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JANUARY 15, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

It Paid the Lamans When...
They Went to the

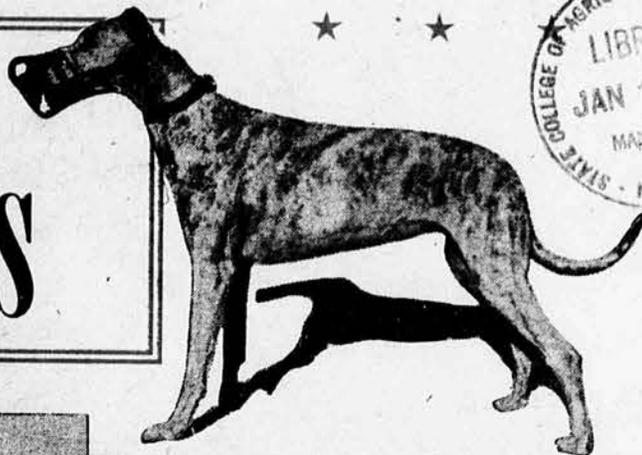
DOGS



Lady Gangdrew, foundation brood dog for the Laman kennels. Her pups are so famous they are spoken for before she is bred.



The Lamans use this large but-door pressure cooker for processing horse meat for their dogs. They do their canning and feed the processed meat during the warm months.



Reba Nell, one of the few dogs ever to defeat Rural Rube, demonstrates a racing muzzle, worn to prevent fighting or tearing the mechanical rabbit used on the tracks.

THOUSANDS of sports fans rose from their seats as a large, brindle greyhound forged ahead of the pack and streaked across the finish line in a feature race at Boston in 1940. The roar of the crowd died to a quiet expectancy as the announcement came over the public address system: "The winner, with a new world's record of 31 seconds flat for five sixteenths of a mile—Rural Rube."

The champion had come thru again. For several seasons now Rural Rube had been burning up the tracks of America, setting such a terrific pace that gamblers consider bets on him as an investment rather than a risk. But behind all the glitter and excitement of these big events sits a quiet and happy family of Kansas farmers. For, you see, they bred and raised Rural Rube, and they get a real thrill out of his great achievements on the track.

It was a second-hand farm truck that led to establishment of one of the most famous racing dog kennels in America. This kennel, located near Portis, in Osborne county, is owned and operated as a farm sideline by Jess Laman and son Glenn, who have bred and sold many of the top winners on all the major tracks in the country. It all happened like this:

The time was 1935 and, as you may remember, farming conditions in Kansas were at an extremely low ebb. The Laman farm was no exception. Drouth and dust storms had about driven the Lamans to the limit of their resources but, crops or no crops, they needed a used farm truck, and Glenn was to make the trip to Salina to get one.

Fate stepped in when Clyde Lemon, a friend, who operates a service station at Portis, offered to drive Glenn to Salina, and during the trip fed the down-hearted farmer with tales of the fun and profit in training racing dogs. At that time Mr. Lemon already was recognized as a leading trainer and today is one



Two Jacks and a Queen of the Queen of Sports. Here are 3 of the most famous dogs in the racing game. Left to right, they are My Laddie, Lady Gangdrew and Rural Rube, father, mother and son. Holding them is Bud Carroll, California sportsman and owner of Rural Rube, a world's champion.

of the best in the business. Like all men with a hobby, he is enthusiastic. By the time the trip was completed Mr. Laman was convinced that life and farming would never be complete until he owned some racing dogs.

"Maybe you think Dad wasn't disgusted," chuckles Glenn, "when I came home with my first bitch dog, Molly O'Meadows, which I had purchased from Ralph Noah, a Beloit attorney and dog enthusiast." At this point his father admitted he thought Glenn was a little touched in the head to start fooling with dogs when every minute of their time and every dollar of their resources was needed to hold on to the farm.

Glenn persisted. His first dog was just an experiment, and she whelped a fairly good bunch of pups, which were sold at a profit. In raising them, he learned something about the game and began to study breed and training books. It wasn't long until other members of the family became interested. Mrs. Laman had to help feed the pups and became so engrossed she now is the dietary specialist and authority for the family. Their son Neil, then in his teens, got a boy's delight in the training program, and helped a lot in making the project a success.

"But Dad is the one who really has gone overboard," laughs Glenn. And he certainly has. From a Doubting Thomas he has changed to the most rabid enthusiast in the family. When the dogs leave the farm for the racing circuits it is the elder Mr. Laman who goes along, while Glenn, originator of the idea, stays at home. Trips to Boston, Florida and other far-distant points have lured Jess Laman from the soil as nothing else could. Today he spends his spare time from farming operations reading breed books and keeping up-to-date the many scrapbooks devoted to the exploits of their dogs. Recently, they have started separate scrapbooks for each dog now on the tracks.

The Lamans really hit the jackpot with their second bitch
[Continued on Page 16]

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



- and we know

IT'S YOUR BUSINESS TOO!

The American farmer's job is a good deal like a manufacturer's. His farm is his factory. His equipment is his machinery. His soil and seed and livestock are his materials.

Right now he knows that bumper food production is needed for the war effort—just as we of General Motors know that weapons of war must flow from our plants in huge volume.

America and its allies depend on farming and manufacturing to meet the hungry demands of war.

You must *feed* our fighters; we must *arm* them.

And so the farm and factory form a sort of "partnership"—a partnership that is doing a mighty good job so far. It's a job that's founded on plain hard work, skill, determination and management know-how. Those are the things that count—in both farming and manufacturing.

And our "partnership" goes even deeper than that. It goes as deep as freedom—that old-time American freedom to tackle *your* job *your* way—

To give it all you've got—and to get the rewards you earn.



Let's ALL Back the Attack! BUY WAR BONDS

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GMC TRUCK & COACH • FRIGIDAIRE

Don't Need Raincoats

But They Grow Good Crops on Arizona Desert

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON



W. Litchfield, or "Litch" to the 7 young men seen with him. They have served as "apprentice farmers" and received contracts to buy 80-acre irrigated farms.

The rain in 2 years is all we've had," said Bill Miller, "and that rain was a nuisance." Whew! an astonishing way for a farmer! Yet while saying just that he points out fine crops of hegari, cotton, sugar beets, grape-oranges—whoa, that doesn't like Kansas, does it?

was standing on Arizona des- which had been transformed by the of irrigation into productive land. This conversation took in December on Goodyear Farms hfield Park. Bill Miller, a for- ssouri farm boy, is citrus fore- here. He explained that rain is a nuisance because it stops If he has a 2-week irrigation on started and rain stops it, then the whole area needs water all ce. But what water will do on 5,681-acre ranch—or we should community—is a caution.

ause it really is a community, d as a source of supply for long- cotton used in rubber tires, most ch came from the Nile Valley of t until shipping was disrupted by arines during World War I.

ay cotton-growing—2,030 acres only one of many operations on farms which include 3 separate the Litchfield ranch of 17,000 the Goodyear ranch of 8,000 and the Marinette ranch of more 10,000 acres, all near Phoenix. ter for irrigating the 17,000-acre eld ranch comes from 60 wells 560 feet deep with capacity of 1,209 gallons every 24 hours, uted thru 20 miles of pipeline 50 miles of ditches. Cost of irri- n is \$3 per acre foot, including ng and application. Wells also te the Marinette ranch, but wa- the Goodyear 8,000 acres comes Roosevelt dam.

gated land in Salt River Valley ed at \$200 to \$400 an acre, de- g on location and source of wa- and irrigated by wells costs less, e land price carries water rights t for gravity irrigation.

igation farming requires more an rain-belt farming, according Myers, irrigation foreman. Too water results in large stalks and grain. But yields they get down make one believe we can get results by doing more irrigating nsas. Of course, the growing sea- own there for some crop or other ually 12 months a year; crops do p and "hibernate" during the hot-

test days in summer. Altitude at Good-year Farms runs 1,000 to 1,100 feet; Kansas, 800 feet in Montgomery county to 3,600 feet in Greeley.

Alfalfa and hegari give us good yield comparisons. Goodyear Farms have 3,000 acres of alfalfa. Half of it is cut for hay, making a ton to the acre and producing 7 and 8 cuttings a year. The balance is used to pasture beef cattle and for seed production. Alfalfa production was started to feed hundreds of mules, once worked on the ranch, and to build up the soil for cotton and grain crops. It ordinarily is left 5 years, then replanted to cotton for 4 or 5 years, with a grain crop in the cycle now and then. Some alfalfa, however, still is growing that was seeded in 1935—and the valley boasts a field 40 years old.

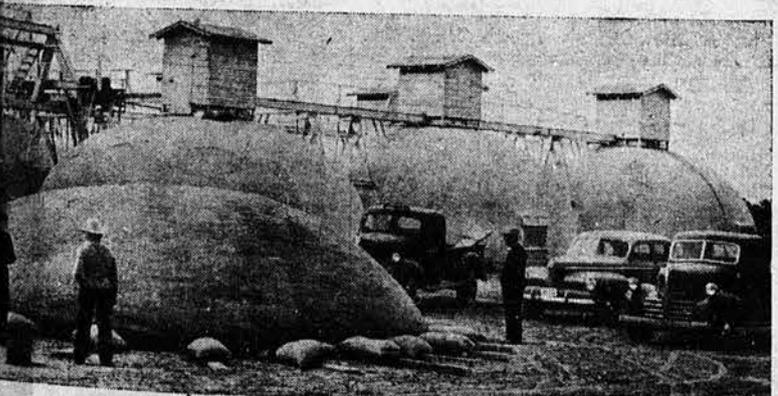
Rubber-tired equipment does an "assembly line" job of pickup baling the hay from the windrow, loading bales on trailers pulled behind. Planted October 10, alfalfa gets its roots down deep before the withering heat of the desert summer; and lack of weed growth in winter permits young alfalfa plants to obtain moisture without competition. Last year the ranch experimented with airplane sowing of alfalfa, said K. B. McMicken, farms manager. It costs more than ordinary seeding.

Alfalfa is seeded in dry soil and then the water is turned in, keeping the ground wet until the roots set. Then the applications are strung out, and are suspended during the hottest summer. Lack of moisture then helps kill weeds. Irrigation during the hottest periods tends to scald alfalfa some.

Hegari, grown especially for commercial seed, is harvested in November and December with a combine, is cleaned, graded and stored on the farm until sold as certified seed. Live-stock eats the screenings and poor seed, pastures the stalks. The seed germinates 92 to 95 per cent. Manager K. B. McMicken expected 4 million pounds of seed, including 2½ million pounds of certified hegari seed this fall from 1,300 acres.

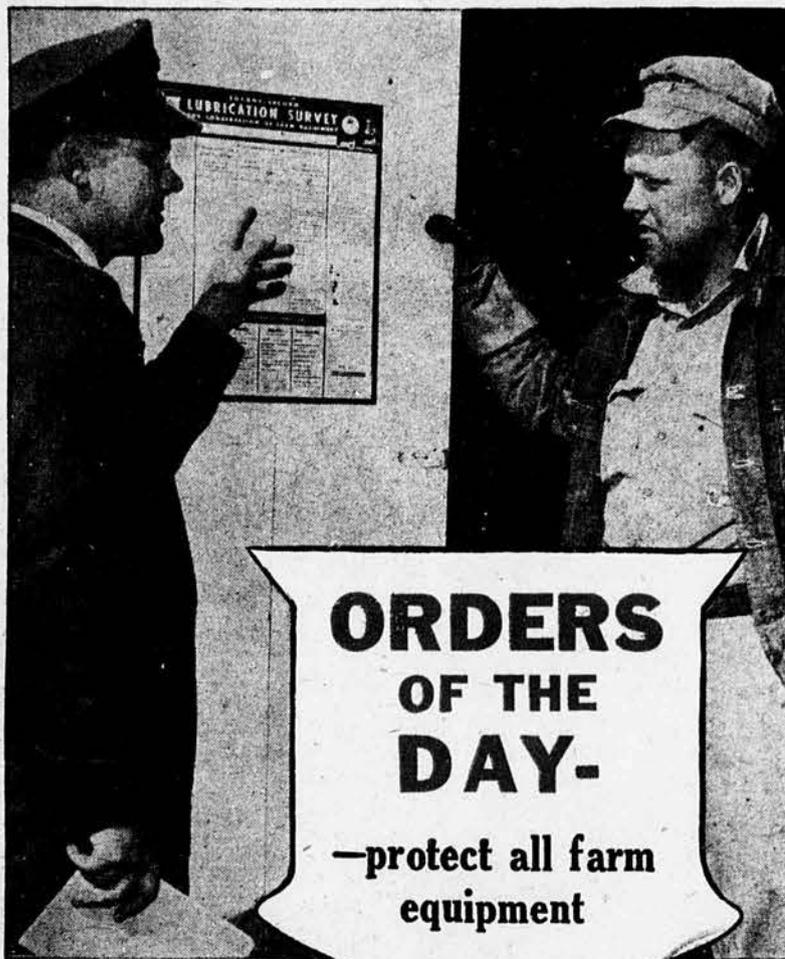
Five pounds of hegari seed are planted to the acre in rows 38 inches apart. Average yield over 10 years is 62 bushels an acre; recent top was 66 bushels; single plots have done 100 bushels. Hegari, you know, is a sweet-stalk grain sorghum. By the way, row crops and cotton ground gets a good soaking before planting; small grains

(Continued on Page 10)



Balloon-type storage bins 29 feet in diameter, 15 feet high, hold 200 tons of grain on Goodyear Farms. They are easily constructed and are rodent, fire, and termite proof. Balloon partly inflated seen in foreground.

★ FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM ★



ORDERS OF THE DAY-

—protect all farm equipment



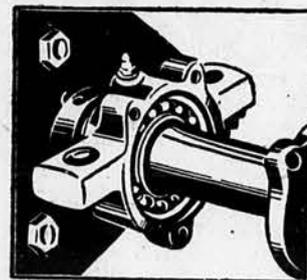
No Guesswork About Lubrication When Your Mobilgas Man Gives You This Guide . . .

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MOBIL OIL—To protect your tractor, truck and car.

MOBIL GAS—for powerful, thrifty performance in your tractor.

POWER FUEL—quick starting, clean burning, economical.

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—non-irritative . . . effective protection all day.

MOBIL OIL GEAR OIL—in grades your gears require.

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MOBIL HEAT—clean burning—gives economical, maximum heat.

MOBIL GREASE—a type for every lubrication problem.



Mobil Oil

HELPS MAKE EQUIPMENT LAST



THEY ALL JOIN ...

Operating, transportation and traffic representatives join with feed yard managers in expressing thanks and appreciation to livestock producers, shippers, receivers, market stockyards and meat packers for their splendid help and cooperation in handling an unprecedented volume of livestock during the past fall season.

A tremendous war-time task has again been accomplished. Cooperation always does—and always will do—a bigger job in a better way.

—FEED YARDS—

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T. L. Johnson |
| Caldwell, Idaho
John Smeed | Las Vegas, Nev.
John R. Rushton |
| Cheyenne, Wyo.
T. L. Johnson | Marysville, Kans.
Robt. Galloway |
| Ellis, Kansas
E. O. Andrews | No. Platte, Nebr.
Vern W. Smith |
| Grand Island, Nebr.
H. O. Woodward | Pocatello, Idaho
D. E. Cook |
| Green River, Wyo.
Geo. Harsha | Reith, Oregon
Everett Edmiston |
| Huntington, Oregon
Ted Baisden | Sidney, Nebr.
Mack Peetz |
| Idaho Falls, Idaho
Ray Stalze | The Dalles, Ore.
R. J. Lewis |
| Junction City, Kans.
Chas. Lewis | Twin Falls, Idaho
Frank Slattery |
| LaGrande, Oregon
E. M. Lewis | Valley, Nebr.
Chas. T. Coates |
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The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
The Strategic Route from Farm and Ranch to Market

Answering Tough Problems

Is the Purpose of 1944 Farm and Home Week

THE great value derived from Farm and Home Week makes this event an essential war activity, says President Milton S. Eisenhower, in announcing the 76th annual meeting to be held on the Kansas State College campus February 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Primarily, the 1944 Farm and Home program is designed to help farmers find the answers to many perplexing problems, but there also will be time for inspirational activities.

Leading off on the first day, Tuesday, February 8, are the dairy program, with state breed association meetings; conferences on postwar adjustments in agriculture; the poultry program; and the rural pastors' conference. The annual dairymen's dinner is Tuesday evening.

The Home Economics program begins Wednesday, February 9, as do the Kansas Crop Improvement Association program and the Home and Farm Safety program. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association dinner is Wednesday evening.

On Thursday, February 10, will be held the agronomy program, beekeepers' program, Kansas Associated Garden Clubs, Kansas State Horticultural Society, Kaw Valley Sweet Potato Growers' Association, and the journalism conference. Thursday evening there will be held the Journalism Conference dinner, the Kansas State Horticultural Society banquet, and the Master Farm Homemakers' dinner.

Many of the programs will continue thru Friday, with Master Farmers and Homemakers holding their annual business meetings. The big event, as usual, will be the Farm and Home Achievement Banquet Friday evening, when recognition will be given those outstanding in agriculture. Due to wartime travel restrictions; no new classes of Master Farmers and Farm Homemakers will be presented this year, but all other features of the big annual banquet will be continued.

Livestock day is one of the important features Friday, when winners of the Kansas Beef Production Contest will be announced.

Plan Outstanding Events

Some of the other outstanding events of the week will include exhibits of Kansas war crops, a hybrid corn display, a Blue Ribbon wheat quality show, sponsored by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, co-operating with Kansas State College, and a dressed turkey show, designed to encourage breeding, production and marketing of better quality turkeys in Kansas.

