

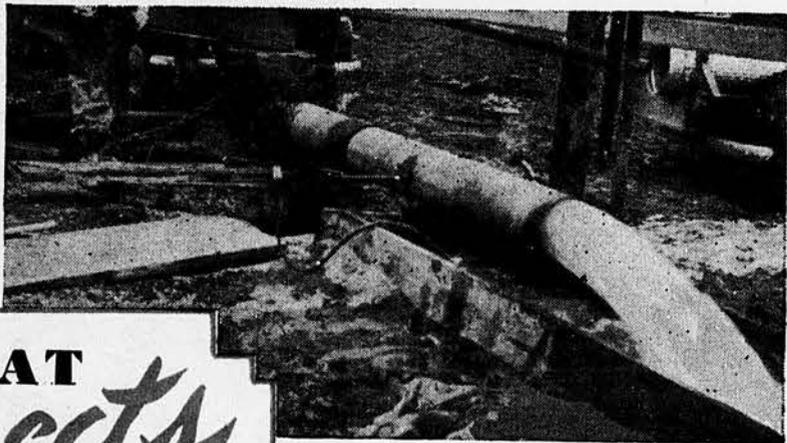
MAY 20, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



A properly developed well on the Ben Parsons farm, Stevens county. This well is 275 feet deep with a water table of 83 feet, pumping lift of 85 feet.

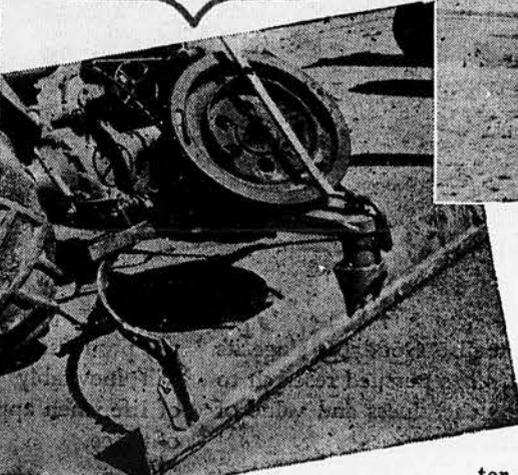


Test pumping, being done here on a Finney county well, makes the well "sand-free" and determines size of permanent pump needed.

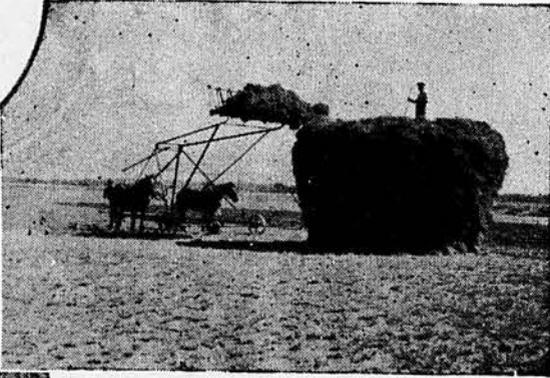
GREAT
Prospects
AHEAD...
for a "well" irrigated
Western Kansas



This irrigated field was not properly leveled, causing a blank production area in the center. Note contrast where water did not reach. Much improvement in existing fields is in order.



Making lateral ditches has been simplified by use of this one-man outfit, which replaces heavier equipment requiring 2 men to operate.



Irrigation will stabilize farming in Western Kansas, making possible sure production of hay and sorghum crops for livestock. Here alfalfa hay is being stacked on a well-irrigated field.

THROUGH the medium of deep and shallow well irrigation, Western Kansas is prepared to become the agricultural Cinderella of the Great Plains. It is destined, so its boosters claim, to become the most valuable area in Kansas, acre for acre, and capable of supporting 10 times its present population.

The tremendous possibilities for expanded use of the great reservoir of ground water underlying almost the entire western third of Kansas may have a profound effect upon the entire economy of the state, and might well make Western Kansas its most stable agricultural area. But the opportunity for extensive irrigation brings with it the responsibility for intelligent planning—planning that will bring a maximum of benefit; planning that will prevent "run-away" overexpansion and exhaustion of this great resource supplied by nature.

This is the conclusion of agricultural leaders in the area, water resource engineers, and members of the State Geological Survey, upon whose shoulders much of the responsibility for intelligent development will fall.

The supply of ground water underlying Western Kansas is great, but not unlimited, as claimed by the more enthusiastic folks. Common belief has been that the water exists as a result of melting snow from the Rocky Mountain eastern slope seeping down thru the subsoil until it reaches a thick, porous strata just above bedrock. This bedrock, deep

in Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas, gradually gets more shallow as surface land slopes to the east, until it outcrops in East Central Kansas. Enthusiasts claim that the supply of ground water is inexhaustible because it constantly is being replenished.

Geologists and water resource engineers believe this theory to be false. Actually, they say, the huge reservoir is dependent for supply upon precipitation over the area. Unless removed by pumping, this water gradually moves eastward, eventually to gush forth at the surface as springs or to seep into the many streams in Central Kansas. In this manner it helps maintain stream flow during dry periods.

The average amount that can be used for irrigation in Western Kansas depends, engineers claim, on the average amount of "recharge" of the reservoir by precipitation. Unlimited withdrawal during drouth conditions similar to those in the "30's" might exhaust the supply and bring serious sanitation problems to cities in the east depending upon stream flow for maintenance of drinking wa-

ter supplies or operation of sewage disposal plants.

Well irrigation in Western Kansas has had a hectic career to date. The plains are dotted with abandoned wells and time has not dimmed the memories of those who lost thousands of dollars apiece in impractical irrigation ventures after listening to the siren song of promoters. They learned, too late, that irrigation is an "engineering job," not a "promoter's dream." In too many cases the only ones who profited from early irrigation were those who sold the land at inflated prices on the strength of irrigation prospects, and "hot shot" salesmen interested in sales rather than development of the area.

Some of the mistakes made during the early promotion period were location of wells in relation to convenience rather than water supply, location of wells where depth to water made the "pump lift" cost too high, improper development of wells due to lack of knowledge, use of cheap and improper casing that rusted out or caved in from pressure, and purchase of pumping equipment inefficient in performance or not designed for the well.

Every well is "different" just as every human has individual characteristics and must be developed accordingly, say engineers. And if you don't have a properly developed well, equipped with a pump that fits conditions existing in the well, [Continued on Page 16]

Needs Posthole Digger

I would like to have a picture or print of a tractor-mounted posthole digger, one that is adjustable to work on hillsides.—T. J. K., Rawlins Co.

L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, at Hays, Kan., constructed such a machine several years ago. I am quite sure that Mr. Aicher has plans available for construction of the machine and would be very glad to supply you with them if you would write to him.

There are several commercial machines on the market and if you are interested mainly in seeing a picture of how some of the machines are constructed, I would suggest that you contact your nearest dealer who handles Ford-Ferguson farm equipment. They are now selling the tractor-mounted posthole digger that was formerly sold by the Speedigger Company and they would undoubtedly have pictures of it available. Any time you have other machinery problems, please feel free to write us.—John M. Ferguson, extension agricultural engineer, K. S. C.

Patch Leaky Cistern

Is there a satisfactory material on the market for painting cracks in cisterns to stop leaking? Also, what common materials might be used?—H. C., Ness Co.

The most satisfactory material for repairing cracks in cisterns is asphalt roofing paint used with, or in addition to, Portland cement plaster. The asphalt paints are readily available, cheap and easy to apply. The crack in the cistern should be thoroly cleaned

by scraping or chipping to open the crack so that some of the black paint can be made to penetrate into the crack. The concrete should be dry and warm when the paint is applied. It is considered desirable to cover the treated area with a coat of rich cement plaster made with 1 part cement to 2 parts sand. It should be recognized that if the crack is caused by a weakness in the wall due to a lack of reinforcing steel, this method will not solve the problem.

Cracks will form under water pressure after any treatment that can be made. There are a great many cisterns which have been constructed without adequate strength in the wall and the cracks are the natural result of water pressure and the changes in the volume of the soil outside due to wetting and drying. The cistern which is built by plaster directly on the earth, and also the brick cistern which has little strength in the wall, are the 2 types that give most of the trouble. If the cistern wall is too weak to hold without cracking, the only certain successful repair job would be to strengthen the wall by putting reinforcing steel wire on the inside and plastering it to the thickness of 1 1/2 to 2 inches to build up an adequate wall for strength and water tightness.—F. C. Fenton, professor agricultural engineering, Kansas State College.

Will Test a Clover

A year or so ago I read about Alyceclover. I think the article stated that Alyceclover was being grown down in Texas. I would like to know where I might buy seed. The man writing the article recommended the Alyceclover very highly—it was especially good to fatten stock.—L. P., Crawford Co.

Alyceclover (*Alysicarpus vaginalis*) is an annual legume introduced into the United States about 1910 from the East Indies or tropical Asia. In recent years it has attracted considerable attention as a leguminous hay crop for Florida and a few of the Southern states. They have had yields as high as 2 to 3 tons of forage an acre from spring seeding but have found some difficulty in getting stands. The difficulty has been the presence of nematodes in the soil.

Also, there are certain fertilizer problems they have in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi that have not altogether been cleared up. The hay appears to dry out well because of its comparative dryness when harvested and to the fact that it is harvested in the late fall when they have the most favorable drying weather in the area where most of it is grown.

Since this legume is a tropical plant I question its desirability as far north as Kansas, altho we should not rule it out without definite information and we will try to obtain some seed and some observational plantings that may give us at least more information than we have regarding its possible use for this state. I think it probable that you could get seed thru the Florida Experiment Station and I am going to attempt to get some from their Department of Agriculture for planting here.—C. D. Davis, associate professor of crops, Kansas State College.

Loose Casters

When casters on furniture drop out, remove them, pour melted wax in the holes and insert the casters before the wax hardens. After it has set, the casters will not fall out again.—Mrs. L. H.

A New Home for an Old Quest



It has always been a Goodyear working principle that nothing is good enough which can be made better.

And it has been Goodyear experience that the source of betterment is less often the materials used than what is done with them.

On this premise Goodyear since its earliest days has pursued research to advance the usefulness and value of its products.

It was this unrelenting quest for improvement which fathered the first straight-side tire, the first pneumatic cord tire for trucks and farm tractors, the Sure-Grip open-center self-cleaning tread, the Klingtite Red Farm belt, the first American all-synthetic tire, plus a host of other Goodyear advances.

During this past year Goodyear dedicated a new home for its scientific resources—what is believed to be in personnel, facilities and equipment the finest laboratory for its purpose in the world.

Its bold and various activities now are concentrated on

war products, but the lessons learned will inevitably enrich the fullness of life when applied to the products of peace.

From the developments spurred by war, such possibilities are foreseeable as Pliofilm wrappers for fruits and vegetables that preserve freshness for months, plastic glass, feather-light insulating materials, plastic water pipes that won't burst when frozen, metal-wood laminations for plane and car bodies, mildewproof tarpaulins and awnings, static-free radio, crashproof fuel tanks, and many like wonders on which we now are at work.

Firm in its purpose to stand forth always as "science headquarters" of the rubber industry, Goodyear aims to make it true of its products, as of life in America, that "the best is yet to come."

Sure-Grip, Klingtite, Captax, Airwheel, Pliofilm, LifeGuard—T.M.'s The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

A few Milestones in GOODYEAR Research

- 1906—Introduced the straight-side tire—the original quick-demountable tire.
- 1908—Developed the tire-building machine—made quality mass production possible.
- 1913—Brought out multiple-cord tires—greatly increasing mileage and dependability.
- 1917—Pioneered pneumatic truck tires—the foundation of modern truck and bus transportation.
- 1922—Developed Captax accelerator for curing rubber—a major advance in tire quality.
- 1927—Introduced Airwheel low-pressure airplane tires.
- 1927-29—Synthetic rubber patents—United States and Great Britain.
- 1929—Developed light-weight, high-pressure farm spray hose.
- 1931—Pioneered pneumatic farm tractor tires.
- 1934—Developed Pliofilm moistureproof packaging.
- 1935—Brought out LifeGuards—took danger out of blowouts.
- 1937—Built America's first all-synthetic rubber tire.
- 1941—After several years of pilot plant operation, established commercial unit plant for producing synthetic rubber.
- 1941-43—Many secret military developments of wide postwar usefulness.



KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
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Pull Out of the Mud

By Way of the County Road Unit System

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IF THE farmer cannot pull himself out of the mud it is clearly evident that he will get little help elsewhere. For, out of a projected highway program of \$3,000,000,000 a year, it is proposed to spend \$1,100,000,000 of it for state highway systems, \$1,000,000,000 will be spent for metropolitan area highways, \$500,000,000 will go into city streets, while only \$400,000,000 has been allotted to county and local roads. These figures are from the pamphlet, "Blueprint for Postwar Roads," published by the American Road Builders Association.

The postwar plan is to discard our present highway system on the theory that it is obsolete and inadequate. To take the place of existing highways it is proposed to spend fabulous sums in the construction of what the engineers call expressways. An expressway is a scientifically designed road with all cross traffic eliminated by means of overpasses and underpasses. To use the engineers own words, "It provides complete physical separation of opposed traffic streams with access from an egress to abutting areas strictly limited."

It is argued that our existing highways are too narrow, too crooked and run too much up and down hill. And they say further that the routes between cities are very seldom the shortest distance between two points. So it is proposed to correct all these wasteful defects by purchasing many thousands of miles of new right of way.

Since Public Roads, which formerly had the status of a bureau in the Department of Agriculture, has been transferred to the Federal Works Agency, emphasis has likewise been switched from rural roads to streets and highways. On April 14, 1941, President Roosevelt appointed a National Interregional Highway Committee to serve in an advisory capacity to the Federal Works Agency. The recommendation of this committee calls for construction of an intricate system of expressways to connect not only all the big cities with each other, but it proposes to link together more than half of all the cities with more than 10,000 population.

Who Pays the Bill?

Who will benefit most from these superduper highways of the future? The answer is easy. It will be big concerns operating fleets of trucks and tanks and busses. The farmer will scarcely dare to nose his ton or half-ton pickup into this hell-bent, streamlined traffic. Who will bear the cost of constructing this spiderweb of highways? Financing will be done by the Federal Government on a fifty-fifty basis with the states. The answer sounds simple enough, but let us not kid ourselves. When the matching is done dollar for dollar, let us remember that a part of both those dollars will come out of the same pocket, the farmer's.

It is not an impossible prediction that, within a few years after these super-roads have been constructed, they will be found no longer as essential as they are now presumed to be. For, at the same time the highway engineers are drawing up their plans, aeronautical engineers are designing great cargo planes with transcontinental flying range and multiton capacity.

Yes, there is a possibility that the skyways will supersede the expressways in transportation importance. But everyone knows it will be a long time before the farmer will be using individually owned autogyros and helicopters to lift himself out of the mud.

Too many farmers for too long a time have taken the road situation as a matter of course, making no attempt to do anything about it. A country school generally is as good as the roads that lead to it. The best teachers get the schools on the best roads, while the schools farthest out and in the deepest mud are forced to take the less experienced teachers. Quite often a farmer with livestock ready for market has to miss the opportune time to sell while he waits for his muddy road to dry sufficiently to hold up a truck. There is no question but that more young people would take to the farms and stay on them were it not so difficult to go places in bad weather.

Only a few of our country roads can be considered worthy of the cars that travel on them. According to the American Road Builders Association there are 2,400,000 miles of country roads serving some 6,000,000 farms that have an annual production of \$12,000,000,000. Everyone in this entire nation should have a more direct and more deep-seated interest in these roads than he has in any proposed superhighways, for it is over these roads that all the food produced on the farms must move to market.

Roads Really Get Bad

Inspired by the leadership of 2 apostles of better roads, P. F. Dubach, of Wathena, and Senator C. I. Moyer, of Severance, farmers in Doniphan county are enthusiastically supporting a movement, sponsored by the Farm Bureau, to put all township roads under county control. It is the opinion of most farmers living in the eastern part of this county that in bad weather the roads get worse here and stay bad longer than they do any place else. This is because the terrain is so hilly and the roads thru these hills have been cut so deeply by road machinery and erosion that they are just like canyons with steep, straight banks. In winter the slanting rays of the sun do not reach the road surface for any length of time during the day. Drying winds, whenever they occur, blow right over these canyons, never dip down into them. When the county takes over these roads the banks on both sides will be sloped to a wide angle giving the wind and sun a chance to do a speed-up job of evaporation.

W. L. Euler, who lives north of Blair on one of the few all-weather roads in this county, pointed out at one of the recent road meetings that the peace of mind that comes to one living on a good road is worth a very great deal. If he or any of his family happens to be away from home when a storm comes up they do not have to worry about the possibility of their car skidding into a ditch on the way home. They do not have to ruin their dress-up clothes putting chains on in the mud. If any of the family is ill it is a satisfaction to know the doctor can get to their door without any trouble. In an emergency an ambulance could reach them even in a storm.

(Continued on Page 13)

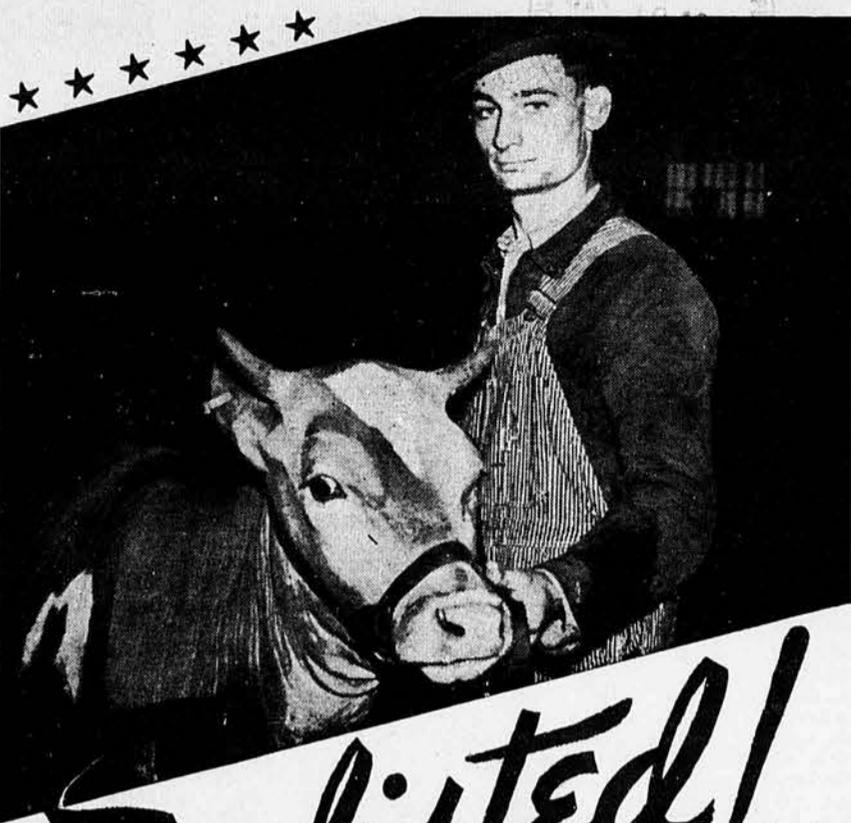
Highway Plan "Streamlined"

A GIANT network of interregional highways, to be improved over a period of years at an annual cost of 750 million dollars, has been proposed to Congress by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The overall length of the improved highways would be 34,000 miles.

The proposal recommends following the general routes of existing Federal-aid highways and would involve relocation, improvement and modernization of existing roads to recognized standards. It would be designed to eliminate traffic congestion, stop-lights, cross-traffic, headlight glare, steep hills, sharp curves, and narrow pavement. Heavily-traveled sections would have entrances and exits at only selected points, a 300-foot fenced and land-

scaped right-of-way, grade-separation structures at all intersections, 4-lane pavement with the lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions separated by a dividing strip at least 15 feet wide, and continuous unobstructed view ahead for the motorists for at least 800 feet.

