

MAY 15, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

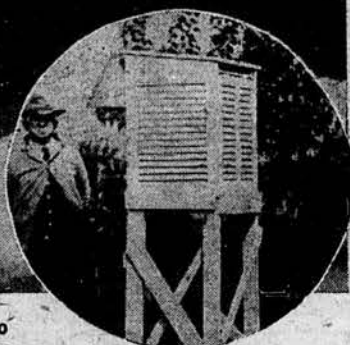
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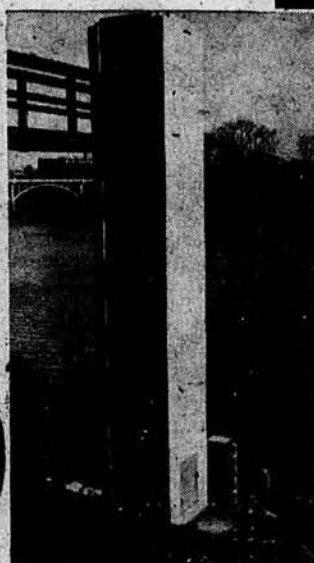
Let's Ask the: WEATHER MAN



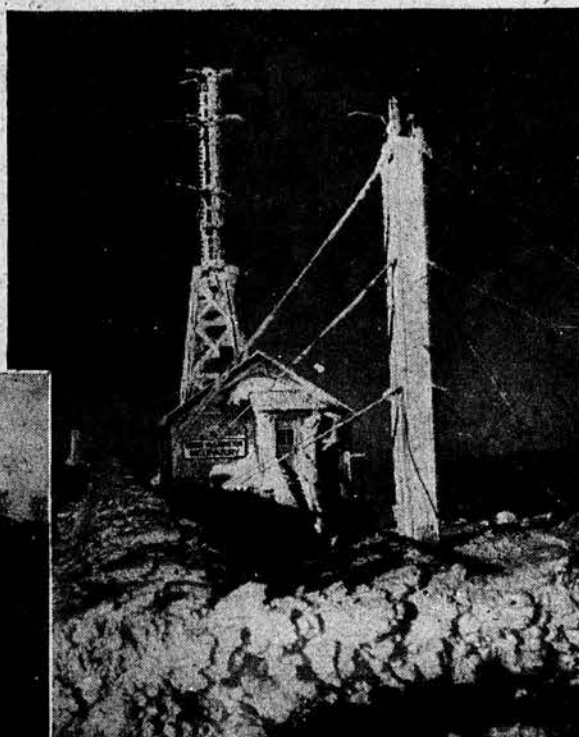
Launching a radiosonde, an instrument to measure atmospheric conditions up to 75,000 feet. When balloon bursts, instrument will be lowered by parachute. Farmers often find and return these valuable instruments to the Washington bureau.



Most familiar to Kansans are these backyard crop stations, which report temperature and precipitation readings.



Reports from river gauge stations like this one, provide flood warnings as an aid to farmers in evacuating livestock and protection of property when high waters threaten.



Mount Washington Observatory in winter is typical of many scattered over mountain ranges. This picture was taken when the temperature was 6 degrees above zero, wind 10 miles an hour.

IT ISN'T exactly true that "everybody talks about the weather, but no one does anything about it." Altho man cannot control the weather, he always has been delving into its mysteries, interpreting its effects on human beings, animals, and the world they live in, and adjusting his habits to its slightest whims.

Not until February 9, 1870, however, did the people of the United States give recognition to the fact that weather should have an official place in the development of this great democracy. On that date Congress authorized the Secretary of War to organize a meteorological service based on reports from military posts thruout the country. The service was developed under the Signal Corps. But on October 1, 1890, the Weather Bureau was organized under the Department of Agriculture and, on July 1, 1891, the Civil Weather Service was transferred to that bureau from the Signal Corps. This bureau operated for the benefit of agriculture, commerce and navigation, and in 1926 took on the added responsibility for weather service on civil airways.

What to do and when to do it plagues the general on the battle front and the man behind the plow on the home front. Both consult the weather before making their

decisions, and their success or failure may well depend on whether the information given them is reliable. Even with the most accurate of data at their command, they sometimes are crossed up by the fickleness of nature—for weather knows no master.

As a matter of fact the uses of weather information are innumerable. In aeronautics this information serves as a guide in flight planning. In agriculture it bears upon plowing, planting, harvesting, cultivating, marketing and the preparation of government crop estimates. In industry and business, both current information and statistics provide guidance in sales planning, advertising, shipping, and the protection of perishables. In engineering, advance weather information is indispensable in heating, air-conditioning and electric power production.

Transportation and large-scale utilities are dependent upon this service

for maintenance of travel and schedules, protection of highways from flood waters, the operation of gas and electric plants and the organization of snow-removal crews. In addition to these, weather information affects in a tremendous variety of ways the individual day-to-day activities of the general public—in relation to health, work, recreation, comfort, athletics, travel, and even disposition. Some doctors go so far as to say that conditions causing a falling barometer also cause cattle to be restless, children to be cross and grown people to quarrel. If this is true, and we have it on good authority, Dad should beat it for the barn at the first sign of a storm.

With the happi- [Continued on Page 12]

How Do You Tell?

NEARLY everyone has a "pet method" of predicting what the weather will do. Most of these have been handed down from generation to generation and range from depending on "grandpa's rheumatism," to a study of the moon, circles around the sun, the groundhog, or date of the first snow.

What is your pet method of weather forecasting? If you have one, take a few minutes off to sit down and write about it to Kansas Farmer. We know our readers will be interested in your letter and that you will be interested in theirs. So, come on you weather prophets, let's go! Address Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Bean Acreage Taking Jump

WESTERN Kansas farmers are going into the bean business this year in a big way, with Commodity Credit Corporation officials contemplating that 17 Western Kansas counties will plant 20,000 acres this spring. The state goal is only 5,000 acres, but the national goal for beans is short 900,000 acres of the desired goal of 3,300,000, so Kansas farmers are taking a hand to produce more than their share of this patriotic crop.

The beans, mostly pinto, will be concentrated primarily in Cheyenne, Sher-

man, Thomas and Rawlins counties, but considerable acreage also will be planted in Decatur, Norton, Sheridan, Graham, Wallace, Trego, Gove, Logan, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Phillips, Rooks, and Smith counties.

Edible beans are not new in Kansas as 11,876 acres were grown in 1930, but due to low market prices this acreage had dropped to 1,000 by 1940. This obstacle has been removed thru the Government offer of a support price of \$6.50 a hundred pounds for U. S. No. 1 grade in sacks delivered at country shipping points. As a further aid, loans will be made on thrasher-run beans of all classes, except tepary and mixed beans, whether stored on the farm or in the warehouse, at rates of \$5.50 for U.

S. No. 1, \$5.35 for U. S. No. 2 and \$5.10 for U. S. No. 3.

F-2 non-recourse production loans equal to the cost of seed, gas, oil, machinery repair and hired labor also are available as are production practice payments of 70 cents an acre if protective strips of corn or sorghum are planted to protect the beans when planted in strips east to west, and \$2 an acre where stripped on contour when the practice is performed in accordance with the specifications of the practice.

Bean harvest comes between wheat and sorghum harvest, so fits in well in the Western Kansas farm program. Yields vary from 400 to 700 pounds an acre depending on the type of crop

Sheep in Kansas

For the amateur or the experienced sheep raiser, the 120-page book, "Sheep in Kansas," published by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, will be found a valuable reference. Advice to beginners in sheep raising, feeding, diseases, equipment, marketing of sheep and wool are among the subjects in the 2-page index. There are many illustrations. Anyone interested may order a copy of the book, which is free, from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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*Mr. EXTRA TRACTION gets his name from the Extra Traction Bar Length on Every
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year. The state war board is making special allotments of side-delivery rakes for the bean harvest and combine pickups, also used on this crop, are not rationed.

Western Kansas might reasonably expect to raise 8 million pounds of beans this year at the minimum production figure of 400 pounds an acre. The crop is needed for the armed forces, civilians and Lend-Lease.

Irrigated Soys Make 20 Bushels

SOYBEANS can be raised profitably under irrigation as far west in Kansas as Barton county, says Lawrence Brown, who has been experimenting with them for the last 2 years. In fact, he likes the crop so well that this year he is increasing his planting from 20 to 100 acres.

Mr. Brown is primarily a cattle feeder and raises sorghums under irrigation as a sure feed crop. A few years ago he tried his hand at sugar beets, kept careful records on the cost, and then discarded them for soybeans as a combination "cash and feed" crop to supplement his sorghums.

During the 2 years he has grown soybeans, Mr. Brown has averaged about 20 bushels to the acre, but believes he could have bettered that if the bean harvest had not come just at wheat planting time. As a result, he did a hurried job. About half the crop was sold as beans for cash and about half was fed to the cattle. It didn't take much water to grow the beans, Mr. Brown said, and they proved to be a valuable supplement feed for the cattle, which relish the hay and show good gains, he reports. He also found that ground soybeans fed to his milk cows increased their milk production. He feeds one pound of ground soybeans a cow a day.

Mr. Brown used the AK variety of soybeans and inoculated the seed. In preparing a seedbed he plowed and double-disked the ground, and harrowed before planting. He used a beet drill to plant the beans in 20-inch rows and at a rate of 35 to 40 pounds an acre.

Knowing that rabbits in that vicinity are a hazard to growing soybeans, Mr. Brown even prepared for that obstacle. He keeps several greyhounds on his farm and he says they do an excellent job of keeping down the trouble from rabbits.

Six or 7 farmers in Barton county are growing soybeans under irrigation, all with good results, reports Mr. Brown.

Bindweed Information

If you would like a copy of Kansas Farmer's leaflet, "Best Method of Eradicating Bindweed," which is approved by the state weed supervisor, write to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c. Your order will have prompt attention.

We Must Stretch Our FEED SUPPLY

By
DICK MANN



Next fall's pigs may not enjoy the luxury of menus offered by self-feeders such as this one. More pasture and earlier marketing will limit grain and supplement feeding.



Poultry is a "must" in the food production program, but chickens can get by, in the present emergency, on less protein and grain where careful planning is used.



Silage is growing in popularity as a means of getting the most feed value from the alfalfa crop. Higher nutrient value is obtained by cutting the crop early and storing it in this manner.



Brome grass pasture, like the one shown here, will prove a life saver on many farms where milk and meat production would be hampered during a feed shortage.

IS ANIMAL and poultry feed in Kansas destined to run a poor second to human food in the production race? Competent observers predict this year a 10 per cent increase in all livestock, and a 10 per cent decrease in feed production, which leaves a gap of 20 per cent in the production program. This is the problem worrying farmers, federal and state officials, feed mixers and Kansas State College specialists, all of whom are vitally interested in closing that gap before it is too late.

The feed picture in Kansas is a merry-go-round of confusion—with some folks blaming the feed mixers, others blaming the Government, and too many in and out of Government blaming the farmers. Somewhere within this mad circle lies the answer and, when the whirligig slows down, it will be discovered that everybody will have to make adjustments in current and future planning.

Altho Kansas farms are playing host to more livestock and poultry than ever before in the state's history, the increased numbers are not alone responsible for the critical feed situation, because some of this increase is offset by larger feed production of last year. But the general, over-all demand for feed is running away with the bit in its teeth.

There are several factors playing havoc with the protein supplement supply. Thousands of chickens on farms and on city lots are pecking away merrily at balanced rations for the first time in their lives; growers who raised hogs for years on whatever feed was available, have become "protein conscious" after comparing the market price on hogs with the sale price and good results of balanced feeds. The same is true with cattle producers with the result that protein supplement consumption has been zooming up at a dizzy pace.

To make the matter worse, so far as Kansas producers are concerned, the Government has been buying up soybeans and flax in Kansas to be shipped to eastern and southern processing plants. Somewhere in this shuffle the raw products that could supply producers in this area with additional protein meal, are funneled into other areas, never to return. This leaves Kansas producers of livestock holding the sack and even discourages the planting of additional acres of these vital oil and protein-producing crops.

In desperation some farmers have been grinding and feeding their soybeans, but this is a wasteful and even dangerous practice, say feed and college authorities. It wastes the oil, and the heavy oil content makes the meal hard to digest. It also causes the meal to turn ran-

cid if not fed immediately. Proper processing raises the protein percentage and makes the meal more palatable and digestible, say college authorities.

Millers and feed mixers are as confused as the farmers on the over-all feed picture. George Bicknell, manager of the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, in Topeka, stated that his company was rationing old customers to bare minimums and taking on no new customers for mixed feeds. "Money is of no value in getting feed supplies for our customers," says Mr. Bicknell. "Feed mixers have been reduced to horse trading among themselves to get enough ingredients to keep going. If we find a little surplus of one feed we may be able to trade it to another mixer for a little surplus of something he has been able to locate. Only thru such co-operation do we manage to obtain a small portion of our needs."

BRAN and shorts are almost out of the picture these days, so we went to Milton P. Fuller, manager of the Page Mills, at Topeka, to learn the answer to that one. He reports that flour production, greater last year than normally, has fallen off considerably in recent months because of a dearth of shipping orders and lack of help to keep the mills running. No flour milling means no shorts or bran. Mills located near war industries are hardest hit on the labor problem since they cannot compete on a salary basis. Mr. Fuller said some wheat is being ground only for feed purposes, but the total is not great. The Government has released some 200 million bushels for this purpose. Until flour production is resumed on a normal scale there will continue to be a shortage of feed from the mills.

Inability to buy corn is holding up milling at such plants as the Forbes Brothers Mills, at Topeka. "I could place 100 cars of corn in addition to my own needs today, if I could buy it," says Lee Carlin, a plant official. He thinks there is plenty of corn on the farms yet, but agrees

there will be a real shortage by next November. "The reason we can't buy corn," he explains, "is that the farmers who own it plan to feed it themselves or hold it for a higher price. They do not need the money now and there apparently is no incentive for them to sell."

The Forbes mill is equipped to process soybeans too, but here again the supply of raw beans is holding down milling production. Only a trickle of beans is obtainable, whereas the mill could be running full blast if the beans were available. In this regard the State Board of Agriculture has stepped in to take a hand. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, claims that the Government has about 500,000 bushels of Kansas soybeans stored in Kansas City, Mo., waiting for shipment to southern processing mills. Commodity Credit Corporation representatives at Manhattan say they doubt the existence of these beans in Kansas City at this time, but the state board is going to make every effort to get them back to Kansas for processing and distribution if they are available.

In a recent meeting at Kansas City, attended by feed mixers and OPA officials, Government representatives blamed southern farmers for much of the protein troubles. Southern farmers, they say, have been taking their cottonseed cake back from the mills and selling it to itinerant truckers who, in turn, sell it on the black market.

The Government also is alarmed over the prospects of farmers plowing under legumes and pastures for other crops that might seem to offer more immediate returns. On top of that, this year may be a light production year for alfalfa. The first crop of alfalfa has been held back by frost and much pea aphid damage is reported in the southern part of the state—total losses on some fields.

A shortage of seed, with its resultant high price, has materially [Continued on Page 14]

I BELIEVE the farmers of the United States would do well to keep their eyes on what comes out of the big international food conference to be held at Hot Springs, Va., the latter part of this month.

You may have trouble finding out what goes on in that conference from day to day, because the press correspondents practically have been barred from attending or reporting on it.

The best information I have been able to obtain is that this is one, perhaps in a way a very important one, of a series of conferences on postwar planning. If it is, according to the Planner's ideas, a success, it will mean not just control from Washington of every farm in America, but control from some central point—perhaps Washington, more probably London—of food production on every acre of land in the world; also an international control of the distribution of foodstuffs. Perhaps I should make an exception at this point. It is very doubtful whether the Russian Soviet will stand for an international control of the production and distribution of Russian produced foodstuffs.

Now you don't know, and I don't know, what kind of program an international board might work out for American agriculture. A foreign controlled world AAA might be interested in finding a market for American wheat and livestock products abroad; it might be interested in getting a market in the United States for wheat and livestock produced in other parts of the world.

I do feel that it is going to take strong, vigorous and forceful—at times ruthless—management from the top to make a world-wide centralized control of the economics of all nations and peoples work. I do not know who will be at the top. If we are at the top, I am not certain that we would have either the wisdom or the necessary military and economic power to control the rest of the world successfully.

And I think we may as well face this, also, realistically. If there is to be a world-wide control of food production and distribution, that will have to be accompanied with other world-wide controls and contributions. It undoubtedly would call for international financing; probably, as the United States News suggested recently, an International Reconstruction Fi-

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

nance Corporation, with an international Jesse Jones to run it. In addition to a world AAA, also, it would seem to require a world Commodity Credit Corporation; a world "ever-normal granary" program; perhaps a world Agricultural Surplus Marketing Administration; world price-sustaining loans; world marketing quotas; a world Farm Security Administration; undoubtedly a world military police force.

I may as well tell you right now, that I intend again to vote against extending the reciprocal trade agreements act, unless some limitations are written into the extension act. One of those limitations must be some control by Congress over trade treaties to be made for the postwar period. I would prefer that these be regarded as treaties, requiring Senate ratification under the Constitution. If they are regarded as trade agreements, then I say that Congress—Senate and House—should have at least a veto power over commitments made by the Executive in the postwar field.

Congress will, in my judgment, extend the act. The Administration has told the world that if Congress does not extend it, then our Allies in the war will feel that we have let them down. That argument, undoubtedly, will be conclusive. But I am hopeful that some limitations, by which Congress will be able to have some control of postwar commitments possible thru trade agreements, will be adopted.

Now that Washington is beginning to realize the magnitude of the food-production program facing the American farmers, I believe that Chester Davis, new Food Administrator, will be measurably successful in getting more nearly adequate farm machinery production for 1944. Nearly everybody here is pulling for him, where a year ago too many people in high places were blocking Secretary Wickard's efforts to get necessary things done.

I AM tremendously interested in the fact that Kansas is showing her usual ability as a leader in the matter of searching out new industrial uses for farm products. I believe our legislature has made a genuine contribution to the future progress of our state and, for that matter, to agriculture in general, in setting up a substantial appropriation for research on new uses for farm products.

