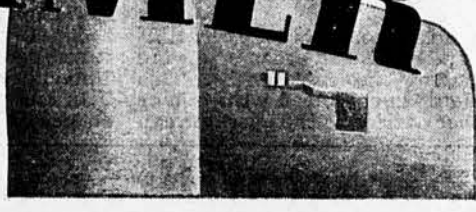


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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

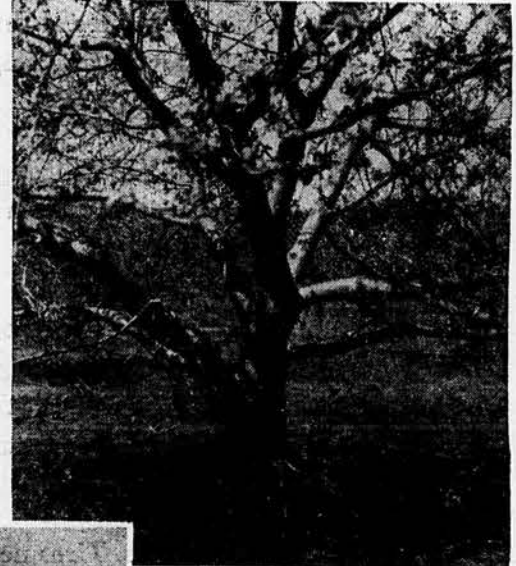


One-inch poultry netting being placed as rabbit guard on young peach tree. This tree was planted in the spring of 1943 and was from 6 to 8 feet tall when the picture was taken in October, 1944.



Jerry Amstein, left, and Dr. W. F. Pickett, of Kansas State College, examine an Opata plum tree near end of second growing season. Mr. Pickett is indicating the amount of shoot growth made in 1944.

No County Barred From Growing Several Varieties of Fruit



A full-grown cherry tree like this one is a thing of beauty that would enhance any Kansas farmstead and add to the farm fruit supply.

THE only thing needed for Kansas farm families to grow all the fruit they can eat and store is plenty of determination, because this state is suitable in climate and soil for many tree and bush fruits, state W. F. Pickett and William G. Amstein, of the Kansas State College horticulture department.

Large farm orchards are not recommended for this purpose, but the extreme shortage of sour cherries and other fruits on Kansas farm tables makes it imperative that farmers "grow their own" if this important part of the daily diet is to be met.

The average rural family doesn't grow fruit, says Mr. Pickett, because members believe it takes too much time, and that sufficient fruit can be bought on the market as cheaply or more cheaply than it can be raised. The trouble is that fruit has been very scarce, is high in price, and the farm family just never "gets around" to putting it up in sufficient quantity for winter needs.

Tree fruits, such as the sour cherry, plum and peach, could occupy a prominent place in the average home-fruit program. Strawberries and grapes are the most generally adapted small fruits, but black raspberries are good east of the Flint Hills.

Sour cherries are recommended as the No. 1 tree fruit for Kansas and there are several good reasons for this choice. Cherries are well adapted to this section, trees come into production fairly young compared to other tree fruits, and cherries do not have so many enemies as some other fruits. The only word of warning on cherries, however, is that they must be protected from what few enemies they do have.

A good practice is to plant cherry trees in the poultry yard or to let poultry run wherever the cherry trees are planted. Most tree fruits, if planted in small numbers on the farm are not subject to the many diseases and trou-

bles encountered in commercial orchards, say college specialists.