A total of 29,450 miles of rural highways and 4,470 miles of urban roads and streets are included in the system, which will connect directly 587 cities of 10,000 or more population, traverse more than a third of all counties with 83 per cent of the urban population, 83 per cent of the industrial output by value, 45 per cent of the rural population, 43 per cent of the agricultural production by value, and 65 per cent of all motor vehicle registrations.



Enlisted!

OVER 50,000 KANSAS DAIRYMEN

JUNE IS THE MONTH TO HELP YOUR DAIRY INDUSTRY!

By contributing one cent for each pound of butterfat sold from June 1 to June 15, you help to raise a fighting fund to protect your markets. Collections made through milk and cream buying agencies. It amounts to 10 cents a cow a year.

- 1 You become a member of the American Dairy Association and the Kansas State Dairy Association, two organizations—national and state—working every day in the year to help dairymen.
- 2 Their programs of Promotion, Research and Protection for the dairy industry have already made millions of dollars for dairymen of Kansas and other states.
- 3 Critical times are ahead. Now is the time to prepare for postwar situations. We must hold and expand present markets, create new markets and resist supple propaganda by competitive substitutes or we will drown in a flood of postwar milk.
- 4 Your money is now carrying on the greatest Research program into the essential dietary qualities of dairy foods that has ever been undertaken. Already new truths that will convince consumers that there are no substitutes for dairy products are at hand. Continued research is necessary to give more sales ammunition.

Remember!

See that your milk and cream buyer makes this small deduction to help carry on this most essential work. It will return to you many fold in higher prices because of better markets.

"The Voice of The Dairy Farmers"
Radio Programs
Every Sunday at Noon
The ADA Farm-News
radio program
KANSAS STATIONS
All NBC Stations

American Dairy Association Member States
(a producers' organization)

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

KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION
STATE CAPITOL - - TOPEKA

Spread Tons of Poison Bait

In Drive to Thwart Serious 'Hopper Threat

By HAROLD SHANKLAND

GRASSHOPPERS are in for trouble as the most intensive effort ever tried in Kansas to control a threatening outbreak of these costly pests will be made late this month in 4 Northwestern Kansas counties, Dr. E. G. Kelly, Extension entomologist, Kansas State College, has announced.

Concentrating on areas in Thomas, Sherman, Finney and Kearny counties, Federal, state and county agencies will co-operate with farmers in the 'hopper control program. A new type power-driven bait spreader will be used which scatters bait over a 60-foot strip while traveling 20 to 25 miles an hour.

Seventy-five hundred miles of roadside in these counties will be baited with the recently developed power-driven bait spreaders, and bait will be provided free to all farmers in the counties who will spread mixed bait on their farms while the mechanical baiter and the mixing stations are being operated.

"My best guess," says Doctor Kelly, "is that spreading poison bait will start the week of May 29. Federal supervisors are watching development of 'hopper eggs. They will determine the time to apply the bait."

Recalling that following the grasshopper "low" in 1932, the 'hopper popu-

vehicle on which the spreader is placed. These machines will be available to farmers as soon as priorities will permit wholesale manufacture.

Bait required for the 4-county grasshopper control campaign will approximate 546 tons, dry weight. Of this quantity, 136 tons will be mill-run bran and 410 tons of sawdust. To this will be added 22 tons of sodium fluosilicate poison.

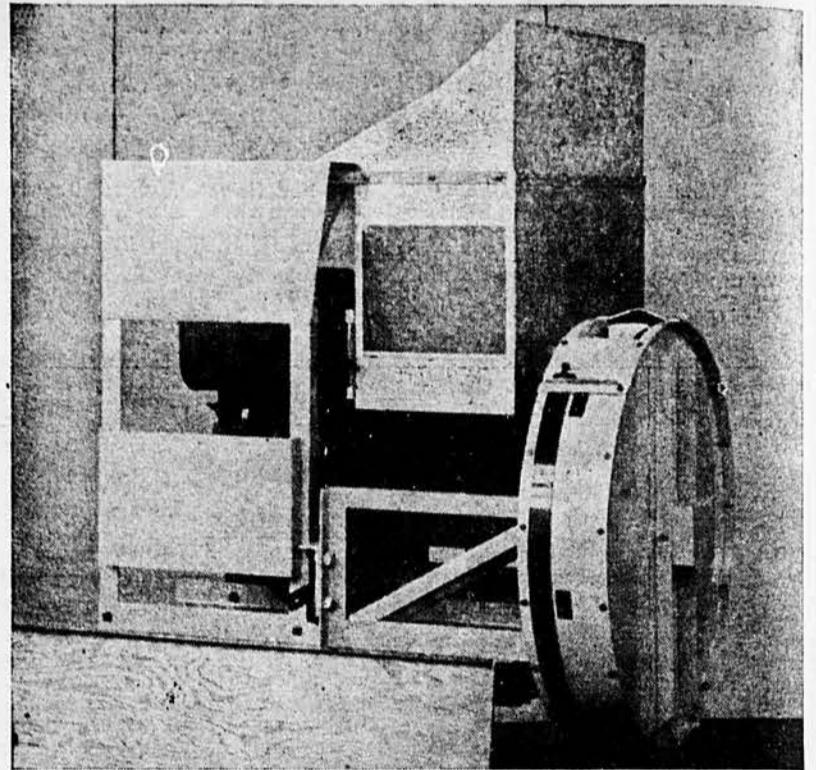
The bait will be mixed at the usual rates: 100 pounds of bran, 300 pounds of sawdust, and 16 pounds of poison. After these ingredients are thoroughly mixed dry, 10 to 12 gallons of water will be added to make a mash of the correct consistency.

Estimated roadside mileage which will need baiting on both sides are 2,160 in both Sherman and Thomas counties, 2,016 in Finney, and 1,248 in Kearny county.

Five mechanical spreaders, 7 or 8 1½-ton trucks, one large bait mixer, and a crew of about 23 men will be required to handle the control project in each county. It is estimated the work can be done in about 5 days in each county.

Federal officials have proposed to farmers in the Thomas-Sherman-Finney-Kearny area that if they will bait their fields, roadsides, creek and ditch banks, and low places in draws while the mechanical spreaders are being operated, that bait will be supplied free to farmers.

To encourage this, boards of county commissioners and township trustees have arranged to truck the bait to outlying districts so farmers may get it with a minimum of driving. The interest shown in the baiting project indicates that 75 to 80 per cent of the farmers in the 4 counties will put out



Blower-type power-driven grasshopper bait spreader which will be used in the control program, which Kansas State College Extension Service and co-operating agencies will conduct in Western Kansas late in May or early in June, will efficiently scatter bait on both sides of a road while a truck is traveling 20 to 25 miles an hour. Built on skids, these spreaders may be mounted on trucks or railroad handcars.



New type portable grasshopper bait mixer will be used in the Western Kansas grasshopper control program, directed by Dr. E. G. Kelly, Extension Entomologist, Kansas State College, late this month or early in June. The capacity of this power-driven, automatically-watered mixer is 100 tons daily. It may be used with an elevator attachment to place prepared bait in storage.

lation increased so rapidly during the next 2 or 3 years that Kansas had one of its worst outbreaks in 1936, Federal entomologists and Doctor Kelly made a survey last summer and fall to determine the probable grasshopper condition this year.

Forty-eight Western Kansas counties were surveyed—virtually the western half of the state. In Thomas, Sherman, Finney and the east half of Kearny county large areas were found to have a threatening number of adult grasshoppers.

This survey gave an indication of where grasshopper eggs in large numbers might later be found. In October and November, a follow-up survey, made in all the 48 counties, disclosed that there are plenty of eggs in local areas in the entire 48-county region and that in the 4 counties mentioned are areas where threatening outbreaks may occur this summer.

There will be grasshoppers in small areas in numerous other Central Kansas counties, and there will be some 'hoppers in Eastern Kansas, the entomologists believe.

Wide interest is being shown in the power-driven bait spreaders, which have been developed by the control division of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

These spreaders are equipped with a gasoline engine, a hopper for the bait, and a blower which broadcasts the bait 60 feet on both sides of the

bait, according to an area survey.

In other Western Kansas counties, the bait will be available at the usual sack charge. In Eastern Kansas, local arrangements will need to be made. Material for the bait is available in the 48 Western Kansas counties and in numerous other counties. An ordinary 80-pound sack of the poison mixture will treat 8 to 10 acres of ground.

Herd Improvement Speeded Up

A SYSTEM involving early preliminary culling of boars and gilts, with final selection deferred until considerably later than usual, has been designed by U. S. research scientists to speed up herd improvement and increase efficiency in pork production.

They developed formulas for computing genetic improvement in terms of the 2 major factors in successful hog raising: The growth rate of the pigs and the productivity of sows as measured by the number and weight of pigs at weaning.

In this and other studies they found that heredity is responsible for about 30 per cent of the variation in the growth rate of pigs to 6 months old, about 15 per cent in weaning weight and about 18 per cent in productivity of sows.

They concluded that two thirds of the boar pigs could be culled and castrated after weaning on the basis of the pig's weaning weight and its dam's productivity. Closer culling, they found, should be postponed until the pig's post-weaning growth rate and the dam's productivity in a second litter become known.

To get the best boars they kept from 8 to 10 times as many boar pigs as needed for breeding and made final selections when the pigs were 5 or 6 months old.

Less early culling was found advisable for gilts. If between one sixth and one third of the gilts weaned were needed for breeding, at least two thirds were retained until they were 5 or 6 months old.

An alternative method of culling sows is to defer selection until after the second litter, then breed only the best fourth or fifth for a third litter at 2 years old. Having sows farrow 2 litters a year speeds up improvement because productivity becomes known in time for culling the pigs, and because benefit of selection among sows is brought about sooner.

These plans for selecting boars and gilts for breeding increased progress in herd improvement 50 per cent or more, as compared with making final selections from information available at weaning time.

Kansas 4-H Washington Trip Winners



THE topflight state 4-H Club honor of Washington trip winner has been awarded to 4 outstanding club members, according to an announcement by J. Harold Johnson, state club leader, Kansas State College, Manhattan. They are, from left to right: First row, Valadine Strobel, Garfield Boosters Club, Pawnee county; and Dorothy Henningsen, Ionia Hustlers Club, Jewell county; second row, Bill Turley, Richland Boosters Club, Ford county; and Leon Robins, Riverside

Club, Gray county. Altho the National 4-H Encampment held at the nation's capitol has been canceled during the war, the high standards for the award remain the same. Winners will receive instead of the Washington trip a 2-weeks' stay at the American Youth Foundation Camp in Shelby, Mich., this summer. Winners are chosen not only because of exceptional project work but for qualities of leadership, scholarship, and character as well. The trip is a coveted honor.

Household Anvil

I often need an anvil in cracking nuts of various kinds, fastening rivets, and for many other purposes. So one day I thought of the old-fashioned iron with handle attached that had belonged to my husband's mother, and which had been stored in the smokehouse for years. From a shelf I cut out a piece to fit the iron handle, inverted the iron into the hole, fastening securely to make anvil.—Mrs. C. E.

Did a 5-Farm Clean-Up

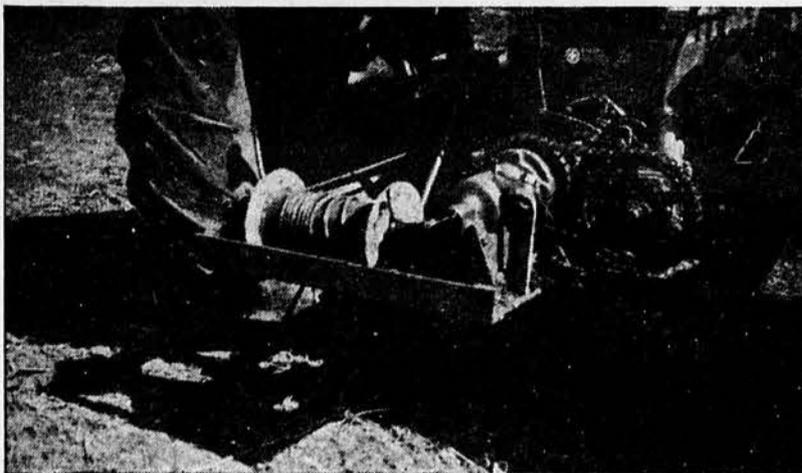
THE manure-hauling problem is solved on the Ernest Selle farm, Great Bend, with a \$25 piece of equipment made from salvage. Mr. Selle took the transmission of a junked car, the steering gear unit of a tractor, some angle iron, his electric-welding outfit and built this labor-saving device.

A couple of weeks with the assistance of his brother and neighbor farmer, Egon Selle, they built a manure loader on the front of his tractor. It can be removed in 10 minutes with the loosening of a few bolts. They then got 3 of their neighbors to bring their manure spreaders and tractors and in 5 days they had cleaned

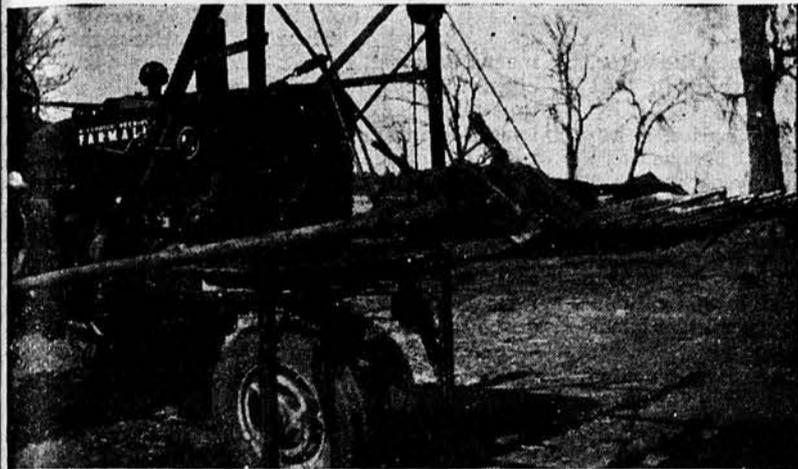
the lots and yards of the 5 farms, averaging well over 100 loads a day. Five loader scoops with at least 7 feet headroom can be cleared easily with this loader.

The time and labor saved with this homemade equipment has well repaid Mr. Selle. The job was completed early before the heavy rains started and it was done easily.

Mr. Selle has a fine registered herd of Angus cattle and raises wheat as a cash crop. He does a lot of community service, and now is President of the Barton county Farm Bureau and Commander of the Great Bend American Legion Post.—V. E. McAdams, County Agent.



Showing the mechanical lift of the scoop. A car transmission, a tractor steering-gear unit, a drum for the hoist and a little welding.



Scoop being lowered for another load as the tractor moves forward.

KSAC on the Air 20 Years

Believed to Have Made First Agricultural Broadcast



L. L. Longsdorf, left, KSAC program director, discusses a transcription platter with H. Umberger, dean and director of the extension service of Kansas State College. Dean Umberger is in charge of all radio broadcasting at Kansas State College. Transcription discs, bearing recordings of agricultural and home economics discussions, are sent each month to co-operating commercial radio stations in Kansas.

Harvest Brigade Tackles Big Job

A FLEET of 167 giant Massey-Harris self-propelled combines will be churning the grain fields of Kansas this year in a co-operative program to fill the labor and machine shortage in the harvest season.

Under Government authority, 500 of these combines were manufactured this year for the purpose of custom cutting of grain crops, starting in the Texas Panhandle and working north to the Canadian line. Distribution of the machines is made only to operators who agree to do custom cutting in 2 or more states.

Massey-Harris officials and dealers, in co-operation with the state AAA committee, are assisting in the strategic distribution of the combines and lining up the work to be done by them. The AAA is sending questionnaires to farmers in advance of harvest to discover what farmers will need the services of the Massey-Harris Self-propelled Harvest Brigade, and com-

pany representatives are using this information to make work charts for the machines to prevent delays and costly jumps from field to field.

An additional million acres of grain crops, not otherwise harvestable, are expected to be cut by the Harvest Brigade, it is said.

Use More Fertilizer

American farmers this year will use well over 11 million tons of commercial fertilizer—a new all-time high. That's half a million tons more than in 1943 and 3 million tons more than in 1940.

Nitrogen content of many available grades of fertilizers has been increased somewhat since supplies are about 35 per cent greater than last year. All fertilizer ingredients, including ammonium sulfate, sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, and "Uramon" are on allocation by the WPB.

TWENTY years ago 3 foresighted Kansas State College faculty members gave ear to a raucous young upstart called the radio. So loudly did this "new voice" clamor thru the ear-phones, Kansas Staters began to have fantastic dreams of putting Kansas State Agricultural College "on the air."

Despite doubtful shaking-of-the-head on the part of some, these dreams crystallized into action, because these men pooled \$50 contributions to pay the \$150 cost of the first college broadcast from the new KFKB station, at Milford, on February 11, 1924. Thus agricultural broadcasting was born at Kansas State College. This was believed to be the first such broadcast in the nation.

Less than a year later Kansas State Agricultural College was on the air with its own station, becoming a pioneer in radio broadcasting. KSAC has developed and grown during the last 2 decades, and this year, as it celebrates its 20th birthday, it can look back upon an existence that has brought a wealth of valuable information to Kansas residents.

Credit for starting agricultural broadcasting at KSAC goes to L. C. Williams, then extension horticulturist and now assistant director of extension; E. R. Lyon, professor in the department of physics; and Sam Pickard, then extension editor, who later joined the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. Guiding hands during the years have been Dean H. Umberger, director of extension, and L. L. Longsdorf, program director.

The cardinal purpose of that station (Continued on Page 20)



L. C. Williams, assistant extension director of Kansas State College, was influential in getting agricultural broadcasting started at Kansas State College.



Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Turner, owners of a large flax farm near Kenedy, Texas, appear highly satisfied as one unit of the Self-Propelled Harvest Brigade pauses in the custom-cutting of their field. J. C. McCann, on the machine, and J. J. Pogue, Jr., right, are in partnership with G. E. Grady in the operation of 6,500 acres of flax in the area. The Harvest Brigade, composed of hundreds of self-propelled combines, like the one pictured, is dedicated to the task of harvesting one million acres of small grains in co-operation with the War Food Administration's drive for the largest food crop in history. The campaign is being sponsored by the Massey-Harris Company, builders of these combines.



I THINK we can learn one plain lesson from the seizure of the Montgomery Ward property at Chicago, and the forcible ejection of Sewell Avery, chairman of the Ward board, by soldiers acting under orders from Attorney General Biddle.

The lesson is that centralization of power in one branch of the Government, actually in one man, is dangerous to the guaranties of human rights and property rights—property rights really mean the right of the individual to own and control property—inherent in our constitutional form of Government.

When an Attorney General of the United States writes an opinion (1) that "no business or property is immune to a Presidential order" and (2) that "the Government does not need a court order to take possession," and (3) that "the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has the power and responsibility, irrespective of any statutes, and can act in such an emergency—"

And when an Attorney General who holds such views acts on them and himself commands soldiers to take over the property, to eject the manager of the property, and in effect to supervise a union election on the premises, then I say the time has come for the people of this country to take cognizance of such opinions and actions, and act to restrain this growing power.

If the Government has the authority and power claimed by Attorney General Biddle, then it has the authority and power to seize any business, any piece of property, whether real or personal property, of any individual or corporation; and the power to eject the owner or owners, if in the judgment of the Chief Executive such seizure and ejection are regarded by the Executive conducive to carrying out whatever program he has in mind.

I do not attempt to pass upon the merits of the disagreement between Montgomery Ward management and Montgomery Ward employees. That is not the issue involved in the seizure and eviction; in the by-passing of the courts by using the military first and going to court afterward. The fact that the Government withdrew as soon as the election was held, and before the court had a chance to say whether the seizure and eviction were lawful, does not lessen the importance and implications of the action taken.

I hope there are no more incidents of this kind. I hope it will be a long, long time before any Attorney General of the United States writes another opinion of this kind, or takes another action of this kind. It is not the kind of Government, in my judgment, that we have conscripted the manhood of our country to maintain at home or sustain abroad.