A wide variety of important and interesting subjects will be discussed during the week by speakers who are experts in their line. You will hear such subjects and speakers as:

Conservation of Machinery and Manpower, John M. Ferguson, agricultural engineer, extension service.
Preparing for Peace, F. D. Farrell, North Africa, President M. S. Eisenhower.

Talks on China and Russia by Professors Fred L. Parrish and C. M. Correll, department of history and government.

An All-Farm Ration for Poultry, A. E. Schumacher, department of poultry husbandry.

Factors Affecting Hatchability of Eggs, E. M. Funk, University of Missouri.

My Experience in Holding Down the Cost of Producing Turkeys, E. W. Runft, Belleville grower.

The Rural Community and the Post-war World, Rev. Charles Richards.

If I Were Starting to Breed Cattle Now, Karl B. Musser, secretary, American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Breeding Better Grasses for Kansas, Kling L. Anderson, department of agronomy.

Soybean Rate of Planting and Varieties, E. A. Cleavinger, extension agronomist.

Grasses and Legumes in the War Effort, L. F. Graber, University of Wisconsin.

Beekeeping for Fruit Growers, Milton, apiculturist, University of Illinois.

Substitutes for Corn as Hog Feeding Feeds, Prof. C. E. Aubel, department of animal husbandry.

What Future for Meat? Prof. C. Cox, department of animal husbandry.

So You're Publicity Chairman, Ada Montgomery, woman's editor, Topeka Daily Capital.

Amazing NEW PEACH
Henry Field's
FUZZLESS-BERTA

PLANT PATENT 477

Now you can have peaches without the irritating, fuzzy skin. Delicious true peach flavor; rich yellow flesh; big; no bitter taste at pit; cooks, keeps, ships better; freestone; beautiful coloring; and, a smooth waxy skin without slightest trace of fuzz.

Not a nectarine—it is all peach. Result of over 25 years crossing, selecting, in-breeding, recrossing, testing by its originator, Dr. Fred W. Hofmann, Ph.D., internationally known horticulturist.

Tree bears year sooner; hardier; more resistant to black rot; yields heavier.

Full Particulars and Magazine— Most remarkable thing I've seen in all my time in seed and nursery work. Just imagine the delight for the millions who love peaches don't eat them because of the fuzz! It's a change peach growing altogether, I do believe. That's why I've arranged to produce the in my nursery right here in Shenandoah under direction of Dr. Hofmann himself. I'll tell you all about it. Just ask for part on FIELD'S FUZZLESS-BERTA PEACH. A postcard will do. You get my big, new Seed & Nursery catalog and also a free year's subscription to my own magazine, Seed Sense. Be one of the first to grow these astounding new peaches. Only a few number trees this season, so don't wait.

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EMILY means "a nurse"

FRANK means "free"

You'll be surprised at the meaning of some of your friends' names. Have you ever looked them up in "WHAT'S IN A NAME?" — the new cartoon-illustrated book that everybody's talking about.

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"ETHYL is a trade mark name. It stands for antiknock fluid made only by the Ethyl Corporation. Our war job is manufacturing this fluid for improving fighting gasoline."

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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I AM GOING to discuss briefly and frankly the double-duty obligation which it seems to me rests upon those of us on the home front in this war.

In the first place, we have the job of providing supplies in an uninterrupted stream for the prosecution of the war abroad.

This stream of supplies must not be interrupted by strikes for higher wages, nor by controversies over prices, nor by understandable struggles to maintain economic positions or to make economic or social gains at home. Some of our troubles on the home front, and our annoyances and irritations, seem pretty petty compared to the real sacrifices being made by our fighting men abroad.

In the second place, we at home also have a duty, a task, a job, to retain at home the basic things the men we have sent overseas are fighting for abroad.

One of these basic things is to preserve the rights of the individual in America as a free man, and not make him permanently just a cog in the machinery of a totalitarian state.

I hate to say it, but there is a real danger that this may happen. For more than a decade now, a step at a time, we have seen the individual being encouraged—right now under the whiplash of war forced—to become more and more dependent upon the State—his Government.

That dependency of the individual is the basis of the Totalitarian State. It would be a travesty indeed, and a tragedy, if the price paid for destroying the Totalitarian State abroad, in Germany, would be to establish the same kind of Totalitarian State at home, here in the United States of America.

Preservation of the independence, the dignity, the integrity, of the individual, while at the same time creating a united front to carry on the war successfully, is the double-duty task of those of us on the home front.

Despite the fact that there will be spotted unemployment in the United States this year, due to cutbacks in war orders and closing down of a number of war plants, the labor shortage on the farms is going to be as serious as it was in 1943, in my judgment.

I do not look for Congress to enact the much discussed labor draft law at this session, despite the demands that the Government be given power to draft men for work in labor battalions. There will be a determined drive for a universal draft of manpower. But that remedy would place such arbitrary power in the State that I do not believe it will be adopted.

Farm machinery production will be double what it was in 1943, I am informed, but what I fear is that it will come too late in the year to be of much real benefit before the winter of 1944-45. Motor fuels for farmers will, I believe, be ade-

quate, but the tire situation is not likely to improve before the latter half of the year.

Farm income is expected to increase by about 10 per cent over 1943, but production costs, and taxes, and higher prices, will eat serious holes into the increased income. But at that, farm dollar income, on the whole, will be the largest in years, and with relatively high purchasing power.

I hesitate to offer personal advice to anyone, but I would warn against buying land at figures which would require present prices, and the stimulated war demand for war products, to bring a return on the investment. Better pay off debts, buy War Bonds, and lay aside for the purchase of needed farm machinery and equipment when the war is over. Prices finally will be considerably lower than today, and the demand for surpluses to meet food and feed needs abroad immediately after war ends is bound to diminish when the rest of the world turns to production for peace instead of production for the destruction of war.

Our Present Position

ALL of us know, as this new year gets under way, that we face even greater emergencies—and sacrifices—than we have in the past. There isn't any doubt about that. But I am confident we have the courage, ability and determination to meet them successfully. Just as you take an invoice of your farming business, we also might invoice our present position—the gains we have made since Pearl Harbor. Briefly, the over-all sum total shows we have struggled out of that black pit of December 7, geared industry, agriculture and manpower to the job of winning two wars, and can state definitely that victory will be ours. All the while agriculture and business have kept from cracking up; manpower has, in the main, been noble.

The price we have paid in loss of many of our finest young American boys has been cruel, ghastly. A terrific sacrifice when we know in our hearts that one American boy's life is worth more than the whole unprincipled lot of Nazi and Jap warmongers. Not even time can heal such a great loss. We have paid a price, too, in inflation, profligate spending, lack of and loss of faith in certain quarters, loss of prestige thru overstatement and too generous promises—we have paid a price even thru overconfidence.

If we are to make the most of 1944 and other years ahead, we must profit by past mistakes. That

challenge comes to us unmistakably from the battlefields where our men fought and are fighting to the death to keep our country free.

To make the most of the future I think agriculture must have more of a voice in Government to act as a check and balance against too eager pressure groups. Then in the farming business, I think we should recognize right now that the war hasn't in the least solved one single problem for agriculture. This war has developed many new problems for farmers to solve. But when war ends it will bring its emergencies, new ones, as well as the same old problems merely replaced by others for the duration.

Right now some industries are reconvertng or turning back to their peacetime production. Agriculture can't do that. Like the boys on the fighting fronts, farmers must keep producing at wartime peak right up to the last shot that is fired. Then will come the problem of how long we are to help feed other countries thru Lend-Lease.

Now, regardless of how long we feed other people or how soon we get back to our regular markets, farmers must have a decent price for what they produce. Prices of things they buy will be higher after the war than they were before, at least for a time. You can expect demands soon after the war for lower farm prices—"Why hold up the cost of living," may be the cry, "when there is no more war emergency?" That is one reason subsidies are unfair to farmers during the war. Farmers not only help pay the subsidies out of their own pockets, but as soon as war ends subsidies also are likely to end, leaving the farmer's price at a very great disadvantage.

Competition for world markets after the war will force American farmers to produce more efficiently and at a lower price. This calls for avoiding overproduction of some things and producing more of the foods for which there is a market either at home or abroad. It calls for the right kind of equipment and manpower, soil and moisture conservation, crop rotations you know will work best, better seed and improved livestock.

And I think American agriculture will thrive on this kind of competition. We will still be leaders in production methods and quality products. There must be safeguards, of course, against throwing our markets wide open to inferior products produced at slave-labor prices in other countries. It is a very nice idea, on paper, to plan the pooling of the world's production. But you just cannot pool purebreds with scrubs and come out with a decent standard of living for the purebred producers.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Food Demand Greater Than Supply

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American farmers in 1944 face harder work, more Government regulation, than ever before—and the largest cash and largest net farm income in their history.

Says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

"For the second successive year, 1944 will witness the greatest demand ever known for agricultural products.

"In 1944 civilian incomes will be larger, with a resultant increased demand. Needs of our armed forces will be greater. Lend-Lease requirements will be larger. Foreign relief requests will be substantially greater.

"The over-all need for American-produced food will exceed the present productive capacity of American Agriculture. . . .

"Consumer incomes in 1943 are expected to total about 142 billion dollars, twice the 1939 total, while the 1944 prospects point to a 10 per cent increase over 1943."

In other words, consumer incomes in 1944 are expected to top 156 billion dollars.

About one fourth of our food production this year is allocated to military, Lend-Lease and other special needs, compared with 14 per cent in 1942, and 6 per cent in 1941. These needs will be greater in 1944, but no one professes to know how much greater. But the demand for food will be very strong, and greater than the supply.

Cash farm income for 1943 will be close to 20 billion dollars, the BAE says. Production expenses are about one billion dollars higher than 1942, but at that net farm income is expected to be recorded at 12.5 billion dollars, about 3 billion larger than in 1942, and about 35 per cent higher

(in dollars) than the previous record peak in 1919. However—

"Volume of production for 1943 will be about 40 per cent higher than for 1919," comments the BAE. "Thus, the net farm income per unit of output will be smaller this year (1943) than during the peak of World War I."

Substantially higher production costs, wages, feed, building materials, fertilizer, will prevail during 1944. But at that BAE predicts a 10 per cent increase in cash farm income for 1944—to around 22 billion dollars—if production conditions are reasonably favorable.

"Thus," says BAE, "farm operators may look for a 1944 income even larger than this (1943) year."

What are farmers doing with the record-breaking income they are re-

ceiving, ask the BAE economists, in answer:

Better family living. Higher income tax payments, and 1944 will take higher than ever. Paying off debts—a billion dollars of farm indebtedness has been paid off in 1941, 1942, 1943.

These 3 years have seen a 5-billion dollar increase in bank deposits held by farm people. Farmers have bought 2 billion dollars' worth of War Bonds. Much of the anticipated 1944 increase in dollar income is expected to go into savings.

Excepting potash, fertilizer supply will be larger in the year ending June 30 than any previous year. BAE says 12 million tons available, compared to 11 in the preceding months, and 7.8 million tons in 1943.

But better get your order in early. Deliveries are going to be slow.

Marketing and processing and transportation will be bottlenecks (Continued on Page 18)

Poor Ewes Not So Poor

A MAN who is good with sheep can do a lot with very little. This fact has been demonstrated by Walter Finlayson, of Washington county. A stranger to the sheep business, Finlayson bought 100 head of southwestern ewes from New Mexico a year ago last fall. They were not good ewes either, he recalls, and paid only \$7.50 a head for the lot. They were bred to purebred rams previous to purchase.

During November and December of the first year he realized slightly more than a 100 per cent lamb crop and in May and June got 85 more. All fall lambs were marketed at East of the following spring at an average weight of 68 pounds, and the second crop marketed the following January at an average of 100 pounds. The mission man who handled the second crop said it was one of the best he had handled.

The third crop of lambs from this lot of ewes was born in February and part marketed in July and part in November. The 40 head marketed fully graded top and brought \$14.75. A five-year-old head sold in November with a grading top and brought \$14.35. In addition to his fine lamb crops, Mr. Finlayson has had good wool crops. In 1942, he sold 1,188 pounds of wool, at \$12 per pound to the ewe, and still 88 of the original ewes left in his flock. These ewes will be bred once before being sold.

Mr. Finlayson figures it, 40 ewes about the same as 2 good milk cows and he believes he can make more money off them than from any 2 cows ever lived. To prove it, he points

out that he gets several times their original value back in 1 year. Except for the first breeding, the ewes on this farm were bred to just good, average rams. The good results are due mostly to feeding and care. The old ewes are fed some ground grain, alfalfa and silage and have plenty of pasture. At lambing time, they are brought in and given excellent feed and care. As a result he seldom loses a lamb.

Lambs are creep-fed three fourths barley and oats and one fourth shelled corn, plus protein supplement.

Soil Loss Has Stopped

ONE of the first farmers in Cloud county to do something about soil conservation is J. R. Hefner. His land is rolling and he had both sheet and gully erosion problems.

He started his soil-conservation program 4 years ago with his first terrace and today has 8, totaling 8,100 feet. All of his sorgo and wheat crops are planted on the contour with good results. Until 2 years ago 15 bushels of wheat to the acre was the limit for his farm. During the last 2 years it has averaged 25 bushels. This is partly due, he admits, to better seasons but conservation was the big help.

More terraces are being planned and the poorest soil is being built up with sweet clover. Whereas his land was getting worn down to the old clay subsoil when he started, he now has the problems about licked.

The pride of the Hefner farm, however, is a fine pond which gives him all the water necessary for his livestock. The pond drains 0.12 of a square mile and impounds 5.86 acre feet of water. The earth fill contains 1,942 cubic yards and the dam is 175 feet long.

With all these soil- and water-conserving improvements, Mr. Hefner feels that his farm is now reaching the point where it can begin to produce as intended. With several other farmers he is working now to establish a soil-conservation district in Cloud county, since he believes the future welfare of the county depends on a county-wide program.

Treble Beef Gains

Grazing mixtures containing alfalfa or sweet clover produced nearly 3 times as much beef as pure stands of brome grass, crested wheatgrass, and mountain brome grass in tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Pure stands of brome grass and crested wheatgrass produced somewhat less than 80 pounds of beef an acre, while the best beef yield was 277 pounds an acre on a mixture of mountain brome grass and sweet clover. Mixtures of brome grass and alfalfa, crested wheatgrass and alfalfa, and a mixture of brome grass also produced high yields.

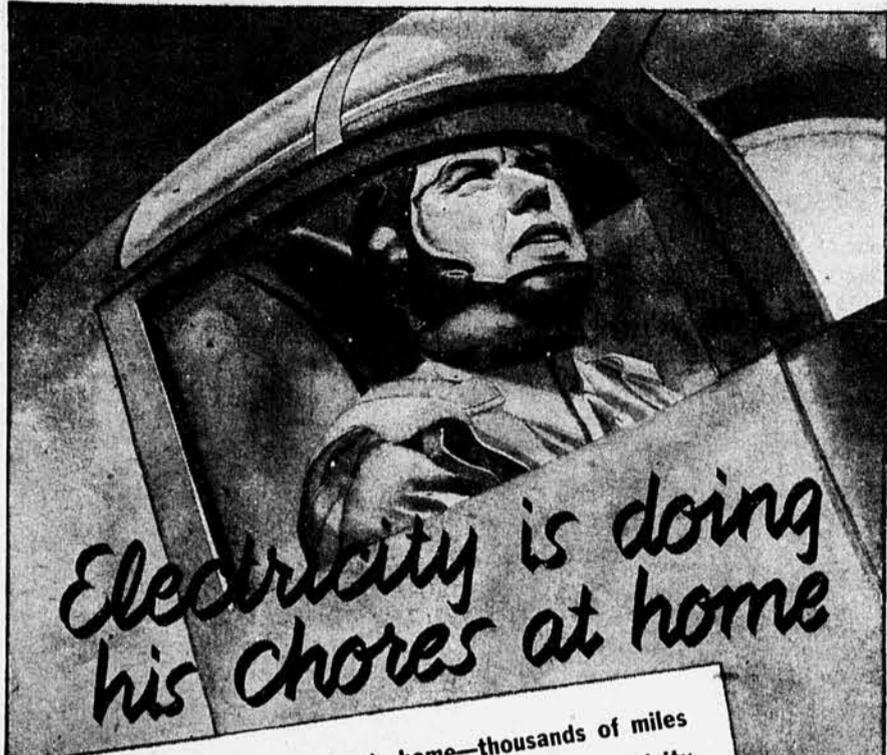
One Way to Last

Poultrymen who are best able to practice increasing efficiency and conservation will be the ones who survive postwar problems, points out E. R. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist at Kansas State College.

Stating that Kansas poultrymen have increased their flocks to an all-time high in the face of higher costs and reduced feed supplies, Mr. Halbrook says every effort now is being made to obtain the maximum number of eggs from every 100 hens and every 100 pounds of feed.

What About Subsidies?

Do Kansas farmers want food subsidies, and do such subsidies prevent or encourage inflation? If subsidies are paid by the Federal government, should they be paid to the producer or the consumer? Are we kidding ourselves by paying "less" for food and "more" for taxes? What are your ideas on this important current problem? We would appreciate hearing your views for Kansas Farmer readers.—The Editor.



It's chore time back home—thousands of miles away. But what a difference since he left! Electricity is doing "his chores." It is hard to believe that they could become so simple or require so little time. A girl and an electric milker has cut milking time in half. An electric motor runs the separator. Another pump and "carries" the water. Electric Lights eliminate the lantern and shorten chore time an average of 1 1/2 hours a day . . . And, even more labor saving devices are coming!

