

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Carl Fengel, Jr., Abilene Aggies 4-H Club, specializes in bigger and better potatoes.



Darlene Reed, Navarre Boosters 4-H Club, Dickinson county, milked 8 cows for fighters.



Laberta Kugler, Harmony Hustlers 4-H Club, Dickinson county, is an expert in food preservation.

4-H CLUBS MOBILIZE

to fight with pitchforks, hoes, cultivators, tractors

By EULA MAE KELLY

NATIONAL 4-H Club Mobilization week comes March 4 to 12. Its purpose is to enlist every available farm boy and girl, between the ages of 10 and 20 years, in the 4-H Victory program, and to renew the efforts of the members already enrolled in club work.

Thruout the United States, 4-H Mobilization Week will be celebrated with a 4-H report by radio to the nation, summarizing in dramatic fashion what the 1,700,000 members have accomplished in production and conservation of food. President Roosevelt is expected to issue a mobilization message to all club members. On February 26, the CBS broadcasting stations' "Youth on Parade" will feature 4-H Club work. The National Farm and Home Hour on March 4 will be dedicated to the club program.

"Mobilization Week," says J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H Club leader, "provides an opportunity for 4-H Clubs to get set for 1944

in a more effective way than ever before. Above all else, this week will give every 4-H member an opportunity to enlist new members to help win the war by serving to the fullest in the home, on the farm, and in the community.

"Dean Harry Umberger, director of the Kansas Extension Service, has said that Kansas should have 25,000 boys and girls in 4-H Club work this year. It is not an impossible figure, but it means that the present clubs in the state would have to come thru with close to a 50 per cent increase in membership. The club with 10 members must have 15, the one with 20 must have 30."

Last year during Mobilization Week 7 national war goals were set up for 4-H Club members. Here is how members are achieving these goals, based on preliminary reports from state club leaders:

1. They are helping produce and conserve for the food arsenal: Victory Garden products,

5,000,000 bushels; poultry products, 9,000,000 birds; dairy cattle, 90,000 head; livestock, 600,000 head; peanuts, soybeans, other legumes, 12,000,000 pounds; products canned, 15,000,000 jars.

2. They are fighting with scrap and War Bonds: Scrap collected, more than 300,000,000 pounds; War Bonds or Stamps purchased or sold to others, more than \$14,000,000.

3. They are guarding their own and their community's health: Members having periodic health examinations, 200,000; members checking food and health habits, 800,000; meals prepared in keeping with nutritional needs of family, 8,000,000; members taking first aid and home nursing, 200,000; members removing farm and home accident hazards, 400,000.

4. They are serving for those gone to war, and aiding city boys and girls to break into farm work: Members increasing farm fuel supplies, 250,000; [Continued on Page 2]



Helen Spears, Grove 4-H Club, Shawnee county, drove a tractor on her father's farm.

Producing prime Kansas beef for U. S. fighting men and women is the wartime job of these 4-H Club folks.



Hybrids Get Their Vigor

Thru a Careful Process of Crossing

ABILITY of hybrid corn to produce higher and higher yields is put into each kernel by the corn breeder, explains a well-known authority, who states that years of painstaking, often heartbreaking, research are necessary to produce your favorite hybrid.

The corn breeder is ever seeking better inbreds and better combinations of inbreds so growers can raise more corn to the acre.

It's the easiest thing in the world to start a new inbred. All you do is pick out a likely stalk of corn, or even

a good ear, and plant a few kernels from that stalk or ear. Then, if you cover up the silks of the ear with a paper bag as soon as they are formed, and then self-pollinate the plant—that is, take the pollen from the plant on which the ear is growing and fertilize the ear—you have started on the way toward breeding an inbred.

This operation is done by putting a big paper bag around the tassel, collecting the pollen in the bag, then putting this pollen bag over the ear.

You simply see to it that every is fertilized with pollen from the stalk and from no other.

If you follow this self-pollination for at least 6 generations you have a pure inbred that will breed practically true. The corn plant will grow small and the ears diminish in size. As you proceed, you will see that certain characteristics will stand out. Many of them will be good or perhaps undesirable. The chances that you have an inbred worth continuing are small. There are only a very few, perhaps a dozen, inbreds used by commercial producers today. The corn breeder discards literally hundreds of inbreds. Only a few have the ability to become "parents" of a new variety of hybrid.

One of the tricks of the trade is to start inbreeding a single cross. Of course, the commercial hybrid you see is the result of crossing 4 inbreds, breeding a single cross, which is the result of crossing 2 inbreds, giving a new inbred that may have the best of both of the original inbreds.

For instance, perhaps we have an inbred that has the ability to produce amazing yields, but has the bad habit of lodging. Perhaps we have another that produced big, sturdy stalks. We cross these two, then inbreed the resulting single cross, we may be lucky enough to get sturdy stalks that will bear big yields.

This inbreeding of a single cross can be worked only a couple of times with success. With only the two pure inbreds in the breeding make-up of the plant it soon would revert to one of the lines. This is the reason why commercial hybrids are the result of crossing four. That second cross gives the plant "hybrid vigor" and a high yield.

Final Test is Top Crossing

The value of any inbred lies in its own characteristics or appearance, but in its ability to "pass on" desirable characteristics to the resulting hybrid. The final test of an inbred comes with what is known as top crossing.

In this process, promising inbreds are all crossed with one common unpollinated corn. By observing results from controlled crossing with this common corn, the ability of the inbreds to pass on desirable characteristics can be seen.

So accurate have corn breeders become at this work they can successfully predict the results. They know just what can be expected when an inbred is crossed with various combinations of other inbreds. That is why hybrids are getting better every year.

The actual process of crossing inbreds is relatively simple. It is known as top crossing. A paper sack is tied over the tassel to collect pollen. A little, transparent sack is tied over the silks on the ear so the silks can be observed as to proper time for pollination.

When the silks are ready and pollen is available, the cross is made by slipping off the sack over the tassel, putting it over the silks, first removing the small sack protecting the silks. This operation must be done quickly so no pollen that might be in the air will fertilize any of the silks.

One practical problem involved in crossing is to have pollen from one inbred ready at the same time the silks are ready on another. The pollen can be held back awhile but the silks cannot. The silks will keep growing until they are pollinated.

All of the silks do not get fertilized with this one artificial pollination, the small portion that "misses" must justify a second pollination.

Perhaps with this review of the work that goes on behind the scenes so you can grow big, husky ears of strong, sturdy stalks, you will have a new appreciation for your hybrid corn.

TAKE A GOOD LOOK

—and you'll see why this is the finest tractor tire made

THE tractor tire you see pictured here is the great Good-year Sure-Grip with its famous O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R tread design. One good look at that tread tells you why this tire works better in all kinds of soil, why it saves time and fuel.

First, there's the O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R. Because the lugs are *not joined*, this tire has no corners or "pockets" to fill up with earth and cause slippage.

Second, there's the *even-spacing* between those lugs. This lets the tire roll smoothly—without jerking the daylights out of you or the tractor. And the lugs are so high and sharp that they bite deeper into the soil—giving far greater drawbar pull.

Third, there's the fact that the



O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R
No Mud Traps

BUTTRESSED BASE
Guards against lug tear

EVEN SPACING
Guards against jerks

Sure-Grip's lugs are *butressed* at the base—built like a dam—to guard against tearing off even in rough going.

Finally, when you look at this hard-working tire, you see the name "Goodyear"—the *great-*

est name in rubber. That tells you you're getting the biggest tire-value your money can buy. And that holds just as true today for synthetic rubber tires as it always has for natural rubber tires!

Let's all Back the Attack with War Bonds

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Published the first and third Saturdays of each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter, June 15, 1917, under post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

PLANT MORE IN '44

★ In Victory Gardens ★

By HAROLD SHANKLAND

KANSANS did a tremendous job last year in their Victory Garden efforts, but even more food will be needed in 1944, reports W. G. Amstein, of the Kansas Extension Service, who is general chairman of the Kansas Victory Garden Committee. Comparative figures for Kansas garden activities in 1942 and 1943 are as follows:

	1942	1943
All gardens	183,507	268,968
Small gardens	17,347	34,693

Victory gardeners used various methods of preparing their garden produce last year. Food produced in homes totaled 17,216,950 quarts, with an additional 34,108 quarts being processed in community centers. A large share, 7,740,398 pounds, went into frozen food lockers, while 224,171 pounds of fruits and vegetables were dehydrated. Another 227,736 pounds of vegetables were brined-salted.

Use of this food now is helping relieve the transportation system, and is making it possible for more food to be sent to the millions of people going overseas, and to the starved nations of countries being retaken as the offensive progresses.

What can be done to produce more in '44? Here are recommendations of Mr. Amstein, Dr. Kelly, John O. Miller, and other garden authorities of Kansas State College staff:

Prepare the garden site early. Select a new location if necessary to avoid soil-borne diseases; practice rotation when possible.

Provide a windbreak with trees, shrubs, row covers, and a fence.

Arrange for irrigation if necessary. Use only adapted, certified, and disease-resistant varieties of vegetables.

Provide an even supply of vegetables by successive planting.

Use thrifty, disease-free, well-grown plants. Make a long-row garden if possible to cut down on hand hoeing.

Prepare a garden plan, then follow it. Buy spray and dust materials early; apply at the right time, but don't waste.

Director H. Umberger, of the Kansas State College Extension Service, is not anticipating any

KANSAS VICTORY GARDENS

Category	1942	1943
All Gardens	183,507	268,968
Small Gardens	17,347	34,693
Food Canned in Homes	17,216,950	34,108,000
Food Canned in Community Centers	3,410,800	3,410,800
TOTAL	17,251,058	37,519,800
Other Preserved		
Frozen in Lockers	7,740,398	7,740,398
Fruits and Vegetables Dehydrated	224,171	224,171
Vegetables, Brined and Salted	227,736	227,736
TOTAL	8,192,305	8,192,305

PLAN FOR MORE IN '44

Proud of the record in 1943, but plan for more in 1944, advises W. G. Amstein, Manhattan, chairman of the Kansas Victory Garden Committee.



Kaw Valley truck gardens did their share, as is shown in this picture of a load of rhubarb taken at the Charles Speaker farm, in Wyandotte county.

marked increase in the number of gardens in 1944, but he believes there should be some improvement in the size and quality of gardens.

"We are learning the wisdom of using certified and adapted varieties," he said, quoting the figures on seed potatoes as an example. "Five years ago, about 10 counties in Kansas had stocks of certified potato seed while last year the number had increased to at least 72 counties, and 75,000 sacks of northern-grown certified seed were sold in Kansas in 1943."

- Best Varieties for Kansas:
- Beans: snap—Stringless Green Pod, Bountiful, U. S. Refugee No. 5; wax—Pencil Pod Wax, Golden Wax; pole—Kentucky Wonder; lima—Henderson Bush Lima, Fordhook.
 - Beets: Early Wonder, Crosby's Egyptian.
 - Cabbage: "Yellows" Resistant Golden Acre, Marion Market.

[Continued on Page 20]



Earline Tibbs, 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Tibbs, Silver Lake, was named state champion and given a \$25 War Bond in the 1943 garden-growing contest.

"Selected"

Hens Can Meet Egg Goals

By DICK MANN

THE situation in regard to poultry production is unusual this year, since the Government is asking for a 2 per cent increase in egg production and a 3 per cent reduction in laying flocks. This is due principally to the fact more eggs are needed but the feed supply is less for 1944.

It is well known that poultry is the second largest user of grain and concentrated feeds, ranking

second only to hogs in feed consumption. This can be realized when it is understood that poultry in the U. S. this year will consume an estimated 28 1/2 million tons of feed.

Feed shortage makes rigid and continuous culling of the laying flock a vital necessity to replace the old system of once or twice a year culling. Poultry raisers will reap more profit in dollars and cents by adopting the newer method because experts estimate that a hen will eat about 6 pounds of feed a month. At an average feed cost of \$2.50 for 100 pounds, a loafing hen will cost the farmer about 15 cents a month for board, not counting cost of room and labor. One hundred such hens will cost the producer around \$15 a month, or enough to cancel all the profit from 100 good layers. The sooner birds are sold after they stop laying, the more profitable poultry raising becomes.

Some poultry raisers still think that the more hens they have the more eggs they will receive. This is not borne out in practice. In North Dakota last year laying flocks were increased 30 per cent but egg production increased only 9 per cent. This means that 21 per cent of the additional hens were merely feed consumers and actually were robbing the poultrymen of their well-earned profits.

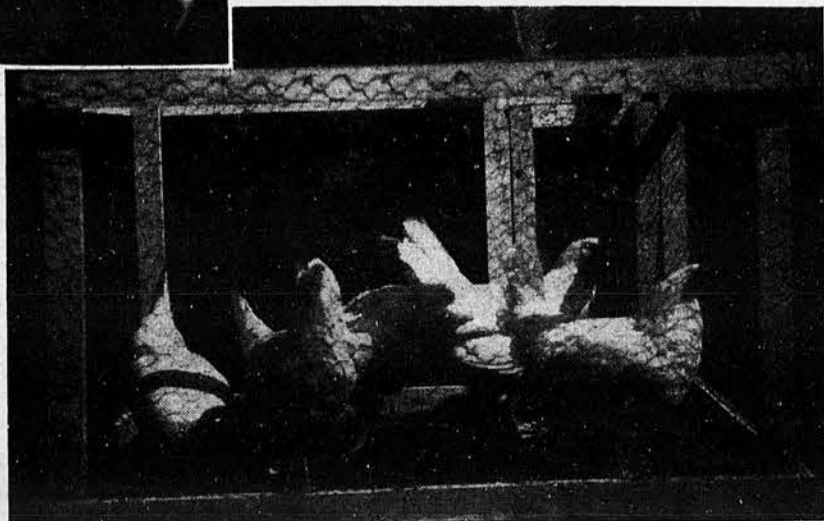
In direct contrast, an average of more than 3 dozen additional eggs a year for each hen has been the result of culling the Kansas demonstration farm-record flock

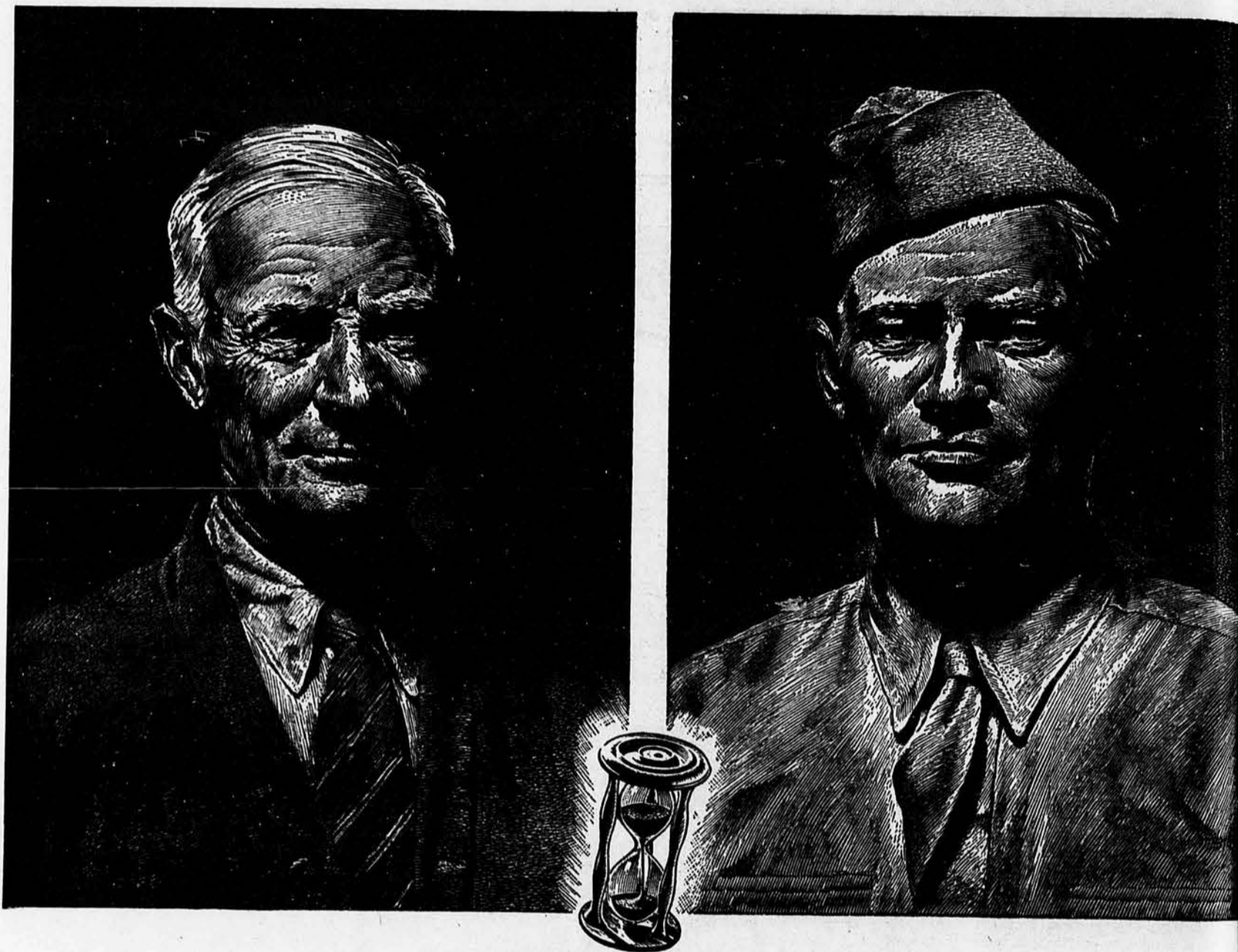
[Continued on Page 22]



selected pullets, properly raised, give the poultry producer definite knowledge on whether his feed is being returned in egg production. He must produce to pay.

fine pullets, from good laying stock, are most likely to be profitable in the laying house. Bloodlines, rather than breeds, are most important in making selections.





Old Joe said to Young Joe...

"... when you get over there in the thick of it, son, you won't have time to think about the fancy ideals you're supposed to be fighting for. You'll be interested mostly in shooting straight, and shooting first.

"But some night when you're lying out under the stars, you'll probably figure the whole thing out—and it will be very simple.

"You'll realize that you're fighting to protect the kind of decency and freedom you were raised in—and will want to raise *your* kids in, too.

"You'll be fighting to protect the opportunity that *all* Americans have of starting at the bottom and getting to the top—and *that's* typically American.

"You're fighting to protect your right to live your own life in your own way without being pushed around by some bright young bureaucrat who wants to do all your planning for you.

"That's about all there is to it, son. But it's mighty worth while—this business of keeping our freedom—of sticking to the things that have made America great.

"I've often thought that our own family was a pretty good example of what can happen in this country—and nowhere else. I started as a chore boy on this very farm, when I was ten years old. Made up my mind I'd own it some day. Nothing

in the world to stop me—if I *really* wanted it.

"We didn't have good roads in those days. No central schools. No cars or trucks or tractors. No radios. No airplanes. No telephones, movies, or electric lights.

"I didn't have much education—didn't have the time or money to get it. But I made up my mind that my own children would have some of the things I didn't have.

"You've had a good education. You went to agricultural college. You've traveled around the country in your car. You've seen how the other fellow lives and runs his farm. You keep up to date through your radio, your reading—and your various farm associations.

"And, son, it's hard to believe that most of the inventions, advantages and improvements that have made you more efficient and more comfortable, have happened in my lifetime.

"But that's the very thing I'm talking about. That's the power of America. We've got push in this country—and ingenuity—the determination to keep on getting stronger and better all the time. And all of us have got to see that nothing stops that kind of progress—neither enemies from the outside, *nor from the inside*.

"You're a chip off the old block, son. You think about the way I do. You work hard—very hard.

But you're had more advantages than I had. And you're a better man in every way. You'll go farther.

"You're the new type of American farmer. You're running a business when you farm today. You've got a mighty important business too—and you've got to know your stuff.

"Just remember this, my boy—you're a fighter. Your future is under your hat. You've seen what our American way of doing things means to you and me and millions of others. It's opportunity, progress and happiness. That's what you're really fighting for, son. You put the hat on, over there—and I'll put it on over here.

TIMELY HELP

Good farm buildings and fences are just as important as good tractors and combines in producing the food needed to win the war. When your buildings and fences need repair, talk to the Republic Dealer in your community. He's a neighbor of yours—knows your farm and your problems. And he *knows his business*, which is supplying materials and information that will help you. He can advise you on methods of keeping your buildings weather tight and water tight under today's conditions. See him soon. And ask for a copy of the timely book, "Wartime Conservation Suggestions for the Farm Front."



The Army-Navy E flag waves over seven Republic plants and the Maritime M floats over the Cleveland District plant.

