

APRIL 3, 1943

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



## "Ayes" and "Nays" of Our Lawmakers

THIS year's session of the Kansas Legislature was a rather spirited affair lasting more than 2½ months. But when the lawmakers packed their bags and headed for home on March 20, Kansas farmers were not much "better off" or much "worse off" than they were before.

A glance at the 1943 legislative maneuvers shows that many bills introduced would have affected the farmer—some favorably and some unfavorably. However, most of these proposals failed to pass. Two bills, opposed by the farm legislative group, put a hot fire under the Kansas grain tax law that was passed in 1941.

One of these proposals called for direct repeal of the grain tax law, while the other provided for doubling the rate of taxation. Both bills were pruned of authority to change or limit the tax. However, the objectionable feature of distribution in the old law was corrected by placing the grain tax money in the general county fund of the various counties. It is thought this will make the grain tax law more popular and may eliminate further attempts to destroy it.

Another proposal opposed by the organized farm groups was House Bill No. 259, which provided for legalizing the manufacture and sale of "filled milk." Altho this proposal was backed by a strong lobby, its proponents withdrew the bill in face of strong farm opposition.

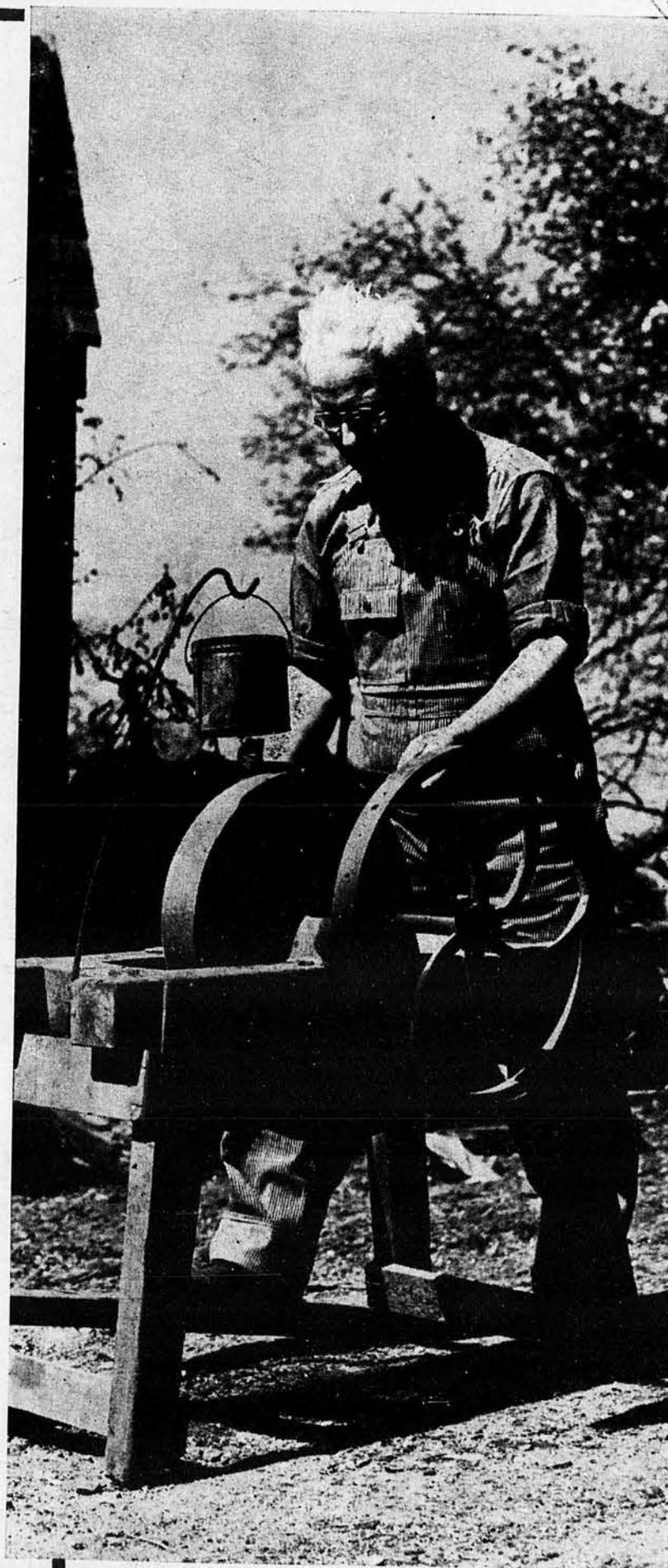
Again this year there were attempts to control varieties of wheat seed offered for sale. A proposal, known as the wheat varieties bill, was similar to the one introduced in 1941. If passed the bill would have made it unlawful to sell wheat seed of any variety not on an approved list. For violation, the proposal listed fines of not less than \$50 and not more than \$500. The wheat variety proposal was introduced in both branches of the legislature, but was defeated in both attempts.

In like manner, farm legislators met the usual pressure attempting to weaken the tax exemption on agricultural gasoline. While there was no outright attempt to repeal the exemption to farmers, one proposal provided for raising the amount of tax one cent a gallon for local roads. Another bill called for reduction in the amount of gasoline tax money going back to counties and townships for local road purposes. Both proposals were killed, and the gasoline tax exemption law stands about the same as before.

Among the bills that failed to pass was one strongly supported by the farm group. Known as the farm marketing and grading bill, it was introduced in the House as Bill No. 174. This proposal provided for a marketing agency and for the grading of farm products. Farm leaders pointed out that such a law is now extremely necessary because of the mass of farm products going into relatively new types of food such as dried eggs and dried milk.

Altho most of the bills relating to agriculture failed to pass, a few were approved and now stand as new laws. One of them, dealing with agricultural seeds, is welcomed by farmers who paid hard-earned money for phoney atlas

[Continued on Page 22]



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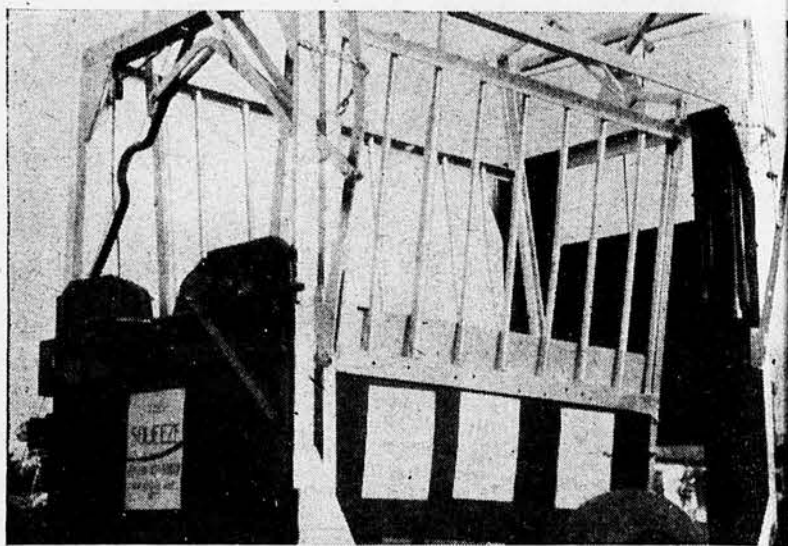
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## Handy Livestock "Squeeze"

By RUTH McMILLION



Portable livestock "squeeze" which has adjustable side bars. There is a waiting list for it.

**A** LIVESTOCK squeeze on rubber tires, which can be delivered to farmers' pens when they call in, is one of the most practical and recent projects the Vocational Agricultural Department of Ashland High School has undertaken. The department is headed by E. D. Chilcott.

The squeeze is constructed extensively of junk iron from combines and grain drills. Students doing the work used the school's arc welder and tools. The finished squeeze represents 120 hours of labor with a cash output of only \$22.50 for materials.

Dehorning, vaccinating, branding and castration can all be accomplished in this transient squeeze with only 2 men needed to take care of any work that is to be done. At the rear a sliding gate moves up and shuts on the following animal until ready for it. An adjustable nose iron expertly does its job whether holding a small calf or a cow. The neck bar that falls into place across the top of the neck has a self-locking multiple lever so no further attention is needed there. The sides are of vertical pipe, inserted so they may be moved about, thus allowing for any brand placement.

The sides also are adjustable so the width of the squeeze takes care of a large or a small animal and when the animal leaves the squeeze by the front gate, the gate obligingly closes itself.

All in all it's virtually a self-manipulating robot which enables the cattlemen to get the job done regardless of where his livestock is located, and is a godsend in this day of farm manpower shortage.

The portable squeeze rents for plus 5 cents a head for all stock serviced in excess of 40 head.

Before the squeeze is released to an operator for use the operator must make a deposit of \$10, thus insuring the return of the squeeze in good condition at the time both parties have agreed upon. In case it is not returned by the designated date, the renter must pay \$2 a day for each additional day and pay 5 cents a mile to the department if its members go after it.

Altho the portable squeeze was recently constructed, more than 50 farmers have made use of it, and there are more on the waiting list.

This type of squeeze should prove exceptionally handy for the cattlemen who work cattle on scattered ranges as well as being equally useful to the small operator who has only a few head of stock, and feels they do not warrant the expense of constructing a stationary squeeze.



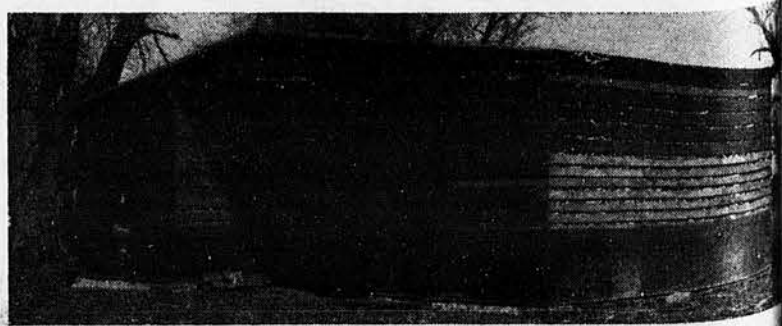
E. D. Chilcott, Clark county.

## Where Grain Is Safe

**S**AVING what he raises is an important part of the farm program of J. W. Miller, Douglas county. He has constructed a ratproof corncrib that has proved 100 per cent practical. Built in 2 sections, with a driveway running thru the center, the crib has a tile and cement foundation with a 3-foot sheet metal strip on the walls, extending up from the floor. Even the crib doors are covered with the metal

strips, which probably can be obtained from the scrap pile or old building at little cost.

Mr. Miller also has devised an improved method of sowing bromegrass seed. Finding the standard seed holes of a wheelbarrow seeder too small, he constructed a larger box with 1-inch holes, thru which the seed is forced by a chain agitator as in the standard seeder.



Disappointing to rodents is this ratproof corncrib on the J. W. Miller farm, in Douglas county. The crib has a tile and concrete floor and a 3-foot metal strip around the bottom to keep rats from digging under, crawling thru or jumping up the sides.



# LINDSBORG'S "MESSIAH"



## A Spiritual Beacon in

## a War-Darkened World

By J. M. PARKS



Above, the Bethany Oratorio Society. Below, Dr. Hagbard Brase, director of the "Messiah," at Lindsborg.

Since the organization of the "Messiah" chorus, more than 8,000 persons have been admitted into membership over a period of 62 years. Eight thousand persons, at one time or another, have sat in the chorus pit as the tenor soloist has sung: "Comfort ye my people, saith the Lord." Eight thousand singers have joined in the majestic chorus: "And the Glory of the Lord shall be revealed, for unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be on His shoulder, and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Glory to God in the Highest, peace on earth and good will toward men."

The oratorio is divided into 3 parts. The first illustrates the longing of the world for the Messiah, prophecies of his coming and announces his birth. The second part is devoted to the suffering, death and exaltation of the Christ and develops the spread and ultimate triumph of the Gospel. The third is occupied with the declaration of the highest truth of the doctrine—faith in the existence of God, the surety of immortal life, the resurrection and the attainment of an eternity of happiness.

Members of the Bethany Oratorio Society give close attention to the technique in rendering the "Messiah," but the serious purpose, which has changed the men and women of little Lindsborg into a great musical organization, has not been lost sight of in the mere loveliness of the story. The message is still paramount and it is impossible to listen to its delivery without realizing how full of faith are the singers.

One visitor said: "Somehow there is that about the rendition of Handel's 'Messiah' by the people in the Swedish settlement at Lindsborg which differentiates it from other performances of the same masterpiece. The message which they have been singing for 60 years, is their life; it is their religion. The 500 men and women who sing in the chorus, the director and the members of the orchestra have consecrated themselves to the high task of producing the 'Messiah' and other sacred works. In their families, participation in the work of the great chorus is a tradition handed down from father to son and from mother to daughter. Is it strange then, that their lives should be attuned to the spirit and character of Handel's supreme work?"

Another visitor to Lindsborg said of its people: "They sing in their homes, in the fields, and they teach their children to sing and to play. One morning I met a small 'Gust' on the street and when I inquired of him a direction, he took off his hat and stood with the sun on his flaxen head. He had a violin under his arm and told me he was going to practice with 3 boys and girls for a violin quartet for the children's Sunday concert. [Continued on Page 10]

Lindsborg's "Messiah." The spirit is summed up in an interesting way by an inscription over the entrance to the Nordiska Museum in Stockholm, Sweden. The inscription reads: "We are a small people but we can think big thoughts." This message was taken literally by the group of Swedes who settled in the Smoky Valley. Numerically they were not large but they were thinking big thoughts.

In 1879, the Reverend Olof Olson, first pastor of the Bethany Lutheran Church, heard Handel's "Messiah" in Crystal Palace, in London. He was inspired by the rendition and had the ability to impart his enthusiasm to the small group of farmers at Lindsborg. There were many obstacles to be overcome when the first rehearsals were made in January, 1882. The majority of the members lived far out in the country. The trips to Lindsborg for rehearsal, some of them 10 to 12 miles, were made over rough roads in lumber wagons, but the members were determined that the project should succeed. Rehearsal was not a duty, it was a privilege. Under the capable direction of Mrs. Carl Swenson, wife of the second pastor, the singers caught a vision of the beauty of sacred music.

TO SOME, it will be a sacred setting in which to pay the "last full measure of devotion" to loved ones who have only recently made the supreme sacrifice on foreign battlefields. For others, it will be an occasion of bidding goodspeed to fathers, sons and sweethearts on the eve of their departure for distant fields of combat. To all, it will provide an ideal opportunity for expressing sincere thanks to Almighty God for a country in which free institutions of this type are fostered.

We are speaking of the 62nd annual "Messiah" Festival at Lindsborg, April 18 to 25, which will assume an added degree of sublimity and grandeur this year. Because of the ever-present vision of war's overwhelming desolation tugging at the heartstrings, thousands of Kansans will journey to the "Oberammergau of the Plains" in a more reverential mood than in earlier years.

Agricultural Kansas takes unique pride in the "Messiah" tradition of Lindsborg and Bethany College, located in the heart of a typical Western farming community, and made up principally of farmers of Swedish descent. It is a living, growing tribute to American farm life and this fact that for more than three score years a group of devoted, music-loving people, consisting largely of farm folk, has given annually one or more renditions of Handel's masterpiece, the "Messiah," and has done it so well, that all matters of rhythmic and intervallic precision, that it is said to be unsurpassed by any metropolitan group of like number in the nation.

In the last 60 years the famous Bethany College Oratorio Society has grown from an humble membership of 50 to the present 500 voices. The only tuning fork wielded by the first director evolved into the great Bethany Symphony Orchestra of 60 pieces. While the charter members could read the simplest music only after their director had numbered the notes, one becomes a part of the society today after attaining a very high degree of musical ability, for Handel's Messiah is usually considered to be a composition capable of being mastered only by expert musicians.

The visitor to Lindsborg's "Messiah" Festival comes a participant in a story which began in 1882. In that year, according to Emory Lindstrom, acting president of Bethany College, the festive strains of Handel's Messiah resounded the first time across the plains of Kansas, the story of the "Messiah" begins at a still earlier date. Its development is one phase of the life of a pioneer people of Swedish parentage. These people brought with them a spirit and attitude which has made possible Linds-



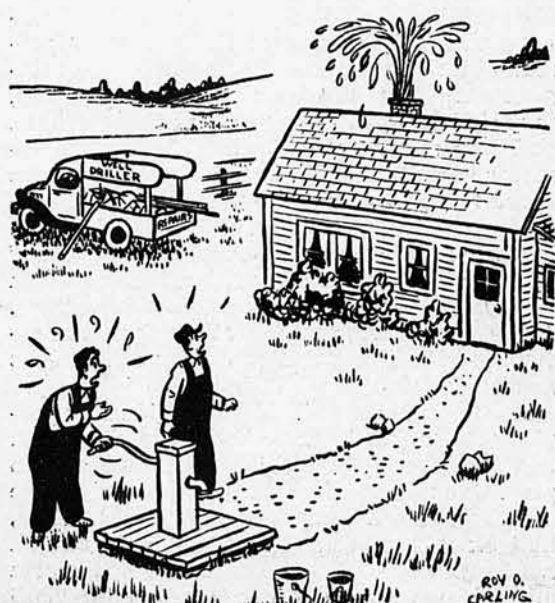
**S**PEAKING for Uncle Sam, Secretary Henry Morgenthau has announced that during April, the U. S. Treasury is engaging in the largest financing campaign ever embarked upon in its history. The goal is for 13 billion dollars to help win the war. That is a lot of money. It means every man, woman and child in the United States must do his share in buying U. S. War Bonds and Stamps. All must buy them to the limit.

Obtaining this amount of money is absolutely essential in order that our boys in service throughout the world may be increasingly supplied with the necessities required in waging a world-wide war. The situation that confronts every American citizen today can be summed up in one sentence. It is no longer a 10 per cent war! When it comes to buying War Bonds the entire civilian population of the United States is classified in "1-A."

What does this mean to the farmers of Kansas? It means that Uncle Sam needs their money as well as their best production. Every American citizen can, of course, dismiss from his mind the thought or feeling that he is being asked to donate or to give his money. He simply is being asked to lend his money at a profit to his country in order that our fighting men may protect the precious freedoms and advantages of the American way of life. Fortunately, crops and livestock are selling today at much higher prices than have been prevalent for many years; also, at prices beyond those that may normally be expected after the war is finally won. Of course, farmers are paying greatly increased prices for what they buy. Yet in a measure, this difference in prices, translated into higher farm income, can really be called wartime money, and while a large portion of it must go for increased overhead and taxes, the Red Cross and other war agencies, there is still a great deal going into War Bonds and Stamps. But Uncle Sam is asking Kansas farmers now to "burst a hame strap" if necessary to help meet this 13 billion dollars for April.

Farmers of Kansas, more than any other class of people, are independent in thought and keenly aware of the advantages of the American way of life and their importance in this whole picture. Purely from a patriotic standpoint farm people will subscribe generously to the various bond offerings brought out by the U. S. Treasury Department from time to time during the war. But the editors of Kansas Farmer have been requested to pass along this urgent appeal for help this month.

You no doubt have some slight suspicion that it is increasingly difficult to obtain farm machinery, tools and other necessary equipment for proper farm operation. Yet some time not too far in the future farmers will absolutely require new equipment in order to operate their business and such equipment will be made



"It's the queerest thing, Hank! Can't make head or tail of it!"

available. Therefore, out of present farm income many farmers are establishing funds for the purchase of future needed machinery and equipment, purebred livestock, new water or electric light systems, educational funds for children, thru regular purchase—to the utmost—of U. S. Government Bonds. These bonds will help agriculture readjust after the war. Then they can replace every bit of machinery needed. This becomes a policy of intelligently protecting and insuring the business in the future. We know in Kansas that every cycle of years produces a certain number of crop failures or periods of bad prices. With these thoughts in mind, U. S. War Bonds look like first aid in creating a reserve fund against any future crisis.

Government bonds can always be used for collateral at the bank or can be sold to provide money necessary for equipment to carry on farm operation. Remember, your Government is not asking you to donate, is not asking you to give, but is asking you to lend your money at a profit in order that American boys in the armed services can achieve the victory that we must have!

### Need 65,000 Nurses

**O**NE of the most urgent needs of our country can be filled by young women 18 to 35 years old. Frankly, it is vital to the health of every American that at least 65,000 young women enter nurses training this year. A population that is ill or suffering from lack of medical and nursing care is something that must not happen in our country. Only a healthy nation can be a fully victorious nation.

If you look into the matter you will find that nursing offers a young woman the opportunity to acquire an excellent education that equips her to command a well-paid position, and one that provides her with knowledge that will be of inestimable value in her home life and that of her family.

Nursing is one profession that does not hamper a young woman in achieving a happy, healthful, normal life. Statistics show a large percentage of nurses marry, and that they make capable wives and mothers. There is no penalty for a nurse, so far as enjoying a full, normal family life is concerned. She can rear her family and still be able to return to her profession when she wishes, as a welcome member.

The nursing profession has a rich, colorful and dramatic heritage. Such names as Clara Barton and Florence Nightingale come readily to mind.

Above all else in the present-day situation the nursing profession offers the opportunity to serve your country and at the same time do war work that guarantees you a future. Kansas Farmer will be glad to help obtain information for readers who are interested in the war-essential nursing profession.

### Two Corn Borers

**I**N RECENT issues Kansas Farmer carried 2 stories about the European corn borer, and one story about the Southwestern corn borer. To make sure no one confuses the 2, it is the Southwestern borer that already is in Kansas, doing harm to cornfields in south-central and south-western counties.

The Southwestern corn borer, a relatively new pest in the United States, came to this country from south of the border. Several years

ago he crossed over from Mexico into Southwestern United States and since that time has gradually worked his way north to Kansas.

First widespread damage in Kansas has been reported during the last 2 years as the Southwestern borer spread over some 30 counties with the most critical damage centered around Pawnee and Stafford counties. Working most of his hatching

while about one inch long, in the larva stage this pest girdles the stalk close to the ground, sapping the vigor of the plant until lodging ultimately results. In this larva stage, the borer is spotted until time of overwintering, when it becomes clear.

The other type of borer threatens Kansas corn growers from another direction. This one is the European corn borer, now moving west thru Missouri. To date the European borer has not been found in Kansas, but his steady progress in this direction suggests it is only a matter of time until he moves to the Missouri river and finds some way across into Kansas.

At present, the European borer has been found only in 8 Missouri counties, all in the eastern tier, bordering the Mississippi river from St. Louis to the Iowa line. These 8 counties, along with 9 "buffer" counties lying west of them, have been put under quarantine in an effort to slow the western movement of the serious corn pest. Since this pest does threaten Kansas cornfields, it is wise to know all we can about him before he actually gets here.

### A Good Start

**A**MILEAGE reduction of 40 per cent for Government-used motor vehicles has been requested by President Roosevelt. Appointing mileage administrators for each department will make comprehensive studies of the use of such vehicles and supervise the regulation governing their restricted use. Conservative measures already being proved successful by many state and local governing bodies will be instituted by the Federal Government.

Go ahead now, Mr. President, and cut the whey out of nonessential, overlapping Federal bureaus and agencies. Many of them have outlived their usefulness, and there is no need to keep them hanging on for the duration merely because we might possibly need them after the war.

### Seed for Russia

**R**USSIAN farmers battling Nazi aggression will be aided in their struggle by agricultural seeds from America. Several American colleges are sending seeds of adapted varieties for use in Russian agriculture. Agronomists at Kansas State College are sending sorghum seed.

Other colleges are being asked for seed of different crop varieties which they can supply. At the same time, a movement backed by an organization known as Russian War Relief Inc., in New York City, calls for contribution of seed by American farmers.

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## Silage for Dairy Cows

By H. ERNEST BECHTEL  
Dairy Husbandry Department, K. S. C.

SILAGE has been a mainstay of the dairy feeding program in Kansas for a longer time than most of us can remember. Moreover, had it not been for silage during the lean years, many a dairyman would doubtless have had even more trouble than he did experience from ills which plague cows on deficient rations.

### Why Grass Silage?

Grass silage, to many people, is a new development. Questions are asked frequently regarding its future in Kansas.

Corn and sorghums have been the old standbys when it comes to silage. These crops have yielded well and have contained the carbohydrates necessary for fermentation in the silo. However, silage made from grasses has increased in importance in recent years. Experience shows that, by use of the right methods, Sudan, clover, alfalfa, oats, and practically any other green forage crop can be made into good silage.