Good that comes out of such effort can have, probably will have, a double-barreled action. It not only can find new markets for crops that may be grown in surplus in the years to come, but it also may be the means of inviting new industries into the state, bringing Kansas into better balance we might say, rounding out her possibilities. If we develop more industries it will mean more people to operate them, and more people are bound to expand the farm markets right near at hand.

I probably don't need to tell you folks at home that this money set up by the legislature, 60 per cent of it earmarked for agricultural research, is to be handled by the Kansas Industrial Development Commission. I have every confidence it will get results.

Some work is being done on dehydration of farm products, which is a comparatively new field replete with possibilities. It will be discovered which crops are being grown in Kansas, or what crops can be grown, to fit in with dehydration. Other work will be done with plastics. Our research men will discover what can be done with soybeans, milk, sorghums—all the new things haven't yet been discovered. You know, research men seem to work on the theory that the "best" thing never is found. Whenever they discover something better than we already have, they are encouraged, of course. But to them it still apparently is the "next best" because they always are eager to go right to work hunting further improvements.

But again I want to say Kansas is on the right road to progress in digging into this kind of work.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Slow Down on Meat Production?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unless production of feed grains in 1943 is above average in the United States, the Department of Agriculture sees a strong possibility that American farmers may have to slow down livestock and poultry production in 1944. If so, in 1944 and 1945, Americans are likely to eat more cereals and less meats.

Here is a summary of 1944 alternatives, as presented to a Senate Agriculture subcommittee by Oris V. Wells, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

If yields of feed are average in 1943, it would seem that farmers will have to make a choice among the following plans, or some combination of them:

A. Feeding out reserve supplies of grains and reducing stocks to a very low level by the summer and fall of 1944.

"This would allow current animal numbers and prospective production to be maintained thru the coming fall and winter, but it would not allow sufficient reserve to afford reasonable protection against average yields or

drouth, nor would it solve the feed-grain problem for the feeding year starting in the summer or fall of 1944."

B. Reducing feeding rates to the animal and livestock production, during the year ahead.

"Substantial reductions in use of feed grains could, of course, be made in a relatively short time by feeding hogs to lighter weights, by feeding somewhat less to poultry, and by feeding fewer beef animals a small amount of feed to the animal."

C. Reducing the number of livestock raised below the number now in prospect.

D. Expanding the acreage of corn and spring wheat above current intentions, and expanding the acreage of winter wheat seeded this fall to be harvested in the summer of 1944.

In the Corn Belt, soybean oil and cake needs interfere somewhat with plans for increased corn acreages.

"Some farmers can perhaps expand their acreages of corn without reducing the acreage of soybeans, which supply both oil and supplementary

protein feed, or other crops which ordinarily yield as much feed as corn," said Wells.

"Some increases in the acreages of wheat and grain sorghums also should be possible in the winter Wheat Belt, for wheat to be harvested in the summer of 1944."

No Wheat Marketing Quotas

In this connection, it may be remembered that Secretary of Agriculture Wickard last February issued a proclamation ending wheat marketing quotas, releasing all "penalty" wheat for sale without penalty payments, and removing restrictions on wheat acreages to be harvested in 1943 and 1944.

There is just one string tied to lifting wheat acreage restrictions. Farmers who want to remain eligible for benefit payments must produce at least 90 per cent of their "war goal" quotas to be eligible for payments. If they produce as much as 90 per cent, then they may plant all the wheat they want this fall—this ruling, of course, applies also

to spring wheat plantings this year.

Incidentally, farmers who paid the 49 cents a bushel penalty and sold the excess wheat before the proclamation, may have to hold the bag after all. Several bills have been introduced in the

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Going Back to Grass

Made Easier in Western Counties

BACK to native grasses" is more than a slogan at the Hays Experiment Station. It is the order of the day as L. C. Aicher, superintendent, follows his own advice to Western Kansas farmers, by carrying on a wide-scale program of turning back several hundred acres of rough land and irregular fields to buffalo, side oats grama, blue grama and western wheat.

A total of 150 acres is being turned back this year to make 350 acres reseeded since 1936, when the program was started at the station. "We are turning this land back to native pasture because much of it should never have been plowed," Mr. Aicher said, "and because we want to prove that it can be practiced on a large scale by farmers in this area of the state."

While land at the station is being reseeded principally as a good farm management practice, it is being done in a manner to make possible several experiments on comparing the growth and seed returns of various native grasses and comparison of their grazing value.

For instance, one field of 65 acres has been divided into 15 acres of blue grama, 15 acres of buffalo grass, 15 acres of a mixture of the two, and 15 acres of blue grama, western wheat and buffalo. Grazing experiments will be carried on to determine which grasses are most palatable and most nutritious.

Get Stand in 2 Years

By using good, treated seed a stand of native grass can be obtained in 2 years, Mr. Aicher explains. Light grazing can be expected in the fall of the second year, and the sod should be well established by that time.

Lack of seed due to Government demand and the high cost of seeding are 2 factors holding back general farmer acceptance of the "back to grass" movement. Buffalo grass still costs \$1 a pound, and the accepted rate of seeding is 8 pounds to the acre. While this is materially cheaper than resodding, it still is too high for the average farmer, who hesitates to pay the cost of seeding, plus the loss of land use during the period it takes to establish sod for grazing.

Recognizing this problem of cost, Mr. Aicher has been making extensive experiments on harvesting buffalo grass seed with a machine rebuilt at the station for this purpose, and expects to get the cost of seed down to 50 cents. Buffalo and other native grasses are prolific seed producers and are veritable gold mines of production where machinery for harvesting the seed is available. Last year Mr. Aicher harvested 400 pounds of side oats

grama seed to the acre from a 10-acre field planted the year before, and expects this year to harvest 10,000 pounds of buffalo grass seed from pastures at the station.

The greatest difficulty in harvesting the seed was in finding a machine that would get down close enough to the soil to do the job. The present machine, rebuilt with old material from other farm machinery, is a miracle of ingenuity as it performs the unusual job of simultaneously getting the seed off the standing grass and picking up those seeds which fall on the ground during the process of cutting. To do this the machine has separate harvesting units at front and rear.

An inclined platform on the front of the harvester can be lowered by an elevator arrangement so the sickle-bar guards rest directly on the sod. A slatted canvas carries the cut grass into the machine. Seed located too low for the sickle bar or left lying on the ground is picked up at the rear of the machine by a cylinder containing mechanism similar to a hammer mill. Four bars inside the cylinder carry 400 hammers held in place by centrifugal force. These hammers beat the ground and knock all loose seeds into the cylinder, which also has 4 fan blades to blow the seeds up an elevator into the machine. The casting for this unit was made from an old hot-water tank and the entire unit is constructed so it can be raised or lowered. Very little seed escapes this "double-action" harvester, which was one of the feature attractions at the Hays Roundup this spring.

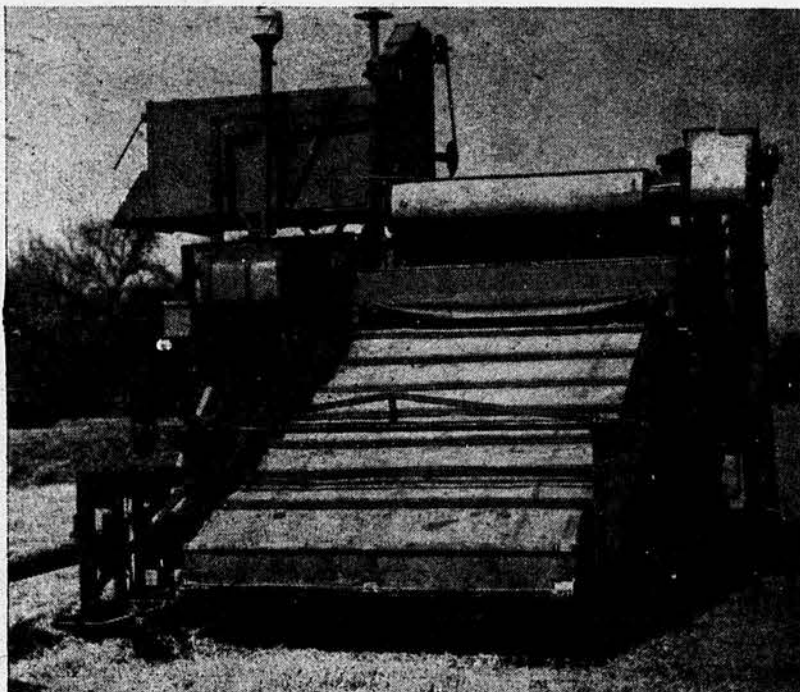
Another obstacle in the path of widespread reseeding has been the low germination of buffalo grass seed—

from 7 to 10 per cent—and the long period of time necessary for even that small per cent to begin growth. This obstacle has been removed thru treatment that raises the germination to 70 or 80 per cent and puts the seed in condition for immediate development upon planting. Mr. Aicher explains that with this process, the "guesswork" has been taken out of planting buffalo grass.

Buffalo grass seed can be treated by soaking for 24 hours in a ½ of 1 per cent solution of saltpeter. Seed should be taken out and placed, while wet, in refrigeration and kept for 6 weeks at a temperature of 40 degrees. During

that time, it should be moistened 3 times. At the end of the 6-weeks period the seed should be taken out and dried within 24 hours or less. The germination is then aroused and will remain active for several years, Mr. Aicher says.

When the war is over and wheat again becomes a drug on the market, native grasses may prove to be the greatest single factor in helping Western Kansas farmers in adjusting themselves to a postwar world. When that time comes, farmers in this area will really "cash in" on the results of the many experiments being carried on by Mr. Aicher and his staff at Hays.



Front end view of the native grass seed harvester constructed at the Hays Experiment Station. Grass is cut by a sickle and carried up into the machine by the slatted canvas. The harvesting unit can be raised when not in use.

Bindweed Is Costly!

By A. L. CLAPP

REDUCTION of wheat yield by bindweed infestation is easy to observe in fields where bindweed is found in comparatively small patches with a thick, matted stand. In fields where wheat is the predominate crop year after year, the constant cultivation usually prevents formation of such concentrated patches. In these fields, we are likely to find single plants, growing upright or twining around the wheat plants and not matting down on the ground. These single-stemmed plants are frequently 12 to 18 inches apart and scattered over large areas. It is in this type of infestation that we are likely to underestimate the loss.

In 1934, the Agronomy Department of Kansas State College studied the loss in wheat yield caused by bindweed. Wheat-yield samples were harvested from representative bindweed-infested and bindweed-free areas in Central Kansas. Later, when the Weed Control Department of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was established, the county weed supervisor harvested such yield samples over the entire state. These samples were all threshed and yields calculated at the college. A summary of this study conducted over a 4-year period, 1938 to 1941, gives some striking information.

Reduction in wheat yield caused by bindweed did not vary much from section to section when measured in bushels to the acre. The reduction averaged 8.4 bushels in the eastern section, 9.1 bushels in the east-central, 8.5 bushels in the west-central, and 10.2 bushels in the western. The Kansas wheat farmer who has a fairly thick stand of bindweed can well afford to strike an average of at least 8 bushels an acre off his yield calculation each year because of the bindweed infestation. Another cost that needs to be kept in mind is the cost of increased cultivation needed to hold the growth of bindweed in check until wheat planting time. Most of the farmers with whom I came in contact when harvesting these tests said they usually gave the field about 2 extra cultivations because of the bindweed.

The startling feature of this study comes to light when we calculate the percentage reduction in yield. Since the acre yield of wheat on the uninfested areas became progressively less from east to west, the percentage reduction in yield caused by the bindweed became progressively greater. The bindweed-infested areas of wheat yielded 36 per cent less than the bind-

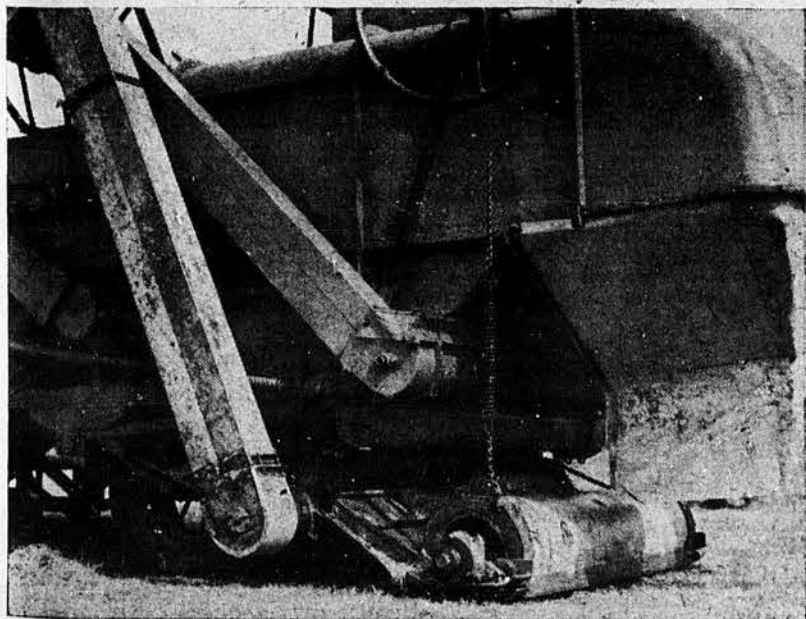
weed-free areas in Eastern Kansas, 48 per cent less in east-central, 54 per cent less in west-central, and 68 per cent less in Western Kansas. We are all getting used to high taxes, but we have not yet been taxed 68 per cent of our wheat crop even in wartime. Yet a weed takes that toll in peace or in war.

Were Fewer Wheat Heads

We were interested not only in finding out what reduction in yield the bindweed caused, but also what caused this reduction. We found that the heads of wheat on both infested and free areas were about the same size. The test weight and size of kernel of the wheat were also about the same whether harvested from bindweed-free or infested soil. The big difference was in the stand and stooling or number of wheat heads per given area. In fact, the reduction in number of heads was very much in line with the reduction in yield. The wheat on the infested areas contained 28 per cent fewer heads than that on the bindweed-free areas in Eastern Kansas, 36 per cent less in east-central, 46 per cent less in west-central, and 63 per cent less in Western Kansas.

Yield samples of other grains harvested over the 4-year period, 1938 to 1941, gave the following reduction in yield for bindweed-infested areas: Oats, 12.5 bushels an acre or 40 per cent; spring barley, 10.1 bushels or 34.7 per cent; and flax, 5.4 bushels an acre or 45 per cent.

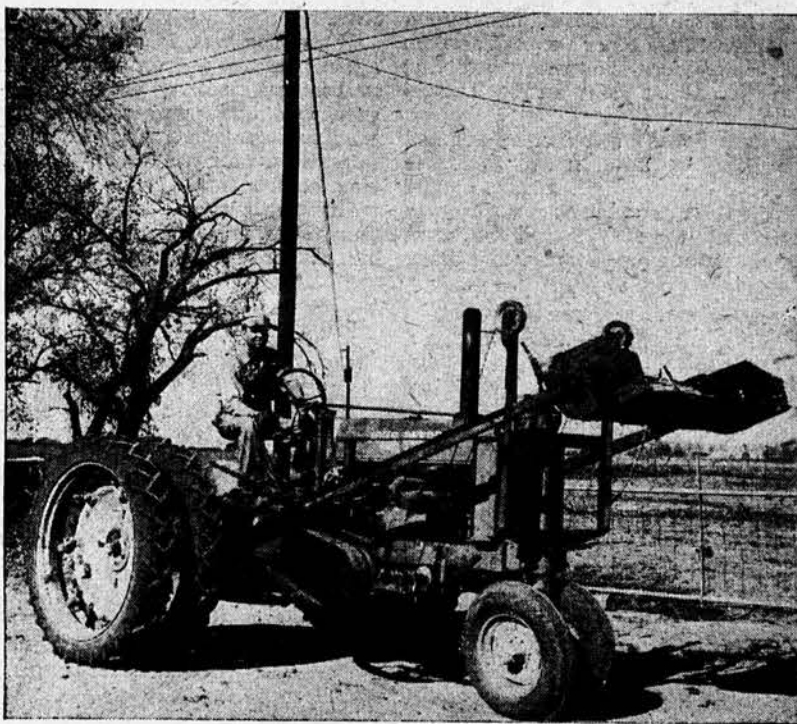
Let me summarize. Bindweed caused a reduction in yield of 8 to 10 bushels of wheat an acre in all areas of the state. This reduction in yield varied from 36 per cent in Eastern Kansas to 68 per cent in Western Kansas. The reduction in yield seemed to come from a reduction in number of heads to the acre. Bindweed is an expensive enemy.



Rear view of grass seed harvester showing cylinder on ground in harvesting position. Seed is picked off the ground by 400 hammers revolving at high speed, and blown by fans up elevators seen on side of the machine. This unit also can be raised when not in use.

Homemade Lift

Takes Over Two Heavy Jobs



With this homemade device, F. B. Lamb, of Stafford county, can load manure or move dirt in record time. Parts were gleaned from old cars, combines and other types of discarded equipment.

IT IS surprising what you can make if you are mechanically inclined and have a good farm shop. That is what you might say if you could see the homemade power lift which helps F. B. Lamb load manure and move dirt on his farm in Stafford county.

This machine, which fits on the front of his tractor and is operated by levers from the seat of the tractor, saves precious time and labor when it is most needed. Yet the cost is low because it was made from parts of old cars, combines and other materials collected about the farm.

The scoop or shovel part of this power-loading device is a 4-foot Fresno. It is securely connected to the end of 2 Model T car frames which serve as supporting arms and lead back to connect to the rear axle of the tractor. The scoop is raised and lowered as these arms are moved up and down.

Power for this process is provided by the tractor. A short belt leads from the tractor pulley to another pulley which drives the lift mechanism. The driving mechanism consists of a shaft from the second pulley which leads to a gear and speed reduction chain. The chain drives another gear which turns a drum. As the drum turns, it winds up a chain, lifting the arms and the scoop.