Let's All Back the Attack! Buy War Bonds and Stamp

REPUBLIC STEEL

GENERAL OFFICES: CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

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

OLD IRON MAKES NEW GUNS — TURN IN YOUR SCRAP NOW

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them



DON'T feel that you are dumb just because you are not certain about the final refund obtained in figuring out income tax return due next 15. Eleven different newspaper reporters in Washington, and Cleveland, Ohio, with all income data, went to the collectors offices for help. The Internal Revenue experts figured out 11 different answers, ranging from \$10.00 to the treasury to a refund of \$13.88. A higher up expert was brought in at the Washington office, and he figured a refund of \$13.88 due the taxpayer.

One of the things that the Congress and the Treasury Department must figure out before next tax settlement time, is a simplified form which will enable the taxpayer and the Government to get out with some degree of certainty what the taxpayer owes.

Several years ago a tax system that could figure out a way from a \$19.33 refund to a balance due of \$10 on a \$4,127 income with about the average of deductible items and exemptions might seem funny—to some people. But when you remember that since 1940 Federal income tax rates have risen 600 per cent, and that a man with 2 dependents and a \$4,000 income has had his income tax increased 4,335 per cent, the problem ceases being funny at all.

See it, the blame must be divided between the Treasury Department and the Congress. Because the Congress and the treasury experts, a complicated tax structure has been erected that is very difficult to formulate a simple tax that complies with the tax laws. To make matters worse, the treasury experts have tried to prohibit every possible form of tax evasion in the return blanks.

On the subject, let me say that I am pretty out of sympathy with both the President and those who are demanding higher and still higher taxes at this time. I will admit that the Government is spending billions and billions of dollars more than are being collected in taxes, but the idea of cutting down on expenditures never occurred to some of these demanding huge increases. Coming from 11 years experience, this administration will expend every cent that it can get, either thru taxing or borrowing. The only way to put a curb on spending is to compel restraint in expenditures, as long as the present administration is in control. The ultimate remedy is to place an administration that has gone mad on a spending spree with one that will exercise a sense of restraint in spending public money.

As greatly interested to hear that Kansas farmers are as much in favor of the crop insurance plan as ever. Most recent proof of this came

to me in resolutions adopted at the seventy-third annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in which virtually every farm organization in the state was represented. One of the resolutions stated, "We urge that the crop insurance program, under the AAA, be reinstated and funds for its operation be provided."

Right along this line, a report has been made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which reviews the 4 years' experience of Federal crop insurance. In that time, nearly half a million wheat and cotton producers received payments for crop losses. Insured wheat producers received a total of 62,470,873 bushels of wheat in settlement of losses in the 4 years. Payment for losses on the 1942 cotton crop—the first to be insured under the Federal program—totaled 52,159,220 pounds.

There are many interesting points brought out in the experience obtained in insuring nearly 1,500,000 wheat and cotton crops from the beginning of the Federal crop insurance program in 1938 thru 1943. You will recall that the 1944 agricultural appropriation act provided funds only for the completion of insurance written on the 1943 crops.

There probably were mistakes made in the crop insurance plan and in its operation. It was a big thing, a new thing and couldn't be expected to work 100 per cent smoothly right off the bat. But I believe it had the right idea behind it—to take out, or at least relieve, some of the many, many hazards of farming. I don't need to tell you that agriculture bumps up against more man-size problems than any other business I know about. You must be a good deal of a soil expert, seed specialist, insect and plant disease student, mechanical genius, production manager and marketing expert to name a few qualities of a successful farmer. And we have a great many of them in Kansas, fortunately. Then after you have everything else under control, you have to guess right about the weather. I firmly believe crop insurance that will do the job farmers want done is essential. At least it should be given a longer tryout to see what it can do. It seems to me such a plan is for the best interests of agriculture and of the entire nation.

I believe crop insurance set up like we had it was rather satisfactory. I mean the idea of insuring the yields, or a percentage of yields, rather than price; and paying premiums and indemnities in kind; also, as nearly local administration as possible. Certainly that didn't cost folks outside of agriculture anything, and if farmers want crop insurance they ought to have it. They pay for it.

The idea of crop insurance is as practical as

carrying similar protection on your life or buildings; why, there is all kinds of insurance such as that against rain for fair week, or accidents—one company is said, facetiously, to be willing to insure anything but the hereafter.

If Kansas farmers want crop insurance reinstated, I shall bend every effort toward that end. Before it could go into effect again, I believe Kansas wheat farmers should be interviewed regarding all important details such as premiums and administration. Their ideas, coupled with the 4 years' experience on which the Department of Agriculture now reports, should be very useful in developing something really worth-while.

I speak of insurance on wheat because that is the crop which insurance "practiced" in Kansas, our biggest crop. If growers want other crops insured it would be a very simple matter for them to advise their Congressmen, or the Department of Agriculture thru the local insurance board, and proper steps could be taken. I should like to hear from more Kansas farmers regarding how they feel about crop insurance.

Red Cross at the Front!

HERE is a little story about a Red Cross man—up at the front! He made a mistake because he was newly assigned to his post. His mistake was to whistle. "Shut up," yelled a couple of soldiers, and they meant it. Several others jumped or ducked. A sergeant enlightened the Red Cross man.

"You can sing or dance all you want around here, but don't whistle," he said. "It sounds too much like a shell coming close."

Within 2 hours the newcomer understood fully and at first hand from his foxhole. But he was on the front lines—always where you will find the Red Cross, working miracles for our own American fighting boys when they need help. Because of the Red Cross there are contacts with our boys held in enemy hands; boxes packed with necessities, and sealed with prayers, reach them; life-saving plasma gets to our wounded in time; heart-warming contacts are made with fighting lads; families of servicemen who need help to get it. Where flood or storm or terror strike, there you will find the Red Cross.

Now, on March 1, The American Red Cross will ask you and me for donations to carry on its noble work. The need is for \$200,000,000. But you know and I know every dollar of this money will be used where it can best serve our fighting men and women. When you give a dollar to the Red Cross you are making an investment that will mean life to your fellowmen.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Will U. S. Be Left Holding the Bag?

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Four years ago, when the controlling powers in Washington and New York were preparing the United States psychologically for entry into War II, the general idea was something like this: The United States, with its tremendous natural resources and its massive industrial mass production; its abundant manpower and whole-hearted enthusiasm for whatever it undertakes would throw all these forces into the world conflict, and decide the outcome of the war. The United States, having proved the decisive factor in winning the war against the Axis powers, would then thru its world leadership in setting up a new world order with a just and lasting peace as its objective. It was taken for granted that the United States would be the dominant figure at the peace table was gathered around to change the peace terms.

Today in Washington there is becoming discernible a strong trend which indicates the possibility, as stated in last week's "Newsgram" in David Lawrence's weekly magazine, The United States News: "What can happen, if present trends are not reversed, is this: "1. Russia may build a bloc extending from the Balkans on the West to Communist portions of China in the East; may become a vast inland empire, oriented to Moscow. "2. Britain may build a bloc made up of her empire plus states of Northern and Western Europe; may incorporate several smaller empires based on sea power. "3. United States may then find herself isolated, politically and economically, to a degree in this hemisphere; may not cut such a figure in the world as anticipated.

"It is all," comments the U. S. News, "something to think about." The American farmer, as well as the American industrialist and the American workman, has an exceedingly vital interest in the course Britain and Russia pursue in the postwar world, especially since our food and industrial production have been stepped up to a world basis. According to Marvin F. Jones, War Food Administrator, and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, farm production in the United States this year will be—depending on the weather—something like 35 or 40 per cent more than in the prewar 5-year period, 1935-39. Most of the increase will go abroad for consumption by our own armed forces, and thru Lend-Lease to our

Allies, and thru UNRRA to the peoples of occupied territories. This surplus will not be sold in world markets—it will be bought by the United States government for use by our troops and for gifts to our Allies and to the peoples of occupied territories. A most worthy and commendable use of foodstuffs. As long as the war lasts, and for a time afterward, there will be a market—thru the Treasury of the United States—for all the foodstuffs American farms can produce. In fact, we are sending away so much that it has been found necessary to import wheat from Canada and from the Argentine, and even butter from the Argentine, to meet our own domestic needs for food and feeds. But here is a world situation that is developing, and this is confirmed by the United States News, and from other reliable sources: Government and industry in Britain (Continued on Page 17)

Grass Does the Job

Of Handling More Livestock to the Acre

WHEN you talk about grass you're talking the language of George Whitcomb, president of the Chase county National Farm Loan Association. A deep and abiding faith in grass and what it will do for the soil and farm management, has led him to devote more than 42 per cent of his 810 acres of limestone hills and black valley land to legumes and grasses, with further expansion "in the books."

Handling more livestock on a given number of acres and producing more pounds of meat at less cost are accepted facts on the Whitcomb farm. And they are facts, not guesses. A comparison of his results with those of other members of his Farm Management Association, shows that while the acreage of land operated is just the average of the association, gross income is considerably higher and net income is more than double.

Mr. Whitcomb gives the credit for this achievement to grass—the percentage of his crop land in grass and legumes being nearly double that of the average member.

Of all grasses, both native and tame, which are adapted to Mr. Whitcomb's farm, brome grass is his favorite. Brome grass, he says, will carry more livestock thru a longer grazing season than any other, and undoubtedly is more palatable to all classes of livestock. It is a perennial, forms a good sod and, when mixed with a good legume like alfalfa or sweet clover, continues year after year to produce high forage yields without becoming sod-bound.

To supplement brome grass and to increase the length of his grazing season, Mr. Whitcomb plants acreages of winter annuals, usually Balbo rye, on which he grazes his stock during the winter and early spring. Rye seeded early in the spring also provides green, succulent forage for his flock of chickens during the summer. In addition, acreages of lespedeza and sweet clover are utilized.

The total value of grasses on this farm are stretched another notch thru the use of grass silage. One of the 2 large silos is filled each year with grass silage, which is fed in conjunction with sorghum silages during the winter. Usually only the first cutting of alfalfa is used as grass silage, while other cuttings are baled for hay.

The cheapest way of establishing a stand of grass is the best way, thinks Mr. Whitcomb, who never plows for a seedbed. He prefers land covered with a heavy stubble, straw, cornstalks, matured sweet clover or dead weeds. He usually sows brome grass in rye stubble, or in sweet clover stubble, disked enough to cut up the surface

of the soil but leaving the stubble and straw on the surface.

He prefers that the seedbed be not too well prepared, but believes the seed should be covered lightly and well packed. Sowed feed stubble is listed as excellent for March planting of brome grass.

In following this practice of surface tillage, altho he may not know it, Mr. Whitcomb is demonstrating the theory of Edward H. Faulkner, author of "Plowman's Folly." Mr. Faulkner advances the theory that use of the moldboard plow for preparing a seedbed interferes with the capillary action of the soil and puts decaying surface growth too deep for full utilization by plant roots. It also leaves surface soil to the mercy of wind and water erosion, the author claims.

Mr. Whitcomb sows either in the spring or fall, depending on moisture conditions, with equal success. He always sows a mixture of alfalfa or sweet clover with brome, using 12 pounds of grass and 6 pounds of legume seed an acre. When seeding alfalfa, he always adds a mixture of brome grass with it which, he says, increases the yields of forage. All legume seeds are innoculated and phosphate fertilizer used to stimulate growth.



George Whitcomb, right, shows L. B. Price, secretary-treasurer of the Chase County National Farm Loan Association, how sweet clover has increased the growth of rye grass as a "follow up." He estimates a gain of 10 bushels an acre by the rotation.

The entire community benefits by the custom Mr. Whitcomb has of buying near-by, run-down tracts, which he rehabilitates by seeding the entire cultivated acreages to legumes and grasses, to be grazed off. Thus, acres

depleted of fertility thru poor practices are brought back to production and their proper place in the scheme of things. Mr. Whitcomb lives the old adage: "Be good to the land and it will be good to you."

Ever Try "Plow" Terraces?

A Good Point Is One Man Can Build Them

CONSTRUCTION of terraces by plowing is an approved practice moving into Kansas after having been tested for several years in Iowa and parts of Missouri.

More and more we are realizing the value of terracing, but many have delayed or vetoed the idea because of the equipment, cost and help required. Plow terraces will eliminate all these objections, think soil-conservation engineers.

Building terraces by the plow method has many advantages and some objectionable features, but the good points greatly outweigh the bad, in the opinion of experts. They point out that the equipment required—a farm tractor with a 2- or 3-bottom moldboard plow—is available on most average-size farms and there is no extra work required in getting ready. Terraces can be built more cheaply with a plow than with some of the conventional machines. One man can do the job—an important factor due to the labor shortage. A person uses the same methods for maintenance as for construction, consequently being better prepared to know how and when



A scene on the Hampton Shirer farm, Geary county, showing a plowed terrace under construction. Note unplowed ridge in the middle, which will be built up by deep plowing loose and unplowed soil toward center-line stakes.

the terrace needs maintenance. Men who practice contour farming can easily build terraces without special assistance. Laying out contour lines at terrace spacings and grades expedites this work.

Some of the cautions to be observed are: Do not start construction until the terrace system has been designed and satisfactory terrace outlets are established. Do not start on too many terraces at one time. Build each one sufficiently high to afford protection before starting construction on another. Build the top terrace first and work downhill, taking each terrace in succession. Do not give up with the plow method until several replowings of the once-plowed soil have been made. Just because the plow doesn't scour is no sign that you are not moving the soil.

The plow terrace method is simple and consists of plowing a backfarrow for the terrace ridge and a deadfarrow for the terrace channel. These should be spaced 5 feet on each side of the stakes. Three or 4 repeated plowings of the loose soil can be made to heighten the ridge and to increase the depth and width of the channel. The terrace will have from 5 to 10 square feet in the terrace channel cross-section and a ridge 12 to 15 inches high in about 15 rounds. After the ridge is settled by a rain, a few more rounds will add height to the ridge and depth to the channel. Subsequent plowings of the field after crop harvest should be made parallel

to the terrace to maintain it. By plowing, the cross-section of the terrace can be improved each year adapted to farm implements.

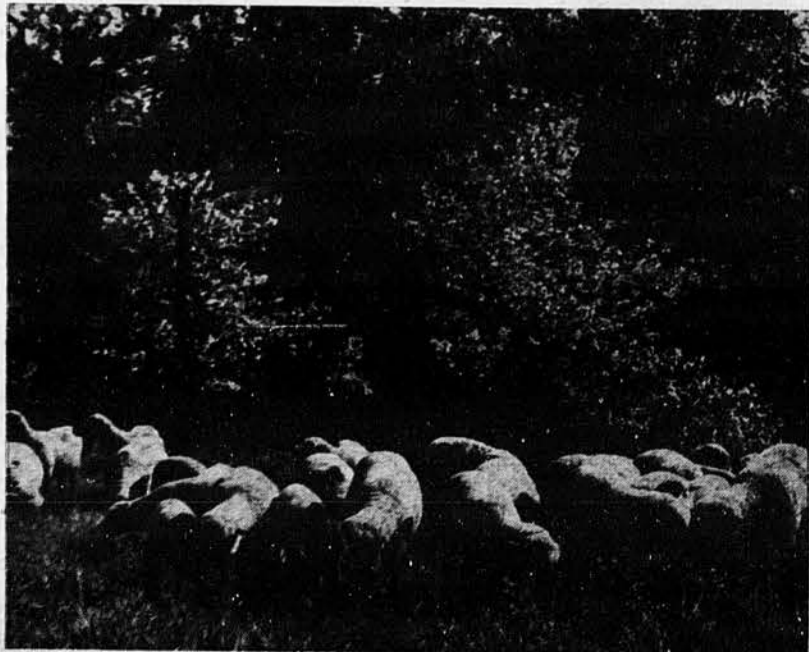
Soil-conservation experts maintain that the efficiency of this method depends to some extent on the moisture content of the soil. Best results claim, have been obtained by building the terrace when the ground is too dry for regular field plowing, because soil packs and can be replowed what easier.

Farmers using the plow method have reported building 400 feet of terrace in an hour and 15 minutes.

Using a rotary fresno for terrace building is another method gaining favor in some sections of Kansas. The Hampton Shirer farm, in Geary county, tests were made last year on all 3 methods—grader, fresno plow.

The 4-foot rotary fresno, capable of moving half a cubic yard of dirt proved practical in Kansas tests. It can be purchased for about \$70 and is pointed out, are useful for other jobs around the farm—where they are available.

The advantages of using a fresno are said to be that it can be built by the average farm tractor and to produce a wider terrace with a ridge and channel. With this method the terrace can be built from the top side on steep slopes. Some of the experimenting with the fresno they can build 100 feet of terrace in an hour on an average slope.



Lambs grazing on brome grass pasture on the George Whitcomb farm, Chase county. This grass is growing right to the water's edge.

How About:

**Molasses for Lambs?
Wheat for Beef?
Corn cobs for Steers?**

TH serious feed problems common throughout the livestock areas, animal husbandry departments of agricultural colleges are giving study to the subject.

Oklahoma has been carrying on experiments that have proved lambs can efficiently digest the fat portion of cotton when the sugar content is high levels. The object was to determine the tolerance of lambs to levels of blackstrap molasses. A group of 8 lambs was fed a basal ration consisting of 410 grams shelled alfalfa, 44 grams cottonseed cake and 400 grams of ground alfalfa hay daily. In 3 test rations, corn was replaced 10 and 15 per cent molasses.

Study brought out that there was a tendency for slightly lower protein digestion on a 15 per cent molasses ration, while a 10 per cent level had but little effect.

Another Oklahoma experiment has shown that feeding coarsely ground wheat mixed with either silage or cotton hulls was an easy, safe and satisfactory way to substitute wheat in a fattening ration for beef

calves. It showed that when mixed with silage, the value of wheat was 107 per cent that of corn, pound for pound, when used as a complete or partial substitute for corn. Silage proved superior to cottonseed hulls as a roughage with which to mix wheat, and sell price and carcass grades of cattle were lower than those fed corn or wheat mixed with silage. It was noted that beef calves consumed 7 per cent less coarsely ground wheat than shelled corn, yet gained equal rate, sold at the same price and produced equal dressed and identical grading carcasses. Studies to determine the nutritive value of alfalfa and soybean silage mixed with corn meal, for feeding cows, have been carried on in New Jersey.

In the feeding test, 2 groups of 5 cows each were fed 50 pounds of these silages daily, each group having a mixed hay, about 11 pounds of alfalfa being consumed daily. The alfalfa was from second cutting half bloom stage, to which was added 480 pounds of corn meal to a green material. The soybean silage was made with soybeans cut

when the pods were partly filled, with 250 pounds of corn meal to a ton.

Under this feeding regime, the average cow did not maintain the initial milk production of 40 pounds daily, dropping rapidly to 30 pounds and less. The cows receiving the corn meal-soybean silage lost 58 pounds of live weight during the test, while those on alfalfa silage maintained their weight.

It was concluded that the average cow could not consume sufficient nutrients with this diet, and that for good producing cows to get all their concentrates thru silage it would be necessary to add more than 500 pounds of corn meal to a ton of green material.

The value of corn cobs in a fattening ration for steer calves was studied in Ohio with 60 calves weighing about 480 pounds each, divided into 3 lots of 20.

Two pounds of soybean oil meal to which minerals were added, were fed daily per calf and mixed clover and timothy hay were full-fed all lots in a 252-day test. One lot was fed ground shelled corn, another ground ear corn, and a third fed a corn-and-cob meal made by adding to a ton of ear corn as many pounds of cobs as was obtained when a ton of ear corn was shelled. All three lots were given as much corn-and-cob meal as they would clean up by the next feeding.

On the basis of gains, the cobs in the regular corn-and-cob meal were worth 56 per cent of their weight of ground shelled corn. In the high-cob corn-and-cob meal, the cobs were worth 63 per cent of their weight of ground shelled corn.

The average daily gain for the ground shelled corn fed steers was 1.97 pounds, for the regular corn-and-cob meal steers, 1.99 pounds, and for the high-cob corn-and-cob meal steers, 1.93 pounds. Cost of 100 pounds of gain was highest for the shelled corn lot, being \$1.47 higher than for the regular corn-and-cob meal lot, and \$2.67 higher than for the high-cob corn-and-cob meal lot.

When sold, the ground shelled corn steers brought \$16.10 a hundredweight and dressed 61 per cent. The regular corn-and-cob meal steers brought \$15.60 and dressed 60.3 per cent. The high-cob lot brought \$15.50 with a dressing percentage of 59.6.

Milk Production Held Up

Due to Tank Heaters and Extra Pasture

A well-known but neglected practice can bring a nosedive in milk production on the farm illustrated forcibly by James W. K. S. C. Extension dairyman, at a meeting sponsored recently by Meyer Milk Products Company, Valley Falls.

Linn made a comparison between 2 groups of the Meyer company patrons—10 to each group—use of stock tank water heating winter and temporary pastures in summer. Studies were made of group production records for the first and second 15-day periods in December, 1943, and the first 15 days of August.