In Eastern Kansas where growing conditions are more favorable, corn and sorghums will continue to be leading silage crops because they excel in yield of nutrients per acre. Yet, farmers in this area may find it profitable to put up some grass silage when spring pastures get ahead of the cattle. Grass silage might be used, therefore, during the hot summer season when pastures have dried up. This is an excellent way to use surplus pasture and probably comes nearer than any other system to equaling good pasture harvested by the cow herself.

Conditions in Central and Western Kansas are such that it is highly desirable to carry an extra year's supply of roughage on hand. Crop production has been so uncertain here that the only reason some dairymen survived in the business is because they were able to face the leaner years with hay or fodder and a trench or two of silage left over from the year before. With a little luck and good management these men have been able to beat Nature at her own game by filling in the lean years with feed from the better seasons. Grass silage fits into this program in that surplus grasses and legumes can be put in the silo and stored for later use.

At the Colby Experiment Station some silage was opened up for the first time since it was put up about 14 years previously. The feed was in excellent condition and emphasizes the merit of adding an extra trench or pit of silage whenever the feed supply permits.

Grass silage is especially high in vitamin A activity. In contrast, dry roughages of poor green color contain little vitamin A activity. Observations and reports from over the state indicate that many dairy herds are vitamin A deficient. This condition results from feeding fodder butts, bleached hay and other poor quality roughage and can be remedied quickly by the use of limited amounts of spring pasture preserved as silage.

### Molasses Preferred to Mineral Acids

Early experiments with grass silage often resulted in an ill-smelling, unpalatable feed. Studies pioneered by the Kansas Experiment Station in 1914 to 1917 eventually led to the use of molasses to correct this condition. It has since been learned that mineral acids are also good silage preservatives. At the present time one or the other of these preservatives is in common use as an additional safeguard against poor silage even tho special preservatives are unnecessary if the grass contains 30 to 40 per cent dry matter when put in the silo.

Molasses is preferred to mineral acids by the majority of farmers using grass silage in this country. Molasses wastes somewhat more dry matter during ensiling but is easier to handle and produces a more palatable silage. Either beet or cane molasses may be used, de-

pending on which is the better buy. Forty pounds of molasses per ton of silage seems to be an ample amount, but 60 pounds or more are sometimes used. There is no harm in using some extra molasses.

### Phosphoric Acid Silage

The most common acids used as silage preservatives are phosphoric acid and A. I. V. acid. The latter is named after the initials of its inventor and is controlled by patent. Of the two, phosphoric acid seems to be the more popular and from 10 to 30 pounds of acid of about 70 per cent strength are used per ton of silage, the amount of acid recommended being somewhat different, according to the authority making the recommendation.

Phosphoric acid silage is considered less palatable than molasses silage. On the other hand, this acid raises the phosphorus in the silage and in the manure of cows fed the silage. Also, there is evidence that this acid may surpass molasses by retaining more grass juice vitamin in the silage. This vitamin promotes growth in rats, but its significance in human and dairy nutrition is not yet known. However, it has been shown that the amount of grass juice vitamin in cow's milk is influenced by what the cow eats.

Fluorine is an element poisonous to cattle if consumed above certain concentrations. Phosphoric acid may contain fluorine. For this reason phos-

phoric acid should contain less than 100 parts of fluorine per million parts of acid when used to make grass silage.

### Sour Silage

The main objective in making good silage is to bring the forage to the proper acidity point quickly and at a minimum cost. Occasionally this objective is not reached and sour silage may be one of the results.

Immature corn or sorghum crops may be so high in sugar that an excess of acid develops in the silage. Another type of sour silage occurs when the silage is water-logged due to factors such as too much moisture in the crop or too poor silo drainage. The cause suggests a remedy.

### Moldy Silage

Mold growths generally occur on silage due to exposure to air admitted thru cracks in the silo wall or around the doors in the ensilage chute. Tight-fitting doors and sound silo walls are the best insurance against excessive mold development. These measures, however, may not eliminate occasional molds in the central part of the silo.

Extremely moldy silage should be discarded, but slightly moldy silage seems to be harmless to dairy cattle.

### Burned Silage

Burned silage may vary in color from brown to black, depending on the degree of burning which has occurred. This type of silage is apparently common in Kansas and can be produced by too little moisture in the crop when ensiled or by defective silo walls and doors which admit air and permit some loss of moisture.



"It says, 'Here's good news for you, we've bought a potato farm out in Idaho.'"

Curiously enough the dairy cow relishes brown silage and evidently eats it without ill effects. Furthermore, recent chemical analyses have shown that many burned silages have almost as many nutrients in them as unburned silage. Work with other roughages indicates that the loss of nutrients in burning may vary with the maximum temperature reached during burning.

### When to Fill Silo

Corn silage is usually made in Kansas by harvesting the corn about 10 days to 2 weeks before due to be shocked. At this stage of maturity the grain will be well dented and the lower leaves dry. The general practice for sorghum is to cut the crop when the heads are mature and the grain just hard enough to resist crushing between the thumb and finger.

Users of grass silage in Kansas prefer to cut alfalfa when in early bloom and Canadian field peas when in bloom. Cereals in the dough stage were most frequently preferred, but a few farmers believe in cutting cereal grasses in the milk or in the soft-dough stages.

Enthusiasm has occasionally been so strong that attempts have been made to feed much larger amounts of silage than used by most dairymen. In this connection it is felt that some hay should always be included in the dairy ration and that silage should never be used to displace hay entirely.

### Sharpens Chopper

Food choppers may be sharpened by using engine valve-grinding compound. Spread a little of the coarse compound over the cutter, tighten the thumb-screw slowly, and turn the crank for a few minutes. Wash off and repeat, using a little of the finer compound, tightening the screw as the crank is slowly turned.—Mrs. M. M. G.

## How We Buy War Bonds

By MRS. A. R. BENTLEY  
Shields, Kansas

DEAR EDITOR—We, a family of adults, are finding methods of earning and saving money for a special purpose just as effectively as when we were kids. Before Pearl Harbor, we thought we had about done our share of work and were looking forward to retiring. We thought that after working and saving for 40 years, we had earned that right. Probably we had; most middle-aged people have, but that doesn't mean we can exercise the right to let ourselves grow slack and lose this war, or even permit its continuation longer than can be helped.

Every dollar saved and put into War Bonds helps. What you or I do may seem small, but multiplied by millions it counts.

We have brought out Son's piggy bank, and into it goes every bit of money that can be spared for Stamps and Bonds. "We are applying the old adage, 'A penny saved is a penny earned.'" We challenge one another to see who can think of the most ways to save money and time.

Lights left burning when not in use, rooms warmer than necessary, eggs not gathered often, milk separated at low temperature, these and a thousand other things mean waste that aids and comforts the enemy. So we check every hour of the day. Whatever we think we have saved—a penny, a dime, a dollar—goes into the piggy bank.

What can be saved by checking on the family's food habits and the care of food is amazing. Once I was paid 5 cents a week for eating no butter so more could be sold. That was a mistake, but no one knew of vitamins in those days. The family cook must study dietetics to know where savings can be made wisely in the grocery bills.

Most middle-aged people eat more than they really need. Many of us would have more money for Stamps and Bonds—nicer figures, too—if we would hurry by the candy counter and substitute fruit and salads for rich desserts.

Rats and mice, too, are expensive eaters. It is estimated that it costs \$200 a year to feed a rat. We trap and poison

them, and drop a nickel into the war savings whenever one is killed.

We raise garden and chickens, and this year will raise 40 more chickens and one extra row of each vegetable to sell.

We plan expenses as closely as possible and when there is an unexpected income, like an overdue debt being paid or a higher price received for produce, it goes to swell the savings account.

Like our pioneer ancestors, we are saving, eliminating waste, taking care of what we have, buying nothing we can do fairly well without for the duration. The money thus saved is taken from cream and egg checks and slowly but surely accumulates to save our country now and us in old age.—(First prize letter, \$5.)

## SCRAP THE JAPS!



The drive for farm scrap rolls on! From farms thruout the state the scrap comes in to make the materials for war. And still more is needed, and needed badly. Here a load of more than a ton of scrap leaves a farm. The case here was typical. Several big loads of scrap already had been taken to junk dealers from time to time since the demand became acute. But another load was dug from old ravines and scrap heaps. There was old wire, an old Model-T chassis, an old stove, buckets, cast iron, and countless other bits of junk.



**M**Y HAT is off to the American farmer. Despite shortages of labor for farm work; despite entirely unnecessary shortages of farm equipment and machinery; despite Administration attempts to hold down farm prices without regard to production costs; despite grave uncertainties as to prospects for harvesting and marketing his crops and livestock—

Faced with all these hazards, plus the harassment of gasoline and fuel rationing and registrations and permit systems, the American farmer has buckled down to his job. The Department of Agriculture reports that farmers have agreed, all over the Nation, to attempt to increase their acreage of war crops by 10 million acres.

In return for this, I say the Government and the people of the United States owe it to the farmer to get him all the labor possible. I say the War Production Board should correct its mistakes of the past, and make sure the farmer gets adequate and first-class machinery and equipment. And I say, moreover, that the Government should allow the farmer to attend to his job of producing food and fiber, and lay off as much as possible these requirements that he chase to town every few days to sign some more reports, or certify for some more needs, or to answer more questionnaires.

I think it would help a lot, also, if the farmer could be reassured from some responsible source that it is not the intention of Government to make each farmer dependent directly upon the Federal treasury for a larger and larger part of his income. To the extent possible, the farmer, even in wartime, should know that he is to get his income from the sale of his products.

I realize there is some ground for making incentive payments for some crops of which it is necessary to get abnormal production beyond what it will be possible to find a market for in the postwar period. But great care should be exercised in this field. If such incentive payments cover too much territory, we face the probability that after the war, farm prices in the market place will definitely be on a much lower level than other prices—and, of course, the incentive payments would be lopped off. If that happens, Agriculture will be definitely placed on a lower scale of living than the rest of our industries, and we don't want that process carried any farther than it already has been carried.

## FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

I am doing all I can to prevent imposition of price ceilings on live hogs, cattle and other meat animals. I am fearful that such an attempt would only result in decreased production. We need increased production.

I know that another new control placed this month by our Government is going to be very distasteful to farmers. Any and every farmer who sells meat, to his neighbors, to customers in towns, must get a permit thru the County War Board, and must make regular reports on all sales. This has been made necessary, OPA says, because of the black markets that have sprung up.

Like all of you, I am hoping that we can get rid of these controls—and many others—after the war is over. Like some of you, I am disturbed over what apparently is an idea held by some of our leading bureaucrats, that the war presents a great opportunity to transform our American way of life to a controlled economy. I am dead set against that. All of us must be on guard against that being allowed to happen here.

I believe I will quote to you from a speech in the House recently by Congressman Walter H. Judd, of Minnesota, formerly a medical missionary to China. Speaking of the Japanese, Dr. Judd said:

"In short, the uncreativity of the people of Japan was the inevitable result of complete control of all life and thinking by the Government, if you want to put it that way. Sometimes I wish some Americans would take note from Japan of the result of complete control of life by the Government, and not try to impose the system on us."

With that I heartily agree.

### Let Farmers Speak

**WE HEAR** a great deal about the United States and our Allies planning for after the war. I think it isn't too early for that. Government like individuals is prudent to look ahead. And planning in the United States for after the war should be completely aboveboard,

free from ulterior motives, and it should be made an open book to every citizen of this country. Only in that way can it receive the most careful consideration and debate that it must receive for the good of our country.

I believe farmers can be of the greatest help in this. By virtue of your work you think deeply on subjects that interest you. By tradition you are not inclined to jump at conclusions too

readily. I consider farm thinking a balancing agent in our attempts at advancement and our ultimate progress in Government as well as in business.

This being the case I should like to propose that farmers think at some length on the kind of country they want after the war. The kind of Government. The kind of business set-up they want, because whatever business trend prevails most certainly will affect agriculture. I believe I know some of the things you want—some of the thoughts and desires that occur to you almost daily as you go about your war-important work.

You want this war won as soon as possible, of course. You want your sons and daughters back home. May God grant that prayer soon. But after the war, I believe you want the greatest possible freedom in operating your farms, unhindered by too much Government planning and too many bureaucratic restrictions. I believe you want a standard of living that will give your children better educational opportunities. You want the kind of freedom in religion and speech and thought you have enjoyed in the past. I believe you are more than eager to do your own planning, rather than turning too much of it over to Government. You want better livestock, the best home you are able to earn. You will think of many other things that fit into your own picture of the kind of country you want after the war.

If I am not mistaken, right now when our Government and other nations are planning their part in the postwar world, is the time for farmers to do their thinking and planning and speaking. Government too often feels its oats and becomes overeager to plan everything for everybody. That certainly is the road to less personal liberty and loss of individual initiative. Let farm planning keep pace with planning in Government. And let farmers speak their minds freely—now, and as we go along. The farm voice is important. Washington will listen to it!

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## You Must Have a "Permit"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

**W**ASHINGTON, D. C.—Any farmer who sells or transfers meat to anyone else—since midnight, March 31—must have a permit to slaughter; must have stamped his slaughter certificate number on the meat if delivered to a wholesaler, have tagged it if delivered directly to a consumer; must collect ration points for all meat delivered; must make complete reports on all meat sold or transferred; must—

Probably as informative a picture of the life farmers are to lead for the next few years as can be painted is shown in a summary of an official release from the Office of War Information and Department of Agriculture, outlining procedure for slaughtering

of all livestock, and getting rid of the meat.

First paragraph points out that all slaughterers not already registered with OPA—specifically including farmers and local butchers—must have registered and obtained permits and numbers by midnight March 31. Here are quotations from other paragraphs of the official news release:

"Permits to farmers in all areas, and to local butchers and small towns will be issued by county U. S. D. A. War Boards. Butchers and slaughterers in designated larger cities must obtain permits from local Food Distribution Administration offices, which in most cases will be the federal meat inspection and grading offices.

"Farmers who slaughter animals for home use only need not obtain permits, but a permit is required for all meat sold.

"All slaughterers who sell meat also must keep complete records of all livestock slaughtered.

"Slaughterers must stamp their permit number at least once on each wholesale cut delivered after March 31. The mark must be plain and conspicuous. It may be stamped or stenciled on the meat with acceptable branding fluid, or marked thereon with indelible pencil.

"In the case of meat sold by a farmer directly to a consumer, the meat will be properly identified if it carries a tag bearing the permit number. In the case

of veal carcasses delivered with the skin on, the mark must be placed on the hind shank and brisket."

The order designates 3 main types of slaughterers: (1) Local slaughterers; (2) butchers; (3) farm slaughterers. Here's some more of the picture:

"Local slaughterers include all persons who in 1941 slaughtered livestock with a total live weight in excess of 300,000 pounds and who are not already registered as slaughterers—producing more than 500,000 pounds of meat in a quarter—under OPA's Meat Restriction Order No. 1.

"Butchers include all persons other than farm slaughterers who in 1941

(Continued on Page 15)



"I've been raising prize Durocs for 35 Years... today I find STALEY PRO-LASS grows, fattens and finishes my hogs better, faster than any Pro-lass I ever used!"



## READ MR. BOGART'S LETTER!

BOGART and SON  
HOLT, MO.

March 14, 1943

Staley Milling Co.  
Kansas City, Missouri

I've been raising prize Durocs for 35 years and I am certainly strong for Staley Feeds. I began using them years ago, and the remarkable growth of my pigs is due to the well balanced Staley ration. Today I find Staley's PRO-LASS grows, fattens and finishes my hogs better and faster than any PRO-LASS I ever used.

My hogs make fast, economical gains. When I supplement my corn with Staley's PRO-LASS, it makes each bushel of corn do more. I am certainly strong for Staley Feeds.

Very truly yours,

*Bogart & Son*  
*N. L. Bogart*



## Corn and Protein are NOT ENOUGH!!

Successful hog raisers like Mr. Bogart feed Staley Pro-Lass because:

1. They save up to one-half of their corn.
2. They get 16 different proteins and 10 minerals.
3. They do not have to buy any minerals or high-priced concentrates.

Feed Staley Pro-Lass to your hogs for fast gains!

See Your Feed Dealer

**STALEY MILLING  
COMPANY**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



**STALEY'S**  
**PRO-LASS**  
**Pig and Hog**  
**Supplement**



## Tractor Device Is "On the Level"

WITH the current swing to farming on the contour, there has been a growing demand for some kind of instrument or "gadget," to use on a tractor that would indicate to the operator when he is driving on the level. Here is one man's idea, made from a discarded gas line, a glass eyedropper, and a clamp. Ernest Bliss, of Missouri, in Franklin county, designed this gadget to guide him in making pasture furrows on the exact contour and found that it worked well.

This tractor "level" is made as shown in the picture, then filled with lightweight oil—No. 10. The oil is squirted into the open end of the gas line at the left of the picture, which extends higher than the eyedropper.

Next a level bit of ground is located, with the aid of any kind of level, and the tractor is placed on this ground so all 4 wheels are on the level. The gadget is then installed on the tractor, Mr. Bliss putting his on the oil intake of his small tractor. The oil naturally seeks its own level in the gas line. The point to which the oil then rises when the tractor is on the level is marked on the glass eyedropper. A rubber band, string, little piece of metal, or anything similar, can be used to mark this



Ernest Bliss, Franklin county, and his "level."

point on the glass so it can be seen.

In operation, the driver of the tractor merely keeps the oil at the point marked on the glass. Oil is used because it is easily visible. Of course, the gadget must be "set" each time it is replaced on the tractor or oil is added.

Altho Mr. Bliss used this device for making plow furrows on the exact furrow, it would be possible to set the "level" to a 2 per cent slope, or any other slope desired, by setting the tractor on a 2 per cent slope when the original reading is made.

000,000 tons. These estimates, he pointed out, assume there will be no further delays in providing the structural materials needed for building the plants.

The success of the program, Mr. Newman concluded, will depend on 3 things: 1. Allocation, or division, of all rubber to do the most effective all-around job possible; 2. Building the necessary plants quickly and developing the sources of raw materials from which synthetics are made; 3. Conserving what we have in every way. And "what we have" includes scrap.

## Food Prices More Than Fair

BOTH the industrial worker and the farmer are getting a good break in the present food price relationships, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The Secretary says that while the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar is now larger than it has been since 1920, the retail cost of food now represents the smallest share of the industrial worker's income on record.

According to data available for the first 11 months of 1942, the retail cost of food for the average industrial worker's family amounted to 28 per cent of his earnings. The amount of the industrial worker's earnings which went for food in the 5-year period—1935-39, previous to the war—averaged 36 per cent. This amounted to nearly 54 per cent in the 3-year period, 1917-19, and reached an all-time high in 1919 at 58 per cent. Even in the depression year of 1932, the retail cost of food to the industrial worker took 38 per cent of his earnings. This makes it obvious that the industrial worker of today is getting his food at a very reasonable cost in comparison to his larger earnings.

During the first 11 months of 1942 the farmer received 53 per cent of the consumer's food dollar. The farmer's share of the food dollar has remained constant at 54 per cent since August, 1942. It averaged 53 per cent for the first 11 months and 48 per cent during 1941. The farmer's share in the 1935-39 period averaged 42 per cent, and a little more than 58 per cent during the 1917-19 World War period—near the record high of 60 per cent in 1917. In 1932, the farmer's share was only 33

per cent, the lowest level on record. The figures given by Secretary Wickard indicate that consumer food prices are not a major factor in the trend toward inflation and that the cost of food has not risen in proportion to the rapid rise in industrial wages.

## Introducing



Dick Mann, new associate editor of Kansas Farmer.

Dick Mann, of Osborné, who soon will be meeting and getting acquainted with Kansas farmers in his new capacity of associate editor on Kansas Farmer, is the son of Charles E. Mann, for many years editor of The Osborné County Farmer. Dick is no stranger over the state, as he has worked on newspapers at Norton, Osborné, Logan and Osage City, and has been active in a number of district and statewide organizations.

## Joins Land Army

Roy Freeland, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, has responded to the Government's urgent wartime request that experienced farmers return to the soil. He is taking over the operation of his own 160-acre farm, vacated unexpectedly a few days ago by his tenant who quit farming to pursue another vocation. Roy decided to operate the farm himself, temporarily, until Uncle Sam tells him to do something else. Roy's farm is in Atchison county, near the "home place" where his years of farming experience provided a practical background for farming and farm writing. After being graduated from Kansas State College in 1937, Roy spent 18 months writing for daily farm newspapers and 4 months in county agent work before joining the Kansas Farmer editorial staff, at Topeka, in March, 1939.

## A Protein Idea

Everyone has his ideas and theories about the shortage of protein feeds. Some feel there really is a serious shortage of supplies. Some think the supplies are being diverted from normal feed channels, and others blame inadequate processing facilities.

And Emmett Womer, Smith county farmer, has his idea about it. He is convinced that more protein is being fed than ever before, and that the scarcity is genuine rather than artificial. Mr. Womer points out that increased livestock production isn't the only reason for increased use of protein feeds.

He reminds that farmers are always more willing to buy proteins and feed a balanced ration when livestock market prices are high, as they are now. In addition to this, he feels there is some psychology in the matter. If any article is scarce the public immediately wants some. Therefore many farmers who never fed protein before may be clamoring for some now. Considering all these facts, he says, it is easy to understand why there isn't enough protein to go around. Any other ideas on the subject?

## Battle for Rubber

### A Headache for Industry and Civilians

PROGRESS of synthetic rubber manufacture in the U. S. may determine not only the victorious conclusion of the war, but the result of the life and death struggle of American economic life as well. All of us, therefore, are vitally interested in anything giving us a better insight into the actual condition of this problem.

In a recent Midwest speech, J. J. Newman, vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Company, pointed out that modern war's rubber requirements are almost as great as the country's total annual needs in prewar days—600,000 tons.

The army of yesterday traveled on its stomach. The mechanized army of today can just as truly be said to travel on its appetite for rubber. A single medium tank requires 1,750 pounds, a gas mask 1.8 pounds, a 10-ton pontoon bridge 3,200 pounds, a B-29 airplane 2,200 pounds and a 35,000-ton battleship 150,000 pounds—enough to equip 2,000 new passenger cars.

The task of equipping this gigantic war machine with rubber is tremendous, but it is only part of the job. This country must "keep 'em rolling" on the home front too, in order to avoid utter economic collapse, Mr. Newman said. This country must keep virtually all of its trucks and tractors rolling, and most of its passenger cars.

Equipment must be kept rolling on the nation's farms if we are to win the battle for food. Trucks must roll because there are no fewer than 48,000 communities in the U. S. with no railroad service. Busses and autos have to be kept in service, too. Mr. Newman gives these facts to prove his point: "While there are about 27 million private passenger autos in this land, the total number of seats in all public conveyances—busses, street cars, rail coaches and suburban trains—is less than 9 million. That shows the hopeless situation we should be in if any substantial part of that 27 million autos should be taken out of service." It is also impressive, and somewhat alarming, he said, to note that there are more than 2,300 communities above 2,500 population—with a total population of more than 13 million—which are entirely dependent upon private passenger automobile transportation because the communities have no system of public transportation whatsoever.

So much for the picture of the job confronting the Government in supplying natural and synthetic rubber. We

all know the matter is complicated by the fact that Japan now controls 90 per cent of the world's natural rubber.

The synthetic rubber industry is attempting to create, from the ground up, a production of 900,000 tons annually, which requires a veritable industrial revolution, Mr. Newman said.

Now, when will the production of this man-made rubber adequately meet our necessary requirements? Certainly not before 1944, he warned. Compared to our consumption of 765,000 tons in 1941, we produced about 30,000 tons, mostly from privately-financed plants. But this year the Government-financed plants will be coming into production. Estimates now range upward from 300,000 tons for 1943, while for 1944 the estimates run from 700,000 to 1,-

## Making the "Double Cross"



First appearance of hybrid vigor is seen in corn used for making the double cross. R. W. Jugenheimer, in charge of corn breeding at Kansas State College, shows how pollen from tassels of the single cross at left fertilizes the ear at right, on detasseled single cross serving as the female parent.