All this is brought about by moving a lever near the seat of the tractor. The lever operates a movable idler which tightens down on the short belt, causing it to tap the power from the tractor pulley, and raise the arms. When this idler is released, a brake

locks the lift in position. Sound easy?

With the scoop loaded and locked in the air, the operator may convey his load of dirt or manure to another part of the lot or farm. Then it may be unloaded by pulling a rope which trips the lock that holds the scoop in its loaded position.

This lock device consists of a horizontal bar which connects the 2 arms, just behind the scoop. In this bar there are 2 holes which fit over steel fingers protruding from the back of the scoop. This bar automatically locks over the fingers by means of a spring tension, before the scoop is loaded. The trip releases these fingers, allowing the front end of the scoop to drop, spilling its load.

Earn High F. F. A. Honors

ALTHO the 23rd annual meeting of the Future Farmers of America was not held this year, due to wartime conditions, 78 out of 96 candidates for State Farmer are receiving their degrees by mail following their selection by the state executive committee.

The only contest held at Manhattan this year was in public speaking, which was won by Dale Sterner, of Chapman. Robert Wasson, of Shawnee Mission, was second; Norman Bramlette, Columbus, third; Bill Regan, Lebanon, fourth; Bill Lee Vogel, Parsons, and Emmett Scott, Phillipsburg, tied for fifth; Karl Meyers, Abilene, seventh; and Kenneth Owen, Fairview, eighth.

Future Farmer chapters at Winfield, Lebanon, Manhattan, Highland Park of Topeka, Great Bend, Buhler, Sedan, Columbus, Chanute and Cherryvale were named by Professor A. P. Davidson, state executive adviser, as the 10 outstanding chapters in Kansas.

The 78 boys awarded the 1943 state farmer degree, and the school in which each is enrolled include:

Arthur Gehrt, Alma; Melvin Haselett, Arkansas City; Dale Nelson, Atwood; Jeffrey Moore and Dale Carlat, Auburn; Lyle Schaben, Bazine; Vernon Thiessen, Beloit; Dorrance Combs, Bird City; Robert Sawatzky, Buhler; Thomas Keith, Burlington; Leo Crennell and Neil Heilman, Chanute; Richard DeYoe, Coldwater; Norman Bramlette, Richard Brown, Jr., Gilford Gasten and Calvin Jerrett, Columbus; Ross Doyen, Concordia; Duane Huiting, Downs; Jerome J. Banks, Glen Hefty and Francis Sprang, Effingham; Raymond Meyer, Fairview; Donald

Jones, Frankfort; Garold Beard, Fredonia; Dale Gillan, Garden City; Dale Harding, Goodland; Irwin Alefs, Great Bend.

Ted Olivier, Harper; Harold D. Coleman, Harveyville; Ward King and Richard Thuma, Hiawatha; Donald Baker and Garth Luker, Highland Park, Topeka; Norvan Meyer, Holcomb; Warren Moore, Holton; Eugene Cable, Howard; Harry Pittman, Jr., and Donald Van Dyne, Independence; Billy Daggett and Earl Mitchell, Lawrence; Bill Brown, Norval Herndon, Duane Ream and Bill Regan, Lebanon; Melvin Hatssohl, Linn; Robert Burt and Harris Ramsour, Manhattan; George W. Moors and Conrow Spiller, McPherson; Melvin Odgers and William Prellwitz, Morrowville; Olin V. Goering, Moundridge; William C. Parker, Mulvane; Allen Holeman, Norton; Donald Hoff, Olathe.

Max Ernst and Arnold Hageman, Osborne; Wayne Pearce, Ottawa; Dale Kettler and Harold C. Peckaman, Paola; Junior Carnahan, Parsons; Gene Mott, Pratt; Glenn Stockwell and Lowell Wendland, Randolph; Daryl Becktelheimer, Galen Kellenberger and Lynn Lukert, Sabetha; Gene Allen, Keith Bailey and Kenneth Scheetz, Seaman, Topeka; Everett Johnson, Scandia; Kenneth Garrett and Tommy

Turkey Circular

A recent publication, Turkey Handbook, Circular M45, published by Kansas State College Extension Service, will be found a valuable reference to the turkey raiser. The information is reliable. Subjects discussed include housing and equipment, feeding, breeding, diseases and marketing. Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service will gladly have sent to readers a free copy upon request.

James, Shawnee Mission, Merriam; George W. Berneking, Simpson; Bob Overbaugh, Tonganoxie; Harry Lee Arand, Wamego; Cecil Thorman, Winfield.

Early Seedlings

Cardboard egg case fillers make excellent containers in which to sow seeds in the house. Placed in flats and filled with light loam, seedlings will soon appear and may easily be transplanted without removing the earth around them.—A. C. B.

NET PROFIT OF \$30

Plus Experience From Made-Over Spreader

MEMBERS of the high school vocational agriculture farm-shop class of Manhattan, rebuilt a spreader at a profit of \$30, the money being placed in their F. F. A. chapter fund; and also gained invaluable experience in adjusting themselves to defense needs.

"Their experiment with the spreader gives them a chance to see how they can keep old equipment in repair, and develop a machine skill which they could get nowhere else," said H. L. Kugler, instructor of vocational agriculture in the high school.

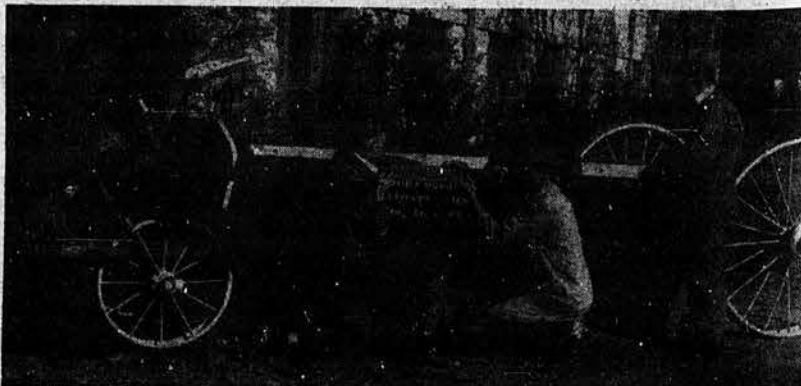
The farm-shop class purchased the broken-down, dilapidated, outmoded, rotted spreader from a farmer in the vicinity and began to repair the piece of machinery and make whatever improvement on the "style" of the piece they could. The result of their 125 student hours of labor is indicated by a partly modernized, strengthened piece of machinery ready for long service.

Improvement on the spreader included replacement of the wooden crossbeam with a metal piece cut from a car frame; the wooden supports under the bed of the machine being replaced by a Model-T car frame, slightly altered; a metal tractor hitch and the addition of Zerk grease cups added the final modernistic touch and increased the efficiency of the spreader. Treating the inside with lubricating oil and "brushing up" the external surface with 3 coats of implement paint completed the job of putting the spreader in first-class condition.

For \$34.40 and 125 student hours of work, the students were rewarded with an appraisal value of \$65, and similar to a new \$180 horse-drawn spreader. Personal benefit consisted of machine knowledge, importance of keeping farm implements in repair, and the resulting possibility of saving money. A worth-while job well done.



BEFORE—Broken-down 1918 spreader purchased by members of Manhattan vocational agriculture farm mechanics class from a local farmer for \$10.



AFTER—Manhattan future farmers are adding finishing touches to the spreader which was overhauled and modernized at a total cost of \$34.40.

Care of Water Systems

The Care and Maintenance of Pumps and Water Systems is a recent publication of the F. E. Myers & Brothers Company, of Ashland, O. This book meets a definite need at this time for helping prolong the life of farm water supply equipment. Some of the topics are how to inspect the system, how to order repairs, how to drain shallow well pumps, priming, lubrication, sanitation and many others of vital interest to owners of water systems. The book contains many drawings and illustrations. Please send your order to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a free copy.

FOOD—and the Farm Equipment SHORTAGE

A Report to the Farmer:

WE HAVE learned with surprise that in some parts of the country farm equipment manufacturers are being charged with responsibility for the inadequate supply of farm equipment now available.

The statement has been made that farm equipment manufacturers are more interested in producing war materials than in producing farm equipment.

Certainly our industry is interested in producing war materials. No one would want us to be otherwise. But we have never forgotten that to enable the farmer to meet wartime food production goals we must build farm equipment, and we have constantly urged upon the government the need for greater amounts of farm equipment, a view which has now been acknowledged to be correct. Our operations, with respect to both war production and farm equipment production, have at all times been governed by the decisions and actions of the government.

The statement has also been made that our industry cannot make enough farm equipment because its plants have been converted too largely to war production.

It is true that International Harvester Company is engaged on a very large program of war production, but it is also true that we have always had facilities available for the production of farm equipment.

We want farmers and the public generally to understand the facts about the farm machinery situation, which is of vital importance in determining whether the United States can do the food production job.

1. What Is Necessary to Supply Farm Machines?

To supply farm machines and replacement parts today, a manufacturer must have five things: First, plants and facilities; second, men and women to operate the plants; third, authority from the government to build a certain amount of machinery and replacement parts; fourth, materials out of which to make the machinery and replacement parts; fifth, an adequate system for timely distribution of these products.

Our company and other farm equipment manufacturers have the plants and facilities. We have, or can speedily train, the men and women needed. We have a large and capable distribution organization which, left to itself, can do that job properly. But both authority to manufacture and materials for manufacture can be provided ONLY by the govern-

ment. And at present the distribution of farm machinery is also completely controlled by the government.

The government has never asked us to convert all our facilities to war work and we have never considered doing so. The government knew, and we knew, that farm equipment production, up to some limit, would prove as vital to the war effort as production of guns and shells. Throughout the war, our farm equipment factories have continued to produce new farm machines in the limited amounts allowed by the government, and we have regularly produced a large volume of replacement parts, which are made on the same equipment and by the same employees as parts which are assembled into completed farm machines.

Our war work is largely of a kind which requires the automotive type of buildings and facilities and is being carried on principally in our plants of that nature. War work also has been placed in a number of the large warehouses which are characteristic of the farm equipment business. Although most of our farm equipment manufacturing capacity is not adaptable to war production, we do have some war production in every plant of the company.

For all these reasons, the great bulk of our farm equipment production facilities is available now and has been available at all times throughout the war. Those facilities are capable of turning out many times the amounts that they are now producing.

2. Can More Machines Be Built, in Time for 1943 Use?

The War Production Board's 1943 farm equipment program, which provided for production of only 23 per cent of the amount of new farm equipment that had been built in 1940, was too small to meet farmers' needs. This has now been publicly recognized by official Washington, and the government has recently announced that it was granting authority for increased 1943 production of some farm machines. This recognition, however, comes too late in this year for the situation to be more than partially corrected.

Included on the government's list of increased machines were such items as tractors, which are useful at any season of the year, and harvesting machinery, which in most sections of the country and for most crops is used relatively late in the year. Production of these machines can still be in-

creased in time to help in 1943.

But production cannot be increased overnight and this authority to manufacture will be useless unless it is accompanied at once by the necessary materials.

Undoubtedly many farmers—and probably some county rationing committees—have expected increased numbers of machines to appear immediately after government announcements of increased authority to manufacture. It must be remembered that after authority has been granted, from 60 to 120 days are required to get steel and other materials, time is required to turn these materials into finished machines, and additional time is required to get them to the places where the government orders the manufacturer to send them. Most farm machines cannot be shipped by the manufacturer until they have been tagged by order of the Department of Agriculture for the particular county of the United States where the government has decided they are to go.

The government has recently increased somewhat its allotment of steel to farm equipment production, but farm machines cannot be built of steel alone. Other critical component parts are required.

If these components are provided at once, the output of tractors and harvesting machinery for 1943 delivery can still be increased.

3. Will There Be Enough Machinery in 1944?

Yes . . .

IF the government draws up its farm equipment production program for 1944 in accordance with the needs of American farmers, and

IF the government makes that program definite and effective in the immediate future, and

IF distribution down to the retail level is fitted to the needs of the food program and carried on by experienced and tested manufacturers and retail dealers' service organizations, in cooperation with the government, and

IF, above all, the government will provide the needed materials regularly and on time,

THEN, the farm equipment industry will certainly build the machines to do the job.

Fowler McCormick
President

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

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

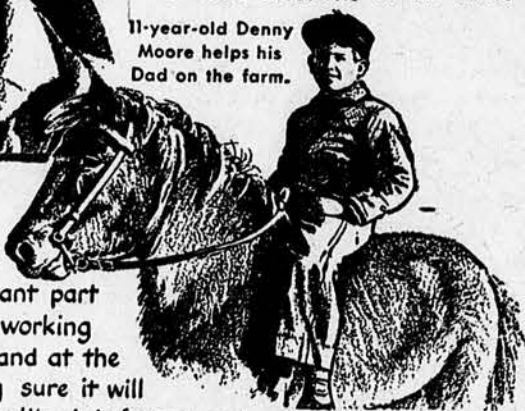
Angus Moore knows this war is for "keeps"...



**HE'S BOOSTED PRODUCTION
— IS KEEPING HIS
TRACTOR ON THE JOB!**

Angus Moore, one of U.S.A.'s best-known sheep raisers and well-known Iowa sports official, doesn't like to think of the world his family will live in if we lose this war. That's why he's upping production of Shropshire & Hampshire sheep, Shorthorn cattle, White Rock chickens to the limit.

11-year-old Denny Moore helps his Dad on the farm.



2. Mr. Moore's 1939 John Deere Model A tractor has an important part in this program. He's working it harder than ever—and at the same time is making sure it will last...by giving it quality lubricants and extra special care.



"I've always been a firm believer in quality (every head of stock on my farm is thorough-bred). I've used Mobiloil for 5 years and kept repairs at rock bottom. I'm counting on it to keep my tractor running through this emergency!"

Angus Moore
MT. PLEASANT, IOWA



**PROTECT WARTIME FARM
PRODUCTION WITH THESE
SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS**

MOBIL-OIL—to protect your cars, trucks, and farm engines with all good oil qualities.

MOBILGAS—a scientific blend of power, pep, mileage, and smoothness.

MOBILGREASE—a general-purpose grease that stays put—retards wear in farm machinery.

POWER FUEL—for farm fuel economy. Smooth and even-burning.

MOBIL-OIL GEAR OILS in the correct grades your gears require.

BUG-A-BOO—to kill insects quickly.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—for protection against flies.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.,

Mobilgas and Mobiloil

Here Is the Fruit Picture

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

WILL there be any fruit this year?

This question is asked from one end of the country to the other at this season. Everyone is interested in fruit, whether he lives in town or country. He may have visions of strawberry shortcake in the not too distant future. Perhaps he is thinking of a luscious cherry pie. Maybe the memory of a scrumptious blackberry cobbler is tantalizing him, or a steaming dish of apple dumplings. At any rate, both consumers and producers are anxious to know just what are the fruit prospects for this year.

Jonathan Trees Do Well

In Northeast Kansas, apples seem to be more promising than most other fruits, altho the bloom has been nothing to become enthusiastic over. Jonathan trees have blossomed heavier here than most other varieties. In the orchards around Troy, Wathena and Blair the bloom has been quite spotted, good in some places, not nearly so good in others, depending on varieties and location. In other parts of the state a fair to light bloom is reported. F. R. Hasler, reporting for Harvey county, says the prospect there is the poorest in 20 years. In contrast, the bloom was heavy on all varieties except Wealthy and Duchess in the orchards around Winfield, according to Dr. R. M. Hilfinger.

Kansas folks are likely to go peach hungry this year. The winter in the northeast part of the state was too severe for peach buds. When the mercury drops to 20 below zero, as it did a night or two, one can scarcely hope for peaches, even from the hardiest varieties. V. M. Dubach says even the Red Bird is a blank. This is a very early variety and anyone familiar with it can have no regrets at Mr. Dubach's statement for its only commendable quality is its "looks."

Tough on the Peaches

According to a recent report from George W. Kinhead, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, no peach buds are alive in any part of the state. Reports from Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia indicate that there has been considerable damage to peaches in those states. Nearly all other eastern states report some damage. Just how much the crop will be reduced in these peach sections cannot be foretold at this time. It is known that the damage extends into Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Strawberry growers in the Wathena neighborhood are expecting a good crop. The plants seem to have survived the winter in good condition and escaped damage by the April freezes

because the buds had not yet opened and were still well protected. On the other hand, all bramble fruits winter-killed badly. The canes in many raspberry patches froze clear back to the ground. As a consequence this crop will be reduced quite materially. Likewise the blackberry canes suffered severely by the January cold. Grapes are not putting out as many buds as they did last year, due, no doubt, to the more severe winter.

With the labor situation what it is, it may be a good thing that prospects for the various fruit crops are not large. Berry growers in the Wathena district already have taken steps to try to prevent a repetition of their experience last year in regard to pickers. With the strawberry season close at hand they have formed an organization to establish an office for obtaining and placing pickers. With 2,000 fewer people in Doniphan county it is becoming increasingly difficult for farmers and fruit growers to find enough help to do all the work.