Then too, electricity means more food production and more income this year. Lights in the hen house will mean 29% more eggs. Pig brooders will prevent an average of 14% of the young pigs from being trampled or frozen to death . . . And next year, if drinking cups, milk coolers, etc., are available, Electricity will provide even greater increases in food production and farm income . . . And when Victory is won, he can still have all those "city electrical conveniences" he has always envied. The farm will really be a fine place to come home to—when his "War Chores" are done.

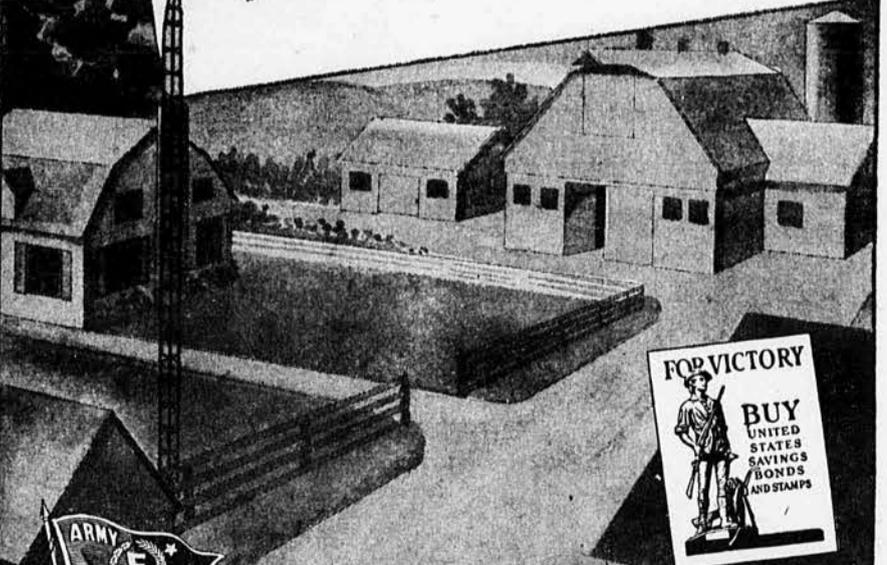


Reminder OF HOME

Back on the farm in good old U.S.A. his folks used a Johnston for lifting water. Imagine running into a Johnston Pump in this part of the world...doing double-duty nowadays of course. Johnston Pumps in Allied lands were serving there before the U. S. entered the war, and are presumed to be still in use unless damaged by military operations.)

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This Home-Mixed Syrup Relieves Coughs Quickly

Needs No Cooking. Saves Money.

The surprise of your life is waiting for you, in your own kitchen, when it comes to the relief of coughs due to colds. In just a moment, you can mix a cough syrup that gives you about four times as much for your money.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup, and you have a full pint of really wonderful cough medicine. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and children love it.

This home mixture takes right hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

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



You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address:

COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Mix Up a Few Odd Parts

And You Have a Handy Labor-Saver

IF YOU are handy at fixing things and have the equipment to do it, there is no end to the labor-saving devices that can be constructed from old, wornout parts of machinery, thinks Andrew Olson, of Morris county.

Just as an illustration, Mr. Olson took the universal joint from a Model-T car, part of a cream can, an oil barrel and the hub and axle from a Chevrolet to construct a power blower on the back end of his truck. The blower operates from a power take-off on the truck. With this blower he can unload 150 bushels of wheat or other grain in 10 or 12 minutes. Recently other farmers in the community used the blower to load a railroad boxcar with flax seed. The blower is compact and can be detached in a few minutes.

At a cost of about \$10 and utilizing the chain from an old manure spreader, this same farmer constructed a homemade baled hay elevator that has served as a model for 4 others constructed in the county.

Another Olson special is a homemade fertilizer spreader that fits on the back end of his truck. The box is 16 feet long with 4 bins 4 feet long. Built

in a V, the box is closed near the bottom with a strip running lengthwise and in which ½-inch holes are bored every 12 inches. Two 16-foot 2 by 4's, constructed in a T, form an agitator. Nails driven into the 2 by 4's forming the bottom of the T fit up thru the holes in the bottom of the box. The agitator is hung loosely enough so the movement of the truck distributes the fertilizer. By driving over a field at a speed of 8 miles an hour, Mr. Olson can spread 100 pounds of 45 per cent granulated phosphate an acre. This is much quicker than using the grain drill and saves wear and tear on the drill.

A power scoop on the front of his tractor also serves a double purpose on the Olson farm. It is used for loading manure and also to repair breaks in field terraces.

These are just a few of the many labor-saving devices built and used by Mr. Olson, who has one of the best equipped farm repair shops in that part of Kansas.

Altho these devices play an important part in meeting the Olson labor problem, they are not the only idea used to save time and labor. Mr. Olson also is a great believer in pasture management. A 16-acre field of brome, planted in September, 1941, next year provided pasture for 17 milk cows from the first of June to the first of November, and was ready for pasture again last year by the first of April.



This homemade hay bale elevator, patterned after one built by Mr. Olson from stray parts, cost about \$10.

we have tried," Mr. Martin declared.

The Martin pasture is on good bottom land, which may account for the fact they had so little trouble in establishing the pasture. They made little preparation of the ground before seeding. Mr. Martin says they broadcast part of the seed and drilled the rest, some on weedy ground, using from 12 to 15 pounds of seed to the acre. They always sow legumes with it, claiming they increase pasture and that the brome itself does better. Alfalfa sown with brome will not block cattle, Mr. Martin adds.

The Martins have had their purebred Angus herd for 33 years and altho they have never shown the animals at any fair, have built up a steady trade of repeat customers.

Brome Saves Labor

Grazing a purebred Angus herd all winter on brome grass is one way to beat the farm labor problem, thinks J. D. Martin, of Douglas county. He keeps 30 head of purebred Angus breeding cows and 30 calves on 130 acres of fine brome grass, which is supplemented by alfalfa hay and corn fodder in winter.

The Martin herd grazes on brome all winter whenever the weather permits. The farm once was famous for its bluegrass, but when that failed during the drouth years the Martins turned to brome with excellent results. "We raise our purebred cattle with less labor and expense than by any other method

Navy Defeats Mud

Needing 200 acres of sod for mud-free drill grounds to train 30,000 Navy recruits, the Navy Department arranged for seeding enough of the best and unimproved areas of a near section to yield the required acres of sod, agreeing to lime, fertilize, and seed these areas after removing the sod. Early in July the contractor sowed a mixture of fescues, Canada bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, chard grass, redtop and clover. In 10 months the sod was ready to cut and lift. In another 2 months, 3,600 square feet of sod was in place on the drill field. Remaining sections were sodded last spring.

For PEAK PRODUCTION without INTERRUPTION

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WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

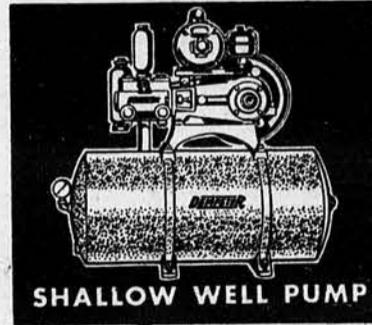
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Win your part of the war with the most efficient, most economical water supply equipment on the market—DEMPSTER. Its long-lasting qualities, expert DEMPSTER servicing and available parts and accessories, provide a modern farm need that will bring you profits long after the war is over.



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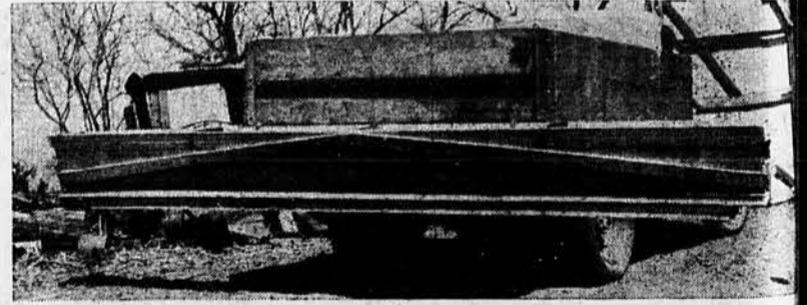
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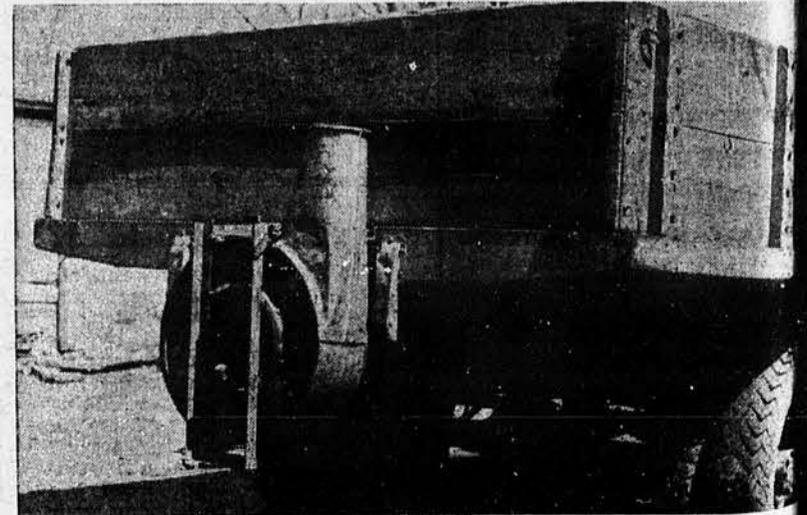
Because of the farm necessity of running water and a 65-year record of dependability, DEMPSTER is now allowed by the government to increase production of the finest of water supply systems at low cost. By acting now, and making application to your local Rationing Board, you may be able to install this important DEMPSTER labor saving equipment.

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Windmills, Pumps, Cylinders, Water Systems, Centrifugal Pumps, Steel and Wood Tanks, Water Supply Equipment, Farm Implements, Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Plumbing and Heating Supplies



A specially built box attached to the back of his truck helps Andrew Olson, Morris county farmer, do a quick and thoro job of spreading fertilizer.



Odd pieces picked up about the farm went into this homemade blower, operated from power take-off on the truck owned by Andrew Olson, Morris county, who is an outstanding mechanic.

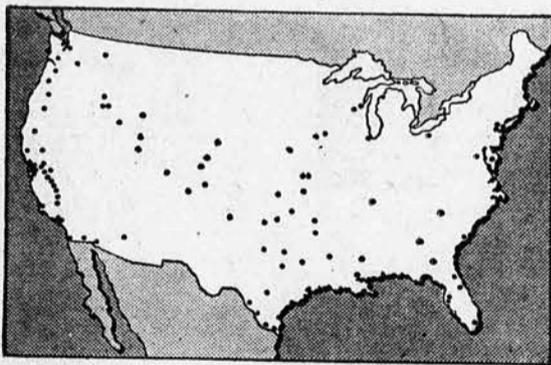
Safeway announces A NEW BUYING SET-UP FOR FARM PRODUCTS

We Safeway people are always trying to improve our ways of working with farmers. Now we've reorganized our buying operations to further increase our efficiency and serve farmers better



This set-up is more efficient for us — and it benefits you producers also.

In the first place, the regional offices of these new companies are being located right in the areas where products we buy are grown.



This gives producers a close personal contact with our buyers. You deal face-to-face instead of through long-distance transactions.

Another point — in many cases these companies operate receiving and packing sheds. You can deliver smaller quantities instead of having to make up car lots for shipment.

And these Safeway companies all follow the long-established Safeway policy of paying the farmer as much or more for his product as he can obtain elsewhere. Past, present and future, that's our policy—and we're proud of it.



There's always been good reason why we can afford to pay top prices.

For 27 years the Safeway people have been improving methods of handling foods — cutting the cost of getting food from the farmer to the consumer. This has saved money to benefit grower and consumer alike.

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

LAY AWAY A BOND TODAY

SAFEWAY

As you are today, it's wise to think about making the best possible selling connections both now and for the long haul.

With this in mind, you'll be interested in the recent step we have taken to further streamline our buying operations. Under this new plan, we've completely separated our buying and distributing functions. Each of our buying divisions is identified by a distinctive name — each buys certain definite farm products for us.

Keep in mind that these companies are all divisions of Safeway. This means they buy exclusively for Safeway retail stores. They do not collect or accept commissions, advances or brokerage.

Our *Easwest Produce Co.*, for instance, buys produce for sale in Safeway retail stores. Our *Interstate Egg* specializes in eggs. Our *Superior Cheese Co.*, in cheese. And so on.



Get the BLACK LEAF 40!

Just spread Black Leaf 40 on roosts according to directions. Kills lice and feather mites. Works while chickens perch at night.

ALSO KILLS APHIS AND SIMILAR INSECTS

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Used as spray or dust, Black Leaf 40 is effective against aphids, leafhoppers, leaf miners, most thrips, mealy bugs, lace bugs, young sucking bugs and similar insects on fruits, flowers, plants, shrubs and trees.

Ask your dealer—**TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & Chemical Corp.** Incorporated

Louisville 2, Kentucky

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Don't Need Raincoats

(Continued from Page 3)

require irrigation much like alfalfa.

Sugar beet seed produced on 40 acres—planted in September—is harvested in May, yielding 1,500 pounds an acre; exceptional yields have reached 3,000 pounds. Sugar content of Arizona beets hasn't been too high, but year-around growing conditions make it possible to produce seed in shorter time than in other areas. They plant 8 pounds of beets to the acre, and 1943 was the fourth year for the crop. Acreage has been cut in half from other seasons largely because of the "shearing" development which splits the cork-like seed cluster containing a number of seed germs, reducing the amount of seed needed by the industry, and eliminating a great deal of hand labor used in thinning the crop.

The U. S. formerly imported sugar beet seed from Europe, up to 14 million pounds a year. By 1939 we produced virtually all our seed. Sugar beets require enormous amounts of water—about 9 acre feet a season—

and the field is watered every 10 days.

Gophers are hard on irrigation ditches so the manager offered Mexican boys 5 cents a tail for getting rid of them. Later, he noticed them catching the gophers, cutting off their tails and turning them loose again. He said, "Why do you cut off their tails and let them go? They won't grow more tails." One little Mexican said, "We know that, but they will grow more gophers."

Balloon-type grain storage bins, easily constructed; rodent, fire, and termite proof, that hold 200 tons of grain are favored on this ranch. They are 29 feet in diameter, 15 feet high with a 6-foot sloping pit. A specially designed balloon with a flat bottom is used to give the grain bin its igloo-like appearance. Plasterers working from scaffolding apply a 1-inch coat of plaster over the inflated balloon. When this is dry enough, a 1/2-inch coat of plaster cement is added, then more cement and stucco to finish the job. There also are balloon-type houses on

the ranch which look interesting and are convenient.

While we don't grow citrus fruits it is interesting to know that production records of heavy-bearing citrus trees on Goodyear Farms are much like a dairyman might with milk production records of his prize cows. A high-producing citrus tree may become the foundation stock for new orchard plantings. Buds from high-producing trees are grafted on foundation stock for new plantings transmitting valuable production qualities to new trees. Sour orange seedlings are used for root stock, and budded with the type of citrus fruit desired, whether it is oranges or grapefruit. Strangely the fruit from the sour orange isn't good to eat, but may be used in marmalade.

Harvest Lasts Long Time

Harvesting citrus fruit is started about Thanksgiving, when tests show a sugar-acid ratio of 6 parts sugar to 1 of acid in grapefruit, and 8 to 1 in oranges; lemons are picked for sale and stored until market time. In blossoms, green and ripe lemons on same tree so it's an all-year-around crop. Harvesting of citrus fruits continues until early June. However, grapefruit may be "stored" on the tree for an extended period, 6 to 12 months, being picked according to market conditions. Frequently 2 or 3 oranges are on the tree at the same time. Oranges also can be stored on the tree but demand usually avoids this.

Oranges will yield 10 field boxes from the tree a year, grapefruit 15—5 field boxes make 3 packed boxes as well as them. Trees bear a very light crop after 3 years of "actual" growth which means 5 years after trees are budded. Clean cultivation is followed in winter so cold will not cling to ground; also in spring, so trees get the most nitrogen possible. Both summer and fall a cover crop is grown to help use up the nitrogen which is available in quantities greater than desired for the fruit's ripening process. Rubber-tired equipment has speeded up all orchard work.

Truck crops in Salt River Valley about like this: Broccoli, 200 crates an acre, 48 pounds to the crate of each portion. Lettuce, 150 to 200 crates an acre, minimum average 60 pounds a crate of trimmed heads. Cabbage, 12 tons an acre. Carrots, 300 to 400 crates an acre, 90 pounds to the crate. Onions, one half to 1 car an acre, depending on variety. Potatoes, 150 to 200 bags, 100 pounds each, an acre. Swiss chard and similar greens, third to one half car an acre.

Likes "Apprentice Farmer" Idea

All of these things and more were seen by farm editors who were invited to a 3-day farm forum at Goodyear Farms by P. W. Litchfield, chairman of the board of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. Highlight of the forum was a dinner at which 70 "prentice farmers" received from Litchfield, contracts for buying 80-acre farms.

Back in 1937, after judging a Future Farmers of America project, Litchfield decided to set up this prentice farmer system to provide opportunity for worthy rural youth to acquire land. Twenty-four are on the project.

These young men start as employees at Goodyear Farms, perhaps acquire small dairy herds on the side. Later they each may cash lease an 80-acre tract of rich, irrigated land with buildings and machinery. Now they are fledged apprentice farmers and continue on this basis until they have accumulated a net worth of one fifth the purchase price of the 80-acre tract. They then are eligible to purchase a 15-year contract.