During the first 15 days of December the group using stock tank water heaters produced a total of 24,486 pounds of milk. This total was increased to 31,559 pounds during the 15 days of the month for an increase of 29 per cent. The dairymen did not have stock tank water heaters produced 16,367 pounds of milk during the first 15 days of December, but only 14,879 pounds during the second period for a decrease of 7 per cent. The difference in production of the 2 groups for the same 15 days of December was 38.5 per cent for those using stock tank heaters, altho other factors no doubt influenced the higher production of the farms in the first group.

The same trend was noticeable between the 2 groups during the summer period. From June 1 to 15, the group using temporary pastures produced 24,308 pounds of milk compared to 34,080 for those not using temporary pastures. But during the period from August 1 to 15 the

first group still was producing 23,355 pounds while production for the second group had dropped to only 18,406 pounds. In the first group the pasture program had held production to only a 4 per cent drop, while lack of a good pasture program had brought a 45 per cent decrease in the second group.

Balbo rye was recommended by Mr. Linn as the best temporary pasture, provided the farmer has a good seedbed ready for planting on August 20. With any kind of favorable weather, Balbo rye planted on that date will be ready for pasturing by September 15, said Mr. Linn.

Just how good is Balbo rye? Well, Mr. Linn told dairymen at the Valley Falls meeting that the Manhattan Experiment Station had clipped as much as 14,000 pounds of green matter an acre a year from experimental plots, enough to maintain the body weight of the cow and produce 140 pounds of butterfat. At present prices of butterfat the income would approximate \$98 an acre for Balbo rye, and the cow would do all the harvesting and hauling, the 2 big labor items on the farm. Slightly less than an acre of Balbo will support 1 cow, and no protein supplement is necessary during the grazing period.

Mr. Linn also reported some interesting results obtained by the Nebraska Experiment Station on the matter of curing alfalfa hay. These experiments showed that when left in the swath for 27 hours, alfalfa loses 13.9 per cent of its dry matter compared to a loss of only 2.4 per cent when left in the windrows for 56 hours. But when allowed to wilt and then be placed in the windrow for 29 hours, alfalfa loses only 1.9 per cent of its dry matter.

★ FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM ★



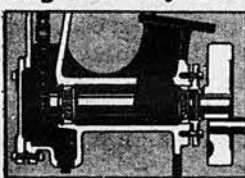
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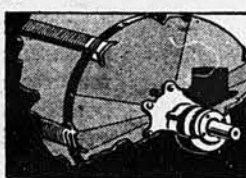


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The "machine-gun-like" action of a mower pitman certainly calls for a bearing lubricant that can take it—one that stands up under constant pounding. Why risk excessive wear, parts failure and loss of time when correct lubrication is so easy to be had?



Sometimes in proper lubrication of the cylinder shaft bearings on combines and threshers causes a lot of trouble and delay. Mobilgrease (No. 5) is made to stand up under the excessive heat in a high r.p.m. unit like this cylinder shaft bearing.



Mobilgrease No. 2 meets nearly all farm lubrication requirements. Mobilgrease No. 5 is made for use where high temperature is a factor. Mobilgrease No. 6 is especially compounded to resist water. Mobilgrease helps you save time and money.

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To build in this power and convenience, your dealer will install high altitude pistons (or a high compression head in some models), "cold" type spark plugs, and make the necessary manifold change or adjustment so your tractor can take full advantage of the extra power gasoline provides.

But remember your tractor dealer is mighty busy—and probably short-

handed to boot. So as soon as you know when he can have your tractor or other farm machines for service work, tell him about it so he can schedule the work in his shop and order necessary parts. Make minor repairs yourself, if you can, so the mechanics will have more time for major work. And clean up machines before you take them in. Saving your dealer's time may save you money.

If you want to find out more about a Power-Booster Overhaul before you order the work, write to the Ethyl Corporation for the free booklet entitled "High Compression Overhaul and Service."

* * *

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Extra 5 Per Cent Needed in 1944

FARMERS are credited universally with a wonderful production achievement for 1943. For the seventh straight year they increased production of food and fiber. Total U. S. farm production is about 45 per cent greater today than ever before in the history of this country.

For 1944, production goals average about 5 per cent higher than the yields of 1943. With such high production already achieved, it is evident that the job for 1944 will require above average efforts.

Weather conditions in the western part of the state have not been as favorable this winter as in the last few years. If Kansas people are to achieve the production requested, they will need to give more attention than ever to the superior production methods, such as using adapted varieties of seed, lime, phosphate, soil and water conserving practices, which can be used and actually are used by many farmers in the production of each in-

dividual commodity. In 1944, all superior methods recognized by producers will help reach maximum production. Despite the excellent results thus far achieved, maximum production on each acre in Kansas has not been realized.

During the next few issues, articles relating to Kansas crops will be printed. These articles will point out some of the things which are times overlooked but which will increase yields. For many farmers the suggestions will be of a nature of a review. For other farmers the practices suggested may be new. The recommendations have been made by Experiment Station workers, Extension Service workers, and Department of Agriculture workers in the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The practices which have been mentioned on Kansas farms are mentioned here because you will find this series of articles of special value. The first article is on corn and appears on this page.

Top Oats Yields Needed

Despite a Reduction in Acreage Goal

KANSAS is asked to plant 1,550,000 acres of oats in 1944. This goal represents a reduction in acres for the state as a whole, but several Eastern Kansas counties are asked to plant as many acres to oats in 1944 as in 1943. The reduction for the state is suggested because more feed units usually will be produced from corn and sorghum crops. Altho-acreage suggested is lower than last year, it is important that every acre devoted to oats produce a maximum yield.

Each farmer has to determine whether he should plant oats. Some producers like the crop because of its value in balancing their livestock feed needs. Others need an early summer feed grain such as oats. Some produce it because their land is particularly well suited for oats. Oats is safer than barley on farms in Eastern Kansas if chinch bugs are a threat. Some producers may consider oats on abandoned wheat acreage in Western Kansas, but oats usually should not be used in the western half of Kansas. If the land will produce more feed and food if planted to some other crop, oats acreage should be restricted. Oats sometimes fits in very well as a companion crop for lespedeza, sweet and red clover and the total yield from an acre from the oats and the legume will be high.

Best Seedbed for Oats

Every producer knows the importance of a good seedbed. Early preparation of the soil is a primary requirement for a maximum yield. Land that was plowed in the fall or early winter usually will be in the best condition for oats. A good seedbed can be obtained if corn land is disked. Soybean land often can be drilled without disking. The best yields of oats can be expected on alfalfa or sweet clover land.

Oats must be seeded early. In all of Eastern Kansas, seeding should not be later than March 20; and earlier than this in the southern part. In western oats-producing counties, the seeding date should be between March 15 and March 31. After April 1, on the average, it is too late to obtain a good crop. If seeding is being done near the end of March, the variety Fulton will be the best one to plant.

The proper rate for seeding oats is 2½ bushels an acre when seeded alone. When oats is used as a companion crop in Eastern Kansas, it should be seeded at one-half the normal rate or not more than 1½ bushels an acre.

In 1944, when maximum yields from every acre of oats are needed, the standard varieties which have proved their value on the farm of Kansas will give best results. Many co-operative variety tests have been conducted with farmers in every county and the best varieties determined.

Fulton and Kanota are well suited for planting in all counties where oats are adapted. Kanota has some advantage toward the southern part of the state, Fulton has some advantage in the northern counties and for seeding near the end of March.

Boone is resistant to rust and to lodging and for these reasons gives good

results in seasons of wet weathering May and June. Under those conditions it is suited for planting in Northeastern Kansas.

Columbia is adapted for planting only in 1 or 2 tiers of counties on the east side of Kansas, south of the Kaw valley.

Vanguard has not been a good variety for Kansas. Red Texas is one of the poorest varieties for Kansas.

Seed oats of any variety should be cleaned and of good grade.

Easy to Beat Smut

All seed oats should be treated for smut. This disease is carried on seed and can be controlled easily by a simple seed treatment method. A commercial product, New Improved Ceresan, has given the best results. Directions for its use will be found in the package. The New Improved Ceresan treatment can be applied to seed in a partially filled wagon, box or with a simple homemade treater. The seeds should be treated at least 24 hours in advance of seeding and left in an uncovered pile of burlap sacks. The smut disease will be controlled if seed is planted immediately after treatment.

Oats yields can be increased on contouring land if planted on the contour. AAA recognizes the value of this practice in increasing production, and offers a payment of 50 cents an acre to the farmer who drills his oats on contour and signs a farm plan by May 1. Payment is to help establish this superior practice. If the field is terraced, the terraces will serve as guide lines. If then the farmer wants to construct terraces ahead of oats seeding this spring, this can be done. Thru the Triple-A conservation program, a farmer can be reimbursed for a part of his terracing costs. A crop can then be seeded on the contour and the farmer can be reimbursed for part of his terracing costs from the agricultural conservation program.

Frequently lespedeza, sweet clover or red clover are seeded in oats on many farms in the eastern 4 tier counties, phosphate fertilizer will increase the yield of oats and will increase the returns from the legume crop very significantly. If the phosphate is applied to the legume seeded with oats, it qualifies the farmer for a payment under the provisions of the 1944 Triple-A program. The farmer is willing to help farmers use phosphate in this way because the phosphate will increase the yield and provide the nation with additional feed grains.

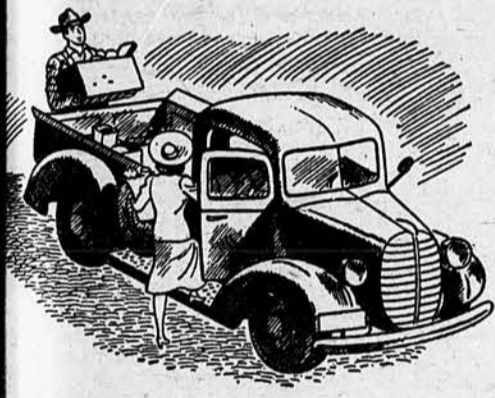
Prices for oats in the year are expected to be at parity and the selling price, because the demand for feed grains is expected to be strong.

Facts in this oats article were assembled from records of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas Extension Service, and AAA. For more local information, consult the county agent and the county AAA committee.

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Do you see today's "seller's market" as an opportunity to make the best possible selling connections both now and for the years ahead? In line with this thought, you'll be interested in how we Safeway people do business . . .

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This means we need a large volume of farm products to sell in our stores. Moreover, close to a third of all our customers are farmers. Both as producers and customers, you farmers are mighty important to us. You always have been, and always will be.

In 1938 we published *Our Pledge in Farm Marketing*. Here's the gist of what we said then—it's still our farm policy today.

We don't own or operate any farms — we compete with farmers in the production of agricultural products.

We buy regularly. We never speculate in farm products or "stay off the market" in an attempt to get better prices.

We don't subsidize. We've never believed in the practise of financing certain farmers and using this to force prices down.

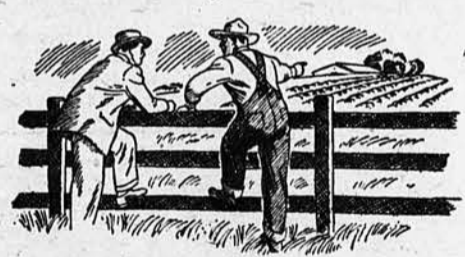
4. We are opposed to using farm products as "loss leaders"—that is, selling them below cost to lure customers into the store.

5. We consistently pay farmers as much or more for their products than they can get elsewhere. (More about this later on.)

An improved buying set-up for 1944

You'll be interested in a recent step we've taken to further streamline our buying operations.

Under our new plan, we've separated buying and distributing functions. Each of our buying divisions, now identified by a distinctive com-



pany name—such as *Easwest Produce Co.*, *Interstate Egg Co.*, *Superior Cheese Co.*, and so on—specializes in buying certain kinds of farm products for us.

These companies buy exclusively for Safeway retail stores. They follow the Safeway policies you've just read above. They *do not collect or accept commissions, allowances or brokerage.*

The regional offices of these various Safeway buying companies are being spread over the country to give

producers close personal contact with our buyers. And in many cases these companies are operating local receiving and packing sheds—so you can deliver in smaller quantities instead of having to make up carlots for shipment.



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Models will be available for both the larger and smaller operators. Massey-Harris now builds 12 and 14-foot sizes, and has also adapted its famous 7-foot scoop-type Clipper model to Self-Propelled operation.

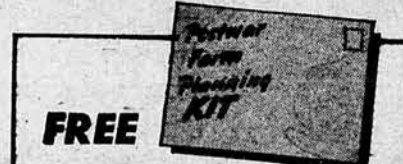
Massey-Harris originated and manufactured its first Self-Propelled combine before the war, and even though production has been limited, thousands of them are doing a major job today in relieving the farm labor shortage. So when you think of Self-Propelled, think of Massey-Harris—field-proven Self-Propelled combines mean Massey-Harris Combines.

Look to Massey-Harris as well for other advanced engineering developments in labor-saving, crop-saving implements for a new day in farming. It will pay you to plan ahead with the Massey-Harris dealer for both your service and equipment needs.

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7-foot cut Self-Propelled Clipper Combine



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- Salina Salina Tr. & Thresher Co.
- Scott City Western Hdwe. & Supply
- Seranton M. C. Fellard
- Sedgwick Hinton Super Service
- Smith Center Pounds Oil Co.
- Topoka Topoka Impl. Co.
- Wakarusa Diebolt Impl. Co.
- Wellington Tryon Impl. Co.
- Whitewater John J. Gorman
- Winfield Allied Tire & Brake Service
- Winifred Brauch Bros.

Handy Ideas

From Kansas Farms

By using a piece of an old tinning, a handy toolbox for carrying around when doing odd jobs is made. The box is simple to construct. After cutting the length of the tin, scribed, fit a block of wood in each end and hold in position with a leather strap is used for the handle. To make carrying easy, and under the top 2 wooden blocks are nailed to prevent toolbox from tipping over.

Good Cooler

A good substitute for an icebox can be made by digging a space large enough for a good-sized wooden box on the north side of some building. Make a drop door with hinges at top and bottom. Sprinkle some gravel at the bottom before placing the box. This will be a good place to keep milk and butter cool the summer.—W. B.

Prevents Damp Quarters

After cleaning the dropping boards in the poultry house, we scatter gravel on the boards. It helps to dry out droppings and we believe it prevents diseases due to damp quarters. This method also makes cleaning easier the next time.—Mrs. L. E. R.

Strings for Vines

Putting up strings for vines is a tiresome work because of constant climbing up and down. This may be avoided by using a long string into the end of which a staple has been fastened. Run string thru staple and tie to nail at the bottom of trellis. Reach up with the stick and wrap around the nail above, pass it over the next one and then down to the bottom again.—Mrs. C. B.

Stays for Doors

To make garage doors stay open, use 2 wooden sticks about 1 inch square and 3 feet long, and attach with eyes to the door at the proper distance. When the doors are opened, the sticks drag, but when they attempt to close, they catch in the ground. At the proper distance is driven into the door so that the stick may be pulled out of the way when not needed.—W. B.

Preserve Surface

Shellacked surfaces should have extra care since another coat may be necessary for the duration. Wash surfaces carefully with mild soap and water, using very little water. Dry and wax or polish with furniture polish.—Ellen Moore.

Farmyard Tips

Whenever the runners on my hog houses decay and wear until they do not have enough clearance for convenient moving, I bolt a new runner (oak if possible) on the inside of the old runners. A hog house kept in this way should outlast at least 2 sets of runners. Several years ago I stopped out from eating eggs in the nest by the strips of old binder canvas along the



"Yes, Ma'am . . . it's so packed with vitamins that we have to keep it in a case!"

of the nests, letting it extend down with the bottom of the nests and into ribbons every 3 inches. When I pour from a full can, I turn the opening to the top. This is the can being directly over the stream before the stream starts, gives a stream and prevents waste.—Mrs. West.

Things Orderly

Keep thread from getting tangled in sewing machine drawer, I sew a smooth board about 1/2-inch thick cut a piece just a fraction smaller than the bottom of the drawer, then nail 26 6-penny nails thru the board. Nail the board in the drawer with nail up. On these nails I keep my machine thread bobbins and thimble and every thread wound on empty spool. Try this simple method of taking care of your thread, and you will have a lot of trouble when in a hurry for a certain number or color of thread.—Mrs. R. F. Temple.

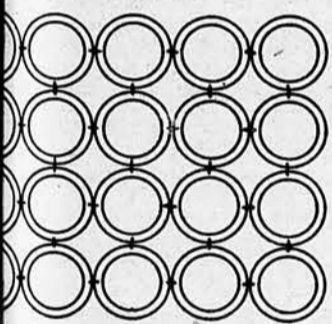
Cheese-Box Feeder

Made chicken feeders out of 2-pound cheese boxes which may be obtained from your grocer. After top is removed, split each side in half lengthwise, removing the upper half. Nail a board across this upper half across the top to which sticks out of feeder and by which it is used. Five-pound cheese boxes may be used if larger feeders are preferred.—Mrs. L. R.

Use of His Pockets

Stitched 2 feet at the end of a panel for the "junk" I take from my husband's pockets on wash day. Used fruit jars hold staples, bolts, washers, all sorted and labeled. When a jar is taken out of the shed, he finds the "contents" just as handy there as in the kitchen, and there are almost no more cracked jars.—Mrs. C. O. K.

Use for the Sink



Made a new sink. Needing a mat, I used a coffee filter for dishes in careless hands, decided to make one. I took old jar 20 in all, laid down in shape and wished the mat. You will readily see they should go. I then stitched together, using a large needle and coarse thread, and my mat was ready for use. It works fine.—Mrs. J. E.

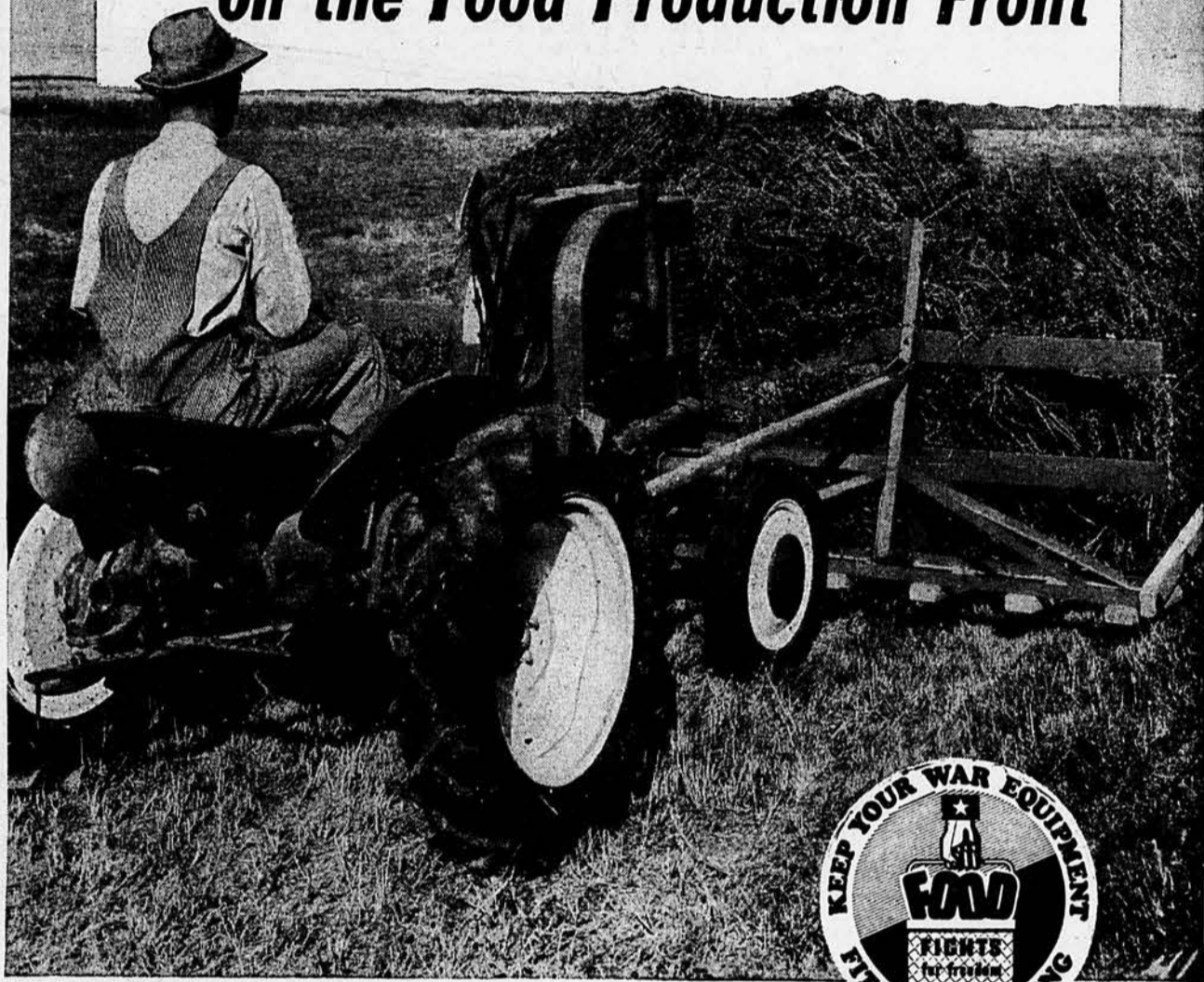
Softens Bristles

Softens old paint brushes can be softened by dipping them in melted paraffin—washed scraps of maffin have been used on jelly. As it hardens straighten the bristles. Hang up by the handle for 24 hours, wash out paraffin with turpentine.—Cleve Butler.