★ FOR VICTORY — BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★

## CREED OF A UTAH STOCKMAN

- "I believe the secret of successful stock raising in the inter-mountain states is finishing out livestock on home-grown feed. No animal that isn't finished and ready for consumption ever leaves our place.
- "To make this plan work a man needs enough land to raise his own feed for finishing. I believe that here in southern Utah we'd be wise to grow more feed — and to use every pound we grow to fatten cattle we raise.
- "Like all cattlemen hereabouts, my sons and I are watching closely the heifer feeding trials at the Branch Agricultural College of Utah in Cedar City. Rations are mostly locally grown feeds and we expect to learn much from these trials.
- "I believe that Safeway, by cooperating in these feeding trials, is helping stockmen and all farmers in a constructive, important way. I also believe in the Safeway system of direct food distribution. It saves consumers money and thereby opens up a bigger market for producers.
- "My wife and I believe in college training for our children — we have eight. Boys particularly, if they're going to farm, get knowledge at college that comes in handy for modern, scientific production."

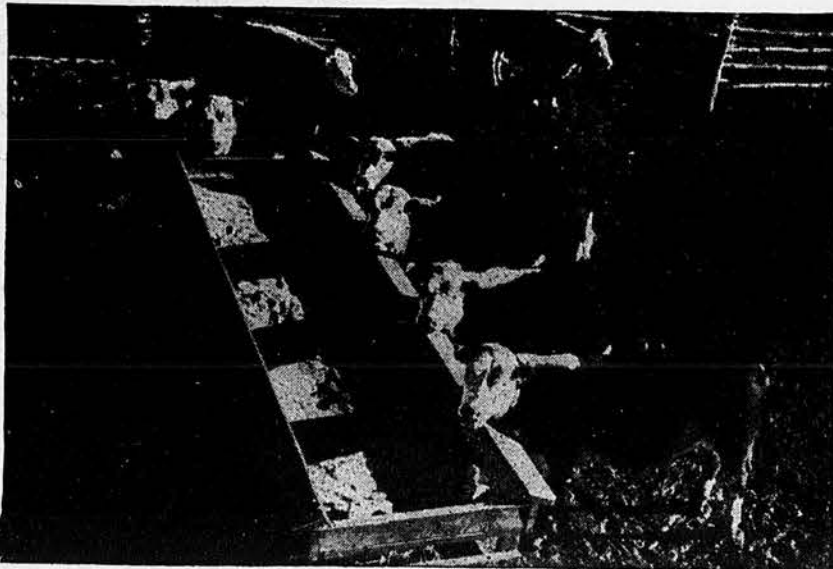


Roice Nelson is the Utah stockman whose creed is printed at the left. On more than 500 irrigated acres near Cedar City he and his sons feed out about 125 cattle and run about 1500 sheep a year

A  
SAFEWAY  
Ranch & Farm  
Reporter  
Advertisement



Close-up view of fattening heifer in feeding trials. Explaining his interest in these trials Mr. Nelson said, "When I took over the family ranch from my father, Bengt Nelson, I tried fattening out a few animals and noticed how much more profit finished animals brought than feeders. But we had only 100 acres then — not enough to raise much feed. My two older boys, Howard and 'Bud,' graduated from Branch Agricultural College in 1940 and returned to the ranch. From what they'd learned at college they argued for more finishing, which meant more land. I took them as partners and today we own over 500 acres. If my younger boys return to the ranch we'll keep expanding"

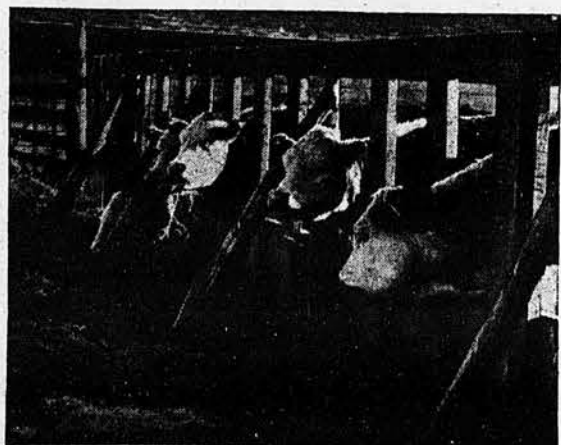


My camera got "a pat on the back" for this Hereford picture I was lucky enough to get at Branch Agricultural College of Utah at Cedar City. Heifers shown are some of those in the feeding trials Roice Nelson tells about. "I understand that the trials will continue for some time," Mr. Nelson said. "The College separates the animals into groups and feeds each group a different ration. The heifers are weighed at regular intervals in an effort to discover the best and most economical ration for finishing here in southern Utah. At the end of 120 days the cattle are sold and new trials are then started with new stock"



These are the two Nelson sons, college graduates, now in partnership with their father. That's Howard on the right, Garth Bengt (Bud) on the left

In charge of the feeding trials at the College, in addition to his other work, is John V. Christensen, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry



"Some of the heifers in the College feeding trials have made better gains than ours," Mr. Nelson told me. (I took this photo at the College.) "At present we feed our own cattle 10 pounds of rolled barley plus 30 pounds of corn silage per head per day — and all the hay they can clean up. Under this program they gain about 1.6 pounds daily. On our place we're producing an average of 500 tons of alfalfa hay yearly; 6000 bushels of grain, mostly barley; and from 500 to 700 tons of corn silage. Due to the scarcity of labor we recently bought a hay baler — it gets the work done with fewer men"

YOUR SAFEWAY RANCH AND FARM REPORTER





**Innes**  
-saves farm help  
-saves your time



**INNES PICK-UPS**  
pick up all the grain

Every Farmer is doing a big War-time job if he produces the maximum in crops—and if he leaves no waste in the fields.

The Innes Pick-Up—with exclusive Innes designed features—will gather windrow harvest faster and cleaner.

Universal Model is light in weight—easily attached by one man. No extra parts required—fits all large combines. Other models for small combines. No wrapping—no clogging. Genuine Innes Repair Parts are always available—see your implement dealer or write us direct. Look to Innes for the latest in Pick-Up Equipment. Write Dept. N-17,

**EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS**  
of Windrow Pick-Ups and Windrow Feeders

**INNES COMPANY**  
BETTENDORF, IOWA (Next to Davenport)

## Lindsborg's "Messiah"

(Continued from Page 3)

"And what are you going to play?" I asked.

"We will play 3 selections," he said, in his clear, but slow English. 'Minuet from E Major Symphonie, by Mozart; Wiegenlied, from Schubert; and the Finale, from Mozart's Quartet Number 43'."

"It fairly took my breath. Everywhere, I saw children coming or going, with music in their hands and instruments under their arms, all keenly interested in the coming concert."

The words from the "Messiah" are all from the Scripture and as they are sung after months of training under skilled masters, they take on a meaning that goes to the heart. They are ennobling when heard on mid-week days; they swell sweeter on Good Friday; and on Easter Sunday they seem to have a direct inspiration for the humblest listeners.

This statement, which is typical of the remarks made by widely traveled personages on hearing Handel's "Messiah" rendered by the Bethany College Oratorio Society, was made by Franklin Pierce Jolly, lecturer and singer. He said he had heard the Messiahs of Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, New

York City and London, but never was his soul so stirred as when he listened to the renowned chorus of Lindsborg.

Imagine the scene in spacious Presser Hall—the Symphony Orchestra of 60 pieces on the stage is directed by Dr. Hagbard Brase, for 25 years the driving spirit of the organization. The chorus seats run back in amphitheater style, ladies dressed in white and seated on the sides, the men dressed in black, sitting in the center.

At the slight wave of the baton, there begins the altissimo tones of the flute, then the tender strains of the oboes, the energetic notes of the clarinets, the complaining drones of the bassoons, the melancholy peals of the horns, the martial sound of the trumpets, the terrible blasts of the trombones and the boom of the drums; then the mighty organ rolls forth its thrilling thunder like the incoming waves of a storm-swept sea. Above these strains is the sweet tenor voice: "Comfort ye my people, saith your God." Scarcely have these melodies swept over the audience until the flanks of white pour forth their harmonies, then come the black, then the whole chorus of 500 trained voices bursts into

## Two New Bulletins

Many insecticides and fungicides formerly used in control of insects and diseases on plants and animals have been placed on the priority list, and in certain cases are no longer available. Information as to how the quantities of insecticides available can be extended thru the use of sulphur, is contained in 2 bulletins recently issued by the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. One bulletin, "Sulphur in War-time Poultry Production," deals with insects and diseases of poultry, and the other bulletin, relating to livestock, is entitled, "Sulphur in Wartime Livestock Production." We have arranged to have a free copy of each bulletin sent to readers upon request. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

music like the myriad voiced melody of many birds. The orchestra takes new life. The organ redoubles its thunders. How that music rolls the vast auditorium, piling sound upon sound, rising higher and higher, compacting closer and closer until it seems as if the crash of an avalanche or the surges of the sea have struck the building at the same time; then, at the slight wave of the baton that mighty volume dies away like the blending of one voice and becomes so soft you can hear the most the chirp of a cricket on the outside.

When they come to the Hallelujah chorus, the vast audience rises. From the orchestra and chorus, great waves of harmony come heaping and mounting, rolling and surging back and forth, leaping far up to the ceiling, music so weird, so tremendous, overpowering that one's soul seems like a quivering spirit wafted to the very throne of God. For 2 hours, the chorus thunders, weeps and prays.

In conclusion, the promise comes the rushing tide of voices from the chorus: "And the Glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall praise it together, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

The wonderful "Hallelujah" spread its benediction, and the audience goes out into the open, tensed and enthralled.

High ranking critics grant the Lindsborg

# STANDARD OIL'S 2<sup>ND</sup> ANNUAL WAR BOND AWARDS

To farmers for outstanding accomplishments

●To men and women and boys and girls on the farms of the Central West, Standard Oil Company (Indiana) will this year again present \$25 War Savings Bonds in recognition of their achievements.

Appropriately those who receive these bonds will have an added investment in America's war effort, won through their ability, and for the examples they have set for others. Many to receive the bonds will be members of farm youth organizations who have qualified for awards as a result of farm projects recently completed in their respective communities.

One of these War Bonds will be presented every day, except Sunday, for twenty-six weeks, beginning Tuesday, April 6th. The plan will be announced over the air

April 5th. Presentation in each case will be made on behalf of the Standard Oil Company by a local Standard Oil representative.

**Bond award announcements will be made by radio**

Each day on which a War Savings Bond is presented, announcement will be made over 99 central western radio stations, at least one of which may be tuned in by the person receiving the bond.

Your local Standard Oil Man can give you the time and station on which these announcements will be made.



These announcements will be made by Everett Mitchell, famous farm commentator, whose friendly, familiar voice is well known to radio audiences from coast to coast.

Some of the farm folks who received last year's awards:



**FARM YOUTH LEADER.** Naomi Blakely of Iowa who is noted for her many achievements in her farm youth work.



**NOTED HOMEMAKER.** Mrs. J. M. Schoenhofer of Kansas, mother of thirteen children, who is a noted homemaker and famous home canner.



**APPLE KING.** Homer G. Waring of Michigan who was crowned 1942 Apple King of the state of Michigan.



**TURKEY CHAMP.** Leland Turner of Minnesota who raised three turkeys weighing ten pounds more than he does.

**FIGHTIN' TRACTOR FUELS FOR WARTIME WORK...** When full power is needed for farm work, only the best tractor fuel will serve your needs. Play safe and pick one of Standard's popular fuels for use the season through.

**STANDARD WHITE CROWN GASOLINE • STANDARD BLUE CROWN GASOLINE • STANDARD RED CROWN GASOLINE • STANDARD POWER FUEL**

**STANDARD SERVICE**

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**




**SERVING FARM FRONT FIGHTERS**

Help Uncle Sam: Buy more War Savings Bonds and Stamps. Oil is ammunition... use it wisely. Drive under 35—share your car.

**12¢ WORTH OF (PER ACRE)**

**NITRAGIN INOCULATION**

**MADE THIS DIFFERENCE Soybeans**



It cost only 12c an acre and took only a few minutes of time to make the difference in the test plots shown above. Inoculation of seed with NITRAGIN not only boosts yields of soybeans, alfalfa, clovers and other legumes, it increases protein content, and builds soil fertility—adding as much as 50 to 150 lbs. of nitrogen to the soil. It pays to inoculate every planting of beans. NITRAGIN is the oldest, most widely used inoculant. Get it from your seedsman.



Look for the name NITRAGIN when you buy. It is the only inoculant containing Nitragin's highly effective strains of legume bacteria.

**FREE BOOKLETS**  
Write for free packet of literature... tells how to grow bigger, more profitable beans, alfalfa, clovers and legumes. Send a card to THE NITRAGIN CO., 3708 N. 3rd Street, Milwaukee.



chorus highest artistic place, but also has "that something beyond." America gave this band of immigrants a home on the unbroken prairies and an unhampered chance to develop, and in one generation the little colony is given in return, art and music enough to leaven a whole state!

Some of the world's greatest musical talent has graced the Bethany concert as co-operating at the annual festivals. To mention a few: Schumann-Heink, Galli-Curci, Marion Talbot, Albert Spalding, Mme. Frances da, Mme. Sophie Braslau, Paul House, Arthur Middleton, Mme. Marie Sundelius, Reinold Werrenrath, Gonzalez Quartette, Miss Claire Dux, Miss Dusolina Gianni, Mme. Florence Stral, Miss Kathryn Meisle, Francis McMillen, Mary Lewis, Richard Cooks, Gina Pinnera, Arthur Hackett, Mario Chamlee, Mme. Luella Malius. There have been many others.

Lindsborg "Messiah" Festival, April 25, 1943, inclusive, will present: Sunday, April 18, 3:30 p. m., Presser Hall, the 174th rendition of Handel's Messiah.

During the following week the Bethany Symphony Orchestra, the Bethany Capella Choir, the Bethany Band, Lindsborg Boys' Choir, and smaller ensemble groups as well as a special

rendition of Handel's Messiah for Service Men from nearby camps.

Sunday, April 25, 3:30 p. m., Presser Hall, the 175th rendition of Handel's Messiah.

The only change from former years is that the second or Easter Sunday rendition of Handel's Messiah will be at 3:30 p. m. instead of in the evening.

## Give Away 50 Quarts

**C**ONFUSION caused by a recent Food Distribution Administration news release stating that farmers could not "give away more than 50 quarts of home-canned fruits or vegetables in 1 calendar year" led your editor to write the Marketing Reports Division as follows:

"I was under the impression that fruits and vegetables canned on the farm were not under rationing. If these cans are not declared how would you check up on the number of cans a farm family might give away? It would appear that wherever a farm family chose to share canned goods with someone else, it would cut down by just that much the demand for canned goods that are rationed?"

Jim Roe, of the Marketing Reports Division, gave the following answer:

"Your impression that fruits and vegetables canned on the farm are not under rationing is correct. They are not to be declared, and, of course, there is no practical method of discovering how many cans a farm family does give away. There almost has to be a limit somewhere, tho, to hold down those operators who would flagrantly violate the rationing rules. My personal opinion was that the 50-quart allotment should be more or less generally satisfactory to farm families. I think few farm families would wish to give away more than that.

"There are also some developments coming along in the toll canning picture. The end result of it all will be, I think, to allow as home-canned food that food which is canned for a family by a small toll canning plant which does no commercial processing of foods for sale. In other words, a plant which processes some food for sale and some on a custom basis for families who owned the raw food, would have to collect ration coupons for their custom jobs. We can't plan on this too much, tho, for I just phoned a couple of lawyers who interpret these rules, and got differing interpretations."

It is still a mystery to your editors that the OPA admits home-canned fruits and vegetables are not under rationing, yet, at the same time, issues regulations limiting what the farmer can do with his home-canned goods. It would seem that the best and cheapest possible way to distribute food in any community would be thru sharing excess home-canned goods, either by gift or sale.

## Welcome Visitor

A smart-looking soldier visited Senator Capper's office in Washington the other day.

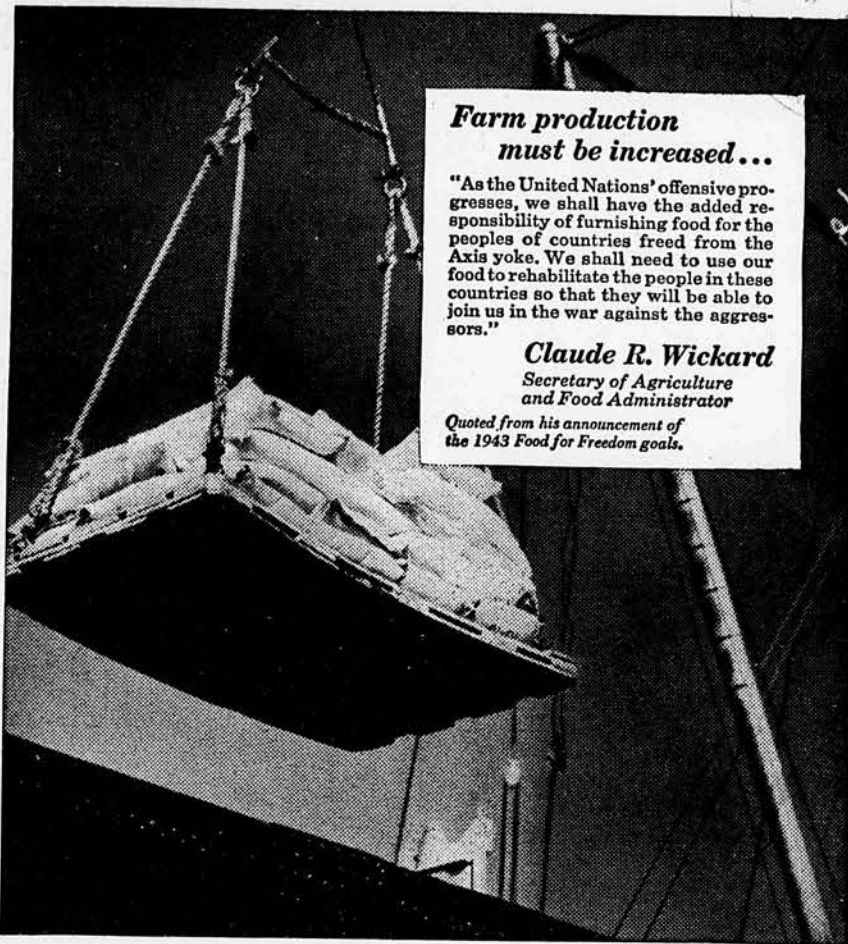
"I am stationed at Indian Town Gap, Pa.," he told the Senator. "I started farming in one of your pig clubs, and always have wanted to see you. So when I got leave I came to Washington."

The soldier is Homer P. Jorns, who farms near Preston, Pratt county, Kansas. Senator Capper took him over to the Senate and proudly introduced him to a number of his colleagues.

## Sprinkled Roast, Please

Powdered meats may soon be introduced to the English housewife, who already has become accustomed to dried eggs, powdered milk and several dehydrated products.

The announcement concerning the prospect of powdered meat before the end of the war was made recently by Lord Woolton, Britain's food minister.



## Farm production must be increased...

"As the United Nations' offensive progresses, we shall have the added responsibility of furnishing food for the peoples of countries freed from the Axis yoke. We shall need to use our food to rehabilitate the people in these countries so that they will be able to join us in the war against the aggressors."

**Claude R. Wickard**

Secretary of Agriculture  
and Food Administrator

Quoted from his announcement of  
the 1943 Food for Freedom goals.

# GET HIGH PRODUCTION BY CONVERTING TO HIGH COMPRESSION



*Altitude pistons plus gasoline give  
up to 30% more tractor power*

**T**HE FOOD FOR FREEDOM program for 1943 puts a tremendous responsibility on every American farmer. To meet the quotas the government expects of you—in spite of shortages of manpower, fertilizers and farm equipment—you must make the most efficient use of every machine you have.

One way to do this is to use the most efficient fuel. You are probably burning gasoline in your tractor right now. Most farmers know gasoline gives more power than kerosene or distillate. They know it is more convenient to use, saves money on oil, makes starting easier. They know gasoline helps make tractors last longer.

But do you realize that by using gasoline and converting your tractor from low compression to high compression you can gain as much as 30 per cent in power? If you are putting your tractor in for an overhaul this month, ask your dealer to install high altitude pistons and make the other adjustments needed to take full advantage of gasoline's extra power.

Even if you do not need an overhaul this spring, you can increase

the power of your tractor up to 12 per cent by using gasoline and making a few simple adjustments. Set the manifold to "cold" position, install "cold type" spark plugs, and adjust the carburetor for gasoline.

## No shortage of gasoline

There is no shortage of gasoline for tractor use. Nationwide rationing of gasoline for cars and trucks is necessary to save rubber. In most sections of the country, gasoline is more plentiful than kerosene or distillate, owing to the demand for light fuel oils by the Army and Navy.

If you are having your tractor overhauled this year, why not convert it to high compression? It costs little or nothing extra and the additional power will help you get bigger crops. For complete information, see your implement dealer or write to the Agricultural Division, Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City—manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by petroleum refiners to improve gasoline.

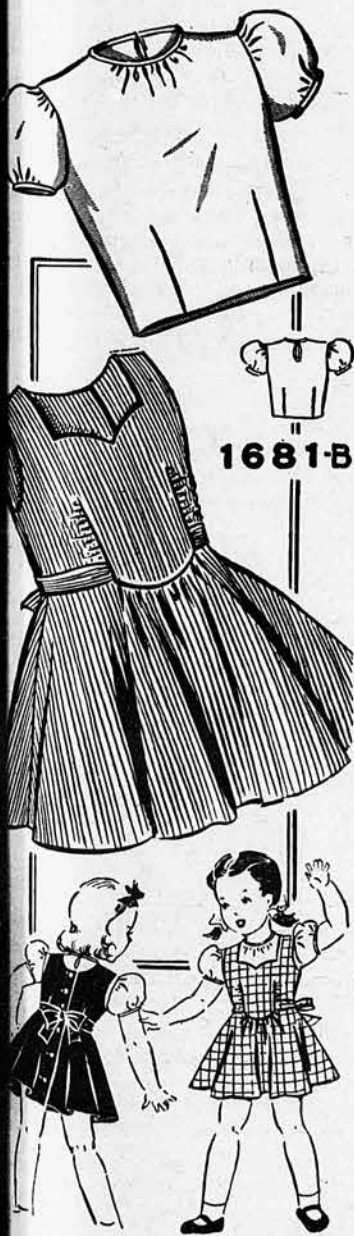


## Livestock Advertising

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THE LITTLE MISS



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



# MEATLESS Meals

THERE may have been a bit of divine guidance in the planning that timed meat rationing to descend upon us in the midst of the Lenten season. For those who do keep Lent it brings the opportunity of "killing two birds with one stone," for, by the time the 40 days have passed, stretching the rationed pounds as far as possible or of having meatless meals or even meatless days will have become something of a habit. However, that far larger number who do not observe the pre-Easter abstinence period will be counting red stamps, too, and so may take their choice of feeling religious or patriotic over the restrictions, either of which is certainly a far better way to accept the situation than feeling abused, or martyred, or being grumpy about it.

After all, this is our war . . . every one of us must do his part . . . everybody's being rationed. Instead of thinking of rationing as taking something away from us let's be glad for a system of fair distribution that keeps the rich from "hogging or hoarding" while the poor go hungry or may even starve. This is no game of favorites. Even farmers who produce the meat are being asked to keep their personal consumption to the same rationed poundage allowed town and city folks and to sell all in excess of that amount, so that all may share alike.

With everybody seemingly accepting the situation more or less philosophically, the question of "But what are we going to eat instead?"

One of the most popular meatless meals is built around that good old standby, macaroni and cheese. Dress it up with a garnish of olives or bacon curls.

naturally arises. We shan't have to go entirely vegetarian, but it does seem the golden opportunity for vegetarian and meat substitutes to get in an inning. These are foods that in many households are completely ignored or sadly neglected. Yet they make agreeable variations in the diet and have the added virtue of helping reduce the food bill as well. Typical vegetarian dishes contain a large percentage of milk, eggs or cheese, together with dried legumes, nuts or gelatin, and are very nutritious. They may often be stretched with the more abundant cereal foods. They should be welcomed in any household where the program of using meat only once a day or even less is followed.

