Goes West

HYBRIDS outyielded open-pollinated corn by from 5 to 14 bushels an acre in the first corn variety test ever conducted in Russell county. The tests were made on the C. A. Heine farm.

Four common open-pollinated varieties, Local Blue and White, Colby Yellow Cap, Hays Golden, and Pride of Saline were grown in comparison with 10 hybrids. The 4 open-pollinated varieties averaged 33.8 bushels, 4 of the hybrids averaged 44.5 bushels, and 6 hybrids 36.1 bushels.

The open-pollinated yields ranged from 31 to 35 bushels while the hybrids ranged from 36.5 to 49 bushels. In addition to outyielding their open-pollinated rivals, the hybrids were dry

enough to crib first, raising their value.

A new disease, charcoal rot, affected all of the corn, as did the Southwestern corn borer. As a result the open-pollinated were 25 per cent lodged and the hybrids 22 per cent. Five of the hybrids, however, averaged only 8 per cent lodged, and indicated a definite resistance.

In barren stalks the open-pollinated averaged 7 per cent, the hybrids less than 2 per cent; in smutty plants the comparison was 2 per cent to against less than 1 per cent in favor of hybrids.

The highest yielding hybrids in the test were Kansas 2234, developed from inbred strains of Pride of Saline, U. S. 35 and U. S. 13.



and son, we have a New Hired Hand

Electricity is taking over—and you'd be surprised how much it helps us out. With labor so scarce, Dad and I don't see how we would carry on now without it. Remember what a hard chore milking was?—It's simple now. The electric milker and I do it and we've beat your old record by fully a third. There's no water pumping and carrying any more. What a relief that is. We plan to use electricity this year in the farrowing pens. Government folks say this will save an average of 14% of young pigs from freezing or being trampled to death. I'll use it in the hen house too, for better winter egg production.

I haven't gotten a lot of things I want—like a refrigerator, a vacuum cleaner, an iron or washer yet. We're buying bonds and putting them away till these things are available again . . . after Victory. And then, Son, just think how nice it will be to come home to a nice comfortable Wincharger electrified farm.

God Bless you, Son, and keep you safe.

Mom.



For Complete Electrification
WINCHARGER ELECTRIC SYSTEMS
WINCHARGER CORPORATION
SIoux CITY, IOWA

Home OF POPULAR
DRUM ROOM
 Finest BaRestaurant
Hotel PRESIDENT
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Alaska—Future Frontier

(Continued from Page 6)

no taxes on land outside of cities and towns, altho males may be required to pay a school tax of \$5.

Certain parts of Alaska, especially the southern part, are no colder than the Midwest. The Japanese current brings warm ocean air from the Southwest, making the climate most temperate. While the colder regions may have extremely low temperatures during the winter, one gets acclimated readily. One learns how to dress and live to avoid the cold. The climate is relatively dry and remarkably healthy.

Above the Arctic Circle, one finds the 24-hour day in midsummer and the 24-hour night in midwinter. Most of the more habitable parts of Alaska are below the Arctic Circle.

Fairbanks is about 100 miles south of the Arctic line. But in midsummer it never gets fully dark. A ball game is played every year at midnight, with plenty of natural light for spectators and players alike. Airplanes run special cruises aloft high enough to see the midnight sun during this period.

When I first arrived in the Northlands, it was a most unusual experience to see the sun rise at 10 o'clock and set at 2. Later, it was still more novel to see it set at 10 o'clock and rise at 2. Sitting in front of my cabin at midnight on any June night, I could read a newspaper with ease without the use of my glasses, artificial illumination, or braille.

The North Gets You

After a few months in the far Northwest, one begins to feel the appeal of the rugged North. One begins to understand what Jack London meant when he wrote "Call of the Wild," "Son of the Wolf," and "White Fang." One begins to feel the pulse of Rex Beach's stories; the irresistible impulse of the struggle of life against the cold, snow, glacier, and predatory animals; and the beauty of the spruce evergreens, the lakes of sky-blue ice, the craggy mountains, the colorful natives and their dog sleds, pack dogs, and other primitive modes of life. The struggle for gold, ivory, and furs; the struggle for life itself.

Poems of Robert W. Service take on a new meaning. Especially, I might add, the one about "The Cremation of Sam McGee." I don't remember the exact words, but an old sourdough was cremating Sam in the boiler of an old boat and decided to peep in and see how the process was progressing. Opening the door, he found Sam smiling in comfort, "Close the door and let me be, this is the first time I've been warm since I left Tennessee!"

The call of the great outdoors is strong, and one soon learns to enjoy skiing and snowshoeing. Can you imagine a Kansan on skis? The hardest thing is the climb up; it takes me no time at all to come down—even with skis in the air.

One of the most inspiring sights imaginable is a beautiful display of the aurora borealis. Sometimes great volcanoes of green and purple fire shoot up out of the mountain tops. Spotlights of varied hues flash across the sky, sometimes in regular patterns, sometimes in riotous flashes of color. Now and then a gigantic rainbow appears, sweeping across the sky, a vivid mass of light and color.

The North is a land of romance and color. It has its lure, and if you are not careful you will succumb to its siren call, despite temperatures of 60 below, despite lurking dangers and the struggle for survival.

The Alaska Highway is opening up a vast undeveloped country; it is costing millions and millions of dollars. But like the original price Secretary of State Seward paid Russia for Alaska, I have not the slightest doubt that the cost of the road will be repaid many times, not only in the war effort, but in the development of our frontier of the future.

Pick Best Bean in County Test

SOME interesting and valuable information was obtained this year from test plot studies on soybeans in Linn county, according to Joe Goodwin, extension agent.

The plots, located on the farm of H. S. Whetstone, were designed to give information on 6 varieties of seed, rate of seeding and inoculation of seed.