I also believe it is up to Congress to see that the Government, thru the War Food Administration and other war agencies, keeps the promises it made to farmers when these were asked to, and did, increase food production in this country nearly 30 per cent to help win the war.

Recent actions by the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration might be taken to indicate that for the immediate future we face farm surpluses instead of food shortages.

This condition may be very temporary, however, particularly if we have poor crop years in 1944 and 1945, as is not impossible.

Whatever turns out to be the situation in regard to food shortages or surpluses, I believe there is no question that for the coming year, maybe 2 years, there is going to be a shortage of feed for livestock, dairy cattle, and poultry. My information is that the wheat carryover at the end of the marketing season, next June 30, may be as low as 125 million bushels, compared to 900 million bushels 2 years ago, and around 400 million bushels last year.

I am continuing to work for more farm machinery and against any wholesale drafting of farm labor in the coming months. Any time we have a shortage of feed for animals, and probably only temporary surpluses of vegetables, it is unsafe to figure on overabundance of foodstuffs 18 months ahead.

Talk Things Over

I ALWAYS have contended that farmers and other business men should get together and talk over their problems. That was important before the war. It is more important now than ever, and will be doubly so when we are turning back to peace. Meetings of this nature have been held in the past in which farmers have spoken their minds without mincing words. And business men talked right out in the open without pulling punches. The result was that each group found the other didn't exactly have a bed of roses.

Currently a few meetings are being held over the country to sponsor "farm and business teamwork." It is a very logical co-operative idea, because they both are producers, processors and distributors of essential products; they each are the most important customer of the other. That should provide a common ground on which to meet. And they both are greatly concerned over how all business functions after the war, and how far Government reaches into the control of their business. I am sure whenever town business men and country business men get together and talk things over in plain language, something good comes out of it.

I have a report on a recent meeting of this kind. It says that questions and answers flew thick and fast. Some of them probably took off a little hide here and there. But they cleared the atmosphere for teamwork in the future. Teamwork by hard-headed business men of farm and town who have to back up their decisions by their own hard-earned dollars. At the end of a 2-day session, farmers and town business men agreed they have a lot of problems and interests in common; that they depend on each other; that farm and business and

factory provide one another with domestic markets essential to opportunity on the farm as well as in business. They discovered that tax policies of the Government which are perilous to industry also are dangerous to the farm. They agreed that there will be jobs in factories and business, and opportunities on the land after the war if industry and agriculture are able to put aside cash reserves.

There are countless problems of mutual interest. I think business would back agriculture right down the line now in the assertion that farmers should have assurance of price policies well in advance so they can plan production to meet national demands. I know some farmers are of the opinion that agriculture will have difficulty competing with industry for labor after the war. On the other hand, I know other farmers feel there may be too much labor turned farmward after the war; that when the next depression arrives, the farm will be the dumping ground for the casualties of industrial employment, that in destitution and desperation a great many people without jobs will flock to the farms.

This labor problem is something farmers and business men should talk over. Business must recognize its responsibilities in employing returned fighters, war-plant workers and civilians. Agriculture must realize the size of its job of absorbing returning labor and creating opportunities for returning service men to go farming for themselves.

It seems obvious that for the good of the entire country, income on the farm must be kept high after the war, and this should come from full and efficient production. To provide the market farmers must have, high production and full employment in industry are essential. The one hinges on the other. We must not make the mistake again of penalizing farm income. Equality of income and buying power on the farm, dollar for dollar, is the first essential in a sound economy.

Too many people have the idea that farmers are rolling in wartime wealth. A large per cent of the money farmers now have in the bank, provided some is left after paying high wartime costs, must be used to replace equipment and build up their manufacturing plants. This is exactly the same problem you find in industry. Indeed, farm business men and town business men have a lot of problems in common. And they need to talk them over and understand one another.

This doesn't mean only on a nation-wide or state-wide basis. It means on a local community basis. Individual initiative and planning must come first then community planning and action. When we work from that angle we are building the strong foundation first. We always have recognized and accepted individual responsibility in these United States. We must continue to do so.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Quick Change on Meat Rationing

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How well Washington knows what it is doing on the food and farm fronts is pretty well illustrated by the fact that 2 days after the OPA lifted all meat rationing—except beef steaks and choice beef roasts—a national magazine appeared on the newsstands with an article by Chester Bowles explaining why it would be impossible to relax meat rationing before 1945. Mr. Bowles is head of the Office of Price Administration.

Before Mr. Bowles came into the Government he was an advertising executive—apparently one of the best. His charts and figures and diagrams on the American war economy, showing what a good job OPA is doing and why it should be continued with full powers, fairly bowled over the members of the Banking and Currency

Committees of the Senate and the House.

But now the members of these committees are wondering whether Mr. Bowles' tables and charts were based on (1) the information from which he wrote the magazine article, proving that because of the scarcity of meats stiff rationing would be necessary into 1945, or on (2) the information which caused him to eliminate meat rationing—except steaks and roasts—because of surplus meat supplies.

Action on Water Control

River and harbor improvements and flood control programs running into the billions—in the postwar era—are

provided in bills now on their way thru Congress. The House has passed both bills. Senate action may be expected late this month or next month.

A big 4-way fight for water control is featuring the Senate consideration of both the rivers and harbors and flood control bills. The War Department and the Bureau of Reclamation have tied into each other over the issue whether control of waters in the rivers shall be for the purpose of navigation and flood control, or irrigation and flood control.

Lined up with the War Department to give primary consideration to navigation in the Missouri river basin are the river towns—Sioux Falls, Omaha,

Kansas City, St. Louis—and the powerful Mississippi Valley Association.

Lined up with the Bureau of Reclamation—and Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes—are the states in the upper stretches of the Missouri and its tributaries, which want provision in the legislation that will give water for irrigation in these states priority over water for navigation.

The fight is centered over authorization in the rivers and harbors bill for a 9-foot channel all the way up to Sioux City, Ia., which the upper states—Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, particularly, Colorado and Utah assisting—declare will require so much water for control reservoirs below Yankton, South Dakota, that irrigation in the upper stretches will not be assured of water.

(Continued on Page 19)

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



The farm family is one of America's greatest victory teams

Because their farms are their business, their security, their very life, farm families always work together like no others.

And this "working together" has made it possible for American farming to overcome all obstacles and accomplish "miracles" in food production for war.

The farm family symbolizes the spirit of American unity that has enabled us to carry the war to the enemy in such a short space of time.

General Motors pays tribute to the American farm family—for its teamwork—for the

results that teamwork has produced. We know what teamwork means.

We're in it, too—producing arms for Victory, just as you are producing food for Victory. We are both "working together," and we are both inspired by the same high purposes: to support our armed forces—to help them win this war as quickly as possible—and to preserve the basic American principles of freedom and opportunity for all.



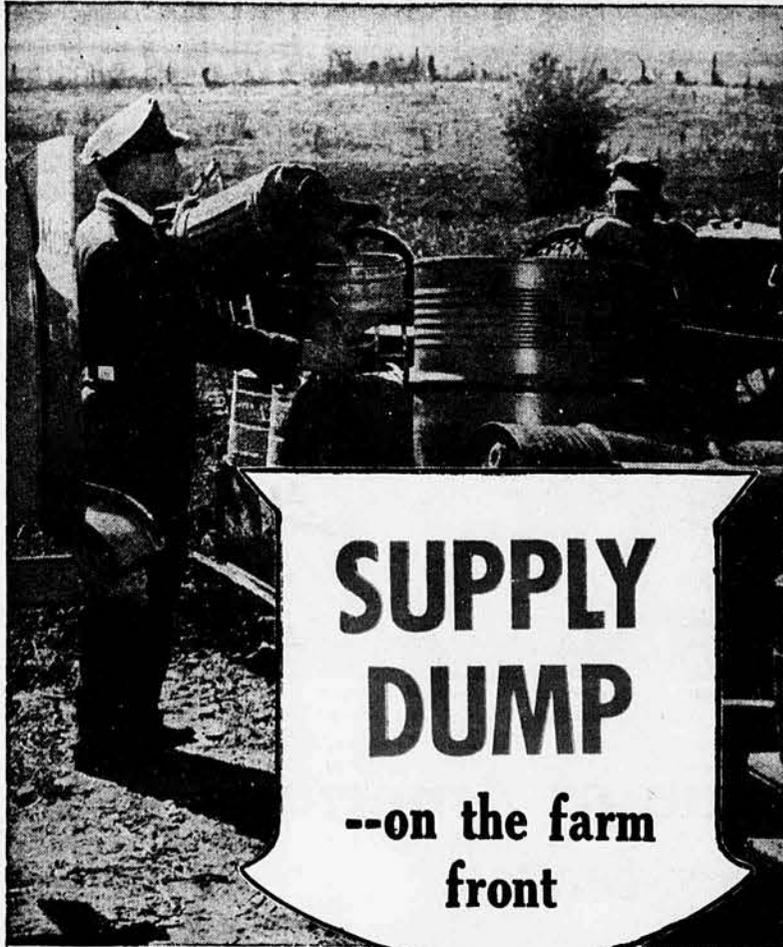
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--on the farm
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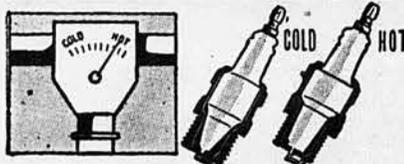
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MODERN WAR not only requires huge quantities of quality fuels and lubricants to keep an aggressive Army and Navy on the move and fighting—it takes mountains of food as well!

With farm production demands at an all-time high peak despite manpower shortages and limited machinery—longer operating hours make it more necessary than ever to use only quality fuels and lubricants if you are to get maximum power and performance with a minimum of time lost through breakdowns. Your friendly Mobilgas Man stands ready to render expert service during this vital year!

FUEL ECONOMY TIP



In a dual-fuel type tractor engine—when using heavy fuel, manifold adjustment should be set at "hot." If gasoline is used it should be set at "cold."

SPARK PLUGS—Tractors designed to burn either gasoline or heavier fuels operate more efficiently and economically if proper type plugs are used. For gasoline use "cold" plugs; for heavy fuel use "hot" plugs.

Your Mobilgas Man
offers

*Friendly
Service*

—and expert help with your farm lubrication problems. His service is backed by a company with more than 76 years lubrication experience.



Mobiloil

HELPS MAKE EQUIPMENT LAST

Report on 6 Feeding Tests

At Livestock Feeders' Day, Kansas State College

WITH present cattle-feed ratios there is little certainty of profit in feeding different levels of grain for fattening yearling steers, it was reported by A. D. Weber, of the Kansas State College department of animal husbandry, at the 32nd annual Kansas Livestock Feeders' Day at Manhattan, May 6.

Other experiments reported included how well calves should be wintered for grazing as yearlings, Dr. C. W. McCampbell; finishing beef under wartime conditions, and urea versus cottonseed meal as supplements for stock cattle, A. D. Weber; maximum utilization of roughage in fattening lambs for markets, Rufus F. Cox; and substitutes for corn in hog-fattening rations, C. E. Aubel.

In a comparison of different levels of grain feeding for fattening yearling steers, 5 lots of cattle were used in a 180-day test. Lot 1 got a full feed of ground barley, cottonseed meal, silage and ground limestone. Lot 2 received two thirds full feed, as did lot 3, but lot 3 got no cottonseed meal. Lot 4 got one third grain feed plus 1.11 pounds cottonseed meal daily. Lot 5 got silage, ground limestone and the same amount of cottonseed meal as in lots 1, 2 and 4.

Total gains to the steer were 369 pounds for those full fed, 323 pounds for those two thirds fed, 342.50 for those two thirds grain fed with no cottonseed meal, 297.50 for those one third grain fed, and 177.67 for those getting no grain. Barley used in this test analyzed 15 per cent protein, which gives false impression on need for cottonseed meal, said Mr. Weber.

Figuring barley at \$1.09 a bushel, cottonseed meal at \$60 a ton, silage at \$6 a ton, and ground limestone at \$20 a ton, the returns over steer cost and feed cost, without considering other overhead, was \$4.71 for lot 1, \$8.51 for lot 2, \$4.94 for lot 3, \$1.06 for lot 4, and minus \$13.86 for lot 5.

Will Check at Market

Marketing and carcass data will be compiled later to determine the importance of feeding cottonseed meal in conjunction with a two thirds feed of ground barley, a full-feed of silage and one-tenth pound of finely ground limestone a steer daily.

Additional tests will be needed to determine definitely whether a high-protein concentrate is necessary in a limited grain ration for fattening yearling steers, particularly if barley is the grain fed.

Tests on the comparative values of urea and cottonseed meal as supplements for stock cattle have no immediate practical value as urea is not on the market for farmers. But it was thought worth-while by the college to have information on its possible use when purchasable.

Considerable work has been done at various agricultural experiment stations to determine the effectiveness of urea, which has 6 times as much nitrogen as cottonseed meal, in replacing protein supplements in livestock rations. In general, results have been satisfactory for ruminants. The urea is changed to ammonia in the paunch, or rumen, and micro-organisms in the paunch synthesize protein from the ammonia.

This year's test dealt with value of urea in a wintering ration for stock calves. Daily gains indicate that stock calves derive considerable benefit from the nitrogen in urea, but that further tests must be made before it can be stated just what proportions of grain and urea should be used to equal cottonseed meal. Urea supplies nitrogen only, so other feeds must be included in the ration to supply phosphorus and energy contained in protein supplements replaced by the urea.

In reporting on the varying proportions of concentrates to roughage in lamb-fattening rations, it was stated that lambs fed a ration of corn, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and Atlas silage in the proportions of 45 per cent concentrates to 55 per cent roughage by weight made larger gains at a decidedly lower feed cost than lambs fed either a larger or smaller percentage of concentrates.

Lambs fed the 45 per cent concentrate to 55 per cent roughage in the 120-day test gained 36.05 pounds at a

feed cost to the hundredweight gain \$12.79. Lambs fed 55 per cent concentrate to 45 per cent roughage gained only 31.02 pounds at a feed cost to the hundredweight of \$15.46. Tests at Manhattan and Garden City indicate definitely that there is an optimum physical balance, regardless of the chemical nature, of lamb-fattening rations. Efficiency drops on both sides of this balance point.

Calves wintered on Atlas silage and 1 pound of cottonseed cake a day then grazed on bluestem grass, lacked only 2 pounds a steer of equaling the weight of those getting an additional grain feed of 1.97 pounds of ground corn a day and those getting 3.11 pounds of ground corn a day. Those fed only the silage and cottonseed cake made less winter gains but made up the difference on grass.

In a test on the influence of different wintering levels of nutrition on performance and ultimate gains, those getting Atlas silage, grain included, plus one pound of cottonseed meal, made a total winter and summer gain of 304 pounds. Those getting Atlas silage, grain included, plus 1 pound of cottonseed cake, gained 290 pounds, and those getting only Atlas silage, grain included, gained 252 pounds.

Sorghum grains generally have compared favorably to corn in 7 experiments involving 32 lots of pigs divided into summer feeding on forage and winter feeding in the drylot. These experiments have been in progress since the winter of 1941-42.

Grinding the sorghums increased gains and reduced amount of feed required for 100 pounds gain. Group Colby milo-fed pigs excelled corn-fed pigs in gains and in amount of gain for 100 pounds of gain. Wheatland milo excelled Colby in gains but required more feed and was more expensive.

Whole Blackhull kafir made the best gains of all sorghums but also required the most grain and a considerable amount of protein supplement making it more costly to feed.

The whole Westland milo-fed pigs made excellent gains, excelling Wheatland both in rate of gain and amount of feed required.

All sorghum grains seemed palatable and the finish of sorghum-fed pigs was equal to that of corn-fed pigs. It is safe to conclude that the farmer who can grow sorghum grains can fatten hogs as well as the grower of corn.

Corn Expert Leaves



Dr. R. W. Jugenheimer

Dr. R. W. Jugenheimer, Manhattan, nationally known plant breeder, resigned as head of the U. S. D. State breeding program in Kansas to become director of breeding and testing work for the Pfister Association of Growers, producers of Pfister Hybrid seed corn. He will direct a national corn breeding and testing program.

Under his direction, several outstanding hybrids were developed and released by the Kansas station, among them 2 white hybrids, 2 later-maturing yellow dent hybrids and 3 popcorn hybrids.

Doctor Jugenheimer inaugurated a corn performance tests program.

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In these critical times it's especially important to make your home **CLOROX-CLEAN** ...for Greater Health Protection!



Infection Dangers Spread Easily



Fewer Civilian Doctors and Nurses



America Must Keep Workers Healthy

HEALTH PROTECTION is more important today than ever due to reduced civilian medical facilities, and the need to keep America's workers on the job for Victory. These are added reasons why

health authorities are urging housewives throughout the nation to maintain high standards of home sanitation. Clorox used in routine cleansing makes household "danger zones" hygienically clean.

WHY TAKE CHANCES!

**"When it's
CLOROX-CLEAN
it's hygienically
clean!"**



Your Kitchen can be one of the main sources of possible infection unless made hygienically clean. It's easy to combat kitchen germ dangers with Clorox... it disinfects, deodorizes and removes stains from dishes, glassware, tile, enamel, linoleum, wood surfaces. Clorox also bleaches and removes stains from dishcloths... makes them fresh-smelling, sanitary.



In the Bathroom where millions of germs may cling to seemingly clean surfaces, Clorox-Cleanliness is important, too. Make it a regular habit to disinfect with Clorox in routine cleansing of washbasins, bathtubs, toilets, floors, tile, enamel and woodwork. And Clorox makes your bathroom spick-and-span... for it removes stains and brightens surfaces.



And in Laundering, sanitation is vitally important as an added safeguard to health. Clorox used in laundering makes white and color-fast cottons and linens hygienically clean. It gently bleaches white cottons and linens (brightens fast colors), removes stains, scorch, mildew. Clorox also lessens rubbing, thus conserving your hard-to-replace linens.

America's Favorite Bleach and Household Disinfectant

CLOROX

FREE FROM CAUSTIC

Disinfects
DEODORIZES **BLEACHES**
REMOVES STAINS

Remember, when you buy Clorox, you get the same full strength, same high quality for your money, today as always. Clorox is ultra-refined, free from caustic... an exclusive, patented quality-feature. Clorox is efficient and extra-gentle in use. Simply follow directions on label. There is only one Clorox, always ask for it by name.



Strawberries

- FRESH
- CANNED
- FROZEN

by Florence McKinney

STRAWBERRIES! Is there any fruit more welcome and timely? So many are grown within the state and in nearby states, that there will be some in every farm family's food preservation budget. Eat them fresh while you may, then choose one or more methods of preservation so strawberries will help bulge the canning cupboards. Shortcake, tarts, ice cream and sherbet—all are delicious made with strawberries, fresh from the garden.

There's one right way to wash and stem strawberries. Always wash first, thru several waters if very dirty. Lift them out of the water rather than drain the water off the berries. Stemming comes after washing, for water washes flavor and food value from the stem end if stemmed first. Sort carefully as one bad berry can spoil the batch.

There are those proud homemakers who believe their way of making preserves is the "one and only" and we approve, for if you are one who has found the best way for you, stick to it. There are some difficulties, however, in handling strawberries—all because they are exceedingly soft and perishable. The mark of a well-preserved berry is its shape. Whoever is successful in retaining the shape and appearance has won.

Method I

2½ quarts strawberries 9 cups sugar
1 cup water

Wash and stem berries before measuring. Put sugar and water in preserving kettle, stir and boil until sugar is dissolved. Add berries and keep in



DO'S AND DON'TS

- Be sure jars have no nicks or cracks. Have right kind and size lid for each jar. Remember that all jar shoulders are not the same height. A deep lid will not seal a jar with a shallow shoulder.
- Boil the new wartime rubber rings in soda water for 10 minutes to protect the food from bad flavors.
- Be sure the fruit is not overripe. One spot of rot can spoil the "batch."
- Do not hold fruit before canning. The less time between picking and preserving, the better. Keep fruit cool.
- Wash fruit, but do not soak it. Follow directions that come with jar lids. Methods differ for 2- and 3-piece lids. Store in a cool, dry place, away from light.