Persons not accustomed to meatless menus

may experience an unsatisfied feeling at the end of a meal that is entirely vegetarian. This is largely due to the fact that meat is a highly flavored food. The homemaker-cook will do well to offer some well-seasoned dish in a vegetarian menu. Casserole dishes fit nicely into this meat-scarce if not meatless regime. A rim mold is a decorative way of serving vegetarian dishes with no extra labor. Perhaps these take a bit more work than broiling a few chops or a steak, but the results are most satisfying. Besides this is Lent . . . the long predicted meat rationing has swooped down upon us . . . both come happily at springtime when we need to change our daily diet from the heavy food of winter in order to thin our blood ready for the hot weather that is sure to descend upon us all too soon. There's no surer way to avoid the tired, listless, languid feeling known as spring fever. Remember how grandma "doped the brood" with sulfur and molasses and sassafras tea? Isn't the modern method of changing our food this time of year a pleasanter spring tonic?

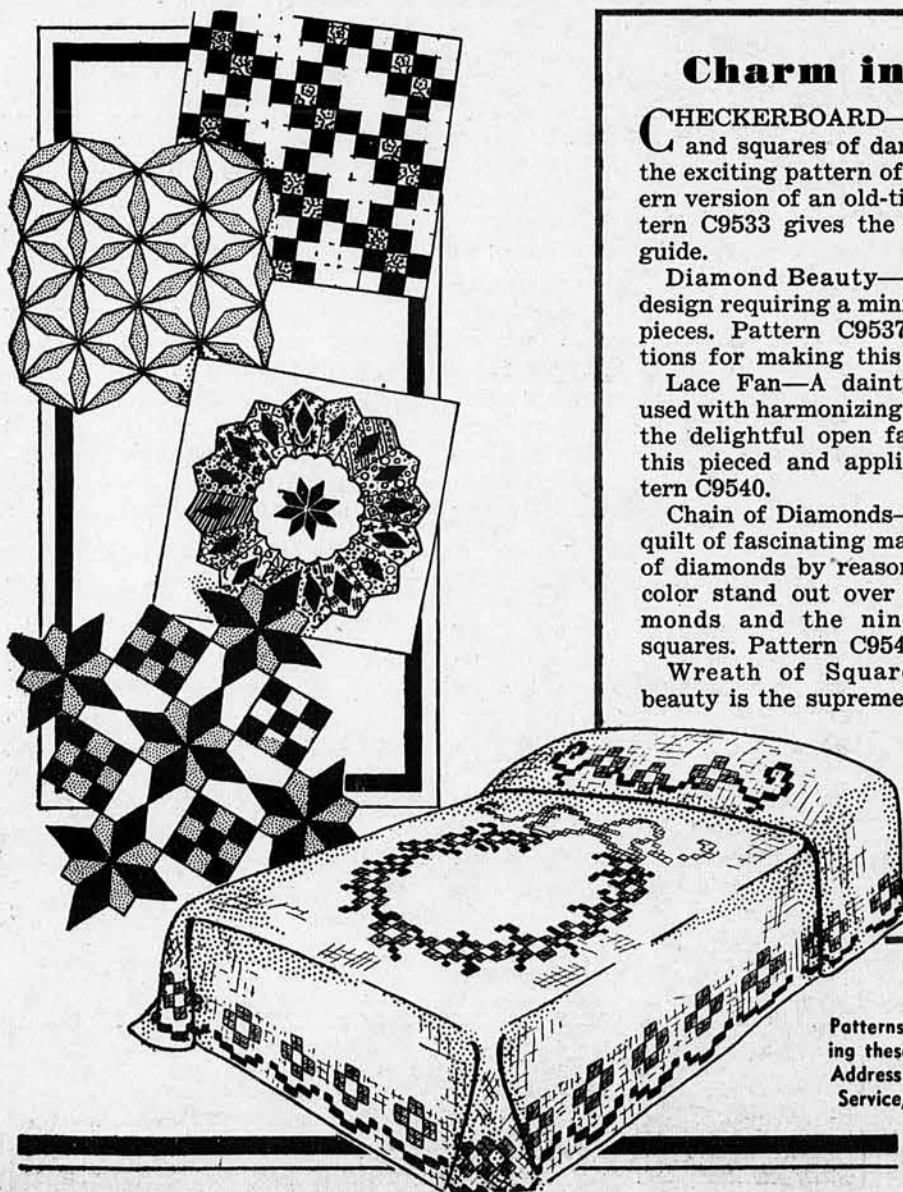
Anyway we hope these recipes for vegetarian dishes will fit into the picture and help you planning the meatless meals that are going to take over a fairly large portion of our daily menus for the duration at least.

One of the most popular meatless meals built around that old standby, macaroni and cheese. It may be a simple recipe for the favorite dish, or it may be smarted up by the addition of olives, pimientos, and the like. Perhaps a few strips of bacon over the top of the casserole in which it is baked make a hit with your family . . . perhaps they like it served on a platter and when they are in season garnished with rich-hued, grilled tomatoes or stuffed peppers. Regardless of the recipe, or method of serving, remember this dish for your meatless meal. It's economical, nourishing and healthful. Here are a couple of prize-winning ways of preparing the favorite!

## Macaroni, Cheese—Olive Sauce

2 cups uncooked macaroni (½ pound)	1 tablespoon salt
2 quarts boiling water	2 cups grated American cheese
2½ cups medium white sauce	½ to 1 cup sliced, stuffed green olives

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water for 10 minutes, drain and run hot water thru it. Melt butter, add flour and blend. Add milk and cook until thick, then add grated cheese, keeping a small amount for garnish. Add seasoning, olive slices, and arrange macaroni on a serving plate, then pour sauce over it. Garnish the top with grated cheese and serve with grilled tomatoes, or stuffed peppers about the edge. Hot bran muffins help to round out a meatless meal as this and a green vegetable salad, or good old coleslaw makes it balance as a scale. If tomatoes aren't in season, you



## Charm in Cotton

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**Diamond Beauty**—An all-over quilt design requiring a minimum of different pieces. Pattern C9537 brings instructions for making this intriguing quilt.

**Lace Fan**—A dainty print material used with harmonizing color insets gives the delightful open fan appearance of this pieced and appliqued block. Pattern C9540.

**Chain of Diamonds**—Another all-over quilt of fascinating makeup. The chains of diamonds by reason of their darker color stand out over the smaller diamonds and the nine-patch joining squares. Pattern C9543.

**Wreath of Squares**—Magnificent beauty is the supreme reward for piecing this quilt. One-inch pastel squares form the wreath, the bolster and border motifs. Pattern C9547.

Patterns, with instructions, for making these quilts are 10 cents each. Address your order: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



course they aren't now, try grilling some of those fancy ones you canned whole last summer.

### Grilled Tomatoes

medium-sized tomatoes  
4 tablespoons melted butter  
Bread and cracker crumbs  
6 rounds of toast, if desired  
Salt and pepper

Choose firm ripe tomatoes (canned whole ones if you have them). Mix melted butter with crumbs, top tomatoes with these and place in broiler for 8 minutes, until done and nicely browned. Serve at once.

### Jiffy Casserole

1 cup uncooked macaroni (1/4 pound)  
1 cup American cheese  
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce  
2 cups medium white sauce made from 4 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, 1 teaspoon salt

Cook macaroni in rapidly boiling salted water 20 minutes. Drain and run hot water thru macaroni. Melt butter, add flour and blend until smooth, add milk and cook until thick, then season with salt and sauce. Pour into a well-buttered casserole after mixing thoroughly with the cheese and macaroni and stirring until former is melted. Bake in moderate oven—350° F.—for 30 minutes. Brown well the last few minutes.

### Soybean Casserole

1/2 cup dried soybeans  
1/2 cup diced salt pork  
2 cups diced celery  
2 tablespoons minced onion  
2 tablespoons minced green pepper  
6 tablespoons flour  
2 1/2 teaspoons salt  
1/2 teaspoon pepper  
1 cup milk  
1 cup of soft bread crumbs  
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine

To prepare the soybeans, pick over, wash and soak them overnight in cold water to cover. In the morning, drain, cover with boiling water, and simmer,

covered, until tender—about 3 hours. Drain. There should be 2 cups cooked beans. Sauté salt pork in a skillet until light brown. Add celery, onion, and green pepper and sauté until vegetables are tender. Then stir in flour, salt and pepper. Add milk gradually, while stirring, and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Remove from heat, and add soybeans. Pour into a 1 1/2-quart casserole. Top with crumbs, to which melted butter has been added. Bake in a moderate oven of 350° F. for 30 minutes, or until crumbs are brown. Serves six.

### Bean Roast

1 cup roasted, shelled peanuts  
2 cups seasoned mashed potatoes  
1/4 cup milk  
1 egg  
2 cups cooked Lima beans, fresh or canned  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon onion juice  
1/2 teaspoon paprika

Grind the peanuts, using the finest blade of the food-chopper. In a greased baking-dish place a layer of potatoes, a layer of beans and a layer of peanuts. Continue making layers until all the ingredients are used. Blend milk with well beaten egg and seasoning and pour over the top. Bake in a moderate oven (350°-400° F.) until brown. Serve with brown sauce or tomato sauce.

### Rice, Cabbage and Tomatoes

4 cups shredded cabbage  
3 1/2 cups canned tomatoes  
1 teaspoon granulated sugar  
2 tablespoons grated American cheese  
1 teaspoon minced onion  
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine  
2 cups cooked white rice  
1/2 cup soft bread crumbs  
2 teaspoons salt

Cook the cabbage until tender. Drain. Meanwhile combine and cook the tomatoes, salt, sugar, onion and 1 tablespoon of the butter for 5 minutes. Arrange the cabbage, tomatoes, and

rice in alternate layers in a 1 1/2-quart casserole. Combine the crumbs with the cheese and the remaining 1 tablespoon butter, and sprinkle over the top of the casserole. Bake in a moderately hot oven of 375° F. for 45 minutes. Serves six.

### Mock Sausage

1 cup dried Lima beans or 3 cups cooked beans of any kind  
1/2 cup bread crumbs  
3 eggs  
2 tablespoons fat  
1/2 teaspoon sage  
Salt and pepper

Pick over and wash beans, cover with water and let soak overnight. Drain, cook in boiling salted water until tender, then force thru a strainer. Add remaining ingredients, shape into the form of sausages, roll in crumbs, egg, and crumbs again. Sauté until brown. Serve with tomato sauce.

This recipe makes six to eight sausages, 3 inches long and 3/4-inch thick. It should be accompanied by some milk, egg or cheese dish.

### Rice Croquettes

3 tablespoons butter  
3 tablespoons flour  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 cup milk  
1 tablespoon minced parsley  
1/4 teaspoon paprika  
1 1/2 cups cooked rice  
Fine dry crumbs  
1 egg, slightly beaten  
Tart red jelly

Melt butter, blend in flour and salt and add milk and parsley. Cook until thickened. Add paprika and rice. Cool. Shape into cones and make a depression in top. Roll in crumbs, in egg and again in crumbs. Fry in hot deep fat—375° F.—until brown. Drain on absorbent paper and place a spoonful of red jelly in top. Makes 6 croquettes.

Cheese Filled: Blend grated cheese with a few drops Worcestershire sauce or onion juice or with minced pimiento. Shape into balls and coat with thick layer of rice mixture. Dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs and fry as above.

Cranberry Filled: Cut cranberry jelly into cubes, coat with chilled rice mixture and proceed as above.

Tomato: Use tomato juice instead of milk and cook 1 tablespoon grated onion with flour mixture.

## Comely Cupboards

An Idea for Spring Cleaning

MANY housewives seem to have difficulty with kitchen cupboards. They dislike storing staples in the corners in which they come because such an arrangement makes for a jedge-podge effect. Canisters come in attractive designs and colors, but not everything the average housewife has in her kitchen. There is always room for tea, coffee, sugar and flour. At times, there are also matching spice

sets. But never yet, in any shop, have I seen a complete set for well-equipped kitchen storage space. That is why I hit upon this idea of making a set for myself.

Pound coffee cans, straight-sided containers such as pickles and jams come in, a can of ivory paint, a can of orange paint—both from the dime store—these were all I needed. The cost for the paint was 30 cents because I found a paint brush in the garage that answered my purpose well. Had I bought one, it would have boosted my "cupboard cost" 10 cents. The results are so attractive and satisfying that they give my spirits a boost every time I open my kitchen cupboard doors!

I chose ivory and orange paints because the color scheme of our kitchen is made up of those 2 colors, with accents of black. The cans were painted ivory, the tops of the cans and jars, orange. This matched the shelf edges, kitchen clock, high stool and match box.

In the large pound cans I keep all the bulky staples: Cornmeal, tapioca, baking powder, cornstarch, confectioner's sugar, cocoa—as well as the inevitable coffee and tea. In the smaller glass jars I store mustard, spices, white pepper, paprika, cream of tartar—and any staples that one buys in small quantities. The setup is both practical and attractive.

If pound coffee cans are not easily available or don't seem to fit into your plans, use the quart glass jars such as salad dressings come in, as well as coffee these days, and merely paint the tops. These have the advantage of keeping you ever-informed as to the amount of staples you have on hand.

With either kind of layout you will find that your cupboards take on a new and orderly air, that they are the essence of efficiency, and that cooking will become both more pleasant and interesting when materials are easily located in these practical containers.—Louise Price Bell.

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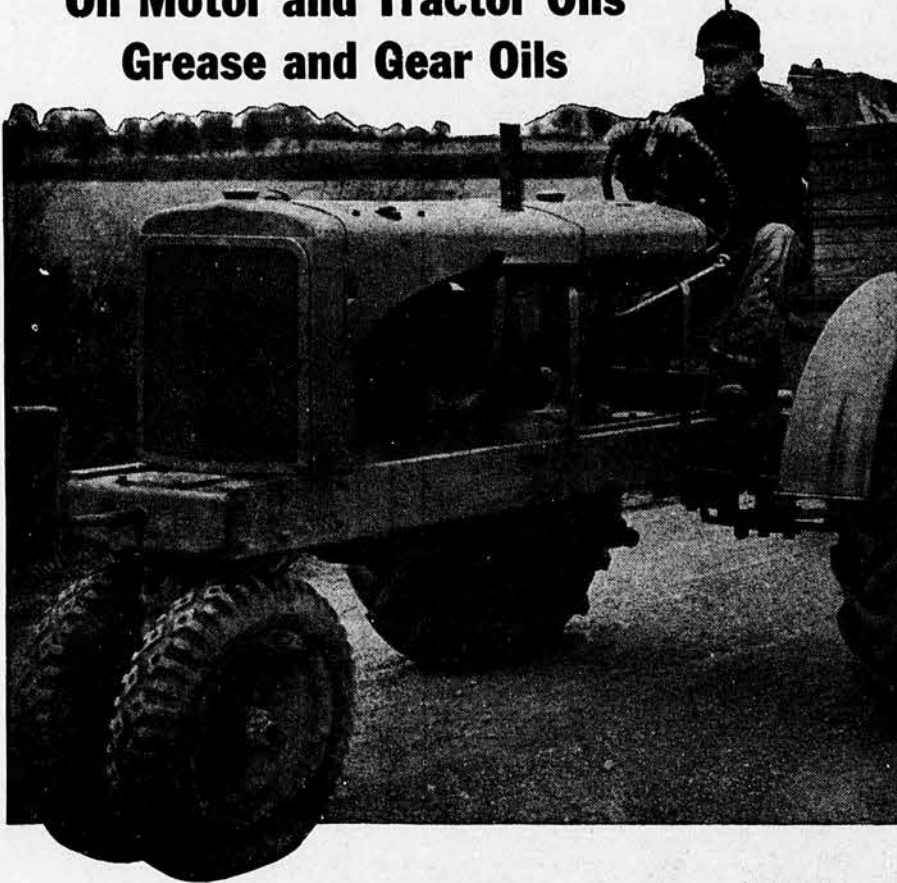
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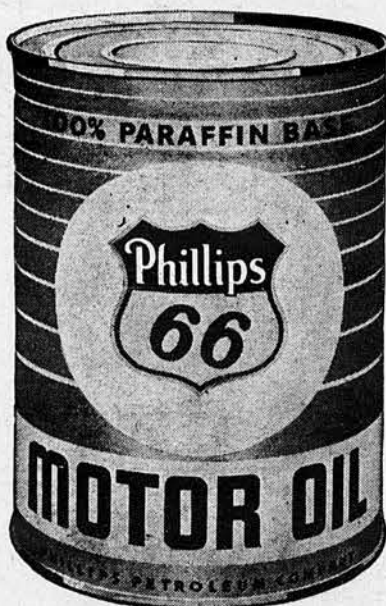
To meet the increasing U. S. demand for food, and more food, your labor-saving machines must be worked harder than ever. Correct and complete lubrication has, therefore, never been more important.

To help the American farmer who has accepted the patriotic responsibility of increasing food production, Phillips makes a special money-saving offer . . . a Victory Discount on quality oils and lubricants.

But please act promptly. The Victory Discount ends May 1, 1943.

So it is wise and thrifty to phone your Phillips Agent *today*, before you buy or sign-up for any petroleum products. Get his advice on the right Phillips oil and grease for every lubrication job on the farm. And get his prices!

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## From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint

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

*What is the situation with regard to price ceilings on live hogs? Do you think the outlook for the hog enterprise is as favorable as it was a year earlier?*—F. A. P., Butler Co.

The situation concerning price ceilings on live hogs is a much debated issue. It may be settled any day. The livestock industry is much opposed to price ceilings on live animals on the grounds that it would lead to further controls and a general chaotic situation in hog marketing. The official view in Washington is that ceilings are necessary to prevent prices from advancing and squeezing packer margins.

The hog enterprise on Kansas farms continues as one of the most favorable. Corn-hog ratios remain extremely favorable and, aside from a possible slight seasonal price decline by late April thru May and early June, the prospects are that hog prices will remain close to present levels. There is not much danger of oversupplying the market as long as the demand situation continues as it is now.

*I would like to know your opinion of the future outlook on the livestock market. Will the ceiling on beef be raised? Has there been a floor placed under beef?*—E. C., Sheridan Co.

Fat cattle prices are about as high as they possibly can go in view of present beef price ceilings. Of course, it is impossible to say what the Office of Price Administration may do with regard to raising beef price ceilings but there is nothing to indicate they intend to raise them in the immediate future. If other prices are allowed to advance, pressure will be brought to raise beef ceilings, but I doubt

whether you could count on high ceiling prices before late summer the earliest. There is a possibility that both fat cattle and stockers and feeders may decline slightly by April or May as market slaughter increases seasonally and with the advent of rationing and better control on black markets in meat. The Government has placed no price floor under beef as it has on many other farm commodities.

*What is the prospect of the ceiling prices of corn being raised? How much will I have to pay for wheat under the new authorization?*—E. L. H., Dickinson Co.

It is likely that the corn ceiling will be raised to full parity just as soon as the Bankhead bill becomes law. This will raise the corn ceiling from about 99 cents on the Kansas City market to about \$1.08 for No. 2 yellow corn. Corn marketings are likely to increase very substantially as soon as this is done. Feed wheat under the new authorization to the Commodity Credit Corporation will sell 100 million bushels, may be obtained at about 18 cents a bushel above what it was selling at under the first authorization to sell 125 million bushels.

*What effect will the sale of the 100 million bushels of wheat for feed have on wheat prices?*—M. A., Graham Co.

The sale of this wheat for feed will affect wheat prices in 2 ways. It will have the long-time effect of reducing total wheat stocks by that amount and the short-time effect of freeing elevator storage space for the 1943 harvest. To the extent that it frees storage space, there will be less pressure to sell wheat on the open market to obtain the storage space.

## Until Dinner Is Ready

**Just Figures:** Eight hundred and eighty 4-engine bombers, enough to wipe many Axis cities off the map, could be bought with the money raised by selling one out of every 10 cows raised in this country. If they are good milkers, they will help do far more than that producing food.

**All Helps:** A saving of between 800 and 1,000 tons of steel annually will result from elimination of 700 separate items among the various sizes, styles, grades and finishes of edged and tined hand tools. The remaining tools still require strong backs to operate them.

**Yum, Yum:** Turkeys produce more meat and require less feed a pound than almost any other type of livestock or fowl raised on the American farm. In appreciation, Americans invite the turkeys to all the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners.

**Well Armed:** The nation's expenditures for munitions and war construction—planes, tanks, ships, guns, ammunition and other ordnance—will total around 157 billion dollars from June, 1940, thru the end of 1943 at current price levels.

**Good Score:** Recent estimates indicate 3,800,000 U. S. farmers now produce the 16 units recommended as a basis for determining an essential farm producer under Selective Service. There are about 6 million farmers in the nation.

**Goober News:** Peanut oil is a war weapon, being substituted for coconut oil from the Philippines, palm oil from the Dutch East Indies and Malaya, and tung oil from China.

**Some Appetites:** The average civilian annually consumes 175 pounds of meat, 175 eggs and 175 pounds of coffee. In the Army he consumes 360 pounds of meat, 365 eggs and 42 pounds of coffee. Army men deserve the best!

**Too Perishable:** One reason lettuce is not now transported from far distant points is that only an average of 25 pounds is actually consumed from each 285-pound crate shipped. May airplanes will carry it after the war.

**Horse Power:** Of the 6,096,000 farms in the U. S. in 1940, only 1,468,500 had tractors. Horses and mules still have an important place. But to meet the 1943 food goals, farmers need more tractors.

**Sorting 'Em:** Weights assigned different grades of shell eggs by a dozen are: Jumbo, 28 ounces; extra large, 26 ounces; large, 24 ounces; medium, 22 ounces; and small, 20 ounces.

**Early Bird:** Farmers planning to apply lime in 1943 should place orders early enough to insure delivery. Transportation problems prevent delivery from guaranteeing delivery.

**Cotton Cottage:** A complete, modern house made entirely of cotton products has been erected in Washington, D. C.

**Long Milk Line:** If all the milk called for in the 1943 national production goal was to be placed in quart bottles placed side by side along the entire coastline of the United States it would form a strip more than 200 feet wide.



# You Must Have a Permit

(Continued from Page 6)

slaughtered livestock with a total weight of not more than 300,000 pounds. Each butcher is required to report in his application for a slaughter permit either the number of each type of livestock slaughtered in each month of 1941, or the total live weight of all such livestock. Starting April 1, the monthly quota will be his choice of (1) the number of livestock he slaughtered during the corresponding month of 1941, or (2) the total live weight of such livestock.

"Farm slaughterers include all resident farm operators who in 1941 delivered meat having a total weight of not more than 10,000 pounds.

## Will Receive a Quota

"Any farm slaughterer who applies for a permit and who is unable to furnish data about his 1941 slaughter, or who elects not to furnish such data, will receive a quota for the calendar year which will be his choice of (1) 300 pounds of meat or (2) the meat from three animals, including not more than the head of cattle.

"Any other farm slaughterer who intends to sell meat must report in his application for a slaughter permit either the number of cattle, calves, pigs, and sheep, including lambs slaughtered, from which meat was delivered in each quarter of 1941, or the total live weight of livestock, from which any meat was delivered in any quarter.

"Beginning April 1, his three-month quota will be his choice of (1) the number of each type of livestock which he slaughtered and from which he delivered meat during the corresponding quarter of 1941, or (2) the total live weight of livestock which he slaughtered and from which he delivered meat that period. Farm slaughter quotas for any calendar quarter may be transferred to the preceding or succeeding quarter.

"Each local slaughterer, butcher and FARM SLAUGHTERER is required to collect ration points and make complete report on all meat sold or transferred by him after meat rationing goes into effect. The OPA price ceilings apply to all meats sold, and require that beef, veal, lamb and mutton be graded in accordance with U. S. Department of Agriculture standards." Local slaughterers will be assigned quotas—80 per cent of April, 1941, slaughter for this April—local slaughterers may sell above their quotas to designated Government war agencies. The slaughter permit system outlined is part of the Government's campaign to stamp out black markets and make rationing of meats and the price ceilings on meat effective.

## Needn't Worry About Fuels

On the food production front, War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, and Office of Defense Transportation seem to be collaborating to save farmers' time and trouble. Almost simultaneously, OPA announced a "streamlining" of procedure for farmers getting needed gasoline, and ODT announced they needn't worry about fuels needed. OPA announced that applications for rations for tractors and other off-highway farm machinery may be mailed to War Price and Rationing boards, or even turned over to county war boards to certify and forward to the rationing board, which will mail back the ration coupons. Farmers no longer will have to use up tires and gasoline chasing down gasoline ration boards.

"Farmers also may get ration coupons for a six-months supply of gasoline," the announcement said. On the same day ODT Eastman announced that farmers may rest assured they will be allowed plenty of gasoline for their trucking operations. Noting that the mileage control program for commercial motor vehicles is completely flexible," he adds:

"Farmers may request adjustment of their certificates of war necessity whenever changing conditions warrant."