These 80-acre plots are laid out in homes built on the "near" corner making neighborly groups. Frequently the boys own some of their machinery jointly and share milking barns. They are experimenting with further education, also. A year ago they organized the Adaman Farms Co-operative, to purchase, own and operate machinery, buy supplies and sell products. They have a service center where are located common hay sheds, granary, farm shops, stables, corrals, the office and community building. The boys lease the property. Goodyear Farms sell land to apprentice farmers at a figure calculated to return the company's investment for development and improvements. Average cost of them is \$125 an acre.



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Salutes

the AMERICAN FARMER for His Great Food Producing Job.....

At no time in our history has food production been more important...and the American farmer is meeting this vital war need in a most praiseworthy way. This is especially true throughout the agriculture areas of the Middle West, where increased crop production is an important contribution to America's War effort.

★ For fifty years Columbian Farm Equipment has been looked upon by Mid-west farmers as a real help in profitable crop and stock raising. Columbian galvanized steel products are outstanding for saving time and labor on dozens of essential farm chores. The extra long life built into every product makes them a good investment that pays dividends for years and years.

Columbian Works for Victory.. Plans for Peace! Columbian continues to be engaged in war production...but Columbian is ready and waiting to return to commercial production of famous Columbian Farm Equipment at the earliest possible time that men and materials can be spared from the war effort.

Remember the name "COLUMBIAN" when you buy any of the farm equipment listed below.



★ Remember These Famous **COLUMBIAN** Products



- ★ RED BOTTOM STOCK TANKS
- ★ RED TOP GRAIN BINS
- ★ RED END HOG TROUGHS
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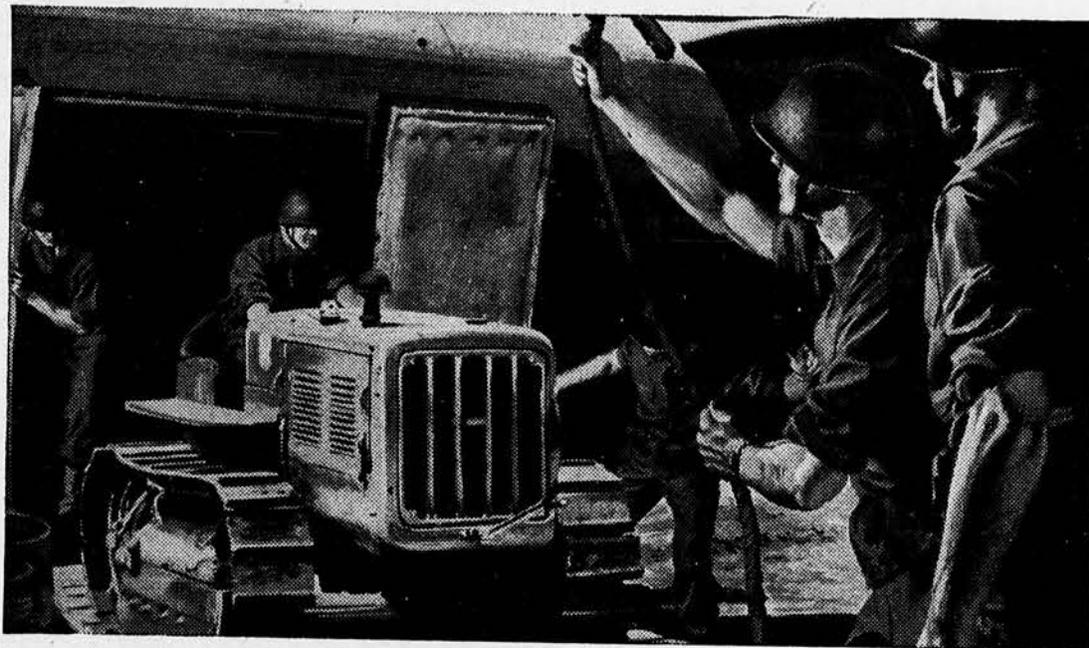
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"Axis air base falls to Allies"... Now what?

AN AXIS AIR BASE doesn't become an Allied base simply because it has been wrested from the enemy. Before the base can be used, a colossal job must be done . . . requiring the combined efforts of planes, trucks, trains, and ships.

FIRST come the glider-borne reinforcement troops. Then a second wave of gliders, carrying an aviation engineer battalion, "pee-wee" tractors, and lightweight construction equipment.

THEN, as fast as roads to the base can be repaired, trucks roll in with gasoline, oil, bombs, food . . . heavy bulldozers to build permanent runways.



When the sluggers roar in — the long-range Liberators with their crews. transports bring in ground crews and, at last, the Bomber Command is ready to strike. But how *hard* it can strike — and how *long* — depend on another link in the chain of transportation . . . the never-ending stream of ships bringing material from the railheads and truck terminals in the U.S.A. To keep an air base in operation, *everything that rolls, floats, and flies must join in.*

Remember that transportation is a symphony — not a solo. In peace, in war, no single form of transportation should hold the spotlight. Each is important and can play its full part only when working smoothly with all others.

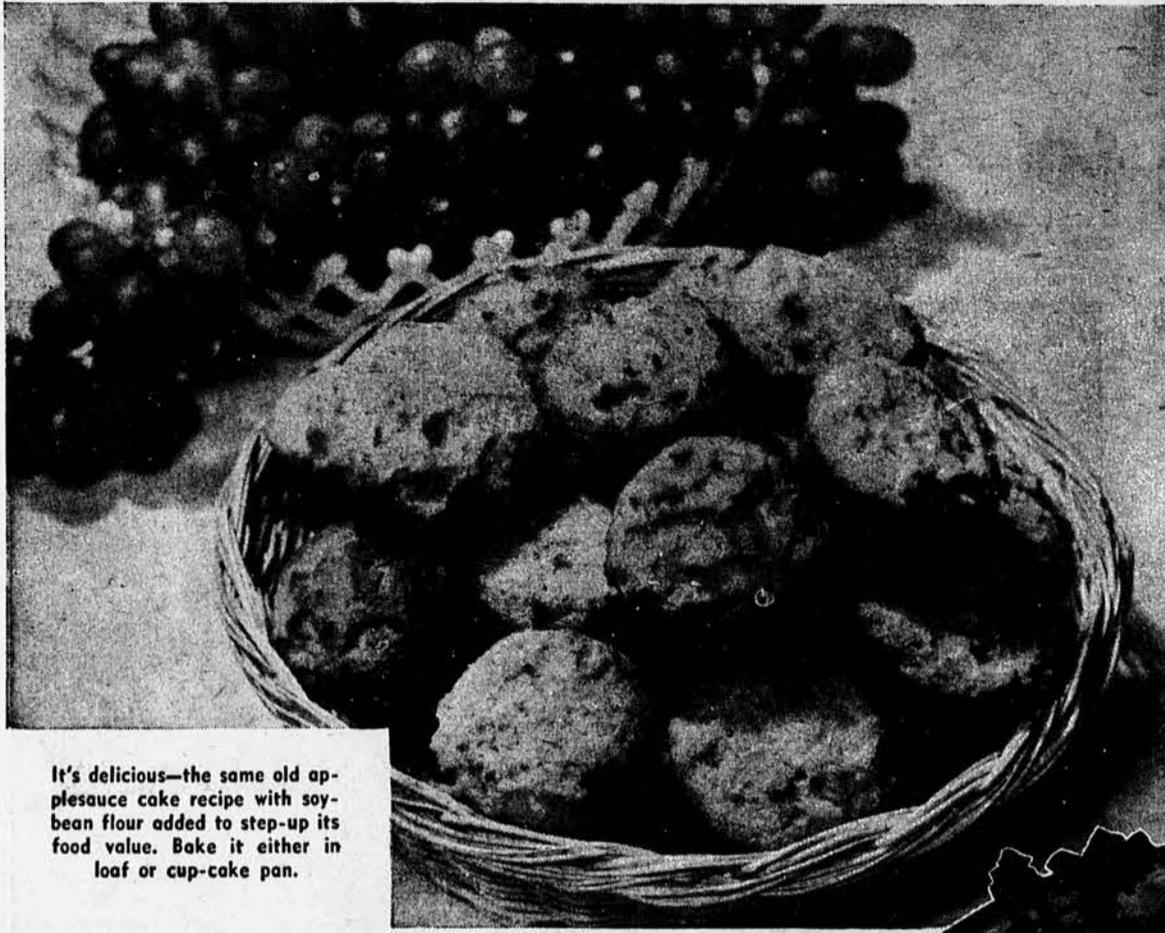
And — having linked once-remote nations together — the plane must play an even more important role: *that of policing this 60-hour-wide world.* For the maintenance of an adequate Air Force will be one of the cheapest premiums we could possibly pay for insuring the peace which we shall have won.

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

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| LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber | CATALINA patrol bomber | VALIANT basic trainer |
| CORONADO patrol bomber | LIBERATOR EXPRESS transport | VENGEANCE dive bomber |
| SENTINEL "Flying Jeep" | RELIANT navigational trainer | |



It's delicious—the same old applesauce cake recipe with soybean flour added to step-up its food value. Bake it either in loaf or cup-cake pan.

Soybean Casserole

For a really grand meal, one that is easy to prepare and packed with an abundance of food elements, serve this soybean casserole with a fresh vegetable salad, milk and a fruit dessert.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 tablespoons | 1 cup tomatoes |
| bacon, diced | 4 cups cooked soybeans |
| ¼ cup chopped green pepper | 1 cup chopped celery |
| 1 tablespoon chopped onion | ¼ cup homemade chili sauce |
| 1 teaspoon salt | |

Fry the bacon until lightly browned. Take out the bacon and into the fat drop the pepper and onion. Fry until soft. Add the bacon, tomatoes, soybeans, celery, chili sauce and salt. Mix and pour into a casserole. Bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees F.—for 1 hour.

The recipe for the casserole shown below is given in the space above. Light-tan field varieties of soybeans grown at home may be used.



Everybody's Eating Soybeans

.. Unless You Haven't Tried Them Yet

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

SOYBEANS may sound like something for the cows or the Chinese, and your very closest contact may have been when you were driving down the road admiring the straight rows in some neighbor's field. Probably there is no other food product receiving so much national and even world-wide attention at the moment as soybeans, soy flour, soy grits and even soy sprouts. American soldiers get some, the Chinese have been living on them for centuries, and now, for the first time, the American housewife is able to get soy products at her grocery, and may have raised them in her garden.

The reason for this? Well, there is a reason and a good, sound one, too. Soybeans and the various processed products are, from a nutrition standpoint, among the finest foods. But, unfortunately, there are a few statements made about this "wonder food" that can't be "backed up."

Not long ago we heard several complaints about the use of soybeans as food. It simmered down to the fact that misinformation is afloat. It is definitely not a substitute for flour—it has little gluten and starch, so little in fact that only a small amount of soy flour can be used in bread mixtures. It has none of the qualities that give white bread its characteristic texture. But those little beans are good for something. They provide some of the very best proteins and are an exceptionally good source of the B vitamins and some of the minerals.

Several years ago most of the recipes, and they were few, did not meet with general satisfaction and did not give the average person the eating pleasure he deserved. I suppose that was because it virtually was an untried food in this country. I mean untried for the human race, but long valued as among the best protein feeds for livestock. Now that better recipes have been developed and bet-

ter processed food has been produced from the bean, and we know how to use the soy products, we can at last depend on most of what we read and hear on the subject.

It is true that the town housewife will need meat substitutes more than her country friend, but conservation is the popular, patriotic thing in these war times. There's a great deal of "over the backyard fence" conversation about how to do without, how to get along on the limited meat points and, I hope, the best ways to prepare soybeans.

Can You Buy Soybeans?

Until very recently it was rather difficult to find the beans, flour and grits in your local store. Your grocer may consider ordering some if he has enough demand. Within the last few weeks the supply has increased in many places and it is predicted that it will be steady.

There are hundreds of varieties of soybeans, most of which were developed in China and Japan. For gardens there is a special variety recommended called Bansei. It grows remarkably well—inside a rabbitproof fence—in the garden among the other vegetables. We urge you to try it next spring and we know you will be pleased, as they are hardy and highly productive. They withstand hot weather and require limited care. Any light-tan field varieties you may have raised last summer can be used for the table as they have less oil and a better flavor than the dark varieties.

As a Green Vegetable

It isn't necessary to wait for the beans to ripen and dry as they can be picked when the pods have reached nearly full size but still are fresh and green. They may be picked and cooked as any other green vegetable, either buttered or creamed. Be sure to pick them when the beans still are a

little soft and don't expect to shell them in the usual way. There is a special "trick" to shell soybeans but once it is learned, the work goes rapidly. Drop the green pods into boiling water and boil for 5 minutes, then push out the beans between the fingers. If you wish to can them for later use, process in the pressure cooker for minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

As Dried Beans

You may leave them on the plant until they ripen and become dry. Of course, there is the usual danger that you may let them stay on the plant too long—if so they will shatter. Pick, shell and store them for later use. They may be purchased at most groceries these days and we can heartily recommend them as an inexpensive source of food, considering their excellent food value.

When you wish to eat them, soak overnight like navy beans, 1 cup of beans to 3 cups of water. The following morning drain and add 3 cups fresh water to each cup of dry beans used, add usual salt and simmer for 2 hours. If you have a pressure cooker it will save time as it requires only 20 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. Don't overcook soybeans, expecting them to get as soft as other beans, as they will retain their shape and remain firmer. They have a nutty flavor that many people like. One caution to observe is that you may no doubt wish to combine them with other foods for which your family already has established a taste. For you these might mean salt pork, bacon or vegetables.

Sprouts an Innovation

Only recently have soy sprouts come into popular favor in America—that is, except in Chinese restaurants, where they long have served a familiar chop suey [Continued on Page

Everybody's Eating Soybeans

Continued from Page 12)

and chow mein. The Chinese have produced and eaten the sprouts for centuries. Some homemakers may have tried to sprout soybeans and met with small failure. The process is not too difficult, but the results, good or bad, will depend upon the soybeans with which you start. Most any soybean that you buy at the grocery may be used with regular success for other purposes, but it may not be the one that will sprout easily. They may be packed, or bacteria may be present due to bad harvesting conditions. If you really are interested in trying your hand at this game do not give up at the first attempt. Studies are being made to determine just what varieties give the best sprouting results. The process requires a container such as a flower pot with a hole in the bottom. Soak the beans in water overnight using 1 pound to 3 pints of water. A pinch of chlorinated lime may be added to the water, but they may sprout without it. Drain off the water the next morning. Place a bit of cloth in the bottom of the flower pot, drop in the beans and cover with another piece of cloth. To keep out the light put a piece of cardboard over the top, but do not exclude all the air. From now on, the treatment is routine until the sprouts get about 2 inches long, and ready to eat. Three or four times a day flush the beans with warm water and for the evening flushing add a pinch of chlorinated lime. Keep in a fairly warm place as they must be treated as young plants. Set the pot on pegs in a drain pan so that air can circulate and it will not stand in water.

Soy Grits Add Value

The product known as soya grits is found about like cornmeal and is best ground meat dishes, omelets and casseroles. When frying fish or even chicken use grits instead of cornmeal flour and it will do double duty—it tastes good and adds food value.

Soybean Meat Loaf

Mix the milk with ground meat. Fry the salt pork until crisp, remove from fat and cook the onion in the fat. Add all ingredients to the meat and mix well. Mold the loaf on a piece of heavy paper with the hands and place in paper and loaf in a pan, leave uncovered and bake in a moderate oven

—350 degrees F.—until well done and brown. It will require about 1 to 1½ hours.

Applesauce Cake

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 cup fat | ½ teaspoon nutmeg |
| 2 cups sugar | 1 cup soybean flour |
| 2 eggs | 2½ cups white flour |
| 1½ cups thick applesauce, unsweetened | 2½ teaspoons baking powder |
| ¼ teaspoon soda | 1 teaspoon salt |

Cream fat and add sugar. Beat eggs well and add applesauce and eggs to first mixture. Sift flour with nutmeg and add remaining ingredients to this mixture. Add to original and bake in muffin tin at—375 degrees F.—for 25 minutes.

Soy Sandwich Spreads

For the school lunch these sandwich spreads will be enjoyed. Each recipe indicates how soybeans may be combined with other more commonly used foods.

Combine 2 parts of peanut butter with 1 part of cooked, ground soybeans.

Mash deviled eggs well and combine with cooked, ground soybeans, 2 parts eggs and 1 part soybeans.

Mix 2 parts of potted meat to 1 part of cooked, ground soybeans.

Soya Spoon Bread

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| ¾ cup corn meal | 2 or 3 eggs, separated |
| ¼ cup soya grits | 2 tablespoons melted fat |
| 2 cups cold water | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup milk | |

Mix together the cornmeal, soya grits, salt and water. Let the mixture come to a boil and boil for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add the milk, beaten egg yolks, and melted fat. Beat the egg whites stiff and fold into the mixture. Pour into a well-greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees F.—for about 1 hour. Serve at once.

Bean Sprout Omelet

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 cup bean sprouts | ½ cup chopped bacon or ham |
| ½ cup water | 2 beaten eggs |

Cook bean sprouts in water for 10 minutes. Mix sprouts in eggs. Pour ½ of the mixture into an oiled frying pan. Sprinkle with the bacon and cover with the remainder of egg mixture. Cook as omelet.

Nut Bread

For something that tastes fine and the youngsters will appreciate in their lunch boxes try this nut bread.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| ¾ cup soybean flour | 3 teaspoons baking powder |
| 1½ cups white flour | 1 egg, beaten |
| ¾ cup sugar | 2 tablespoons melted fat |
| ½ teaspoon salt | 1 cup milk |
| ½ cup nuts | |

Sift the dry ingredients and add the mixture of egg, fat and milk. Stir in the nuts last and bake in a greased loaf pan for 1 hour at 375 degrees F.