Chief variety made the highest yield, 19.2 bushels, in the variety test, and was second only to Dunfield on low-moisture content. The Chief beans had 12.8 per cent moisture compared to 12.4 for Dunfield, but the yield on Dunfield was 16.9 bushels, which put it in third place. A. K. variety yielded 17.6 bushels with a moisture content of 13.4; Hong Kong 15.5 bushels with 16 per cent moisture, and Illini 15.2 bushels with 13.5 per cent moisture.

As a result of the variety test, Mr.

Goodwin plans to eliminate A. K. and Illini from his recommendations for Linn county. The objection to A. K. variety, he says, is that the beans were of poor color. On the Illini, he reported, there was a considerable number of black beans altho the seed used was certified.

In the threshing process Dunfields shattered more than other varieties but were mature several weeks earlier. An objection on this variety was the fact that it did not utilize the full growing season. Hong Kongs were a little late in maturing, running the risk of frost, while Chief utilized the full growing season, yet matured ahead of frost. Mr. Goodwin also found that in inspecting the plot before threshing, Chief plants had an average of 35 pods compared to 28 for the other varieties. All beans in the variety test were planted on ground following flax. Rate of seeding for all varieties was 30 pounds to the acre.

Illini variety was used in the rate of seeding test, also on flax land, and rates of 19, 15, 29, 25 and 39 pounds to the acre were used. The highest yield, 15 bushels, was on the 29-pound rate. An average of 14.6 bushels resulted from 10 pounds, 25 pounds and 39 pounds, while only 13.6 bushels resulted from planting at the rate of 15 pounds.

In a comparison between inoculated and uninoculated seed, the yield from inoculated seed was 4 bushels an acre higher.

Midwinter Frock

WILL TAKE YOU INTO SPRING



1694-B

Pattern 1694-B—Plan a frock now, in bold striped material or fabric of vibrant solid color, to wear under your winter coat . . . it will brighten your entire outlook on the snowy season! And what better style could you pick, for a dress to make at home, than this shirtwaist—with its straight, simple cut and few fussy details? Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36, short sleeves, requires 4 yards, 39-inch material.

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

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YOU'LL DO A WINNING JOB IN
**KEY SUPER-DENIM OVERALLS—THE
 WINNING BRAND WITH FARMERS**

"What's your favorite brand of work clothes—and why?" A big fact-finding organization asked 2,064 farmers this question recently.

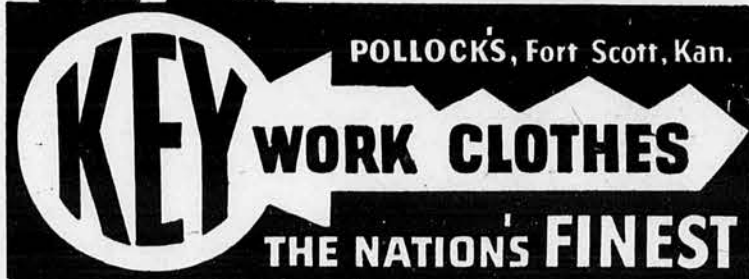
KEY Work Clothes won 1st place by a wide margin. The reasons? LONG WEAR . . . COMFORT . . . NEAT APPEARANCE.

Made of 9-oz. SUPER-DENIM, not ordinary 8-oz. denim, KEY Blue Overalls have stronger filled yarns that give 50% greater resistance to ripping. Graduated body design—Sanforized shrunk—snap down flap on bib pocket for valuables—all men's sizes to 50" waist.

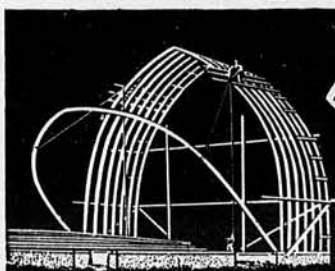
See these new KEY Blue Overalls at your dealer's now, and you'll know why they won the "popularity poll" with more 1st-choice votes than 76 other brands combined!

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It is your **GUARANTEE** of Complete Satisfaction



POLLOCK'S, Fort Scott, Kan.



From Foundation to Roof Ridge . . .
 A single **RILCO**
 LAMINATED RAFTER

**Greater Strength . . . Wind Resistant
 MORE USABLE SPACE!**

RILCO Rafter Arches, because they combine wall and roof into a single unit, offer a continuous framing member from foundation to roof ridge. This form of construction eliminates the joining of roof to sidewall which is the weakest point of ordinary construction; gives a stronger, wind resistant building. More usable

space results because the interior is virtually free of posts and braces.

RILCO also manufactures pre-fabricated poultry and hog houses. You can avoid building delays by ordering RILCO pre-fabricated buildings from your lumber dealer. Delivered ready to use. Engineered for strength, durability, long life.

See your lumber dealer for information on RILCO Rafter Arches and Pre-fabricated building.

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, Inc.
 A Weyerhaeuser Institution
 1587C First Nat'l Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Going Up!

(Continued from Page 5)

than it has been for several years past. And allocating short supplies cannot be done evenly.

WFA has worked out, tentatively, a program like this for 1944 distribution of feed grains, protein supplements and mixed feeds—which means that the percentage of protein will be considerably below those stated:

Dairy cattle, sufficient to maintain milk production 1942-43 level.

Laying flocks, sufficient feed to maintain egg production at 1942-43 level. There are enough hens and pullets to increase production 10 per cent if feed were available. D. A. Fitzgerald, deputy administrator of food production, WFA, told Northeastern producers last month.

Range cattle, 95 per cent of the number maintained last year. Kansas congressmen have been told this means about 80 per cent of proteins they got in 1941.

For cattle feeding—Administration is down on putting weight on cattle—"Sufficient feed to feed out weights of 5 per cent below average and to good grade only; 15 per cent more feeder cattle than last year. The heavier reliance on roughages, Fitzgerald says, should not require any more concentrates than last year. Perhaps cattlemen can figure out what this means.