Strawberry preserves or jelly on hot, buttered toast will be fully appreciated next winter. Even with sugar rationed you will need a small supply.

rolling boil 15 minutes. Do not stir, but shake kettle and skim. Pour into flat pans and shake occasionally until cold. In this method, the shaking is the secret of success as it causes the berries to absorb the sirup. It seems that the more shaking, the plumper the berries will be. Put into sterilized jars when cold and seal.

Sunshine Preserves—Method II

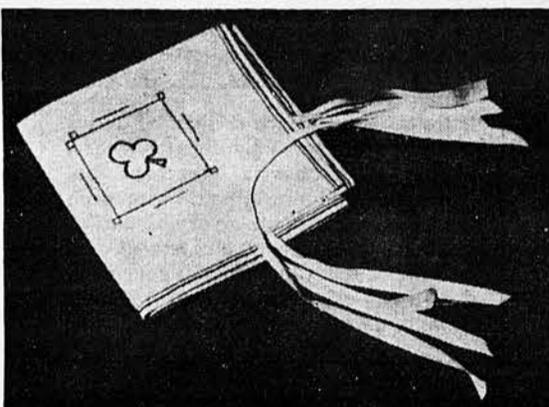
8 cups strawberries 9 cups sugar
juice of 2 lemons

Wash berries and put into preserving kettle in alternate layers with [Continued on Page 11]

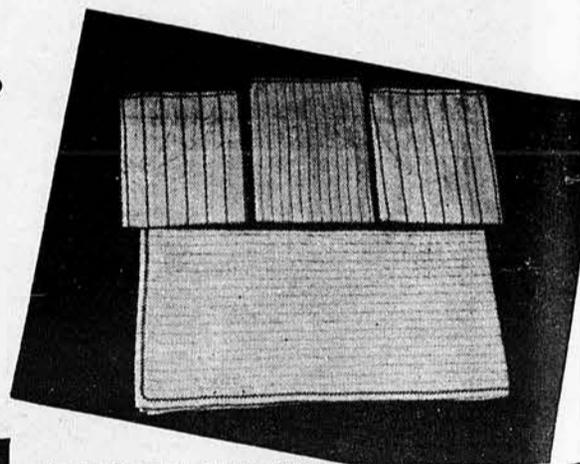


Luncheon Cloth and Napkins.

You, Too, Can Make Them From FEED SACKS



Bridge Table Cover.



Upper—Hand Towels and Luncheon Cloth. Lower—Cushion Cover.

OF ALL the thrifty things farm women do, nothing is thriftier than utilizing both feed and flour sacks in making articles that can scarcely be duplicated in city stores. My enthusiasm could easily run riot as the materials have a "just right" texture, and it intrigues me to plan just what to make and how to trim.

The manufacturers are to be praised for this change from plain white to striped and figured materials. They can be used for many more articles, even children's dresses, aprons, kitchen and bathroom curtains. Plain white sacks of good heavy quality may be dyed and this adds to the variety of uses.

The luncheon set shown here originally was a plain white feed sack. I dyed one full-size sack a rich chocolate brown, then straightened all 4 edges by pulling threads and trimming. With the sewing machine I stitched around the piece 1 inch from the edge, then pulled all threads on the outside of the stitching in making the fringe. For the 4 napkins, I first dyed another sack a dull green, cut them the size I preferred, stitched around the edges and fringed. The texture of the material is nice and the color combination is attractive.

The cushion cover for the sofa or porch swing, I

made from a coarsely woven feed sack, dyed the color of the rug—a dull green. The applique is white and other shades of green and the outside edges are fringed like the luncheon set. This cushion cover would look as well and perhaps be more comfortable on which to rest one's head if the applique was omitted.

The 3 hand towels and luncheon cloth were made from striped feed sacks, some red, some blue striped. Tiny red rickrack on the red striped and blue on the blue striped, gives a dainty trim and is in good taste. Plain materials might be given some

simple embroidery stitches, but are scarcely suitable for the striped materials. The rickrack is durable, does not fade and is inexpensive.

The bridge-table cover was made as pastime from a heavy white feed sack, embroidered with clubs, hearts, diamonds and spades, 1 in each corner. Tape stitched around the cutout corners completes the cover. Blocks from either plain or figured sacks make attractive quilts.

KANSAS SCHOOLS Need State Support



Kansas CAN Afford Better Schools!

WITH MONEY PILING UP in the state treasury, there is no reason why any child should have poor school opportunities.

Millions of dollars lie idle in the state treasury. More millions are collected each month. Where does the state get this money? From you in income tax, sales taxes, and other forms of indirect taxation. More of this large state collection should be returned to the schools as is done in other states.

Twenty-five dollars a child is not too much for the state to spend to guarantee a good school for every boy and girl.

Write for free information,
KANSAS STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION,
315 West Tenth, Topeka, Kansas



Buy U. S. War Savings Bonds

No "MAYBES" IN YOUR MAY BAKING!



Red Star's safe!
A yeast that's tested to rise true... That's safe Red Star, All-active, too!

Red Star's fast!
Rolls oh-so-good, Bread golden-dome... They're easy with Red Star, So fast that baking's fun!



Red Star enriches!
You get B vitamins To better your baking When nutritious Red Star is in the making!

Red Star keeps!
Just chill on ice... Stays fresh so long! And big Red Star cakes Cost only a song!



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.

Hints for House Cleaners

WHEN doing the daily and weekly cleaning, plan to clean one of the kitchen cabinets, a dresser drawer or wash the windows in a room. In this way, the whole family and house will not be upset by the old-fashioned spring upheaval.

Grease spots on wallpaper can be removed by rubbing with French chalk. Rub it on the spot and leave it for several hours. Then wipe with a soft cloth.

When you wash windows, try polishing them with crumpled paper. It leaves them clean and sparkling.

Wash all the bric-a-brac in 1 day. Had you thought of putting some of it away for the summer?

Don't beat rugs. It wears them out, ruins the sizing and does not clean as thoroughly as washing with dry suds or using a vacuum cleaner.

Water paints are easy to apply—it won't take a professional painter to do the job and there is no shortage.

Paint cleaners on the market now surpass anything manufactured heretofore. Dissolve a little in warm water and wash woodwork and walls—needs no rinsing. There is a secret to its success. Change wash water frequently, or there will be soiled spots. It dissolves dirt and smoke like magic.

Sabotaging Moths

That frenzy of spring house cleaning is as out-of-date as Empress Eugenie hats. It's just not done any more. Generally speaking, we keep the house clean the year-around. There is one job, however, that can't be kept up-to-date. Winter woollens, hats and furs must be stored away for the summer and right now is the time.

In addition to storing clothes and bedding away from moths and other insects, they should be protected from light, heat, dampness and dust. That's quite a large order. Neither a hot attic nor a basement are the best places for storing clothing. Warm, bright sunlight is good for airing clothing just prior to packing them away for the summer. Hang the garments or other articles on the line and brush every inch of the material. Spread open the seams and brush some more. Turn the clothes so that the bright sun shines on all parts of the garments.

If they are to be stored in a chest or box, scatter naphthalene flakes between the layers of clothing. If you plan to keep them in mothproof paper bags, hang a little bag of the same flakes on the hanger. Of course, professional dry cleaning is a good, safe way to destroy moth eggs, but the clothes must be stored away so that moths will not be able to lay eggs on them. Seal them up in bags or wrap them in tight bundles which can be sealed with adhesive tape.

Printer's ink on newspapers, the smell of cedar or pine, even the cedar chest built for the purpose, cannot be insurance against the sabotaging moth. Only dry cleaning and bugproof wrapping combined with naphthalene flakes, or some other similar product, can be depended upon as 100 per cent protection.

Rub off the Dirt

Sometimes we have wallpaper in good condition with the exception that it is somewhat soiled. It can be restored to good condition by using this wallpaper cleaner:

- 1½ cups flour
- 1 tablespoon kerosene
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 2 tablespoons ammonia
- ½ cup warm water

Mix flour and salt; add all the liquids and cook in a double boiler until all the raw starch has disappeared. Stir as long as necessary, then cut and fold until cooled. Remove from kettle and knead on a board until it is elastic. Place in a covered can until cold. To use, take a piece and rub on strip of wall surface and fold over and over as it becomes soiled.

A Few Minute's Work

With every housewife as busy as she can be these days, no one has much time for extra duties. But our children and their rooms must not be neglected, so here's an idea that will take little time, yet will delight the small fry no end!

So don't fuss because you haven't time to paint Bobby's room, or to make new curtains for Betsy. Instead, select

a wallpaper border and see what a change you can bring about in a few minutes. These borders come in a wide variety of patterns and colors and are gummed on the back. You simply immerse them in warm water for a few minutes, apply to wall where you want it, press smooth with soft cloth—presto, the job is beautifully done!

You can treat the room with dignity by using the border in color desired around doors, windows, mirrors and pictures. Then, too, you might use it at the junction of the walls and ceiling. The small occupant will be delighted.

Let the children help you select the wallpaper border for their rooms and if they aren't too tiny, let them help you apply it. This will give them satisfaction and pride. The cost of decorating any room in this manner runs only about \$2, so it can't interfere seriously with bond buying, and you'll all have a lot of enjoyment.—Louise Price Bell.

Try Oil Polish

The following can be used for soiled, shellacked, oiled or painted surfaces:

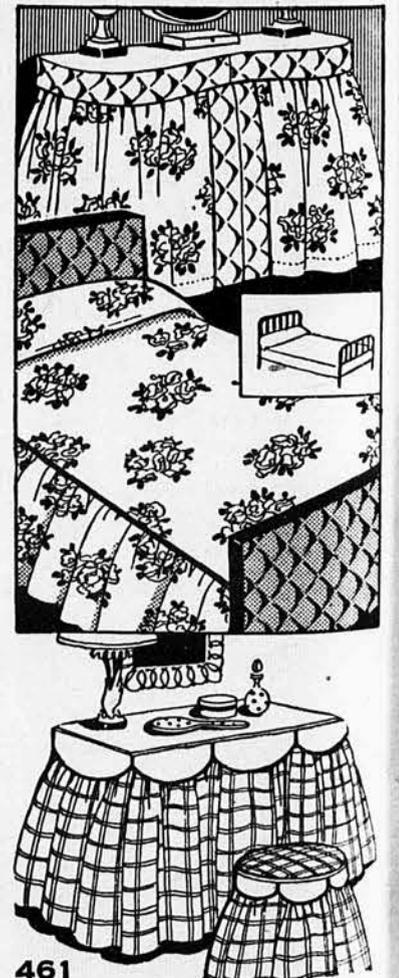
- 4 tablespoons boiled linseed oil
- 1 tablespoon turpentine
- 1 quart hot water

Thoroughly wet a soft cloth in the mixture and wring out dry. Wipe the furniture with the treated cloth. Polish with a clean, dry cloth.

To Put Curtains on Rods

One housewife says that she has at last found the easiest method of putting newly washed starched curtains back on the rod. She puts a section of ordinary kitchen oil paper over the end of the metal rod and starts the curtain onto the rod, over the paper. This allows it to slip smoothly and rapidly without tearing. Another suggestion is to use a thimble if the rod is a small one.

Redecorate Bedroom



461 by Laura Wheeler

Surprise daughter with a "new" bedroom, or fix over your room with the aid of these directions. They show you how to transform an old metal bed, how to turn a packing case into a dressing table, how to make accessories. Instructions 461 contain directions for bedspreads, dressing table skirts, screens and materials required.

Pattern 11c (plus 1c to cover cost of mailing). Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; Merton L. Otto, Livestock.

How will the freezing of the sale of corn from farms affect the supply of feed in Kansas?—F. F.

The restriction on the sale of corn from farms does not apply in Kansas since it is limited to 125 surplus corn-producing counties. It does mean that corn will not be available from these areas for livestock feed. After the 80 million bushels required for processors are obtained, the limitation will be lifted. However, it is doubtful whether corn will be available in normal commercial channels during the balance of this season.

I heard the statement made that more grain than usual is being fed to the animal. Is this true?—W. G.

The scarcity of feed grains would indicate lighter feeding, but such has not been the case, at least not during 1943. The average disappearance of

corn and oats from April 1 to October 1, 1943, was 521 pounds to the animal unit compared with 452 pounds in the corresponding 6 months of 1942. The disappearance to the animal in 1943 was larger than for any other year since 1938. Hogs have been fed to heavier weights, and until recently, poultry and dairy cows were fed liberal grain rations.

At this time when hog breeders are liquidating breeding stock, would you advise increasing or decreasing the number of sows to keep for farrowing this fall?—M. L.

Liquidation of hog breeding stock probably will go too far before it is stopped and no doubt it has gone far enough now. You should farrow the number of sows that you are well equipped to handle provided that your farm normally produces enough feed to grow and finish the pigs farrowed.

I can buy thin Texas wethers at prices not to exceed \$9 a hundred-weight and perhaps for less if drouth conditions continue in parts of Texas. Do you think there is a reasonable chance for a profit by grazing these wethers thru the summer and marketing them off wheat or feed in late fall or early winter at 100 to 120 pounds in weight?—E. H.

If these wethers are available at the prices you indicate and if you are reasonably sure of a steady supply of good pasture or other feed, you can be reasonably sure of a good profit from such a project.

Pull Out of Mud

(Continued from Page 3)

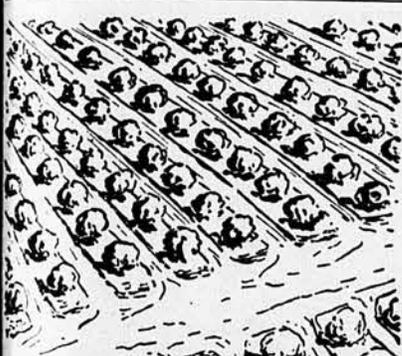
Fire-fighting apparatus from town could speed quickly to their farmstead at times when it could not go at all on other roads. Their mail can always be delivered. The REA trouble shooter can always get there when he is called. "And, best of all," said Mr. Euler, "my son is willing to stay on the farm because he can go places as easily as if he lived in town."

The County Road Unit System already is in use in 25 Kansas counties. Most of these report an annual decrease in taxes since the new system was adopted, altho economy is not used as an argument in its favor. County engineers explain that the same amount of work and more can be done with much less machinery. The county road machines are in use most of the time with less duplication of travel, while a great deal of the township-owned equipment stood idle a great part of the time. More efficient man power can be provided by the county system because their men are used full time.

In the first 4 years after adopting the County Road Unit System, Bourbon county graded about 496 miles of township roads and placed crushed rock or slate on 25 miles of township roads. In Chase county they are strong for the new system. There, they now have 120 miles of graded roads and these lead into every community in the county. County engineer H. W. Tyrell, of Cherokee county, states there is no question but what a marked reduction in taxes and expenses has been accomplished in his county.

Clark county has 5 times as many miles under full-time maintenance as the townships had. It has 3 times as many elevated above the fields. The townships had no roads elevated as high as the county is building them, yet less money is being spent. J. W. Phelps, county engineer of Gray county, estimates the roads are 40 per cent better than they were 10 years ago when the county took them over.

Fortunately, the state legislature has made the transition from the township system to the county system comparatively easy. It can be done in one of two ways: (1) By resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners. The resolution must be published 3 consecutive times in a local newspaper. If at the end of 90 days the resolution is not protested by 20 per cent of the voters the new system automatically goes into effect. (2) Twenty per cent of the voters may petition the Board of County Commissioners requesting that the matter be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election.



OUT OF STORAGE

The greatest crop demand ever known exists now—and will increase in years ahead. Plan to boost your output. Eliminate full dependence upon rainfall. Your land may have ample underground water. Tap this storage whenever needed by installing a Johnston Turbine Pump—best known to farmers for efficiency and economy in operation. Write for free catalog.

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TO PROLONG THE LIFE OF YOUR TRACTOR



Photo courtesy JOHN DEERE.

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ON MOTORS. *Cuts down Repair Bills!*

Now you can give your engines on the ground . . . in your tractor, truck, and car . . . the positive lubrication essential in the sky . . . in transport planes, bombers, and fighters.

Champlin HI-V-I . . . a remarkable new aviation oil . . . meets all specifications for Army and Navy aircraft. Refined from premium grade Mid-Continent crude oil . . . by a special new solvent process . . . it has a high viscosity index, more resistance to oxidation, and minimum carbon content.

This assures instant, thorough lubrication under extreme heat or cold. It protects close-fitting moving parts

against friction. There's less wear on metal surfaces . . . less chance for breakdowns . . . fewer repair bills.

Champlin HI-V-I reduces sludge, gum, and varnish formations in motors to a minimum. Helps clean-up rings and pistons, valves, oil lines and filters. Naturally this increases power . . . reduces fuel consumption.

So to help prolong the life of your tractor, truck, car and other farm machinery, buy Champlin HI-V-I . . . the new aviation motor oil. See your friendly Champlin dealer today.

"Help Black-Out the Black Market Endorse Your Ration Coupons"

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BUILD UP RED BLOOD

To Get More Strength If You Lack Blood Iron!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you are pale, feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood-iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS at once!

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy to help build up red blood to give more strength and energy—in such cases.

Just try them for 30 days—then see if you, too, don't remarkably benefit. Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

BACKACHE, LEG PAINS MAY BE DANGER SIGN

Of Tired Kidneys

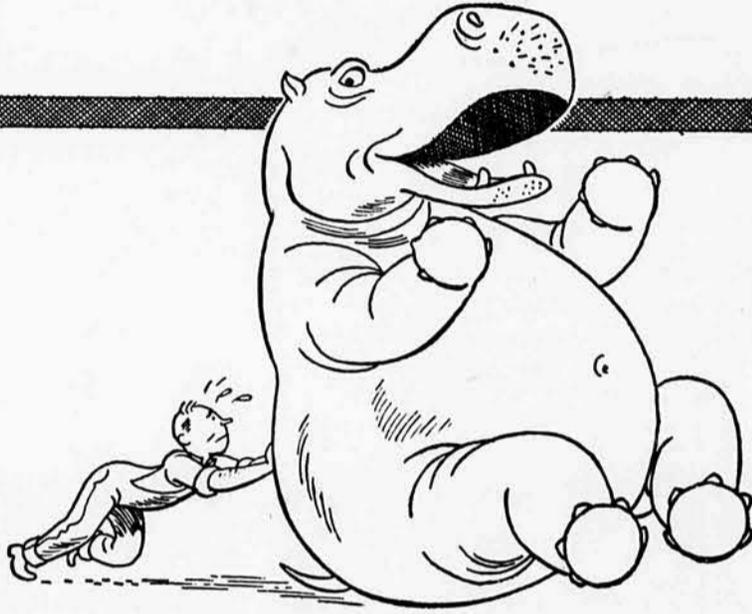
If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Will you ever again see a CROP SURPLUS?



A SURPLUS IS LIKE A HIPPOPOTAMUS—too much to move, without *plenty of help*.

We Safeway people add up to a powerful lot of *selling help* . . . organized and ready to lend a hand whenever you need it. Years ago we made this firm offer:

We'll do all we can to help move a surplus of farm products any time the producers decide there is a real emergency and ask us to help out.

We were asked, and we did. Many times.



You may recall some of the "Farmer-Consumer Campaigns" we put on. They moved large quantities of such surplus products as peaches, prunes, eggs, lamb, beef . . . and quite a number of other farm products.

Not only in times of actual surplus but anytime there is a special need for moving

a farm product into consumption we are ready. Here just lately—when supplies of potatoes began to pile up—we again went to work. With ads, mass displays in our stores, large purchases. The producers tell us we're helping plenty.

Let us emphasize one prime point about all this. All surpluses are moved at a fair price to the farmer . . . our Safeway customers save money . . . we make our regular profit. Everybody benefits, every time.



That's because for 27 years now Safeway people have been simplifying and improving the methods of food distribution.

By cutting out "waste motion" and needless costs all along the way, the Safeway method has helped increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. Boosted consumption. And offered consistent savings to consumers.