Key Handbook

Breeding stock, housing, equipment, feed, marketing—up to 28 weeks from egg to sale—are partial contents of this handbook, by E. R. Hallock, Extension Poultry Specialist, Kansas State College. Several illustrations and a chart added to the interest of the book. For a free copy, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Vital for Victory...A CLEAN SWEEP on the Food Production Front



No weapon is more needed for victory than food. Food for our fighting men here and on all the war fronts . . . food for our home needs . . . food for our allies.

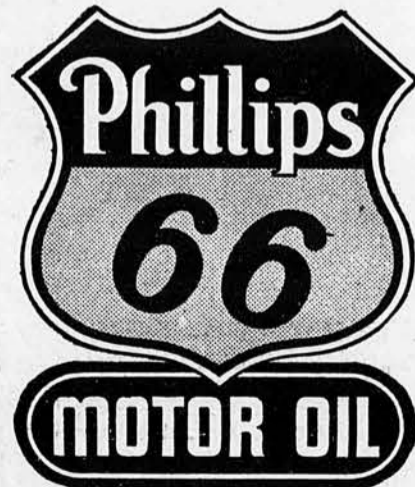
No producing group in any field has bettered the record of the American farmer. In the face of discouraging shortages of both men and machines, he has by almost superhuman effort pushed food production to ever higher peaks.

In the process, every intelligent farmer has naturally given extra care and attention to keeping his farm equipment "fit and fighting." But to get all-out use of his machinery, he needs more than hit-or-miss lubrication of moving parts. To help him, there is a correct Phillips oil or grease for every bearing, sprocket, chain, and gear case. If in doubt about which to use, ask your Phillips Agent.

And remember these facts when you want to pick a quality motor oil: Phillips offers a number of oils, because preferences and pocketbooks vary. But when you want our best oil, there is no need for doubt. Phillips tells you frankly that *Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality* . . . the highest grade and greatest value . . . among all the oils we offer to farm car owners like yourself.

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LIGHT HAS THREE JOBS

- ★ TO PROTECT EYESIGHT
- ★ TO CONSERVE ENERGY
- ★ TO LEND BEAUTY

YOUNG Frank huddled over his homework with a squint on his face, and Mary was trying her best to put together a puzzle at the far end of the dining table. Father settled down for the evening in his comfortable chair, holding his paper up to the light as best he could. Mrs. Brown noticed this as she got out her mending, but had to give it up because it was dark material and the light simply was not bright enough.

She surveyed the whole room and the dining-room as well and wondered what could be done. There wasn't one member of her family getting enough of the right kind of light to be comfortable and do efficient work without eye strain, yet there were 3 medium-sized bulbs in the ceiling light. She and father studied over the matter and decided to do something about it.

They found the secret of good lighting was close at hand—even talked with the local light company officials and brought home leaflets telling how to get efficient lighting with little or no added expense. They admitted they learned some startling facts. For instance, that glare is not to be mistaken for too much light, but that it is raw, irritating light instead, both annoying and harmful. Then they learned they could get more light from one big bulb than from several smaller ones with the same total wattage. A single 100-watt bulb produces 50 per cent more light than four 25-watt bulbs. Both require the same amount of current.

Almost at once the Browns did something about this problem which affected both their work as well as recreation. The first thing Mrs. Brown did was to move the tables out away from the walls, so 3 or 4 could gather round them. Then she thought of a decorative lamp that long had been used in the living-room, but which was not very practical. The shade was an undesirable drum-shape, so she bought a flared shade with a white lining which reflected the light instead of absorbing it. She bought a really big bulb for it, placed it in the center of the table where the children worked and what a change it made! They took to reading as if inspired. Her mending proceeded with dispatch. To help father out of his light trouble she bought a sturdy floor lamp to stand just beside and a little to the rear of his favorite chair. She moved that chair close to the sofa, so that she could sit there and read or sew, both using the same lamp. A diffusing bowl softened the light so glare was eliminated.

Glare from unshaded light bulbs is the cause of considerable eye strain and, too, it may be inefficient light. So Mrs. Brown also placed a suitable shade on the droplight in the kitchen. All the rooms looked better, yet the expense was slight. The lights were soft and pretty and the satisfaction of being comfortable increased every evening's pleasure.

The house had only 2 wall outlets, but Mrs. Brown was skillful in making full use of them. Because of none in the dining-room, a drop cord was carried down from the ceiling light to the table lamp.

In late years many new homes have been built without ceiling lights and many people like them very well. Electric outlets were provided in several places thruout the rooms, thus allowing for light right where it is needed. But the Brown's lack of outlets did not deter them—they made the best of what they had.

The electric man advised Mrs. Brown against use of colored bulbs except for decoration as they absorb one third of the light. Then she noted that the stores had none of the old-fashioned, heavy, dark, fringe-draped shades that once had been used, and much admired, too, by the way. The day of the ornamental dark shade seems to be over. Instead, she found plain, light, durable shades that can be cleaned, some even washed.



They reflect light instead of absorb it and all are used with diffusing bowls to prevent the glare that bothered Frank, her oldest. She decided she got a "heap more" for her investment than with the old arrangement.

To Wash a Shade

Have you tried to wash a silk or rayon lamp shade? It can be done with pretty good results if you find that the trimmings have been sewed, not glued on. First, brush off the dust, then dissolve mild soap flakes in a deep tub, deep enough to cover the shade. Douse the shade repeatedly in the suds, brushing from the top down with a soft



Father looks comfortable, his paper well lighted by a floor lamp which distributes the light over a broad surface leaving no contrasting shadows.

TIPS ON LIGHTING

1. Good lights contribute beauty to the rooms.
2. It protects eyesight, which is priceless.
3. Conserves energy, which is life.
4. Glare is waste. Do not confuse it with too much light.
5. Share your light with others.
6. Place lights where they will be used.
7. Reline dark shades with white or near-white material.
8. Use 1 high-wattage bulb in place of several smaller ones.
9. Grasp a plug to disconnect it—do not pull on the cord.
10. Dust light bulbs frequently and wash the diffusing bowls.

By Florence McKim

Pictures courtesy Westinghouse Electric and
One lamp, shared between Frank and Mary gives sufficient light for both, because it is properly placed and the right height. Note the flared shade of durable, washable material.

brush. After it is clean, dip it in another clear water, rinsing several times. Then rapidly as possible, suspended from the cloth or over a radiator.

Dust collects on light bulbs more rapidly on the furniture in the same room. That's because the heat from the bulb creates a current. And, too, dust on light bulbs can reduce the light as much as 50 per cent. Bulbs may be dusted with glass reflectors and even parchment shades be washed. Never submerge a light bulb in water but wipe off with a wet, soapy cloth.

Gas or Kerosene Lamps

Gas or kerosene lamps should be placed in a room with the same careful planning as electric lamps. Two or more in a living room will be economy. Good light is a morale builder—inspires children to good reading and constant recreation. Light, too, properly placed is a form of accident prevention. If you have a lamp, be sure to put a light in all the stairways or more in the cellar, others on the porch to prevent broken bones and a lot of grumbling over lost articles and toe stubbing.

First Aid for Appliances

Electrical appliances need first aid occasionally and it is well to have the proper equipment in the house for the repair jobs. Especially handy tools to cut and twist wires, a screw driver, a pair of pliers to loosen and tighten bolts and nuts, some tape to mend broken cords, a sharp knife to peel off the insulation from cords, a heavy pair of shears and a can of oil. In these times of short labor, learn to do a few of the repair jobs at home. Better to do a poor economy to attempt repairs than to call a repair man that you cannot do with confidence. A mistake may result disastrously—may cost you more than it does to mend cords and wires. The right way will save money and time besides.

When the inside of a lamp becomes blackened, relegate it to a closet or attic where it will be used only occasionally. Such a lamp wastes as much as 25 per cent of its light—in other words it is costly.

A short lamp is not generous with its light. Most every home has a lamp that is too short, but there is a remedy. One farm woman I know made a lamp stand 2 or 3 inches high, staining to match the [Continued on Page 13]

Roll Call Ideas

WHEN it's your time to plan roll call for club have you wondered what new idea you could spring on members? Many rural clubs include this feature in the regular meeting. We thought perhaps you might be interested in a few new ideas. Roll call can be fun as well as informal, it eliminates the dull beginning of an afternoon's program and with guests is an ice-breaker. The roll call can tie up with the program of the day so much the better. A simple quiz can be turned into a roll call. The hostess or membership

chairman calls out a question and whoever can answer it is checked off the list. Of course, a member in this case only answers once. The quiz can be on community facts, current events or past lessons of the club program. Then an interesting and revealing suggestion is "my hobby," "the dress I loved best," "my favorite vacation," "my most embarrassing moment or "I plan to do next."

If yours is a serious study club of some sort, and some debatable subject is to be discussed or a demonstration to be given, a unique roll call is to arrange two of them. At the beginning ask each member to state her opinion on the subject and at the end repeat the same question. The answers will tend to indicate the effectiveness of the program.

For a general subject, you might ask each member to vote on the best movie of the year. For a meeting near a holiday such as Christmas, Easter or July 4, ask for fitting quotations.

Glass Utensils Last

Aluminum, steel and tin have gone to war, and glass by several names now is found in most stores as a replacement. A word of caution is timely as to the use of these utensils. There are 2 general types, the heatproof and the flameproof. The first is intended for oven use and the latter may be placed directly over the flame on top of the stove. Neither, of course, can withstand heat when empty.

Don't expect the ovenware to stand an open flame on top of the stove. Some unfortunate results have occurred when this has been tried. The most important point to remember is that neither type can be subjected to sudden changes in temperature. Don't put hot food into a cold baking dish, for example, or cold food from the refrigerator into a hot dish. You may expect it to crack. Don't set a hot dish on top of a cold sink unless you place several layers of paper or cloth between. Placing a hot baked dish in a cold draft may have a disastrous result.

These glass utensils are attractive and easily cleaned and will last a lifetime if these few cautions are heeded.

Must Collect "Points"

A farmer may pay his doctor bill with rationed food if he produces it himself, and if he can get the physician to "pay him" the ration points. Otherwise, it is no go as far as OPA is concerned.

The agency has announced it will go to the farm journals, the hardware, grain and feed, medical, legal and theological publications to inform "farmers, trade and professional people such as doctors, lawyers and ministers that they are not permitted to acquire rationed foods without paying ration points."

This is in line with the drive to get uniform compliance from farm slaughterers, OPA said.

Light Has 3 Jobs

(Continued from Page 12)

table and set the lamp on it. It then gave them a much wider circle of light. In buying new lamps be guided by this principle.

It's easily possible to recondition old parchment shades by painting the inside with one coat of flat white paint. If the parchment is oily, apply shellac first, then the paint. You'll be happy with the extra light you get.

Wall Color Important

Dark colored walls and ceilings soak up light just as a sponge soaks up water. When you paint or paper the walls plan to have light colors, or white. The percentage of light reflected depends upon the color—the lighter the color, the more light is reflected. Ivory reflects 75 per cent of the light, whereas dark blue only reflects 7 per cent.

Good Light, Good Eyes

Our eyes were intended for far-seeing, but unfortunately most of us are forced to use them for close work. This causes eye strain unless good artificial light is provided. Outside work under nature's plan does not strain the eyes, but in modern times all people use their eyes for close work a part of each day. Inadequate light is the biggest single cause of eyestrain. Are there not plenty of reasons why well arranged lights should be provided?

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Speedy MACA YEAST IS BACK on the Home Front!

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This fascinating 32-page book shows you, through pictures, how to make delicious bread and rolls on your first try. Packed with photos and valuable kitchen-tested ideas. Only 5 cents while the supply lasts. Send for your copy today! Don't wait 'til it's too late!



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As quickly as possible, send my copy of "The Picture Story of Making Bread." Enclosed is 5c in coin or stamps.

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Eye strain is often caused by reading, studying, sewing under dim, yellow light. Aladdin Light is economical... A single Aladdin of Kerosene (Coal Oil) provides hours of beautiful light unsurpassed for electricity for steadiness and quality. So simple and safe a child can operate it. There's no pumping, noise, smoke, odor.

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Important. Don't try to get along with an old, cracked chimney. Your Aladdin has a full line of supplies and parts. It has new Aladdins and colorful shades at reasonable prices. Why not treat your home and your family to modern Aladdin white light... so eye-saving and money-saving. See your Aladdin Dealer TODAY.

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AVOID WINTER SLUMPS
KEEP EVERY HEN LAYING
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Many poultry raisers have discovered that Dannen Egg Feed helps to avoid winter slumps in egg production and to promote steady laying. That's because Dannen Egg Feed provides those vitamins, minerals and proteins needed to make eggs and plenty of them... at the same time helps laying birds to stay strong and vigorous. Aids hatchability, too. So to produce more eggs for Uncle Sam and victory, use Dannen Egg Feed. Available at your local Dannen Feed Dealer.

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COMPLETE POULTRY FEEDING PROGRAM
Start your chicks on Dannen Chick Starter. At 7 weeks change to Dannen Chick Grower. At 14 weeks change to Dannen Pullet Booster. At 21 weeks start feeding Dannen Egg Feed. Write for full details.



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JACK: I'm running out of adjectives! Those hot biscuits and preserves for dessert were sure something!

SUE: You're worth surprising, often! So much praise for so little work. And easy Snow Biscuits have extra vitamins when you use Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast!



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Save Your Food Quiz

Here is a reminder on the everyday methods of cooking and handling food that goes into our 3 daily meals.

Is there any harm in peeling potatoes and soaking them in cold water before cooking? And what about other vegetables?

Never soak any vegetables in water before cooking. It reduces the amount of minerals and vitamins. Pare and otherwise prepare as near the cooking time as possible.

How much water shall I put on such vegetables as cabbage or other leafy greens in preparation for cooking?

Cook in as little water as possible. Experience will guide you, but there should be none or only a very small amount left when the vegetable is cooked. Don't pour it down the sink, as it is rich in food values, let alone flavor, which will be perfect for soup or gravy.

Is there any harm in making cabbage slaw, say an hour before it will be eaten?

Never, never, do this! You will lose the vitamin C, and that's one of the reasons for eating cabbage.

Are mashed potatoes as high in food value as baked potatoes?

No, because beating air into foods destroys some of the vitamins. Then, too, a goodly share of the iron is found in the skin and immediately next to the skin.

Does the addition of soda to vegetables when cooking do any harm or does it have any advantages?

Not only does this practice have no merit, it does actual harm. This idea is widespread, but soda destroys both thiamine, one of the B vitamins, and also vitamin C.

Shall I cover fresh meat when I place it in the refrigerator?

No, fresh meat should not be covered, but cooked meat keeps better if it is covered.

How can I crisp up cabbage and lettuce, even radishes and celery?

The best way to do this is to wash, drain and put in a covered bowl in the coldest part of the refrigerator. Do not soak!

How can I keep lettuce and cabbage from wilting?

It takes both cold and moisture to prevent wilting. Cold alone will not prevent it.

What makes oranges and lemons mold and rot?

These fruits keep better if they are spread out in a cool place. It is not necessary to keep them in the refrigerator and no doubt they would be crowded there.

Where is the best place to store bread after baking?

After it has cooled, place the loaves in a well-ventilated box. In the summer, bread keeps better if wrapped in oiled paper and placed in the refrigerator.

Is it safe to store crisp cookies in the bread or cake box?

No, for the moisture from the bread and cake will soften the cookies. Keep them in a separate box.

Shall I put hot or cold water on vegetables preparatory to cooking them?

To retain all the food value also get an attractive cooked table, it is best to pour boiling on it, and bring to the boiling point quickly as possible.

Is it bad practice to serve both and Irish potatoes in the same? And what about both meat and for a supper menu?

This practice is bad from 2 points. First, it is a duplicate food elements, and then, too, be likely to result in food waste.

What can be done with the leaves of cabbage and lettuce?

Leaves such as this need not be discarded just because they are wilted with brown, or there are wilted spots. Wash them in cold water and trim the spots, then shred and use in mixed vegetable salad or as a sandwich filling.

4416 For Poultry Lice

Black Leaf 40 Just a drop on roosts

Get the BLACK LEAF 40

Saves time—saves trouble—saves feathers of chickens. For individual treatment one drop on feathers beneath vent.

ALSO KILLS APHIS AND SIMILAR INSECTS

Used as spray or dust, Black Leaf 40 is against aphids, leafhoppers, leaf miners, thrips, mealy bugs, young sucking insects, similar insects, and factory-sealed packages sure full strength.

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Put them on CORIDENE just as soon as you bring 'em home!

Baby chicks need a stimulant such as CORIDENE during that all-important period when most death losses occur—the first 10 days after you bring them home from the hatchery. You see, poultry experts tell us that it's NOT germ-borne disease* that causes the greatest death loss during this danger period. New-born chicks have only a feeble instinct to guide them, and without a stimulant many are unable to keep alive in the confusion and strangeness of the brooder house. Some chicks, if unassisted, never find enough feed to maintain themselves... others may over-feed and die when tiny digestive systems break down.

CORIDENE stimulates the natural instincts of the chick, and helps it win this struggle for existence. That's why 4 out of 5 hatchery men recommend CORIDENE or other stimulants in starting baby chicks. CORIDENE gives chicks a sense of inner warmth and well-being... sharpens the appetite... aids digestive processes... helps nurse the chick through the dangerous first 10 days when mere instinct alone may fail to keep it alive.

For more than 20 years, CORIDENE has been a favorite of successful poultry raisers everywhere. Last year alone over 14 million baby chicks were started on CORIDENE. Easy to use—just mix with your own feed. Get CORIDENE from your local hatchery or poultry supply dealer today, or mail the coupon with \$1 for a generous 8-oz. bottle sent postpaid. 8 ozs. will treat 100 chicks for 3 weeks.

THE GLAND-O-LAC CO., Omaha, Nebr.

*With exception of pullorum, germ-borne diseases seldom attack baby chicks within the first 10 days.

Order Now... Mail Coupon

Gland-O-Lac Company, Omaha, Nebraska: Enclosed find \$1. Please send me, postpaid, 8-oz. bottle of CORIDENE.

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Work Clothes Care

The job of caring for greasy, gritty overalls and slacks is a tough one if you don't know how. Work clothes wear out rapidly if grease and grime are allowed to eat away at the fabric. A pamphlet published by General Electric Consumers Institute, gives valuable suggestions, with illustrations on this subject. A free copy of the pamphlet, "How to Take Care of Work Clothes," will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief is Hard To Beat

So Easy. No Cooking. Saves Dollars. No matter what you've been using for coughs due to colds, you'll be the first to admit that this surprising relief, made in your own kitchen, can't be surpassed. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. A child could do it. Or you can use honey or liquid honey, instead of sugar. Then put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (obtainable from any druggist) into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full ounce of really amazing cough relief—about 10 times as much for your money. Taste and never spoils. You can feel this home mixture in the right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and clears the air passages. Eases sore throat, difficult breathing, and lets you sleep peacefully, you'll swear by it. Pinex is a special compound of natural ingredients, in concentrated form, a reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. If not satisfied, your money will be refunded.

Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief. Many sufferers relieve nagging backaches once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys. The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and waste out of the blood. The most people pass about 3 pints a day. When disorder of kidney function permits excess matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Used successfully by millions for over 40 years, they give happy relief and will help the 15 million who suffer from kidney trouble. Get Doan's Pills.

What Happened . . . Farm and Home Week

AWARDS for outstanding service as country correspondents and columnists were made at the Farm and Home Week banquet Friday, February 11, to 5 Kansas women and their editors. Presentations were made by Ralph R. Lashbrook, acting head of the Department of Industrial Journalism and Printing, Kansas State College.

Those receiving the awards were Mary Ann Mann, Woodbine, who writes for the Herington Times-Sun and who is presumed to be the youngest country correspondent in the state; Mrs. Ivan Clements, Havensville, for her column "Church in the Vale" in the Holton Recorder; Mrs. Maude Breese, a columnist for the Chase County Leader; Mrs. Alvin Zeckser, for her Lyons column in the Junction City Republic; and Mrs. Frank Ferguson, Marquette, who reports the Fremont Farm Bureau news in the Marquette paper.