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such things as paper shipping cases and jars cause delays. Such things are inevitable in war time, but we are doing our best to keep everyone supplied.

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Do It... The Easy Way

After Getting Rid of the Energy Thieves

JUST beginning is a nation-wide movement on the "how" of simplifying the work of the rural homemaker. You will be the first to agree that there is room for simplification, and that you have long yearned for some release from the too heavy burden. Thousands of women worked in the fields last season and it appears as if many thousands more will work next year. Some farm women like to work outside at chores and even in the fields in the busiest seasons, but none like to leave their housework undone while they are performing these outside tasks.



Most of us do not have the energy to do both the inside and the outside work well. Many of the duties of the farm homemaker require more energy than she has to spare. Just a tip as to the body postures that are the "energy spenders." There is an amazing difference between them, and some of the tasks we do can be done easier if only we could rearrange the equipment, raise or lower the level of the working surfaces and change some of our working habits.



The least energy is required when lying down, but it increases 4 per cent by simply sitting up quietly. Standing requires 12 per cent more energy than lying down and stooping to pick up an article requires 55 per cent more energy than lying down. How rapidly the increases

come! And with the multiplicity of jobs to do, isn't there plenty of reason for simplifying the housework so that only a little energy is used in the routine tasks? Can more work be avoided which necessitates stooping; that posture which requires so much energy? Try some of these:

1. Get mops with long handles, so stooping will not be needed.
2. Do not stoop to look into a low oven—rest your weight on your knee instead.
3. If washtubs are not high enough put blocks under them.
4. Probably no question has been more discussed than the height of working surfaces in a kitchen. Wrong heights probably cause more expenditure of energy for no purpose than most other activities. A table or sink should in no case require the worker to stoop even a tiny bit while mixing foods or washing dishes. Why not check your kitchen tables, cabinets and sink right now. The height will vary with your height and also length of arms. They usually range between 32 and 36 inches. A correction can be made without too much trouble, especially the table and cabinet.
5. See whether you can buy a self-wringing mop. It will prevent that waste of energy required in stooping and squeezing out a mop.
6. When mopping the floor, place the pail on a bench, chair, or elevate it in some other way. This will prevent stooping.
7. When hanging clothes on a line do not pick up the clothesbasket full of wet clothes and place it farther down the clothesline as you progress with the hanging. Set it on Johnnie's wagon in the beginning and pull the wagon instead.
8. Adjust your ironing board so that you can sit while ironing. It may require a comfortable stool but it will repay you in energy saved.
9. Study the methods you use in washing dishes and ironing and set-



and place it farther down the clothesline as you progress with the hanging. Set it on Johnnie's wagon in the beginning and pull the wagon instead.

8. Adjust your ironing board so that you can sit while ironing. It may require a comfortable stool but it will repay you in energy saved.

9. Study the methods you use in washing dishes and ironing and set-

ting the table and all the other routine tasks. Are you wasting energy retracing your steps unnecessarily? Did you know that the average person lifts an iron 3 or 4 times and uses 20 motions while ironing a handkerchief? It actually can be done with 1 lifting and 10 motions instead. Try it some time.

10. On cabinet doors near the floor put the knob near the top so that you will not have to stoop to open them. Then, on the doors over the sink cabinet, fasten the knobs near the bottom so that you will not have to stretch unnecessarily.

May Eat Yeast

The nutritional yeast tablet, which is included in the daily diet of the Russian, British and Fighting French may have something to do with the successes they have been winning lately. The United States sends millions of these little pills to these countries and they are looked upon as one of the essentials of the daily ration. They are rich in vitamins, minerals and proteins and seem well adapted for army use to relieve fatigue due to nutritional deficiencies. It is predicted we will see greater use of yeast as a regular part of the civilian diet.

Put "B" in Bread

All baker's white bread now is fortified with vitamins B and iron. This is a recent development, as only a fraction of the white flour has been fortified during the past years. This makes the matter of choosing between white and whole grain bread more a matter of taste than of good nutrition.

We're sure lucky

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Eyesight was never more precious or put to such extensive use. Children do more home work. Mothers do more knitting, sewing, reading. Fathers, too, read more than ever; even if it follows longer days of toil. And so you're lucky if you have ALADDIN in your home, because this white modern light

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When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pain, loss of pep and energy, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness.

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From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I am fattening 12 steers which, at present, weigh about 950 pounds. I have enough corn to feed them another 3 weeks. Would it pay me to buy corn for them, which will cost me about \$1.30 a bushel, and feed them longer?—C. L.

A price risk analysis of full feeding 700- to 900-pound good grade steers, based on current and expected future prices of cattle and on normal feed requirements, indicates that little, if any, profit may be expected from full feeding. Since you have had the cattle on full feed for some time it may be advantageous to finish them to a good grade. It will not pay you to put a high degree of finish on your cattle. Fat-cattle prices may advance slightly in the next several weeks but the Cattle Price Stabilization Plan now in effect will prevent much, if any, advance.

We have around 65 hogs that average 175 to 250 pounds. These hogs are on full feed, a ground mixture of barley, oats, wheat, kafir and hog mineral, all of which must be purchased. Do you think it would pay us to keep these hogs until late January or early February?—C. V. H.

There still remains a large number of the record 1943 spring-pig crop to come to market in January. Widespread liquidation of hogs also will tend to keep receipts at record high levels. Under the circumstances it appears doubtful whether we will have much, if any, of the usual seasonal price increase during January. With hog-corn price ratios about average and with little prospect of much higher hog prices during January, it would seem desirable to market your hogs weighing 225 pounds or more. The lighter hogs may be held back for several weeks as the lighter hogs can economically utilize the feeds at pres-

ent prices, and there is the possibility of slightly higher prices by early February.

What is the outlook for the price of lespedeza seed? Is there a large supply in sight and what is the prospect for demand?—H. B. C.

There is a fairly large supply of lespedeza seed, particularly in Central-Eastern Kansas. However, much of the seed has been sold and it appears there will be good demand for any still available for sale. It appears that in the spring, good quality seed will retail for about 8 to 10 cents a pound.

What is the latest price outlook for grains?—J. M.

The prices of all major grains now are under ceilings. Corn has been under price control for some time. A price ceiling has just been announced for all types of wheat. Prices of oats, barley and grain sorghums are under temporary control. This temporary control or "freeze" on these latter grains will be replaced early in February with permanent price regulations. When this occurs, oats prices probably will be "rolled back" to parity levels.

In view of these controls, practically no change in price is anticipated until new crops are harvested. There may be some minor adjustments at that time.

Big Job Ahead

Serum manufacturers are given credit by the Control Agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for doing a man-size job of production in the face of difficulties. For instance, 1943 serum production was estimated at 1,905,000,000 c. c., an increase of 123 per cent over 1942, and 260 per cent over 1936.

The Control Agency estimates that from 60 to 61 million head of hogs were immunized during 1943, and that serum companies enter 1944 with the smallest accumulation of serum in recent years. This means they will have to do a bigger job this year, altho hog numbers probably will be reduced.

Kansas Future Farmers Make Fine Record

The 1942-43 wartime accomplishments of the Kansas Association of F. F. A. constitute a real victory program. They are as follows:

- Total face value of War Bonds and Stamps purchased, \$90,941.81.
- Scrap metal collected, 5,497,773 pounds.
- Waste paper and rags collected, 324,591 pounds.
- Rubber collected, 23,940 pounds.
- Number of burlap bags collected, 5,710.
- Number of Victory gardens, 2,129, with a total of 1,324 acres.
- Number of farm workers placed on farms, 1,420.
- Number of F. F. A. members assisting Victory Farm Volunteers to become acquainted with farm life, 529.
- Total number of farms serviced by Victory Farm Volunteers, 720.
- Number of farm machines repaired, 3,675.
- Number of F. F. A. members serving in armed forces, 2,489.
- Average amount of money invested in farming, \$245.
- Total amount invested in farming, \$980,599.87.

Way to Save Cattle

Substitution of grains for cottonseed cake and similar high-protein feeds is recommended by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College, rather than the sacrifice marketing of stock cattle that should be retained on the farm.

Dr. McCampbell says many persons, not realizing that grain can be substituted for the cake, are planning to dispose of stock cattle because they can't buy cottonseed cake. He pointed out, however, that use of grains as a substitute cannot be carried on in the case of cattle being fattened for market.

In an experiment with stock cattle at the Fort Hays Experiment Station ground wheat, barley, kafir and milo were compared with cottonseed cake as supplements to silage in the winter rations. The same cattle were used 2 suc-

cessive winters in the experiment—the first winter as calves and the second winter as yearlings. Gains in weight by grain feeding showed 2 pounds of ground wheat ranking the same as 1 pound of cottonseed cake. The other grains ranked in the following order—ground barley, ground kafir, and ground milo. Thus the results of the test showed that the 2 pounds of barley, kafir or milo were less valuable than 1 pound of the cottonseed cake. McCampbell said that the gains made by all of the different groups were more or less satisfactory for stock cattle.

Altho 2 pounds of grain will cost more this year than the ceiling price of 1 pound of high protein concentrate feed such as cottonseed, McCampbell reminded farmers that it will pay better in the end to feed grain as a supplement to stock cattle that should be retained on the farm or ranch than not to feed any kind of supplement.

Chickens Save Lives: Chemists have developed a method to make a protein plastic from chicken feathers to be used as sutures for sewing up wounds.

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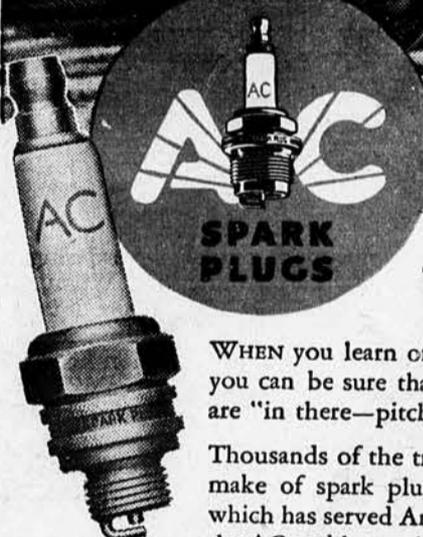
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PLUGS FOR THE TRUCKS OF CHINA

WHEN you learn of fresh action on the China front, you can be sure that motor trucks from the U. S. A. are "in there—pitching." And, they must get through. Thousands of the trucks are equipped with the same make of spark plugs, air cleaners, and fuel pumps which has served America so well, so long. They wear the AC emblem, which is known as a symbol of good engineering, trustworthy performance, and precision manufacturing.

Conservation HERE Means Victory Over THERE

In order that military vehicles, planes, and ships may have all the AC Spark Plugs, Air Cleaners, and other products needed, we here at home, cannot have as many.

In the panel below, is the brief story of the care these devices require. Use it—faithfully—to conserve your transportation by keeping your AC devices in condition. When replacement is necessary, select AC—for continued satisfaction.

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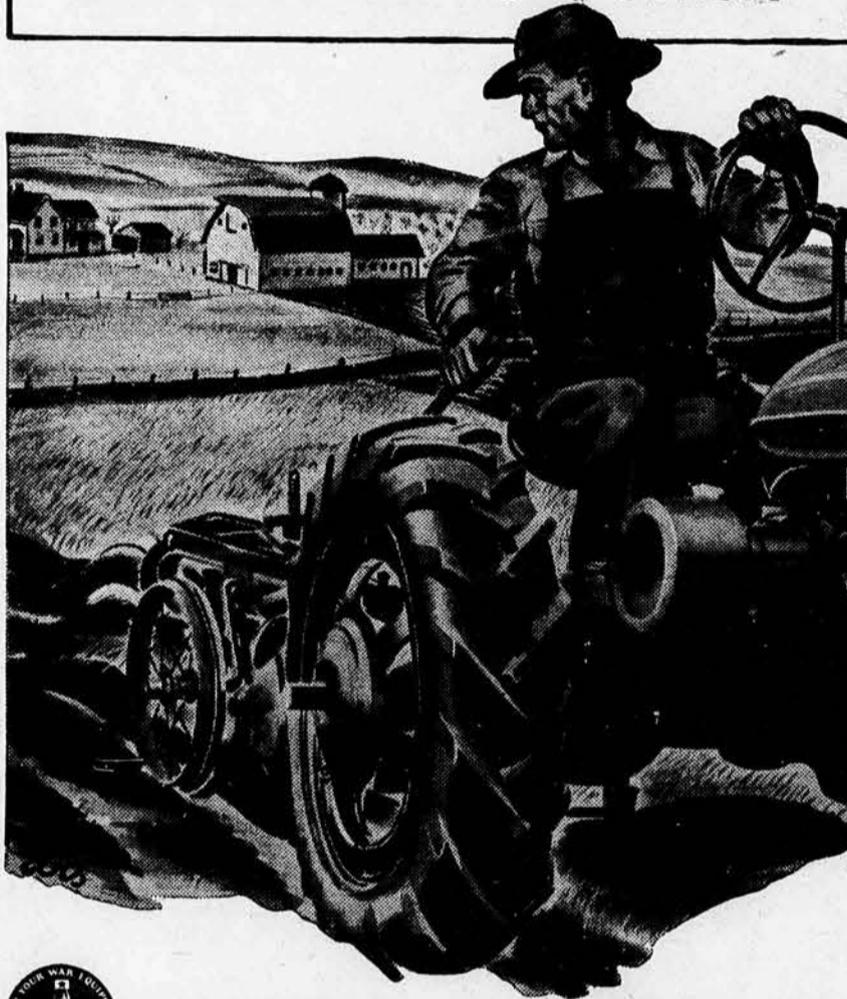
DRIVING INSTRUMENTS—Speedometer, gasoline gauge, oil pressure gauge, ammeter and temperature gauge seldom need service. But, if they give trouble, have them cared for at once.

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Cooperate with your busy tractor dealer—he's doing his best to help you

Farm equipment is war equipment. In order to do your part in reaching new wartime production goals, you should keep it "fit and fighting." There are two things you can do to help the "Food Fights for Freedom" program—and to help yourself.

First. Check over all your farm machinery now. Let your implement dealer know what service work you are going to need and when he can work on your machinery. Remember, shop mechanics are even scarcer than farm hands.

Second. You can increase the power of your tractor, if it is not a high

compression model, by ordering a Power Booster Overhaul. When replacing worn parts, have your tractor dealer install high-altitude pistons (or high compression head in some models), put in "cold" type spark plugs, and make the recommended manifold change or adjustment—and if you have not already done so, switch from any heavier tractor fuel to regular gasoline.

A Power Booster Overhaul plus good gasoline will step up the power of your tractor—will enable you to work more acres in a day. Further, gasoline is convenient and economical to use, makes starting easier, and saves oil by cutting down crankcase dilution.

For further information on Power Booster Overhauls, see your tractor dealer or write for our free booklet entitled "High Compression Overhaul and Service."

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Present-day high compression tractors do not require premium priced gasoline. Good regular gasoline—the regular gasoline sold by nearly all gasoline stations and tank wagons—is satisfactory for use in new high compression tractors or old tractors that are changed over to high compression.

Hitler and Tojo Are Still at Large!

Help in the Hunt With Your Dollars--

Buy All the War Bonds You Can

It Paid the Lamans

(Continued from Page 1)

dog. Glenn learned by studying that getting the right blood strain was the key to success, just as it is in other livestock enterprises, so he chose carefully. His selection for a foundation brood dog was Lady Gangdrew, purchased of John Pesek, former world heavyweight wrestling champion and famous dog breeder and trainer, of Ravenna, Nebr. Lady Gangdrew was sired by Gangster and her mother by Just Andrew. Both sires were Australian dogs brought to America by Mr. Pesek.

Lady Gangdrew, now 3 years old, has brought fame and a modest fortune to the Lamans. Mated in recent years to My Laddie, one of the best sires in America and one of the game's greatest racing competitors in his time, her pups are so much in demand they are spoken for before she is bred. The most famous son of this mating is Rural Rube, the dog first mentioned in this story, but Rural Rube is just one of the many outstanding racing dogs bred and raised by the Lamans.

In a recent series of races in Florida, 6 of the 8 dogs competing were raised by these Kansas farmers. At present, the Lamans have one of the few dogs ever to beat Rural Rube. She is Reba Nell, who was bred in the East and sent to the Lamans, who will raise and train the pups.

Dogs Live Well

Dogs on the Laman farm have ideal homes. There are 14 pens on the farm premises and each dog house is equipped for all kinds of weather. The houses have caves for summer comfort so the dogs can escape the heat and flies. In winter, sorghum bundles are placed around the outside for insulation and good straw bedding is provided.

A special house is provided for the brood dogs. It is equipped with electric lights and brooder heat similar to that used in modern hog houses. About 3 acres of the half-section farm are devoted to the dog pens.

An exercise pen takes up about 16 acres. This pen is fenced rabbit- and dog-tight and constitutes the most important training area. Here the dogs learn the thrill of the chase and the lust to kill, since it is their desire to be in on the kill that drives them to the utmost. Training is started when dogs are about 15 to 18 months old. It takes about 6 weeks to train and condition a dog for coursing meets, where live rabbits are used, and somewhat less time for training where the dogs are used on tracks to chase mechanical rabbits.

Racing dogs have to be in top condition for coursing, says Mr. Laman or they will "run their backs out." He means the dogs put so much effort into running that the muscles shrink away. When a dog gets in this condition it no longer is any good for racing or coursing.