For hogs, sufficient feed to finish out at normal market weights the 1943 spring and fall pig crops and to raise a 1944 spring crop the same size as in 1942. Note from Mr. Fitzgerald: "This will mean farrowing next spring about 20 per cent below spring of 1943 and average weights about 25 pounds less than average market weights of 1943."

For broilers, feed to raise 80 per cent of broilers raised in 1943.

For turkeys and ducks, 95 per cent of 1943.

For chickens, other than broilers, 95 per cent of 1942.

For sheep and lambs, enough feed to maintain present number and feeding operations.

Job for the AAA

By the time the war—officially—ends, the local AAA committees will have taken over all the regulatory and other functions—except purely educational, which go to the extension services—of the county war boards.

When the war controls started, and the surplus problem became a scarcity,

it was realized in Government circles that there would be a demand for repeal of the AAA. It also was felt that the irritations of allocations, rationing, and other war controls, if these were administered by the local AAA committees would add up wrath against the AAA itself. So the county war boards were organized, frankly, to "take the heat" off the AAA.

But now it is felt that the AAA should gather under its wings the wartime controls, now they are established, and be in position to administer the post-war farm program.

That most of the controls will be necessary for several years after the war ends, is conceded even outside AAA circles. In AAA circles it is felt that most of them will have to be permanent, including gasoline rationing. The war effort is eating huge holes in the United States supply of petroleum, and it is not improbable that America will be dependent upon British Empire petroleum supplies—which are not being used up to any appreciable extent so far for the war.

Auto, tire and gasoline shortages will be at peak during most of 1944, Washington understands.

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"There is never a year
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when all types pay."

You can say that about the departments of Swift & Company as well as about the business of farming.

We diversify our operations, just as some farmers diversify theirs, to make an over all profit more likely—even though some products may not be profitable in any one year.

So, over a period of years, there has never been a year when some departments did not make money and some lose. For example, the less favorable earnings of our fresh meat departments during 1943 were offset by improved earnings in the non-meat departments.

Diversification and Research

Planning and research are necessary in farming and in our business if we are to get the most out of diversification. Farm planning must include:

1. As large a proportion of profitable crops as possible,
2. Protection of soil fertility, and
3. Sufficient volume of work to allow efficient use of labor, power and machinery.

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and furnish information to farmers and livestock producers. Swift & Company depends upon research to develop new products and methods. Thus research makes practical diversification possible. Research and diversification provide more and better outlets for the producer's livestock, and improve living conditions for consumers.

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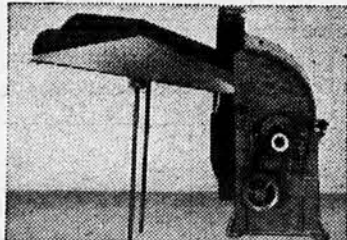
PLOWS. A wide variety of rugged Ferguson plows to suit all farming conditions. Ample clearance to handle the heaviest trash.



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TANDEM DISC HARROW. Cutting angle of blades changed by finger tip control—from driver's seat—without stopping. 16", 18" or 20" blades, 5' or 6' widths.



GRINDER. The W-W Triplet Grinder chops, grinds, and mixes any kind of feed. 41" x 21" feed table. Clean cutting. Big capacity. Powerful, vibrationless fan.



Keep 'em Running. This year, there won't be enough new implements to go around. So take care of the implements you have. If they need repair, see your Ferguson dealer now.

Write to Harry Ferguson, Inc., Dearborn, Mich., for your copy of "Flexible Farming" Booklet.

Protein

(Continued from Page 8)

maintaining production on 50 head of purebred Guernsey dairy cows. The Ransoms put their alfalfa and corn crops this year into the silo to get the highest possible protein content. In addition they are buying a 16 per cent dairy mix. Dry cows are getting oats, barley and feed wheat and rye, and barley and wheat pastures have been provided as supplementary fall feed.

Even with all this planning, Mr. Ransom expects his milk production to drop. If it does he may dry off more cows and use them as nurse cows. He already has culled heavily and has cut his hog program in favor of maintaining the dairy herd. He realizes the importance of milk production and will hold onto his entire herd as long as possible.

"Last year," he said, "I kept changing feed to whatever protein I could get and our cows didn't do well. I can't see how they possibly can maintain maximum production under the uncertain feed program we are being forced to follow."

Altho the protein situation is indeed serious, college specialists offer some ideas on getting the most out of every pound fed. It has been found, for example, that $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of high protein supplement and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of oats makes a 32 per cent supplement which does the job of 1 pound of cake. One pound of cake and a pound of wheat make a 28 per cent supplement that is satisfactory.

Whenever practicable, 3 to 4 pounds of good quality alfalfa hay may be substituted as a source of protein for 1 pound of cottonseed cake or similar protein when fed with good roughage. Tests indicate that about 2 pounds or a little more of ground wheat, grain sorghums, oats, barley, or corn may be substituted for 1 pound of cottonseed cake for wintering cattle fed good roughage.

When corn silage or good prairie hay or similar roughages are fed fattening calves and yearlings, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 pounds of protein supplement a head a day must be added. Fattening aged cattle on this same roughage basis takes from 1 to 2 pounds of pro-

tein supplement to the head a day.

If pastures are overgrazed it takes considerable more supplement than if they are lightly grazed, it is pointed out. In Oklahoma tests last year yearling steers on lightly-grazed pasture made 42 per cent more gain on the same amount of protein than did those on an overgrazed range. To accomplish the same gain, those on lightly-grazed pasture required fully $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound less cake a day.

Flowers Fight, Too

Scarcity of a single variety of flower is one of the critical shortages of this war, and influences the health of thousands of soldiers on many battlefronts thruout the world.

The flower is a small, white-petaled variety from which is extracted precious pyrethrum, used in combating malaria. Pyrethrum is a very effective insect killer and can be used anywhere because it is not toxic to humans or animals.