Editors honored were Mrs. Emil Rauchman, Herington Times-Sun; W. T. Beck, Holton Recorder; W. P. Austin, Chase County Leader; C. H. Manley, Jr., Junction City; and H. K. Bruce, Marquette.

Turkey Show Tops

One-hundred-seven birds from several states were entered in the dressed turkey show held at Kansas State College during Farm and Home Week, states E. R. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist in charge. "It was the best turkey show we ever had," said Mr. Halbrook.

Kansas exhibitors walked off with top honors in all divisions of the show to make a perfect score.

Mrs. C. C. Krause, Plains, won the grand championship in the New York dressed class, with reserve champion going to Battey's Turkey Farm, of Flogdada, Tex. John L. Scott, White City, won the grand championship in the oven-dressed class with Mrs. Krause getting the reserve championship. The Concordia Packing Co., Concordia, won both grand champion and reserve champion awards in the box-pack class.

New 4-H Club Leader



J. H. Johnson, who takes over as State 4-H Club leader in place of M. H. Coe, has been assistant leader for years and certainly is well qualified for the responsibility of this important job. He was graduated from Kansas State College in 1927.

Head Crop Improvement

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, in its annual meeting during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan, chose for its 1944 president T. Max Reitz, Belle Plaine, who succeeds B. H. Hewitt, Coldwater. Mr. Hewitt and P. J. Raleigh, Clyde, were selected as new members of the board of directors. Charles R. Topping, Lawrence, was elected vice-president; A. L. Clapp, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; and Clare R. Porter, Manhattan, assistant secretary. Carry-over members of the state

Crop Improvement Association board are Mr. Reitz, Mr. Topping, Walter Peirce, Hutchinson; C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; R. I. Throckmorton and Dean H. Umberger, both of Manhattan.

Pick Wheat Champions

A 40-acre field of Tenmarq wheat, grown on summer-fallow land and yielding 53 bushels an acre, won the titles of wheat king and queen for Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Reichart, Seldon, in the 1943 wheat production-wheat improvement contest. The Reichart wheat had a score of 99 on the basis of tillage and production methods, purity, freedom from disease, uniformity, and general appearance and yield. The winners were honored at the annual banquet of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association at Manhattan during Farm and Home Week.

J. W. Bissitt, Hugoton, was chosen wheat quality king for 1943 and winner of the Pillsbury award. His prize sample of Turkey wheat had a test weight of 61.8 pounds and protein content of 14.7. Second place went to Harry Smith, Richfield, whose Tenmarq tested 61 pounds and had a 14.7 per cent protein content.

These events were sponsored by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Kansas State College Extension Service and several service organizations.

Name Seed Champion

Premier seed grower of Kansas for 1943 is Walter Peirce, of Reno county. For several years an outstanding grower of certified farm seeds has been selected for this honor in connection with Farm and Home Week at Manhattan.

Peirce received the gold medal award as the Premier Seed Grower from Walter H. Atzenweiler, Agricultural Commissioner, Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the Premier medal award in co-operation with the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Mr. Peirce is 37 years old, and owns and operates a 620-acre farm in Reno county. He grows Pawnee and Tenmarq wheat, Fulton oats, Reno barley, Atlas sorgho and Wheatland milo. He assisted in preparing the new variety of Reno barley for distribution, gave valuable assistance to the college in the increase of Pawnee wheat for distribution, and has co-operated with the college in conducting an experimental field on his land since 1939. He grows certified Kansas Common alfalfa and sweet clover. The varieties of grain that were certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association grown by him, and the amount of seed of different crops produced last year were: Pawnee wheat, 450 bu.;

Leaves 4-H Club Work



M. H. Coe, who is on leave of absence from Kansas State College as 4-H Club leader for Kansas, to act as director of the National Safety Council's farm division. Mr. Coe will make his headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

Fulton oats, 1,000 bu.; Reno barley, 250 bu.; Atlas sorgho, 300 bu.; Sudan grass, 9,000 lbs.; and Tenmarq wheat, 1,500 bu.

The committee on selection of candidates includes: J. C. Mohler, secretary, State Board of Agriculture; Dean L. E. Call, of the college; Professor R. I. Throckmorton, agronomy department of the college; A. L. Clapp, secretary, Kansas Crop Improvement Association; and Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce.

Master Farmers Elect

Harold Pennington, Reno county, was elected president of the Kansas Master Farmers to succeed Herman Praeger, Barton county, at the annual meeting of the organization during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan.

Bruce Wilson, Riley county, was elected vice-president and Ed Visser, Riley county, was named a member of the executive committee to succeed Dr. O. O. Wolf, Franklin county. Doctor Wolf was re-elected as chaplain.

Mr. Pennington will be delegate to the State Board of Agriculture with A. T. Hoover, Detroit, as alternate.

Earn Poultry Awards

An average labor income of \$735 during 1943 was chalked up by the champion poultry producers honored during Farm and Home Week at Kan-

sas State College, states R. R. Christie, secretary, the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. Winners were selected by the Kansas Extension Service co-operating with the state poultry improvement association, which provided silver trophies.

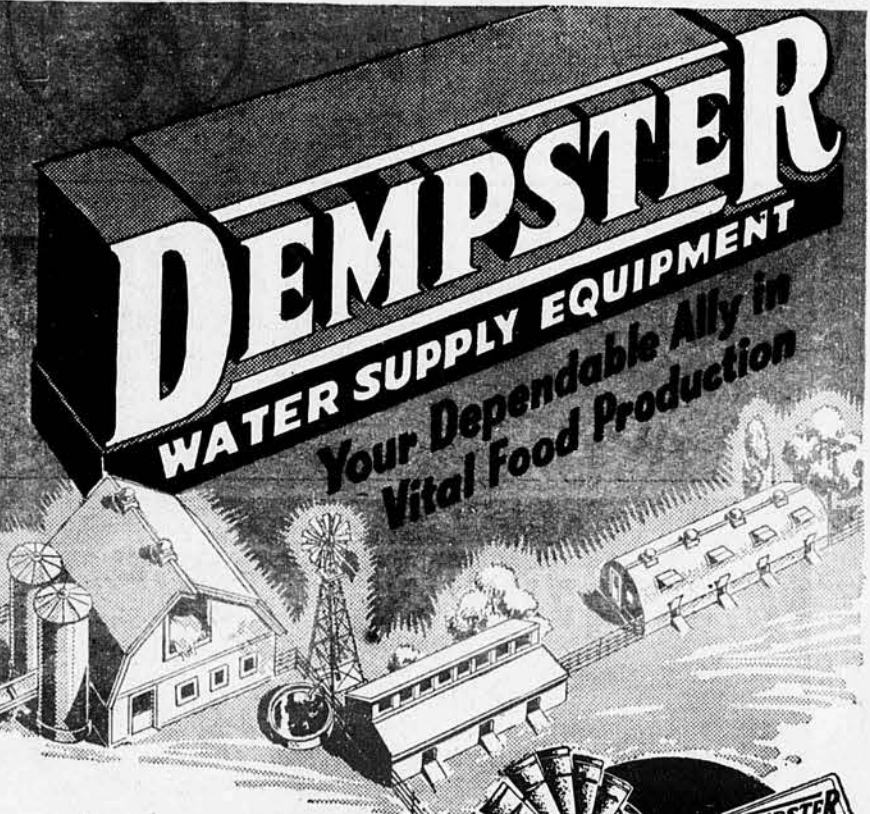
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy, Reno county, won the certified flock class; Patience Amcoats, Clay county, the approved flock class; and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Rice county, the poultry management championship.



Large red stalks; tender, juicy and crisp; makes delicious sauce and pies; easy to grow; produces year after year. No garden complete without this fine standard variety.

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ROOTS FOR POST PAID
Buy Now—Plant Early

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Every possible effort is being made to provide you with this top-quality, economical equipment although the Dempster factory is working overtime in the production of war materials and water supplies. So please be patient if we cannot make shipment right now. We hope you can soon install Dempster Water Supply Equipment.

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50 HUSKY SEEDLINGS \$1
Windbreak — Shelter

Fast-growing, drought-resistant, Chinese Elm. Ideal for windbreaks for buildings, orchards, gardens, feed lots; protect land against erosion. Use for fence posts and as wood lot. These seedlings 1 to 1½ foot high, make excellent lawn hedge.

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Better "Apple Day" Ahead

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

A LEADING orchardist, Robert N. Adair, of Wathena, believes growers who are neglecting their orchards are making a serious mistake. According to this veteran fruit grower there are hundreds of apple trees in Doniphan county capable of yielding valuable crops for many years to come. With a little care and attention these trees could be brought back into profitable production. Neglected for the last few years, they have grown bushy with

watersprouts and it would take careful and judicious pruning to make normal trees of them again.

Mr. Adair is well aware of the reasons so many of the orchards thru this section show lack of care. For many years prices for apples were ruinously low. Summers that were hot and dry followed each other in succession. Many good trees succumbed to the drouth and the crops suffered both as to quality and quantity. Scorching winds hurled hundreds of bushels to the ground and made almost worthless culls of No. 1 fruit. It became increasingly difficult to control the codling moth. Growers found themselves getting deeper and deeper into debt as year after year they spent money for spraying and spray materials, amounts which the returns from inferior fruit and low prices did not justify.

Then came November, 1940, when the Armistice Day blizzard ruthlessly blasted the dreams and hopes of orchard men who had put years of toil and care into the trees that were killed. Mr. Adair says he is not surprised that so many have lost heart. He is mindful of the great expense that would be necessary to rejuvenate these uncared-for trees. The shortage of labor and the high wages growers are forced to pay may account for the condition of some of these orchards. Mr. Adair realizes that many growers lack the necessary funds or credit as well as the courage to go into the apple game again, yet he is of the opinion that the returns from one crop, with future price outlook what it is, will more than pay for all the expense of bringing the trees back into production.

Bob Adair sees a bright postwar future for the apple industry and believes the producers of apples are about to enter one of the most profitable eras they ever have enjoyed. A lucrative outlet for apples is provided by such new uses as apple honey, used in place of glycerin in the manufacture of cigarets, and canned apple juice (not cider). Due to world-wide con-

sumer needs there is a stimulated demand for evaporated and canned apples. The demand for frozen sliced apples for pie bakers and other culinary uses is increasing because these frozen slices make the finished product better.

The commercial production of apples has been declining thruout the United States since 1914, the year of the largest crop on record. In 1910 the census shows there was a total of more than 210 million apple trees in this country. In 1940, only 71 million apple trees were reported by the census. The fact that last year's apple crop in the United States was 31 percent under 1942 might be significant. According to the annual crop summary issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kansas produced 580,000 bushels of apples in 1942 as compared with only 338,000 bushels produced last year.

Commercial apple production has been curtailed in many foreign countries, especially those affected by the war. Postwar adjustment should again provide an important export outlet for more apples than can be supplied. This is another reason, explained Mr. Adair, why profitable prices may be expected after the war. Growing high-quality apples to supply the markets of the world is an objective any grower might well strive to attain.

Apples, as well as other perishables will be moved by air freight in the not-too-distant future. Already other kinds of freight are being transported successfully by airplanes. United Air Lines now has a "Cargoliner" that leaves San Francisco every night at 12:30 a. m. and another that leaves New York at the same time. The New York Cargoliner arrives in Chicago the same morning and is in San Francisco at 5:46 in the afternoon. The eastbound Cargoliner arrives in Chicago at 3:44 the same afternoon and lands at New York at 9:46 p. m., about 21 hours after leaving San Francisco.

Flights have been made daily both ways since this service was inaugurated October 16. The planes used are Douglas D-C 3s, capable of carrying 3 tons of air freight and mail. These Cargoliners are a forerunner of what is to come.

Bake something hearty for the party



Bake Bread

Make yummy bread the big surprise. Baked with Red Star for proper rise

The Fast Way

It's easy, saves you work and time. Red Star is sure, results are fine



It's Nutritious

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The cakes are big and they go far. Your refrigerator will keep Red Star



RED STAR YEAST

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

Can We Cure Asthma?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

A DISEASE that seldom takes away one's life, yet is without a rival in upsetting all the joy of it, is that age-old plague known as asthma. Few people understand it. A common theory is that it is a chronic trouble midway between a bad cold and tuberculosis. And this, too, is wrong.

Bronchitis and asthma often mix, because the asthmatic attacks inflame the bronchial tubes. But colds do not cause asthma, altho they may aggravate an attack, and asthma does not "run into" tuberculosis. Let the patient once regard asthma as a spasmodic paroxysm that comes from undue sensitivity to some foreign substance which may be inhaled, taken in food, or made effective by actual contact, and he has a chance for recovery.

It is too much to say that all asthmatic attacks are allergic, but certainly the first step is to have skin tests made by a physician who understands allergy. Having found the exciting cause, obvious treatment is to desensitize the patient so he no longer reacts to it. One doctor insists that all asthmatic patients get rid of dogs and cats, avoid farm animals, substitute cotton batts for feather pillows, and avoid dusty places. That is because he believes feathers, animal hair and dust are the most common irritants. The asthmatic who gets his irritation from weed pollen can detect the culprit by its seasonal aggravation. It is no easy job to make an asthmatic person immune to attack, but it can be done in a large per cent of cases. Anyone who ever has suffered an attack of asthma will tell you whether it is worth it.

Asthma is not a disease for "home treatment." Many of the advertised "asthma cures" are distinctly harmful. A special letter "Hints About Asthma"

will be sent to any subscriber writing to the office of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for it and enclosing a stamped, reply envelope addressed to himself.

Don't Be Alarmed

I have white spots coming on my hands, arms and neck. Was afraid of leprosy or something. Health very good. Home doctor said it was nothing to get alarmed about.—M. B. S.

Your doctor is right. These spots are due to loss of pigment from the skin and do not indicate ill health. Doctors call the trouble vitiligo. There is nothing to do for it but to use a stain that will make the skin match with the rest. Walnut stain will do it.



Dr. Lerrigo

Planned Medical Care?

An important question today is whether some plan of medical care should be formulated so individuals or families may make monthly payments for partial or complete medical care and hospitalization. Would you favor such a plan?

Many people prefer the present medical system of choosing your doctor or hospital and paying only for services received.

However, others urge a Government-sponsored program in which the Federal Government would hire doctors, maintain hospitals and sell services on a monthly payment basis. Patients would have no choice of doctors or hospitals.

Many more people argue in favor of a local or state voluntary group plan which you could join that would guarantee certain medical and hospital services at fixed monthly rates, but give you the choice of doctors and hospitals.

What do you think about it?

for FEEDERS!



1943 Grand Champion Barrow at Marshalltown All-State Show, raised on Reid Yellow Dent Hybrid.
Harlan H. Harper of Harper & Wimmer, owners, Story City, says: "Our barrow was fed exclusively on Reid Yellow Dent Hybrid Corn." All state champion barrows for the past 3 years have been fed Reid Hybrid exclusively. There never was a corn the equal of Reid for feed.

Feeding Advantages of Genuine Reid Yellow Dent plus hybrid yield and overshelling advantages

CORN FOR FEED IS WHAT YOU WANT IN '44. AND THERE NEVER WAS A FEEDING CORN LIKE THE OLD-TIME REID YELLOW DENT, THE FEEDLOT FAVORITE FOR GENERATIONS.

Now you can get this Reid's Yellow Dent in hybrid form—with its mellow, floury starch kernels which all livestock digest so easily—PLUS the advantages of the finest hybrids. Big yields, strong stalks, deep kernels that

overshell. This is Reid Yellow Dent—the modern hybrid, the greatest feeding hybrid of them all. Each season the demand for this seed has been greater, so get your order in early—write or telephone today.

Branch Office, Marshall, Mo.

REID NATIONAL CORN CO. Home Office: Anamosa, Iowa

Will U. S. Hold the Bag?

(Continued from Page 5)

are working for a strengthened British Commonwealth, with closer (inside track if you want it plainly) trade, financial and political ties. Some Western European nations are to be taken in, according to Gen. Jan Smutz.

In Russia, Stalin is giving national status to a fringe of Russian (Soviet) republics—Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Bessarabia, how many Balkan states still is a question—and probably Finland. This Russia federation, or Empire, will be pretty much self-sufficient. At any rate it promises to be a closed trading area, with government-operated industry, finance and commerce. Trade with this Russian empire is

likely to be on a strict barter basis. Britain seems to be working for cartels to divide up world markets; Russia probably will operate in world markets, to whatever extent she does, a giant cartel.

In the political field, our Allies also seem to be "voting as they please" in several areas. Russia is going right ahead forming new (Soviet-controlled) little nations between her and whatever might happen in Western Europe in the postwar world. Stalin threw the Moscow agreements out of the window, diplomatically, shortly after Secretary of State Hull had returned from Moscow to receive acclaims over the brilliant diplomatic victory he had won at the three-cornered conference.

United States and Britain have been planning to work with the Vatican in the rehabilitation of continental Europe. But Stalin has launched a vicious attack on the Vatican, as previously on the Polish government-in-exile recognized by Britain and the United States. Also, Russia is forcing the United States and Britain to recognize De Gaulle in France; has taken over Czechoslovakia; indicated she must have her way in Italy and in Spain.

All this is proving very embarrassing, to say the least, to the Government of the United States, and to the plans for internationalizing the world. The way things are going, an international police force would (having to work outside the Russian sphere entirely) find itself confined to policing the Western Hemisphere, and to protecting the status quo for the British Empire over the rest of the world; perhaps keeping a defeated Japan from propagandizing in Asia.

All this is, as the United States News comments, something to think about.

In a general way, the foregoing is believed to be a fair sketch of the background against which postwar planning, if it is to be realistic, will have to be measured, planned and put into effect.

On the domestic scene, Congress is again bogged down in an attempt to save its own position in opposition to consumer food subsidies, and at the same time satisfy a White House which is determined to put over its food subsidy program.

The breach between the White House and Congress is widening instead of closing. The fight over ballots for the men and women in the armed and auxiliary services has become exceedingly bitter. The White House wants federal ballots (President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives) only to be given to the service men and women. And he wants (albeit apparently won't get) that these ballots be voted, canvassed and counted by a federal commission.

The Congress took the position that from the time the Union was founded (and under the Constitution) the qualifications of electors and the conduct of elections has been and is a state (local) function. The country will be fortunate if a member of congressional elections, to say nothing of the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are not taken into the courts on this issue of federal ballots. In districts where these are counted, those who held the federal ballot unconstitutional are likely to go to court; in districts where they are not counted, the "federal crowd" likely will make it a court issue. Looks like a chaotic condition after election.

Feed situation is such that cattle, hog and chicken feeding will be severely cut this year. A poor wheat crop would mean the end of wheat for animal feeding, unless huge quantities can be imported from Canada and the Argentine, and a transportation crisis approaching will not help the situation any.

Selective Service is eyeing the farms of the country to get more men for the armed services. Seasonal labor will be imported again from Mexico, the Bahamas, and other places, altho Congress is in a row now over who will handle the imported labor. It can be taken for granted someone will.

So far as known, none of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who are clamoring for admission into the United States want to work on farms.



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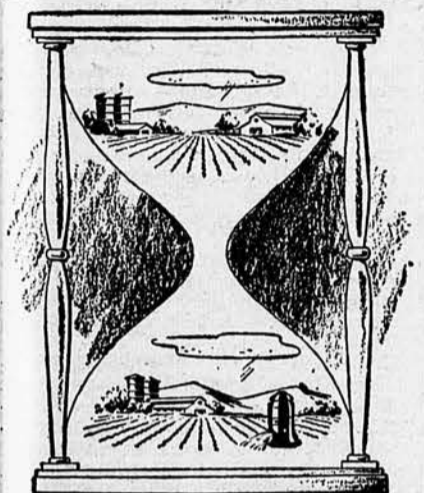
to help build up good gains in a shorter time, promote better general health, and to balance rations for the most efficient and low-cost production. Occo is the complete Mineral Compound, with a formula and a standard of quality that produces the best results in the shortest time. Occo Mineral Compound will work for you!

Get in touch with the Occo Service Man in your community now. Learn how thoroughly the Occo Way can serve you. If you do not know his name, write to the Oelwein Chemical Company at Oelwein, Iowa.

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Far ahead of ordinary sweet corn. Stands drought well. Yields heavier. Big, juicy ears. Beats any you ever saw. I'll send planting pkt.—also free Seed Sense Magazine. Write today. Send 3¢ stamp for mailing.

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STOP MANURE LOSSES with a NEW IDEA Spreader



MODEL 12 for tractor operation. Easily handled; quickly hooked up. Eighty-five bushel capacity.

Manure properly handled is one of your most profitable crops—worth \$300 or more per year in added production on the average farm. But you can't get complete fertility value out of it except by timely handling, thorough shredding, fine pulverizing and even distribution such as is assured in NEW IDEA Spreader performance. Always distinguished for their light draft, large capacity and extra durability. NEW IDEA Spreaders consistently give more years of dependable satisfactory service. Should your NEW IDEA dealer be unable to supply a new spreader, he will gladly help you locate, if possible, a used or rented one. Keep him informed of all your farm machinery needs.