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



SAFEGWAY
The neighborhood
grocery stores

CORDIAL INVITATION: Over a third of all our customers are farm folks. We invite you to trade with your Safeway grocer for one full month—and compare what you save.

PLANT YOUR EXTRA DOLLARS INTO WAR BONDS . . . AND GROW SECURITY FOR TOMORROW

Dairymen Fight Price Drop

Organize to Increase Demand for Milk

Dairy Proclamation

By THE GOVERNOR

Executive Department
State of Kansas, Topeka

To the People of Kansas,
Greeting:

Kansas' 130,000 dairymen in the face of severe labor and feed shortages last year milked more cows and produced more milk for the war effort than in any other year of the state's history. Unprecedented army and civilian demands were met thru their loyal and untiring efforts.

To protect dairy markets and public health against an uncertain future a nationwide movement has been carried on during June of each year to promote continued use and increase production of essential dairy foods coming from milk.

Now, Therefore, I, Andrew F. Schoepel, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby proclaim the month of June, 1944, as Dairy Month, and urge its observance as a time for giving all proper and helpful support to Kansas dairying.

Done at the Capitol in Topeka under the Great Seal of the State this 26th day of May A. D. 1944.

ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL,
Governor.

pose to raise consumption—not only for the sake of dairying, but the physical and economic welfare of the nation.

For, thru the difficulties, dairymen can also see great opportunities.

America's consumption of dairy foods has never reached the level health authorities recommend for best nutrition. Raising consumption to that point would not only overcome any prospective surplus, but would actually call for production of an additional 65 billion pounds of milk a year and the addition of 15 million dairy cows to our present record-breaking herd of 27,000,000 head.

The dairy farmers have something to sell—America's No. 1 food.

The farmers have chosen their weapons—salesmanship and facts. In other words: (1) Aggressive, nationwide advertising for all dairy products; (2) research.

Those are the elements of a 2-plank platform approved in mid-April by a national mobilization rally in Chicago of key representatives of all branches of the dairy industry.

The 2-plank platform was assigned to the American Dairy Association, "The Voice of the Dairy Farmer," to be carried into action. Composed of dairy farmers in major milk-producing states, the American Dairy Association was created for just such promotion of all dairy products, so the assignment was a natural one. The A. D. A. has taken on the task of rolling up the strength it needs to put the program across.

On the research side, 2 broad objectives will be kept in mind: (1) Learning more about the nutritional qualities of dairy foods in order to help sell more of them; and (2) seeking new uses for dairy products.

On the advertising side, the program will be kept flexible, using newspapers, billboards and radio in such a manner as to enable a swift change of emphasis to keep pace with unexpected war developments. It is the national policy to marshal its resources for an emergency, rather than wait until it is too late for action.

Everybody in Kansas dairy circles feels certain that Kansas will do its part in the big campaign coming up.

Takes Out Moisture

When I have run my tractor 25 or 30 hours and it has stood overnight, I remove the drain plug from the crankcase and drain out a cupful of oil. This I find helps in removing the moisture and dirt which collect in the machine's crankcase.—R. M. L.

KANSAS dairy farmers are mobilizing from June 1 to 15 to help meet the prospect of a price-creaking annual surplus of 10 to 15 billion pounds of milk after the war. Realizing the importance of this gigantic co-operative effort, Governor Schoepel has proclaimed June as Dairy Month" and has given the project his official blessing.

Necessarily Kansas is not alone in this movement. All of the principal dairy states have banded together in great effort to build constructively for the postwar period. Collectively all dairy farmers in America who contribute to the campaign are members of the American Dairy Association.

Here's how you can help. As a dairyman you will be asked to contribute about 10 cents a cow during the first two weeks in June. This sum added to a total from 50,000 or more other Kansans will provide a real fighting fund for the next 12 months.

It is not going to be any problem to collect this fund, nor do you have to waste any time in correspondence. All the milk- and cream-buying agencies in Kansas have undertaken to abstract 1 cent for each pound of butterfat bought from June 1 to 15, provided dairymen wish them to do so.

If you do not favor or see any value in the project, all you have to do is ask your cream buyer to refund the amount withheld from your cream check.

Harry E. Dodge, dairy commissioner for Kansas and secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Dairy Association, believes more than 99 per cent of Kansas dairy farmers will join gladly and the other 1 per cent would be willing to help if the real menace facing the country were explained to them.

Dairymen have collided before with economic troubles they were unprepared to face. They have unhappy memories of their difficulties after World War I. They see new troubles arising today out of World War II. They have increased milk production during wartime by 15 per cent to help meet the heavy demands of the Government.

But the increase was not enough. Rationing and other restrictions were instituted. Erosion began washing fertile markets away—for, due to these measures, consumers began forming other buying habits that will be difficult to break.

To many of the nation's 5,000,000 dairy farmers, these factors add up to a haunting conclusion—they are headed for a fearful postwar price collapse unless something is done.

And they are doing something—setting out to lick an economic disaster before it arises to knock them down. Shunning the idea of leaning on the government for help, they've tackled the business job in a business way with the slogan "Do it ourselves."

They do not propose to cut production of dairy foods when millions of people, for health's sake, need exactly what they are producing. They do pro-



Harry E. Dodge, dairy commissioner and secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Dairy Association.



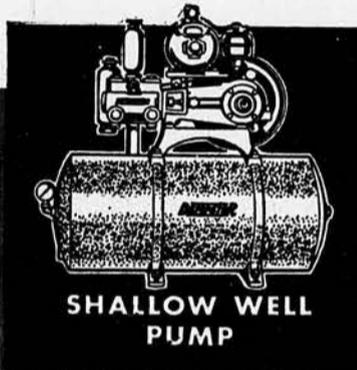
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At present, Dempster output is controlled by war demands. When this eases off, other American farmers can join the thousands now profiting and enjoying continuous, dependable supplies of running water produced by Dempster equipment—the most efficient, most economical obtainable.

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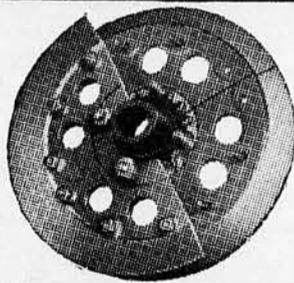
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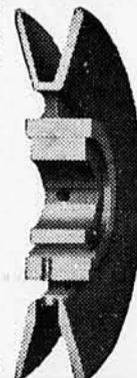
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SAY: "HOWDY

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HERE'S REAL MILDNESS FOR
COMFORT-RICHNESS FOR TASTE



FRIENDLY TO MY
TONGUE... MILD, COOL
PRINCE ALBERT. RICH TASTE—
SMOOTH, MELLOW. RIGHT AS
RAIN FOR GOOD PACKIN',
EASY PUFFIN'. GRAND
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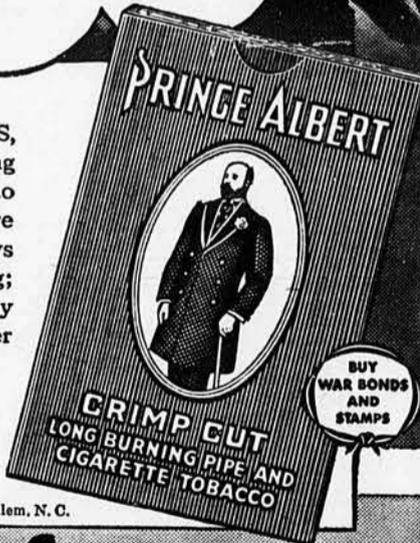
A BARGAIN ALL WAYS,
Prince Albert, according
to "Barney" Barningham, who
tried a dozen brands before
hitting on P. A. "No bite," says
he, "mild, yet rich-tasting;
draws right, stays lit—and easy
on the pocket book. No other
tobacco like P. A."

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco
in every handy pocket
package of Prince Albert

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Buy U. S. War Bonds
and Savings Stamps



BUY
WAR BONDS
AND
STAMPS

Great Prospects Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

your money is wasted. Many folks have spent thousands of dollars on wells that never produced any water or, at best, lasted a single season.

Considerable advancement in the methods of drilling and developing wells, in pump efficiency, and ditching equipment have been made in the last 4 or 5 years. Wells are practical now where they were not a few years ago, and fields once requiring considerable help and heavy equipment now can be developed more cheaply, but there still are many pitfalls for the unwary.

Much of the land now under irrigation has not been properly planned or prepared, say engineers. The average expenditure for development has been below \$10 an acre, it is claimed, while up to \$30 an acre probably should have been spent.

Much future development will be in improvement of existing irrigated fields rather than "wildcatting" in new areas. This will be true because it will be economically profitable and because the day will come when conservation of water will demand it.

Despite individual and area problems to overcome, irrigation development in Western Kansas has a real future and already is "on its way." After going thru a period of stagnancy following early disappointments expansion began to accelerate in 1938. It suffered an 18-month setback early in the war but now has picked back up to the point where demand far exceeds drilling and pumping equipment available.

Water Maps Are Available

Because the area does have a future, agricultural leaders, geologists and water resource engineers are doing their best to see that intelligence, rather than hysteria, governs development. A thoro study to determine where development best can be made has been conducted for some time by the State Geological Survey, which is issuing accurate maps showing the depth to water thruout the area.

Ahead of development, water resource engineers are establishing "observation" wells to study the effect on the water table of both climatic conditions and pumping.

Inflated stories about high yields on Western Kansas irrigated fields without regard to consideration for costs and problems have been a handicap to the area, but without considering yields-per-acre some idea of the possibilities of irrigation there can be determined.

For instance, it is generally conceded by local observers that land worth \$25 an acre before irrigation is worth \$100 an acre after proper development. As new and better methods of development are learned, valuations of land under irrigation will increase because they will produce more crops with less water.

Cheap power is essential to practical operation. Extension during and after the war of rural electric lines with lower rates as power consumption increases will be a factor in the development, as will be the availability in Southwest Kansas of an unlimited supply of cheap natural gas.

One of the first to realize the possibility of natural gas in irrigation was R. R. Wilson, an extensive landowner in Grant county. During the period from 1925 to 1930 he sold some 13 sec-

tions of his land on long-term contracts and had to take most of it being more interested in developing the country than in land ownership. He developed irrigation projects on some of his farms, using natural gas at 10 cents for 1,000 cubic feet, which allows pump operations at a cost of about 6 cents an hour.

He then resold most of the farmland on long-term contracts—but this time crop production on them was stabilized by irrigation. Thru his leadership, and largely with his financial help, community gas lines were installed on a co-operative basis to further develop these and other farms. Just how this development could go is unknown but here are some of the results of this experiment:

In 1942, one farmer in this group raised 30,000 bushels of potatoes where no potato production had been practical before. Last year the same farmer raised 55,000 bushels of potatoes on 260 acres. Mr. Wilson tells about some of his renters who had 300 acres of maize under cultivation in 1942. They paid \$11 an acre cash rent. A 300-acre field dry farmed just across the road paid only \$35 total cash rent the same year.

Need Favorable Prices

This is one side of the picture. Another farmer in the Arkansas river basin, in Finney county, says his land farming, during favorable years will pay him \$3 to \$1 against irrigation in relation to money investment. Irrigation pays best during dry years but at all times, he says, there is necessity for favorable crop prices. Deep well irrigation is the source of water supply in order to offset heavy cost.

Observers point out that irrigated areas in Western Kansas have a peculiar advantage over any like territory in the United States. In all other areas irrigable land is surrounded by desert or near-desert land. In Western Kansas these areas are surrounded by excellent dry farming. Working together, each will tend to stabilize and strengthen the other. It is this unusual situation, plus the fact that there at present is a very high operation of farms free of debt, gives most promise for future sound development.

But there are others who present large-scale irrigation projects in conjunction with dry farming to give way to intensive irrigation of small fields—perhaps introduction and development of highly specialized crops. This type of expansion, they claim, would allow maximum population support and most efficient use of water. Development of processing plants for agricultural products and available materials may have considerable influence on the type of irrigation expansion that will occur. If more intensified irrigation should develop, changed methods of putting water on the land might take place.

Just which direction development and expansion will take is a matter of conjecture, but either road leads to heretofore undreamed of prosperity. And thousands of young Kansas farmers, sailors and marines looking for a new home and a new destiny after the war may turn their faces toward the setting sun as they heed the mous cry: "Go West Young Man."

An Extra Lubricant No Other Oil Contains
Makes It Oilier, More Heat
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Nourse Friction Proof motor and tractor oil is reinforced with an extra lubricant that provides extra motor protection. This lubricant is a natural petroleum product, not a synthetic addent. Nourse adds it to Friction Proof oil by homogenization, a process whereby all parts are evenly and inseparably blended together.

Now this Nourse reinforced, homogenized Friction Proof oil has more oiliness, more film strength, more heat resistance, and is more economical. No other oil contains the Nourse extra ingredients. No other oil will provide better protection under all motor operating conditions. STOP at your Nourse oil dealer's. Nourse Oil Company, Kansas City, Mo.

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Made Turkey Start With \$5

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

JUST what would you do if you had \$5 to invest? You have heard the old saying, "Big oaks from little acorns grow." Well, it doesn't mean that when there is only \$5 to invest the returns will be meager. That all depends on the investment itself, how much determination and good judgment are combined, perhaps over a period of years. At any rate here's how it panned out on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Bacil Evans, a few miles from our farm. Twelve years ago the Evans family started 2 projects on their farm. The Mr. selected sheep with a \$50 investment; the Mrs. a \$5 investment in turkeys. For a while records were kept on both projects, but in a few years the turkeys had so far outdistanced the sheep that "I quit comparing the two," Mrs. Evans said as she reviewed the results of her turkey-raising project.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Standard Bronze were the first turkeys raised in the beginning years. Five years ago these were replaced with the Broad Breasts because they gained weight more rapidly on the same amount of feed, and brought more money at selling time—and then too, for an entirely different reason. "My standard Bronze would range far and wide," Mrs. Evans said. "They would start off in one direction of mornings and make a complete circle of the neighborhood. We tried to keep them from roaming, but found it impossible. The Broad Breasts being a heavier fowl do not care to range so extensively and are much easier to handle." Mrs. Evans is a firm believer in getting the best stock if one is going to raise turkeys. She began with her Broad Breasts by getting eggs from the best known breeders in this country, and this meant at the time sending to the Pacific coast and giving \$1 an egg. She tried out 3 of the best known strains and compared the traits of the different ones when ready for market. She then selected the one that best suited her ideas of good market turkeys.

Trapnests Best Turkey Hens

For improving her flock she trapnests her best turkey hens during the time she is saving eggs for her hatching, and from these she gets her breeding stock for the next year. For 5 years she has not brought in any new blood. In this way she feels she can depend on her stock to produce disease-free poults that will live and give the type turkey for market that she wants. Mrs. Evans does not go into turkey raising on a big scale. For the last 2 seasons she has kept 17 and 18 hens respectively. With this number she uses 3 toms. She has 3 pens from this number and the matings being small she guarantees the fertility and hatchability of her egg shipments. Having the best quality she asks and gets a better price for her eggs than do many farms. Last season 300 eggs were sold from the 17 hens that brought in around \$8 a hen. Breeding stock is sold at a

very good price. From the 134 turkeys raised, and the sale of eggs and stock, there was more than \$1,000 realized. No hens are kept in this flock over the second year.

Not bad, do you think, for a farm woman's sideline and a \$5 initial investment?

An Egg Price Climb

Egg prices next fall and winter will equal and may exceed last year's top market figure, predict some poultry specialists. They give the following as their reasons:

Since March 20, almost all hatcheries have been getting a flood of cancellations on chick orders, some as much as 30 to 40 per cent.

Many sections are reporting heavy liquidation of farm flocks. Midwest packing plants are turning out nearly twice as many dressed hens as a year ago.

WFA estimates the demand for eggs will be greater in 1944 than in 1943.

Despite current low prices, egg producers still can expect a profitable year, it is claimed; if they follow good management methods. For maximum returns they must raise sufficient pullets this spring to replace most, if not all, the laying flock next fall.

The amount of feed available to poultrymen will depend largely on weather and labor conditions, but demand for feed is expected to be somewhat less than last year.

Mashes are Different

Confusion of poultrymen concerning different kinds of available laying mashes is not caused so much by the brands as by the protein levels of 4 common groups, believes E. R. Halbrook, Extension poultry specialist, Kansas State College.

The 4 groups are: The commonly called "all-mash" which usually is guaranteed to have a minimum of 15 or 16 per cent crude protein. The "regular mash," analyzing from 18 to 20 per cent crude protein. The "grain balancer," analyzing from 26 to 28 per cent, and the "mash concentrate," usually averaging between 32 and 36 per cent.

Buyers of these mashes will note that the protein level has been increased by decreasing the quantity of grain byproducts and ground grains in the mashes, and that the higher the protein level of the mash purchased, the more whole grains can be used in the feeding plan.

In using the various feeds, the following is recommended:

No whole grains needed with the all-mash unless liquid milk is being fed to step up the protein level. From 10 to 12 pounds of whole grain a day for 100 birds can be fed with the regular mash of 18 to 20 per cent protein.

Whole grain usually is self-fed with the grain balancer and about 200 pounds of whole grain will be consumed to each 100 pounds of mash.

Recommended procedure with the concentrate is to mix 200 pounds of ground grains with 100 pounds of concentrate and then feed it as the regular mash. An additional 200 pounds of whole grains can be fed in conjunction. This permits use of 400 pounds of home grains to 100 pounds of purchased concentrate.

Prices on mashes advance as protein content increases, but the higher protein mashes frequently are most economical where home grains are available, says Mr. Holbrook.

Premium for Poultry

To encourage production and marketing of live poultry during the months of short supply, and to encourage processors to store for those months, the Office of Economic Stabilization is offering premiums ranging from a half a cent a pound to 2.2 cents a pound to producers. This means the ultimate consumer will pay an average of two thirds of a cent more a pound for poultry over a one-year period.

Effective now thru June, and from January thru June of 1945, the schedule of premiums is: January, 1/2 cent a pound; February, 1 cent; March, 1.4 cents; April, 1.8 cents; May, 2.2 cents; June, 1 cent.

Good Meal Planning

To help the housewife solve the problem of well-balanced and economical meals for the family, the 24-page booklet, "How to Get the Most Out of the Food You Buy," was published by the General Electric Co. More than half the space is devoted to a guide for purchasing, storage and cooking of fresh vegetables and meats; there is a weekly menu guide, a weekly market list and there are many other suggestions of value on the subject. A free copy of the booklet will be sent to anyone upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Spray Brooder Houses Now with PAR-O-SAN After Cleaning and Scrubbing

Combat coccidiosis now, before it takes chicks your country needs. Don't wait. Coccidiosis may strike anytime, anywhere, and wipe out your profits for the year.

Chicks must pick up coccidia to contract the disease. So, provide clean ground. Then, be sure to clean and scrub the brooder house thoroughly. But, even clean looking brooder houses may contain coccidia. So, disinfect thoroughly by giving both house and equipment a good soaking with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San. Spray Par-O-San into every crack and corner. Par-O-San kills coccidia on proper contact.

Keep It Up! Spray the Litter

Don't stop just because the house has been disinfected. If the chicks get outdoors, coccidia may be tracked in or dropped. As a further precaution, spray the litter often with Par-O-San. Par-O-San has a pleasant odor. Will not harm the baby chicks. Stainless, non-caustic. Dilutes in either oil or water.