A Poor Man's Sport

Dog racing is called the "Queen of Sports," and caters more to the man of average means, altho many wealthy sportsmen are in the breeding and racing end of the game. Dog racing has a special thrill for its fans, because the dogs are "on their own" after being released from the starting gates. In horse racing, the driver or rider tries to save his horse for the stretch run, but the dogs never save themselves, explains Mr. Laman. They give it everything they have from start to finish. It is this tremendous strain that makes it important for them to be thoroly trained and in top physical condition for competition.

During the training program the dogs are taken for walks twice a day, with the distance increased each time until they are walking 8 miles a day. One handler may take out as many as 8 dogs at a time, which is quite an undertaking, especially if the dogs see a rabbit, or some other animal that gives them the urge to run.

Once in a while the dogs will get into a fight during their daily walk since most of them are nervous and high-strung. One time Neil Laman, the son of Glenn, had 8 dogs on leash when a fight started. He ended up at the bottom of the pile, badly scratched and bruised. This incident, together with

(Continued on Page 17)

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Paid the Lamans

Continued from Page 16)

...fact that it was a real chore to talk such great distances each day, and to a little farmer ingenuity coming to play. A frame was built around the farm tractor and as many as 16 dogs leashed to the frame. Now the 8-mile daily trip is no great task and the dogs are spaced around the frame in such a manner it is difficult for them to gang up in a fight. It took the dogs a few days to get used to the idea, but they don't mind it now.

The critical period in the life of a racing dog is in getting it started on the right feeding program. When the pups are 3 to 4 weeks old Mrs. Laman takes full charge of their feeding. They get milk, oatmeal, cod-liver oil, concentrates, and ground hamburger, mixed with tomatoes, lettuce, onions, and other vegetables. Older dogs get horse meat, rolled oats and grain, all mixed together, and will eat from 2 1/2 to 4 pounds a day on a single feeding, says Mrs. Laman.

Feed Horse Meat

During the winter, when meat will be cheap, the dogs get fresh horse meat, but in summer the meat is canned first. The Lamans do their meat processing in a large pressure cooker. In this manner they save money and prepare the meat just the way they want it.

Not many of the dogs on their farm at present are owned by the Lamans. They now have only 4 male and 2 bitch dogs as foundation stock. Most of their dogs come from raising and training dogs for wealthy sportsmen whose only interest is in following the races and the pride of owning a winner on the major tracks.

Neither have the Lamans invested a lot of money in their dogs. They once paid \$75 for a 10-pound pup, which grows high on a pound basis, but they have received up to \$500 for a single pup. Two of Lady Gangdrew's pups, Tuck and Tuck, brought an even \$1,000. Compare this with the \$100 the Lamans paid for Lady when she was 6 months old. Despite the fine income from their dogs the Lamans still maintain them as a sideline to their other crop and stock enterprises. However, they can't deny that the 19 acres devoted to the dogs are probably the most profitable acres on the farm.

Most of their dog names are chosen from the funny papers, with the Aggie and Jiggs strip holding a big place as a source of inspiration. From these sources they have chosen such names as Gust A Wind, Dotureye, Gadget, Otto Behave, Ben Dover, and Note. Some of these are combinations of several names. Mrs. Laman, the most women, prefers such names as Golden Dream and Night Glow, 2 the Laman dogs. Once a name is used, it cannot be repeated, according to the racing and racing rules, until 5 years after the death of the dog to which it originally was given.

Must Wear Muzzles

When the dogs are racing on the track they must wear racing muzzles, which prevent them from fighting, or from tearing the mechanical rabbit if they should catch up with it. Also, for racing, the muzzles are painted white so they will show up better in photographs, since cameras are used to determine the winners.

Glenn Laman has a sense of humor, as was demonstrated recently. One of his brood dogs was sent back East to be mated to a famous sire at a cost of \$100, plus \$25 transportation. As a result of the mating, his dog gave birth to a single, measly pup. Glenn, who has taken up photography as a hobby, decided to hide the owner of the famous pup, so he placed the lonesome little pup in the center of a large pillow, took a picture, and sent the print to the owner back East. However, the Easterner was not to be outdone. He wrote back that 1 pup constituted a litter, according to Hoyle.

Raising purebred racing dogs has its problems. They have as many different personalities and habits as humans, says Mr. Laman. Distemper is the major danger, but sanitation also is very important. Many hazards are encountered during training and "you have to be a good doctor," says Glenn. The animals get sprung tendons, just like race horses and, in addition, often crippled by running into fences or

other obstructions they fail to see in the heat of a chase. Such accidents are not frequent, but do occur.

Just before I visited the farm 2 of the dogs had run into an electric fence and had received bad cuts. One of the 2 dogs will never race again. If a dog belonging to a rich owner fails to deliver the goods on the track he orders the Lamans to have it destroyed, but Glenn usually compromises by giving it to some friend who isn't so particular. A number of farmers in the community use these dogs for chasing rabbits or catching coyotes for profit.

The Lamans grow attached to the dogs and always hate to see them leave, but Lady Gangdrew is nearest to their hearts, partly because she has brought them so much and partly because she has a way with her. Unlike most of the dogs, she is very shy and is slightly embarrassed by attentions from strangers.

When I visited the Laman home the elder Mr. Laman insisted that I see Lady Gangdrew and left the living room in search of her. After he left Glenn told me that Lady Gangdrew had "moved in" with the family and that his father had fixed her special quarters in his own bedroom.

None of the other dogs is allowed such privileges, but Lady Gangdrew—well that's different. Lady Gangdrew is a royal queen in the Queen of Sports. She gets treated accordingly.

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Manure will go farther — you'll get the job done faster, easier — and you'll do a better job of spreading with a

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Food Demand

(Continued from Page 6)

handling farm crops thruout 1944. What has happened to the processing of hogs this winter is a foretaste of what may happen to other commodities as the months go by.

Feed prospects are nothing to brag about. Total supply of feed concentrates for 1943-44 is estimated at about 169 million tons, 4 million tons smaller than for 1942-43, but much larger than the 136 million tons for the 5-year average 1937-41.

"Because of the record livestock numbers," comments BAE, "the concentrate supply per animal unit will be 12 per cent less than last season, only slightly higher than the 5-year average."

No use dodging it. Feed supplies are getting low. Since the beginning of 1942, more than 125 million bushels of corn and 40 million bushels of wheat have been sold for feed from Government holdings. At that, grain stocks are still above the average—but the number of animals to be fed is much more above the average.

In the Department of Agriculture some concern is being expressed about wheat for human consumption by 1946. Commodity Credit Corporation feed wheat sales to feed mixers now are limited to mixed feeds for dairy cows and laying hens.

Protein feeds are so scarce that CCC is taking over 20 per cent of soybeans and cottonseed cake made each month; has taken entire control of protein feeds in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. Demands from the Panhandle and Western Kansas for proteins reached the point this month that CCC made arrangements to ship—distribution thru State War Conservation boards—177 cars to Western Kansas, and 100 cars each to Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Two New Records

Despite all the anguished cries from labor leaders and Administration spokesmen—in the fight to get consumer food subsidies—actual consumer expenditures for food in 1943 is running only 19 per cent of consumer income, the lowest on record. At the same time, farmers now are getting 58 cents of each consumer dollar spent for food, the highest on record since 1919. The 1935-39 average was 42 cents.

The subsidy fight, by the way, has been carried over in Congress until next month. Administration forces expect to get Congressional approval of a limited consumer food subsidy program, perhaps a billion to 1.5 billion dollars, instead of 2.5 to 3 billion annually as originally planned.

Suggestion to farmers on income taxes. Take your account books to the nearest agent of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and get him to help figure your income taxes. If you haven't kept books—well, Heaven help you. You'll need the help.

WPB has made allocations for farm machinery, but its manufacture is reported getting under way rather slowly, due to supplies. Don't expect too much in the way of new machinery before 1944-45. Tire shortages expected to be most acute next 6 months; perhaps relief by next fall.

Land Is Going Up

Farm land values continue to rise. Fears are more and more frequently expressed that another "farm land boom" is in the making. The average rate of increase the past year has been 1 per cent a month, the highest of record outside the boom year, 1919-20. And that was followed by a crash.

The BAE reports that on July 1, last, the farm-land-value index stood at 102 (1912-14 equaling 100).

Non-co-operating wheat growers who paid excess wheat penalties—that 49 cents—on their 1941 crop, are still whistling for refunds. Legislation introduced in the House last summer and fall providing for refunds never has reached the hearing stage in the House Agriculture committee. Every time a suggestion is made to take up the refund measures, members from outside the wheat states suggest they have some refunds they will tack on to the bill, on other commodities—and the matter is just resting.

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When grubs appear in the backs of your cattle—use Berako!

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Foot-Mouth Disease Needs Watching

EFFORTS to protect the victims of the foot-and-mouth disease, one of Senator Arthur Capper's unconditional surrender fights, have made a...

per-acre values of farm real estate and improvements on July 1 was 23 per cent above the 1935-39 base. Much larger increases have occurred in the eastern Corn Belt and in the east South-Central states, approximating 50 per cent in Indiana and Kentucky.

Study Lamb Gain

The study of the effect of a varying proportion of concentrates to roughage in the ration on the rate of gain, finish, carcass grade, and efficiency of feed utilization, is being carried out in new lamb feeding experiments at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, announces Prof. Rufus Cox, of Kansas State College.

One hundred Colorado range lambs weighing 67 pounds each will be fed about 100 days. They are divided into 4 lots and are being fed a ration of corn, prairie hay and silage.

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"We have read with interest your article which appeared in the San Francisco Examiner, December 13, in which you described your participation in the National Broadcasting Company's program, 'The University in the Air,' during which a skit propounding the desirability of importing Argentine beef was presented.

"We feel fortunate in having such leaders as yourself in Congress to continue the maintenance of the Sanitary embargo. Be assured that the livestock producers of this state are aware of the efforts being made to weaken the embargo and prepare the way for post-exposure of our flock and herds to disease that has already cost California many millions of dollars and caused the ruination of many operations.

"Please continue the fight and call on us for any support we can give."

Better Cream

Kansas State College has announced receipt of a grant of \$12,500 postwar research to improve cream buttermaking. The grant was made by Swift and Company, Chicago. Research will be under the supervision of the department of dairy husbandry and will be carried on at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Soil Loss

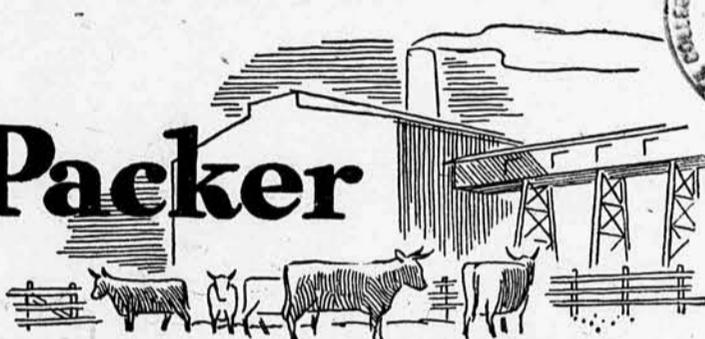
Farmers in Kansas showed an increase of 26 per cent in the number of acres terraced during 1943, according to Robert G. White, extension engineer of Kansas State College. This makes the year 1943 rank third in the amount of terracing done in any year, and brings the total up to 223,700 acres. The year 1937 holds the place with 81,946 acres, 1940 second with 71,990 acres, and 1943 third with 67,079 acres.

Corn Pest Gains

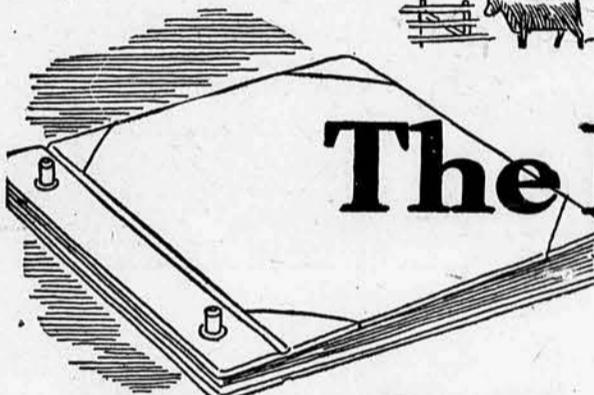
The Southwestern corn borer, which struck Kansas at the extreme southwest corner back in 1931, has made such rapid progress that it now infests 57 counties in the state, according to R. H. Painter, of the Kansas State College Department of Entomology. Six counties, Logan, Dickinson, Riley, Smith, Thomas and Sheridan, have been listed as the latest victims, since the last corn borer bulletin was issued in August. While effective control measures have not been worked out, the entomologists suggest substituting sorghums for corn, early planting of corn, late fall treatment of stalks and the use of insecticides to expose the overwintering larvae to the rigors of cold, deep plowing of stubble, and low cutting of stalks, as practices which contribute to the control of this borer.

Land Boom Ahead!

People have thrown caution aside and have overcome several natural and man-made obstacles to launch another boom in farm land, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Brannan warns that "The rise in farm prices has been just about as much during the last World War, and that we know this is going to be a much bigger war." Evidence offered for this conclusion is that the national index of average



The Packer



The Ledger



The C.P.A.

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High Livability (Over 95%)



Master Bred Chicks

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

Austra-Whites—Superior egg layers, fast feathering.
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Coombs' ROP White Leghorn Chicks. This year get your chicks from real trapnest-pedigree breeder. We breed by the progeny test method for high livability, high egg production. Every chick backed by 23 years of 250-355 egg sires. Share benefits of years of careful, thoughtful poultry breeding. Hatching now. Order early for your choice of delivery dates during season. New free catalog, clear treatment of Coombs method—breeding, feeding, management. Actual photos illustrate. Also contains egg production, income reports from customers. Write today. It's free. We will rush your copy by return mail. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

Buy Roscoe Hill Chicks on credit or for cash. Their fine quality breeding will help produce eggs and meat our country needs and offer you an outstanding profit-making investment this year. Improved breeding stock, hundreds of males from 200 to 311 eggs, in our Leghorn, Wyandotte, White Wyandotte, and other top-producing breeds. Bloodtested. Produced by a man who knows his chicks. Thousands weekly. Prompt shipment, 100% safe arrival guarantee. Low prepaid prices. Illustrated broadside, complete breed information free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 100, Trenton, Missouri.

More Eggs per Pound of feed. That's what we must have this year, and what you'll get with Krehbiel Chicks. Best breeding, ROP Sires, famous bloodlines. Hanson Leghorns, Taylor White Wyandottes, large type Leghorns, etc. Bloodtested. Produced by a man who knows his chicks. Thousands weekly. Prompt shipment, 100% safe arrival guarantee. Low prepaid prices. Illustrated broadside, complete breed information free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 100, Trenton, Missouri.

AAA Grade Pedigree Sired Tom Barron Breeding large English White Leghorns. High producing, pulorum tested. Unsexed \$10.20, pullets \$14.00, cockerels \$5.00. Also White Rocks, large type Husky Ozark bred for meat and egg production. Unsexed \$10.20, pullets \$14.40, cockerels \$11.20. Thousands weekly. Order from this Ad. Catalogue free. Windsor Hatchery, Windsor, Missouri.

"Blue-Blood" super-charged, power-link hybrid chicks from crosses of top-notch, U. S. Certified Pulorum Controlled pure breeds. Australorps, Minorca-Leghorns, Wyn-Rox, Legrocks, Legreds. Also best pure breeds. Phenomenal health and egg production. Livability guaranteed 95% for three weeks. Discounts for early orders. Write Ross Poultry Farm, Box 35, Junction City, Kan.

Koehler "Premium" Chicks from superior trapnest-pedigree, progeny proved strains, U. S. Approved. Pulorum Tested. Fastest-growing, premium egg stock. Special-bred Austra-White egg hybrids, large-type White Leghorns, egg-bred White Rocks. Lowest prices for such fine breeding. Prompt shipment. 100% live arrival guarantee. Illustrated Chick Manual and Catalog Free. Koehler Hatchery, Box 111, Geneva, Nebraska.

Limited Time—White Leghorns, \$9.90. Pullets \$15.90, 3 to 4 week White Leghorn Started Pullets \$29.95, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9.90. Pullets \$15.90. Heavy assorted \$7.95. Surplus assorted \$4.95. Priced per 100. Free catalog gives prices, FOB terms, guarantees, etc. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Tom Barron Strain White Leghorns, AAA grade pedigree sired. Large lopped comb. Great Producers, chicks \$10.50, pullets \$17.90, cockerels \$4.00. Also White Rocks, bred for size, meat, and egg production. Chicks \$10.50, pullets \$14.90, cockerels \$11.90. Catalog free. Allen Hatchery, Box F, Windsor, Missouri.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$9.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$9.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 412-E, Fulton, Missouri.

Schlichtman's US Approved, Pulorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$9.90; Assorted \$7.95. Free catalog explaining two-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appletton City, Missouri.

Chicks on a 30 days' trial guarantee. All varieties. Missouri. Blood tested. Easy buying plan. Low prices. Chick manual free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 171, Butler, Missouri.

Johnson's Triple Test chicks. Production bred. Rigidly culled. Pulorum tested parent stock. Purebreds, hybrids, sexed chicks. Circular free. Order early. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 West First, Topeka, Kan.

Started Pullets—White Leghorns, White Romans, Hybrids—Range Size or 4 weeks old. 29c up. Discounts Feb., Mar. delivery. Catalog free. Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-473, Bethany, Missouri.