This insect poison comes from a flower resembling a daisy which grows naturally in territory controlled by the Japanese, and also in the Kenya area of East Africa. In the latter area, the people who previously supervised natives in picking the flowers have gone into the war and the natives have lost interest in flower gathering.

Premiums now are being offered for the flowers, substitutes are being tested, and experimental plantings are being made in a number of places in South America.

Lose Dairy Expert

W. Allen Goodbary, former extension agent of Allen county, has accepted a position as assistant extension dairyman for the Agricultural Extension Service at West Virginia University.

A member of the American Dairy Science Association, Mr. Goodbary has held the position as dairy herd improvement association supervisor. While agent of Allen county he coached the 4-H dairy cattle judging team to first honors last year in the national contest at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress after winning the state championship.

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Real Farm Help



Principal Chester A. Sargent, of Westmoreland Rural High School, outlines plans to President Joe Arnold, as County Agent Lloyd Cory and members of the Farm Help Organization listen.

THEY may be neglecting their athletics, but boys in the Westmoreland High School, in Pottawatomie county, didn't waste any time this year getting organized to help in the farm labor emergency.

During the first week of school 16 boys, one fourth of the male students enrolled, met with their sponsor, Principal Chester A. Sargent, and laid plans to continue the work started last year.

Calling themselves the "Farm Help Organization," the group elected Joe Arnold president and James Pinick publicity director. All of them are either town boys or farm boys who stay in town during the week, so they definitely supply an additional source of farm labor.

They even have set up a wage scale. Within a 6-mile radius of town they work for 30 cents an hour, with the one providing transportation getting 40 cents an hour. Their sponsor goes along as supervisor, whenever possible. If a farmer lives beyond the 6-mile limit he still can get them for 30 cents an hour if he provides transportation and supervises their work himself.

The plan is working satisfactorily and both the boys and the farmers are enthusiastic. "They cut down the feed and we shock it up," says Jerry Roberts, one of the students. Last year 13 boys shocked a field of 35 acres in 2 hours for Guy Travis, who lived 3 miles

from town. On this job the boys set up more than 600 shocks and their sponsor adds that "for the first 2 hours these boys can shock as much feed as anyone."

Other farmers who used the boys last year for group work included John Schlegel, Henry Lelievre and Bert Shehi. "The boys did just fine," says Mrs. Shehi. "They worked fast, and their shocks stayed up." In addition to group work, some of the boys worked in pairs at cornhusking later in the winter.

Mr. Sargent anticipates more work this year because the draft and defense work have made additional inroads on the county's man power.

"This kind of co-operation by high schools will be a real help in producing food to win the war," commented Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel, who has been pushing the farm labor program among the schools.

Milk Stream: The United States milk supply totals 51 billion quarts annually; as a river it would be 3,000 miles long, 40 feet wide, and more than 2½ feet deep.

More Food, More Work: It is estimated that by providing the British with enough meat, eggs and dairy products war plant production would be increased 15 or 20 per cent.

Steer Brings 66 Cents



For the 10th consecutive year the Phillips Petroleum Company purchased the grand champion steer of the 4-H Fat Stock Show, held at Wichita. Here, J. D. Phillips, center, division manager of the company, presents a check to Wilbur McFadden, Mullinville, whose Hereford steer, Captain Dan, won the championship and sold for 66 cents a pound. Holding the championship cup is Frances McFadden, sister of Wilbur.

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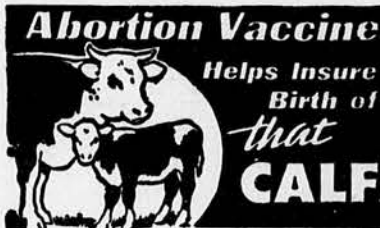
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NEOL aids in the treatment of respiratory diseases by loosening crusts on the nostrils and reaching mucous membranes of the throat and the slit in the roof of the mouth.



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Pullets Are the Best Bet

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

FEED is one of the first requirements in keeping birds healthy and in getting profitable production from the flock. We owe it to ourselves to use as good a balanced, complete feed as it is possible to get, one that has all the vitamins, proteins, minerals and carbohydrates, to insure good health and good production. Dr. Morley A. Jull, head of University of Maryland poultry department, advises poultry raisers to market old hens and take better care of the pullet flock, because the pullets will make better use of the feed that is available.

Taking the general run of Leghorn hens, they will lay 20 per cent fewer eggs in their second year than they did as pullets. In the heavier breeds this percentage is larger. From a dollars-and-cents standpoint, and most people handle poultry from this angle, pullets are more profitable since they produce a dozen eggs on less feed than do older hens. At least we are advised to do a thoro job of culling the old stock, keeping only those yearling hens that produced late into the fall and are the highest producers for the year.

We need to watch the flock of layers closely to see that they stay healthy and make the best use of the feed that is given them. One of the first danger signals is loss of appetite. If they get "off feed" we may know there is something wrong. Sometimes it seems there is nothing especially that we can find, and a feed of fresh greens once each day may be all the stimulus needed to bring them back to normal. This is especially true of the pullets that have been brought in off green pasture and miss the succulent greens keenly. Leaves off clover or alfalfa are an excellent source of additional greens that cause little additional labor.

Time Makes a Difference

Have a regular hour to feed each kind of feed that is given. Fowls learn to expect certain feeds at certain hours and their habits are built on these hours. Production is better if a certain routine is followed in caring for the flock. Watch the weight of the flock to be sure they are getting plenty of body-building foods. It is necessary to feed more corn on cold days and as the weather becomes colder. Giving pullets a warm, moist mash at noon, or in the late afternoon, helps increase the consumption of egg-making foods, and helps increase production when days are short in daylight hours.