NEW IDEA, Inc., Coldwater, Ohio
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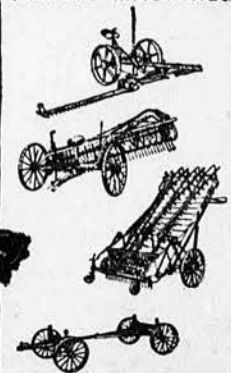
MODEL 10—supreme among four-wheel spreaders, for team or tractor. Big capacity, light draft.

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HULMAN AND COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Depend on These Varieties

To Meet the Higher 1944 Production Goals

EVERY acre of crop land must produce its maximum this year if Kansas is to meet the high food production goals set by the Federal government. For this reason only the best adapted varieties should be planted, says H. H. Laude, of the Agronomy Department, Kansas State College.

To assist farmers thruout the state in knowing which adapted varieties should be planted, Doctor Laude has issued a bulletin listing by districts the varieties of all crops proved by experiments of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in tests at branch stations, in experimental fields and in co-operation with farmers. The varieties, by districts, are as follows:

Northwestern

Alfalfa—Kansas Common, Buffalo, Barley—Flynn, Beecher. Corn (open-pollinated)—Hays Golden, Colby Yellow Cap, Freed Cassell; (hybrids) U.

S. 35, U. S. 13, Ill. 200 and K-2234 (white). Flax—not recommended. Lespedeza—not recommended. Forage sorghums—Early Sumac, Leoti Red, Norkan, Sudan grass. Grain sorghums—Colby, Early Kalo, Western Blackhull, Coes. Soybeans—not recommended. Wheat—Kanred, Turkey, Tenmarq. Grass—Buffalo, Blue Grama.

Southwestern

Alfalfa—Kansas Common, Buffalo, Barley—Flynn, Beecher. Corn—not recommended. Flax—not recommended. Lespedeza—not recommended. Forage sorghums—Early Sumac, Leoti Red, Norkan, Atlas (Irrigation), Tricker, Sudan grass. Grain sorghums—Westland, Early Kalo, Western Blackhull, Pink, Colby (in the north section). Soybeans—not recommended. Wheat—Comanche, Tenmarq, Blackhull, Turkey. Grass—Buffalo, Blue Grama, Sandhill Bluestem (sandy soil), Little Bluestem (sandy soil).

North-Central

Alfalfa—Kansas Common, Buffalo, Ladak. Barley—Flynn and Beecher (in west section). Corn (open pollinated)—Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Freed; (hybrids) U. S. 35, U. S. 13, Ill. 200, K-2234 (white), K-1585, K-1583. Flax—Linota and Bison (east section). Lespedeza—not recommended. Forage sorghums—Early Sumac, Norkan, Atlas, Kansas Orange, Sudan grass. Grain sorghums—Pink and Western Blackhull, also Colby, Early Kalo, Westland, and Wheatland in west section. Soybeans—Dunfield, A. K. and Hongkong in east section. Wheat—Tenmarq, Turkey and Pawnee (east section). Grass—Buffalo, Blue Grama, Side-oats Grama, also Brome grass, Little Bluestem and Big Bluestem (east section).

South-Central

Alfalfa—Kansas Common, Buffalo, Ladak. Barley—Reno (winter), Flynn and Beecher (west section). Corn (open-pollinated)—Pride of Saline, Midland and Hays Golden; (hybrids) U. S. 35, U. S. 13, Ill. 200, K-2234 (white), K-1585, K-1583. Flax—Linota and Bison in the east section. Lespedeza—not recommended. Forage sorghums—Atlas, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Norkan, Sudan grass. Grain sorghums—Western Blackhull, Pink, Red. Soybeans—Hongkong, A. K., and Dunfield (all in east section). Wheat—Tenmarq, Blackhull, Pawnee (east), Comanche (west). Grass—Buffalo, Blue Grama, Side-oats Grama, also Big and Little Bluestem and Brome grass in the east section.

Northeastern

Alfalfa—Kansas Common, Buffalo. Barley—not recommended. Clovers—Red Clover, Alsike, Madrid and Common White. Corn (open-pollinated)—Pride of Saline, Reid; (hybrids) U. S. 13, Ill. 200, K-2234 (white), K-1585, K-1583. Flax—Linota, Bison. Lespedeza—Korean. Forage sorghums—Atlas, Kansas Orange, Norkan, Sudan grass. Grain sorghums—Western Blackhull, Pink Blackhull. Soybeans—Dunfield, A. K., Hongkong, Illini, plus Laredo for hay. Wheat—Kawvale, Clarkan, Pawnee, Tenmarq. Grass—Brome grass, Kentucky Bluestem, Big and Little Bluestem, Timothy, Orchard.

Southeastern

Alfalfa—Kansas Common, Buffalo, Barley—Reno (winter). Clovers—Red Clover, Alsike, Madrid and Common White. Corn (open-pollinated)—Pride of Saline, Midland; (hybrids) U. S. 13, Ill. 200, K-2234 (white), K-1585, K-1583. Flax—Linota, Bison. Lespedeza—Korean. Forage sorghums—Atlas, Kansas Orange, Sudan grass. Grain sorghums—Blackhull, Pink, Red. Soybeans—Hongkong, A. K., plus Laredo for hay. Wheat—Clarkan, Kawvale, plus Pawnee in west sections. Grass—Brome grass, Redtop, Orchard, Kentucky Bluegrass, Madrid and Common White sweet clover, and Kanota and Fulton oats are adapted to all sections. Hybrid corns are listed in order of maturity, early to late, and all listed are open-pedigreed. Performance of tested closed pedigreed hybrids will be supplied upon request, by the Kansas Agricultural Station, Manhattan, Kan.



In Father's Footsteps

Across the yard to help feed squealing pigs. Small footprints swallowed up by big ones. Pocket-size farmer, he picks up golden ears of corn while Dad feeds fattening steers; he tries to carry milk pails almost as big as himself while Dad milks cows. Across the years small footprints gradually fill big ones. An American farmer's son grows up "with livestock in his blood."

Lucky for America that there are many such men with sons who follow in their footsteps. Lucky for America at war that farmers in 1943 made sensational new records in producing livestock and other food. Meat, for example, is fighting food in the diet of our fighting men. Meat gives needed proteins and vitamins to war workers on the home front. And meat will be needed by the armies of workers who will reshape and rebuild this war-battered world.

With meat plants and marketing facilities throughout the nation, Swift & Company bridges the thousand miles that lie between

producer and consumer. And our diversified operation develops markets which provide the best outlets for the farmers' crops.

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LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK—BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND!

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

What is the outlook for prices of dairy products this year?—O. S. P.

The demand for dairy products will be greater than the supply available as long as the war lasts and possibly for 1 or 2 years afterwards. Dairy prices are expected to remain at ceiling levels thruout 1944. Continued prosperity of the dairy industry will depend to a great extent on the prosperity of city workers and other groups. There is a close correlation between factory payrolls and prices received for dairy products.

Since they put a ceiling on wheat prices should I sell now or hold until later?—R. N.

Wheat prices, excepting the higher protein wheats, are at ceiling levels. There is little opportunity for gain by holding because the present ceiling will not be changed during the next year except for an adjustment of a few cents as the parity price increases.

I have more grain and hay than I will need this year. Would it be better to sell now or will prices be higher next winter?—R. J.

Prices probably will not be higher next winter because present price controls will remain on feed grains. Hay prices are not under control but may be by next winter. Your decision on whether to sell now should be based on your need of the grain and hay as a seed reserve. There is not enough prospect of higher prices to justify holding until next winter.

Between now and grass when do you predict prices for good grade cows and good-quality steers that weigh 1,100 pounds to be highest? At what time this spring do you think that support-weight hog prices will be highest? Do you think the 200- to 350-pound support weights will continue thru spring? How is the outlook for raising all pigs this year?—D. S.

The Cattle Price Stabilization plan which went into effect in late December will prevent much increase in fat cattle prices. However, strong demands and declining receipts of slaughter cattle will tend to increase prices slightly by next spring. Probably a price advance of 25 cents to \$1 a hundred pounds from present levels is all that may be expected.

Hog prices probably will reach a peak this year in late March or April. I think there is a good chance that prices at that time will be at ceiling levels or about \$1 higher than at present. Light-weight and heavy-weight hogs should be \$1 to \$2 higher than at present. The outlook for raising fall pigs is not bright since feeding ratios in late 1944 and early 1945 probably will be unfavorable. The hog-production cycle is not expected to be favorable to producers until hog numbers reach normal and feed supplies become more abundant. This may not occur until late 1945 or early 1946.

Too Many Accidents

Farm and home accidents continue to make agriculture in Kansas our most hazardous industry, said J. C. Mohler, secretary, State Board of

Agriculture and chairman of the State Safety Council, in an address at the first safety program in connection with Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College.

Home and farm accidents accounted for 34,440 fatalities in the U. S. in 1942, and provisional figures indicate there would be 38,000 for 1943, Mr. Mohler declared.

Kansas, which had shown a decline from 3,300 fatalities in 1934 to 1,700 in 1938 under the state-wide farm safety program, has been showing an increase during the war. The need for accident prevention never has been greater, Mr. Mohler said, since every accident prevented saves human suffering and loss, and is a direct contribution to the war effort.

Name Dairy Officers

Officers of state dairy breed associations elected during Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College are as follows:

AYRSHIRE—C. L. Hendershot, Hutchinson, president; H. A. Stark, Abilene, vice-president; Mrs. John Keas, Effingham, secretary-treasurer.

GUERNSEY—Keith Van Horn, Sabetha, president; Dean Hyer, Olathe, vice-president; Ivan Greene, Erie, secretary-treasurer.

HOLSTEIN—T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, president; Harry Burger, Seneca, vice-president; Grover Meyer, Basehor, secretary-treasurer.

Officers of 2 associations elected at Hutchinson in November are the following:

JERSEYS: Ed Taylor, Manhattan, president; Chester Beer, Larned, vice-president; Ray Smith, Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer.

MILKING SHORTHORN: H. D. Sharp, Great Bend, president; H. H. Reeves, Hutchinson, vice-president; Walter Clark, Great Bend, secretary-treasurer.

Officers of the Brown Swiss association will be named at the spring show. Present officers are Marion Beal, Danville, president; Paul Orton, Sedan, vice-president; E. R. Button, Anthony, secretary-treasurer.

No Limit on Ponds

Removal of farm soil building allowance limits on 1944 Triple-A practice payments will result in a record number of farm stock water ponds being constructed this year, provided equipment for building them can be acquired, it is announced by Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas State AAA Committee, Manhattan.

Already in 1944, farmers have signified their intentions to build 569 ponds, which is a good start toward the 1,282 built last year. During the last 6 years 10,068 ponds with a total water area of 10 full sections have been built under the program.

The real value, asserts Mr. Norton, is not in the total area, but the strategic location of the ponds.

May Be Caused by Feed

Lambing paralysis, has definitely proved to be caused either by under-feeding or by a sudden decrease in an adequate ration fed during late pregnancy, according to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Ewes pregnant with twins or triplets most often are affected, says the college, but adds that few cases of this disease are observed in flocks fed good legume hay, such as alfalfa or clover, and from 1/2 to 1 pound of grain for each ewe daily during the last 6 to 8 weeks before lambing.

Kansas State College and Oklahoma A. & M. authorities do not go so far as to endorse this belief 100 per cent, but do think feeding has a definite bearing on lambing paralysis occurrence.

Will Study Feed Supply

Representatives of many agricultural interests have been chosen to serve on a state feed committee to make a thoro study of the feed problems and to prevent a repetition of experiences that have so adversely affected the livestock industry the last 2 years, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The first meeting of the com-

mittee was held at Topeka, February 14.

Members chosen to serve on the committee are: C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, chairman; P. A. Wempe, Seneca; Walter A. Hunt, Arkansas City; Paul Ijams, director, Control Division; Hubert Collins, director, Statistical Division; H. E. Dodge, State Dairy Commissioner.

Feed Industry: J. F. Moyer, secretary, Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Association, Dodge City; Ralph Young, feed mixer and distributor, Hutchinson; Milton P. Fuller, vice-president, Page Milling Co., Topeka; Ted Lord, Kansas Soybean Mills, Emporia.

Livestock Industry: Will J. Miller, secretary, Kansas Live Stock Association, Topeka; Ed J. Robbins, rancher, Belvidere; Joe O'Bryan, hog grower, Hiattville, Bert Culp, sheep feeder,

Beloit; Hobart McVay, dairyman, Nickerson; Ralph Upham, poultry producer, Junction City.

Farm Organizations: Farmers Coop., secretary, Dean McCammon, Hutchinson; Farmers Union, president, E. K. Dean, Salina; Grange, Master C. G. Cogswell, Topeka; Farm Bureau, president, O. O. Wolf, Ottawa.

Kansas State College: A. D. Weber, L. F. Payne, F. W. Atkeson, George Montgomery, specialists on beef cattle, poultry, dairying and economics, respectively.

Will Dry Alfalfa

Work has started on an alfalfa dehydrating plant at Abilene, financed by local people. It will employ 27 persons and handle a heavy tonnage every week.

100.6 BUSHEL OF CORN PER ACRE

Average Made by Farmers from 17 States in the 1943 National Corn Growing Contest

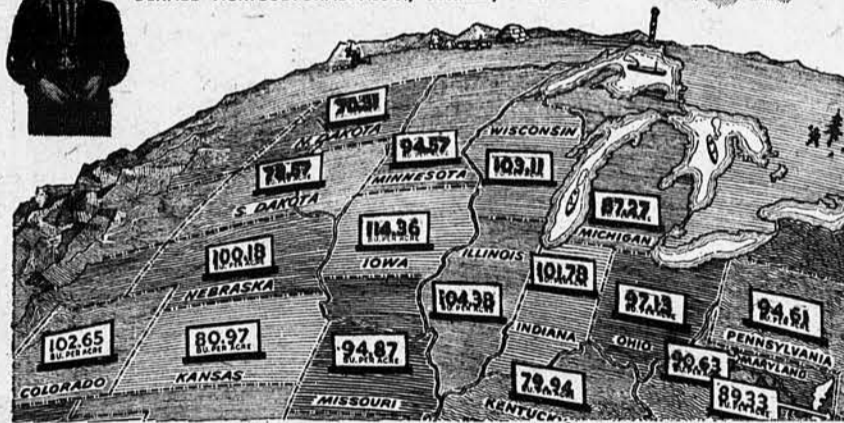
Once more the outstanding qualities of DeKalb Hybrids have been demonstrated by hundreds of farmers in 17 states who entered the DeKalb National Corn Growing Contest and emerged with an average, over-all yield of 100.6 bushels of DeKalb corn per acre. Just think how that good seed had to adjust itself to make such a remarkable average—the varying fertility of the soils, the temperature variations, rainfall and seasonal differences and the farm practices which vary from state to state.

It is the average yield of all the hundreds of farmers in all the 17 states that is important, rather than the individual champion yields. "Well," you ask, "what does such an average from 17 states prove?" It proves the marvelous adaptability and dependability of DeKalb Hybrid seed. It proves there is a DeKalb corn variety, bred through the years, to suit your farm and your preferences and needs. It proves that farmers who grow DeKalb seed—more than any other kind—harvest profits. See your DeKalb dealer. He'll be glad to help you select the varieties you need.

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Name	State	Yield Per Acre	Name	State	Yield Per Acre
Lawrence Trel	Ill.	194.90	Geo. Entenman	Col.	143.96
M. P. Flattery & Sons	Iowa	189.34	J. T. Shelton	Mo.	142.92
Homer Battles	Ind.	166.38	Walter Kosuske	S. D.	129.99
Prufer Brothers	Wis.	161.54	J. Wesley Klump	Mich.	128.60
Emanuel Kuphal	Minn.	159.68	Clarence H. Harnish	Penn.	128.05
Charles J. Wargo	Nebr.	158.24	Lewis L. Harrington	Del.	128.03
Edward J. Knedlik	Kans.	157.65	Jasper Gray	Ky.	114.21
Indian Spring Farm	Md.	152.77	Schroeder Bros.	N.D.	99.06
A. H. Morton & Son	Ohio	144.13			

MEET THE WINNER—Lawrence Trel of Forreston, Ill., won the title of 1943 DeKalb Corn Champion with his record-breaking yield of 194.90 bu. per acre. DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASS'N, DEKALB, ILLINOIS



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Vol. 81, No. 4

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Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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IT'S HARD TO WAIT FOR KEYS! by SID HIX



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Due to military demands, the output of KEY Work Clothes for civilians has been limited. Your dealer may not have all sizes. But KEYS are worth your patience! KEY Super-Denim, for example, is 50% more rip-resistant than ordinary 8 oz. denim... Sanforized shrank... bartacked at points of strain... graduated to fit... a new KEY Garment FREE if not 100% right! If you have to wait a little longer for KEY Work Clothes — remember they last you a whole lot longer!



Plant More in '44

(Continued from Page 3)

Chinese cabbage: Chihli.
Carrots: Chantenay, Danvers Half Long.
Corn: Golden Cross Bantam, Country Gentleman.
Cowpeas: Blackeye, Crowder.
Lettuce: Grand Rapids, Black-Seeded Simpson.
Onions: Yellow Globe Danvers, Riverside Sweet Spanish, Bermuda.
Parsnips: Hollow Crown.
Peas: Little Marvel, Alaska.
Potatoes: (Use certified seed) Cobler, Warba, Triumph.
Sweet potatoes: Nancy Hall, Little Stem Jersey, Red Bermuda (in west).
Edible soybeans: Bansei.
Spinach: New Zealand.
Squash: summer—Table Queen, Crook Neck; winter—Delicious Hubbard.
Swiss Chard: Lucullus.
Tomatoes: (eastern counties, wilt resistant) Rutgers, Pritchard, (non-wilt resistant) Bonny Best, Earliana, Firesteel; (central and western counties) Bison, Allred, Danmark, Firesteel.

Turnips: Purple Top Globe.
Planting Dates:
Radishes, spinach, peas, lettuce, turnips—as soon as ground can be worked after February 20.

Onion sets, beets, carrots, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage plants—oats planting time—March 10 to 31.

Tomato plants, pepper plants, snap beans, okra—corn planting time, or frost-free date.

Squash, sweet potatoes, beans—after soil is warm, week to 10 days after frost-free date.

After selection of adapted varieties, the Kansas gardener will wish to take the next step in good gardening—seed treatment and disease control.

Plant diseases cannot be controlled, so steps should be taken to prevent them. The suggestions are offered: Choose disease-resistant varieties. Control weeds in and around the garden. Control insects that may spread diseases. Some diseases can live in soil from year to year, so rotate the crops. Treat all seed to control diseases, reduce seed decay, and seedling blights. Faithful dusting or spraying is essential. Of the two, spraying is most effective.

Vegetable disease-prevention measures:

Beans (snap and lima)—Important diseases are bacterial blight, anthracnose, and common mosaic. Western-grown seed is recommended, particularly from Idaho and California. Treat seed with Spergon or Arasan. Do not work in plants when they are wet.

Cabbage—Chief diseases are "yellows," blackleg, and blackrot. To free seed of blackleg and blackrot, treat seed for 25 minutes in water at 122 degrees F. After drying, treat seed with Semesan, Arasan, or Spergon. Use "Yellows" resistant varieties.

Onions—Harvest onions when tops start falling over. Place in single layer on wire or slats in shaded, warm, well-ventilated place to dry as soon as possible to reduce loss from storage roots.

Peas—Obtain western-grown seed. Treat seed with Spergon or Arasan. If bothered with wilt, use wilt-resistant varieties. Mildew can be prevented by applications of dusting sulfur to plants in spring.

Irish Potatoes—Use only northern-grown certified seed. Treat all seed with acidulated corrosive sublimate. Important diseases are bacterial ring rot, blackleg, rhizoctonia, and spindle tuber.

Tomatoes—Obtain certified seed if possible. Treat all seed for 25 minutes in water at 122 degrees F. After drying seed, apply Semesan, Arasan, Spergon, or copper oxide. Spray plants in the field with Bordeaux mixture or one of the fixed copper compounds. Use wilt-resistant varieties in Eastern Kansas. Principal diseases are "wilt," Septoria leaf spot, bacterial canker, and bacterial spot.

Sweet Potatoes—Main diseases are stem rot, soil pox, and blackrot. Use only disease-free seed from growing plants. Treat seed before bedding and plants before setting in field with wettable Spergon. Handle potatoes carefully in harvesting and store in a warm place.

Kill the Garden Pests

Suggestions for use of insecticides:
Aphids: On cabbage, peas, beans, and radishes, dust with 3 to 4 per cent nicotine sulphate dust or spray with 1½ teaspoons of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate plus 2 tablespoons soap flakes to 5 gallons of soft water.