Requests for adjustment should be made to the farm transportation committee of U. S. D. A. County War Boards. These committees are composed of the farmer's neighbors, "and their recommendations will be accepted by the ODT district office."

Previously WPB had announced that production of specific items of farm machinery and equipment up to the amounts recommended by Secretary Wickard are authorized. Also, OWI announced for the Department of Agriculture that the Government "freeze" on farm machinery needed for spring plowing, planting, tillage and early cultivation has been lifted, March 24, and freed for distribution and local rationing thru the County War Boards.

WPB has announced that farmers may buy new or rebuilt storage batteries generally known as automotive replacement batteries for operating shocking devices for wire fences and use with other farm equipment, by signing the following statement:

"I hereby certify that the battery purchased by me under this date is for use in connection with an electric fence or other farm equipment; that I

previously have not used such a storage battery for this purpose and, therefore, have no used battery to turn in."

Farm prices, especially those that have been held below parity, are on the way toward going up. Congress has passed the Pace bill, to include farm labor costs in computing parity; also the Bankhead-Steagall bill prohibiting the Executive branch of the Government from counting any kind of farm payments from Government in computing parity for price ceiling purposes.

Estimates are being made that farm income for 1943 may be 20 to 25 per cent above that of 1942. What it will buy may be something else.

## Limit Box Styles

Fruit and vegetable growers are assured of sufficient wooden containers for their use this year, but containers will be standardized and simplified under the terms of a new Government order.

The effect of the order will be to eliminate odd and fancy containers and special containers designed for only one use. It is estimated that by reducing the types from several hundred to 72, a saving of 6,000 tons of steel and 300 million board feet of lumber can be made. This would be about 20 per cent of estimated unrestricted 1943 requirements.

# WOOL GROWERS!

Get Highest Ceiling Prices  
Be Sure of Highest Possible  
Grade Before You Sell

Ceiling price schedules make wool marketing on a grade and shrinkage basis essential—if you are to get the best possible return. Should the Government take over the wool clip this year it will be more important than ever that you know your grade before you sell—because Government purchases will be on a grade and shrinkage basis exclusively. Midwest Wool Co-operative, owned and operated by wool growers, knows grades, knows shrinkage, knows prices—and will get the last penny due you for the grade of wool you have to sell. Ship direct or write for further information.

## MIDWEST WOOL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE

915 Wyoming Kansas City, Mo.  
A co-operative institution, owned and operated by Middle Western wool growers and affiliated with National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Mass.



# BLACKBERRIES

For Your VICTORY GARDEN  
Early Harvest variety  
Plant this spring, harvest  
fruit next year. Easy to  
grow. Bears heavily. Ripens  
early before hot weather. Good quality,  
excellent for jams, jellies, pies, preserves.  
ORDER FROM THIS AD. Ask for big Nursery Catalog.  
FREE GIFTS. Kansas Largest Nursery.  
WILLIS NURSERIES, Dept. KD, Ottawa, Kan.

# BULBS

10 kinds choice Gladioli mailed for 10c  
and names of 4 friends who grow flowers.  
For returning this ad will include  
extra 10 Spring Flowering bulbs.  
STAR SEED COMPANY, Dept. 536, St. Charles, Ill

R. JONES • DEALER  
**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
TRACTORS & MACHINERY

# Sign of a Sunny Harvest

This harvest will bring the final answer to the question confronting every housewife, every grocer, every soldier whose field rations depend on the outcome. Will American farmers win the 1943 Battle of Food?

All-Crop Harvester owners and Allis-Chalmers dealers are helping to decide the answer right now. They are mobilizing the greatest fleet of small combines in the world for a harvest that will go down in history.

The goal is to get every All-Crop Harvester ready to roll now, before it is too late to order repairs or completely recondition old machines if necessary. Every All-Crop Harvester passing inspection will be awarded the red-white-and-blue eagle emblem as a qualified Farm Commando... ready to save seed crops and small grains, soybeans and sorghums.

To help keep All-Crop Harvesters rolling, A-C dealers are holding Farm Commando schools, in charge of factory-trained men. The schools are dedicated to the boys in the service from your community. Over there—they are watching and waiting for news of a sunny harvest back home—and that news is in the making.

Thousands of A-C tractors and machines passing inspection at Allis-Chalmers dealers have been awarded this beautiful eagle emblem of honor. All-Crop Harvesters down to the first serial numbers can also qualify as Farm Commandos.  
Watch for your dealer to announce his Farm Commando School for All-Crop Harvesters, to follow the Tractor and Implement Schools held this winter.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE, U.S.A.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Sirs: Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

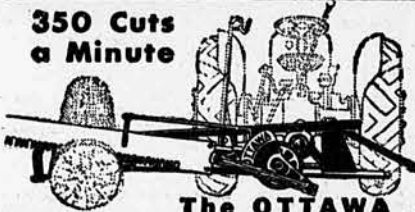
I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

PLEASE PRINT SIZE AND DESCRIPTION — Name and Address

Name \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



**ONE-MAN TRACTOR SAW****350 Cuts  
a Minute****The OTTAWA**

Driven through safety clutch control from any power take off. A special heavy stiff saw blade fells trees, cuts large and small logs. Built to last.

**Cut Wood the Fast Easy Way**  
Make big money sawing wood while fuel is high. Turn your wood lot into cash. Help save other fuels needed to win the war.

**OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.**  
D411 Forest Ave. Ottawa, Kans.

**FREE BOOK**  
Price List

**THE WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING**  
**PARMAK**  
PRECISION  
**ELECTRIC FENCER**  
SEND CARD FOR CATALOG AND DEALER'S NAME  
PARKER-MCCRORY MFG. CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Extend Insurance Plan**

Protection of Federal wheat crop insurance has been extended to cover wheat planted in excess of 1943 acreage allotments or permitted acreages. Any additional wheat acres covered by this provision are subject to the same insurance requirements as all other wheat regularly planted on the farm, in that they must be seeded and cared for in accordance with good farming methods and usual practices followed on the farm.

**Improve Lunch Program**

Agencies sponsoring Community School Lunch Programs may now do their own food purchasing, buying from farmers or merchants any foods that have been specifically designated by FDA for their availability and nutritive value.

Nutritious lunches—free of cost to those who cannot pay—will then be made from a variety of foods and served to the children. The sponsor

groups will be reimbursed by FDA up to a specific sum for the purchase of designated foods. Other foods, above this sum, as well as labor, equipment and maintenance, will be borne by the sponsors.

Farmers and merchants of the community will profit directly from the new program, it is said, and parents can work with assurance their children are getting nutritious, well-balanced meals.

**Will Pay Premium**

Soybean prices will be supported thru a loan-and-purchase program on the 1943 crop, it is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Premiums for low moisture and discounts for other quality factors result in prices from \$1.75 to \$1.57 for green and yellow soybeans of various grades and moisture content. Loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation acting thru county committees of the AAA.

**Spray Guide**

Need a spraying guide for flowers and vegetables? Or a chart for dusting and spraying the orchard? Two very interesting and helpful pamphlets on the subject, just issued by the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, are ready for distribution. Another timely and helpful pamphlet suggests "Black Leaf 40" for poultry lice and feather mites, and how to use it for best results. All 3 of the pamphlets will be sent free to anyone requesting them. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Farmers participating must plant not less than 90 per cent of their crop goal; the soybeans must grade No. 4 or better with respect to factors other than moisture and have a moisture content of not more than 14 per cent.

Loans will be made thru January 1944, and will mature on demand, in no event later than April 30, 1944. Consent for the storage of soybeans on farms until July 1 will be required and a storage allowance of 7 cents a bushel will be advanced at the time the loan is completed and will be included in the amount of the note. Should the borrower fail to store the soybeans until April 30, 1944, except for the carrying of loans, a refund of 1 to 5 cents a bushel, depending upon date of termination of storage, will be required of the borrower.

**A Call for Help**

Recognition for all citizens attaining their majority or naturalized during 1942 will be given on Sunday, May 16, which has been set aside by President Roosevelt as "I Am An American Day." The president called upon everyone to assist both native-born and naturalized citizens to "understand more fully the duties and opportunities of citizenship and its special responsibilities in a nation at war."

**Can Find a Way**

Dear Editor—Last spring I pledged to buy 50 cents worth of War Stamps each week. We sell around \$6 worth of eggs and cream a week, so we can't spare much of that for Stamps. But by carefully planning our grocery list, and cutting down wherever possible, we manage to have the 50 cents every Monday and are able to buy our Stamp from the rural carrier. Here's hoping when spring comes, and the hens increase production, we can spare more for War Stamps. I think if we resolve to save so much a week we can find a way to do so.—Mrs. Fred Lemmon Fontana.

**Watch Out For CHOLERA**

Every pig should be vaccinated as early as possible.

Your pigs are worth too much this year to gamble with cholera. One swift outbreak and your entire year's profit is wiped out. No one can tell where or when cholera will strike. The only safety lies in having your hogs vaccinated BEFORE this killing attacks—preferably around weaning time.

**Call Your Veterinarian**

But, for safety, be sure your vaccinating is done by a Veterinarian. With his scientific knowledge he can tell when your hogs are in condition to be vaccinated. He knows how to do the work right, to insure lasting immunity. Anything less is too risky this year. Call your Veterinarian, have your pigs vaccinated, and be safe in 1943.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.



# A Better Land FOR His Return

• He's digging slit trenches, now—deeper, but no wider, than those long, straight furrows he used to take such pride in plowing . . . remember? Some of the chores he has to do now are not pleasant, but he does them, and does them well. For he knows that he's fighting for you . . . for the land he loves . . . for the way of life that's the best this earth has ever seen. When he comes back, victorious, this whole broad nation should be his welcome mat. And he should find here the things he has fought for . . . kept and guarded for him . . .

**T**HIS is a time for straight thinking and straight talk about the future . . . about the day when America's fighting men return to the land they've been fighting for. What kind of America will they come back to?

The best way to plan for those days that lie ahead is to put every spare dollar into War Bonds. Not only because it's high patriotism to help buy tanks, and ships, and planes. Not only because it proves to our fighting men that we're behind them with all our loyalty. More than that. Those War Bonds you buy now are an investment in a strong, sure future . . . for you . . . for the men now in battle . . . for America.

In other years you might have put the surplus money into new machines. But now your new equipment, your new Farmall Tractor and International Truck have been made into tanks, and shells, and guns—for your boys who are fighting for you.

And remember, when you buy War Savings

Bonds, you are lending—not giving—your money to your country. The principal itself, and good interest, are guaranteed by the Government of the United States. At maturity you will get \$4 back for every \$3 that you put in.

The more bonds bought voluntarily, the less money our Government will have to raise by taxation! That's an important point to consider.

So exercise the patriotic thrift that means freedom—for your country and for you. Put your money—every dollar you can—into War Bonds . . . and keep it there, for Victory!

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

We know, and our dealers know, the tremendous problems caused by restrictions on the manufacture of new and replacement machines. Your McCormick-Deering Dealer can help you keep what you have in working order. He's a specialist in farm equipment. See him first.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**



# Fresh Eggs Stay "Fresh"

## Under New Plan of Pasteurization

A NEW process to preserve the fresh qualities of eggs has been perfected by E. M. Funk, of the poultry department, University of Missouri. It was announced at a recent poultry products short-course held at the College of Agriculture.

Egg "pasteurization" has its place in the war effort of the nation in several ways. It will, of course, be a great aid in saving millions of pounds of eggs, a vital food for our workers and our allies.

The new process also has been given trial by the quartermaster corps of the Army and has been found highly satisfactory.

Eggs are heated under similar conditions to pasteurization of milk and other fluids. Carefully controlled is the time the eggs are heated and the temperatures. So exacting do these controls have to be that at present it could appear the process can be carried out only in specialized plants. It could seem doubtful this will become farm practice, but it will mean much to the producers of eggs.

### Proves His Point

To prove his point at the short-course, Prof. Funk broke several dozen eggs, and these were examined by the poultry experts present. But even the experienced "egg-eater" could at once see the difference between the untreated eggs and those treated by be-

ing placed in relatively high temperatures for varying periods.

Even after several days of 100-degree temperatures the treated eggs have all the characteristics of fresh eggs. The yolks stand up nicely, the color of the white and the yolk is good, and both the smell and the appearance are those of a good egg. Untreated eggs, on the other hand, showed all the too familiar characteristics of a "bad egg."

Highly convincing was the report of a member of the faculty training girls in home economics. Prof. Funk took both treated and untreated eggs to these students, not telling them anything about the eggs, and instructed them to use the eggs in cooking in every way possible. The girls then boiled, poached, fried and separated the eggs for cooking, always finding the treated eggs the better.

The eggs which the girls used were left out in warm rooms for as long as 29 days, yet the treated eggs remained fresh, while the untreated eggs had to be discarded as inedible.

The only difference the girls could note was that the treated eggs did not whip up as quickly, but this is a characteristic of only the freshest of eggs.

This process will mean much in the use of eggs for cooking in normal times. In the past we have found that city housewives have cut their consumption of eggs in summer months



Professor E. M. Funk, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, whose new process of preserving eggs may mean much in the lives of our soldiers and civilians. He is treating eggs here in hot oil that will make them stay fresh indefinitely under relatively high temperatures.

because of the inferior quality of the eggs on the market. If they can get good eggs the year around they naturally will use more.

However, this process cannot make a good egg out of a bad egg. The egg

must be treated while it is fresh. Many of our eggs at present lose their fresh qualities before they reach any type of processing plant.

The big thing the heating process (Continued on Page 19)



**"HALF OF US  
SPENT HALF A DAY  
setting new poles on our  
telephone line"**

Jim Wagner, farm line chairman, says:

"As soon as we realized it was going to be hard to buy new telephone wire, while the war shortages last, we checked over all the poles on our line to make sure a weak one wouldn't give way and break the wire we were using.

"While some of us fetched the poles we had seasoning over in the creek bottom, Ed Morris devised a lever contrivance so that we could use a tractor to yank out the old poles.

"It only took about half of us half a day to get the new poles set and the line braced and guyed. And are we chesty! A good telephone line's a big comfort with a war going on."

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



THOUSANDS OF HATCHERYMEN  
RECOMMEND THAT YOU

**START YOUR CHICKS  
RIGHT  
WITH**

**DR. SALSBUARY'S  
PHEN-O-SAL  
TABLETS**

**THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE**



### 1 CHECKS GERM GROWTH IN DRINKING WATER

To do its best, a baby chick needs pure drinking water; if water becomes contaminated, germs are likely to enter the chick's system, including germs causing bowel troubles. Tests show Phen-O-Sal inhibits germ growth, even pullorum. Furthermore, its protection lasts, for Phen-O-Sal doesn't oxidize—or lose its strength.



### 2 MEDICATES CHICK'S DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Since Phen-O-Sal's medicines stay active, they reach the entire digestive system; furnish the astringent action so often needed for bowel troubles, where it's needed. Phen-O-Sal's a balanced formula of many drugs; that's why it provides this double benefit. No wonder hatcherymen say: "Start your chicks right! Use Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine!"

Early Worm Control  
Pays!  
Get CECAL and LARGE  
ROUNDWORMS  
With Dr. Salsbury's  
**AVI-TON**  
100% medicine; contains  
7 drugs that also stimulate  
appetites, aid digestion.  
Ideal flock wormer  
for older birds, too! Mix  
it in the mash.

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



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



**Dr. Salsbury's  
PHEN-O-SAL**

THE Double-Duty DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



# ACTION

## on the farm front!

Uncle Sam has 8 million men under arms — and each man eats like two.

On the home front there are another 126 million people who must be fed.

Then there's the 5 million dollars worth of food that goes to our allies every day.

So America's farm front faces the greatest task in its history—a task that only American farmers can perform.

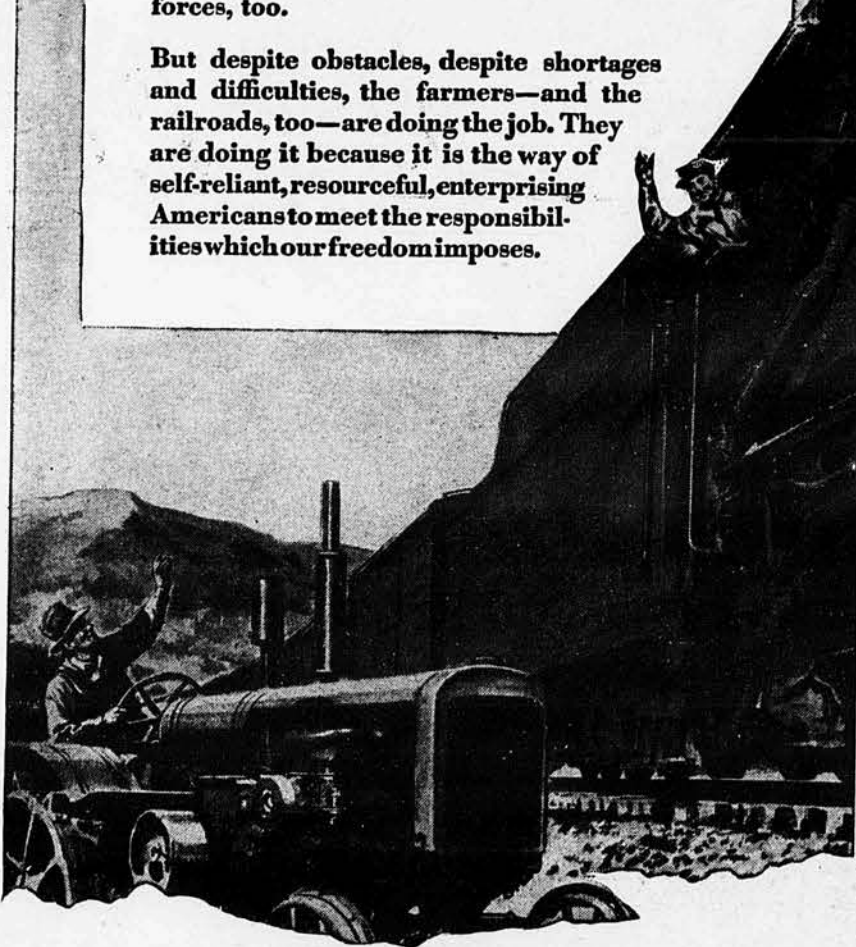
And it's up to the railroads to get most of that food and other farm products where they have to go.

Moving the mountains of war materials our fighters must have—and moving the men themselves at the rate of more than 1 1-2 million a month—is the biggest job any means of transportation has ever been called upon to undertake—a job that only railroads could do.

To do it, they are moving 1 1-3 million tons of freight a mile every minute, starting a loaded freight train every four seconds, making every car and locomotive work to the limit.

For with railroads as with many others, new equipment is just about out for the duration—and a lot of railroad men are in the armed forces, too.

But despite obstacles, despite shortages and difficulties, the farmers—and the railroads, too—are doing the job. They are doing it because it is the way of self-reliant, resourceful, enterprising Americans to meet the responsibilities which our freedom imposes.



Association of  
**AMERICAN RAILROADS**  
Washington D.C.

## Apple Injury Hides Out

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

APPLE growers of Northeast Kansas are recovering from the severe blow dealt them by the November freeze of 1940. This was evidenced by the large crowd at a recent meeting of the Missouri River Apple Growers, in Wathena. Principal speaker was Dr. W. F. Pickett, Kansas State College, whose subject was, "Hidden Spray Injury." By using slides he pointed out the effect of certain spray materials on apple leaves that could be shown in no other way. Caustic spray solution covering a leaf does something to the interior of that leaf that can be seen only with a high-powered microscope.

Doctor Pickett presented highly magnified photographs of vertical sections thru apple leaves, one showing the interior of a leaf that had not been sprayed and another revealing the changed condition of the protoplasmic cells after a spray solution had been applied. The speaker brought out the point that a leaf injured in this way, loses much of its efficiency as a food manufacturing organ. Small, inferior apples result from too much injury.

As shown by Doctor Pickett, the size of each apple is dependent upon the work of a certain number of leaves, differing with the varieties. The speaker's conclusion was that each grower must determine for himself what spray materials give the greatest control with the least amount of injury. Regardless of unseen injury, he said, we must not let up on our spray program.

Several years ago when L. C. Williams was extension horticulturist, his frequent visits to Doniphan county resulted in making many friends here. These same friends greeted him wholeheartedly as their guest speaker at the Missouri River Apple Growers Meeting. Mr. Williams was enthusiastic over the future of the apple industry, but predicted the growers here would never again make the mistake of setting out 100-acre orchards and larger. It was his opinion that orchard units of from 10 to 25 acres were large enough. Since timeliness of spraying is

such an important factor in the production of high-quality fruit, it is not to have an acreage larger than a spray outfit is able to get over in the allotted time.

Orchardists are going to pay a lot of attention to varieties, Mr. Williams said, in planning their future plantings. They are going to see to it that the new orchards contain only good commercial varieties. He mentioned the increasing tendency to use dwarf or semi-dwarf trees because of the advantages in ease of spraying and ease of harvesting. Then, too, more trees can be planted to the acre.

The apple growers listened attentively to Erwin Abmeyer, manager of the recently planted state experimental orchard on the Dubach brothers' farm one mile south of Blair. Mr. Abmeyer displayed a large map of the orchard and explained what had already been done. The trees are planted in straight rows as has always been the custom in this section, but they are planted on the contour of the level around the hill.

In an orchard planted on the contour all plowing and cultivating are performed at right angles to the flow of surplus water, explained Mr. Abmeyer, and helps to retard it. Another advantage is that the heavy sprayer does not have to be pulled up and down the hill but is hauled around it instead. Getting the apples out of the orchard will be easier as will be the picking.

Another thing that makes this experimental orchard of unusual interest is that the trees have been propagated on hardy root stocks such as Virginia crab and Hibernian crab. Since so many of the orchards in this section were wiped out by the November, 1940 freeze, growers have been much concerned over the possibilities of tree growth on hardy root stocks. Besides resistance to winter injury it is claimed they are longer lived, more resistant to drouth, more productive, uniform in height, width and type of growth, and more capable of supporting heavy loads of fruit without breakage.

## CHOPPED ALFALFA PREFERRED



CHOPPED alfalfa hay is the "coming thing" for Kansas, according to the opinion of A. A. McClelland & Sons, Shawnee county dairymen. This picture shows the McClellans chopping some tasty, green hay, so it will fit into about half the space that would be required in storing it whole. The McClellans chop their hay with an ensilage cutter and it is blown direct from the cutter into mow or other storage space. It can be chopped about as rapidly as one man can pitch the hay into the machine. The alfalfa may be chopped any

length, but Mr. McClelland prefers having it in pieces about 1/2-inch long. Principal advantage of chopped hay is the fact it requires so much less storage space. However, Mr. McClelland finds other valuable advantages in this type of feed. The chopped hay can be handled with scoop shovel or bushel basket, with much more convenience than handling hay by pitchfork. Live stock seem to relish the hay in this form, Mr. McClelland says. Hay chopping is cured the same as any other hay.



# 3 WAYS to keep your mower young

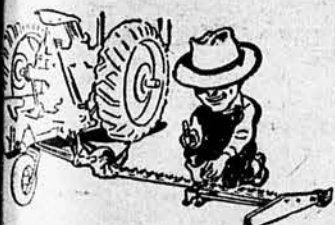
Keeping your mower young—efficient and smooth-running—is a simple, easy job. And now is the time to do it, before the mowing season is really here.

## KEEP IT GREASED



Every farmer knows that a properly lubricated part is a long-wearing part. Keep your mower thoroughly lubricated at all times, using only good, clean lubricants.

## KEEP IT TIGHT



Loose working parts both aggravate wear and waste power. See that all man connections are snug . . . that cutter bar has the proper lead. . . take up end-play in driving mechanism. Replace all badly worn or broken parts. Adjust lifting spring so that inner shoe on cutter bar floats.

## KEEP IT SHARP



A sharp sickle makes for efficient mowing. Sharpen knives frequently. Replace broken or nicked sections of guard plates and adjust wearing plates and guard plates for sheer cut.

If yours is a John Deere, your mower built for years of clean cutting, efficient performance, and low-cost operation. Give it proper care and joy to the fullest the quality John Deere put into it. When repairs are necessary, use only genuine John Deere parts.