Despite good care and feeding there many times are losses among the newly housed pullets. Cholera, typhoid, fowl pox, colds and roup are all winter and autumn diseases that one needs to guard against. Cholera and typhoid may be confused if we judge only by external appearances of affected birds. If posted, the fowls show a different internal condition. In cholera the mouth and throat linings are a bluish color. The liver is gray with grayish white tiny specks. The intestines are filled

with a thick, sticky mucus that has a very disagreeable odor. This odor is especially noticeable when opening the body cavity. The outward appearance of cholera birds shows the comb and wattles a dark color. There is a greenish diarrhea. There may be swollen joints, lameness and ruptured egg yolks. There are 2 forms of cholera—the acute form in which birds apparently healthy fall off their perches or die on the nests, and the chronic form, in which birds apparently withstand the attack only to linger on in a very unthrifty condition for weeks.

Typhoid is a slower working disease than cholera. The head becomes pale, later yellowish color. There is a greenish diarrhea, and the fowl has a high temperature and drinks water to excess, loses weight rapidly. Postmortem reveals a discolored, enlarged liver, thin blood and enlarged spleen. There is an inflammation and thickening of the lining of the small intestines.

The flock may be vaccinated with a bacterin which builds resistance to both diseases. There are excellent conditions on the market, and as a precaution against diseases it is well to give these once a month after the pullets are housed in the fall.

May Be the Feed

Another trouble that may cause pullet losses, but not contagious, are cases of egg-bound. Once in a while there will be a few pullets lost despite the best care and management. But if there are very many we may find we are feeding too much fattening food and the flock is carrying too much flesh. Colds always are a source of dread in the fall and early winter especially. Head colds may hang on all winter which cause unthrifty conditions that hinder production. Spraying fowls when on the perches at night with a commercial preparation made for this purpose helps, but if they persist then vaccination is the best way out of the trouble. And, of course, notice whether there are drafts in the house, or whether overcrowding may be causing colds. Or worms may be causing the colds. A good disinfectant in the drinking water is helpful in any contagious disease.

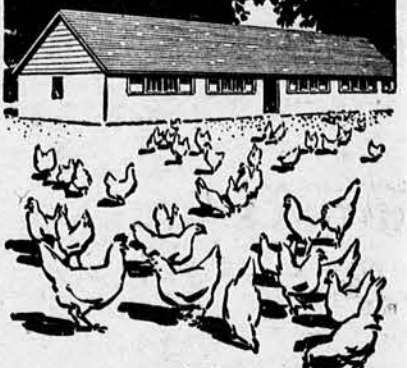
Fowl pox may break out in a flock and be accompanied by colds and roup. There are 2 forms of pox—the dry pox and wet pox. In the dry pox, yellowish-brown scabs are seen on the face, comb and wattles, and sometimes on the body, shanks and feet. They may be mistaken for an injury in fighting with other birds, until one notices there are many fowls affected. The wet pox shows up in the mouth as well as outside. There are yellow spots or cankers in the nostrils and throat and in the roof of the mouth. If hard cankers form in the passage of the windpipe the fowl will choke to death. With this form of pox, roup usually goes hand in hand to complicate matters.

In treating pox, vaccinate the flock as soon as noticed with pigeon pox vaccine. Remove those with the pox to a separate house and feed well by giving moist mashes to hold up food consumption. Remove the cankers inside the mouth and paint with iodine, and paint those on the comb, face and wattles. If roup is present, vaccinate with a mixed bacterin for cold complications. Spraying the fowls on the perches will help. Fowl pox is a serious trouble and will cause losses from death as well as a drop in production. Damp weather and houses will cause ideal conditions in developing fowl pox. But trouble from these sources can be controlled.

Proper Care of Rugs

Our bulletin on Homemade Rugs suggests materials and equipment needed for various kinds, designs and sizes of rugs, and includes instructions on how to make them. As proper care is important to preserve the original beauty, there is a paragraph on care of homemade rugs. As long as our supply lasts, we will be glad to send a free copy of this bulletin upon request. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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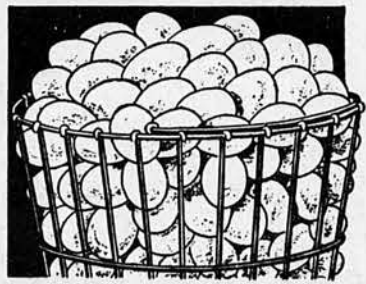
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BIG MONEY-MAKERS

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Want Turkey Eggs for 1944 season. 4233 Bell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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Breeding cockerels, Cornish, Leghorns, Ducks and geese. Thomas Spachek, Pilsen, Kan.

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

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

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Wanted—Good Combines, Tractors, Oneways, state year, condition, price. Salina Farm Equipment Co., Salina, Kan.

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

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Kill Weeds with fire. Aerol torches burn parasites, split rocks, has 99 uses. Sine Equipment, KFA, Quakertown, Pa.

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

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Rolls developed—Two deckle edge prints each negative, 25c; beautiful deckle edge reprints, 2c; four enlargements from negatives, 25c. Special: New Victory Style Christmas cards made from negatives; 18 only \$1, including envelopes. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

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Dealers Wanted for Steckley's Hybrid Seed Corn. We still have a few good territories open for aggressive farmers to represent us in their home community and take orders from their neighbors for the King of All Midwest's Hybrid Seed Corns. Write today and let us tell you how to make extra money and make friends. See our Display A on page 22. Steckley's Hybrid Corn Co., Weeping Water, Nebr.