Everybody Lends a Hand

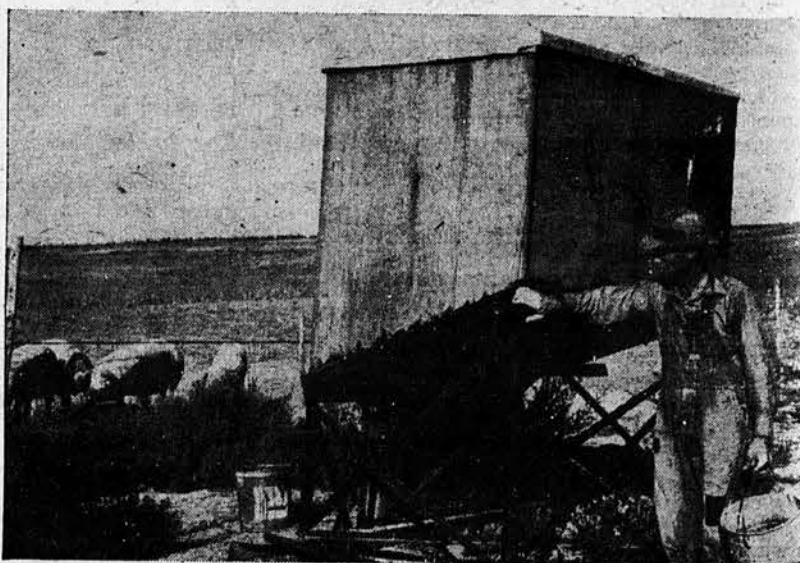
In some cases, high-school boys have been excused from their studies long enough to help orchardists apply their pre-pink and cluster bud sprays. A great many town women are being used in the grape vineyards, pruning and tying; setting out plants and hoeing. Professional men from St. Joseph are finding time to drive over into Kansas to work a few hours each week on some of the fruit farms. A Wathena preacher found time to drive the tractor that pulled a spray rig in one of the large orchards.

One hears a great deal of complaint these days about the high wages farmers must pay to get any kind of help. Saving a little on labor for the year and losing much more in profits certainly is not good business.

Shortage of Containers

Another problem confronting commercial fruit growers this year is the shortage of shipping crates, baskets, boxes and other containers. Some substitutions will have to be made for wooden containers. Cardboard cartons are objectionable substitutes for several reasons, namely because they do not hold up well in cold storage. Use of secondhand apple packages is urged. Naval operating bases and army camps have been asked to salvage their apple containers and turn them back into the industry for re-use. Stenciling on basket tops and boxes is removed by scrubbing with a stiff brush dipped in Clorox. If you go after fruit this season, it might be wise to take baskets or boxes with you.

Handiest Bin



Handiest feed bin on the Fred Bolt farm, Pratt county, is one from an old combine. Mr. Bolt mounted it on runners so it can be moved from one lot to another. To drain out grain or ground feed, he raises the handle and feed runs out the spout that was put there to let grain out of the bin into a wagon during the job of combining.

Two Winners in Kansas

WINNERS in the country-wide Massey-Harris Farm Idea Contest, which was conducted in Kansas thru Kansas Farmer, certainly should be proud of their victory, because they had the stiffest kind of competition. Hundreds upon hundreds of letters poured in at the Massey-Harris Company office, at Racine, Wis., in answer to the advertisement asking for helpful farm ideas, and offering prizes ranging from \$25 up to \$1,000 in War Bonds. These letters, from every one of the 48 states, contained some of the best experience ideas on getting more work and service out of machinery, and doing all kinds of farming operations that you can imagine. Massey-Harris will offer farmers a booklet filled with helpful ideas from these contest letters in the near future.

But to get on with the winners. Kansas has 2 among the top 34. They are: Art Bentley, of Shields, and Ruth E. Winkle, of Benton. Each will receive a \$25 War Bond. Top prize of a \$1,000 War Bond goes to Mrs. Raymond Koch, R. 3, of Bangor, Pa. Second prize of a \$500 War Bond goes to Dale D. Esterley, R. 1, Rodney, Mich. Third prize of a \$100 War Bond was earned by Donald Phillips, R. 1, Kearney, Mo. And fourth prize of a \$50 War Bond was awarded to Mrs. Ben Clack, Detroit, Texas.

But you will find the entire list of 34 winners in the Massey-Harris advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. It is interesting to see how well Kansas stands among the states in number of winners. The judges in this contest were Professor F. W. Duffee, department of agricultural engineering, University of Wisconsin; Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer; and Frank Zink, research bureau, of the Farm Equipment Institute, Chicago.

4-H Sunday Coming

Special services and observances giving recognition to the work of 4-H Club youths will be held on May 23, which has been designated as 4-H Sunday in Kansas this year, says M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader.

Thruout the state 4-H'ers will provide special music, serve as ushers, decorate the church with flowers and 4-H emblems, and in many communities, participate in the church services by giving the 4-H Club pledge, creed or songs.

Solve Food Problem

Extra rations for those "extra" harvest and haying hands employed fewer than 30 days can be obtained by farmers making requests to the local County War Price and Rationing Board.

Application must be made on OPA form R-315, giving the number of employees the applicant has or will serve during the 30-day period. A ration to replenish rationed foods already served to employees must be made within 5 days after the end of the 30-day period in which such service was made. Permanent farm employees are no problem since they are supposed to turn their ration books over to their employers, if their board is provided.

Sorghum Warning

Very little 1942 sorghum seed is fit to plant, thinks Willis J. Conable, Ax-tell, a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and one of the largest growers of sorghums in Marshall county.

Following extensive germination tests in the soil with his own seed and that of neighbors, Mr. Conable announced that germination varied from 12 per cent to 88 per cent, depending on whether the seed had been caught by the early September frosts last year. He warns that a blue tag of certification this year does not insure germination in the dirt.

R. I. Throckmorton, agronomist on the staff of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, recognized this situation as existing in all sorghum-growing areas in the state, and advises a considerable increase in the rate of planting to insure normal stands.

To Comply With Law

The old State Brand Board is officially dead, since Gov. Andrew F. Schoepel recently appointed a 7-member Kansas Livestock Commission to comply with a new law enacted by the 1943 legislature.

James G. Tomson, Wakarusa, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, was appointed as were E. I. Washington, Manhattan, Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hiattville, and Raymond E. Adams, Maplehill.

Members of the abolished brand board who remain on the new commission are Cal W. Floyd, Sedan, Jesse C. Harper, Sitka, and E. L. Tustin, Grinnell.

Mills Get Prize Wheat

A special carload of prize Turkey wheat from the Kanza Farms, Norton county, was shipped out of Logan recently to the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Atchison, from where 60 bushels will be sent to Minneapolis, Minn., to be milled in their experimental mill and used in large-scale baking tests. Kanza Farms are owned by Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Manhattan.

Grown on upland in 1942, Dr. Parker's Turkey wheat made 26 bushels an acre, tested 62 pounds and had a protein content of 13 per cent. This wheat won first prize at the Norton County Fair, was the grand champion in the milling and baking class at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, and placed second in the milling and baking contest at Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

Bugs Take Offensive

Greenbugs and pea aphids are doing considerable damage to Southwestern and South-Central Kansas crops, report state entomologists and county extension agents.

The pea aphid has been found in abundance in Central Kansas alfalfa fields, while green bugs are attacking wheat and winter barley. Wheat fields drilled too deeply, or retarded in growth, are affected the most, it is said, while that on summer-fallow ground is progressing satisfactorily.

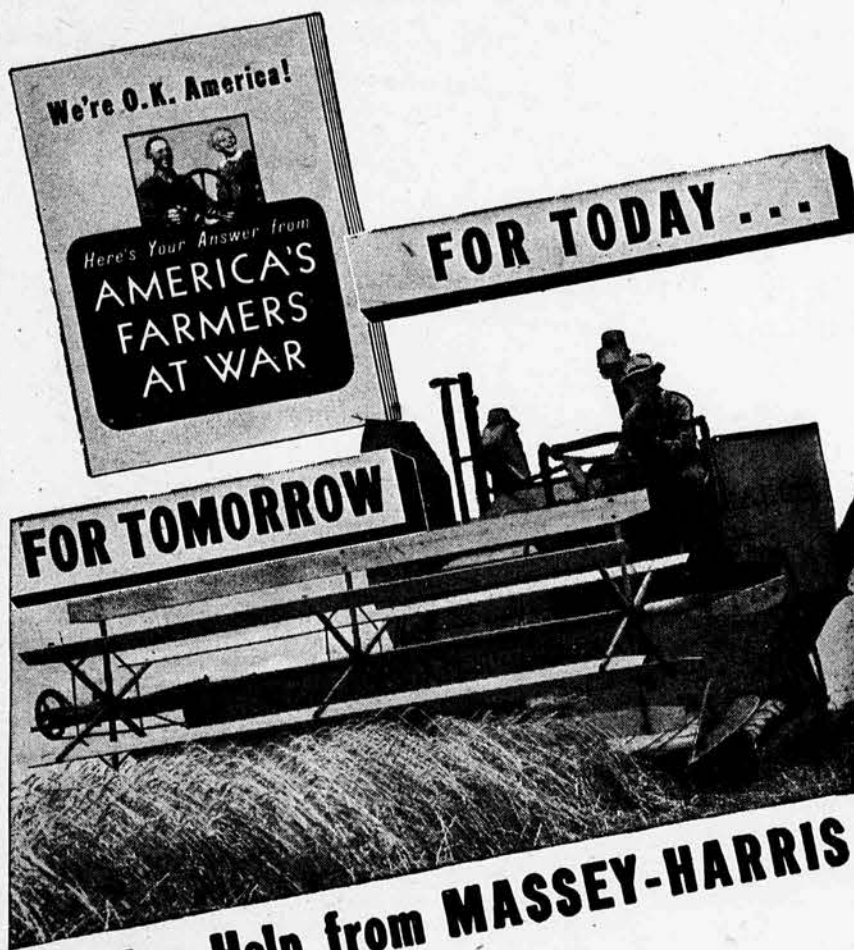
Altho they look much alike, the pea aphid and the greenbug have different tastes. The pea aphid eats only alfalfa and other legume crops, while the greenbug prefers wheat, barley and oats.

Before they have spread over large areas, the greenbugs may be destroyed by spreading straw on them and around the margin of the affected spot and burning the straw. Pea aphids can be controlled by frequently dragging an alfalfa field with chain drags, which knock them off the plant and beat them into the ground.

Go Back to School

Latest developments in dehydration of fruits and vegetables are being studied this month by Dr. H. H. King, head of the department of chemistry, and Dr. J. W. Greene, head of the department of engineering, of Kansas State College. The 2 men attended a school at the Regional Research Laboratory, New Albany, Calif., in preparation for the establishment at the college of a foods and feeds dehydrating laboratory. Doctor King's department will have charge of the chemical and analytical phases of the research to be conducted, while Doctor Greene's department will have charge of the mechanical and operational phases of the project.

Research to be conducted at the college will include livestock feeds and eggs, as well as vegetables and fruits, Doctor King said.



Farming Help from MASSEY-HARRIS

As a result of its recent Farm Idea Contest, Massey-Harris is helping farmers everywhere pool their plans to solve today's wartime farming problems. The prize winning ideas have now been assembled in booklet form to show you how your fellow farmers plan to meet their goals in the face of a farm labor and machinery shortage.

And tomorrow, after Victory, such revolutionary farm implements as the Massey-Harris Self-propelled Combine will help make your farming more efficient and profitable than ever before. There's a hint of the future in the Self-propelled Combine that travels under its own power, releasing the tractor and crew for other rush seasonal work.

Although developed primarily for larger farms, the Self-propelled is an indication of the vastly improved farm equipment of the future. Just as it is revolutionizing combining on the larger farms, so will other radically new and more useful farm equipment of all types be made available to America's small to medium-size acreages.

Send the coupon for your copy of the new book that contains many helpful ideas and suggestions for today. And for tomorrow—look to Massey-Harris for farm implements that will make for better farming in a better world.

When You Think of SELF-PROPELLED
Think of Massey-Harris, the Pioneer Builders

HERE ARE THE PRIZE WINNERS in the Massey-Harris Farm Idea Contest

- 1st PRIZE... \$1000 WAR BOND—Mrs. Raymond Koch, R.F.D. #3, Bangor, Pa.
2nd PRIZE... \$500 WAR BOND—Dale D. Esterley, R.F.D. #1, Rodney, Mich.
3rd PRIZE... \$100 WAR BOND—Donald Phillips, R.F.D. #1, Kearney, Mo.
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TRIM *With Greatest of Ease*

IT TAKES more than a war to stymie the American homemaker. Already she knows scores of ways she can make her run-down menage perk up . . . and she has scads more ideas a-borning in her home-loving, idea-germinating brain! Governmental orders freezing the manufacture of household equipment and furnishings have left her undaunted, and lack of priorities fail to phase her—she'll get along, and quite nicely, if doing without will help win the war and bring our boys safely home.

So "hand-me-downs" have become quite the accepted things these days, from shoes for the baby to furniture for the bride. In fact, many a bride of today starts her career of housekeeping in a single room, surrounded by a motley array of this-and-thats passed along to her from Mother and Aunt and Sue and the little neighbor woman down the road. They all want her to be comfortable, even tho she isn't ready yet to buy her own furniture.

Being a smart little bride she accepts the "hand-me-downs" graciously and sets about the job of creating a home with what she has. If she's really smart she knows that one of the best ways to knit together the ragged assortment of mismatched furniture is to select a suitable wallpaper as background. Some wall-papers seem made to smooth over the faults of heterogeneous pieces and unify them in a harmonious whole.

Scenic designs and all-over florals are particularly adaptable for this purpose, as they provide sufficient interest to divert attention from the "white elephants," yet are not so bold as to intrude upon the general ensemble.

Color is important, too, in piecing together the puzzle of your room. The cooler colors—yellow, green, light blue—will make your furniture more conspicuous, and a poor piece will stand out like a sore thumb. But the warm grays and taupes, or the floral pink tones will provide a glowing background of support to blend with the furniture and keep it in its place.

If you've been considering giving yourself and your family a lift by sprucing up the old place by way of paint and paper, try out this mental inventory before you decide just what you'll do. Close your eyes, just for a minute—then look around you at the rooms in which you live. How many of the things in your home are an expression of "you?" How much of the decorative detail did you "think up" yourself? What do you see that isn't duplicated in the homes of your friends and your neighbors?

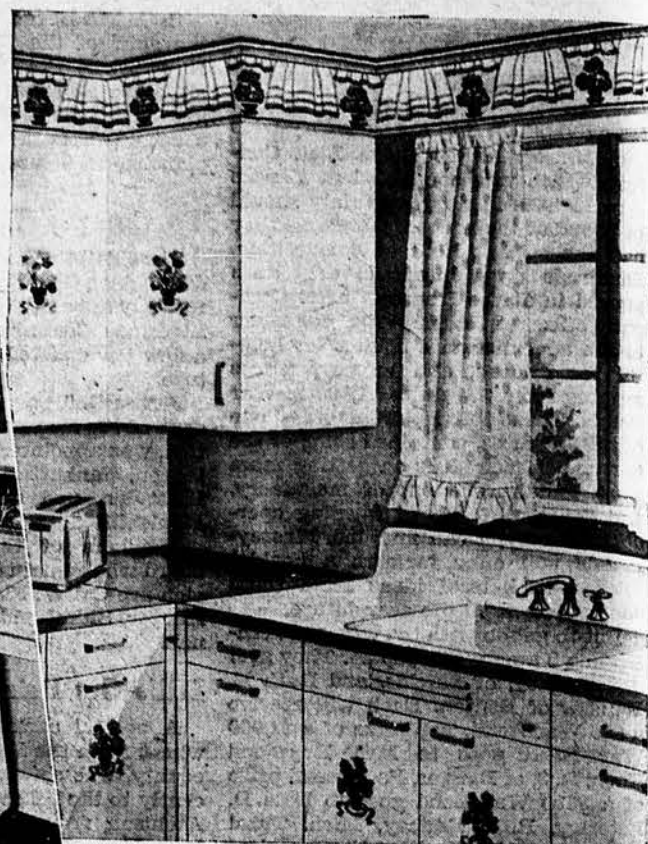
Is the answer discouraging? It need not be, for we all follow much the same pattern in fixing up our homes as do our neighbors, our friends and relatives, perhaps because we do not trust our own judgment, and knowing that errors made can be most costly, since such mistakes must be lived with for a long, long time.

But perhaps you do have a friend who has not been afraid to use her originality and her home is really distinctive. What makes it so? Isn't it the little details, carefully executed, that reflect her personality and make her home more than a collection of belongings?

Some of the greatest possibilities for using your ingenuity, for playing with your own ideas, lie in a wonderful new line and assortment of wall trimmings which are in reality ready-to-paste wall borders . . . inexpensive, too. They are being used not only in kitchens and bathrooms, but in the living-room, dining-room, halls and bedrooms. These wall borders provide a chance for inexpensive experimenting in decoration. They are easily applied by immersing a strip in water and smoothing it



A dull, matter-of-fact bathroom can be changed into a smart, snappy one by applying a colorful border of snowy swans swimming along in a deep-blue pond, dotted with jolly waterlilies. Waterlilies on clothes hamper, chair back, or waste-basket may be added to tie furnishings in with the wall decorations.



Just a plain, ivory-white kitchen can be given quite a "lift" when decorated with gay pots of geraniums on cupboard doors, then the same motif repeated in a border around the room. Add crisp, white curtains with red coin dots the same shade as the posies . . . and dishwashing will be fun in any kitchen. Yet all this can be done in half-a-morning, it's scads of fun and the cost is trivial!

put on the wall. Yes, it's as simple as that! And the adhesive coating dries quickly.

The freshness and color brought into your rooms by borders set along the baseboard or just below the picture molding can also be achieved in a multitude of other ways. The only limits are in your own ingenuity and imagination.

Whether you are a forty-ish matron whose rooms are beginning to look almost too much lived-in . . . or a brand-new bride trying to make a lilliputian house look like "home sweet home" to that prized-husband of yours, you can do more than seems possible with a few yards of wallpaper borders, or—better yet and much easier to handle—the charming, new easy-to-paste borders made for the express purpose of

"brightening the corners where they are."

If the living-room walls are dingy and can't be painted or papered, a swag or floral design that will harmonize with your curtains and oddments will bring a dull room to life with a colorful bang. If your kitchen is just a spic-and-span white or ivory or gray workroom, add some "spot" decorations in fruit or flowers on cupboard doors, paste a matching border around the top, and see what fun it will be to work there when surrounded with such gaiety!

Do the same with that plain, utilitarian and oh-so-sanitary bathroom. It will be just as germ-free with some perky ducks or swans swimming around the room on a blue sea that matches the tile or linoleum floor. And you won't mind picking up the laundry half as much if the hamper flaunts a waterlily or two.