Onion thrips: Dip Bermuda and Spanish onion plants in nicotine solution using 1½ teaspoons 40 per cent nicotine sulphate, 2 tablespoons soap flakes in one gallon of soft water just before setting in garden.

Cabbage worms—Dust the plants with one pound lead arsenate in 4 to 5 pounds of flour or dusting sulfur the same day that they are set in the garden. Repeat every 6 to 7 days if worm holes appear in the spread leaves and until the plant heads. Then use once a week on the heads a derris dust which contains 3 per cent rotenone diluted 1 to 5 parts of sulfur or talc.

Colorado potato beetle: Apply spray of lead arsenate 2½ ounces to 5 gallons of water or dust one part to 6 parts dusting sulfur when beetles appear. Repeat when the eggs begin to hatch.

Squash bug: Hand pick and destroy the blackish gray adults, and brown or bronze egg masses from plants. Persistent work is necessary following weekly examinations.

Bean leaf beetle: Dust plants with one part cryolite to one part of dusting sulfur or talc when holes appear in leaves.

Red spider: Dust plants with wettable or dusting sulfur when leaves turn gray or speckled.

Flea beetles: On radish, beans, eggplant, and other plants, dust with 3 or 4 per cent nicotine dust or spray with Bordeaux mixture.—Harold Shankland, author of this article, is assistant Extension editor, K. S. C.



ON every food front John Deere Plows are "big guns" that are doing a better job of preparing seed beds for war-time crops.

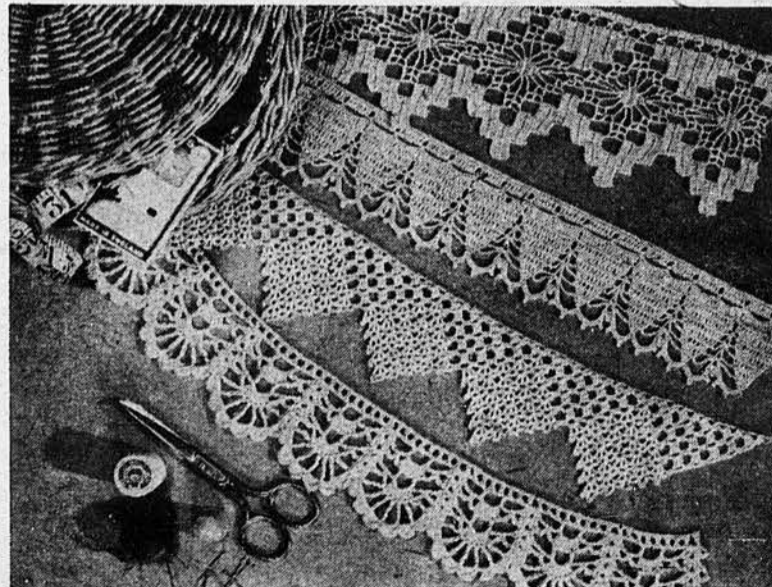
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4-H Clubs Mobilize

(Continued from Page 1)

participating in 4-H Club fire-prevention activities, 450,000; caring for farm machinery or repairing it, 300,000; engaging in defense activities, 500,000; canning, drying, storing needed food supplies, 400,000; repairing and remaking clothing, 600,000; demonstrating wartime practices to others, 300,000.

5. They are helping to interpret the Nation's war program to the community.

6. They are practicing democratic procedures and learning to have a deeper appreciation of the democratic way of life.

7. They are discussing at club meetings some of the important social and economic forces now at work and the steps to take in developing the good-neighbor spirit at home and abroad.

Now for a survey in Kansas of some of the concrete accomplishments of the counties in the 4-H wartime program in 1943. Just how did Kansas clubs achieve the 7 wartime goals?

From Dickinson county comes an impressive answer. In 1943, club members fed a total of 432 fighters. Asked to give a reason why the clubs were able to reach this outstanding total, Glenn Busset, county club agent, answered, "We just worked harder and talked less!"

Aside from a striking number of livestock, poultry, dairy cattle and hogs raised, Dickinson boys and girls cultivated 76 gardens, each producing an average of enough food to feed one fighter for 6 months. Girls canned 2,875 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Thirty-six acres were planted to vital war crops.

The Harmony Hustlers was the most outstanding club in the county in salvage drives and collections. The members collected 2,600 pounds of rubber, 89,000 pounds of scrap metal, 2,500 pounds of paper, sold \$1,500 Bonds in a single day and purchased \$895 themselves.

Speaking of Bond drives, the Riley county 4-H Clubs sold a total of \$25,626.67 worth of Bonds and Stamps in the Third War Loan Drive. The Mahaska Merrymakers Club, Washing-

ton county, collected 8,500 pounds of paper and bought Bonds with the proceeds. The Golden Rule 4-H Club, Harper county, salvaged 2,685 pounds of old rusty nails.

Reno county rolled up a total of 666 fighters fed. Enough potatoes for 12 fighters for an entire year or a total of 58,800 bushels were produced by the club members. Rice county came thru with 147 fighters fed and Barber with 75. In Cloud county, Norman Charbonneau and James Rittel fed 31 of the county's total of 70.

Fifty-three head of beef supplied the equivalent of 34 fighters fed to boost Comanche county's total to 112. Harold McKinney with his swine and sheep fed 59 soldiers, sailors or marines. Decatur county's part in the fight on the home front netted 193 fighting men fed.

It takes 500 dozen eggs to supply a member of the armed forces for a year, so the 1,007 dozen eggs laid by the flocks of Lincoln county members contributed the eggs for 2 warriors; the total for Lincoln county was 64, while that of Edwards was 65 fighters. Finney county ranked high in pork produced and contributed the food for 81 fighters.

In Jewell county 4-H members labored to pile up enough food projects to feed 208 of the boys from that county. Kingman county amassed much of its total of 102 fighters fed by producing 72 thriving pigs. A single contribution of 20 fighters fed by Wilbur McFadden, in Kiowa county, pushed the county's aggregate to 91. Morton county contributed food for 120 fighting Americans, and Marion, 134.

Sixty-eight dozen cookies were baked for the soldiers by the girls of the DIY, Jrs., Ford county. That's one way of feeding a fighter that is pure pleasure for the fighter!

Individual members of the Colby Club in Thomas county, bought \$2,044.75 worth of Bonds. Seventy-five per cent of the members of the Kalvesta 4-H Club write regularly to members of the armed forces, both men and women. The Zook Zippers, Pawnee county, averaged between \$6 and \$8 worth of War Stamps sold to members at each meeting.

The 280,000 eggs produced by McPherson county laying projects were enough for the breakfasts of 40 fighting men thru the year, and along with the other projects in the county amassed enough food to feed 186 members of the armed forces.

Fed 258 Fighters

Pork and poultry production were the chief contributions that made up the 258 fighters fed by Pratt county boys and girls. Dairy projects of Lyndol Mills, Rush county, produced the butter and milk for 38 service men. The county's total was 111. Sedgwick county ranked among the best with a total of 346. Bolstering this fine showing were crop projects of wheat, corn and kafir enough to supply the cereals for 64 men in uniform.

In Stevens county, Oscar Younggren carried 5 projects and produced enough food for 19 fighters. A brother, Leroy Younggren, with a ton litter of pigs and other projects fed 9½ fighters, and a third member of the family, David Younggren, 6½ fighters—so the score for the Younggrens is 35 fighters and for the entire county 89 fighters.

Ninety boys in khaki or navy blue received their sustenance from the efforts of club members in Sumner county. Smith county's part was 51 fighters fed. One of the Smith county clubs, Solomon Valley 4-H, collected 17 tons of scrap iron and bought \$1,585 in War Bonds during 1943.

One hundred members of the armed forces were fed for one year thru the efforts of Norval Lembright and Beverly Archer, junior leaders of the Richland Boosters Club, Ford county. Two club members, Bill Hurley and Bob Heinz, together fed 44 fighters.

The 22 members of the Richland Boosters and their 2 junior leaders together fed the amazing total of 268 fighters.

So all the battles in World War II are not being fought in the Pacific, in Italy, or in Russia. Telling blows are being struck at the enemy daily on Kansas farms—wherever 4-H members live.—Eula Mae Kelly is assistant Extension editor, K. S. C.

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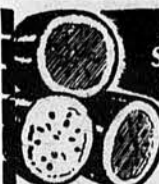
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For a time this product was too costly for similar diseases in animals—calf scours and hog enteritis. Veterinary research continued to indicate that it was useful for the treatment of these conditions and for the prevention of certain forms of fowl coccidiosis. In 1943, lowered costs have fortunately enabled us to make Sulfaguanidine available at prices permitting veterinary use.

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Selected Hens Meet Egg Goals

(Continued from Page 3)

during the last 20 years. At 30 cents a dozen, each hen would provide an additional 90 cents in profit. A laying flock of 100 selected hens might increase annual profits by \$90.

Separation of laying birds from non-layers is not difficult, say poultry experts. They point out that laying hens have plump, red, waxy combs and wattles, while those of non-layers are pale and wilted. The abdomen of a good laying hen is well filled out, with 3 or more fingers' width between the end of the keel and pin bones. The vent will be dry and contracted if the bird is completely out of production, and dilated and moist if in production.

If the flock is being fed yellow corn, greens, or other pigmented feeds, the vent becomes pigmented within a few days after egg production ceases, the beak in 12 to 14 days, and the shanks in 4 to 6 weeks.

"Poultry raisers should not look for new-fangled ideas to meet the Government's increased egg goal, but should intensively apply proved practices already available and not being used," advises L. F. Payne, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State College.

For instance, most laying houses are overcrowded, says Professor Payne, who points out that many poultrymen

allow an average of only 2 square feet a bird when 4 square feet actually are needed. "Poultry in crowded quarters can get by in good weather, but bad spells bring vicious habits, such as cannibalism, and insanitary conditions that develop colds, roup, and other poultry diseases," he warns. Crowding also increases the number of dirty eggs, thus lowering their market value, and causes hens to stop laying.

In addition to being large enough to accommodate the flock, a laying house also must be comfortable. Extension architects suggest that cracks in walls represent one of the most common repairs needed in old poultry houses.

Walls and roof can be made weather-tight by application of tough, waterproof paper and a good straw-loft. It is not advisable to have too much or too little light. The correct amount is an area of windows and front wall openings totaling from 10 to 12 per cent of the floor space. The upper half of the south wall is the favored location for most openings, which may be protected with muslin-covered frames.

Lights Do Help

Using artificial lights does not always increase egg production. In fact, it is recommended that they not be used on well-developed pullets, except to bring them back into production their second year. Lights have a more beneficial effect on hens and production may be increased at certain seasons, but most investigators indicate the total annual production is not increased greatly. Increased profits, then, depend upon using lights only at seasons when the price is most favorable. It is advisable to have feed and water accessible when the lights come on to get maximum returns.

Since feed is now less available and higher priced, this problem probably is the most critical one in 1944. Now that corn is short and various regions still have fair supplies of other grains, such as grain sorghums, oats and wheat, it may be advisable to adjust feeding programs accordingly.

Experts state that for growing chickens wheat often is a better feed than corn and nearly as good for laying hens. The important thing in substituting wheat and other grains is to see that the chickens get plenty of vitamin A.

Very good results have been obtained with an all-farm ration being fed 50 Leghorn hens in a demonstration flock at the college. During December these hens had a production of 68 per cent, altho the all-farm ration is not recommended when ingredients for the standard ration are available.

During tests on the all-farm ration, corn, wheat, oats, barley, milo, kafir, or a mixture of these was kept before the birds at all times. Dark-green alfalfa hay was placed in racks when young green forage was not available as pasture. Skimmilk or buttermilk was fed as the only source of drink at the rate of about 4 gallons a day for each 100 hens—they were given no water. Enameled or earthenware vessels are best for feeding liquid milk.

Where concentrates are used, experts advise not to dilute them. It is advisable to mix 32 per cent concentrates at the rate of 100 pounds to 200 pounds of grain and 26 per cent protein in equal parts of concentrates to grain.

Ground Soybeans Won't Do

More dependence upon soybean oil meal to replace meat scrap may be in order this year, but ground soybeans are not satisfactory for poultry. In compounding feed mixtures containing large amounts of soybean oil meal, authorities claim special care must be taken to include adequate calcium, phosphorus, and riboflavin, because soybean oil is not a good source of these essential nutrients.

Good pasture reduces the cost of growing pullets 10 to 15 per cent, and one of the secrets of having a good pasture or range is to cut it frequently and not to overstock it. Under average seasonal conditions, one acre of pasture provides ample green feed for 600 growing pullets.

Other ideas that will help include use of a droppings pit to reduce labor thru requiring less cleaning and to provide adequate roosting conditions; use of a deep litter, about 6 inches deep, which can be changed less frequently to save labor, time and expense, and to reduce moisture in the laying house; use of automatic waterers and water warmers and large feed hoppers.

Coccidiosis probably will be a big problem again this spring. There are several commercial products on the market that are good preventives. Should the disease develop, however, Professor Payne suggests clean litter every day for 5 days as the best method of clearing up the trouble. The best preventive for pullorum is to get chicks from disease-free flocks and to brood them properly, being careful not to chill or overheat them.

Looking ahead to continued feed shortages compared to needed high egg production, college authorities think poultry raisers need to take a long-range view of flock improvement in addition to any current changes. They point out that hatchery operators and breeding flock owners can make possible at least a 10 per cent increase in egg production and save a million tons of feed, plus the work of thousands of men, by heading every 1945 flock with victory cockerels.

Victory cockerel chicks are from U. S. R. O. P. matings, from flock matings of R. O. P. individuals, from R. O. P. candidate matings, from U. S. Certified matings, or from similar matings with equivalent private records.

To support this view they quote figures showing that the national hen-house average for egg production is 113 eggs a bird, while in 1942 the similar average for R. O. P. candidates was 170 eggs a bird because of the high production breeding back of them.

Officials of the National Poultry Improvement Plan confirm this statement. They say good bloodlines rather than breed are responsible for high egg production, and announce that poultry breeders and hatcherymen will produce still better chicks in 1944 than in 1943, and that prompt and wide distribution of birds bred for high production will be possible thru the hatchery industry, supplied with eggs from more than 69,000 officially supervised flocks.

Complete methods of culling, with questions answered, are contained in a new bulletin, Circular No. 216, which may be obtained by writing the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Embroidered Dirndl

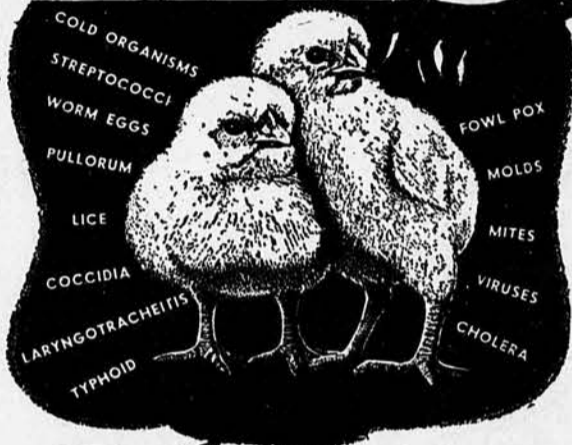


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A gay flower and lattice design gives life and color to this pretty dress that can be worn either to school or to a party, depending on the fabric used. The stitches are simple, too. Pattern 7682 contains a transfer pattern of embroidery and necessary pattern pieces for dress and pocket. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, (1 size in pattern).

Pattern 10c (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing). Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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DR. RINEHART'S HANDY HOG HOLDER CO., P.O. DRAWER 191U GALESBURG ILLINOIS

Send \$1.50 Today

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

Everlasting TILE SILOS

Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.

NO Blowing in Blowing Down Erect Early Freezing Immediate Shipment

Roller Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters

Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

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

WANTED

Old Live Horses and Dry Bones

We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else

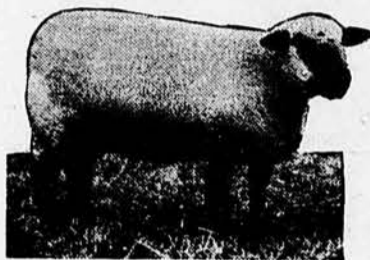
Delivered Our Plant

HILL PACKING CO.
Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524

Auction---Herefords, Hampshire Sheep, and Hereford Hogs

A choice selection sells at the ranch 6 miles north and 6 miles west of ARGONIA, KANSAS, or 6 1/4 miles south and 1 west of NORWICH, KANSAS, or 10 miles northeast, 1 east, 1 1/4 south of HARPER, KANSAS,

Thursday, March 2



(Bred to or Sired by)

HEREFORD CATTLE

Selling 27 Head

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Selling 28 Head

HEREFORD HOGS

Selling 25 Head

Royal Domino 3017405
Advance Stanway 119th
2712714

Klocke 415-149568
McEwin 241-131444

Wonder Lad
Prince Domino 73rd 24479

Offering 5 cows with fall calves at side, 7 cows to calve by sale date or in spring, 1 bred yearling heifer, 5 open heifers, 1 3-year-old bull, 1 2-year-old bull, 3 yearling bulls, and 4 bull calves.

Also 14 ewes with lambs at side, 8 ewe lambs and 6 rams.
Also 6 bred cows, 1 sow with litter, 5 bred gilts, 10 fall gilts and 3 fall boars. (All stock selling registered.)

Lunch on grounds. Write for catalog.

Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.

Auctioneer—Harold Tonn

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

ANNUAL HEREFORD ROUNDUP SALE

Monday and Tuesday,
February 28 and 29

Sale held in the American Royal Building

Kansas City, Missouri

450 Head

350 BULLS and 100 FEMALES

Consignments from breeders in 8 states. Herefords to fill every requirement. Catalogues on request only. Write to

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

300 West 11th St.



Annual Hereford Cattle Sale

Clay Center Sale Pavilion

Clay Center, Kan., Saturday, March 4

Sale Starts at 2 p. m.

15 Registered Bulls and 11 Registered Heifers (11 to 14 months old). A fine lot of young quality heifers and bulls, low down, heavy bone and excellent breeding. Hazlett, Mousel and WHR breeding. Write for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer.

GLENN I. GIBBS, Owner, MANCHESTER, KAN.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

130 GREAT HEREFORDS

Approximately 70 Bulls and 60 Cows for Sale on

Monday, Feb. 28, Perry, Okla.

Thirty members of the Northern Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' Association have consigned top animals for this offering.

"THIS IS EVERYMAN'S OPPORTUNITY." All of the popular bloodlines are here in Cows and Bulls. 8th annual continuation of the Perry Chamber of Commerce sale.

For Catalogue write:

Vance Scott, Secy.

Charles VanArsdell, Pres.

Perry, Okla.

Morrison, Okla.

Harve Wilson will have two carloads of 2-year-old bulls for sale by the lot or individual—breeding definitely proven effective.

★ CATTLE ★

Hereford Herd Bull Prospects

Including a 2-year-old of straight WHR breeding. Others of Hazlett and WHR breeding, 10 to 17 months old. Also good rugged, deep-range bulls. 30 to choose from. 30 head of bred and open heifers of similar breeding, and of excellent quality.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS
Winfield, Kan.

Goernandt's Polled Herefords

A choice lot of bulls for sale from 10 to 22 months old. A couple 30 months old. Also 10-month-old heifers. Cattle in good breeding condition, well bred and have been cared for in a practical manner. Come and see them.

GOERNANDT BROTHERS
Aurora (Cloud Co.) Kansas

Offering Registered Hereford Bulls

Good, rugged, heavy-boned Hereford bulls, 10 to 11 months old. Choice individuals, sired by our Prince Domino Kay and Regulator herd bulls. Inspection invited.

W. SCOTT GILL, R. S, HARPER, KAN.

Cedar Nole Hereford Farm

120 breeding cows in herd. Young bulls for sale. Sired by M.L.F. Dandy Domino 7th, Beau Domino 7th and Yankee Domino.

RAY BUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Registered Hereford Bulls

Prince Domino Mixer and Prince Domino Return bloodlines. Seven bulls for sale, 10 to 14 months old. Two 18 months old. One 7 years old. Good quality. Rugged individuals.

2 miles west and 1 mile north of town
CORNWELL HEREFORD FARM
St. John Kansas

Drips' Aberdeen Angus Bulls

Registered bulls for sale. One to 3 years old. Good ones, sired by Evidence Envito 504948 and Waldene's Lem 645643.

A. H. Drips, Haddam, Kan.
(Washington Co.)

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Choice bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemere breeding.

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires, Proud Cap K. 541403 and Elba July 2nd 652100.

(Where beef type predominates)
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Pontius Offers Angus Bulls

3-year-old registered Aberdeen Angus bull. Good quality and breeding. Also choice young bulls.

C. R. FONTIUS, ESKRIDGE, KAN.

Cedar Lawn Reg. Shorthorns

Serviceable age bulls, and good colors. Also a few females.