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

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

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

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160 Acres—Near Emporia, good road, well improved, electricity, good land, alfalfa, \$45. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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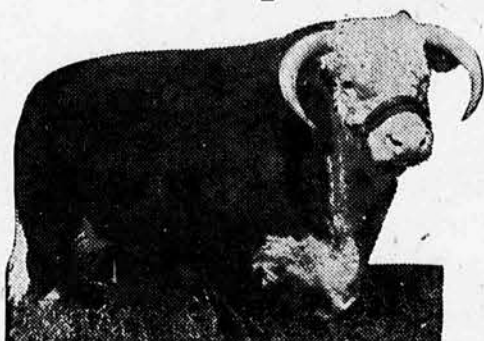
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Haven Hereford Breeders' Special Sale



Hutchinson,
Kan.,

Sale in Hutchinson Sale
Pavilion

Monday,
December 6

CONSIGNORS

Lawrence Cooley
Lloyd Harris
O. W. Fishburn
Ralph Chain
Asa Koontz
Clinton Koontz
W. H. Tonn & Son

50 strictly top cattle from herds recognized for good breeding and uniform quality.

24 Bulls, suited to head registered herds or add to the breeding value of commercial herds. They are the low thick kind (12 to 24 months of age.)

26 FEMALES—cows with calves at foot and high quality bred and open heifers.

Bocaldos, Dominos, Stanways, Hazfords, W. H. Rs., Foster Farms and other noted breeders' names appear in their pedigrees.

The offering is composed of cattle selected and conditioned for the Los Angeles Show and Sale, where representatives of the above herds have been winning prizes and selling for several years, but owing to transportation difficulties and other unfavorable conditions created by distance, it has been decided to hold the sale nearer home.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

HAROLD TONN, Secretary, Haven, Kansas

Auctioneers: Guy L. Pettit, Harold Tonn.

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Registered Polled Shorthorns and Registered Percherons

On farm 8 miles East and 2 miles South of Beatrice, Nebr.

Absolute Dispersal Sale, Friday, November 26

50 POLLED SHORTHORNS, the beef and milk kind (not recorded as Milking Shorthorns.)

4 Outstanding Bulls of breeding age.

10 Cows with calves at foot.

11 Open Heifers and some good cows to freshen soon.

25 REGISTERED PERCHERONS including 2 outstanding stallions of CARNOT and DAMASCUS breeding.

Choice fillies of EGOTIST breeding. Balance Geldings and mares all well broke to harness.

For catalog write

DELL & SON, BEATRICE, NEBR.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Complete Dispersal Sale of Ayrshire Cattle, Wednesday, December 1

On farm 5 miles South of Wakefield, (Clay County), Kan., on County Road.

19 HEAD REGISTERED AYRSHIRE

7 Registered Ayrshire Cows, 3 to 7 years old, some fresh before sale day, others are heavy springers.

8 Registered Ayrshire Heifers, 2 years old, bred to freshen in March and April.

1 registered Bull, 3 years old, bred by B. R. Welsh, Shawnee, Kan.

1 registered Bull, 1 year old, out of one of our best cows.

Some of these cattle were bred by Henry B. Moore, Litchfield, Connecticut; Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vermont. They are good producers and in just right condition to go ahead and do well for the purchaser. All clean and healthy.

Also 9 head of Grade Ayrshire and Holstein cows, 4 to 7 years. Some are fresh, others will be soon.

This is a closing out sale. Everything goes, including 2 Unit Surge Milker out 1 year. Also full line of farm equipment, horses and mules, hogs, etc., to be sold starting 10:00 A. M.

For further information concerning cattle, write to

MRS. FRED WYSS, Owner, Wakefield, Kan.

Auctioneer: Ross B. Schauls, Clay Center, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



Auction—75 bred Registered Hampshire Ewes, Leonard, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 27

25 YEARLING EWES—50 TWO-TO-SIX-YEAR-OLD EWES

If you are looking for ewes to start your flock or to improve one, be sure to attend this sale. Best of bloodlines. Some ewes sired by our RESERVE

ALL AMERICAN RAM, some bred to him. Sale at Farm 3 miles west, 1 1/2 north of Leonard, Mo. Catalog on request.

V. B. VANDIVER & SONS, LEONARD, Mo.

Auctioneer, Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER

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

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

Plenty Thick Spotted Polands



Extra thick spring boars for quick sale sired by SILVER ACE (grand champion Kansas and Oklahoma 1943). The heavy bodied sort. Also spring gilts of quality.

CARL BILLMAN, HOLTON, KAN.

FIESERS' SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Best of quality and breeding. Royal Mischief, etc., strains. Spring boars, gilts and fall pigs. Unrelated pairs, immune and registered.

Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

Registered Percheron Stallion

Mac, 231726, dapple grey, 6 years old. Sound. Reasonably priced.

Mrs. Gerlie Nesselroed & Sons, Attica, Kan.



Milking Shorthorn Dispersal Sale

On farm 4 miles Northeast of Pratt, Kan.

Wednesday, Dec. 1

at 1:00 P. M.

Owing to conditions over which we have no control we are obliged to sell our entire herd of Milking Shorthorn cattle. Our herd was established with stock from leading herds such as WALGROVE and BORG'S FARMS breeding.

About 35 Head of good cattle selling without fitting. All have been vaccinated for Bang's and go in the sale tested free of Bang's.

For further information write
BIGWOOD & REESE, Pratt, Kan.
Art McArney, Auctioneer

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

8 serviceable bulls (all grandsons of Fair Acres Judge RM, three times grand champion of Kansas) and Maxine Brookside, RM, 10,907-383 fat. She was also State Fair Champion. Also bred and open heifers.

KNACKSTEDT BROS., CONWAY, KAN.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

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

J. P. MALONE, Lyons, Kan.

Reeves Offers

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bull

out of top cow in Kansas Breeders' Sale. 4 younger bulls. Record of Merit dams, show winning type.

Harry H. Reeves, Rt. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

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

Maview Farms' Milking Shorthorns

Offering: heifers and cows; also bulls from serviceable age to baby calves. All out of high-producing ancestry.

Maview Farms, Hudson (Stafford Co.), Kan.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Calves to serviceable age. Sired by Retnah Grandee and out of heavy-producing dams.