In your bedroom, or the youngsters', you can use designs or borders [Continued on Page 11]

Lessons in Leftovers

WE DON'T like leftovers, so I never cook more than just enough for the meal at the time, yet I can't seem to keep within our food budget," and Sue began disheartedly to clear the dinner table. "You can see that we cleaned up everything tonight, and that is just as usual."

"I may not be able to tell you anything," her mother, who had come a-visiting, told her daughter, "but if you will allow me to clear up the kitchen tonight, I believe I can show you something."

A few minutes later Mother Brown slid a covered dish into the refrigerator. It contained the bone from the beef roast, a scant spoonful of peas, a bit of mashed potato, a long scrap of celery cut in tiny lengths, a dab of gravy scraped from the gravy bowl, and the liquid from the jar of peas Sue had opened in getting dinner, and the water in which the potatoes were boiled.

Next day Mother Brown prepared dinner, while Sue hid herself over to the community club where there was a special war service meeting. When a steaming bowl of delicious soup came to the table, Sue looked at her mother inquiringly.

"The leftovers from yesterday's dinner, with a bit of onion added," Mother Brown offered. "And I'll give you another lesson in the kitchen, after dinner."

Later, they checked the leftovers Mother Brown had saved from breakfast and lunch. They included a slice of cold buttered toast, a scrap of meatloaf, a cupful of juice from the pickled peaches, and a spoonful of green beans. "Not enough to bother with," Sue declared.

"Crumble the scrap of meatloaf into a dish of scalloped tomatoes tomorrow," her mother suggested. "Cut the toast into tiny squares and top the dish with that. Combine the green beans with a chopped boiled egg and a bit of mayonnaise, and serve the mixture on lettuce leaves for your salad. Use the pickle juice for the liquid in a pudding sauce, and serve it over squares of fresh gingerbread for dessert. Not a speck of anything wasted!"

Several days of coaching were necessary before Sue's imagination learned to function so that a spoonful of leftover oatmeal brought graham muffins to mind, or the scrapings from a marmalade jar gave added flavor to a fruit pie. But gradually she learned that every tiny scrap of food can be utilized, usually in one of five ways—soups, salads, casserole dishes, meat pies or stews. The meat bones, vegetable waters—rich in minerals and vitamins—gravy and most vegetables were excellent for the soup pot.

Many vegetables, chopped fine and combined with celery, [Continued on Page 11]

Surprise on Mother!

By LOUISE P. BELL

We all think Mother's Day is a fine thing, but here's a tip for the younger members of the family . . . Don't be nice to mother on that day only, so far as being helpful is concerned. Repeat the process thruout the year and see how very happy you will make mother. Get up early and get breakfast this very next Sunday!

Boys can be helpful in the kitchen. Their strong arms can extract juice from oranges and grapefruit; even small brother can help set the table. Plan a simple breakfast such as chilled fruit or fruit juice, scrambled eggs and bacon, toast, coffee, marmalade. If you are very ambitious, stir up your favorite muffin batter. Hot muffins would be a real treat to mother if she didn't make them herself, for food always tastes better when others prepare it.

Set the table attractively. Make sure that everything is in its place . . . not just laid "any old way." Gather some fresh flowers from the garden and use doilies or a luncheon cloth that will match them. Even make a little nose-gay to lay at mother's place if you want to make her very happy.

The last thing on Saturday night, tell mother not to appear downstairs until she is called. She'll probably suspect something exciting is in the air, but that will make it all the more fun. And be sure to wash the dishes, even tho that may be one of your pet "hates." This really will give mother a grand treat and start the day off in a pretty fine fashion.

Trim With Ease

(Continued from Page 10)

with a patriotic flare, or plaid or floral designs that match the things you already have; or contrast with them, if you prefer.

Run a border around an archway or door frame to frame the view of an adjoining room. Let the border co-ordinate the schemes of both rooms by using colors which harmonize with the scene it frames, as well as the room in which it is set.

Suppose you have a large living-room, one end of which serves as dining-room, as so many modern homes are arranged. You would like to suggest, subtly, without the use of partitions or screens, that you have two separate units in the room. Why not run two or three widths of a vertical border, from floor to ceiling between the two sections of the room, setting off your dining unit from the rest of the living-room.

Be bold about a dormer window that cuts up the wall space in one of your bedrooms. Turn it into an asset by framing the alcove with a pretty decorative border that fits into the room color scheme.

Frame a huge piece of wallboard, for a smoothly finished bulletin board to hold treasured snapshots and notes and programs in the bedroom of a teen-age girl, with the same border you have used around the ceiling or baseboard of her room.

As we told you before, the only limits are your own imagination and ingenuity.

John Burroughs said—and rightly so—that every person's "house is some sort of an effigy of himself." So it behooves us to see that our homes do reflect our taste, likes and dislikes. Even

when budgets are strained, as they are with many of us much of the time, such simple suggestions as these can be carried out for a dollar or two a room, and the work done with the greatest of ease. Which means only a few dozen eggs in most any farm woman's vocabulary these days, and the enjoyment you and all the family will find in the pleasant surroundings will be ample reward.

Lessons in Leftovers

(Continued from Page 10)

hard-boiled eggs or nuts, make palatable and attractive salads.

A very little meat may be mixed with a few diced vegetables and a dab of gravy, to make an excellent stew. If the leftover meat is more plentiful it can be mixed with a white sauce or gravy, and served on toast or in a meat pie.

A good cook must have a knack for seasoning and mixing, and with this, many vegetables, cereals and meats may be mixed to make a delicious casserole dish. Tomatoes and corn, green beans, onions and tomatoes, chopped beefsteak, carrots and rice, and many other combinations, moistened with white sauce or tomato sauce, topped with bread crumbs, and browned in the oven, make dishes the family will consider inspirations.

A plain stew may be dressed up by the addition of tender dumplings. Fritters, croquettes, and patties offer possibilities for using scraps of food. Stale cake or cookies may be transformed into fresh desserts by steaming, and serving with a pudding sauce. Slices of stale bread, buttered, steamed, and made into little shortcakes with hot berry or apricot sauce are delicious, when served with cream or rich milk. A bit of cherry or berry sauce will make a tempting dessert if simmered with tiny baking-powder dumplings.

Remember that only 2 tablespoons of leftovers wasted from each meal will amount to a third of a cup in a day. Then figure it out for a year's time. Put that amount in the form of calories, or compute it in ration points and then in dollars and cents and you will be surprised at the waste.—Mrs. Neil Carlson.

Spice for Victory

By LUCILLE MASONER

Along with rationing and "doing without" comes the question of spice. Everyone knows that vanilla and nutmeg are imported and that they are getting scarce. But did you know that sage, sweet basil, and thyme are also imported but that they can be grown in your own backyard? Their use helps to make wartime recipes more glamorous.

Herbs may be planted along with your flowers, in a bed of their own, in

rows in the garden, in window boxes, or even in pots in the kitchen window. Give them plenty of room; give them plenty of sun and just enough water and your supply of spice is assured. Just a few plants, unless it's the seed you are after, will be plenty; or, it may take more if you want to pack the dried herb foliage as Christmas presents next December. Herbs should be kept in airtight bottles or jars.

Here are a few as a starter for your herb garden: Dill—is used in dill pickles, stews and sauces. Caraway—the seeds are used to flavor breads, cakes, soups, cheese and sauces. Sage—its leaves are used either green or dried for dressings, sausage, fish, and for sage tea. Rosemary—for soups and meat stews. Savory—for soups, meat dishes and sauces. Sweet Marjoram—for salads, meat balls, roasts. Tarragon—for chicken, meat dishes, eggs and tomato recipes. Thyme is imported from the slopes of the Mediterranean and is used in soups, stews, and sauces.

There are many others and among them is mint, to be used for flavoring jellies, preserves, ices and candies.

Festoons of tiny red and yellow peppers remind us of grandmother's days. These and your herbs can be dried in clusters and hung up to decorate your kitchen. Then all you have to do is reach up, pinch off a little, rub it between your fingers, and toss it into the pot.

So it is all up to you—to spice, or not to spice.

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Ask the Weather Man

(Continued from Page 1)

ness, and many times the life and property of nearly every human being depending on the accuracy of his forecasts and general weather information, the Weather Bureau man has a tremendous responsibility. To measure up to what is expected of him he has utilized everything known to science in the study of weather.

In larger stations, like those at Topeka and Kansas City, the weather man is surrounded by more gadgets than a 16-year-old boy can put on a convertible coupe, but they are a lot more useful. In his cozy office, he can press a button and read the temperature on a thermometer on the roof 6 floors above. Other instruments at his fingertips show and constantly record the velocity and direction of the wind, whether the sun is shining, the exact temperature each minute, the amount of precipitation and all the other little details so necessary to his work.

But the weather man doesn't have to rely alone on his own observations. Co-operative stations thruout the state and all over the world are periodically sending weather reports to central stations, from where they are teletyped immediately to state and district of-

fices to be studied and utilized for making weather maps, statistical records and forecasts. From lonely vigils on mountain tops, on desert islands, from ships at sea and from the backyard of your next door neighbor, a constant stream of weather data pours into the giant weather machine, to be ground up for consumption in all parts of the world.

Until a comparatively few years ago weather men had to be content with observations taken from the surface of the ground and sea, but they couldn't help wondering what was going on at 5,000 or 10,000 or even 50,000 feet above the earth. They followed these thoughts by action and experiments were made, first with kites, and later with airplanes, to determine the effect upper air wind currents and formations have on the weather below. Many a brave pilot lost his life examining storms to see what made them tick.

It was this loss of life which led to the present use of helium-filled balloons equipped with an instrument known as a radiosonde, which sends out signals denoting the pressure, temperature and humidity at frequent intervals during ascent. An automatic receiver on the

ground records the radio signals, and from this record the meteorologist derives the conditions at each altitude. Plotted and analyzed, these data enable him to determine the structure of air masses, the positions of frontal surfaces, the degree of atmospheric stability and the amount of water vapor present; and from these considerations he decides whether conditions are conducive to formation of fog, clouds, rain, thunder squalls, sleet, freezing rain or other storm disturbances.

With all the accumulated skill of generations of study at his command, and with the best equipment science can devise, it would appear to the layman that forecasting would be a "lead pipe cinch" for the weather man, and he can't understand how he could possibly miss "hitting it on the nose" every time.

The weather man just smiles at this belief because he knows that under the best technique developed to date, forecasts decrease rapidly in accuracy after the first 12 hours following their issue. Up to that time they average about 95 per cent correct; at the end of 24 hours, 85 to 90 per cent; and at the end of 36 hours, 80 to 85 per cent. We always remember the times he misses and take for granted the ones he predicts correctly, so it's a good thing to remember that 100 per cent predicting is a human impossibility. As one weary weather man expresses it: "We can predict what the weather ought to do under given circumstances but we can't make the darned thing deliver."

Some of the "Signs"

In a constant study of weather maps, such as is required of the forecasters, peculiar relations are observed between certain characteristics which are valuable aids in the work. Here are just a few of the observations used by the forecaster as the result of past study:

When there is an area of high pressure over the southeast and a cold wave in the northwest threatens, there will be storm developments in the southwest and precipitation will be general.

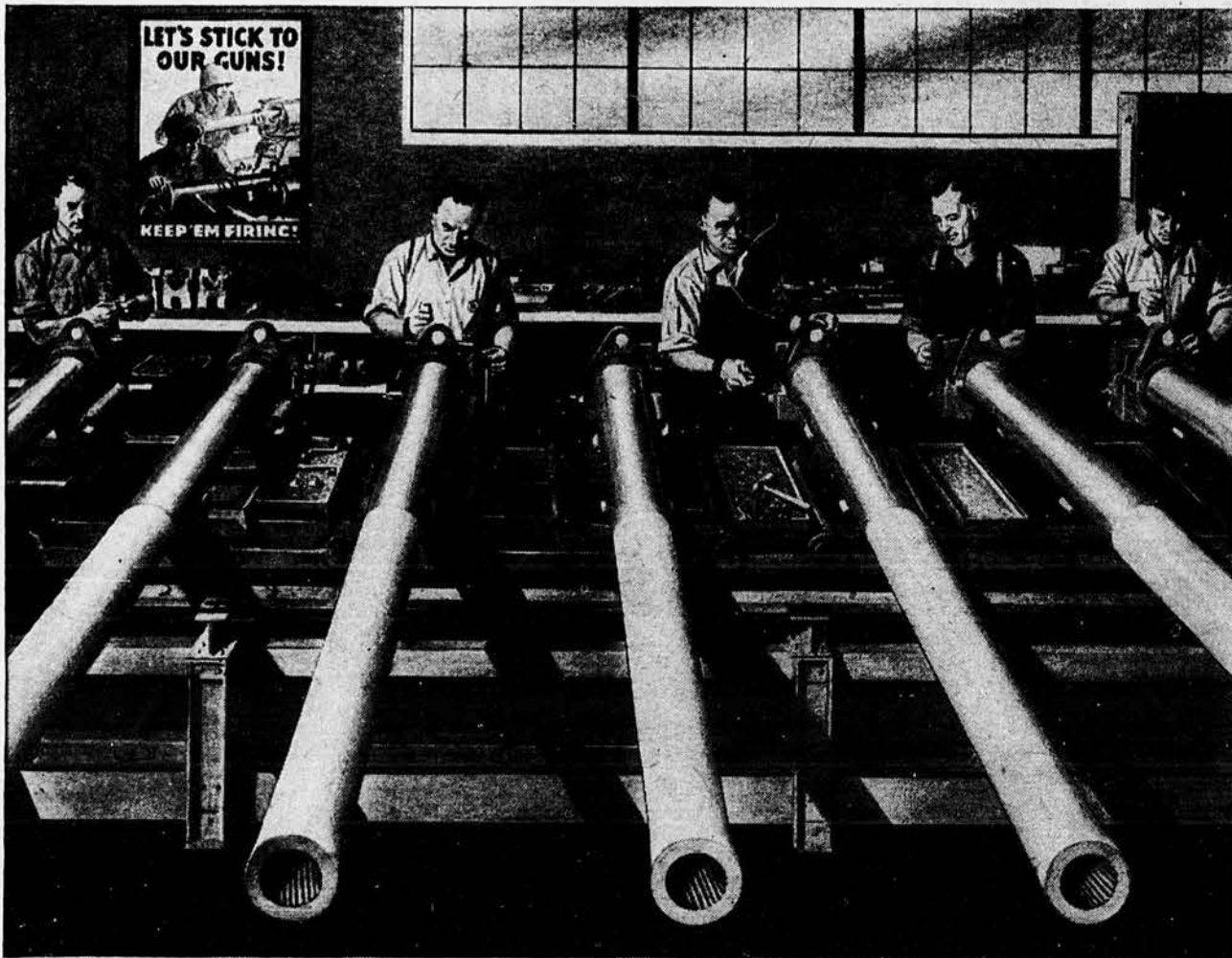
If a storm forms in the southwest and is forced to the left of a normal track, another storm will immediately begin to develop in the southwest and it becomes a sure rain producer. Storms that develop in the southwest and move normally are quickly followed by clearing weather.

Troughs of low pressure moving from the west are of 2 types—the narrow and the wide. The former moves eastward slowly and storm centers develop in the extreme northern and southern ends. When the trough is wide the development of an extensive storm area is not uncommon, especially if the wide intervening area between the "highs" shows relatively high temperatures.

When the northern end of a trough moves eastward more rapidly than the southern end, the weather conditions in the south and southwest remain unsettled, and the chances are that a storm will form southwest of the high that follows. When the southern end moves more rapidly than the northern end, settled weather follows.

Storms that start in the northwest and move southeastward do not gather great intensity until they begin to recurve to the northward. At the time of recurving they move slowly, as a rule.

(Continued on Page 13)



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Ask the Weather Man

(Continued from Page 12)

and care must be exercised in predicting clearing weather.

Marked changes in temperature in the southeast and northwest quadrants—quarters—imply an increase in the storm's intensity. Small temperature changes do not indicate a further development of the storm.

Abnormally high temperatures northwest of a storm indicate that it will retreat or remain stationary.

East of the Rocky Mountains a storm which moves to the left of its normal track increases in intensity.

Storms with identical barometric readings closely crowded on the west and northwest generally move slowly and to the east or southeast, and the precipitation and high winds are maintained unusually long in the northern and western quarter.

Storms with identical barometric readings closely crowded in the south and southeast quarters move rapidly northeastward, and the weather quickly clears after the passage of the storm center.

These Are Fairly Accurate

There are a few simple rules based on purely local observations which are fairly accurate in predicting storms a few hours in advance, and which can be used by amateurs, according to weather experts. For instance, when the wind sets in from points between south and southeast and the barometer falls steadily, a storm is approaching from the west or northwest, and its center will pass near or north of the observer within 12 to 24 hours, with wind shifting to northwest by way of south and southwest. When the wind sets in from points between east and northeast and the barometer falls steadily, a storm is approaching from the south or southwest, and its center will pass near or to the south of the observer within 12 to 24 hours, with wind shifting to northwest by way of north. The rapidity of the storm's approach and its intensity will be indicated by the rate and amount of the fall in the barometer.

As a rule, winds from the east quadrants or quarters and falling barometer indicate foul weather; and winds shifting to the west quadrants indicate clearing and fair weather. So there you are. If you don't like the kind of weather dished out by the professionals, you can try your hand. But don't say we didn't warn you.

Most Complete Record

There are 175 co-operative stations in Kansas which help the professionals by sending in the data from their particular localities. About 90 of these daily report the high and low temperatures, amount of rain, sleet or snow, the prevailing wind and the general state of the weather. About 85 more keep records only of precipitation. The most complete record ever turned in from one of these Kansas stations was by the late O. E. Skinner, of near Columbus, who made complete monthly reports without exception from December, 1892, to December, 1939, a period of 47 years. This record is now one of the prized possessions in the Topeka office.