Follow "Poultry Conservation For Victory" recommendations. For full details, sound advice and Dr. Salsbury products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores displaying these emblems.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

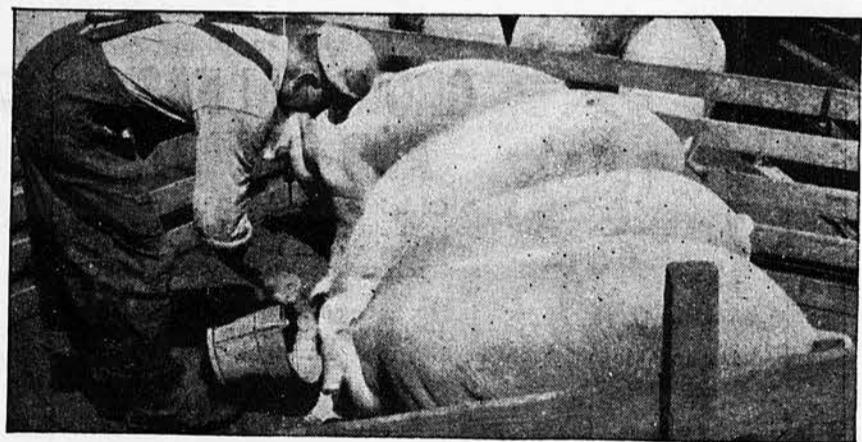


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DURING this past year, SULFAGUANIDINE has proven especially effective for these diseases of the intestines. It works IN THE INTESTINES to stop the action of disease-producing germs.

Your profits depend upon the number of animals you save and market. Every animal lost or sacrificed is a waste of precious feed.

You can get SULFAGUANIDINE Lederle from your veterinarian or druggist. It comes in POWDER, OBLETS or TABLETS. The powder may be mixed with feed. The OBLETS may be given by balling gun.

Save valuable animals—send for FREE booklet today.

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Grow 'em Right



GROW 'EM FAST AND STURDY

● Certainly you want the chicks you put out this spring to grow fast and steady, with big sturdy bodies and disease resisting vigor. You want to raise all you can to maturity, have cockerels ready for the early market, and have pullets laying in 4½ to 5 months. So grow 'em right. Feed right.

Feed Dannen Chick Grower

By supplying essential vitamins, minerals, and proteins needed for fast, sturdy development, Dannen Chick Grower helps these youngsters to lay on weight fast, and to stay healthier. It helps reduce set-backs, runts, and actual chick losses, too. So today, see your friendly Dannen dealer and arrange for a supply of Dannen Chick Grower. Dannen is a mighty successful way to feed all your chickens all the time . . . and economical, too.

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St. Joseph, Missouri

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DANNEN FEEDS
AT YOUR LOCAL DANNEN DEALERS



Outstanding War Record

Made by Kansas Future Farmers of America

THE Kansas Future Farmers of America, who met in their annual convention at Manhattan recently, have an outstanding war record.

The 4,284 active members have purchased more than \$159,419 in War Bonds and Stamps. This is in addition to \$12,688 purchased by local chapters. They have collected more than 2,754,264 pounds of scrap metal, 1,406,628 pounds of paper, 170,500 pounds of rubber, 10,350 burlap bags, repaired and reconditioned 5,500 farm machines. A total of 4,872 Future Farmers and more than 65 former vocational agriculture instructors are serving in the armed forces.

Total amount of money invested in farming by Kansas F. F. A. members is \$993,176.

Jack Hall, Topeka, was elected president at the convention. Other officers elected were Bob Jones, Ottawa, vice-president; Allen Windhorst, Minneapolis, secretary; Charles D. Armstrong, Effingham, treasurer; and Dick Smith, El Dorado, reporter.

The new State Farmers and their schools are:

Lester Planalto, Atwood; Eldon Treaster, Beloit; Leonard Swiercinsky, Belleville; David H. Hellman, Chanute; Irwin C. Lloyd and John McAdams, Clay Center; Dwight Nelson, Clifton; Beryl Hemstrom, Roy Ivan White and Byron Sowers, Colby; Robert McKinney, Coldwater; Norman Johnston, Concordia; Bobbie Robbins, Columbus; Charles Armstrong, Hugh Foster, Albert Leonard Gigstad and Wilmer Keith Wheeler, Effingham; Dick Smith, El Dorado; Robert Lee Foster, Myron Van Gundy and David L. Williams, Emporia.

Alvin Wenger, A. Dale Brockhoff and Kenneth Kruse, Fairview; Anton E. Vopata, Frankfort; Gerald G. Finley, Garden City; Eugene Raymond Daise, Goodland; Eldon LeRoy Glenn and Lowell D. Breeden, Great Bend; Ernest Loy Hodgson, Harveyville; Harold Stevenson, Holcomb; Duane Moore and Harold Haber, Holton; Walter Wiens and Elmer W. Neufeld, Inman; Otto R. Roesler, Norman Manz and Dale T. Collins, Junction City; Junior Adams, Kincaid; Harvey McHenry, Kingman; Elroy Eberwein and Wilbur Longanecker, Lawrence; Reed F. Munsell, Don Ream, Wayne Rousch and Gene Sink, Lebanon.

Buster Travis, Manhattan; Allen Windhorst, Minneapolis; Duane Sawin, Morrowville; Emil Goering, Moundridge; George Storey and Marlin Kerley, Mulvane; Wayne Schafer and Martin Stucky, McPherson; John Doak, William Russell and Charles Page, Olathe; Clayton Dale Rezac, Galen Teske and Harold D. Tessoroff, Onaga; Max Taylor, Osborne; Bob Jones, Ottawa; Mack Young, Jr., Overbrook; Lyle Pursell, Paola; Clarence W. Flach, Paxico; Andrew Zillinger, Phillipsburg.

Wendell Eggerman and Marvin Swenson, Randolph; Robert J. Klein, Shawnee Mission; Jarrell Barnes, Soldier; Bruce Johnson and Jack Hall, Highland Park (Topeka); Lawrence Kneale and LaVerne Ross, Washburn (Topeka); Lester Gassert, Washington; Raymond Lindquist, Waterville; and Richard Berrie, Paul Robert Bonewell and George Reynolds, Winfield.

Ten State Farmers have made applications for the American Farmer degree, the highest degree awarded by the national organization of Future Farmers of America. Those making applications are Irwin Alefs, Great Bend; Robert Sawatzky, Buhler; Calvin Jarrett, Columbus; Paul Conrardy, Kingman; Lewis Howland, Iola; Lester Goyen, Pratt; Cecil Thomson, Winfield; Duane Huiting, Downs; Glenn Hefty, Effingham; Erwin Thalmann, Haven. From this list 4 candidates will be chosen. Each state association is allowed one American Farmer for each 1,000 active members in the association.

Uses Gas Traps

Dear Editor: Having read the article "Give Bounty Plan a Trial," I think it is practical all the way thru. Personally, I am in favor of killing the coyotes when the fur is prime. Particularly when most of the fur is going to war.

Coyotes are not hard to kill off if one knows the business. I make my own bait scent which I use on cyanide gas traps. Also run a good pack of hounds and find them to be a good combination. I killed 98 coyotes in less than 3 months and cared for around 50 head of livestock. I skinned 94 coyotes myself. So I do not think we need a Government trapper.

I think that a \$2 bounty paid on coyotes taken from November 1 to

March 15 would be just about the right amount.

I will not dig out pups; in the first place it is unlawful to destroy dogs and it should be. Another thing, many scalps are smuggled in from other states, also a great number of dog pups. Pelts are not smuggled in scalps for bounty.—C. F. Zrubek, Raines Co.

Caught 55 Coyotes

Dear Editor: We take Kansas Farmer and I read what you say about the coyotes being bad. My 2 boys take a lot of coyote skins. They have a stripped down car and 3 dogs and have caught 55 coyotes since September, while more than paid for their car and gas. Claude drives the car and Lloyd is the lookout man. He went to California a few months ago, so Claude catches the coyotes now by himself. He caught most of his in Rush county. I think there should be a bounty on coyotes; they do much damage to turkey chickens and stock.—Mrs. O. B. Ellis, Rush Co.



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Easy herd treatment, or may be given individually. Buy at Dr. Salsbury dealers—feed, drug, produce stores, hatcheries. Or write: Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.



CHOLERA Outbreaks

Bad losses anticipated; Every pig should be vaccinated.

Now is the real danger time for hog cholera. Outbreaks are already being reported. Every day of delay in having your pigs vaccinated now means that much greater danger of losing your year's profits.

Remember, once cholera attacks your hogs there is no cure. The ONLY protection is VACCINATION IN ADVANCE. That means vaccination NOW.

Call Your Veterinarian

Play safe. This year, proper vaccination by a skilled Veterinarian is more important than ever. He knows WHEN to vaccinate; HOW to provide maximum immunity. Anything less than that may be risky. Call him now and have him protect your pigs.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.

Quick Change

(Continued from Page 6)

side fight is going on in New England, where the states want to retain control of power sites, and where the Federal Government insists on taking over control of every river and their tributaries.

A compromise that will appear to give the irrigationists assurance of water for irrigation—which will at least give them enough to start law suits later on—appears probable at this writing, with the navigation projects getting the better of the argument.

Mr. Biddle Took Charge

Government seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co., to settle a labor dispute favor of the CIO union, started a stir-revolt in Congress over what the President has in wartime taken over private property on the ground that it was necessary to prevent a threatened strike from interfering with the war effort.

For some unexplained reason, the President seems to have instructed Attorney General Biddle to take over the property, and place the Department of Commerce in charge. Biddle took it over, all right, and without bothering to get any court orders. He took some soldiers along, and the suit was taken over. The Chairman of the Board, Sewell Avery, refusing to turn over his office and records, was picked up by 2 soldiers, under Attorney General Biddle's orders, carried outside, and dumped on the sidewalk. Avery had refused to sign a renewal contract with the CIO union; he had named the original a year ago last December after receiving a telegraphic order from the President and Commander-in-Chief to do so. Avery has asserted the union no longer represented a majority of the employees in the Chicago plants and headquarters. After Mr. Biddle took charge, he (1) went into a Federal district court and asked an order enjoining Mr. Avery from interfering with the Government's management of the property; (2) ordered an election held to determine whether the union represented a majority of the employees. The court took the application for an injunction under advisement—issuing a temporary restraining order. The day the election was held, as soon as it was evident the union would get a majority vote, Mr. Biddle turned back the property and the court decided there was no case before it.

Congress Will Investigate

At a White House press conference the same day the President said whatever way the election went the case was over. Nothing left to consider.

But the Senate and House committees are going ahead with investigations to determine (1) whether any legislation enacted by Congress gives the President the power to seize a property not holding Government war contracts; (2) if Congress has not wanted such power, under what authority the Executive acted in directing the seizure.

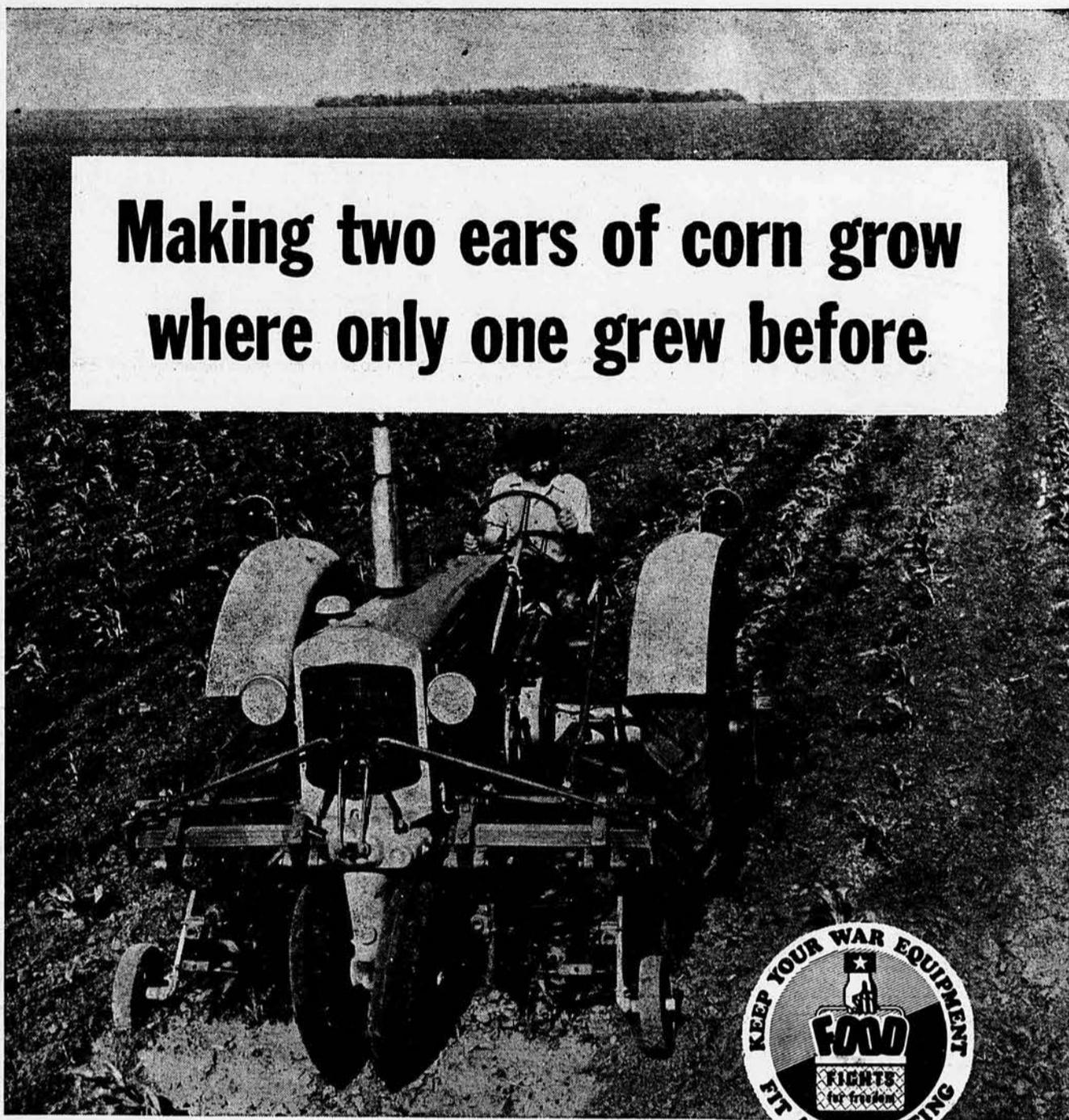
Attorney General Biddle wrote an opinion that under the "aggregate" of constitutional, statutory, war and other "powers," the President in wartime could take over any property if in his discretion he felt it was necessary to promote the war effort.

If the Attorney General's opinion is final, there are no limits to a President's powers in wartime except his own decision as to what ought to be done.

Hogs Flooded the Market

Effect of the corn seizure order of the War Food Administration and War Production Administration, War Food Administrator Jones says—was to flood the terminal markets with hogs. All terminal markets normally had to put embargoes on shipments. WFA since has extended support prices on hogs to include choice and good hogs between 180 and 270 pounds, instead of 200 to 270, and has lifted the "seizure" order may be lifted in less than the 60 days originally intended. The order was issued to compel farmers in 125 counties in the Corn Belt to sell corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation to supply 10 million bushels the Army said was needed for industrial uses in connection with the war program; sales to any but the CCC without a Government permit were prohibited.

Making two ears of corn grow where only one grew before



GULLIVER'S TRAVELS, by Jonathan Swift, is the source of a famous tribute to farmers which is especially appropriate now that America's food production goals for 1944 are the greatest in history.

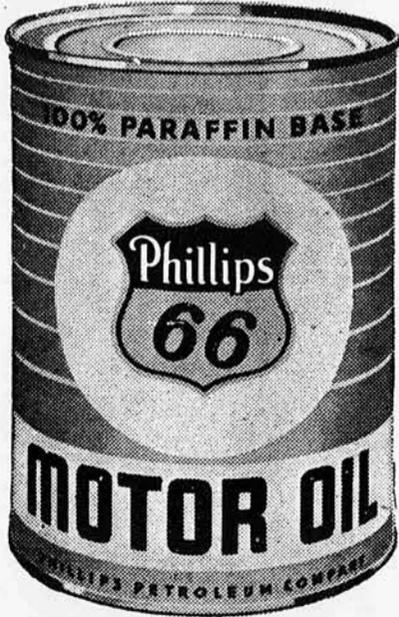
Said Swift: "... whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

In spite of desperate shortages of manpower and machinery, the farmer, by dint of harder work and longer hours, is pushing the production of food for freedom to new high levels. He is using his machinery with greater efficiency than ever before. And calling on his mechanical helpers for extra duty, he is in turn giving them extra care in maintenance and lubrication. This explains why so many farmers have concentrated on quality in all farm lubricants.

Every day, more and more of them are seeking the advice and help of Phillips Agents in choosing the best Phillips lubricant for each particular farm job. This information, advice, and suggestions, all based on definite engineering data, are yours for the asking.

And don't forget this helpful fact, when you want to select a quality motor oil: Phillips offers a number of oils because preferences vary, and so do pocketbooks. 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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ACIDS Plus!

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CORIDENE is the ORIGINAL acid medium, gives your birds a high acid intake, combined with PLUS INGREDIENTS—high-

est quality essential oils, copper compounds and helpful stimulants.

CORIDENE supplies abundant, concentrated acids in small doses, doesn't over-burden the fowl's delicate digestive system with large amounts of feed, and saves valuable feed.

Join the hundreds of thousands of poultry raisers who give their birds high acid intake the easy, inexpensive, CORIDENE way! Just mix CORIDENE with your own feed. . . costs only part of a cent for each bird.

Get CORIDENE from your local hatchery or poultry supply dealer today, or mail the coupon with \$1 for generous 8-oz. bottle sent postpaid.

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Enclosed find \$1. Please send me, postpaid, 8-oz. bottle of CORIDENE.

NAME.....
CITY.....STATE.....

KSAC on Air

(Continued from Page 5)

is now, and has been from the start, "to bring the college to the people."

Radio Station KSAC launched its career on its own wave length of 880 kilocycles, broadcasting intermittently thruout the day. On October 30, 1928, the station began to divide time with Station WSUI, owned and operated by the University of Iowa. In November, 1929, the Federal Radio Commission asked KSAC to start sharing time with WIBW, the Capper Publications Station in Topeka. This agreement is still in effect, with KSAC occupying the wave length of 580 kilocycles for 3½ hours each week-day and WIBW the remainder of the time up to midnight each night.

One feature, which had its inception on the first day of KSAC's operation, was the noon farm program. It has remained a popular feature and still goes on the air at 12:30 each noon. Its many listeners have proved the soundness of agricultural broadcasting thru the years.

Brings College Into Home

As KSAC grew and developed new departments of the college were added to the programs. By December 1, 1934, 10 years after the station was founded, subject matter broadcasts covered virtually the entire range of teachings at Kansas State. From that date until the present, from 3,000 to 5,000 talks have been given each year on a wide scope of topics.

During the 20 years, the KSAC program has evolved from one of instruction for regularly enrolled students in 27 different courses to one of information for every listening member of the average Kansas family.

Much of the success of agricultural broadcasting at Kansas State College is due Dean H. Umberger, director of extension. Thruout the life of the station Dean Umberger has given loyal support and encouragement. He has been a true "radio pioneer" and time and again has served on state and national educational radio committees.

L. L. Longsdorf, extension editor and program director, has been active in promotion of the station since coming to Kansas State College in 1927.

Closely allied thruout existence of the station, Prof. L. C. Williams, who was instrumental in getting agricultural broadcasting started, has participated during the 20 years in taking the messages of improved farming practices into Kansas homes.

A. F. Turner, district agent, has always been helpful as a program organizer and program co-ordinator. He often has acted as emergency announcer, program director, or even engineer.

One of the most familiar of the feminine voices on the women's programs was Amy Kelly, former state home demonstration leader. Following her resignation in 1936, Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, present state leader, followed the policy of actively participating in radio-casting.

Until only a few weeks ago when he left to accept a position with the National Safety Council, M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader, was heard weekly as he talked to 4-H Club boys and girls each Saturday afternoon.

Another familiar personality is Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, who has spoken weekly on the Farm Business Half Hour for many years.

Professor Charles Stratton, who presents twice weekly his music for the piano, has been bringing the best in piano music to Kansas listeners from the first day the station went on the air.

One of the most familiar broadcasters is Dr. George Gemmell, head of the Home Study Service. He has been speaking over KSAC since it was founded. Dr. Gemmell served as program director for about 2 years prior to 1927.

All student programs are directed by Professor H. M. Heberer, of the department of speech. Many former employees of KSAC are now scattered over the country holding important positions in connection with farm broadcasting.