H. E. STUCKY, MOUNDRIDGE, KAN.

Lupfer's Milking Bred Shorthorns

Bulls of serviceable age, also bull calves. R. M. Ancestry. Herd Federal accredited. Come and see them.

RALPH LUPFER, LARNED, KAN.

MILKING BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

3 of serviceable age from R. M. dams and sired by a R. M. bull. Meralcan breeding. Some females. Also Hampshire hogs.

JOHN A. YELEK, Rexford, Kan.

Holstein-Friesian Heifer Calves

Registered and from dams with creditable C. T. A. Records for milk and butterfat. Write today for description and price.

W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

Registered Holstein Bulls

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

L. C. KOCH, CLYDE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

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

CLARENCE M. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE

for sale, 4 years old, son of (Sir Billy DeKol Jennie.) Dam produced 3756 lbs. fat in 9 years. A good breeder and can show excellent offspring. Gentle disposition.

A. E. FUNK, Hillsboro, Kan. R. F. D. 1

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319 Union Stock Yards, Chicago



Lacys' Shorthorns

(at private treaty)

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

10 BULLS (ready for service).

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

For particulars address

E. C. LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kan.

Taylor's Production Shorthorn Sale

(FAIR GROUNDS)

Hutchinson, Kansas
Saturday, December 4

52 HEAD of richly bred Modern Type Shorthorns. The time is short. Get catalog when you arrive at sale.

RALPH J. TAYLOR
Garden City, Kansas

LESLIE'S THICKSET SHORTHORN BULLS

Bred to reproduce their thickness, and general quality. 10 to 14 months old. Sired by GOLDEN MARKSMAN. Inspection invited.

FRANK E. LESLIE, Sterling, Kan.

Shorthorn Breeders Combination Sale, Tuesday, November 23

Pretty Prairie Pavilion on Highway 17

50 HEAD

20 BULLS, 8 to 24 months old

30 FEMALES, heifers and cows.

C. L. DAVENPORT, Mgr., Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

RALSTIN'S SHORTHORNS

Herd sire: Divide Gold Porter 2051562. Ten young cows bred to above sire. Bred and open heifers. A few selected young bulls.

CLARENCE M. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list.

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Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

Offering bulls of serviceable age, also bull calves. Will sell a few cows and heifers. All Bang's tested.

100% calf crop this year. Harry Bird, Albert, Kan.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS!

Premier Hereford Farms

Choice offering of Herd Bulls and Heifers by Prince Domino Premier, grand champion Denver, Ft. Worth and Chicago shows; also by his sons and Real Prince Domino 87th.

Farms 12 miles from Kansas City on Kan. No. 5 Highway
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PREMIER HEREFORD FARMS, Wolcott, Kansas

LOVITT'S REGISTERED HEREFORD SALE
In sale pavilion
Quinter, Kan.
Monday, Nov. 29
53 HEAD
32 BULLS (20 of them 12 to 18 months old and 11 to 8 months.)
21 CHOICE HEIFERS selling open (12 to 18 months old.) The offering is bred deep in the blood of Hazlett and Prince Domino bloodlines. Included in the sale is the herd bull, Real Prince D 247 (son of Real Prince Domino 33d). The Hazlett breeding includes the blood of Hazlett Tone, Rupert Domino (by New Prince), and other famous sires. The cattle will sell in just good pasture condition.
ALBERT LOVITT, QUINTER, KAN.
Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer

FRANK R. CONDELL'S HAZLETT HEREFORDS
100 breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
DELLFORD RANCH, EL DORADO, KAN.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch
15 heifers of Hazlett and WHR breeding, bred to WHR Worthy Domino 41st. 25 open heifers of similar breeding. Also 15 quality yearling bulls.
LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Five Registered HEREFORD BULLS
18 months old, Anxiety and Regulator breeding. Inspection invited.
R. L. MOONEY, HANSTON, KAN.

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

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE
A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Choice bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemere breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

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

Reg. Angus Cows, Heifers, Bulls
7 young bred cows, 7 heifer calves and a number of very choice young bulls. All sired by or bred to such bulls as our present herd sires, Revemere of Wheatland 58 and Applewood Bandelier 100. Foundation from Hollinger and Barrier herds.
HAROLD GIESSE, Arnold, Kan.

Reg. Brown Swiss Bulls
One three-year-old bull, best of breeding. Also bull calves. Good type and quality.
R. O. ELLIOTT, Rt. 4, Columbus, Kan.

Rotherwood-Eagle-Lease Popular!
In the next issues of the Kansas Farmer, we will be speaking of the ever increasing popularity of this plan for the professional farmer to get a Rotherwood Jersey Sire at the head of his own herd!
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.
A. Lewis Oswald John Craig Oswald

Registered Jersey Bulls
With Star Certificates
—ready for service. Out of officially classified dams with high D. H. I. A. records. T.b. and Bang's tested.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS
Fall and Spring Boars sired by Proud Cherry Orion, by the \$5,000 Proud Cherry King and Aces Parade by Fancys Pride and Breed Builder. Real herd boars. Fancy young sows bred to P. C. O. and Ace's Parade. Write or see them before buying elsewhere. Breed's best blood. Prices right. Durocs only since 1904.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Registered Duroc Bred Gilts
Excellent quality and breeding. Sired by Red Orion and bred to Golden Harvest, a great son of Golden Fanny. Also March boars and gilts by Red Orion and Kansas Sturdybilt. Inspection invited. Immured.
W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KAN.