The loyalty of those who operate the small co-operative stations is amazing, say bureau officials. Altho the operators generally receive no pay for their labor and time, they take great pride in their work and fill unique places in their communities. Friends and neighbors learn to look to them for current and statistical information about weather in the community, and they settle many an argument or bet thru use of data they gather during their years of service. Once the job falls to a family it is handed down from one generation to another, with few exceptions.

Serious as the weather man's job usually is, it has its lighter moments. A few years ago the Topeka bureau was amazed by the unusual temperature and precipitation reports coming

in from the co-operative station at the Federal penitentiary, at Leavenworth. An investigation disclosed that certain "guests" were curing their boredom by pouring water in the rain gauge and whirling the thermometer to send the readings skidding. Many a co-operative station operator has been the victim of practical jokers, who have played similar tricks.

Topeka bureau officials tell of one particular county which one time consistently reported more moisture than all the surrounding counties. After several months of such encouraging but suspicious reports, the bureau investigated. They found that the local observer also was a real estate dealer and that he had been doing a thriving business with distant buyers, who were grabbing up the land in this area at high prices on the strength of the most favorable moisture reports. After the real estate dealer was relieved of his job, the precipitation and land buying suddenly dropped back to normal.

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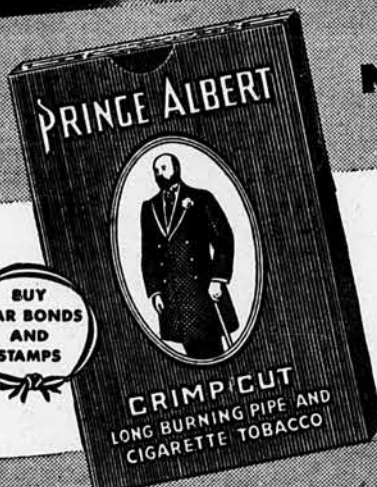
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Must Stretch Feed Supply

(Continued from Page 3)

reduced alfalfa acreage in Kansas this year, according to A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, who believes that farmers should be planning now for a seed crop this year. The Commodity Credit Corporation recently announced price-supporting loans on alfalfa and other hay and pasture seeds in the hope of bolstering the supply of good seed. The loans are 28 cents a pound on Kansas common and 35 cents a pound on certified improved varieties, which must be certified by the state seed certifying agency of the state where grown, and approved by the executive committee of the International Crop Improvement Association, of which Mr. Clapp is chairman. Mr. Clapp states that Buffalo variety, a new selection from Kansas Common, is the only variety recommended for the 35-cent loan. None of this seed will be available to Kansas farmers this year.

Up to now we have described the general over-all picture of the feed situation. Kansas farmers have been called upon to produce this year 275,000 acres of soybeans for beans—a gain of 37.5 per cent; 320,000 acres of flax, a gain of 24 per cent; and 1,800,000 acres of grain sorghums—a gain of 14.4 per cent. Yet competent observers are predicting a drop of 10 per cent in feed production and this probably is a conservative estimate if measured by present existing conditions within the state. If Kansas is to come anywhere near its feed-production goals, what can be done by the Government, by feed mixers, by extension specialists and by farmers to meet this ever-growing problem.

First off, the Government will have to make some adjustments in the distribution of machinery and labor, since these 2 factors will play an important part in the final success of the man on the farm. Some liberalization in machinery distribution already has occurred, say Commodity Credit Corporation representatives, but the right machinery is not always available for the right area, and not enough heavy equipment is being manufactured at present. The great need for machinery is revealed in a single survey of Smith county, where farmers list their needs at 600 new farm implements this year, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of

the State Board of Agriculture. The need exists in every county in the state and failure to fulfill that need will seriously affect the final results of the 1944 production program. The Government also may have to divert great surpluses of wheat to offset the shortage of corn for livestock feed.

Labor is a seriously limiting factor on farms throughout the state, too. Within the-state sources will have to supply 95 per cent of the labor demand and many a farmer otherwise equipped to produce more feed cannot do so for lack of help. One Kansas farmer with last year's corn crop still in the field only recently advertised the corn at greatly reduced price to anyone who would come out and husk it in the field. Alfalfa production, especially, will be limited by the labor supply, say farmers approached on the subject. Perhaps Governor Schoeppel's labor commission, working with College and Government officials, may find the answer.

Members of the Feed Industry Council, co-operating with the Kansas State College Extension Service and the local war boards, soon will blanket Kansas with information on conditions existing in the industry, the feed picture on a national scale, minimum protein supplement requirements, and practical suggestions on procedure for individual farmers. Regional meetings will be held over the state late this month or early in June, when complete information along these lines will be given to regional leaders who, in turn, will take the story back to their respective counties thru the local war boards.

Extension specialists warn that good seed is not plentiful and every buyer should get seed testing not less than 75 per cent, if possible. The same condition that killed 25 per cent of any seed will weaken another 25 per cent, so 75 per cent germination is the only assurance the farmer has of getting 50 per cent of his seed to grow. "And let's not be fooled by a lot of trick varieties," say the specialists.

In the final analysis, farmers use their ingenuity and planning ability to provide the feed necessary to maintain the livestock and poultry production pace set to date. Unless they can find the answers on their own farms soon

(Continued on Page 15)

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FOR LIBERTY

BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Must Stretch Feed

(Continued from Page 14)

eral alternatives may result. The Government may have to reduce its livestock-production program. It already is being rumored that this may be done. Farmers not equipped to raise most of their feed will have to sell off their livestock and quit the business, because neither their neighbors nor the feed mixers will be able to supply their needs. Much livestock may have to be roughed thru and put on the market in a lighter and unfinished condition. In fact some college authorities already are saying this is the most practical thing to do, since the big consumption in grain and supplements occurs during the finishing-off period.

The majority of Kansas farmers are not being caught napping, but it is a question whether enough of them have the land, the labor or the machinery to adjust their feed-production programs in time to stave off disaster. Many farmers have worked out these problems long ago and have a permanent program that is little affected by present conditions, while others have been changing their plans during recent months as the feed shortage developed.

Roy Chamberlain, of Shawnee county, who has 60 Holstein milk cows and 100 hogs, has about everything a farmer could desire in a feed-production program. He plans to cut his 45 acres of alfalfa early this year to get the higher protein content and will plant 20 or 30 acres of Balbo rye this fall as temporary pasture to supplement 60 acres of brome, which he has fenced off so he can switch pastures. Some 60 acres are

planted this spring to oats and barley and half of this acreage will be planted to sorghums right after harvesting the grain crops. The other half will be planted to soybeans. Altho this practice throws the soybean planting past the recommended dates, Mr. Chamberlain says he did it last year with good results.

William and George Carl, of Shawnee county, believe in plenty of permanent pasture for their 150 calves and 60 head of dairy cows. They plant oats and barley as grain for the calves and have 40 acres of alfalfa to be put up as hay. Sixty acres of brome grass give them additional pasturage in spring and fall, while additional feed is supplied thru corn and kafir for grain and sorghums for silage. Between them the 2 brothers are farming 186 war units, and labor, rather than feed, is proving their biggest problem.

Two Wabaunsee county farmers are making the most out of brome-grass pasture. Arthur Adams has 850 acres of brome on rich bottom land that supports 3 animals for every 2 acres. This year he turned his cattle out on the brome a good month earlier than would have been possible on native grass. Previous to turning out his cattle he was feeding them 4 pounds of alfalfa hay, 30 pounds of silage, one pound of cotton cake and 5 pounds of grain mixture. Using this as a yardstick, he figures that every acre of the brome pasture is saving him about \$7 worth of feed each month. However, the most important thing is that the grain and protein are being conserved for use when the pasture is not available. E. Stratton is grazing 2 head of cattle an acre on a mixture of sweet clover and brome grass, substituting the pasture for 4 pounds of alfalfa, 23 pounds of silage and 2 1/2 pounds of grain. He estimates that an acre of this pasture is replacing feed worth \$7.50 a month.

These men are typical of the good operators all over Kansas who are managing their farms for the maximum in feed production. They will continue to do a good job and probably will not suffer too much from existing or contemplated feed problems. The real success or failure of the feed-production program will depend on the results obtained by the average farmer.

in the program also point out that the increase in loans raised the price of wheat sufficiently to offset the increase in penalty paid.

The Department of Agriculture issues one warning to feeders of range cattle and sheep. Numbers of cattle and sheep on range and pasture are at a high level. Ranges and pastures are adequately stocked.

"This condition, with our current needs for as much meat as possible," Wells told the committee, "indicate that the individual ranchman should be careful not to increase his livestock numbers beyond the range and feed resources they will have available if the weather is about average during 1943 and 1944."

So U. S. Imports Wheat

Uncle Sam, with huge surpluses of wheat on hand, already is importing wheat from Canada by the millions of bushels to supply wheat for feeding purposes to farmers and poultrymen in the Northeast section. Partly this is because the Government is selling wheat for feed at prices below corn parity in this region, as well as in the far West. New Englanders are not used to paying full prices for stuff grown in the United States, but are accustomed to getting lower prices on imported food and feed and petroleum. So Uncle Sam is subsidizing them to hold down living costs in the East.

But just why, when the import quotas on wheat from Canada were lifted to allow imports of wheat for animal feeding, the restrictions on importation of wheat flour also were lifted, no one in the Department of Agriculture so far has explained satisfactorily. Unless they don't want consumers to become used to foodstuffs at parity prices.

Price of haircuts, country over, have been advanced 25 cents in the last 2 years. Prices of bread have been held stationary. Haircut increase means 40 to 50 cents a month to most city dwellers. Increasing bread a cent a loaf would mean about the same. The haircut increase has not brought a whimper from OPA. But suggest that bread prices go up a cent a loaf, and the White House itself rocks. People are that way.

Lower Tariffs on Meats?

Prentiss Brown, of OPA, and Chester Davis, Food Administrator, are at variance on importing foodstuffs from Argentina and other points.

In a letter to Congressman Celler, of New York, who wants tariffs reduced on meats and poultry from Argentina, to make up the deficiency caused by Uncle Sam shipping these to Britain and other Allied Nations from United States stocks, Davis points out that Britain is taking about all the supplies available from the Argentine.

"The United States has agreed," says Food Administrator Davis, "in common with several other livestock producing countries, not to use any of its share of the South American purchases for civilian consumption. Instead, our share will be used only in the form of canned meat for our armed services,"

(Continued on Page 17)



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Give your chicks the benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab! Mixes easily in the mash; contains nine essential drugs—tonics, stimulants, correctives—that's what it takes to stimulate lagging appetites and promote body functions! Trace elements furnish important minerals needed for good nutrition.

Avi-Tab tends to inhibit growth of germs in the feed and in the crop. Also used for treating digestive tract mycosis.

You want vigorous, hearty-eating chicks, for sturdy health and fast development. So, give them the best of care. And right from the start, strengthen their mash with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab.

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THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER

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ASSURANCE OF SATISFACTION



Slow Down?

(Continued from Page 4)

Senate and the House to allow penalty payments on 1941 wheat—some include 1942 penalty payments—to be refunded from the Treasury.

But every time these refunds on wheat penalties are mentioned in the House Agriculture committee, the tobacco and cotton and corn Congressmen jump up and demand that their penalties be refunded, also. Right now penalty refund legislation seems to be stymied. There also is a remarkable lack of enthusiasm among wheat farmers who stayed in the program, held down their acreages, against refunding penalties to those who stayed outside, planted all they pleased, and then got caught in the penalty squeeze. Those

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June 5
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock
Sections must be in our hands by
Saturday, May 29

Slow Down?

(Continued from Page 15)

mostly outside the country. If we purchased greater amounts for importation into the United States, this would only decrease the amounts available there for the British Government and increase the amounts we would have to send to the United Kingdom from this country (Lease-Lend) entirely aside from the sanitary aspects you mention.

Hoof-and-Mouth Threat?

"In regard to the hoof-and-mouth disease, we cannot agree that it is definitely agreed that hoof-and-mouth disease can only be conveyed by diseased bones. There is no proof available for such a conclusion. As a matter of fact last year there was an outbreak of extreme virulence in Argentina, and within 2 months a similar outbreak occurred in England despite the fact that the British imports of frozen beef are all boned."

On the other hand, OPA Brown is perfectly willing to import beef from the Argentine, and also wants to take off the tariff on poultry for Argentine imports. In his letter to Congressman Celler, former Senator Prentiss Brown says:

"I am also informed that the tariff and sanitary regulations applying to the importation of beef into the United States do not apply to Army purchases for overseas use . . .

"If in the future the British requirements (for beef) together with those of the Army fall short, in any important category of beef, of the Argentine supply, I think that your proposal to modify the tariff regulations would be very much in point. Under such circumstances it would be essential to insure modification of other regulations simultaneously; we should be in sorry position of reducing tariffs to encourage importation, while at the same time (thru sanitary regulations) setting our faces against allowing such importation.

"At the present time," Prentiss Brown, of OPA, concludes, "the beef situation occasions no difficulty. I am informed there is a large supply of poultry in the Argentine for which there is available a substantial amount of shipping space. The importation of this poultry is made unprofitable at the present time due to the tariff duty, which I believe is 6 cents a pound on chickens and 10 cents on turkeys. I would therefore invite your attention to the desirability of considering a modification of the tariff duties on these items."

One of the reasons there is a noticeable lack of enthusiasm among most Farm State and District Congressmen for renewing the reciprocal trade agreements is the fact there are so many in administrative positions in Washington who want to reduce tariffs and other barriers to allow the importation of foodstuffs into the United States, and get the trade established for the postwar period.

Dairy Month Set for June

JUNE Dairy Month this year will portray the supreme effort being put into winning the war by the entire dairy industry. It will call national attention to the patriotism being demonstrated by all groups associated with the production, processing and distribution of dairy products, that America may be enabled to build its strength thru being well fed.

As such, it will accomplish a three-fold benefit to the nation. First, it will aid materially in bringing home to consumers new realizations of the values of dairy products and their place in building strong bodies, capable, alert fighters and a nation able to take the leading role in world affairs. Second, it will serve a national need by bringing to the entire nation the realization that

those who produce, process and distribute vital foods are rendering a greater service than would be possible in any other activity. Third, it will serve as an encouragement to tired producers and harried processors and distributors to carry on despite the enormous difficulties which beset them.

A poster which many folks will see, entitled "He Also Serves" dramatically illustrates the part of the farmer as he starts the precious food product of his dairy herd on its way to consumers. Leaflets and folders for consumers will be used to call to their attention the difficulties conquered by processors and milk distributors as well as the battles being won on the farm front that they may have as much as possible of the most important of all foods. Wagon-cards and stickers will be used as additional means of emphasizing the importance of the industry in this critical period.

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, is again serving as chairman of the National Dairy Month Committee.

Must Not Be Weak Link

VITAL importance of the farm truck in wartime has been obscured by the seriousness of farm man power and machinery problems, according to K. B. Elliott, vice president in charge of sales of The Studebaker Corporation.

"The country has not fully recognized that it will be difficult to accomplish the desired farm production objectives this year if sufficient truck equipment in usable condition is not available," Mr. Elliott said.

"Success of the 'Food for Victory' campaign involves transportation for harvesting and movement of foodstuffs to markets or processing plants. It involves haulage of livestock and all kinds of farm supplies and equipment.

"In this situation, the knowledge, the experience, and the facilities of the automotive industry, both manufacturers and dealers, are needed to help meet these urgent wartime farm transportation problems. With this in mind, Studebaker has prepared a special booklet which contains data on the care and operation of farm trucks. This booklet in the near future will be offered to all farm truck owners thru Studebaker dealers. Any farm truck owner currently may obtain free of charge from Studebaker dealers, Certificate of War Necessity information booklets, and also Certificate holders, both of which in recent months have been made available to other truck users. Furthermore, Studebaker dealers are being urged by the company to give farm truck owners prompt service attention, and all possible help in obtaining repair parts, regardless of make of vehicle involved.

"With its 91-year background of service to farm transportation," concluded Mr. Elliott, "and in recognition of its wartime responsibility, Studebaker is endeavoring to co-operate in assisting the farmer in the solution of his transportation problems."

Likes Western Ewes

Western ewes make the best mothers, thinks Albert Olson, of Morris county, who has 30 of them in his flock of 67-sheep. The rest are a cross between westerns and native.

Mr. Olson reports that he didn't have an orphan lamb this year, and that he never has had any lambing paralysis. He believes the latter fact results from his program of providing plenty of pasture and seeing to it that the ewes get out for some exercise every day. He dips his sheep every spring and worms in the spring and fall.

Last year he averaged 12 pounds of wool to the head and sold 17 lambs that averaged 90 pounds at 5½ months old.

Mr. Olson is doing a good job with hogs, too. He picks out his best Duroc gilts each year and breeds them to a

registered boar. His gilts averaged 8 pigs to the litter last fall and 6 this spring. To provide a dry farrowing place, Mr. Olson puts 16 tons of cinders under and in front of his A-type houses. He always keeps his sows on clean ground and provides sufficient alfalfa pasture.

Two-way Profit

Hogs and sheep make a profitable farm program for C. E. Klingensmith, of Pottawatomie county. Mr. Klingensmith once specialized only in hogs, but of late years has switched to raising considerable sheep.

This farmer uses mostly gilts and plans on 18 to 20 of them farrowing twice a year. During December of last year and early this year he sold 80 head of hogs weighing an average of 270 pounds and bringing an average price of \$40 a head. He feeds ground alfalfa, tankage, soybean meal, calcium, bone meal and salt. Alfalfa pasture also is used.

Mr. Klingensmith has 118 ewes and 2 bucks in his sheep flock. Some are western and some native. He had 114 lambs in March with 12 to 15 ewes still to lamb. The sheep are provided with spring pasture of oats, sweet clover and Sudan with 26 acres of brome grass. The sheep also are fed alfalfa and ground whole ear corn. The lambs are fed to market in 5 months at about 85 pounds.

Switches to Purebreds

A weeding-out process that has been going on for 4 or 5 years will soon leave Ralph Collier, of Morris county, with nothing but purebred livestock on his farm.