BUY WAR BONDS  
GET IN THE SCRAP  
SAVE YOUR TIN CANS

## Higher Production

Kansas egg and milk production was greater in January and February than it was in the same months last year despite farm labor shortages, H. L. Collins, state-federal agricultural statistician, reports.

Daily milk production averaged 15.1 pounds to the cow during February—a 5 per cent increase over the previous month.

Kansas hens laid 119 million eggs during February—19 per cent more than in February, 1942. The 2-month total for this year reached 344 million, an 11.5 per cent gain over the first 2 months a year ago.

By March 1, there were 16,931,000 laying chickens on Kansas farms, an 18 per cent increase over the February, 1940, figure. Hatchery production continued at the highest level on record.

## Good Soy Average

Elton Clark, of Osage county, reports he averaged 33 bushels of soybeans to the acre in 1942 on a 3-acre plot formerly used as hog pasture. The plot had been planted to alfalfa, which was pastured off by a good bunch of hogs.

Mr. Clark worked the ground early, from the time frost was out of the ground, and planted on June 1, using the Hong Kong variety planted in 42-inch rows. He attributes his good yield to the high nitrogen content of the field, freedom from weeds and the use of fertilizer. The average yield for the county last year was 15 bushels.

## Legume Farmer

More than half of the 447 acres of cultivated land farmed by R. A. Neher, in Crawford county, is set aside for legumes; at present, 246 acres. This includes 86 acres of sweet clover, 75 of alfalfa, 40 of lespedeza and sweet clover, and 45 of soybeans. About 40 acres of legumes are plowed under each year.

Mr. Neher works these crops into a system of rotation which has changed his soil from a run-down condition to some of the more productive land in that area. The rotation calls for corn one year, oats one year, alfalfa as long as there is a good stand, sweet clover 2 years, soybeans one year and wheat one year.

## Soys Have Future

County Agent William Wade reports that 8,444 acres of soybeans and 10,200 acres of flax were planted in Osage county in 1942, but that the season was unfavorable to high yields. Wet weather and frost combined to cut the returns from these 2 crops, which are increasing in popularity in that county. Soybeans averaged only 15 bushels, while the highest flax yield was 16 bushels.

Agent Wade is optimistic over the future of soybeans in his county and believes the crop will largely replace wheat after the war, when new and more commercial uses are found for processed soybeans. He is stressing the planting of adapted varieties on soil of high nitrogen content.

Osage county farmers are becoming increasingly soil-conservation conscious with 238 farms having been mapped and new agreements coming in every day.

## Fresh Eggs Stay "Fresh"

(Continued from Page 17)

does to the egg is to stop development of fertile eggs. Bacterial decomposition also is stopped. In fact, cultures of bacteria causing decomposition and such troubles as green whites, were deliberately inserted into the eggs before they were treated. The treatment stopped the development of these bacteria.

Altho the time and temperature for heating vary, the range of temperature is about 130 to 142 degrees F., and the time from 5 seconds on up.

The experimental work was done by moving the eggs about in a wire basket in hot oil.

Briefly, the process does 3 things. It stops embryonic development, retards breakdown of thick albumin, and destroys bacteria.

Our desert Army soldiers got some of the treated eggs in tests run last fall and found them good eating.

## Name Kansas Man

Prof. W. H. Martin, of Manhattan, has been designated co-ordinator for Kansas in the National Cream Quality Program. He is professor of dairy manufacturing at Kansas State College.

Principal objective of the program is to add to the amount of good butter available by reducing the volume of poor and unfit cream produced on farms.

## You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, dizzy, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period in a woman's life—try taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. It's made especially for women.

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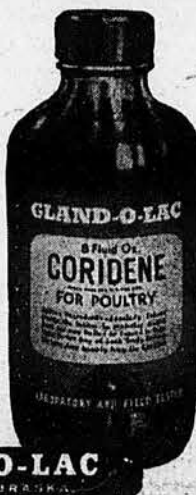
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## Important Award Comes to Kansas

Harlan Deaver, Kansas Master Farmer and prominent seed grower of Brown county, was selected last week for the W. G. Skelly Agricultural Award. In a special broadcast over NBC on Saturday, March 27, at 7 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Deaver was presented a \$100 U. S. War Bond, and the Skelly "S" Pennant for Superior Achievement in Agriculture.

Mr. Deaver operates a 213-acre farm near Sabetha. Last year he produced 1,000 bushels of certified wheat seed, 500 bushels of oats seed, and 80 bushels of flax seed. In addition, he raised 2,100 bushels of corn, 15,000 pounds of beef and 26,000 pounds of pork.

Along with his efforts in food production, Mr. Deaver finds time to be a valuable citizen in many other ways. He is a member of the Brown County Farm Bureau, director of the Kansas Farm Bureau, member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, member of the farm machinery rationing committee and the Kansas Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Deaver's award was the 13th weekly award of this kind presented by Skelly. It is based on the contention that farmers, as well as fighters and defense workers, deserve recognition for outstanding accomplishments in the war effort.

### New Livestock Show

A fat stock show, sponsored by the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, operators of the Chicago market, will be held during the first week of December in place of the customary

International Live Stock Exposition. Classes will include competition for individual steers, lambs and hogs, as well as carload lot classes of fat and feeder cattle, sheep and swine. All animals will be sold and slaughtered at conclusion of the show.

A Junior Market Lamb Show will be held at the Chicago yards in June and a Junior Market Hog Show in September, when lambs and barrows raised by 4-H and F. F. A. boys and girls will be exhibited. Also included will be classes for baby beeves, lambs and hogs shown by farm boys and girls under 21 years old.

### Aim at Quality

Farm and city folks in Osage county are co-operating for the future welfare of the dairy industry in that area. The Farm Bureau and the Osage City Trade Extension committee are making preliminary plans to organize a dairy association and several meetings with local farmers have been held.

The purpose of the association will be to create interest in better dairy stock by shipping in selected animals. After the war a cow testing association will be organized to further assist the program.

### Holds Sacks Open

I fill sacks by myself without waste of feed or seed and without wear on temper since I rigged up a sack holder. I drove a few short, heavy nails thru an iron barrel hoop so they project on the outside. Then I nailed one side of the hoop to a post, just high enough to come 3 inches under the top of a sack when it rests on the floor. I hook my sacks over the nail points and am ready to go.—O. O.

## Oppose Live Animal "Ceilings"

**M**EMBERS of the Kansas Livestock Association, at the 30th annual convention in Wichita, went on record as vigorously opposing live animal price ceilings as thoroly impractical, since they would tend to "decrease rather than increase production at this time of great need for more meat."

A more equitable distribution of protein concentrates, increased production of ranch tools and equipment, especially standard gauge barbed wire, windmills and stock tanks, and a readjustment of freight rates to allow processed meat to be shipped to the Pacific coast were other important matters taken up at the convention.

The action on freight rates followed an address by Harry B. Coffey, president of the Union Stockyards Co., Omaha, who stated that "the west coast market is growing rapidly because of the great influx of population, but the movement of processed meat is

impeded because of the prohibitive freight rate, which is \$2.44 a hundred from Wichita to Los Angeles compared to \$1.34 a hundred from Wichita to New York City." Mr. Coffey also pointed out that the present shipment to the Pacific coast of only live animals used more rail facilities, and that the opening of a western market for processed meats would stabilize market prices and promote expanded processing facilities in Kansas and the Midwest for the postwar period.

James G. Tomson, Wakarusa, was elected president of the association to succeed E. C. Robbins, of Belvidere. W. J. Brown, of Fall River, was elected vice-president, succeeding Mr. Tomson. The association unanimously endorsed Will J. Miller for re-appointment as Livestock Sanitary Commissioner for another 2-year term, and unanimously re-elected him as secretary of the association.



James G. Tomson, Wakarusa, right, who was advanced to the presidency of the Kansas Livestock Association at the 30th annual convention at Wichita. He is seen here discussing association problems with Wayne Rogler, farmer and stockman of Matfield Green.

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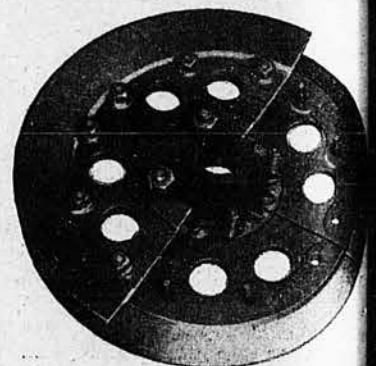
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## Hens Like Blue and Yellow

CHICKENS are "color conscious." This is a conclusion drawn by agricultural engineers after extensive tests at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Experiments were made in an effort to discourage chickens from picking commercial insulating board used in poultry houses.

Altho the birds show definite reactions to various colors painted on the boards, there are other factors which influence their desire to pick, the tests show. Loose fibers encourage picking of the softer, more fibrous and lighter colored boards were subject to greater degrees of picking than the harder boards. All colors were picked at about the same rate when the panel was placed in a strong light.

All other conditions being equal, yellow paint proved most effective in discouraging picking, with yellow and blue being the least effective. Green, red and black come in between. White paint was picked only slightly, picking well up with gray water-color paint.

The experts advise 2 or 3 coats of paint to insure the desired film thickness. The first coat should be a primer to seal the surface so following coats of paint or enamel do not sink in. Paints or enamels offer more resistance to picking as they give a harder surface and lay loose fibers.

### Hard Pests

Dear Editor—We have a bird pest that farmers should do all they can to get rid of. They are sparrows. Thousands of them in hedges and barns. They eat bushels of chicken feed every year. And in the spring and summer they carry chicken feathers around and stick in every hole they can find in old houses and barns. They surely are very hearty birds. Cold weather and little feed doesn't hurt them. There are too many worthless dogs here, too.—E. R. Griffith, Lyon Co.

### g Shares

A party has bought me some gilts to raise pigs. I bred them and feed and care of them. I would like to know what share he would get at weaning time.—C. S. C., Seward Co.

As I understand your question, you are supplying all the feed, labor and equipment in raising these hogs and the other party is providing only the pigs. In other words, the other party's claim to income would be on the basis of interest on his original investment, and something for the risk which he takes. According to cost studies, the share which would go to the other party. It seems to me that a logical division of pigs at weaning would be for you to get three-fourths of the pigs and the other party get one-fourth. This might be varied slightly, but I think this would be in line with the costs borne by each of you.—Peairs Wilson, Kansas State College.

### erty of Seed Laws

Dear Editor—At the recent annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, which met in Topeka, I was shocked to learn that some man or group of men had placed in the tentative resolutions one asking the Kansas Legislature to pass a law forbidding anyone from producing or propagating a new seed wheat and offering it for sale, until this seed was approved by a "Board of Obstruction."

It seems to me if a farmer or his agent can produce a better seed wheat than the backers of this resolution it would be the better part of wisdom for him to take off their hats to the producer, rather than try to stop progress in legislation. Jones is not going to produce a new variety from Brown until

Jones is convinced it is a better producer than old varieties.

All who follow the growing of wheat remember how the agricultural school tried to down Clark's Blackhull when it came out, even to the extent of proving to their own satisfaction thru baking tests that it was not fit for bread. Those who fought Blackhull kept up the fight for years before giving up. Blackhull is accepted now as one of our best varieties. Since Blackhull we have seen another wheat produced that outyields Blackhull. This wheat also has been condemned even to the point that someone tried to have the farm program assess a 10-cent penalty against every bushel raised. This suggestion was dropped, however, as being just a little too extreme control in a democracy.

The startling statement was made on the floor at this meeting that we were losing our place in the sun as producers of bread wheat because of

these new varieties of wheat. I am sure if these men will go with me to the Kansas City market and watch the big buyers come to the cash tables of Equity Union Grain Co., or Farmers' Union Jobbing Association for milling wheat they would be set right as to where the good milling wheat originates. These 2 big co-operative grain companies top the market almost daily with their quality wheat.

It was admitted that an attempt had been made at the last session of the Legislature to prohibit any individual from offering a new seed. One must not confuse new seed with impure or mixed seed. Kansas now has plenty of laws on the sale of these seeds. It is to be hoped this session of the Legislature will refuse this sort of legislation as they did last session. (Note: Refused it was.) We farmers will not ask the Legislature to prohibit by law any experiment station from producing better and better grain, poultry or livestock.—O. H. Hatfield, Gray county.

Kansas Farmer invites readers to express their views on important farm subjects.

## Remarkable Results

### Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

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**FARMING is ARMING FOREVER**

When a farmer plants seeds, he is dealing with the eternal forces that made all civilization possible. History reveals that only when ample food is available for a country and its people has real progress been made. Because our country is a great agricultural nation and our farmers early in history learned to accept the most modern methods and machines, it has also become a great industrial nation. Somewhat over a hundred years ago it still took almost 80% of the people on farms to produce the food, clothing and shelter for all. Progress in methods and farm machinery has made it possible for less than 20% of all Americans to give us the highest standard of living in all history. Because of this, 80% of our people have been allowed to go into industry and other essential jobs. Largely because of the mass production facilities was America able to convert quickly to the production of war materials on a scale never before known; but, as always, ample FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER ARE NECESSARY FOR FREEDOM AND OUR WAY OF LIFE. These are products of the soil and nature, but the way they are tended here in America makes all the difference in the world.

"Farming surely is Arming Forever" against the scourge of Dictators' lust for world conquest and against the evils of want and hunger.

In the hands of the American Farmer, lies the responsibility of peak food and fibre production for the duration. It's a BIG JOB—but plan your acres with sound VICTORY STRATEGY and you will get the results. Plant the crops that best fit into a "fighting" world—crops for food, for clothing, for shelter—for AMMUNITION. Give thought to conserving the fertility of your soil for more war crops to come. Order the necessary Genuine repair parts early—Salvage all Scrap for the Big Scrap NOW—Buy War Savings Bonds and keep 'em! If you must have new machinery see your local Rationing Board! MM is building all Farm Machinery and Parts allowed under government limitation orders for which material can be obtained... and many kinds of essential war materials—including the Jeep originated by Minneapolis-Moline in 1938—MM now produces 3 models of the original Jeep!













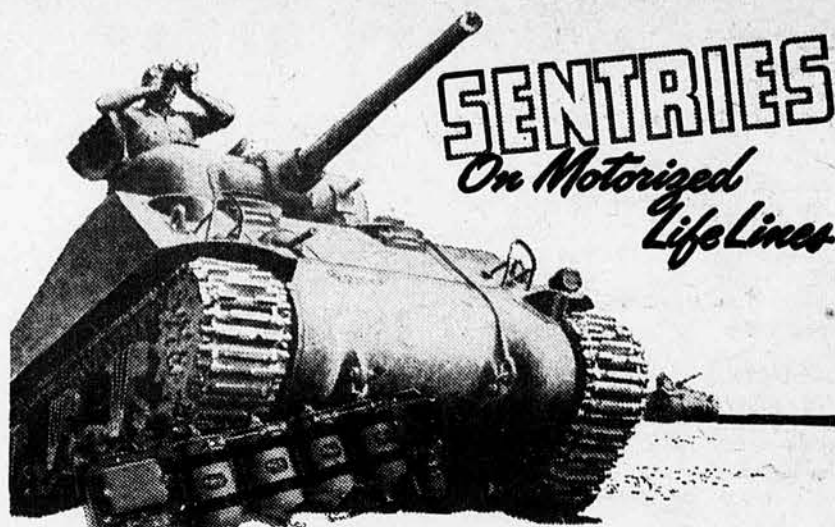






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THERE is nothing heroic about that battery of oil filters clamped against the engines of General Sherman tanks. But, without them—standing constant guard against dirt in lubricating and fuel oil—those engines would shortly be wrecked.


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That's why *your* engines, too, need oil filter protection; and why the element should be replaced regularly.

Conservation is the order of today. And it is easy to get, through the service which America's mechanics are now rendering. This is being augmented by contacts from AC, carrying to all service organizations the latest and most practical methods of diagnosis and repair for AC products. Details of this Service are given in the panel below. For your own sake, and to conserve America's precious gasoline, oil, and tires, *use* that service.

When replacement is needed, select AC—and be sure of complete satisfaction.

 Awarded to the men and women of AC for outstanding achievement in producing for Victory.

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**OIL FILTERS**—Slow driving accelerates formation of soot and carbon in engine oil. This dirt will clog piston rings, cause increased consumption of oil and gas. Replace your oil filter element whenever your dealer's AC Oil Test Pad shows that your oil is dirty.

**SPARK PLUGS**—Dirty or worn plugs waste up to

10% on gas. They also cause hard starting, weaken your battery. Have your plugs cleaned and adjusted every few months.

**AIR CLEANERS**—A dirty air cleaner chokes down the flow of air into the carburetor. Your air cleaner should be rinsed whenever your car is lubricated.

**FUEL PUMPS**—Practically trouble free. But, if yours has been in use thirty or forty thousand miles, a check-up may be due.

**DRIVING INSTRUMENTS**—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for *at once*.



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## To Co-ordinate Loan Policies

THE Department of Agriculture announces that local bankers will be asked to sit with County-U. S. D. A. War Boards and other credit agencies of the Department in considering applications for Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loans.

M. Clifford Townsend, director of the Food Production Administration, said this is being done to make more certain that the loan program will not be competitive with local banks and other established agencies extending credit to the farmer and that all credit needs will be met.

Under the procedure, County-U. S. D. A. War Boards are instructed to invite representatives of county bankers' associations to meet with them and with officials of the farm credit agencies "in order to discuss credit problems relating to maximum production and types of loans made by the different agencies, to co-ordinate loan policies, and to make sure that all legitimate credit requirements are met."

The new instruction adds the specific requirement that "the loan representative of RACC and chairman of the County War Board should satisfy themselves that each applicant for a RACC loan is not in position to obtain the credit he needs from other sources at reasonable rates and terms."

Policies of all farm credit organizations and of all operating agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been adjusted to give the local farmer all-out assistance in planning within his own community to gear his food production of 1943 to critical war needs.

## Farewell

John W. Swartz, Kansas Master Farmer and prominent agricultural leader, died March 22, at his home near Everest. His death was due to a paralytic stroke suffered 3 years ago. Mr. Swartz was active in affairs of his community, county and state. He had served as a trustee of Washington township, had been a director of the Huron State Bank, and had been a member of the Everest High School Board. Mr. Swartz was a Mason, a member of the Everest Commercial Club and a member of the Everest Methodist church.

## "Ayes" and "Nays"

(Continued from Page 1)

sorgo seed last year. Introduced as House Bill 307, it revises the Kansas Seed Law to "plug legal loopholes," used by individuals who misrepresent the variety of seeds sold. This law exercises no control over out-of-state seed.

It is hoped this new law will prevent widespread misrepresentation of the kind that caused heavy crop losses in Kansas last season. The new law also prohibits sale of field seeds containing seed of field bindweed, hoary cress, Russian knapweed and leafy spurge. Field bindweed is the only one prohibited in the old law.

Closely related to the new law on agricultural seeds is the act dealing with production and sale of hybrid seed corn. It is designed to protect farmers from inferior hybrid seed produced by careless or unscrupulous growers. The new law eliminates the old system of registering hybrid seed producers. In place of this it substitutes a plan of notification and state inspection.

The hybrid law provides that anyone who produces hybrid seed corn for sale shall file notice of his intention with the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture before June 1, of the current year. Inspectors in the control division of the State Board of Agriculture will see that corn is produced in accordance with the legal definition of hybrid corn seed.

Another new law is of particular interest to Kansas stockman. Introduced in the Senate as Bill No. 241, it provides for a commission of 7 men, act-

ing without pay, to serve with the Livestock Sanitary Commission matters of sanitation and general stock interest. The Senate Commission on Livestock considered this necessary because of the wartime needs for production and the many controversies arising from ceilings, priorities and other current problems.

Farmers throught the state would see what action the 1943 legislature would take regarding coyote control. The lawmakers turned down a proposition to provide state funds for paid government hunters. However, they appropriated \$50,000 for payment of bounties to be distributed thru the county. This amount is to erase a current deficit in the state's bounty fund, and provide all of the bounty money for the next 2 years.

## Seed Beauty Deceives

Quite often in the case of atlas seed, "beauty is only skin-deep." The fact is emphasized by A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, who warns against buying atlas seed on the basis of appearance and brightness of kernel.

Mr. Clapp reminds that the producing section of Kansas is a relatively high rainfall area. For reason you can expect much of good atlas seed to be discolored, dull in appearance. On the other hand, seed of Tricker sorgo and other varieties sometimes sold as atlas, may be bright and attractive.

This is because varieties like Tricker are grown in extreme Western Kansas where rainfall is not so heavy. Atlas seed may be harvested in better conditions, and it goes on the seed market a much more attractive product than much of the genuine atlas seed grown in Central and Eastern Kansas.

The most important factors in buying atlas seed, Mr. Clapp says, are germination and purity. The dull seed is just as good as any if the owner shows a good germination test for and show official certification or other proof it is genuine atlas seed. It pays to know what you buy.



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**Chicks—Early, vigorous.** Hatched to attention layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Box 608, Clinton, Mo.

**Profit Bred chicks—Purebreds.** Hybrids. For parent stock. 100% Pullorum tested. Free circular. Free. Order Early. Tudor's, Topeka, Kan.

**Improved.** Pullorum Tested. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas. Catalog Free. White Chickery, Schell Missouri.

**Chicks—The Profit-Bred Strain.** Large flocks means low prices. Write Hawk Farms, Rt. 3, Atchison, Kan.

**Chicks, White Glants, Black Glants, Minorcas.** Other breeds. Literature. The Farms Pleasanton, Kan.

**World Record Brown Leghorn Laid 317** bigger bodied, larger eggs. Illinois Metropolitan, Illinois.

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

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Big Type, heavy laying, show quality Light Brahmas. Fast maturing, bloodtested pedigree strains. 3,000 guaranteed chicks weekly. Wonderful winter layers. Low prices. Colored Catalog Free. Ajax Hatchery, Box 2412, Quincy, Illinois.

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

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Toulouse eggs young hens 5—\$1.00; old hens 25¢; Pekin Duck 12—\$1.00; Wild Mallard 12—\$1.00; Pigeons 50¢. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

**Dewlap Toulouse, Embden, goose eggs, 50¢ each.** Pekin, Rouen, duck eggs \$2.50-12. Joe Kantack, Greenleaf, Kan.

**Wanted ducklings.** Easter delivery. Shelton Poultry Farm, Denver, Colo.

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

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**Extra Big Type Leghorn chicks** all from 2 year or older hens make the most profit. 300 egg records. Early order discounts. LuVerne Wolfley-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

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

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White Minorcas. Lay like Leghorns, weigh like heavy market breeds. Their extra large, white eggs bring top market prices. Write for catalog, illustrating Buff, White and Black varieties. Send 5¢ for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 341, Clinton, Iowa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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28 LEADING VARIETIES

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Large English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Big Bone White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds. FREE Literature.

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Unsexed \$9.45—Pullets \$15.40

Barred Rocks  
White Rocks  
White Wyandottes  
S. C. Reds  
FREE CATALOG

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U. S. Approved, U. S. Pullorum Tested R. O. P. Foundation Breeding

Schlichtman's Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

### COX QUALITY CHICKS

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White & Brown Leghorns, White & Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Reds and Black Glants. Advanced Matings \$11.50 S. C. Black Minorcas. Advanced Matings \$11.50 300 egg bloodlines R. O. P. sired chicks. Sexed or non-sexed. 100% live delivery. Two week replacement guarantee. Write today for early discount offer. COX HATCHERY, Box 35K, HUME, MO.

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

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Pullorum Tested 268 to 305 EGG BRED Live arrival Guaranteed FOB per 100  
Wh. Brown, Buff Leghorn Ancona..... \$ 8.90  
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SEXED OR NON-SEXED also HYBRIDS  
Order from this ad. Immediate shipment.  
LUCILLE CHICKS, NEW CAMBRIA, MO.



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Get BUSH'S AAA Started Pullets from selected Wonderlay matings. Save feed, money, time, danger of first few weeks loss. Bush's well feathered Started Pullets are hand-picked beauties—a real bargain! We brood and ship thousands weekly. FREE CATALOG on 26 breeds day-old chicks. Surplus Cockerels \$3.95. Hurry—get our price list

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RICE LEGHORN FARM, BOX 112, SEDALIA, MO.