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

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

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

100 DUROC BOARS, ALL AGES
Better boars for less money. The dark, cherry, broad-backed, shorter-legged, heavy-boned, easier-feeding kind. Best new breeding for old customers. Interesting literature. Registered. Immured. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Reder's Duroc Hog Farm.
Selected spring boars and gilts, sired by an excellent grandson of Thicknet. Come and see them. P. A. Reder, Atlanta (Butler Co.), Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle
December 6—Haven Hereford Breeders' Special Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Harold Tonn, Secretary, Haven, Kan.
January 7—Kansas State Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary and Sale Manager.
February 21—C. K. Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.
Ayrshire Cattle
December 1—Mrs. Fred Wyss, Wakefield, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
December 3—Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale, Columbus, Nebr. Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr., Sale Manager.
December 4—Ralph J. Taylor, Garden City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Milking Shorthorn Cattle
December 1—Bigwood & Reese, Pratt, Kan.
Polled Shorthorn Cattle
November 24—Lewis W. Thiemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.
November 26—Dell & Son, Beatrice, Nebr.
Percheron Horses
November 26—Dell & Son, Beatrice, Nebr.
Hampshire Sheep
November 27—V. B. Vandiver & Sons, Leonard, Mo.
Chester White Hogs
February 15—Joseph Madden, Maryville, Mo.
Duroc Jersey Hogs
February 12—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

The CLINTON BROS. Grade Holstein sale, held on the farm, near Hutchinson, October 20, was good. Thirty-seven cows, most of them many months away from freshening, sold for an average price of \$206; the young cattle without any flesh sold lower. The top cow was \$265, paid by D. W. Right, Sterling. The herd bull sold for \$217.50. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

The top selling cow in the STATE HOLSTEIN SALE at Abilene, sold for \$710, going to Frank Finkelstein, Hutchinson. She was consigned by Dean Bailey, of Pratt. The highest priced bull from the Jake Zarnowski herd at Newton, sold for \$500 to Keller Bros., Halstead. The sale brought a grand total of \$22,000. Ethyle E. White, of Topeka, was the heaviest purchaser, taking 10 head for \$2,250. Only 4 head left the state. 3 of them to Willow Spring Ranch, Mt. Morrison, Colo., for \$1,015. The sale was a pronounced success.
The offering as a whole was most likely the best ever to be sold at auction in the state. The auctioneers were Powell, Newcom and McCulloch.

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	\$16.00	\$16.00	\$16.50
Hogs	13.75	14.50	13.75
Lambs	15.00	14.75	14.85
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.23%	.23%	.19%
Eggs, Standards .....	.43	.42	.38%
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.48	.48	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.57	1.54%	1.24%
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.03%	1.03%	.80%
Oats, No. 2 White .....	.83%	.79%	.52
Barley, No. 2	1.14	1.18%	.67%
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	20.00	
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	14.00	12.00

BERKSHIRE FALL PIGS

Now being offered, sired by Kansas Pride 4th, a good son of Prince Leader 8th. Registered. Immured. Sold out of all other stock, including spring boars.
SHADOWLAWN FARM
Roy Gilliland, Jr., Owner, Holton, Kan.

Fancy Chester White Boars
March farrow. Registered and cholera immuned. Sired by a grandson of Top Notch and Perfection Model. They are good and priced reasonable.
F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KAN.

Quigley Hampshire Farms

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

Easy-Feeding Hampshires

Top quality April and May boars at \$50 and to \$100. Weanling pigs \$35 each. Thrifty, double immured, sired by the breed's better boars and out of high-producing sows.
O'BRYAN RANCH, HATTVILLE, KAN.

BERGSTENS' HAMPSHIRE

Choice quality, thick, heavy-hammed spring boars from popular bloodlines.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.

Registered Poland Boars and Gilts

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

Rindt's Registered Polands

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

QUALITY POLAND CHINA BOARS

Thick typed, heavy bodied, immune. Pedigrees furnished. From best bloodlines. Herd established 25 years. HOMER ALKIRE, Belleville, Kan.

REMPEL'S REGISTERED POLANDS

Selected boars and gilts. Also fall pigs. Farmers' type and farmers' prices. Double immured.
JOHN REMPEL, Meade, Kan.

The KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY held its annual sale at Hutchinson, November 5. H. B. Sharp, sale manager and secretary of the association, reports 48 head sold averaged \$306; 36 head remained in Kansas. The top animal, a cow heavy in calf consigned by Harry Reeves, sold for \$500, going to Gary C. Brown, of Great Bend. The bulls averaged \$201 and the females \$349. About 400 attended the sale. Pat Keenan and Gus Heidebrecht were the auctioneers.

The NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS held their best sale at Washington, October 28. This was their sixth annual sale. The registered cattle sold for an average of \$226 and the grades averaged \$200, a fine example of what the use of good herd bulls can do for grade cows in a few years. Twenty-two head of the registered cows, with 4 bull calves at side, averaged \$263. Eleven bulls over 6 months old averaged \$160, and 4 cows sold above \$400 each. They came from the herds of William Frerking, Martin Ohide, Bill Rosenkranz and C. P. Regier. Mr. Regier topped the sale with a cow that sold at \$435 to Willow Spring Ranch, Denver, Colo. Kansas State Sanatorium, Norton, and John Elam, Winfield, were the heaviest buyers. Two grade cows and their week-old calves sold for \$600. The sale was managed by G. R. Appleman, and Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

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Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company—There is a reason.

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MEN and BOYS SET TRAPS NOW
Uncle Sam Needs Furs For Our Soldiers!
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A NEW Peters medicine in powder form to be used in treating superficial wounds on all livestock and poultry. Contains the miraculous, wonder-working Sulfa drugs, Sulfanilamide 5%, and Sulfathiazole 5%, Boric Acid. Safe to use after barbed wire cuts, dehorning, spaying, castration, and dusting on navels of new-born animals.
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A SOOTHING, creamy-like ointment containing Sulfanilamide 5%, Sulfathiazole 5%, Lanolin and Petrolatum. May be used in treating same conditions as Sulfa Powder where Powder will not adhere to the skin or wound. The Lanolin penetrates readily, bringing about proper absorption of the sulfas. 4 Oz. Size, Only \$.99
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POULT-A-MEAL—Turkey starter
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