A new herd sire was purchased this year for the purebred Shorthorns on the Collier farm. He is Sni-a-Bar Gladiator, from Grain Valley, Mo. This bull was sired by Crugleton Aspiration, a famous imported bull. There are 16 breeding cows in the Collier herd, and they are fine-appearing animals.

Purebred Poland China hogs complete the picture on this farm. Mr. Collier has 8 sows that averaged 7 pigs to the litter this spring despite unfavorable conditions. He has moved them to new ground this year and has all new portable A-type houses. Plenty of alfalfa pasture is available for the hogs.

Bossy Can Be Proud

Milk production has been the largest single source of farm income for more than 20 years, according to Richard J. Foote of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Farm income from milk has been increasing since 1939, and was nearly 25 per cent larger in 1942 than in 1941.

Milk brought 15 per cent of the cash farm income from the sale of all crops and livestock combined last year. The total value of milk sales was 2,300 million dollars compared to 2,200 million dollars from cattle and calves, the second largest income item. Hogs brought 2,100 million dollars; cotton and cottonseed, 1,400 million dollars; and wheat 800 million dollars. These figures do not reflect the importance of the corn crop, which is converted to cash mainly thru the first 3 groups, dairy products, cattle and hogs.

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 | \$16.40 | \$17.00 | \$13.50 |
| Hogs | 14.55 | 14.75 | 14.00 |
| Lambs | 15.85 | 16.00 | 14.50 |
| Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. | .23½ | .25 | .20 |
| Eggs, firsts | .37½ | .36½ | .29½ |
| Butterfat, No. 1 | .47 | .48 | .36 |
| Wheat, No. 2 Hard | 1.38½ | 1.37½ | 1.17½ |
| Corn, No. 2, Yellow | 1.04 | 1.04 | .84 |
| Oats, No. 2, White | .69 | .68½ | .56 |
| Barley, No. 2 | .91 | .94 | .57½ |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 22.00 |
| Prairie, No. 1 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 12.00 |

Comanche Does Well

In a 4-year test conducted at the Garden City experiment station, Comanche wheat produced the highest average yield, with Pawnee second and Tenmarq third. The yields were 17.4, 17 and 15.3 bushels to the acre, respectively. Nebred and Early Black-hull were tied in fourth place at 15.2 bushels, while Chiefkan had a 4-year average of 14.8. Turkey wheat, with an average of 11 bushels, was the poorest producer of the 10 varieties tested.

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NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

We are allotted only three Rowell Ensilage Cutters for the state of Kansas. Deliveries to be made in June. Write us for prices and information.

Ann Arbor

THE BALE FOR BUSINESS

Made Right—Priced Right For More and Better Bales

10 Models

New Balers are Rationed but not repairs. While we will likely deliver a sizable number of new balers we urge all Ann Arbor owners to calculate their repair needs and get their order in early while the supply of parts is ample. Repairs and Service also on Fox Field Pick-Up Cutters, Fox Silo Fillers, Bear Cat Grinders, Western Tractor Sweep Rakes.

ANN ARBOR-KLUGHART CO.
1205 Woodsworth Rd. Kansas City, Mo.

DODSON

"RED AND WHITE TOP" SILO

Are providing lower feed costs to thousands of beef and dairy cows. Our silo will step up your beef and milk profits. Send for prices and literature, then order quickly. Only a limited number of silos are available.

BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTERS AND HAY CHOPPERS

DODSON MFG. CO., INC.
Concordia, Kan. — Wichita, Kan.

WANTED

Old Live Horses and Dry Bones

We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else

Delivered Our Plant

HILL PACKING CO.
Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

McCLURE'S
ROLLER FALL BOARS

Pigs sired by McClure's Roller have consistently been low down, thick, and well hammed. These fall boars were farrowed from mid-September to mid-October. Out of good litters, well marked and vaccinated. We are sold out of bred gilts.

C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kan.

Ethyledale Selected Fall Boars

Good individuals, sired by B & B Special and Ethyledale Roller. Same blood as first-prize pen of barrows 1942 American Royal.

DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

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

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

September Farrowed Duroc Boars

Weight 200 to 225 lbs. Sired by Millers Cherry Ace. These are real herd boar prospects. Registered, immune. The kind that will sire faster-growing Durocs. (Farm near town.)

WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KANSAS

QUALITY DUROCS

Service boars. Bred for fall farrow. Hard sires. Proud Cherry Orton. Aces Parade. March litter by Nebr. Jr. and Reserve Champion. Breed Builder. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Choice Sows and Gilts

Bred to Top Son of Minn. Champion and to the Top Son of twice Nebraska Champion. Outstanding fall pigs. B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

ROWE Offers POLAND BRED GILTS

We are offering some choice bred gilts. Cholera immune. Recorded free. Priced to move. Fall boars all sold.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Feeding-Type Poland Sows

Sept. and Oct. farrow. Sired by Selectee and Imperial. Out of our heavy-hammed sows. (State Fair breeding.)

BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

McCLAREN'S REGISTERED POLANDS

Fall boars, spring boars and gilts, wide, deep-bodied, low-set, heavy-boned type with heavy hams. Double immune. MERVIN McCLAREN, Mullinsville, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS

O. I. C. REGISTERED FALL BOARS

Long-bodied type, and excellent individuals. Best of bloodlines. Shipped on approval. 18 head to select from. Write or visit.

CECIL DODGE & SON, Penola, (Klamman Co.) Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Choice Spring Boar Pigs

of outstanding breeding and real Chester White type; also very good fall boar; some of best bloodlines in the state.

B. V. STEINERT, OLMITZ, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Choice Polled Hereford Bulls

Two outstanding Polled Hereford bulls. 14 and 16 months old. Developed from choicest Hereford ancestry. Moderate flesh.

J. M. PARKS, 1365 Wayne St., Topeka, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Offering registered Hereford bulls, age 3 to 12 months. Nicely marked, compact kind with lots of quality. Reasonable prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5 miles N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys.

Mrs. E. Gideon, Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan.

PROVEN HERD BULL

Beauty Mischief 6th, our good Foster Farms bull, 3 years old, guaranteed in every way. Many calves to show by him. Also herd and range bulls 12 to 15 months old.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Two Win Beef Awards

A Butler county cattleman, Albert Claassen, has been named winner of the Kansas Beef Production Contest in the grain-fed yearling class. To win the award Mr. Claassen took 60 Hereford calves weighing 447 pounds and produced 1,095-pound good and choice slaughter steers in a period of 440 days, using, primarily, roughage and grass, with a finishing period on grain. They dressed more than 60 per cent and returned \$59.36 above feed and original cost. A. E. Steuwe, of Alma, won second place and a silver medal on 80 head of Hereford steers.

Prizes were presented by Walter Atzenweiller, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, which, with the Extension Division of Kansas State College, sponsors the annual beef production contest. Winners of the feeder calf and creep-fed calf divisions of the contest were announced during Farm and Home Week.

CLARENCE MILLER, Duroc breeder of Alma, writes us that he is sold out of boars. He sold them at very satisfactory prices to buyers living in 12 states.

In the GROVER MEYER Holstein sale held near Basehor on April 26, 123 head including calves sold for an average of \$218. More complete information will appear in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

The MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS' sale, held at Columbia on May 5, attracted buyers from a wide area. The average on the entire sale offering was \$440. Top \$1,500 for a young cow consigned by St. Albans Farm, Becker, Mo., and purchased by Sego Farms, Arcadia, Mo., who were starting a new herd.

I just have a fine letter from CLARENCE ROWE, well-known Poland China breeder of Scranton. He advises me that he has around 100 spring pigs and that they are doing fine. Clarence purchased the Nebraska grand champion sow and she is raising 7 good pigs. Buyers from a distance as well as those living in the state like Rowe's Poland, and bred gilts were sent to buyers in 9 states.

A letter from GLENN WISWELL, of the well-known Poland China firm of A. L. WISWELL AND SON, Olathe, advises us that they will sell Poland Chinas on October 22. They have more than 100 spring pigs sired by Kayo Jr. Again, New Idea, Blocky Star, Golden Jubilee and Illinois Chief. They recently bought a good fall boar by Rowe's Belgian and another fall boar by Hub's Special.

FRED FARRIS & SONS Duroc sale held at farm near Fayette, on April 24, made an average of \$61.50 on 50 head. Eighteen boars averaged \$59 with a top of \$185, and this son of The Fashion was purchased by Fred Knop, Charter Oak, Ia. Thirteen gilts bred for fall litters averaged \$63 and 13 open gilts averaged \$62. Top gilt was \$75. Bar Y. Ranch, Baxter Springs, and Glen Weaver, of Hamlin, were the Kansas buyers.

The HAMPSHIRE SWINE BREEDERS' state picnic will be held at the park in Hutchinson on Thursday, June 3. Joe Knappenberger, of Hutchinson, and Patrick O'Connor, St. John, will be hosts. In case of bad weather the picnic will be held at the Knappenberger home. This meeting combines business and pleasure, and

Dale Schell, secretary, advises us that a business meeting will also be held at this time. A representative of the National Hampshire Association will be present.

The W. A. HACKERT dispensed sale of registered Herefords, mostly single Standard Poils, held at CHALK MOUND STOCK FARM, Natoma, on April 28, made an average of \$191 on 112 lots. Nineteen bulls averaged \$217, and 93 females averaged \$185. Exactly \$415 was paid by Don Hobby, Tipton, for the Polled bull, Worthmore Success; \$340 was paid by Jess Riffel and Son, Enterprise, for the highest selling female. Kansas buyers took most of the sale offering with a few head going to Nebraska. Fred Reppert was the auctioneer.

Just southeast of Kansas City is one of Missouri's good herds of registered Aberdeen Angus. It is owned by L. M. THORNTON, of Garden City, and was established several years ago. The herd was started with the idea of carrying out a better balanced farming program. While the Thornton Angus are as well-bred as you could desire any cattle to be, they are not raised as show animals in any sense of the word. For years the larger per cent of bulls went into farm herds to improve the quality and increase the size of the calves. Now breeders as well as farmers come to this farm to make purchases.

SN1-A-BAR SHORTHORN sale, May 4, at Grain Valley, Mo., was the 16th for this well-known Shorthorn breeding farm. The average indicates the interest manifested by buyers from 13 states. Forty lots sold for \$838 with a top of \$2,450 for lot 1. This good young bull was purchased by T. E. Sellens, Bunker Hill. Edellyn Farm, Wilson, Ill., bought the top female paying \$1,550 for lot 23. Kansas buyers were T. E. Sellens, Bunker Hill; Gustafson Brothers, Osage City; Albert Harms & Son, Prescott; William Rhoda, Paradise; R. L. Bach, Larned; M. R. Hartley, Baxter Springs; C. J. Gilpin, Kenneth. A. W. Thompson, assisted by press representatives, conducted the sale.

Fifty lots of registered Polled Herefords averaged \$520 in the Ravensteins sale held at the JOHN RAVENSTEIN WILLOW CREEK STOCK FARM, Cleveland, on April 29. The 21 bulls sold for nearly \$13,000 while the 29 females sold for nearly \$13,150. The highest-selling bull was Plato Domino A 42nd and he brought \$4,500. The highest-selling female was Lady Domino AA and she sold for \$1,500. The highest-selling bull and female were purchased by H. E. Nelson, Chicago, Ill., who is starting a herd.

Polled Herefords went to Kansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi and Oklahoma. Kansas buyers were Ernest Trestle, Murdock; R. L. Trager, Bucklin; J. H. Stodinger, LaSalle; E. C. Parker, Duquoin; Robert Moitz, Kiowa; F. E. Brasfield, Norwich; A. M. Sutton, Bucklin; H. B. Welden, Garden City; Les Brannen, Timken; William Meng, Murdock; C. M. Rose, Raymond; G. D. Enns, Inman; E. French, Partidge; Harold Astle, Kingdon; Paul Dick, Mt. Hope; Roy Cole, Lyons; and Graves Brothers, Rush Center. Fred Reppert and Harold Tonn were the auctioneers.

With increasing interest in sheep in Kansas, and more production needed to fill our meat quotas, the rams that are to be sold in the sixth annual RENO COUNTY RAM SALE should be in keen demand. We realize the value of good flock headers now because it adds up in dollars and cents with extra pounds and extra quality. The consignments to this sale are from reliable flocks of the best possible bloodlines. All animals inspected by Dr. Harrison, of Wichita, and

POLAND CHINA BREEDER
GETS GOOD RESULTS

Mullinsville, Kan.,
May 6, 1943.

Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor, Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mr. Johnson:
I have received good results from my previous advertising, but I still have a considerable number of pigs that are not sold. Please send enclosed \$5 for an ad on my Poland Chinas in the next 2 issues. Thanking you very much,

Sincerely yours,
MERVIN McCLAREN.

will be ready to go anywhere when you buy them at the State Fair grounds at Hutchinson on June 1.

Consignors of Shropshires to this sale are Herman H. Schrag, Emil Krebbel, Herbert Krebbel, of Pretty Prairie; Delmer Stucky, McPherson; David Stucky, Moundridge; Virgil McClure, Walton; S. C. Kelman, Jr., Arlington; William Moyer, Deer Creek, Okla. Consignors of Hampshires are Harry Dean, Peabody; Ralph Van Feryle, Burns; Will Hirst, Hutchinson; Walter Jenkins, Stafford. Southdown consignors are Fred Paulson, Zerill; Clare Newell, Stafford; Eldon C. Goering, Walton; O. Winchester, Wankon, Okla.

MERRYVALE FARM, Grandview, Mo., was the center of national Shorthorn interest on Monday, May 3, when L. Russell Kelce dispensed the Miles-Of-View Farm herd. Shorthorn breeders from 38 states and Canada were present when the sale started. In his usual efficient manner A. W. Thompson, auctioneer, sold the 13 bulls for an average of \$1,229 and the 57 lots of females for an average of \$1,002. The average on 70 lots was \$1,044.

Dr. Charles R. Hartsock, Wichita Falls, Tex., purchased lot 1, a son of the noted sire and 1940 Perth champion, Calrossie Prince Peter, paying \$5,000 for him. This was the sale top. The second high for bulls was \$1,500, but a Kansas buyer Ed Stunkel, Peck, got the third highest bull when he paid \$1,475 for lot 2. Edellyn Farm, Wilson, Ill., bought the highest-selling female, paying \$2,500 for lot 49; \$2,025 was paid for the second highest-selling female.

Kansas buyers were Ed Stunkel, Peck; C. J. Gilpin, Kenneth; W. R. Laughlin, Humboldt; Sam Sellens, Bunker Hill; M. R. Hartley, Baxter Springs. Fifteen states were represented by buyers in this, the most important Shorthorn sale in recent years. L. Russell Kelce kept a few of the top females and the imported sire Calrossie Prince Peter from the Miles-Of-View herd to add to his well-known herd at Merryvale.

The sixth annual WICHITA LAMB AND WOOL SCHOOL, held May 6, was the finest in the history of the event, said C. G. Elling, extension livestock specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan, after viewing the 380 prime lambs, a record number for the Wichita school. Mr. Elling assisted the sponsoring agencies of

the Wichita livestock market in conducting the educational demonstration.

Premiums totaling \$284 went to the following exhibitors:

Lambs—Heavy, Bert J. McFaddin, Mullinsville, 1st; George A. Beach, Winfield, 2nd; William Risley, Nickerson, 3rd; Bud Evans, Haviland, 4th; Walter Harbart, Penola, 5th; Glen Risley, Nickerson, 6th; George E. McGinn, Winfield, 7th. Light lambs, William Risley, Nickerson, 1st; Sam R. Schrock, Hutchinson, 2nd; Mrs. W. A. Young, Clearwater, 3rd; A. A. Harbart, Penola, 4th; V. J. Keeler, Valley Center, 5th; John F. Ingram, Mayfield, 6th; C. W. Munger, Concordia, 7th.

Wool—Fine, J. F. Komarek, Bavaria, 1st; Francis Dodge, Penola, 2nd; W. G. Nicholson, Great Bend, 3rd; Don Riegel, Great Bend, 4th. Medium wool, Fred Williams, Hutchinson, 1st; Mrs. W. A. Young, Clearwater, 2nd; Homer Jacobs, Valley Center, 3rd; John F. Ingram, Mayfield, 4th.

Public Sales of Livestock

Polled Hereford Cattle
November 6—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
May 15—St. Josephs Orphan Home, Abilene, Kan.
October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., T. Hobart McVay, Chairman sale committee, Nickerson, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
October 29—North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Sale at Beloit, Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Secretary.

Poland China Hogs
October 15—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.
October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.
October 19—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.

Sheep
June 1—Reno County Ram Sale, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Herman Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan., Sale Manager.

Livestock Advertising Rates

3/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.00 per issue
Per Column Inch.....\$1.00 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas

ANGUS CATTLE

Latzke Angus Farm

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

THORNTON'S ANGUS

MISSOURI'S FOREMOST HERD
Bulls and heifers by General of Sunbeam, America's choice of grand champion bloodlines. Vigorous, deep-bodied, low-set. Farm near Kansas City.
L. M. Thornton Angus Farm, Garden City, Mo.

DALEBANKS ANGUS

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNNYMEDE FARM

Hard won on thirteenth consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Herd Improvement Test.

Senior Sire,
King Bessie Jermina Boast
C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka, Kansas

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers

Choice young bulls, including calves. Also females of different ages, bred and open. All registered. Harry Bird, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

For beef and milk. 20 bulls 7 to 15 months old. Also a few heifers. They are among the best.
Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Reno Co., Kan. Phone 2807

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

World's greatest dual purpose cattle, offering more 4% milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds.

TWO GREAT SALES

Attend these state sales

WISCONSIN STATE SALE June 12th at Janesville, Wisconsin
ILLINOIS STATE SALE June 15th at Springfield, Ill.