## SPECIAL April C Prices

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

St. Run	Pullets	Chks.
S. C. Wh. Leg., Bf. Min.	\$10.90	\$19.50
Wh. Bd., Rks., R. I. Reds	10.90	14.90
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Also 3 weeks old. White Leghorns, White Rocks or new, white egg White Romans. Thousands of Breeders. Prices 25¢ up. Day old Pullets Unsexed chicks 7½¢ up. Pictures & Catalog FREE. Rucker's Breeding Farm, Dept. 356, Bethany, Mo.

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**Bia Profit AUSTRA-WHITES**  
Many Customers report laying at 4½ months, 2 lb. fryers 7 weeks. Year around layers. Disease resistant. BLOODTESTED. Baby Chicks, Sexed or Started. Poultry Book FREE. Write Today. BERRY BROTHERS FARMS, Box 502, Atchison, Mo.

More Profitable Austra-Whites. 10,000 Satisfied Customers. High Livability. Develop Faster. Healthier. Cockerels weigh 2 pounds seven weeks. Hens 6½ pounds. Many pullets laying 4½ months. Averaging over 200 eggs yearly. Breeding Farm Headquarters. 58000 Super Delux Leghorn Hens mated with Record Austra-Whites. Write for illustrated catalog. Low Chick prices. Sundowner Poultry Farm, Box 661, Newton, Kan.

Ajax Austra-White Customers report sensational profits. 2-pound broilers 7 weeks. Laying 4½ months. 310 eggs daily from 325 hens. Year around large eggs. Higher vitality, healthier, quicker maturing, higher livability big egg producers. Investigate pioneer strain "Wonderlay" hybrids. 30,000 hatching weekly. Bloodtested Pedigreed strains. Guaranteed chicks. Low prices. Colored Catalog Free. Ajax Hatchery, Box 241, Quincy, Illinois.

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All of the Kansas  
U. S. Approved and  
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hatcheries are nearly booked up for the season  
A Top Quality Product Sells Easily and This  
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WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCER

## Announces NEW CUT-PRICE OFFER

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

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

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

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## DeForest Better Chicks

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

**Over 400 R. O. P. Sired Males**  
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DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kansas  
Branches at Marion and Cottonwood Falls

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Western Electric light plant—1/4 Hp motor. Chas. Hoferer, Wamego, Kan.

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

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

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**LIVESTOCK ITEMS**  
How to break and train horses. A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 434, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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

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

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Hand Made Saddles. Write for prices. W. D. Allison Saddlery, Montrose, Colo.

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

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**HELP WANTED**

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for

### State Civil Service Jobs

Prison Guards.....	\$120.75*
Institution Workers	
Cook I.....	\$ 86.25
Hospital Attendants I.....	\$ 86.25
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\* Salaries are minimum of range. A reasonable charge will be deducted for maintenance furnished by the Institution.

WRITE IMMEDIATELY FOR OFFICIAL APPLICATION

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Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage Plants: Marglobe, John Baer, Pritchard, Gulf State, Firesteel, California Wonder, Cayenne, Wakefield, Early Dutch. All \$1.85 per 1000 except pepper \$3.00. By express, 10% discount in 20,000 lots. Nice large plants, packed 50 to bunch. Chemically treated. Remit with order please in even thousands, which saves us time and assures you accuracy. Your check accepted if most convenient to you. Begin shipping about April 5th. If wanted by mail pay postage on arrival. Natalia Plant Farms, Natalia, Texas.

Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.25. Onions—Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker Sweet Spanish, 300-85c; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.00; 2000-\$3.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Victory Garden Plant Assortment—200 Certified Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Eggplants, or Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, all \$1.50 Postpaid. Express Collect \$1.75 per 1000. Large, hand selected. Mosspacked. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

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

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

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

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

Rose Bushes—Send one dollar bill for ten 2-year-old fieldgrown Everblooming varieties: 2 Red, 2 Pink, 2 White, 2 Yellow, 2 two-tone. Will bloom this spring. Tytex Rose Nurseries, Tyler, Texas.

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## PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

## WANTED TO BUY

We buy wild Mustard Seed. Pete Marr Soy Bean Mill, Fremont, Nebraska. Phone 277.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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

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

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

## FEATHERS WANTED

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

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

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

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

## FARMS—KANSAS

3 Good Stock Farms—Allen County: 156 acres, 56 cropland, balance good grass. Complete set of good improvements, newly painted and repaired. Ample water. On rock road close to grade and high school. \$36.00 per acre. Anderson County: 80 acres, 60 plowland, balance good grass. Complete set good improvements, painted and repaired. Gravel road, mail route, close to grade and high school. \$35.00 per acre. Coffey County: Immediate possession. 80 acres, 25 plowland, balance lespedeza pasture. 5 room house, barn and henhouse. Price \$2750.00. Now is the time to buy a stock farm while livestock prices are high. The above farms can be purchased for cash or on terms like rent. G. E. Mahoney, 204 S. Oak, Iola, Kan.

Half section, Northeast part Wallace County. Mostly in crops. Attractive price. Box 511, Topeka, Kan.

Suburban eighty, Cowley county, \$43.50, leased. Box 190, Larned, Kan.

## FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

North Arkansas bargain—103-acre stream-front farm, includes 3 milk cows, 9 shoats, plow, some household goods! On county road, 1 1/2 mile U. S. highway, 5 1/2 to county-seat depot town; 50 acres cultivated, 15 bottom land, 20 lespedeza, woodland pasture watered by running creek, branch, several springs, bearing orchard, 30 trees, strawberries, blackberries; 5-room frame house, new roof, front porch, basement, spring water, barn, chicken house; good diversified farm. Immediate possession, full price \$2,500, only \$800 down. Page 41, free Spring catalog 7 States. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Farm Wanted—35 miles Topeka—by private party. The best farm \$3,000 cash will buy. Box 1715, care Kansas Farmer.

## SEEDS

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

## Kansas Certified Seeds

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested  
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed  
Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kan.  
Orange, Early Sumac.  
Grain Sorghums: Blackhull, Pink, Colby and Red Kaffir, Colby, Early Kaffir, Wheatland.  
Sudan Grass.  
Brome Grass, Flax: Linota.  
Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. 38, Ill. 200. Open-pollinated: Midland, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Kansas flower, Colby Yellow Cap.  
Popcorn: Supergold.  
Soybeans: Hongkong, A. K. and Dunlap.  
Oats: Kanota and Fulton.  
Barley: Flynn.  
Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.  
Sweet Clover: White.  
Red Clover: Kansas Strain.  
Write for list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kansas

## Assn. Member Ads

Seed Corn, certified hybrids U. S. 35 and U. S. 13. \$6.50. Henry Bunck, Everest, Kan.

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

State Certified Hybrids U. S. 13, U. S. 35, Ill. 200. Order now from L. L. Utz, White Oak, Kan.

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

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

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

Certified Norkan—germination 75%, 54% pound. Wm. C. Robinson, Jr., Downs, Kan.

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

Midland Yellow Dent Corn. Bushel \$1.00. Phil J. Hellwig, Oswego, Kan.

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

Hongkong Soybeans—Germination \$3.00 bushel. Chamberlin Seed Farm, Carbondale, Kan.

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

U. S. 13 Hybrid seed corn, \$5.50 bushel flat kernels in 5 bushel lots; less than bushels \$6.00 bushel. J. A. Lehman, Hays, Kan.

## Planters Seed

The 1943 farm production goal requires best efforts. It also requires good seeds. We furnish them to you. Red clover, \$15; sweet clover, \$6.60; adapted alfalfa, \$2.70; \$2.70; all per bushel; Korean lespedeza, \$8.50; Kansas brome grass, \$14; permanent mixture, \$12; unhusked sweet clover, these per 100 pounds. The best vegetable for your garden. Dealers of Funk's G. seed corn, Missouri 8, Midwest 23, Missouri U. S. 13. Descriptive catalog and complete seed price list on request.

THE PLANTERS SEED COMPANY

513 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

## Hardy Recleaned \$16 ALFALFA SEED

Grain \$19.80; Sweet Clover \$5.90. All lb. bushel; Brome Grass \$15.90 hundred. Concordia, Kansas. Return Seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, BOX 615, CONCORDIA, MO.

Alfalfa, \$20.50; Red Clover, \$16.50; Clover, \$6.00; Timothy, \$3.00; Mixed and Timothy, \$5.25; all per bushel. Seed Catalog and complete Price List upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East 5th Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

Kentucky Bluegrass seed 1942 Crop \$1.50 bushel. Onelda, Kansas. State Tested McCoy.

## BEMEDIES—TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach associated conditions. Latest methods. T. & Minor Clinic, Suite C406, Kansas City, Mo.

## April 17

## Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Classified and Live Sections must be in our hands

## Saturday, April 17

## Give as much as you can—as often as you can to the U.S.

## ATTENTION

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

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

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.



# Oil Pipe Line

Feels Its Way East

WARTIME emergencies are prompting some of America's best feats in engineering and construction. This fact is emphasized by construction of a gigantic pipe line from Longview, Texas, to the East Coast, as a means of relieving our congested transportation system. The great pipe line, now under construction, is made of 24-inch pipe which will run about 1,400 miles from oil fields to the Coast. The project will require 224,000 tons of steel and will cost about 95 million dollars. When finished, the great pipe will carry 800,000 barrels of oil daily. That amount will add about 30 per cent to

the one million barrels now being carried each day, principally by tank cars.

First installment of the line was from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Illinois, a distance of nearly 550 miles. Then Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, approved the 850-mile extension, from Norris City on to the East Coast. Approval for the project was recommended by Petroleum Co-ordinator, Harold L. Ickes, who declared the line is necessary to insure adequate petroleum supplies for our army, our allies, for war production and for civilian needs.

It is hoped the entire line to New York can be completed by June 1. From Norris City, Illinois, the line will extend across Indiana and Ohio to Phoenixville. Then branch lines will be laid to Philadelphia, New Jersey and New York refinery areas.

Construction of the long line is being handled by War Emergency Pipe Lines, Inc., a non-profit Government organization. Their job of delivering and laying the mammoth sections of pipe has been tremendous. The pipes, 2 feet in diameter, are 42 feet long.

This pipe weighs 94.62 pounds to the

foot, which means a 42-foot length weighs about 4,000 pounds, or 2 tons. Most of the pipe is transported by International tractor trucks fitted with long trailers. Three lengths of pipe, weighing 6 tons, comprise the usual truck load.

Pipe is removed from the cars to the trucks by means of derricks mounted on old-model trucks operated by power take-offs from these trucks. The truckmen meet with all types of hardships in distributing pipe sections along the line.

In constructing the southern part of the line from Texas to Illinois, the truckmen fought continual rains and mud. There was red, sticky mud in the high places, and black, gooey mud of near quicksand consistency in the bottom lands.

Before selecting unloading places on the railroads, it was necessary to first check nearby roads and bridges. Usually pipe was trucked along the line as needed by the welders, and then unloaded by booms mounted on crawler tractors.

## Helps Keep Books

Make your shopping list on an envelope. When shopping, place each sale bill in the envelope. Then place envelope in record book to be entered when time permits. File envelopes.—W. H.



She Will Like To Cook With Gas

## Be Sure She Can—by Her Shares In Tomorrow Now! BUY WAR BONDS

When you watch your daughter "play-cooking," isn't it a good time to have and see to it that cooking will always be fun for her? War Savings Bonds bought for her will mature at full value about the time she is ready to make a home of her own. Then won't it be grand for her to start with the six big conveniences of better living afforded by a Butler Butane Gas System. 1. Faster, easier cooking and baking. 2. Easier, better ironing. 3. Low-cost, automatic refrigeration. 4. Bright, soft lighting—wall or ceiling. 5. Healthful, even home heating. 6. Piping hot water in large quantities.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Awarded To Our Kansas City Plant For Excellence In War Production

BUTLER BUILT BUTANE GAS SYSTEM



BOMBE HEADACHES, NERVES Upset Stomach, Sick Feelings Make You Miserable? Try amazing Bombe on 5 day money back trial. Order C. O. D. plus postage or send \$1.00 & save postage. BOMBE Products Dept. K, Box 126, Ulrich, 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 END-LEASE CUTTERS AND MOW CHOPPERS DODSON MFG. CO., INC. Concordia, Kan. - Wichita, Kan.



The 2-ton pipes, 42 feet long and 2 feet in diameter, are unloaded from trucks by booms mounted on International tractors along the right-of-way of the new oil pipe line.

## Wickard Will Reward Growers

FARM families enlisted in the 1943 food production program will receive official recognition from the Department of Agriculture in the form of a Farm War Service certificate.

"This certificate," says Secretary Wickard, "is a simple word of appreciation and encouragement to the fighting units of the food front—the nation's farm families. On the long, hard

work of these families, on their ingenuity in overcoming every handicap will depend to a considerable measure the outcome of this war."

The 11- by 14-inch certificate, bearing Secretary Wickard's signature, will be presented to farmers by County-U. S. D. A. War Boards as soon as possible after the completion of the 1943 mobilization drive.



Farm war service certificates like this one will be presented to farm families by the Secretary of Agriculture.



## Give Your Chicks This "Three Way" PROTECTION

Germozone, the liquid poultry medicine, protects your chicks in 3 important ways. 1ST. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE DRINK. It destroys many germs and bacteria there. 2ND. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE CROP. Ordinary poultry drinking water tablets may purify the water itself, but many germs are picked up direct from the litter. GERMOZONE acts in the crop against them, too! 3RD. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE INTESTINES. It is soothing to the intestines and acts against many harmful disease bacteria there. A liquid—mixes easily and uniformly. 4 oz., 40c; 12 oz., 75c; Economy 32 oz., \$1.50. Get GERMOZONE at your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, hatchery).

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebraska



## 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

## Give Fence Like This



This fence was poorly erected—now on the way "out"—but wire still good!

## ... a NEW CHANCE



Same fence, properly restretched. Good for many years of extra service.

Possibly some of your fence is beginning to LOOK "a little the worse for wear". But, if it's good quality fence, the wire may still have valuable life left. A little work—repairing and restretching—is saving many a fence important to farming efficiency. That's why you'll want to give every fence you have every chance—now!

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., PEORIA, ILL.

MAKERS OF RED BRAND FENCE LOOK FOR THE TOP WIRE PAINTED RED



## DUROC HOGS



### DUROC SALE

#### 50-BOARS AND GILTS-50

at farm 11 miles south of St. Joseph and 40 miles north of Kansas City, on 71 highway, 1:30 P. M. (Farm adjoins town.)

**FAUCETT, MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 24**  
**25 BOARS:** August and September farrow. Straight, short-legged, deep-bodied, dark-colored, good-hummed kind. **25 GILTS:** Same age, same type as boars. All boars and most of gilts sired by THE FASHION, 1941 Minnesota Jr. Champion. He is a real individual and an excellent sire. This is a wonderful opportunity TO BUY A REAL HERD BOAR. For catalog write  
**FRED FARRIS & SON, FAUCETT, MO.**  
 Auctioneer—Homer Rule

### Duroc Boar Pig Wanted

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

### DUROC JERSEY BOARS

Another choice offering of our lowdown, blocky boars that are so popular with public demand. Registered, double immuned, shipped on approval. Write for prices and photos.  
**CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS**

### HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

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

### Choice Sows and Gilts

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

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

### Davidsons Have Fall Boars

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

### Choice Poland China Spring Pigs

Bred from market type, the kind feeders like. Registered, double immune and priced to sell.  
**MERVIN McCLEAREN, MULLINSVILLE, KAN.**

### PERCHERON HORSES

### Percheron Stallions & Fillies

FOR SALE OR TRADE—3 registered Percheron Stallions, breeding age. Also 3 coming yearling stallions, placed first and second at both Kansas fairs. Also some fillies same age. THESE STALLIONS ARE PRICED TO INTEREST YOU.  
**H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KANSAS**

### For Sale Percheron Stallion

Bucarkoncalyps. Born June 2, 1940. For pedigree write  
**JOE L. DVORAK, LINCOLNVILLE, KAN.**

### AUCTIONEERS

### BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER  
 LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
 1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

### 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.**

### ETHYLEDAL FALL BOARS

selected for quality and blood lines. (The champion pen of barrows at the 1942 American Royal were produced here). These are the same kind sired by B&B Special and Ethyledale Roller. Come and see them.  
**DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.**

### O'BRYAN RANCH HAMPSHIRE SALE

Hiattville, Kan., April 19

40 miles southeast of Iola, Kan.  
 25 top fall boars (12 of them tops from outstanding herds).  
 15 are tops from our fall crop of 750, also 116 head of outstanding fall open gilts and a few bred gilts. Majority will weigh over 300 lbs. sale day.  
 Write for catalog.  
**O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, Kan.**

## IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
 Livestock Editor  
 Topeka, Kansas

**ROY ROCK**, located at Enterprise, is one of the oldest and most reliable breeders of Milking Shorthorns in the entire country. He invites inspection of his good herd.

**E. C. LACY AND SON**, Shorthorn breeders of Miltonvale, write that they are entirely sold out on serviceable age bulls. They say "we haven't been so low on bulls for 20 years."

**CHARLEY STUCKMAN**, Duroc breeder of Kirwin, remits for advertising and reports good inquiry and sale for boars. Mr. Stuckman has 8 sows to farrow this spring and had entered them in the production testing program.

**LEONARD D. SHARP**, of Great Bend, is a grower of registered Poland China hogs. His father, now a leading breeder of Milking Shorthorns, has bred Polands for more than 25 years. The Sharps breed the thick, deep kind.

**FRANK C. MILLS**, of Alden, who recently had a successful sale of registered Shorthorn cattle, also is a breeder of registered jacks. His stock is descended from the famous Jacks, Missouri Chief and General Logan. Mr. Mills invites inspection.

Your attention is invited to the Angus sale of the **J. C. PENNEY** farm at Hamilton, Mo., on April 21. One hundred seven head of registered Angus, strong in Earl Marshall breeding, will be sold. The sale will be held at the farm just east of Hamilton.

**J. J. HARTMAN & SONS**, Poland China breeders of Elmo, write that they are fixed to produce 275 head of modern-type Polands in 1943. The herd has been in existence for more than 40 years. They have just purchased a fine sow from a leading Nebraska breeder.

**CLARENCE MILLER**, breeder of correct type, modern Durocs, reports continuous inquiry for breeding stock. Boars from the Miller herd have gone to many Corn Belt states during the last few months. Prevailing commercial prices justify the use of the best boars obtainable.

**VERN V. ALBRECHT**, Smith Center, breeder of registered Durocs and Aberdeen Angus cattle reports a fine lot of pigs saved and doing well, although there has been considerable loss because of cold, stormy weather. The Albrecht Duroc herd is one of the oldest and strongest in the entire country.

A good report comes from **KNACKSTEAD BROTHERS** who breed registered Milking Shorthorns on their farms near Conway in McPherson county. They have in service a good breeding son of Maxine Brookside, the cow that produced nearly 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Inspection of the herd is invited.

**W. A. HACKEROTT**, veteran breeder of Polled and Horned Hereford cattle announces a dispersal sale to be held on Wednesday, April 28, on his farm near Natoma, Osborne county. More than 100 head of cattle will be sold. Advertising regarding this sale will appear in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

The big Hampshire attraction coming up this spring will be the **O'BRYAN SALE**, at Hiattville, on Monday, April 19. The offering includes about 150 head, mostly fall boars and selected gilts, tops from the fall crop of 750. Hiattville is located 40 miles southeast of Iola. For catalog of this sale, write O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville.

I have just received a very interesting letter from **MARSHALL BROTHERS**, owners and managers of Brookside Jersey farm at Sylvia. These brothers sold 7,129.1 pounds of butter during the last year, besides what was used by 2 families. The Marshalls have been breeding Jerseys since 1908. They also breed registered Duroc hogs.

**WALBERT RAVENSTEIN**, of Cleveland, consigns a number of selected bulls and heifers to the John Ravenstein & Son sale to be held at the farm on Thursday, April 29. Walbert has a choice herd of Polled Hereford cattle, bred along much the same lines as his brother and in selecting his consignment to the sale has picked his best animals.

Livestock sold well at the **JOHN D. HENRY** sale held near Everest recently. Holstein cows averaged \$195 with a top of \$232. Herd bull sold for \$220. Poland China sows and gilts averaged \$96 with a top of \$102.50, the top price being reached 4 different times. Buyers were from nearby sections. Walter Brown, of Perry, was a good buyer.

**O'BRYAN RANCH** announces another big Hampshire sale to be held at Hiattville, April 19. About 200 head, consisting of bred sows, open fall gilts and fall boars will be sold. The fall boars and gilts are the tops from a crop of 750 head produced on the O'Bryan farms. Publicity regarding the offering will appear in the next issue of Kansas Farmer.

**H. H. BLAIR**, located at Barnard in Lincoln county, has named his farm the 4-B's Hereford farm, in honor of his partners, his wife and 2 children. The farm is the home of one of the strong Hereford herds that help keep Lincoln county on the map as the big Hereford center

of Kansas. Mr. Blair is an active member of the Lincoln County Association and takes a prominent part in all of its activities. The herd is one of the younger herds but, when established, breeding stock was located and brought to the farm from well established herds and unusual progress has been made in a carefully planned breeding program.

A Duroc sale that is within driving distance of most Kansas hog men is the **FRED FARRIS & SON** sale, on Saturday, April 24, at Faucett, Mo., just south of St. Joseph. Fifty head will sell. They are all August and September farrow and are mostly sired by the 1941 Minnesota junior champion, The Fashion. For size, type and quality this offering will meet with the approval of the critical hog man and practical farmer.

I have just received an especially interesting letter from **W. A. DAVIDSON**, Poland China breeder of Simpson. He says 35 sows and gilts have been bred for spring farrowing. The fall gilts are all sold but they still have some good fall boars. Paul recently purchased by mail bid a choice bred sow from a leading Missouri breeder. Mr. Davidson topped the Washington County Holstein sale last fall on a cow. She has dropped a fine heifer calf.

**H. G. ESHELMAN**, successful Percheron breeder and showman, has turned over his big farm at Sedgwick to his son Harry E. Eshelman and is moving to a small farm a half mile out from town. This change makes it necessary to cut down the herd very materially. He is reserving a few choice mares and one stallion. The rest of the herd is to be sold at private treaty. Mr. Eshelman has for years been considered a leading breeder of the entire country.

I have just received a letter from **E. L. BARRIER**, proprietor of Dalebanks Angus Farm, Eureka, who says his heifers are all sold but he has the best lot of low-set, thick bulls ever on the farm. They are especially uniform in quality. Their sire is one of the best in the entire country, a combination of International prize-winning blood on one side and Page and Bahndallach on the other. Mr. Barrier has a large herd and sells just the best for breeding purposes.

**EARLE CLEMMONS**, of Waldo, continues to breed and improve registered Shorthorns on his Osborne county farm. Mr. Clemmons is one of the most critical bull buyers I have ever known. He checks pedigree and individual and not only checks the get of the bull after he has used him, but checks the breeding of the bull's sons. If his sons sire calves good enough to be bought for feeding steers Mr. Clemmons feels that his breeding program is not slowing up.

**DALE SCHEEL**, Hampshire breeder located at Emporia, grows and sends out Hampshires of proved quality. A pen of his barrows bred and developed on the farm won championship at the American Royal in 1942. These pigs were the result of careful mating for type and breeding. He carried the blood of such great boars as B & B Perfection and Ethyledale Roller. Mr. Scheel has plenty of selected young boars and a fine lot of spring pigs of the same breeding and type now on the farm.

**MARTIN M. GOERING**, of Moundridge, has a good herd of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. He writes that he is now getting his first crop of calves from his herd bull Glenside Warrior Boy. The calves are very promising and have the quality and seeming disposition of their sire. The dam of Glenside Warrior Boy has a record of 8,526 pounds of milk and 364 pounds of fat. His granddam was first at the International in 1930. She has a record of 11,000 pounds of milk and 457 pounds of fat.

I have just received an especially interesting letter from **WELDON MILLER**, of Norcat, Mo. He reports more than 200 spring pigs saved to date. An average of 10 farrowed to the sow and 8 saved. He sold 50 bred gilts during the winter at an average price of \$60 a head. They went early and easy. His September boars now ready for new homes, and sired by Millers Cherry Ace, weigh from 200 to 250 pounds and are of good quality. Mr. Miller is one of the good Duroc breeders of the entire country.