Supervising programs on the station and also announcing at present is Lowell Treaster, assistant extension editor. He is assisted by Eula Mae Kelly and Miriam Dexter, also assistant extension editors. Bernard Holbert is chief engineer.

Silage Is Best

Planting more acres of sorghums or corn this spring, to be put into silos next fall, is the best way to make certain that cattle and sheep go thru next winter in good condition. These crops, fed as silage, will take care of many more cattle than the same acreages will when the crops are fed as dry fodder. And feed may be a problem for some time.—Floyd Bell, K. S. C.

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Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

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An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roots kills poultry lice and feather mites.

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Anti-HOG CHOLERA SERUM 95¢ (per 100 cc)

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BABY CHICKS
WHITE LEGHORNS
 Unsexed \$10.45—Pullets \$17.40

\$10.90
 per 100
 PREPAID

CATALOG explaining two-week replacement guarantee. U. S. Approved. U. S. Pullorum Tested. R. O. P. Foundation Breeding.

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WHITE LEGHORN
AAA Started Pullets—3 to 4 weeks Old \$24.95

Sturdy White Plymouth Rock Chicks. O. P. bloodlines. Bred to live longer, more eggs and make more money.

PROFIT-POINTER VITALIZED WHITE ROCKS

Sturdy White Plymouth Rock Chicks. O. P. bloodlines. Bred to live longer, more eggs and make more money.

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Quality Chicks, Pullorum Tested
 Delivery gtd. 268-305 egg bred F.O.B.

W. W. Wyt., S. C. Reds, 8.40 12.90 9.90
 W. W. Wyt., Gt. N. Hamp., 8.90 13.40 10.40
 W. W. Wyt., Heavy and Light, 4.90 9.95 4.95

WINDSOR HATCHERY, Box 65K, New Cambria, Mo.

MRS. S. C. BAKERS ANCONAS
 Rock improvement since 1921. U. S. Approved

W. W. Wyt., S. C. Reds, 8.40 12.90 9.90
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It Is STARTED PULLETS
 need we have the dependable kind from weeks to three months. Before purchasing, will pay you to write for

RUPP POULTRY FARM
 Ottawa, Kansas

White Leghorn Chicks. U. S. ROP. Immediate delivery. Share benefits of trapping, pedigreeing. All sired by 250-325 egg ROP sires, and bred by 250-305 egg sires—no exception. Bred for high livability by progeny method. Breeding like this helps give real increase in egg profits. Wonderful satisfaction. Reasonable chick prices. Use our year-around hatching spreads costs. 36-page catalog, free. Complete breeding program clearly described. Illustrated actual photos taken on our farm. Write for prices—early order discount. Free catalog. Rose Hill Hatchery, 908 R St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

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BABY CHICKS
 Hi-Production Chicks. Very best quality. White, Barred or Buff Rocks; White or Silver Laced Wyandottes; Rhode Island or New Hampshire Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Mottled Anconas; White or Brown Leghorns. Literature. The Thomas Farms Hatchery, Pleasanton, Kan.

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plans, made one and it works fine." They are easy to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Hawk's Profit-Bred Chicks ready now. Large production means savings to you. Hawk Farms, Atchison, Kansas.

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 Austra-Whites. High quality straight run chicks from heavy egg-producing lines. Available late May and June, \$9.50-100. Falkenrich Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kansas, Route 3.

JERSEY GIANTS
 Booking Orders for Chicks—Jersey Giant (White or Black), Specialty Brooders for Giants for 20 years. Also Golden Buff Minorcas. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS
 250-350 Pedigreed sired big type Egg-Bred "AAA" White Leghorn Pullets \$14.95. Unsexed \$8.25. Cockerels \$2.90. Four-weeks-old "AAA" Pullets \$25.50. 95% Sex Guaranteed. Catalog. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Big type English White Leghorn "AAA" pullets \$12.35. Cockerels \$1.85. Four-week-old "AAA" Pullets \$23.40. Windsor Chick Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

MINORCAS
 Superfine Chicks. Golden Buff Minorcas. Specialty Breeders for 20 years. Also White or Black Jersey Giants. Literature. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

TURKEYS
 Broad Breast Turkey Poults of the Wagon Wheel strain from U. S. Approved turkeys. Embryo-fed. May poults 68c per 100; June-65c; July-60c. All have extra broad deep breasts. Phil Ingersoll, Michigan Valley, Kan. Phone 158.

Turkey Poults from Broad Breasted Bronze stock. Lots of 1000, 70c each. For delivery dates and prices on smaller quantities write today to Griffith Hatchery, Box 835, Fulton, Missouri.

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 Used and New Farm Equipment

Several Roughage Cutters, Hammer Grinders, Grain Drills, Potato Machinery, Potato Planters, Dusters, Graders, Water Pumps (deep and shallow well), Wagon Boxes, Hog Feeders. Write for Free list of new and used farm equipment and supplies.
GREEN BROTHERS, LAWRENCE, KAN.

OIL FILTERS Reclaimo, the Heated Oil Filter for cars-tractors, is sold and recommended by leading implement dealers and garages; see dealer or write for filters, fittings, superior filtering material.
RECLAIMO SALES, ELGIN, NEBRASKA

Holt Combine, 10-foot cut, we have two machines of this model, one in good condition, the other needs some repairs. Priced right. Martin Tractor Company, 700 East Eighth, Topeka, Kansas.

Cut your brush with a Northland Brush axe, made like double bit axe, no stooping—cuts large and small brush level to ground. \$2.50 postpaid. Northland Brush Axe, Randall, Minn.

Elevators: Good supply portable grain elevators. 16-32 ft. Capacity 700-1000 bushels per hour. No certificate required. Nelson Mfg. & Supply Co., Kimball, Neb.

New and Used Ford milkers and parts. Electric and gasoline models available. Write to Box 442, McPherson, Kansas, or Hiser Implement Co., Iola, Kansas.

For Sale—Combine six foot, cut straight thru on dual rubber. Good condition, equipped with Wakashaw engine. No harvest. E. L. Kern, Smith Center, Kan.

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-642, Boone, Iowa.

"Elevators" all purpose, very easily made by anyone. We furnish all metal parts and Blue Prints. Henderson Imp. Co., 920 Farnam, Omaha, Neb.

For Sale—By original owner, International Farmall F-30 on steel, excellent condition. Willard Colwell, R. 5, Emporia, Kan.

Sled Kirilin Cultivator Parts are now available. See your Implement Dealer. L. Kirilin Cultivator Co., Centralia, Kan.

Combine, 16-ft., No. 11 International good condition. Irvin Hodgson, Little River, Kansas.

Combine 12-ft. No. 5-A John Deere. Good condition. Vern Hardenburger, Narka, Kan.

Elevators—Combination for ear corn and small grain \$125. John Tollrichs, Auburn, Neb.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
WANTED FARM LIGHT PLANTS
 Will pay cash for used Delco & Kohlers and 32-volt electric motors. Write full description and price.

GENERAL PRODUCTS
DELCO DISTRIBUTORS
 120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

International Electric Fence far superior, more effective and reliable. Quickly pays for itself. We repair all makes of electric fences. Dealers wanted. International Electric Fence Co., 910 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

In Stock—New genuine Wincharger—Batteries—Towers—some used. Bargains. We trade. Factory Distributors, Gaylord, Kan.

Rebuilt plants; parts for Delco, Westinghouse; batteries; used plants bought. Republic Electric Company, Davenport, Iowa.

FARM EQUIPMENT
 World's Leading Full Pulsating Milkers in portable, pipe line and short-tube models. In stock for prompt shipment. Write or phone today for complete literature and prices. Get the best for less money. Get your milker now. Automatic Milking Machine Washers, Automatic Water Systems, Pump Jacks, Stock Tank Water Heaters, Well Points—Cylinders and Pipe, Irrigation Pumps, Range Boilers, Electric Motors, Gas Engines, V Belts and Pulleys, Auto Water Bowls, Electric Drills, Farm Scales, Milk Strainers—Pails—Scales, Bottles and Caps, Calf Feeder Pails, Dairy Brushes and Erooms, Farm Hose, Solvay 600 Washing Powder, HTH Sterilizer, Electric Fencers and Prods, Pressure-Windmill and Pitcher Water Pumps, Dairy Wash Tanks, Electric Wire and Line Fittings, Automatic Water Heaters, Your Dairy, Farm and Electrical Supply House, Midwest Dairy Supply Co., 224 W. 4th St., Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

Lighting Rod Cable—Heavy prewar copper. New. Write. Alex Strachan, Howard, Kansas.

AUTOMOTIVE
 Save! Used, guaranteed parts all cars; transmission specialists. Descent needed fully! Immediate reply. Victory, 2439-CD Gunnison, Chicago, 25.

Automobile Inner Tubes, used reconditioned all passenger sizes, \$1.50 each FOB Chicago. O'Keefe, 7517 Merrill, Chicago.

LIVESTOCK ITEMS
 Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! It's patriotic, and profitable, to raise Milking Shorthorns. Get the facts—Free! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months \$5.00; one year \$10.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Illinois.

Combined Bull Hatter and Controller. Makes any bull safe. Turn him out with complete safety. Stops fence jumpers. Money-back guarantee. Write for circular. Russell & Company, Dept. 31, Platteville, Wisconsin.

How To Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address: Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 435, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Free! Complete information Bang's Abortion and government licensed vaccines. Strain 19. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Dept. F, Kansas City, 15, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus.

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING
 English Shepherd; Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval, 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Puppies Wanted for Cash. Also Canaries and Parrots. Write first. National, 3101 Olive, St. Louis, Missouri.

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

RABBITS AND PIGEONS
 Chin-Chin Giant Chinchillas. King of Rabbits. Most beautiful fur. Small investment. Large profits. Free illustrated booklet. Willow Brook Farm, 44, Sellersville, Pa.

Wanted—White Pigeons Only. Express paid. Crismore, 3753N, Monticello, Chicago, 18.

FILMS AND PRINTS
 Your favorite kodak pictures enlarged, size 6x7, 10c three for quarter coin. Send best negatives (film) today. Address Geppert Studios, Dept. 73, Des Moines, Iowa.

Rolls Developed—One day service, 8 Never Fade Double Edge Prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Rolls Developed—Two deckledge prints each negative 25c. Deckledge reprints 2c. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY
 We Buy Used Milking Equipment. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
 Wanted: Men or women to operate cream and produce station in eastern Kansas or western Missouri. Equipment and check book for cream furnished. Also man to help you start a business for yourself. Write P. O. Box 4026, Kansas City, 7, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE
 Almanacs are scarce. Send 13c, stamps or coins, for famous T. B. Blazers Almanac, Dept. T20, Bloomington, Ill.

25 Genuine Indian arrowheads, \$1.00. Catalog. Geo. Holder, Glenwood, Ark.

Hedge Posts—Truck and Carloads. Floyd Leonard, 1257 Boswell, Topeka.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN
 Profitable, Dignified Business for high grade, industrious men and women retailing Rawleigh products direct from manufacturer to consumer. Every home your market. Large repeat orders. A few openings nearby. Write Rawleigh Co., Dept. E-85-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

FEATHERS WANTED
 Free Bulletin tells you how to get the most for your new and used Goose and Duck Feathers. Send for it. We are direct processors and pay best prices. Third generation in feather business. Highest grading. Prompt payment. Ship now. Central Feather Works, Dept. R, 1717 S. Halstead, Chicago.

New Higher Feather Prices. Ship now. Every pound needed. White or Grey Goose \$1.37½. White or Colored Duck \$1.10. For highest prices of used feathers send samples. Thousands of satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halstead St., Chicago, 21, Ill.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS
 Free 82-page Summer catalog selected farm bargains 7 Midwest states. Many fully equipped, many pictures. Special service for those who state requirements and payment plan first letter. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

FARMS—KANSAS
 Suburban Home—25 acres with gas, lights and city water, good land, 6 rooms, good barn, half mile college, \$4500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

AUCTION SCHOOLS
 Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write, Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

SEED

Kansas-Grown U. S. 13 Hybrid Seed Corn

Dunfield Soybeans
 Fulton Seed Oats

From Grower to Farmer

BRUNE BROTHERS
 R.F.D. No. 1, Lawrence, Kansas
 Growers of Pure Field Seeds

SEEDS FIELD and GARDEN

Write us for samples and prices.

ALFALFA—Lot Crest \$19.90 Per Bu.

THE SALINA SEED CO., SALINA, KANSAS

For Sale—Dunfield Soybeans \$2.75 bushel. Certified Dunfield \$3.25. John Deere one-way \$100. Charles R. Topping, R-4, Lawrence, Kan.

For Sale—Kansas adapted Hygeria seed, germination 95%, purity 98%. 5c lb. Willard Colwell, R. 5, Emporia, Kan.

Chief Soybeans—Purity 99.8%. Germination 93%. \$3.00 Postpaid. J. A. Lehman, Horton, Kan.

Midland Yellow Dent Seed Corn \$3.00 bushel, test 95%. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kan.

Early Kalo five cents FOB Hays, Kansas. Ward W. Sullivan.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

K.I.H. 38 SEED CORN
 Certified, Kansas Grown

Excellent Performance in official statewide tests.
 Some U. S. 35, also.

RALF E. HOCKENS
 Arrington - - - Kansas

Certified Dunfield Soybeans. High germination—choice quality. \$3.00 bushel. Certified US 35 and KIH 38 Hybrid Seed Corn \$5.00 bushel. O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kan.

For Sale—Certified Hongkong Soybean seed. A. F. Schoenig, Walnut, Kansas.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK
Sweet Potato, Tomato
 Cabbage, Onion, Pepper and Eggplants

State Certified, Field Grown Plants
 Immediate Shipment

We are growing millions of extra vegetable plants this year to take care of the heavy demand for our field-grown plants. Get a head start with our plants this year. Many of our customers tell us our plants mature weeks ahead of other plants they have bought. Take no chances—get the best. Good gardens are more important this year than ever before. If you have available ground raise a few vegetables for the market. Onions and Sweet Potatoes are scarce.

Sweet Potatoes: Portoricos—Red Velvet
 300-50c; 300-1.00; 600-2.00; 1,000-3.00; 5,000-12.50; 10,000-22.00.

Cabbage: Charleston Wakefield, Dutch, Marion Market, Copenhagen, Allseason.
 Pepper: World Beater, California Wonder, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Hot Cayenne, Chili, Tabasco.
 Tomatoes: Marjlobe, Stone, Pritchard, Earliana, Victor, Alfred, Firesteel, Baltimore.
 Onions: Crystal Wax, Sweet Spanish, Prize-taker.
 Eggplant: Black Beauty, Long Purple.
 Mixed any way wanted. No order accepted for less than \$1.00. Plants \$1.00; 700-2.00; 1,000-2.50; 5,000-10.00. Prepaid to you. Moss packed. Shipped in special built containers. Guaranteed Satisfaction. Growing instructions Free with each order.

North Texas Plant Farm, Franklin, Texas

Sweet Potato Plants
 The Best Money Can Buy

Jersey, Red Bermuda, Porta Rican, Oklahoma Golden. Prepaid 300-\$1.50; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.75; 5,000-\$17.00. Wholesale lots of 10,000 or larger \$3.00 per 1,000 express collect. 5,000 bushels of seed bedded. All plants produced from seed grown from certified seed.
 Plants freshly pulled, expertly packed, and shipped the same day.

THOMAS SWEET POTATO PLANT
 Thomas, Oklahoma

Vegetable Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomato—Earliana, John Baer, Marjlobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50. Cabbage—all varieties, 200-80c; 300-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.00. Onion—Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Sweet Pepper, 100-50c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.75. Potato—Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$3.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Victory Garden Plant Assortment—200 Certified Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Eggplants, or Broccoli. Brussel Sprouts, all \$2.00 postpaid. Express collect \$2.50 per 1000. Large, hand selected. Moss packed. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

Certified Potato Plants—Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Red Velvet, Tomato and Cabbage plants. 300-\$1.50; 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$3.50; 5000-\$18.50. Prepaid. A. O. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.

Potato Plants—Nancy Hall, Portoricans, 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.00; 5000-\$9.50. Cash with order. Ernest McGill, Gleason, Tenn.

Cabbage Plants \$1.50. Tomato Plants \$2.00. Potato Plants \$2.50. Pepper and Eggplants \$3.00-1,000. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

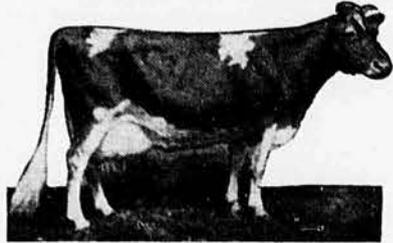
OF INTEREST TO WOMEN
 Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

COMPLETE DAIRY HERD DISPERSION SALE

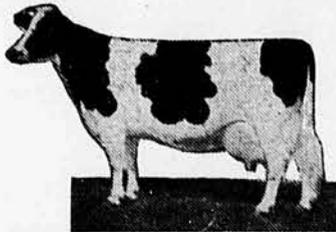
Sale held at COUNTRY CLUB FARM, just southwest of KANSAS CITY and 1/4 mile southwest of

**Overland Park, Kansas,
Monday, May 29 --- 10:30 a. m.**

140 Head of Dairy Cattle --- A Certified Herd



34 Guernseys



106 Holsteins

WE MUST SELL: The sale of certified milk was discontinued on the Kansas City market March 1, therefore this outstanding herd and equipment will be sold on May 29. We have had production records in our cow test association as high as 11,294 pounds of milk and 430 pounds of fat for a 1-year herd average. Have been in D. H. I. A. since 1932. The cows are clean of Bang's and a certificate will be furnished with each animal.

3 BULLS SELLING: Two purebred Holstein and one purebred Guernsey bull will be sold.

Choice pair of geldings and other horses to be sold.

Equipment selling before lunch—For more information write to
C. A. PETERSON & CO., 5633 TROOST AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Auctioneer—Roy Johnston, Belton, Mo., assisted by Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson With This Publication

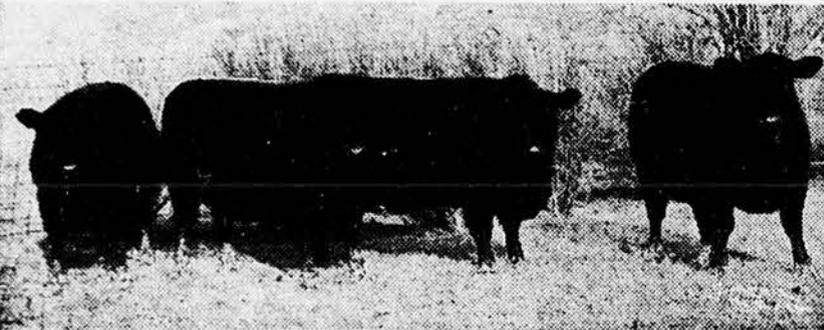
Angus Sale, Bruce Dodson Farms Dispersal

4 Herd Bulls — 51 Foundation Females

Sale held at farm, 25 miles east of Kansas City and 8 miles east of

Lees Summit, Missouri, Thursday, June 8

We are a war casualty — I must devote all my time to my business.



The four daughters of Repeater of Wheatland 11th sell and others as good.

4 HERD BULLS—Bred as good as you can desire. Ages—two 3-year-olds, one 2-year-old and one yearling. This yearling is one of the best herd bull prospects to be found in America.

51 FEMALES: 16 cows with calves at foot. 30 bred females, only 4 in the herd over 6 years of age. 5 open heifers.

Note: Only in a dispersion will you find such a grand lot of foundation females. The majority are close to profit, they sell with calves or bred to our strong group of herd bulls. It was our aim to own the best herd in America. This herd was founded with that idea in mind. A clean herd—Tb. and Bang's test. Best of bloodlines combined with individuality.

For free illustrated catalog address inquiry to Box 559, Kansas City, Mo.

Bruce Dodson Farms, Lees Summit, Mo.