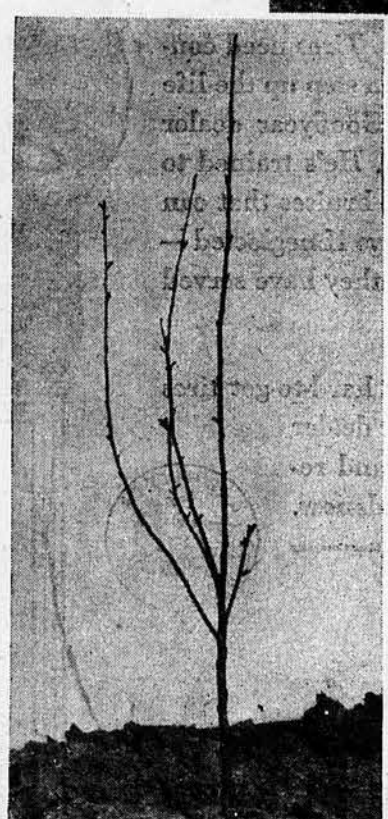
Not only are cherries the best adapted and easiest to grow but they also are by far the best fruit to freeze. With both community and home freezer-locker units a definite reality today, and with this type of storage scheduled for great expansion soon, growing fruits for freezing is an important item in planning the fruit garden of the future.

The value of growing your cherries can be seen by taking a look at prices of that fruit in Kansas last summer. Pitted and sweetened cherries were selling for 25 to 30 cents a pound.

There is little or no pruning necessary for cherry trees in the home garden, states Mr. Amstein, extension horticulturist. In fact, he adds, unless you are good at pruning it is better to leave a cherry tree entirely alone from that standpoint.
[Continued on 23]

A young tree, at right, just as it comes from the nursery, showing good distribution of branches.

The same nursery stock, at far right, after it has been properly pruned.



Grow Grub Enemy

Bacteriologists at the Geneva, N. Y., experiment station are seeking a medium for growing the organism that attacks Japanese Beetle grubs in the soil. Altho the organism causing milky disease in Japanese Beetle was identified several years ago, it has proved very difficult to grow outside the body of the grub.

Milky disease now is spread artificially thruout infested areas by drying and grinding infested grubs. This "spore dust" is combined with talc or some other carrier so the operator can

apply a known amount to a given area. Scientists are attempting to grow the disease organism for mass production of spores in the laboratory without recourse to the tedious task of inoculating living grubs.

Feed Pigs Yeast

Growth of pigs in winter seems to speed up when a small amount of irradiated yeast is added to the ration, it was found in tests conducted at the University of Wisconsin.

In one experiment, pigs receiving 4 ounces of irradiated yeast in each ton

of feed, and having access to cow manure, outdistanced all others. They made average daily gains of 1.51 pounds a head and required only 375 pounds of feed to produce each 100 pounds of pork.

Results suggest that altho growing pigs kept on a corn-soybean oil meal and 5 per cent ground alfalfa hay ration need extra B vitamins, such as they get from cow manure, they may have even greater need for vitamin D in winter. Pigs used in the tests were allowed to run outdoors, indicating that winter sunlight not always is sufficient to prevent vitamin D deficiency.

Wheat Prospects Are Excellent

PROSPECTS for another good Kansas wheat crop in 1945 got off to a good start this fall, with average depth of soil moisture in wheat fields of the western two thirds of the state at 45.3 inches, it is reported by H. Collins, federal-state statistician, Topeka.

An October survey showed that soil moisture extends to a favorable depth over most of the western two thirds of the state, except in the western 2 or 3 tiers of counties, where the soil is "wetter to moderately wet" for a depth of about 2 feet and only "slightly damp to dry" below the 2-foot level. Degree of saturation was less this fall than in the fall of 1941 and 1942, but more favorable than in 1943.

Wheat showed an average height of 3.6 inches, with most favorable development in the northwestern and north-central areas. Plant growth has been rapid, stands are excellent, and root development has been satisfactory.

Best soil-moisture conditions were found in Central Kansas, where average depth of moisture was 47.1 inches. North-central area was second with average moisture depth of 46.8 inches, south-central third with 45.7 inches, northwest fourth with 45.6.

Plant growth was greatest in North Central Kansas, with average height of wheat plants being 4.6 inches. Northwest area was second at 4.4 inches and central area third at 4.2 inches.