Out in Lincoln county, where the **LINCOLN COUNTY REGISTERED HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** functions, ever member must be on his toes or he falls behind in the rapidly moving breed procession. **LEWIS A. WILLIAMS**, of Hunter, is holding firmly to the position he held even before the birth of the association. Hazlett and WHR breeding in the hands of men who knew how to feed and give proper care has resulted in herd building that has always proved profitable. Mr. Williams gets his mail at Hunter.

**JOHN B. FRITCHARD**, president of the **MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**, writes that all is well down in the Herefordshire of Kansas. Mr. Fritchard has one of the good herds of the country and is one of the active breeders of the locality. A meeting recently was held and it was decided to put on the annual sale for the year in November. Dr. A. D. Webber and Jerry Moxley attended the meeting and gave interesting talks. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. B. Fritchard, president; Frank Manning, vice-president; and Walter Scott, secretary.

The **NORTH-CENTRAL KANSAS SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** held its annual meeting at Delphos, March 11. Arthur Johnson, of Delphos, retiring president, treated the breeders to a big dinner. The attendance was the best so far since the association was organized. H. F. Walker, of Osborne, was elected president for the ensuing year; Julius Olson, of Manhattan, vice-president; and Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, secretary-treasurer. A director from each county having members was chosen. About 20 counties were represented by memberships. It was voted to hold an annual sale at Beloit on October 26.

**JOHN J. MOFFITT**, who lives at Lincoln, and has bred registered Hereford cattle for more than 20 years has lived thru experiences that would have driven most men out of the country or left them confirmed pessimists. But he lived to tell the story of the forgotten man and recalls in a spirit of good humor what happened. He doesn't even complain of what the weatherman did to the country. But as he tells the story he is looking out toward the barnyard where the Herefords are feeding and he finds it easy to forget the unpleasant incidents that have come and gone during his active life. Always he has time to join anyone interested in good Herefords, and visit his neighbors who like himself sees the good in Lincoln county Herefords and say but little about their shortcomings if there are any.

### ANGUS CATTLE

#### FIRST DRAFT SALE

### 107 Head Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Strong in EARL MARSHALL Blood Lines

#### At HAMILTON, MISSOURI

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

**J. C. PENNEY MISSOURI FARM**

Penney and James Division

Hamilton, Missouri

For catalogue write to The Aberdeen Angus Journal, Webster City, Iowa

**ROY JOHNSTON**, Auctioneer

**Try Dunrovin Farm**  
 Now offering serviceable age and Open Heifers, sired by Prize 387 Herd sire: Blackcap Eileen of Thousand Hills. Farm just west of Belton, Mo. Belton is 20 miles from Kansas City on Highway 71, and just on the Kan.-Mo. line. Write Kenneth Conzelmann, Mgr., Belton, Mo. **W. H. JAMES, Owner**

### Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires, Proud K. 541403 and Elmo 2nd 852100.  
**OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, MO.**  
 (Where beef type predominates)

### DALEBANKS ANGUS

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

### JERSEY CATTLE

### Rotherwood Jerseys

Longfield's Jester of Oz is making Jersey history here in Kansas. He is sired by the imported Superior Sire, Longfield's Jester that wrote a romantic chapter in the Jersey history of Oklahoma. Both our Senior Sire and his Sire have been classified "Very Good."  
**A. Lewis Oswald John Craig Oswald Hutchinson, Kansas**

### Brookside Jersey Stock Farm

Young registered Jersey bulls and young heifers just fresh for sale. Sired by RALEIGH MASTERPIECE and PRIMATE DAIRY VOLUNTEER. Also Registered Duroc boars.  
**Marshall Brothers, Sylvia, Kan.**

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### SUNNYMEDE FARM

For Sale sons of King Bessie Jemima Boast and Sunnymede Count Mercedes  
 Herd now on 13th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Herd Improvement Test.  
**C. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kansas**

### Consistent Production Brings Results

We hold 13 out of a possible 14 Official Kansas State Bu. Fat Records in 2-year milking class.  
 Yet our bulls are reasonably priced.  
**SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY, Topeka**

### Registered Holstein Bulls

FOR SALE—one (1) yearling, one (1) yearling and other bull calves.  
**GERHARDT FARMS, CONCORDIA, KAN.**  
**Carl Osaman C. R. Lamm**

### BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

### FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY IN MILK & MEAT PRODUCTION RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS

All allied nations urgently need all milk and meat United States can produce. Great opportunity with Milking Shorthorns. 4 percent milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. FREE literature on request. Read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00.  
**MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. KF-4, 7 Dexter Park, Lincoln**

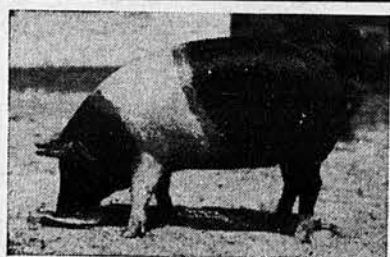
### Roan Milking Shorthorn

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

### BROWN SWISS CATTLE

### Brown Swiss Bull Calf

wanted. Six to eight months old. Please background and records. Also interested in months-old heifers. Registered.  
**LOYD REMPEL, HILLSBORO, KANSAS**





Kansas Farmer Hereford shoppers might well be interested in Lincoln county. By driving fewer than 60 miles starting from the farm of any of the 6 leading Hereford breeders of the county, every farm can be visited with mileage on the return trip. The 6 breeders are members of the Lincoln County Hereford Breeders' Association. None of the herds are large, average about 65 head. Probably there is a total of 300 breeding cows in all. But for

quality and approved bloodlines the 6 herds likely cannot be equalled in any other territory of the same size. The association creates plenty of friendly rivalry and the daily or weekly visits among neighbor breeders makes for better care and creates a desire for better sires and a closer study of breeding practices. Annual county shows are held and a county herd with animals from association members makes county, district and state fairs. Consignments from the county go to the Kansas state sale and sell among the tops. Lincoln county with its grassy slopes and streams of running water is ideal for growing strong, sturdy breeding animals.

FLOYD SOWERS, of Vesper, is one of the active young members of the Lincoln county Hereford Breeders' Association. Quite a while before the registered herd was established, Mr. Sowers and his father had bought several bulls for use in their grade herd from the Hazlett breeding establishment. This indicates the importance the Sowers firm attached to good herd bulls. The present herd is the result of 10 years of careful selection and culling. Just recently Floyd has purchased an outstanding son of Real Astor from the Otto Fulscher herd. The calf is only 6 months old but very promising and looks fit to follow the good breeding sire Perfect Domino.

GROVER MEYER, prominent and successful Holstein breeder and dairyman, has had such an important place in building better Holstein cattle and improving the general situation of dairying in Kansas, that I hesitate to try to improve on what most Kansans already know. His dispersal sale, to be held on the farm near Basehor, is important to dairymen and especially to Holstein breeders. Bulls have gone out from the herd to almost every part of this state and to many other states, and their going has strengthened many herds and meant much to the localities where they were situated. Mr. Meyer has given 27 years of intelligent effort to building better Holsteins for himself and others. One hundred twenty head sell, only a few heifers being reserved to start with later. Remember the date, Monday, April 26, and see next issue of Kansas Farmer.

Thursday, April 29, should be a day long to be recalled by Kansas cattlemen who believe in Polled Herefords. That date will be field day and opportunity day for Kansans who look for the best. The JOHN RAVENSTEIN & SON sale to be held on the farm near Belwood and Cleveland, in Kingman county, will overflow with attractions. Among them 20 choice heifers bred to the \$2,000 WHR Leskan 2nd. The Ravenssteins are among the early Kansas Hereford breeders to pin their faith to Polls. They did this with the full understanding that Polled Herefords must in every way be bred to measure up with horned cattle and in bringing this about in their herd the best blood has been sought regardless of price. The blood of Pawnee Domino 8th, Plato Domino 9th, and Plato Domino 4th predominates in the offering. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, owner of Sunnymede, reports his Holstein herd now on its 13th consecutive year of testing in the Holstein-Friesian herd improvement test. The senior sire of this herd, King Bessie Jenima Boast, is a paternal brother of the All-American sire, King Bessie Senator. A former sire was King Bessie Kathryn, a younger son of King Bessie Ormsby Pieterje. A full sister to this sire has just completed a fine record at Avenglen Farms, Antioch, Ill. King Bessie sires in this herd have been used on daughters of the former proved sire B. L. S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke, a son of the above proved sire is also in service in the herd. J. F. True, Ft. Scott, is now using Sunnymede Hartog Count, a son of Sunnymede Hartog Alice Dean, with a production record of 2,046 pounds of fat in the first 4 lactation periods. Several daughters of King Bessie are now in the milking herd at the farm, and all of them have lifetime records.

## Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**  
April 6—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Secretary-Manager.  
April 28—W. A. Hackerott, Natoma, Kan.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**  
April 29—John Ravenstein & Son and Walbert Ravenstein, Cleveland, Kan.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
April 21—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
- Holstein Cattle**  
April 26—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan. Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan. Sale Manager.  
October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn. T. Hobart McVay, Chairman sale committee. Nickerson, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**  
April 12—Phillip K. Studer, Atwood, Kan.  
May 3—Miles-Of-View herd dispersal, now owned by Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.  
May 4—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.  
October 26—North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Sale at Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Secretary.
- Hampshire Hogs**  
April 19—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**  
April 24—Fred Farris & Son, Faucett, Mo.  
October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.75	\$16.30	\$14.50
Hogs	15.55	15.60	13.90
Lambs	16.35	16.15	12.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.25	.25	.22
Eggs, Firsts	.36½	.36	.27½
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.33
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.41½	1.45	1.20½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.99	1.00	.81½
Oats, No. 2, White	.66½	.65	.55
Barley, No. 2	.92	.89	.58
Alfalfa, No. 1	24.00	22.00	19.00
Prairie, No. 1	12.00	12.00	12.50

## DAIRY FARMERS!

OUR OWN RADIO PROGRAM!



NEWS OF THE WORLD  
NEWS OF THE NATION  
NEWS OF THE FARM!  
CLIFTON UTLEY • EVERETT MITCHELL

12:45 P. M. SUNDAYS  
BLUE NETWORK  
ALL STATIONS

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION  
THE VOICE OF THE DAIRY FARMER

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

### WANT BIGGER PROFITS? \$HORTHORN\$

Make Your Profits by Breeding Shorthorn Cattle. They are unrivaled in their ability to outgain and outlast any other breed of cattle on earth. Write for our FREE illustrated booklet "Farm Security with Shorthorns" that tells how Shorthorns react to greater wartime demands for more meat and milk. It's profitable and patriotic to breed Shorthorns. Write for list of members, thousands of them all over America, who have breeding stock for sale. Subscribe to the official breed publication, The Shorthorn World, published twice monthly. Subscription rates \$1.00 per yr.—\$2.00 for 3 yrs. Write AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 319 Union Stockyards, Chicago.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

### THE MERRYFIELD HEREFORD RANCH

Offers for sale the excellent herd bull, C. K. Princes Domino 2859422, 4 years old and weighs 2000 lbs. A great breeder and good enough to head any herd. Right in every way. J. B. Pritchard, Minneapolis, Kan.

### Richard's Modern Type Herefords

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

### Pinut Valley Hereford Ranch

By WHR Contender Domino 1st. Yankee and Beau Rupert. Ages 10 to 15 months. LEON A. WAITE & SONS, Winfield, Kan.

### asant View Stock Farm Herefords

Registered Hereford bulls, age 8 to 12 months. Compact kind with lots of quality. Reasonable prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5 N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys. E. Gideon, Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$126. Well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves, all express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

### Guernsey Sire for Sale

Four-year-old son of Meadowlark Napoleon and a grandson of the Prince of Kansas and Caribou Ramee's. Excellent individual. M. M. Troyer, Conway, Kan.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

## LED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

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

## Livestock Advertising Rates

Column inch.....\$2.50 per issue  
Column inch.....3.50 per issue  
Column inch.....7.00 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. Advertisers must have copy by Friday of the previous week.  
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman  
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

# Ravensteins' Auction Sale of POLLED HEREFORDS Cleveland, Kan., April 29



**20 BULLS-30 FEMALES** Much of the very best Polled Herefords is yours in this sale offering. Selling are 20 herd bull prospects, most of them ready for service this year. Selling are 30 females, mostly of young ages, and over 20 of these are bred to the outstanding Polled Hereford sire shown above. This great young bull is WHR LESKAN 2d, son of Real Plato Domino, and bred by Wyoming Hereford Ranch. If you are in need of breed-improving stock, then attend this sale, for here you will find some of the very cattle the Polled Hereford breed affords. The catalog is ready, so write for a copy, and come to this important Polled Hereford event.

Write for a catalog  
**JOHN RAVENSTEIN & SON, Cleveland, Kan.**  
FRED REPERT, Auctioneer      JESSE JOHNSON, Kansas Farmer



## STUDER'S REDUCTION SHORTHORN SALE ATWOOD, (Rawlins Co.) MONDAY, APRIL 12 88 LOTS

59 COWS, about 20 with calves at foot. 25 head will calve within the next three months, the rest bred to calve later, (from 3 to 7 years old, only 4 older than 7).  
10 BRED HEIFERS and 16 BULLS, including herd sires and calves from 6 to 13 months old.  
FEMALES bred to GOLDEN OAK ROUMANIAN and STUDEBOY MARSHAL. Foundation from such herds as C. A. Shallenberger, (20 years of effort with careful culling).  
Atwood is on Highway 36, 30 miles north of Colby, 14 south of the Nebraska Line and 50 East of Colorado Line. Catalog upon request. Everything Tb., and Bang's tested.  
**PHILIP K. STUDER, Owner, Atwood, Kan.**  
Bert Powell, Auctioneer      Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

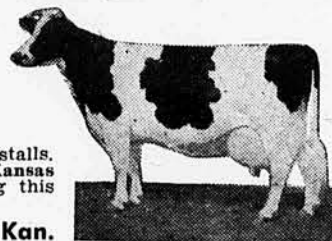
## Grover Meyer Dispersal

Sale at farm 15 miles west of KANSAS CITY, Mo., near BASEHOR, KANSAS. Sale starts at 10 A. M.

120 Holsteins  
Monday, April 26, 1943

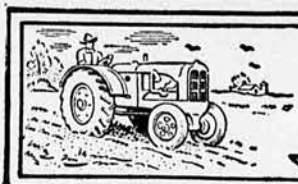
Also a 3-unit DeLaval combine milker and stalls. See Larger Space in the Next Issue of the Kansas Farmer. For additional information regarding this sale write.

G. R. Appleman, Sales Manager, Linn, Kan.  
Auctioneers Bert Powell and Boyd Newcom. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



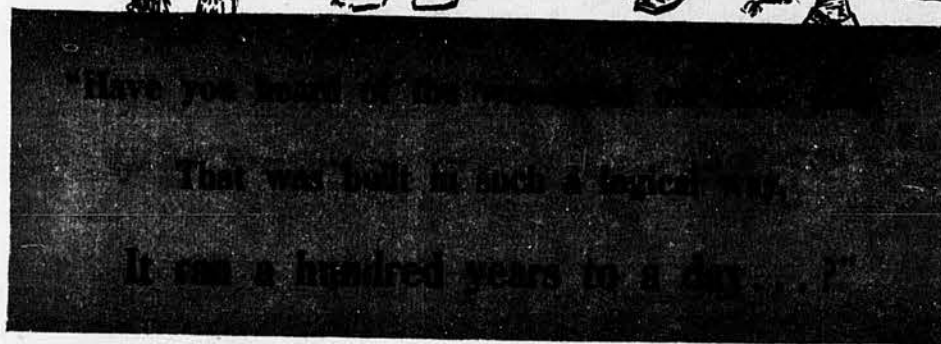
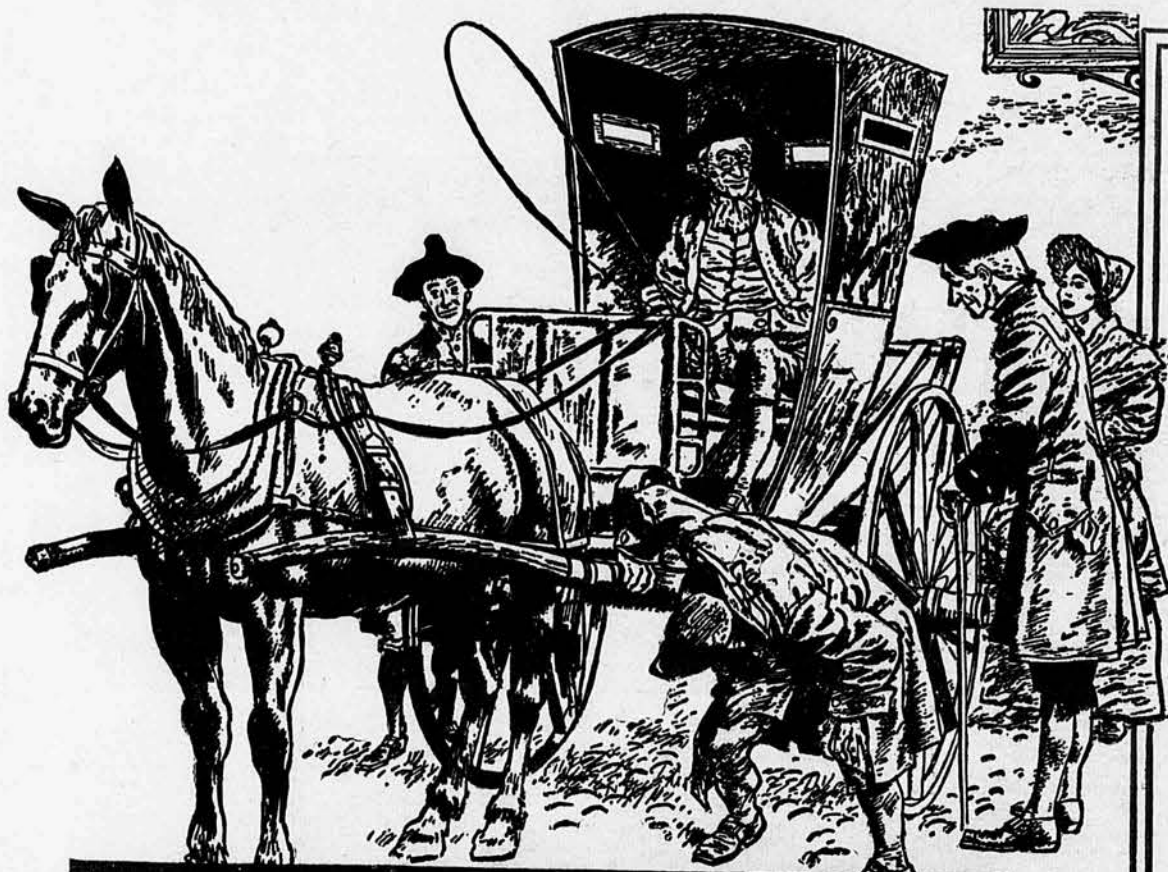
Make an Investment for Victory  
**BUY MORE WAR BONDS!!**





# The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



**R**IGHTLY ENOUGH, the lovable, logical Deacon reasoned that his shay would last if there was no weakest spot where trouble could start. And though you can't expect to duplicate the Deacon's Masterpiece today—owing perhaps to a shortage of oak that "can't be split nor bent nor broke"—his logic still applies:

Now that you're more than anxious for your car, truck or tractor to live its full lifetime, you can get help keeping vulnerable inner engine parts from quickly wearing or weakening, by giving them OIL-PLATING.

OIL-PLATING comes from the change to Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil. But when you think of inner OIL-PLATING, don't think of mere liquid oil that could all drain down to the crankcase as you shut off the engine. For OIL-PLATING—created by N<sup>th</sup> oil's special added synthetic—is a rich surfacing of lubricant that really seems like a part of every surface it's fastened to. That's why OIL-PLATING can stay up on guard for hours—for days. And a large share of this protection is needed when the engine isn't even running!

## Arrest Acid

During engine operation, you know, each cylinder draws in its raw mixture of fuel and air. Then, after firing, it expels the burnt, smoky remains. But when you shut off the engine some cylinders must be left full of raw gas—unfired! Others are caught full of foul leftovers—unexpelled! All in all, plenty of acid... Acid that likes to eat away at metal!

Acids were always present—long before war-time. Only it didn't matter so much when your car was in frequent use, at speeds that thoroughly warmed the engine—helping to offset the worst acid effects. How different today, when mileage, speed, and average engine heat all are down—giving acid its chance to run riot!

You can't keep sponging out the cylinders, of course, after the engine has stopped. But when you leave vital working surfaces shielded by OIL-PLATING you know that acid can't eat so

much. That's one way in which OIL-PLATING can help to protect valuable inner engine parts.

## Wear Baffled

Then when you start an OIL-PLATED engine that's been standing unused, you can forget your fears of bad wear that could be caused by the harsh dry rub of metal against metal. The mere presence of OIL-PLATING—up on guard in advance—can help to provide the lubrication your engine needs to keep it lasting.

...In time, of course, even the wonderful, logical shay came to its end. But not before it had lived a lifetime, and more! Why not give your equipment its chance to live? Do what you can, soon as you can... change to Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil and OIL-PLATING. It's time to get rid of outworn Winter oil anyhow. So why not take this opportunity to OIL-PLATE? Your local Conoco Agent will see that you get regular farm deliveries of N<sup>th</sup> oil. Or you might prefer to stop at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station... where you see the Red Triangle of Continental Oil Company

## THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest and date entry arrives.

When you're doing repair work around an engine, keep small parts in a plugged-up funnel. It's safer than using a box, because the funnel neck can be inserted in nooks or crannies around the engine where it's handy and not so likely to tip over. F. Keller, Somers, Mont.



Instead of trying to hold wood down with your foot while you're sawing, fasten a piece of chain to the saw-buck, then loop it over the wood and around one post, as shown. Harry Hull, Warsaw, Mo.

To mend small holes in window screen, put a piece of mosquito netting over the hole and coat it with varnish. When dry, apply another coat or two. N. M. Jones, Lincoln, Nebr.

Put a sponge in the bottom of your potted plants and you won't have to water them so often. V. Lee-dickay, Goliad, Tex.

## The Deacon's Masterpiece; or, The Wonderful "One-Hoss Shay"

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss shay, That was built in such a logical way It ran a hundred years to a day, And then, of a sudden, it—ah, but stay,

\*\*\*\*\*

Now in building of chaises, I tell you what, There is always somewhere a weakest spot,—

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And that's the reason, beyond a doubt, That a chaise breaks down, but doesn't wear out.

But the Deacon swore, (as Deacons do, With an "I dew vum," or an "I tell yeou,") He would build one shay to beat the town 'n' the keounty 'n' all the kentry raoun'; It should be so built that it couldn't break down: —"Fur," said the Deacon, "t's mighty plain Thut the weakes' place mus' stan' the strain; 'n' the way t' fix it, uz I maintain,

Is only jest

T' make that place uz strong uz the rest."

So the Deacon inquired of the village folk Where he could find the strongest oak, That couldn't be split nor bent nor broke,— That was for spokes and floor and sills; He sent for lancewood to make the thills; The crossbars were ash, from the straightest trees; The panels of white-wood, that cuts like cheese; But lasts like iron for things like these; The hubs of logs from the "Settler's ellum,"— Last of its timber,—they couldn't sell 'em,

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Thoroughbrace bison-skin, thick and wide; Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide Found in the pit when the tanner died. That was the way he "put her through."—"There!" said the Deacon, "naow she'll dew!"

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EIGHTEEN HUNDRED;—it came and found The Deacon's masterpiece strong and sound. Eighteen hundred increased by ten;—"Hahnsum kerridge" they called it then. Eighteen hundred and twenty came;— Running as usual; much the same. Thirty and forty at last arrive, And then come fifty, and FIFTY-FIVE.

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First of November, 'Fifty-five! This morning the parson takes a drive.

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The parson was working his Sunday's text, Had got to *fifthy*, and stopped perplexed At what the—Moses—was coming next. All at once the horse stood still, Close by the meet'n'-house on the hill. —First a shiver, and then a thrill, Then something decidedly like a spill,— And the parson was sitting upon a rock, At half past nine by the meet'n'-house clock,—

\*\*\*\*\*

—What do you think the parson found, When he got up and stared around? The poor old chaise in a heap or mound, As if it had been to the mill and ground! You see, of course, if you're not a dunce, How it went to pieces all at once,— All at once, and nothing first,— Just as bubbles do when they burst.

End of the wonderful one-hoss shay. Logic is logic. That's all I say.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

# CONOCO

Your Conoco Agent