Roy Johnston, Auctioneer

Bert Powell with Kansas Farmer



LAST CALL

Porterfield's Polled Hereford Auction

1 p. m.—at farm, 3 miles east, 1/4 south of
Grandview, Mo., Saturday, May 27

(Grandview is 17 miles south of Kansas City on Highway 71. Farm is located at 132nd and Kaytown road.)

51 LOTS: 7 Bulls, 5 Open Heifers, 23 Bred Females, 16 Cows with bull calves, all registered, will be sold.

Write Quickly for Catalog to E. E. Porterfield, Jr., 8000 Oldham Road, Hickman Mills, Mo.
Roy Johnston, Auctioneer Bert Powell, Representing This Publication

Containers Scarce

At the convention of the Kansas Frozen Food Locker Association recently, locker operators reported a scarcity of containers for storing food in lockers. Anyone contemplating storing food in lockers should obtain necessary containers as soon as possible to avoid disappointment.—George A. Filinger, K. S. C.

Heat Shrinks Eggs

Recent experimental work has shown that the summer decrease in egg size is due largely to the high temperatures encountered during that season. It is, therefore, desirable to provide the layers with all possible protection against the excessive summer temperatures, as a means of improvement of egg size.—D. C. Warren, K. S. C.

IN THE FIELD



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

Forty per cent of the 130 milk-fat lambs entered in the Eighth Annual Lamb and Wool School at Kansas City, May 12, sold for a premium price of \$16.75. This was the highest percentage of premium lambs in the history of the school, said packer buyers. Eleven counties were represented in the show.

Herman H. Johnsmeyer, of Marion county, had the first-place heavy-weight lambs, which also were judged grand champions of the school. The first-place winners in the lightweight division were entered by M. E. Rohrer, of Dickinson county.

The Johnsmeyer lambs weighed 105 pounds at 5 months old and clearly showed their breeding and feeding. They were out of Northwestern ewes and sired by a purebred Hampshire ram.

The ewes were allowed to run on rye pasture when available, while the lambs were kept separated and allowed to nurse only twice a day. To get the lambs to eat a balanced ration, Mr. Johnsmeyer creep-fed a mixture of ground oats, corn, kafir and bran in equal parts, plus alfalfa hay and molasses.

All lambs had their navels treated with iodine at birth and a full parasite-control program of dipping and worming was followed on ewes and lambs.

Second place in the heavyweight division went to Raymond Wagner, Franklin county, and third place to Mr. Rohrer.

In the lightweight division second place went to Merle Magaw, Cloud county, and third place to W. W. Munger, Cloud county.

First place for medium wool went to Neal Stroup, Linn county; second place to Joe Goodwin, Linn county agricultural agent; and third place to Homer Bishop, Franklin county.

Kenneth Kaiser, of Miami, won first and second place with his exhibit of fine wool and Neal Stroup, winner of the medium division, placed third.

ELMER L. JOHNSON, prominent Hereford cattle breeder located at Smolan, also is a breeder of registered Hereford hogs. He has selected breeding stock from good herds and taken care to choose the correct Hereford type. The short-legged, compact kind with the right kind of markings. Mr. Johnson invites inspection of his herd.

G. M. SHEPHERD, veteran Duroc breeder, writes under date of April 26 as follows: "Sold all bred sows and gilts that I had bred to farrow. Could have sold many more, still have some great young boars." Mr. Shepherd keeps right up to date in his breeding operations. He is a student of pedigree and has good success in mating the proper bloodlines.

O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, held another of its record Hampshire sales during the last part of April, selling to buyers from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Nebraska, Indiana and Arkansas. The offering of 104 head brought a general average of \$90; the 19 boars averaged \$169, with a top of \$540 going to Frantz Brothers, of Grand Junction, Iowa. The 85 gilts averaged \$71. Colonel Taylor was the auctioneer.

In order to be of greater assistance to one another and to save time, tires and gasoline for prospective customers, the **MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS OF RENO COUNTY** have organized the Reno Milking Shorthorn Association. Reno county has several especially strong herds located in different sections of the county. Headquarters for the association is at Plevna, and all inquiry should be addressed to Reno Milking Shorthorn Association at Plevna.

More than 60 **GUERNSEYS** were sold in the **MISSOURI STATE SALE**, Columbia, May 5, for an average of \$390. Forty-three head stayed in Missouri, 11 went to Illinois, 3 to Texas, 3 to Wisconsin and 1 each to Oklahoma and Kansas. The top female sold for \$1,000 to Seco Farms, Arcadia, Mo. F. W. Vogel, Jefferson City, Mo., bought the highest-selling bull at \$800. Ransom Farm, Homewood, and Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, were consignors to this, the 7th Missouri State Sale.

While **LIEUT. CARL OSSMANN** is away in the service **GERHARDT HOLSTEIN FARMS** at Concordia also is doing its part on the home front. Under the careful and skillful management of **C. R. LARSON** the cattle are having all care possible under unfavorable weather conditions such as we have had during the late winter and early spring. The herd up to now has been in the building process. Only selected breeding animals have been brought to the farm and those that do not prove their worth have been disposed of. Only the best bull calves from the standpoint of type and inheritance are offered as breeders. Inspection of this good herd is invited.

I am in receipt of a very interesting letter from **V. E. DE GEER**, of Lake City. He is one of the old-time Shorthorn breeders of Southern Kansas. For many years he has maintained a

HOGS

Duroc Boars Good Enough

to head any herd, by a son of Old Golden Fancy. Dams are daughters of Sturdebit (Kincaid's great boar). Others of quality are sired by Cherry King 28773, dams by Old Golden Fancy. They are of September farrow, and weigh up to 275 lbs. Also open gilts. Immuned. Inspection invited.
W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KAN.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS

Breed's best breeding. March to December farrow. Big, rugged, thick, smooth bodied, well hammed, set. Wt. up to and over 400 lbs. Registered, double immuned, priced right. Come, write or phone describe your wants.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Duroc Jersey Boars

The low-set, thick-bodied, dark-red kind. Serviceable age, registered, double immuned. Shipped on approval. Write for prices.
CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

OVER DUROC BRED SOWS

100 "Perfect Orion," and BRED GILTS. 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.**

Choice Duroc Fall Boars

to suit the most particular. Low-set, thick easy-feeding kind. Same as the Miller herd Alma. Priced for quick sale.
CHARLES STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

Duroc Sows and Litter-Bred Gilts

Fall boars and gilts. One-year-old herd sires. Registered. Immune. Everything to be sold. Lab shortage makes this imperative. Equipment also.
B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.



**O'Bryan Ranch
Hampshires**
Hiattville, Kan.
(Real Packer type.)

Late farrowed fall boars. Also weaned pigs. Boar and 2 gilts not related, \$100; registered, immuned. Pigs, either sex, \$35 each.

Scheel's "Better Type" Hampshire

Now offering Fall Boars and Fall Gilts—Visit our farm or write us about the good ones we are offering. We have sold Registered Hampshire hogs into several states and they make good. Real easy feeding, good doing kind.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Bergstens Offer Hampshire Boars

Choice quality, easy feeding, blocky, low down Hampshire fall boars. Popular breeding. Prices reasonable.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph

Quigley Hampshire Farm

ST. MARYS, KANSAS
Registered Fall Boars; Immunized; Double Score and Rorer breeding; low down, good hams, even regular belts.

Johnson's Registered Hereford Hogs

Sows, bred gilts and gilt pigs for sale. Type Hereford type. Short legged and compact. Description and prices on request.
ELMER L. JOHNSON, SMOLAN, KAN.



O.I.C. Pedigreed Hogs
Blocky, easy-feeding type.
PETERSON AND SON, Osage City, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

WINTER AND SPRING PIGS
G. WILLEMS, INMAN, KAN.

Poland China Boars, Gilts

For sale—Fall boars and gilts ready for breeding, from champion bloodlines. Double immuned, priced reasonable.
MALONE BROTHERS, Raymond, Kan.

Rows for Poland Boars

Fall boars. The shorter-legged kind, with curtailing size and other profitable points. Priced right.
C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.

Meat-Type Poland China

Boars ready for service. September gilts and weaned pigs suitable for 4-H projects.
RAYMOND OHARA, SYLVIA, KANSAS

Spotted Poland Boars and Gilts

Good service age fall boars. Choice gilts ready to breed. Various bloodlines, today's type. Registered, immune. Earl J. Fleser, Norwich, Kan.

June 3 Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by

Saturday, May 27

Back the Attack BUY WAR BONDS

The Sunflower State Will Shine at the Central Kansas Ram Sale



Sale will be held at the State Fair Grounds
Hutchinson, Kansas,
Thursday, June 1, 1 p. m.
 Lamb Show 10 a. m. Sale 1 p. m.
65 Head representing 4 breeds
Sell (All Rams)
 30 Shropshires 20 Hampshires
 12 Southdowns 3 Corriedales

A Top-Quality Offering

All animals are of top quality. They are hand-picked by a sifting committee and inspected for health by Dr. Harrison of the State Livestock Sanitation Commission. Plan now to attend. NOTE: Send bids to any of the committee.

Formerly RENO COUNTY RAM SALE—This is Kansas' Greatest Sheep Event
 For Catalog write the Manager, H. H. SCHRAG, Pretty Prairie, Kan.
 E. H. Krehbell, Secretary Harold Tonn, Auctioneer
 Jesse R. Johnson Representing Kansas Farmer

H. W. Estes Shorthorn Sale

Ashland Livestock Pavilion
Ashland, Kan., Wednesday, May 24
 Beginning at 1:00 p. m.
50 Reg. and Purebred Shorthorns
 10 Bulls, including my herd bull, Edelyn Dealer 1978823, bred by Thomas Wilson, Wilson, Illinois. One of the greatest bulls of the day. Nine of these bulls are from 9 to 16 months old, all good individuals.
 20 Cows, 12 with calves by side. Most cows are bred back to my herd bull. Some will freshen in September and October. Good for milking this winter. 8 Bred Heifers.



large herd on his Barber county ranch, and breeding stock from his herd has gone out to strengthen commercial herds of this and adjoining states. Mr. De Geer writes that he is without help and has reduced his herd to about 70 breeding cows, but has about 300 steers on hand. The feed situation has been rather difficult because of the backward spring, but things look better now. Altho situated almost in the center of a Hereford breeding area, the De Geer Short-horns continue in good favor.

The postponed MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE, held at Council Grove, fell on another stormy day which doubtless cost the consignors a good many dollars. The 52 head sold brought an average of \$170.50. The bulls averaged \$175.97 with a top of \$700 paid for Prince Domino Mc 1st, from the herd of C. E. and B. G. McConnell, Council Grove. The buyer was E. J. Renbarger, Topeka. The females averaged \$146.90. About 300 spectators and buyers were in attendance. The local demand was very good and the cattle sold in fair breeding condition.

Thirty-eight head of Herefords were sold in the H. R. MOSLEY dispersal, held on the farm near Andover, May 4. This was as good as could be expected considering high water, and weather conditions making fitting impossible. The entire offering averaged \$159; almost half of the offering were calved after January 1, 1943. Another dozen heifers were not yet 2 years old. Everything remained in Kansas, the southern section of the state. A fourth of the offering went to Cree McLaughlin, of Rosalia, L. A. Deer, of Rosalia, topped the bulls at \$500 and the females at \$270. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer, assisted by Harold Tonn.

The E. V. WAKEMAN Holstein dispersal sale held in the mud, near Wathena, the last of April, indicated the continuous demand for good producing Holstein cattle. The offering of 40 head, half grade and half registered, averaged \$150. More than half of the cows sold above \$200. The top price was \$280. About half of the offering remained in Kansas and most of the others went across the river into Missouri. The offering was good but sold without a bit of fitting, this with impassable roads, no doubt detracted a heavy percentage from what they would have brought under more favorable conditions. Bert Powell was the auctioneer and Raymond Appleman was sale manager.

The VICTOR ROTH Polled Hereford sale, held at Hays, May 2, was attended by about 400 farmers and breeders. The high quality of the offering was evinced by the wide distribution and especially the strong demand by buyers from Kansas. Twenty-two head of the 48 sold went back to Kansas farms. The top animal went to a breeder at Knoxville, Tenn., at \$1,500. The bull average was \$435, female average \$265, with a general average of \$311. Rain fell most of the day. The cattle were in just fair condition. Bad weather and labor shortage kept many buyers away, says Mr. Roth, but he was well satisfied with the outcome and will continue to grow them better as the years pass.

The KROTZ-SWARTZ ANGUS sale held at Horton, May 8, indicates that interest for good ones of this breed was not lacking, as 72 lots averaged almost \$330. Thirteen bulls averaged \$392 and 59 females \$315. C. E. Reed, Wichita, was the buyer of the top bull which was sold for \$1,200. Carl Gorman, Ada, Okla., paid \$1,250 for the highest-selling female. She was from the Swartz consignment while the bull just mentioned was from the Krotz herd of Nebraska. Six bulls went to Kansas buyers and several stayed in the state. A check of the buyers shows that Missouri, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Nebraska, Texas and Kansas buyers all made purchases. Thompson and Johnston were the auctioneers.

Public Sales of Livestock

- June 8—Bruce Dodson Farm, Lees Summit, Mo. **Angus Cattle**
- May 29—C. A. Peterson & Co., Overland Park, Kan. **Guernsey Cattle**
- May 29—C. A. Peterson & Co., Overland Park, Kan. **Holstein Cattle**
- October 17—Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, Abilene, Kan. Secretary—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan. **Polled Hereford Cattle**
- May 27—E. E. Porterfield, Jr., Hickman Mills, Mo. **Jersey Cattle**
- June 22—Gold Bond Jersey Dispersal, D. A. Rider, Bethel Kan. Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa, Sales Manager. **Shorthorn Cattle**
- May 24—H. W. Estes, Sitka, Kan. (Sale at Ashland, Kan.) **Poland China Hogs**
- October 21—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan. **Sheep**
- June 1—Central Kansas Ram Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Manager, H. H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan. **Hampshire Sheep**
- August 5—Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.

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	\$16.20	\$16.40	\$17.00
Hogs	13.50	13.70	14.50
Lambs	16.25	16.35	15.90
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.25	.25	.26
Eggs, Standards	.30	.30	.37 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.47	.47
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.66	1.72	1.41
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.04
Oats, No. 2 White	.87	.87	.68 1/2
Barley, No. 291
Alfalfa, No. 1	34.50	34.50	26.00
Prairie, No. 1	18.00	18.00	13.50



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 Do your part by avoiding calf losses. Get more meat to market. Peters Blackleg Cultural Aggressin is a government licensed, long-time immunity product. Low cost per dose.

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HEREFORDS
 SIX BULLS 20 to 22 months old—sons of JAY DOMINO 1st.
 Present herd sires: Foster Domino 4th, Jupiter Blueblood 3d, lot 320, Roundup, purchased for \$1,000. The latter is by Lloyd Domino by Prince Domino Mixer.
 ARTHUR ATTWOOD, Silver Lake, Kan. 10 miles west of Topeka.

Hereford Bulls
 Cows, Heifers, Calves. Real Prince Domino breeding. Many sired by the Reserve Champion Bull of the 1941 State Association Sale. I have sold my farm and already given possession of 320-acre pasture so must sell some cattle immediately.
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 Holisington - - - Kansas

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch
 Offers 20 bulls, 10 to 24 months old, many herd prospects. All are deep, thick, strong-boned Herefords, WHR and Foster breeding. Also 15 nice heifers, 10 to 14 months old, similar breeding. Leon A. Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

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

Yearling Angus Bulls
 EXCELLENT BLOODLINES
KIRK McFARLAND
 211 Washington St. Kansas City, Mo.
 Bert Dohrn, Manager, R. 2, Atchison, Kan.

Shorthorns for Sale
 Two beef-type cows, 7 and 8 years old with bull calves by side. Also 2 red bulls, 10 and 12 months old.
ROY E. SCOTT, R. 1, KINSLEY, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females
 Offering bulls of serviceable age, also bull calves. Sell a few cows and heifers. All Bang's tested. One calf crop this year. Harry Bird, Albert, Kan.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns
 We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on sale list.
BANBURY & SONS,
 Pottawatomie (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2807

SHEEP

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
 For sale—15 head of ewes from yearlings to 4-year-olds. Many with January lambs by side. These are top ewes. They are blocky, heavy boned and out of the best bloodlines. One 3-year-old and one yearling ram. Excellent foundation stock. Pasture shortage here. Also a few head of young well-bred grade Hampshire ewes.
MORVILLE L. JACKSON, EMMETT, KAN.
 (Pottawatomie County)

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2 Ayrshire Bull Calves
 Good type and breeding. 2 to 8 months old. Cows on test.
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 Three bulls ready for service. Priced to sell at once.
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H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

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 From Wisconsin to Louisiana and from Kentucky to New Mexico, Rotherwood Jerseys—both the sires and the matrons—are writing eloquent tributes to the Jersey Breed and to the potent State of Kansas! Here the best are farmer-priced when you mention the Kansas Farmer!
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High Grade Dairy Calves
 Choice Jersey heifers—1-3 weeks \$22.50 each. 6 for only \$125.00 delivered express prepaid. Also other breeds and older heifers. Bull calves.
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 \$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS.
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Milking Shorthorn Trio
 Red, 4-year-old "Good Plus" cow with 12 RMs and her senior yearling daughter, both to calve in July. Choice of 3 roan bulls. Start right for \$650.
HARRY H. REEVES, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

Reg. Milking Shorthorn Bull
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FRANK NEWFELD, INMAN, KAN.

★ AUCTIONEERS ★

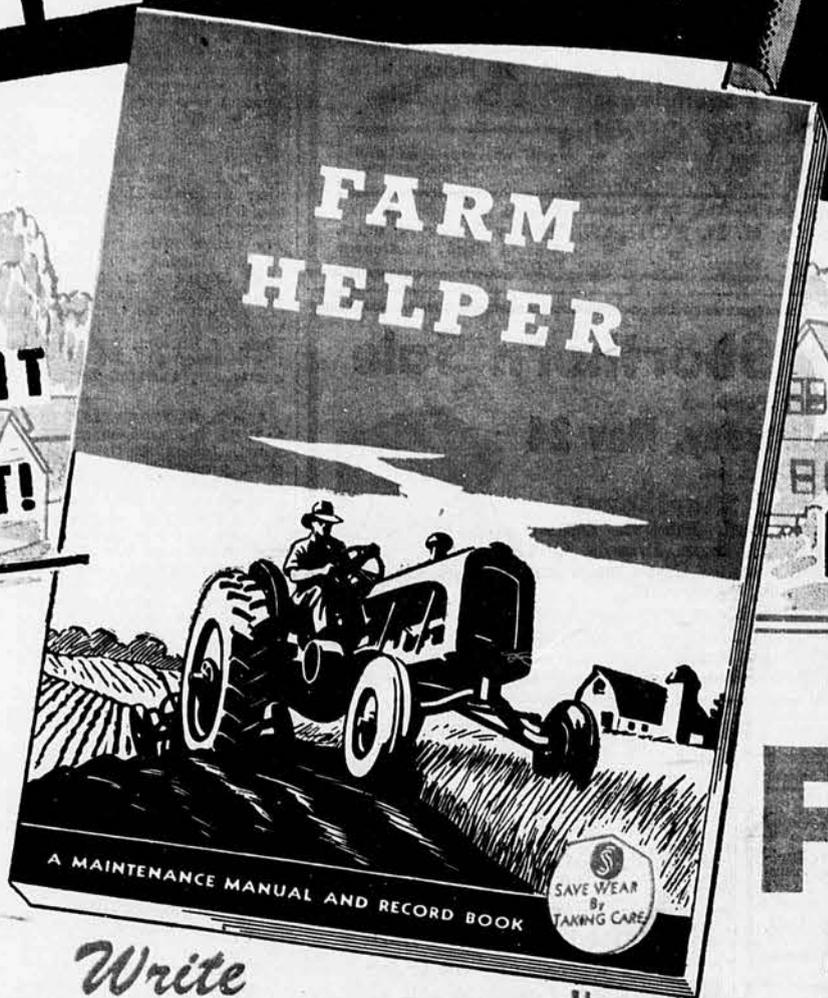
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