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

U. S. Approved Pulorum Tested. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, \$9.90 per 100. Catalog free. White Chickery, Scheel City, Missouri.

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

Baby Chicks and turkey poults. Embryo-fed. Pure and cross breeds. Thousands hatching weekly. Free catalog. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Oaage City, Kan.

STARTED CHICKS
 Started Leghorn Pullets 2-3-4-week old for less than you can raise them yourself! Save time, work, worry and feed! Start gathering eggs weeks earlier! Buy big Slout Started Leghorn pullets. Prompt shipment, live arrival, livability and pullet accuracy guarantee. Illustrated catalog free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 9, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

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

Save Dollars, Labor, Time. Chicks out of danger. Our five completely separate sanitary brooding plants insure health and vigor. Only strong, healthy chicks brooded and shipped. Write for special low prices. Berry's Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 610, Newton, Kan.

AUSTRALORPS

Australorps—new sensational egg layers, hardly big size. America's largest Big Show and Egg Contest pedigreed, Bloodtested, guaranteed chicks. Low Catalog Free. Berry Brothers, Box Atchison, Kan.

Cornhusker Black Australorps. Australorps breed that holds World's Egg Record—eggs in 345 days! Big demand for this Start a flock. Sell hatching eggs to your hatchery. Illustrated literature free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 3, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

Australorps. Greatest heavy breed ever. Ernest Berry's foundation mating satisfactory. Customers repeat orders. For average over 200 eggs yearly. Write for information. Low chick prices. Berry's Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 611, Newton, Kan.

BRAHMAS
 Exhibition, big type Brahmals. Heavy carcase, quick maturing. Foundation Cockerels or pullets. Bloodtested, guaranteed. Low prices. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, 3315, Atchison, Kan.

HYBRIDS
 Free Facts About Hybrids. World's largest oldest farms crossing 65,000 hens sexually mated record males, obtaining growth, greater health, more egg production. Investigate Berry's Pioneer Profitable Breeds. Write for low chick prices. Berry's Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 65, Newton, Kan.

Cornhusker Hybrid Crosses. Austra X Leghorn for top-notch egg production. Rock X Leghorn for broilers, fryers, roasters. Rock X Leghorn dual meat-egg profits. Bloodtested. Besting. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guaranteed. Illustrated literature free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 6, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

Money-Making Austra-Whites. Many customers reported 100% livability last year. 30 sires. Free literature, discounts. Bockenau Hiawatha, Kansas.

JERSEY GIANTS
 None Finer than Krehbiel White Giants. Large egg layers, biggest of all white breed. Fryers, roasters, capons. We have a reputation for fine Giants. Improved breeding. Prompt shipment. 100% safe arrival guarantee. Illustrated broadside, complete information free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box Trenton, Missouri.

Cornhusker White Giants. . . . Remarkable livability. Surprising egg layers. Big fine roasters, capons. Bloodtested. Besting. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Illustrated literature free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

Booking Orders For Chicks—Jersey Giants (White or Black) Specialty Breeds. Also Golden Buff Minors. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS
BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN
 We really have them. Famous large bodied lots of big white eggs. Direct from Barron's best bloodlines (up to 305 eggs). 22nd year continuous flock improvement. A real breeding farm. Thousands of customers in 35 states say "best money strain." We can please you, too. Sexed, sexed, reasonable prices, bank reference for "The Proof" free. Bartlett Poultry, 1704 So. Hillside, Dept. B, Wichita, Kan.

Cornhusker Danish Brown Leghorns. "Better layers than Whites." Big hardy birds. Vigorous. Large chills, eggs. Easy to raise. Good rustlers. Bloodtested. Extremely high livability. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Illustrated literature free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 4, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

Best Production Bloodlines. Brown Leghorn specialty. Result of 25 years' breed improvement. Best possible livability. Real rustlers. Real layers at the nest. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment. 100% safe arrival assured. The weekly. Illustrated broadside free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 101, Trenton, Mo.

Big type 300 egg strain pedigreed White Leghorns. World's Champion egg laying of hens. 40 years' breeding experience. Extra vitality. Bloodtested, guaranteed chicks, or started. Low prices. Catalog free. Brothers, Box 336, Atchison, Kan.

Even better than White Leghorns say matomers. Some of finest Buff Leghorns state. Noted for laying qualities, beautiful color, low pullet mortality. Bloodtested. Shipment safe arrival guaranteed. Illustrated literature, breed information free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Box 104, Trenton, Missouri.

250-350 Pedigree Sired Big Type Egg "AAA" White Leghorn pullets \$17.90. Sexed \$10.40, cockerels \$4.00. Four week "AAA" pullets \$32.00. 95% sex guarantee. Catalog. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Started Pullets—White Leghorns, White Romans, Hybrids—Range Size or 4 weeks old. 29c up. Discounts Feb., Mar. delivery. Catalog free. Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. Bethany, Missouri.

Famous Imported Barron Trapnested winterlayer purebred English strain. 200 one White Leghorn. Supreme chicks. can raise. Literature. Dr. Cantrell, Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

Extra Big Type Leghorn chicks all from older hens make the most profit. sires. Free literature, discounts. Bockenau Hiawatha, Kansas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
 Progressive New Hamp. Improved bred for the West. Highest livability, growing, quick feathering broilers. Early hatching heavy layers. Famous Christie. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guaranteed. Illustrated catalog. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 7, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

Famous Purebred, bloodtested, ROP Sired Approved New Hampshires. Feather early. Layers are profit makers. Circular free. Hampshire Ranch, Carthage, Mo.

WHITE ROCKS
 Satisfying Results for your next year's come from Ernest Berry's strain White. 96% chicks purchased are successfully raised. 10,000 Customers. Write for illustrated catalogue. Low chick prices. Berry's Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 69, Newton, Kan.

POULTRY—MISCELLANEOUS
 Dark Cornish cockerels \$2.00. Toulouse \$5.00. White Pekin Drakes \$2.00. Orpington drakes \$2.50. Pigeons. Sadie Bucklin, Kan.

For Sale: "Newtown" Triple-deck egg good condition. Capacity 7,000 eggs. reasonable. Mrs. John Dow, Bardett, Kan. Breeding cockerels, Cornish, Leghorns, and geese. Thomas Spachek, Pilsen, Kan.

BABY CHICKS DON'T DELAY

Now is the time to place your order for **Rupf's Dependable Chicks**

the kind that can be depended upon to speed us to Victory in 1944—by filling our egg baskets with the highest concentrated food for our fighting boys. Send for circular and prices today!

Rupf's Hatcheries & Poultry Farm, Box K, Ottawa, Kan.

Lowey's PRODUCTION-BRED CHICKS

NOW, limited time R.O.P. Sired Leghorns, Rocks, New Hampshires, Wyandottes and Austra-White Hybrids, 10 other breeds . . . all best matings at lowest prices. Big early order discount brings you best breeding at competitive prices. Write for literature. Box K, LOWE'S HATCHERY, TOPEKA, KANS.

Wonderful POULTRY BOOK

FREE LOW PRICES 48 varieties SEX-LINKED and PURBRED BABY CHICKS. Pullets or Cockerels, also STARTED CHICKS, BABY TURKEYS, Mature Fowls and Hatching Eggs. ALL FLOCKS BLOOD TESTED FOR BVD. Write quick for this free book. GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Salina, Kans.

BUSH'S OZARK SEX-ED CHICKS

HURRY—get bigger profits in 1944. Bush offers over 20 best profit breeds. Now in 42nd year. 107,000 customers in 48 states. Husky, separately hatched chicks are always best buy. Cockerels \$4.95 up per 100. Day old pullets (up to 300 egg strain) \$12.95 per 100 up. Hand-picked Big AAA English White Leghorn Started Pullets \$29.95 per 100 up. Blood-tested from free range Ozark-bred flocks—supervised by Bush. Get our low prices first.

SAVE MONEY—TIME—WORK—FEED
 Bush's 3 to 4 week old pullets are now ready. They'll be laying when eggs are in big demand. Cheapest in the long run. First few weeks danger period is past. They're nicely developed. Cost less than you can raise them. Real money-makers. Write today.

FREE 1944 attractive Egg-Record and Calendar Catalog—gives terms, sex guarantees, prices, etc. Mail penny postcard today.
 Bush Farms & Hatchery, Box 560A, Clinton, Missouri

BABY CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS

Unsexed \$10.45—Pullets \$17.40
\$10.90 per 100 PREPAID

Barred Rocks White Rocks White Wyandottes S. C. Reds
 FREE CATALOG explaining two-week replacement guarantee. U. S. Approved. U. S. Pulorum Tested R. O. P. Foundation Breeding
 Schlichtman's Hatchery, Appletton City, Mo.

CHICKS Kansas Approved Pulorum Tested
 Prepared in 100 lots or more.
 Large type Wh. Leg. \$11.90 \$12.90
 Bf. Min., Austra-Whites \$11.90 \$12.90
 Wh.-Bd. Rocks, R.I. Reds, Wh. Giants, Wh. Wyand., Bf. Orp., N. H. Reds \$11.90 \$12.90
 Assorted heavy \$10.50; Assorted all breeds \$9.90. 50c per 100 discount on all chicks booked before Feb. 1 for spring delivery.
 MOLINE HATCHERY, MOLINE, KAN.

While They Last—thousands weekly. Free Catalog gives prices, FOB terms, guarantees, etc. Bloodtested 300 egg breeders. White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, \$9.90. Pullets \$15.90; 3 to 4 Week Started White Leghorn Pullets, \$29.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9.90. Pullets \$15.90. Heavy assorted \$7.95. Surplus cockerels, \$4.95. Priced per 100. Send money order. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

AAA White Rocks—Guaranteed bloodtested, supervised flocks. Chicks \$10.50. Pullets \$14.90. Cockerels \$11.90. Also Large English White Leghorns—Ozark profit-bred. Unsexed \$10.20. Pullets \$15.90. Cockerels \$3.00. East Hatchery, Box 208, Clinton, Mo.

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Unsexed \$10.45—Pullets \$17.40
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Barred Rocks White Rocks White Wyandottes S. C. Reds
 FREE CATALOG explaining two-week replacement guarantee. U. S. Approved. U. S. Pulorum Tested R. O. P. Foundation Breeding
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FARMS—KANSAS

A Fine Home—240 acres, good buildings, electricity, on highway 8 miles town, 120 cultivated, 120 mowland and pasture, \$40 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas—Farms for sale in Kansas. See National Farm Loan Association in your county, or write direct. Give location preferred.

640 Acres excellent land western Kansas. Unimproved, rolling, joins town. Good grass, water, partly cultivated. Sacrificing \$7.50 acre. Box 352, Boulder, Colo.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

100-Acre going Western Missouri farm, only \$2,000 for quick sale! RFD graded road, cream route, 3/4 mile school, 2 to store, 5 depot town; 40 cultivated, 10 lespedeza, balance pasture and woodland with running branch, wire, plenty broodwood, variety bearing home fruit, 4-room house needs repairs you can well afford to do it at this low price, good well, barn, 32-ft poultry house; taxes \$10 last year; aged owner offers dandy bargain, \$2,000; with 2 cows, heifer calf, 50 chickens, team mares, farming tools, corn, hay and feed time of sale included, half down. Details page 21 free winter catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-423 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, S. Mo.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus
May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.

Hereford Cattle
January 30—Banker & Loll, Salina, Kan.
January 30—J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan.
January 21—Thomas J. Liggett, Rosalia, Kan.
January 22—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.
February 21—C K Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
March 10—Schrag Bros., Hereford Dispensary, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, H. A. Rogers, Sales Manager.

Jersey Cattle
January 26—Marvin Artman, Holton, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
February 2—Carl G. Bamesberger & Sons, Hampton, Nebr.

Berkshire Hogs
January 26—Marvin Artman, Holton, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
February 15—Joseph Madden, Maryville, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
February 1—C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo.
February 1—Wallace Good, Sedgwick, Kan. Sale at pavilion south of Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.
February 10—Ralph Schulte and Heidebrecht, Iman, Kan.
February 12—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
February 19—Wreath Farm & Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan. Sale held at Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
February 18—Four State Hereford Hog Breeders' Sale, Kansas City, Mo. G. F. Hall, Schell City, Mo., Secretary and Manager.

Hampshire Hogs
February 25—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
February 26—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
February 17—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

The ALBERT LOVITT production Hereford sale held at Quinter, November 30, was attended by about 500 buyers and interested spectators. The 53 head sold for a general average of \$207; the 32 bulls averaged \$225, and the 21 females averaged \$180. Earl Sator and Son, of Zurich, topped the sale at \$650. Every animal sold remained in Kansas.

DUNROVYN FARM ANGUS were dispersed at the farm near Belton, Mo., October 27, and an average of just a trifle over \$300 was made on the 29 head. Kansas buyers were Clarence Ketter, Paola; B. and H. Newton, Springhill; Henry Ketter, Paola; Will Knatter, Piper; Cowden Bearley, Parker; and L. W. Colley, Sterling, Top bull \$510; top female, \$500; both going to Missouri buyers.

The HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS held their annual fall sale during November, on the Harold Tonn Hereford farm. The crowd jammed the comfortable pavilion and there wasn't a dull moment after the sale started. The highest-priced bull went to W. P. Morton, of Coldwater, at \$330. Junior Mitchell, of Haven, took the top cow at \$340. The cattle came in the ring without fitting and went back to Kansas farms at prices making the business worth while. The 13 bulls sold for an average of \$197, and the 37 females averaged \$171. Harold Tonn managed the sale and the selling was done by Guy Pettitt.

The ED STUNKEL AND SON and W. A. YOUNG AND SON combination Shorthorn sale held at Wichita, November 16, was attended by Kansas buyers, breeders and commercial growers who appreciate good cattle. The offering was presented in good breeding form and brought a total of \$10,830 for the 52 lots. The bulls averaged \$217 and females \$201. Fred Wilson, of Andover, bought the high bull in the Young consignment at \$360, and Clarence Shirk, of Sedgwick, paid \$395 for the top bull consigned by the Stunkels. The top female sold for \$450, going to Schaffer and Orrell, of Derby. Most of the cattle stayed in Kansas. Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole were the auctioneers.

SAM GIBBS held his annual Hereford calf sale at Clay Center, November 12. Twenty-three heifers sold for good prices ranging up to \$280. Most of them were calves from 7 to 10 months old. The top bull sold for \$310. Buyers were present from quite a distance but the bulk of sales went to old and new customers, many of them having had for years a high appreciation of the kind Mr. Gibbs grows on his Hereford farm, at Industry. The top bull went to F. G. Cook, of Randolph, and the highest-priced heifer to James Riffel, of Enterprise. The entire 40 head brought an average price of \$170. Mr. Gibbs maintains a Federal-accredited herd and his foundation came from the noted Gudgeall and Simpson herd. Jas. T. McCulloch was the auctioneer.

The JESSE RIFFEL AND SON Polled Hereford sale held on the farm, near Enterprise, November 8, was the big Polled event of the season. In fact, probably the best sale for the breed for the entire state. The offering of 51 lots averaged \$491, a total of \$25,050. The bulls averaged \$405 and the females \$551. The top price paid for a single animal was \$1,000, by B. N. Crouch, of West Columbia, Tex., for a heifer. Another heifer went at \$925 to Bob White Hereford Farm, Enterprise. Buyers were present from Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee and Kansas. About half of the offering stayed in Kansas. The weather was cold and stormy and doubtless kept many buyers from a distance away from the sale. Fred Reppert was the auctioneer.

The KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' show and sale held on the fairgrounds, at Topeka, November 5 and 6, brought out a good crowd of breeders from Kansas and adjoining states. The sale indicated the usual heavy demand for well-fitted, quality Shorthorns. Twenty-seven bulls sold for an average price of \$290, with a top of \$800 on a bull consigned by Kansas State College going to the Elkhorn Ranch, at Douglass. The second top went to R. J. Crockett and Sons, Kinsley, at \$665. The top female went to Missouri at \$735. The grand champion female, shown by L. C. Waits and Son, of Cassoday, sold for \$350. Buyers were present from Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kansas. About 60 head went to Kansas breeders and commercial growers. A. W. Thompson and Jack Halsey were the auctioneers.

Compiling one of the most outstanding barrow showing records ever made in one year, the O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, was honored at the annual meeting of Hampshire Swine Registry in Chicago last month. Awarded to Joseph G. O'Bryan was the John H. Oliver Memorial Trophy, symbolic of the most impressive barrow showing record made by a Hampshire breeder during 1943. This traveling trophy was donated by E. C. Quigley, St. Marys, a director of Hampshire Swine Registry, to honor the memory of Dr. John H. Oliver, for many years president of the breed association.

The O'Bryan Ranch opened the 1943 season by showing their purebred Hampshire barrows at the Kansas State Fair. Here they had grand champion barrow over all breeds, grand champion dressed carcass over all breeds, champion lightweight and heavyweight barrows over all breeds.

At the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City, the O'Bryans showed their Hampshires to carload grand champions over all breeds; also won all 6 firsts in the Hampshire barrow division, champion Hampshire barrow and champion Hampshire pen of barrows.

The season's climax came at the International Fat Stock Show held at Chicago. There the O'Bryan Ranch entries won 10 ribbons in the single, pen and carlot barrow classes. Their barrow get-of-sire group won first, their middle-weight pen of Hampshire barrows was first, and they had second prize heavyweight carload of barrows over all breeds.

The largest herd of purebred hogs in America is maintained at the O'Bryan Ranch.