Get the kind of cattle that mean Greater Farm Security. Subscribe for Milkings Shorthorn Journal, official breed magazine. \$1.00 per year. Catalog of sales and literature mailed on request to

The Milkings Shorthorn Society, Dept. 108, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

For Sale, Guernsey Cattle

Registered Guernsey bull, 3 years old, sired by Cooper's King Archer. Dam, Butter Beauty's Belle, 6475 lbs. milk and 392.9 butterfat in 279 days.
HENRY SEGER, NEWTON, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 First Avenue
Topeka, Kan.

The Sixth Annual Reno County Ram Sale

State Fair Grounds
HUTCHINSON, KAN., TUESDAY, JUNE 1
Show 10:30 a. m. — Sale 1 p. m.

36 RAMS SELL, which include 18 SHROPSHIRE, 10 HAMPSHIRE and 8 SOUTHDOWN. These are all show, stud and farm rams.

THE SHOW: Mr. Carl Elling of the College at Manhattan will place the rams in a show which starts at 10:30. THE SALE: First attend the show and see the kind of rams these consignors are using. Then attend the sale which starts at 1 p. m., see the finest offering of toppy rams we ever sold. They are good enough to go anywhere. Mail bids may be sent to Carl Elling in care of the Sale Manager. For sale catalog write

Herman H. Schrag, Sales Manager
Pretty Prairie, Kansas



Auctioneer:
Harold Tonn, Haven, Kansas

Serviceable Age Registered Hereford Bulls for Sale

12 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS
7 sired by Domino and 550th 2331256 from the J. C. Robinson & Son herd, Evansville, Wis.
5 sired by O. H. Roll Domino 1st 2481190, bred by W. W. Rubel, Kansas City, Mo.
1 sired by Prince Blanchard 2287992 from the F. H. Belden herd, Horton, Kan.

25 YEARLING BULLS large enough for service.

—HERD BULLS—

The herd bulls which have been used in this herd were selected and assembled by the late Thomas F. Doran.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME
DORAN'S OLD HOMESTEAD Thomas F. Cosgrove, owner
Council Grove, Kansas



Southcentral Kansas Purebred Livestock Breeders

Beef Cattle

Hogs

Dairy Cattle

Sheep

Draft Horses

HIEBERT'S High-Producing-Type Classified HOLSTEINS



Bulls that have improved the herd
A grandson of "Old Dean" (6 daughters and 9 granddaughters now in herd).
Son of "Old Billy."
Starwood Polkadot Billy (son of Triune and a great-grandson of Billy and Polkadot).
Starwood's dam had a record of 818 fat. Every animal on farm was bred there except the herd bull.
Herd tested regularly for Tb. and Bang's. Bulls 5 to 6 months old for sale.
Note: We have just brought to the farm a young grandson of Triune with 952 butterfat dam.
P. G. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

Dole's Registered Polled Shorthorns



Starting with a horn foundation we have been using Achenbach and Thiemann (Polled) breeding now for many years.
Now we have, in order to increase milk production, purchased an excellent son of Hill Creek Gulman.
We milk up to 20 cows most of the time. We have used 3 Thiemann bulls in succession. Our foundation was from such sires as Imp. Bapton Corporal.
About 100 head in herd. 2 young bulls ready to go. Calves to yearlings. Also females.
ARTHUR J. DOLE
Canton (McPherson Co.), Kan.

C. P. R. HOLSTEIN DAIRY FARM

Holsteins descended from the G. Regier herd establishment in 1911. All herd bulls from high-production ancestors and out of "EXCELLENT" dams.
Rex Canary Triune Supreme, now in service. (Dam has 600 lbs. fat and 15,124 milk in 289 days.) He is a grandson of the noted Triune and the famous cow, Polkadot, and his great-granddam was Dora Pearl Veeman (first 1,000 fat cow for Kansas). This bull follows Melerkord Billy Triune Inka (dam 550 fat). Just before him we had Mac Bess Ormsby Walcott (dam over 600 fat, 2-times-a-day milking). Yearly herd averages up to over 400. Tb. and Bang's tested. Young bulls and females for sale.
C. P. REGIER
Peabody (Marion Co.), Kan.



Hegle's Dual-Purpose Polled Milking-Bred Shorthorns

35 Years of Continuous Breeding

Young bulls and heifers now on hand sired by Maplewood Diamond Boy MX, from the noted Belsel herd of Indiana. He follows WOODSIDE THOR and now we have P. C. DAISY DEFENDER by Secret Defender. His dam, Retnuh Daisy Butterfly.
Young bulls and a few females for sale.
W. A. HEGLE, LOST SPRINGS (Marion Co.), KAN.

Quin-Dale Holstein Farms

Sixty high-production-type classified Holsteins on two farms. Twenty-five head sired by Regier Tritornia Paul (grand champion of Kansas 1942). Herd established 20 years. Average DHIA yearly test for two years 430 lbs. fat. Individual cows make up to 530 fat.
Many daughters and granddaughters of our former bull, Dean Korndyke Inka. Twenty-five head classified last year—3 Very Good, 10 Good Plus and 15 Good. Because we cannot use him longer to advantage we offer Regier Tritornia in his 4-year-old form for sale (owned jointly by us and Ed Regier). Also young bulls.
KUBIN BROS., McPHERSON, KAN.

SUNRISE HOLSTEIN DAIRY FARM

—was established 28 years ago with high-producing cows from Wisconsin. Bulls from high-producing dams of better quality in type has improved and made possible our present herd. Our present herd bull, Melerkord Triune Billy, is a good breeding son of the now noted bull Triune, and his dam was the great cow Abbecker Pat.
Cows in herd are of Triune, "Old Billy" and Man-O-War breeding.
See our cattle at shows. Bulls for sale usually.
TED A. BUHLER, ASSARIA (Saline Co.), KAN.



Da-Sie Ayrshire Farm

Home of high-producing and prize-winning registered Ayrshires. Herd established in 1928 with breeding from the best herds. Bull now in service—Melbourn's Bell Drake 70152, son of Strathglass Bardrae. Our best type and uniform females sired by Junita's Sir Bab 52732. Bull calves for sale.
D. P. Kasper, Hillsboro, Kan.

Milking Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

We have used the following herd bulls:
Duallyn King George M 1839536 (out of an RM cow with a record of 425 fat and 10,546 milk).
Retnuh Supreme (RM by daughter's production).
Katie Max's Red King (son of Walgrove Lewis M 1818664 and out of an RM daughter of Otis Chieftain).
Young bulls and heifers for sale.
D. P. EWERT, Hillsboro, Kan.

Saline County Milking Shorthorns

Two Herds, Nearby Farms (Separate Ownership)
Used and continue to own and use same herd bulls jointly.

Bulls We Have Used
Fair Acres Judge (grand champion of Kansas)
Hill Creek Gulman
Retna Star Duke
Nauvoo Champion
75 Breeding Cows
The blood of
Brookside Clay 13th
Glenside Clay Duke
Otis Chieftain
Lord Baltimore
Our culls as steers prove the merit of Milking Shorthorns for Kansas farms.



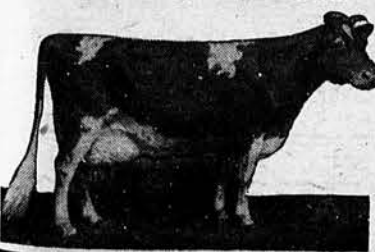
A. N. JOHNSON & SON
M. H. PETERSON

Bull Now in Service
Brookside Mapperton

Cows with DHIA records up to 11,877 milk and 451 fat. First-calf heifers as high as 300 fat in 105-day records. Many daughters and granddaughters of FAIR ACRES JUDGE (grand champion of Kansas two years in succession) and HILL CREEK GULMAN (first in class Kansas State Fair 1937).

ASSARIA, KAN.

JO-MAR FARM



Breeders of REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

—can offer a limited number of brood cows with the best of May Rose and Sequel breeding, plus production and type, that will satisfy the most critical buyer. A few bull calves from the same kind of cows by proven sires. Your inquiries will receive our prompt and careful personal attention.

Roy E. Dillard, Mgr., Salina, Kan.

Plainview Farm Polled Herefords

1920 . . . 1943

Herd headed by 3 grand champions:
Worthmore Jr. 2nd (12 times grand champion)
Bocardo 61st
Real Prince D. 102 W
and
PVF Advance Worthmore 2nd (1942 National grand champion).
Nothing for sale at present. Don't forget our NOVEMBER 6 Sale.
JESSE RIFFEL & SONS
Enterprise (Dickinson Co.), Kan.



Shields' Polled Herefords

We are steadily improving our herd of 100% Double Standard Polled Herefords. Our herd is headed by Marvel Domino. He has to his credit a dandy string of young heifers calved last summer, and a fine bunch of bull calves on hand now for fall delivery.

Come and see our herd and be convinced that Double Standard Polled Herefords are better.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM
O. J. Shields, Proprietor
Lost Springs, Kan.

TRY A HIEBERT (MODERN TYPE) HEREFORD BULL

FOR SALE, 3 BULLS. I have 3 young bulls for sale at this time from 11 to 14 months old. All strong in Hazlett breeding and good individuals. No females for sale at this time. I am figuring on making a partial dispersion sale on November 10, 1943, at which time I intend to sell my present herd bull mentioned below. He will be 4 years old at that time.
My herd is strong in the Hazlett breeding. My present herd bull is FCR Rupert Tone 4th, a grandson of Hazford Rupert 25th. Have had a number of Hazlett bulls before him. I have bought a splendid Hereford bull calf WEH Royal Rupert from W. E. Harvey, Ada, Oklahoma, for my next herd bull.



P. A. HIEBERT, HILLSBORO, KANSAS

PALMER'S PRACTICAL HEREFORDS

(Since 1927)

BEAU MYSTIC and BEAU CALDO foundation. Have brought improvement to the herd since by the consistent use of Beau Blanchard and Domino bulls.
30 BULLS for sale out of Domino and Blanchard cows and sired mostly by our herd bull, CK ONWARD 2nd.
Inspection invited.

Merl G. Palmer, Hope (Dickinson Co.), Kan.



HILLSIDE GUERNSEY FARM

30 cows, daughters of Glencliff Noble Pal and other bulls of breeding and quality.

Cooper's Ro in service (his 7 nearest dams average 600 lbs. fat).

Young bulls for sale sired by Meadow Lodge Fancy 274908. Also females.

HUGO H. HIEBERT
Hillsboro - - - Kansas

Whitlen Lad 373d
3047642

Rupert Domino 19th
3035771

Regulator Anxiety J. 144th
G. Matthews Anxiety 37th

—have a part in building our present herd of quality Herefords. 100 head in herd. WER and HAZLETT breeding. Foundation young bulls for sale. Also Hereford Hogs. Stallion, Silver King 297 (White Albino), in service on the farm.

ELMER L. JOHNSON
Smolan (Saline Co.) Kansas

From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint

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

I have some hogs weighing about 250 to 270 pounds. Would you sell them soon, or hold them? What is the future forecast? Any information would be appreciated.—I. R., Marshall Co.

Hogs of this weight should be marketed during the next 2 or 3 weeks on market rallies. The summer low for hogs may have been reached in early May. However, the market will remain in a seasonally weak position until late June, altho market reactions of 10 to 50 cents a hundred may occur on some days during this period. Unless price ceilings are put on hogs, the hog market during the July to September period may be from 50 cents to \$1 higher than early May levels.

What is your opinion in regard to purchasing feeder pigs at 16½ cents a pound that weigh from 40 to 100 pounds? I have alfalfa pasture with wheat and oats to feed. Is it profitable to keep them on full feed while on pasture?—P. B., Leavenworth Co.

At 16½ cents a pound, you should be able to buy these 40- to 100-pound pigs, feed them for the late July to early September market and make a nice profit on them. In early May, feeder pig and hog prices were probably at the low point for the summer. Hog prices may remain at seasonally low levels until late June. Prices by late July and early September are expected to be 50 cents to \$1 higher than early May levels, unless the Government fixes prices on live hogs at a lower figure. More economical gains may be made by not putting the pigs on full grain ration while pastures are good. You can make cheaper gains this way and your hogs will be at the best weights for sale in the fall, when prices are highest, that is, from late July to early September.

I feed a bunch of hogs and am buying feed wheat at \$1.05 a bushel. Do

you think wheat prices will be cheaper at harvest time?—W. M. M., Ottawa Co.

Feed wheat prices probably will not be cheaper at harvest. After the latest authorization of 100 million bushels of wheat is sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation, there is no assurance that any more feed wheat will be sold at the parity price of corn. The price may be higher. Also, the parity price of corn has been increasing each month so that within a couple of months it probably will be higher than it is now. Regular wheat prices probably will be no lower than at present. The new loan rate will be at least \$1.22 on farms which is about the present price on farms. This will tend to keep prices from working lower. Shortly after harvest, prices are expected to begin an advance and continue upward until parity price is reached during the early part of 1944.

I understand there is a large quantity of corn held in storage. Will this become available in more plentiful quantities than it has been?—E. B. M., Montgomery Co.

There is little chance of the corn tightness being relieved since holders of surplus corn can market it much more profitably thru fattening hogs. The price of hogs would have to be reduced \$3 to \$4 a hundred before it would be attractive for the farmer to sell corn instead of feeding it to hogs. Since the Government has guaranteed a minimum of \$13.75 a hundred, it is impossible to make sufficient reduction in hog prices.

Are Kind to Soil

Geary county is going strong for soil conservation these days. A total of 48,200 acres, comprising 134 farms, are now signed up in the Geary county conservation district for a soil-conservation program consisting of terracing, contour farming, pasture management, pond construction and irrigation. Plow and rotary fescue built terraces are proving popular.

Sorghums Tops As Feed

RESULTS of 4 feeding experiments for cattle, hogs and lambs were reported at the 31st annual Kansas Livestock Feeders' Day program at Manhattan, Saturday, May 8. The experiments covered the comparative value of Colby, wheatland and westland milo, blackhull kafir and corn as swine-fattening feeds; the varying proportions of concentrates to roughage in lamb-fattening rations; the problem of wintering good-quality steer calves, grazing, and selling as feeder yearlings; and the effects of methods of processing atlas sorgo on returns from silage fed to stock cattle.

In the comparison of sorghum grains with corn, the sorghums made a good showing, comparing very favorably for the grain part of the ration for fattening pigs in the dry lot. Whole Colby milo and whole blackhull kafir were the only ones averaging smaller daily gains than shelled corn, while both whole and ground wheatland were improvements over shelled corn. It is safe to conclude that the farmer who can grow sorghum grain can fatten hogs as well as the grower of corn.

In experiments of the varying proportions of concentrates to roughage in lamb-fattening rations, results at both Garden City and Manhattan showed that the most favorable proportion is 45 per cent protein to 55 per cent roughage. Expeller process soybean oil meal produced larger gains than solvent process soybean oil meal and at a lower cost, while solvent process soybean oil meal produced slightly larger gains than cottonseed meal at almost identical cost.

It doesn't pay to feed too much grain to good-quality steer calves if they are to be grazed a full season and sold the following fall as feeder yearlings, it was learned by experiments on 3 lots of such steers. During the wintering period lot 1 was fed atlas silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal a head daily; lot 2 was fed 2 pounds of shelled corn in addition to the ration fed lot 1, and lot 3 was fed 4 pounds of shelled corn in addition. All 3 lots were grazed together in a bluestem-grass pasture during the summer of 1942. Those fed no grain gained 22 pounds more during grazing than those fed 2 pounds of shelled corn, and 48 pounds more than those fed 4 pounds of shelled corn. Those fed little or no grain showed total winter and summer gains almost identical to the grain-fed steers. The grain-fed steers made better gains during the winter but failed to maintain all of this advantage during the grazing period.

In 3-year tests on methods of processing atlas sorgo it was demonstrated conclusively that stock cattle digest much of the grain in atlas-fodder silage. In the current year's test one ton of atlas-fodder silage produced 27 per cent more gain than one ton of atlas stover, and 29 per cent more for the 3-year average. This year the combination of stover silage and ground atlas heads had no advantage over atlas-fodder silage, altho it has shown some benefit in previous tests. However, during a time of labor and machinery shortage, grinding the heads is not recommended until further tests can be made.



Enlisted!

OVER 50,000 KANSAS DAIRYMEN

JOIN TOGETHER TO INCREASE PRODUCTION, STRENGTHEN THEIR INDUSTRY AND PROTECT THEIR MARKETS.

★ With 5,000,000 producers from other states they are, through the Kansas State Dairy Association locally and the American Dairy Association nationally, combining their strength to help in the war effort and safeguard their own interests.

★ Contributions from these intelligent, far-sighted dairymen at the rate of one cent for each pound of butterfat sold during the first two weeks in June in each of the past two years financed the nationwide sales promotion campaign and the extensive nutritional RESEARCH program which helped retain our natural DAIRY MARKETS and bring about increased prosperity and higher prices. Again this year, similar contributions will be made.

THE 1943 PROGRAM . . .

- ★ 1 To assist the war effort by keeping 1943 production at record levels.
- ★ 2 To hold public preference for dairy foods against insidious attacks by substitutes.
- ★ 3 To guard against temporary shifts in consumer buying from becoming permanent.
- ★ 4 To gain public understanding of the Dairy Farmers problems.
- ★ 5 To promote RESEARCH into the advantages of Dairy Products and show how essential they are to abundant health.
- ★ 6 To prepare now for postwar sales opportunities for products of the dairy farm.

JOIN YOUR STATE ORGANIZATION FOR PROTECTION

Your contribution makes you a member of the State organization. The cost averages but ten cents per cow per year. Collection will be made at all buying stations and plants during the period JUNE 1st to 15th. Your small contribution with millions of others furnishes the ammunition with which your State and National organizations are fighting your battles. The need of concerted effort is greater now than ever before as the prosperity of the Dairy Industry is threatened from many sides.

MEMBER STATES

Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, KANSAS, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin with several others now organizing.

"The Voice Of The Dairy Farmers"
Radio Program 12:45 CWT
The ADA Farm-News radio program . . .
KANSAS STATIONS
(Blue network)
Coffeeville—KGFF
Lawrence—WREN
Wichita—KFBI

KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION
STATE CAPITOL - - TOPEKA