Farm Income Up

Income of Kansas farmers has increased upwards of 30 million, according to H. L. Collins, federal-state statistician. He placed the cash income of Kansas agriculture at about \$479,133,000 for the first 8 months of this year. A new all-time high figure for the 1945 income is predicted.

Last year the total farm income was set at \$732,913,000 for the 12 months. As of September 1, Kansas had moved up to seventh place among the states. Leading the cash income column now are: Iowa, California, Illinois, Texas, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Of the estimated \$479,133,000 received by the farmers in the first 8 months of this year, \$293,321,000 was on livestock, and \$185,812,000 from crops.

Give It to Hens

Recent research shows that good treatment of chickens by incorporating phenothiazine in the regular mash is a practical way to remove cecum worms from the birds.

In experiments at Beltsville, Md., was found that about one half to one gram of the drug per bird, eaten as part of the mash over a period of 6 to 7 1/2 hours, removed most of the parasites from heavily infested birds. Appearance or weight of the chickens were not affected by the treatment, it is reported.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIB radio station.

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SEE YOUR NEAREST GOODYEAR DEALER

A Real Wheat King

Earl G. Clark Developed 5 Varieties From 3 Heads

APPROXIMATELY one third of the Kansas wheat acreage in the decade ending with 1939, was planted with varieties developed by Earl G. Clark, a private wheat breeder and farmer living near Sedgwick, according to a report by E. G. Heyne and L. P. Reitz, associate agronomists at the Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Clark became interested in wheat when, as a boy of 15, he found 3 black heads of wheat in a field of Turkey. The seeds from these were increased and distributed as Blackhull wheat in 1917. This represented the foundation of Mr. Clark's wheat improvement work, and since that time he has distributed 5 other varieties related to Blackhull—Superhard, Clarkan, Kanhull, Chiefkan and Red Chief. Blackhull, the most widely distributed variety of this group, is grown also in other states.

The increase in acreage and long-time popularity of Blackhull indicate that farmers found it a satisfactory wheat, say Heyne and Reitz. Higher yield and higher test-weight of Blackhull wheats compared to Turkey accounted for their widespread use. Blackhull wheats are not so winter-hardy as Turkey.

"Kernels of Blackhull wheats, except Clarkan, tend to be larger, plumper, and longer than those of Turkey and almost never show any yellowberry. Chiefkan, Red Chief, and Clarkan kernels usually are smooth even when other varieties in the same test may be shriveled," the agronomists explain. "Generally the grain has a nice appearance and is attractive to both farmer and buyer."

"All of the Blackhull wheats are susceptible to loose smut and stinking smut, especially Chiefkan and Red Chief. They vary in their reaction to leaf rust, Blackhull and Chiefkan exhibiting some tolerance to this disease as well as to stem rust. The Blackhull wheats also show some tolerance to Hessian fly."

The men point out that Blackhull wheats have a rather short wheat meal fermentation time, thick bran, a short dough-mixing time, and flour yield not as high as the test-weight would indicate but which is satisfactory. Blackhull has been accepted by the trade as a hard wheat and Clarkan as a soft wheat. Apparently Chiefkan, Red Chief, and Superhard are not equal to Blackhull in baking characteristics.

Blackhull and its derivatives are the only types selected from Turkey by farmers which have gained such wide popularity in the hard winter wheat area. Blackhull is unique in having higher test-weight than any other variety selected from the original Turkey.

Turkey Freeze Off

Kansas farmers may now sell their turkeys where they will—and this includes civilian purchasers who are preparing for Thanksgiving Day.

The "turkey freeze" was lifted at midnight Monday, November 6, and now only applies to the processors of turkeys and on the birds processed by them up to and including the hour of the freeze lift.

Poultry packers were unable to state just how soon they would be able to provide retailers with turkeys that would be salable to civilian customers. They are assuming that the demand of the army quartermasters has been

filled or sufficiently so that the surplus now in the hands of the raisers will be available for civilians.