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	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$15.25
Hogs	13.50	13.55	14.65
Lambs	15.00	14.75	15.60
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards	.34	.41	.38 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.68	1.63 1/4	1.39 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.13 1/4	1.13 1/4	.96 1/2
Corn, No. 2 White	.83 1/2	.82 1/2	.64 1/2
Barley, No. 2	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	.82 1/2
Alfalfa, No. 1	34.50	34.50	20.00
Prairie, No. 1	20.00	20.00	12.00

LIVESTOCK LOSSES
Vaccinate Against
HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA

- so called "Shipping Fever" takes its winter toll
- Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, per dose \$.06
 - Blackleg Bacterin (Alum treated, whole culture) per 5 cc dose .07
 - Mixed Bacterin, Formula No. 1 (Porcine, Bovine or Ovine) per dose .06
 - Coli-Enteritidis Bacterin (for calf scours—prevention and treatment) per dose .06
 - Brucella Abortus Vaccine, per dose .35
 - Anti-Hog Cholera Serum, per 100 cc 1.00
 - Simultaneous Virus, per 100 cc 2.15
 - Anti-Swine Erysipelas Serum, per 100 cc 1.80

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Your Nearest ANCHOR Dealer
or
ANCHOR SERUM CO.
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
WORLD'S LARGEST SERUM PRODUCERS

You should Feed Occo
MINERAL COMPOUND

War-time feeding of livestock should include Occo Mineral Compound. Minerals are essential to life, health, and growth... required for the increased and faster production that war demands. Because Occo Mineral Compound is complete, it helps to overcome the problems of protein shortages and mineral-deficient feeds. To balance diets, to get the most from available feeds, to produce the best at low cost... you should feed Occo Mineral Compound.

For complete information about the Occo way, get in touch with the Occo Service Man in your community. If you do not know his name, write to the Oelwein Chemical Company at Oelwein, Iowa.

Occo
MINERAL COMPOUND
for livestock and poultry

★ DAIRY CATTLE

Do You Need a Holstein Herd?

The following are listed for sale with Secretary of the Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association.

All Are Sired by High-Record Sires of Good Type

1. Born June 6, 1943
Dam: Classified VG Record 8 yrs. eraque fat 532 lbs.
4. Born May 18, 1943
Dam: 5y 305d 13827 milk 463.4 fat
5. Born July 5, 1943
Dam: 7y 354d 13383 milk 497.9 fat
6. Born June 9, 1943
Dam: 2y 149d 4659 milk 159.8 fat
8. Born November 19, 1942
Dam: 2y 288d 295.0 fat
9. Born July 15, 1942
Dam: Ave. 4 lactations 295d 485 fat
10. Born January 4, 1943
Dam: 2y 303d 306.4 fat
11. Born September 19, 1943
Dam: 2y 305d 11496 milk 417.6 fat

Write for the numbers you are interested in and full descriptions with prices will be mailed to you.

G. R. Sewell, Secretary, Sabetha, Kan.

Nelson Offers Guernsey Bulls

Richly bred Guernsey bull calves. See sire is son of Cosquay's Foremost who is one of the highest indexes of the breed. Dam's record is 15,546 milk, 802 fat, 63 lbs. D. Junior sire is a son of King of the Meadows whose dam's record is 11,745 milk, 615 lbs. class F. D.H.I.A. herd average in 1939 498 pounds.

CEDAR DRIVE FARM, R. 7, Wichita, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY
For sale. Cows with A. R. records. Yearling heifers, yearling bulls and bull calves A. R. dams. OAK LAWN FARM
Jacob H. Wiebe Whitewater, Wis.

BUY UNRUH FARM AYRSHIRES
For Sale—One of our herd sires, a grandson of Annie, approved, out of high-producing dam. All bull calves from over 400 lb. dams, classified and Very Good. A few bred heifers, freshen up. Also few heifer calves. Harrison Unruh & Hillsboro, Kan. (Phone 8930)

Choice Dairy Heifer Calf
\$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS
SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE
We bred and developed the first and only stein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls, high-production dams or granddams available.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Wisconsin Holstein
Twelve choice larger and older high Holstein heifer calves—well started—6 we \$31.50 each. Willing to ship C. O. D., any way.
Clayton Chandler, R. 2, Lake Geneva, Wis.

PHILLIPS HOLSTEIN BULLS
Offers
Two 14-month-old bulls sire grandsons of Governor of Oregon, out of classified dams with high records.
Bros., Rt. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

And Over at Belvue, Kan.
In the Ray Worthing herd is a young, Redwood-bred Jersey calf with a brilliant future. Front of him, a son of Longfield's Jester, officially classified as Very Good. These Redwood Jersey bulls are the kind the next drive over to look at the second time!
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.
A. Lewis Oswald John Craig Oswald

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls
ready for service from imported sires and R. M. ancestors. Best of type. Nice reds.
J. P. MALONE, Lyons, Kan.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls
Calves to serviceable age. Sired by Grandee and out of heavy-producing dams.
H. E. STUCKY, MOUNDRIE, Kan.

2 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS
Age 2 years. Sired by A. L. Justice John Regier Sons' bred sire.
NEELAND'S RANCH, ST. JOHNS, Mo.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS
Registered, two-year-old, good individual and disposition. His dam was grand champion at Hereford 1937. Priced reasonable. ORA L. LESLIE, Beloit, Wis.

February 5
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Live Sections must be in our hands
Saturday, Jan. 29

The W. L. SCHULTZ registered Guernsey herd held at Hillsboro, November 1941, resulted in good prices. Thirty-one head of selected females sold for an average price of \$242.27; the high animal, a 4-year-old went to R. C. Frambers, of Ft. Smith, at \$515. The same buyer took the second \$410, together with 3 others at good price large per cent of the offering, however, near home. Harold Hansen, manager, Hillsboro Co-operative Creamery, bought head. Among other good local buyers were Jaeger and Joe Gwaber, of Hillsboro and Prairie. Four grade cows sold for an average of \$156 and 10 grade yearling heifers for an average of \$116. Boyd Newcom was auctioneer.

HOGS

Duroc Jersey Hog Sale

In Garage at Alma, Kan. Saturday, February 12

30 GILTS—bred for March and April farrow to the VERY BEST BOARS.

10 Superior Boars (tops of our last September pig crop). Come to the sale and see our genuine feeder type, with lots of quality and style.

Registered and cholera immuned. All gilts have passed test for abortion. Sale at 1 p. m. regardless of weather. Write for catalog.

CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, Kan. Bert Powell, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Get started with DUROCS!

Grand Champion Duroc "over all breeds" at the recent great Chicago Market Show.

DUROCS are the leading breed—more recorded, larger litters, better rustlers, marketoppers, because—DUROCS GROW FASTER ON LESS FEED.

There is a Duroc breeder with practical breeding stock for sale near you. Of attend one of these Duroc Bred Sow Sales in your section:

28—Bar Y Ranch, Baxter Springs, Kan.

12—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

For free Duroc literature, write: R. EVANS, Sec'y, ROOM 47, DUROC BUILDING

UNITED DUROC RECORD ASSN. PEORIA, ILLINOIS

MAR-JO FARM DUROCS

Please write for low price and full information on bred gilts, serviceable age boars and pigs. They will please or it is no sale. Come when if you can.

MAR-JO FARM, 1101 W. 17, Hutchinson, Kan.

DUROC BRED SOWS

100 "Perfect Orion," our greatest herd boar bred to these bred to outstanding sires. Extra 400 lbs for sale, all ages. Real easy-feeding, registered type. Immune, registered, shipped approval. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS

All pigs, 2 splendid boars. The breed's best outlines. Champion bred. Registered. Immune.

M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

CHOICE DUROC SERVICEABLE BOARS

12, deep bodies, heavy hams, low built. Breed's best relationship blood and feeder type. Deep red color. Immune. Also bred gilts and weanlings. Write or see before buying elsewhere. Will sell on approval. Durocs only since 1904.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Easy-Feeding, Blocky Low-Down HAMPSHIRE

Bred Gilt Sale February 25

WRITE FOR CATALOG

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS Randolph, Kan.

Wigley Hampshire Farms

All March-farrowed boars sold to Kansas commercial herds. Have three Perfect Registry-bred May boars. Choice bred gilts for March and April farrowing for sale. Registered. Guaranteed. High Score and Roller bred.

Wigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.

Easy-Feeding Hampshires

Top quality April and May boars at \$50 and \$60. Weanling pigs \$35 each. Thrifty, double hams, sired by the breed's better boars and of high-producing sows.

BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.

REGISTERED HEREFORD HOGS

Weanling pigs weighing up to 100 pounds. Boars and gilts. Pairs unrelated. Best of breed and well marked. Immune. Also Milking boars.

M. H. PETERSON, ASSARIA, KAN.

HOGS

BERKSHIRES

Boars ready for service and fall pigs, CHOICE STOCK G. D. WILLEMS, R. S. Box 77, INMAN, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS—FALL PIGS Offering 70 gilts bred for spring litters. (Purobred but not eligible to register.) FALL PIGS, either sex, registration papers furnished on these. Fall pigs sired by Stylish Gold. Vaccinated. Come to the farm and get them as I am in the army and cannot answer inquiries. These good gilts are bred to good thick boars and priced to sell. Paul Davidson, Simpson, Kansas



POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS and fall pigs, best of breeding and priced for quick sale. Immune and recorded. Roy Roediger, Longford, Kan.

Poland China Bred Gilts Also Fall Pigs. Some very choice gilts, sired by Lowe's Belgian and bred to Lowe's Challenger. If you want thick, easy feeders you can get them here. Best of breeding at reasonable prices. C. R. ROWE & SON, Scranton, Kan.

BAUERS' CORRECT-TYPE POLAND CHINAS

150 fall pigs to select from, by Selectee, Lo-Set and Imperial. Bred sow sale February 17. BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

SPOTTED POLAND GILTS, FALL PIGS Limited number bred gilts, bred to choice boar. Good fall pigs sired by Sambo, Hi-Score King and Foundation's Model. Registered and immune. Earl & Everett Flosser, Norwich (Kingsman Co.), Kan.

CATTLE

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Chosenly bred of Earl Marshall and Friezmer breeding. L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Latzke Angus Farm

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

HEREFORD BULLS—WHR BREEDING

17 from 14 to 30 months old. Sired by or near descendants of such bulls as WHR Plus Domino 44th (top bull sold by WHR in 1935) and Royal Advance by WHR Royal Domino 45th. We have bought stock from leading breeders. Also heifers same breeding as above. Farm 10 miles north and 1 mile east of town. JONES HEREFORD FARM, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

Registered Polled Herefords

For sale—Young bulls from 7 to 13 months old. Heifers from 8 to 10 months. Priced to sell. O. J. SHIELDS Lost Springs (Marion County), Kan.

COFFEY'S PUREBRED SHORTHORNS

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Beef type with a good flow of milk. Brown-dale breeding. 100 head in herd. COFFEY & SONS, AXTELL, KAN. Farm 4 miles north.

Homburg Offers Shorthorn Bulls

For sale—A proven sire, Village Knight 2022209, a roan, calved April 10, 1940. Sired by Village Count. Dam is Gwen 2nd. Also a roan son of this good sire. A. W. HOMBURG & SONS, ELLIS, KAN.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. BANBURY & SONS Plevna, (Reno County) Kansas Telephone 2907

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

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

Solomon Valley Shorthorn Farm

offers a low-set 13-month red son of New Year's Destiny 2058911. Dam of calf a 5-gallon cow. ARTHUR NELSON, NEW CAMBRIA, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller. HAROLD TONN Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

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

Artman's Jersey Cattle Dispersal

on farm five miles Northeast of Holton Wednesday, January 26



40 HEAD of registered and high grade Jersey cows and heifers.

12 Registered Cows 12 High Grade Cows 11 Registered Heifers 10 High Grade Heifers

All bred to or sired by the STAR BULLS, FERN'S SPOTTED VOLUNTEER or VIOLETTY DESIGN ROYAL.

12 HEAD recently fresh, 16 Head soon to freshen, including 6 heifers. All cows Tb., and Bang's tested. All others treated with calftooth vaccination. Good type, sound udders and in good condition.

25 Berkshires eligible to record. 3 bred sows, 16 fall gilts and barrows.

Full line of farm machinery and dairy equipment, tractor, milking machine, etc. For catalog write

Marvin Artman, Rt. 3, Holton, Kan.

Auct.—Bert Powell Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

BANKER'S Production Hereford SALE

Starts at 1 p. m.—Beverly's Sale Pavilion Salina, Kan., Thursday, January 20

40 HEAD 12 Bulls (10 to 12 months old). 13 Heifers coming 2 years old (selling open). 11 Cows, all of good ages (7 of them with calves at foot).

The offering was sired by Real Domino 25th and Prince Domino J. 5 head bulls and heifers and 4 cows are being consigned by Herman Miller.

For Catalog Write J. H. BANKER, R. 2, Salina, Kan.

Auct.: Fred Reppert, Harold Tonn, Jack Beverly Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman Thos. Liggett, Rosalia, Kan., sells January 21—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan., sells at Lindsborg, Kan., January 22.

JOHNSON'S HEREFORD SALE

PAVILION Assaria, Kan., Saturday, Jan. 22

55 HEAD including our 1942 and early 1943 calf crop.

18 BULLS (more than half of them serviceable age.) Balance females, mostly bred heifers.

Offering sired mostly by Whitleen Lad 373d and Rupert Domino 19th. Write for catalog to

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert, Harold Tonn ELMER L. JOHNSON, Owner, Smolan, Kan. J. H. Benker, Salina, Kan., sells Jan. 20. Thos. Liggett, Rosalia, Kan., sells Jan. 21.

SHEEHY'S DUROC BRED-GILT SALE

1 p. m.—Sale at farm near Richards, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 1

(23 miles northwest of Nevada, Mo.—14 miles northeast of Ft. Scott, Kan.)

50 Head of Carefully Selected Gilts Weighing from 250 to 400 Lbs.

The real low-down, heavy-hammed, broad-backed, cherry-red, good-doing Durocs. Most of the offering is sired by Fashion Victoria and Colonel Thickset. They are bred to farrow in March to 3 good boars. They are Bullder Model, by Breed Bullder; Orion Fancy, by Col. Orion; Master Low-Score, a grandson of Low Score.

NOTE THIS: All registered—all immune—all Bang's tested and passed 100% free. All mail bids are guaranteed to please you. If dissatisfied return animal and we will refund money and pay return express. Write for Sale catalog.

Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan. C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo.

Duroc Bred-Gilt Sale February 10

40 Easy Feeding, Modern-Type Registered Bred Gilts, featuring the bloodlines of Golden Fancy, General Doug, Elm Grove Model and Cherry Orion 1st (a grandson of the \$2,000 Proud Cherry King.)

Gilts bred to sons of Golden Fancy and the 4th prize Junior yearling at Kansas State Fair.

For catalog address C. O. HEIDEBRECHT, INMAN, KAN.

RALPH SCHULTE, LITTLE RIVER, KAN. HEIDEBRECHT BROS., INMAN, KAN.

Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

4-H Duroc Bred-Sow Sale

Sale at 12:30 P. M. in pavilion south of stockyards Wichita, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 1

50 HEAD Registered bred sows and gilts, fall gilts and boars, and late spring boars. Double immune. The blood of Fancy Queen, Orion Cherry and Thickset, Ribbon winners at 4-H classes at Kansas State Fair.

WALLACE GOOD, SEDGWICK, KAN.

Milking Shorthorn Sale At Farm—1 p. m. Hampton, Nebr., Wednesday, Feb. 2 35 REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORNS 28 Cows and Heifers—12 Bulls including our herd bull. For Catalog Write to CARL G. BAMESBERGER & SONS, HAMPTON, NEBRASKA

Our Country Cousins vs. City Slickers on the Air! Remember to listen to KFEQ, St. Joseph, Missouri, and WTAD, Quincy, Ill., at 4:30 p.m., or WIBW, Topeka, Ks., 5:00 SUNDAY AFTERNOON

FOOD FOR THOUGHT FOR THOUGHTFUL FEEDERS

Be Thankful
give a Tankfull!



GIVE TO THE
LAST DROP

Who, me?

PAUL MURPHY



Help COW the Nazis!

Milk... Meat... and Eggs... are just as vital as shells, ships, and planes. And when it comes to stepping-up production—whether it be milk or machine guns—modern methods are essential. The health and energy of your herd is of primary importance. And scientific nutrition is a big

factor. Only a complete, balanced ration builds up the necessary resistance to disease and enables your cows to put every ounce of energy into the production of milk and butterfat for Uncle Sam. You can help your cows give "to the last drop" by balancing scarce grain with May Way Minn-A-Meal!



MAY WAY *Nutritional* FOODS

COPYRIGHT 1943, MAY WAY MILLS, INC.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CHICKEN FOODS

- CHICK-A-MEAL**—Starter for baby chicks
- GROW-A-MEAL**—From brooder to laying house
- FLOCK-A-MEAL**—Growing mash for birds on infested ground
- EGG-A-MEAL**—For sustained egg production
- BREEDER EGG MASH**—For breeding hens producing hatching eggs
- LAX-A-MEAL**—For "off feed" birds

TURKEY FOODS

- POULT-A-MEAL**—Turkey starter
- TURK-A-MEAL**—Turkey grower and finisher
- TURKEY BREEDER MASH**—For turkey hens producing hatching eggs

HOG FOODS

- PIG-A-MEAL**—For piggy sows, nursing sows and their litters

PORK-A-MEAL—For fast pork production—50 pounds to market

RICH-A-MEAL—For unthrifty, slow growing, rough pigs

CATTLE FOODS

MINN-A-MEAL—Mineral protein supplement for dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep

VICTORY MILK-A-MEAL—A revolutionary type of dairy ration

CALF-A-MEAL—Raises the calf, saves the milk