S. B. AMCOATS

Clay Center - - Kansas

Shorthorn Bulls

By Glenburn Destiny
10 to 20 months old. The thick, short-legged, easy-feeding type. Nice colors and best of Scotch breeding. Also a few selected females.

E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Ralstin Shorthorn Bulls

Select a son of Divide Gold Porter, whose sire was also the sire of the grand champion pen of 5 bulls at the recent Denver Show.

CLARENCE H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

2 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS

Age 2 years. Sired by A. L. Justright, a John Regier & Sons' bred sire.

NEELAND'S RANCH, ST. JOHNS, 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 2807

Polled Shorthorn Herd Bull

We are offering our senior herd bull, Royal Robin 2nd, dark-red, 4 years old, thick and low-set. His calves are perhaps the best ever produced on our farm. Also young bulls and heifers sired by Collynie's Best. Glad to show this stock.

LOVE and LOVE, PARTRIDGE, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

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

★ CATTLE ★

Compact Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Offer 12 red sons of Coronet's Master up to 10 months at farm. Will also sell 3 good ones in the Beloit, Kansas, Sale March 30.

CLYDE W. MILLER
Mahaska Kansas

★ HOGS ★

Chester White Bred-Sow Sale



STERLING, NEBR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2

35 Selected Spring and Fall Gilts

Bred to boars of excellent breeding and quality. The medium smooth, easy-feeding type (best for pork growers and packers). They will please the more critical buyers. Fed for the best farrowing results. Write for catalog.

THE ALFALFA HERD
Wm. Buehler, owner, Sterling, Nebr.
Just over the line in Nebraska

Registered Chester, White Hogs

For sale: Choice bred sows, bred gilts and some September-farrowed boars and gilts. Best of breeding and quality. All in good healthy condition.

F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KAN.

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires

Hiattville, Kan.

Prolific—Easy Feeding—Packer Type.
STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

Quigley Hampshire Farms

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

Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.

SHEEL OFFERS HAMPSHIRE GILTS

Bred for March and April to Commander's Roller, one of the good sires of the breed. The all-American 1943 aged sow was bred here at Ethyle-dale. Ours are the thicker, easier-feeding kind. Inspection invited. Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS and SOWS

Choice individuals, combining the blood of the breed's best thick, deep, heavy-hammed, low-bull, quick-developing quality. Durocs bred for March and April farrow to three outstanding boars—blood of the breed's greatest champions—and are proven sires of the right kind. Excellent boars, all ages, for sale. Immured, registered. Prices right. Write for complete information.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Duroc Bred Spring Gilts

Good medium type, best conformation. In the pink of condition. To farrow March, April, May. They are a real lot of matrons. Will make good for breeders for 4-H Clubs or farmers. Champion bred. Registered.

B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

MILLER DUROCS

A limited number of choice bred gilts priced for immediate sale. Short-legged, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Registered, double immured, shipped on approval.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

OVER DUROC BRED SOWS

Bred to "Perfect Orion," our greatest herd boar ever. Others bred to outstanding sires. Extra good boars for sale, all ages. Real easy-feeding, short-legged type. Immune, registered, shipped on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

MAR-JO FARM DUROCS

are pleasing customers because they are thick, smooth bodied, good legs and rich color. Serviceable age boars. Growthy September gilts. Breeding pairs. Come see them or write for low early prices.

Mar-Jo Farm, 1101 W. 17, Hutchinson, Kan.

Poland China Bred Gilts

From Golden Clara (Kansas Grand Champion sow), bred to Malone's Belgian (Kansas Grand Champion boar). Double immune. Priced reasonable. Also fall boars and gilts.

MALONE BROS., RAYMOND, KAN.

Poland China Bred Gilts

Also Fall Pigs. Some very choice gilts, sired by Rowe's Belgian and bred to Rowe'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.

The RALPH J. TAYLOR AND SON Shorthorn

sale held at Hutchinson, December 4, was one of the best of the year. The 50 head of choice young cattle grown on the ranch at Garden City were presented in excellent breeding form and were fully appreciated by the crowd, most of them from Kansas. The top bull, Victor's Clipper, sire of much of the offering, topped the sale at \$775, going to Mrs. C. Hansen, of Wamego. The top female was purchased on a mail bid for Raymond Connor, of Grandville, Ohio; the price was \$685. A choice heifer calf was included in the purchase. One animal went to Iowa, 2 to Ohio and 3 to Oklahoma. The rest of the offering stayed in Kansas. Fourteen bulls brought an average of \$267, and 36 females averaged \$320. Fifty lots sold for a total of \$15,258, an average of \$311. The auctioneers were A. W. Thompson and Jack Halsey.

DAIRY CATTLE



Barton County Milking Shorthorns

Yearling heifers, and bull calves from quality-bred cows. Some are Record of Merit. Also a few young cows.

Leo F. Breeden Walter Clarke
Gary C. Brown & Sons
H. D. Sharp Russell & Clarke
Morrison & Otte
GREAT BEND - KANSAS

Dispersal Sale

(49 Head) High-Class Milking Shorthorns (49 Head)
The entire herd of BONNIE BRAE FARMS, owned by Major H. J. Veatch, Pittsburg, Kan. Selling at the farm
Saturday, Feb. 26

Owing to the fact that the owner has been called to active service, this splendid and well-bred herd is being offered for sale. Over twenty years of constructive breeding with the best families of the breed represented, makes this a most attractive offering.

Nearly all the herd are young cows and include many popular winners and their offspring.
Cows—Bred and Open Heifers—Herd-Heading Bulls including the great show and breeding sire Brookside Mapperton 78th, a champion himself and backed by championship and production breeding. Everything sells.

This sale represents an unusual opportunity to prospective herd owners and to all who wish to add quality cattle to their herds. Write for catalog to
THE MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY
1 Dexter Park Avenue Chicago, 9, Illinois

MILKING SHORTHORNS for Sale

—offering—
Doris' Clay King, bull, 16 months old, sired by Lulus' Clay King, R. M. Very good R. M. ancestry.
Thorncrest Leader, bull, 12 months old. Sired by Retnub Leader.
Copy of registry certificates sent on request.
E. D. SCHMIDT
3809 St. Joseph Ave., St. Joseph, 44, Mo.

Bates-Glenside Milking Shorthorns

Advanced age and poor health make it necessary to reduce the size of my fine herd of high-producing Glenside and Bates bred Polled and Horned Milking Shorthorns. We have 30 head cows, choice young heifers and bulls, and will sell 20 of them at prices in line with quality and breeding. Write for prices or visit the herd.
T. Morgan, Densmore (Norton Co.), Kan.

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

Choice young bulls from 1 to 4 months old, sired by Brookside Mapperton the 84th.
GORE BROS., OSWEGO, KAN.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Ready for service from Imported sires and dams. R. M. ancestors. Best of type. Nice reds.
J. P. MALONE, Lyons, Kan.

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Cattle

For sale. Serviceable age bulls, sired by Brookside Mapperton 65th and out of real dual-purpose cows. Registered. Johnston Bros., Brewster, Kan.

KANSAS HOLSTEINS

Headed by Axel Pletertje Karmore 808550, son of U. Nob. Judge Karmore 708263, and out of Princess Von Speck 1424257. For sale—3 bulls from high-producing dams, 1 to 14 months old. Our herd bull was bred by Harvey Bros.
Carl E. Dauber, Bunkerhill, Kan.

3 Service Age HOLSTEIN BULLS

Out of Official Classified Dams with 558 fat at 13 years, G Plus, 470 fat 3 years, G, and 432 fat 2 years G Plus. All sired by Femeo Calamity Foch Pride.
Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.

PHILLIPS HOLSTEIN BULLS

Two 14-month-old bulls sired by grandsons of Governor of Carnation, out of classified "Good" dams with high records.
Phillips Bros., Rt. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

Wisconsin Holsteins

Twelve choice larger and older high grade Holstein heifer calves—well started—8 weeks—\$31.50 each. Willing to ship C. O. D., any number.
Clayton Chandler, R. 2, Lake Geneva, Wis.

DAIRY CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From dams classified Very Good, with fine butterfat records, from 411 to 500 lbs. fat on 2-time milking. Sired by a fine son of Fredmar Sir Fobes Triune, with lots of production and type backing him. Priced reasonable. Herd Tb. and Bang's free. Young stock calftlood vaccinated.
P. G. HIEBERT, R. 1, HILLSBORO, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

\$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS.
SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

Choice Jersey Bull Calves

To the Jersey breeder looking for that new herd bull, write to Knoepfel's Jersey Farm, the home of the grand champion Jersey bull Kansas State Fair 1943. A splendid calf also from the grand champion cow of Kansas, 1939. One of the highest rated classified herds in Kansas. Where type and production stand out. Write for prices.
KNOEPEL JERSEY FARM, Colony, Kan.

High Grade Heifer and Bull Calves

(From Selected Herds)
Choice Jerseys 1 to 3 weeks \$22 each. Six for only \$122 delivered prepaid express. Truck lots older heifers. Also Guernsey, Holstein, Shorthorn, Whiteface and cross-breed calves.
Plainview Stock Farm, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

Choice Registered Cows

2 years old, fresh in April. One yearling Bull Calf. One 3-month-old Bull Calf. High production background.
LYN-LEE GUERNSEY FARM, Hillsboro, Kan.

HORSES - JACKS

For Sale - 4 STALLIONS

Reg. Morgan 8128 5 yrs. chestnut, well broke. Reg. quarter horse 287 B. 7 years. well broke, cream color. Palomino 3/4 Morgan, gold color, coming 2 yrs. green broke. Palomino, gold color, coming 2 yrs., rode few times, filing certificate Reg. No. 3353. Also eligible to register, Morgan mare.
WARREN H. MILLS, MULVANE, KAN.

Morgan Stallion for Sale

7 years old, dark-bay and a good breeder. We have a number of sorrel and bay colts from him, and a sorrel mare bred to him is almost sure to foal a sorrel colt. Good disposition, broke, and a fine cow horse. B. Howard Baugher, Ellis, 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.

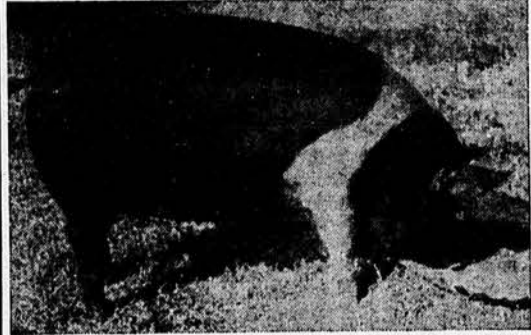
Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.25	\$15.75	\$16.25
Hogs	13.50	13.50	15.45
Lambs	16.25	15.70	16.15
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards	.33	.34	.36
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.67	1.67	1.37 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.13 1/2	1.28 1/2	.96 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	.87	.85 1/2	.64 1/2
Barley, No. 2	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	.83 1/2
Alfalfa, No. 1	32.00	29.00	22.00
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	17.00	12.00

Public Sales of Livestock

- Hereford Cattle**
February 21—C K Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
February 28—North Oklahoma Hereford Association, Perry, Okla. Vance Waits, Secretary.
March 4—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.
March 4—Glenn Gibbs, Manchester, Kan. Sale at Clay Center sale pavilion, Clay Center, Kan.
March 10—Schrag Bros. Hereford Dispersal, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
March 20—Kleinschmidt Hereford Farm, Hope, Kan., Harold H. Tonn, Haven, Kan., Sale Manager.
April 10—Reno County Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan.
April 11—Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association, Walter Scott, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.
April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.



All-American Junior Gilt. Bred and Owned by O'Bryan Ranch

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshire Bred Gilt Sale

Saturday, Feb. 26
Hiattville, Kan.

The 1943 all-American junior gilt whose picture appears in this ad is typical of the 50 gilts in the sale bred to the breed's better boars. The ideal prolific, easy-feeding type. For catalog write to the

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, representing this publication



High Grade, High Quality Guernsey Auction

On the Archie Boll Farm, 5 miles north and 1 east of Aurora, Kan., 3 miles south and 1 mile east of Concordia, Kan., 2 p. m. on
Friday, Feb. 25--- Selling 35 Head
THE SALES OFFERING

1 Reg. Guernsey Bull, long yearling, good pedigree, 18 high grade Guernsey Cows with records, 4 Guernsey Heifers to be fresh in 2 months, 6 yearling Guernsey Heifers, 6 young Guernsey Heifers.

MORE ABOUT THE HERD. This herd has been established 16 years, and with the exception of six months in 1943 when the Association had no tester, has been under constant D. H. I. A. test for the past eight years, and on the National Honor Roll for the past 3 years with herd averages well above 350 lbs. of fat and individual records up to 572 lbs. on strictly two-time milking and farm care.

While the cows in this herd are all grades, the bulls used for the past nine years have all been registered and from high-record parentage. The one next to the present sire and who is sire of 17 of the younger cows and calves was St. Albans Actors Cherub. St. Albans' daughters are getting nicely started in production and have produced up to 56.9 lbs. fat per month as 2-year-olds.

Herd Tb. and Bang's free. Other livestock and farming equipment sell.

Auctioneer—James T. McCulloch ARCHIE BOLL, owner, AMES, KAN.

Dispersal Sale Purebred Milking Shorthorns

At farm 1 mile west of Leavenworth, Kan., on Highway 92.
Also on Topeka bus line.
Leavenworth, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 24

21 HEAD This herd was established in 1906 on Bates foundation. Kept registered for 25 years. Since that time my records are complete and up-to-date. Only registered sires used in this herd. 38 years on the same farm and under the same management. One of the oldest herds in northeast Kansas. Herd has stood every test without a reactor and at one time was a state accredited herd.

THE SALES OFFERING—The herd bull, Ridgeway Silver's Omega 2085931—11 cows—1 bull calf 6 months old—2 bulls 5 months old—6 heifers 3 to 7 months old. All cows are bred to herd bull and all calves are by him. Other livestock and complete line of farm machinery, poultry equipment also sells. LUNCH SERVED.
Aucts.—Stiglmeir and Zimmerman A. L. Withers, R. 1, Leavenworth, Kan.
Clerk—Bill Stafford

Dispersal Sale Berkshire Hogs Fairbury, Nebr., Monday, Feb. 28

Moving to Iowa, and offer my herd of
70 Head on the above date. A great lot of bred sows and gilts. Foundation stock that would not be offered but for my moving. Spring and fall boars and fall gilts. Excellent bloodlines and real Berkshire quality. Thick hammed, low down and good heads. I am keeping just a few and will stay with this great breed. Write for Catalog

ALVIN W. MEYER, FAIRBURY, NEBR.
Aucts.: Bert Powell, Schultis Bros. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

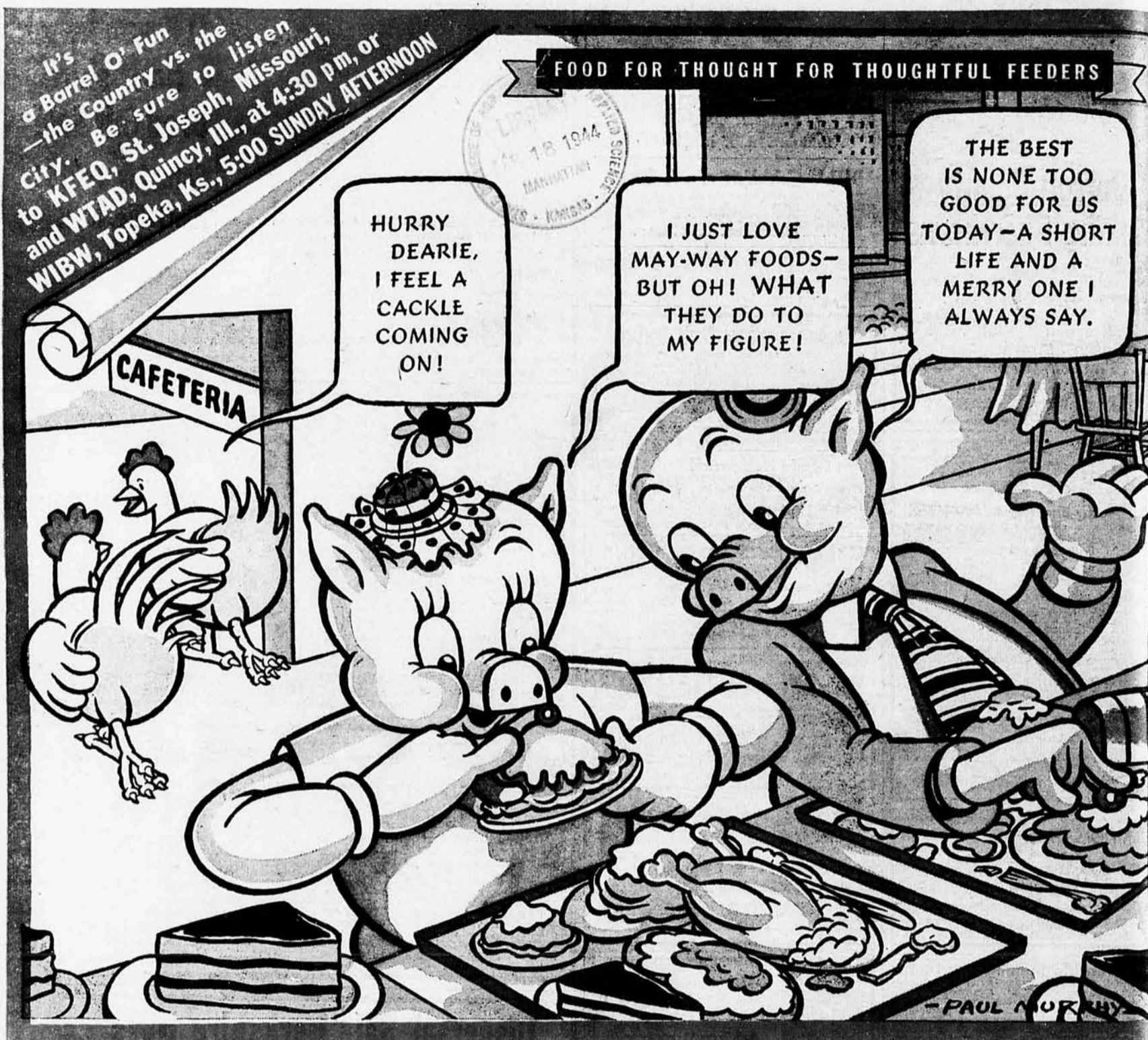
LAST CALL BERGSTENS' Hampshire Bred-Gilt Sale Friday, February 25

50 Tops Sired by and bred to low-set, thick boars that carry the best blood of the breed. Also 10 off-marked purebreds to farrow from service of same boars. All immuned. Farm 1 mile south of town.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, RANDOLPH, KAN.
Auct., Bert Powell Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

- Aberdeen Angus**
May 8—Swartz & Krotz, Horton, Kan.
May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.
- Ayrshire Cattle**
March 2—Broadlawn Ayrshire Farm, Hutchinson, Kan.
- Guernsey Cattle**
February 25—Archie Boll, Ames, Kan.
April 5-6—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.
- Jersey Cattle**
April 5-6—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
March 29—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan., Sale Manager.
March 30—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Riley, Kan., Secretary.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
February 24—A. L. Withers, Leavenworth, Kan.
February 26—H. J. Veatch, Pittsburg, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
April 5-6—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.
- Berkshire Hogs**
February 28—Alvin W. Meyer, Fairbury, Nebr.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
February 19—Wreath Farm & Harry Glvens, Manhattan, Kan. Sale held at Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
- Hereford Hogs**
March 2—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
February 25—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
February 26—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**
March 2—Wm. Buehler, Sterling, Nebr.
- Hampshire Sheep**
March 2—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.

It's
a Barrel O' Fun
—the Country vs. the
City. Be sure to listen
to KFEQ, St. Joseph, Missouri,
and WTAD, Quincy, Ill., at 4:30 pm, or
WIBW, Topeka, Ks., 5:00 SUNDAY AFTERNOON

FOOD FOR THOUGHT FOR THOUGHTFUL FEEDERS



HURRY
DEARIE,
I FEEL A
CACKLE
COMING
ON!

I JUST LOVE
MAY-WAY FOODS—
BUT OH! WHAT
THEY DO TO
MY FIGURE!

THE BEST
IS NONE TOO
GOOD FOR US
TODAY—A SHORT
LIFE AND A
MERRY ONE I
ALWAYS SAY.



What kind of a Table do YOU set for Your Livestock?

You've always prided yourself on setting a good table. And you've got a husky, healthy family to show for it. Livestock and poultry, too—like humans—thrive on a *balanced* diet. Like humans, they *must* have food that builds bones, muscle, fat and resistance to disease.

Poultry and hogs must be *fed* for health, fast gains and maximum production. To do this economically, *keep* their table set with *everything* they need—*give them all the May Way Food they can eat*—it will *cut* your losses, *save* time and *increase* production! That's the May More-for-War Way!



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—60 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