Some of them expect that a portion of the crop that will be marketed within the next few weeks will be taken by the Army, but believe that the amount thus taken will be proportionately low. No announcement by the WFA is contemplated making any change in the price ceiling.

The numbers of turkeys that will be available to civilians will depend in a large measure upon the response the farmers made to the "freeze lift" order.

Big Turkey Crop

The largest turkey crop on record, 35,666,000, which is equivalent to 480 million pounds, will be marketed this year, asserts Karl G. Shoemaker, marketing economist at Kansas State College. The crop this year will be 8 per cent above last year's, 4 per cent above the largest previous crop of 1940, and 20 per cent above the 5-year average, 1935-39.

Armed forces requirements probably will exceed last year's 35 million pounds by 15 to 20 per cent.

Hold "Goal" Meet

The 1945 production goals for Kansas agriculture will be considered at a meeting to be held November 21 and 22 at Manhattan, according to Lawrence Norton, chairman of the AAA state committee. Subjects to be discussed will relate to various phases of the 1945 food production program. It is anticipated that the production goals for next year will be set and that factors affecting these goals will be studied and discussed.

Attending the meeting will be representatives of the State War Board, who have been asked to bring along with them, any district or area representatives in their organizations who will be working with the goals program. Five men are coming from the Department of Agriculture representing the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Office of Distribution, and the Extension Service. This meeting is similar to the one held a year ago.

Information from this meeting will be taken to the field by Extension service folks and by AAA representatives beginning in 8 counties in December and reaching all other counties by the end of January.

Protect Pork Supply

Various reports of the decrease in number of pigs produced in 1944 run from 28 to 34 per cent, while the decrease in the use of anti-hog-cholera serum is even greater. So far in 1944, hog producers have not had the dreaded cholera losses of some years, but there is an ever present danger of a cholera epidemic that would further lower our prospective pork supply.

The shortage of farm labor and the comparative freedom from cholera outbreaks in recent months are reasons given for fewer hog herds being vaccinated. However, as too often seen in the past, cholera spread quickly following a period of comparative quiet. Only vaccination for prevention of cholera can safeguard our hog population. Experienced hog men call it insurance and the only safe way to guard against loss.

Absence of cholera in the community may well lead to a false sense of security. For a small investment pigs can be immunized to protect against cholera for life. Manufacturers report an adequate supply of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus on hand. Treatment before it is too late may safeguard much needed pork supplies, and loss to the individual producer.

Nonskid Stool

Any milker who has had a "spill" by having the stool jostled from under him will appreciate one that anchors in the ground. Our stools are made "T" style from a short length of 2 by 4 with a length of inch board for the seat. In the bottom of the 2 by 4 a spike nail is driven and the head cut off and nail sharpened. This acts as an anchor and prevents the stool from slipping.—L. R.

Cattle Diseases

Feeder cattle diseases such as shipping fever, pink-eye, coccidiosis, ensilage poisoning and malnutrition, are described in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 220, Diseases of Feeder Cattle in Kansas. Another Circular No. 222, Brucellosis of Cattle, gives a general description of the nature of the disease including symptoms, mode of infection, spread of infection, and diagnosis. A copy of each of these publications will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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EXCITING AS THE RACE IN "BEN HUR"!

THERE was an expectant hush. Then, out of the darkness of this June night in 1908, flashed a scene of breath-taking action.

A "spectacular" sign had been erected on the old Wonderland Building, to give Detroit its first glimpse of the Model "T" Ford.

"Watch the Fords go by!" the message read. And in the light and color of 2000 twinkling electric bulbs, a Ford touring car appeared to race along the Grosse Pointe shoreline. The wheels turned, scuffing up clouds of dust. The scenery shifted constantly. The veils of the women passengers streamed in the breeze. The crowd in the square began

to cheer. "It's as exciting as the race in 'Ben Hur'," said an onlooker. The newspapers thought so, too.

"Hour after hour," wrote one reporter, "the auto hurried, defied speed and natural laws alike, every instant seemingly on the verge of tipping into space down in the street below."

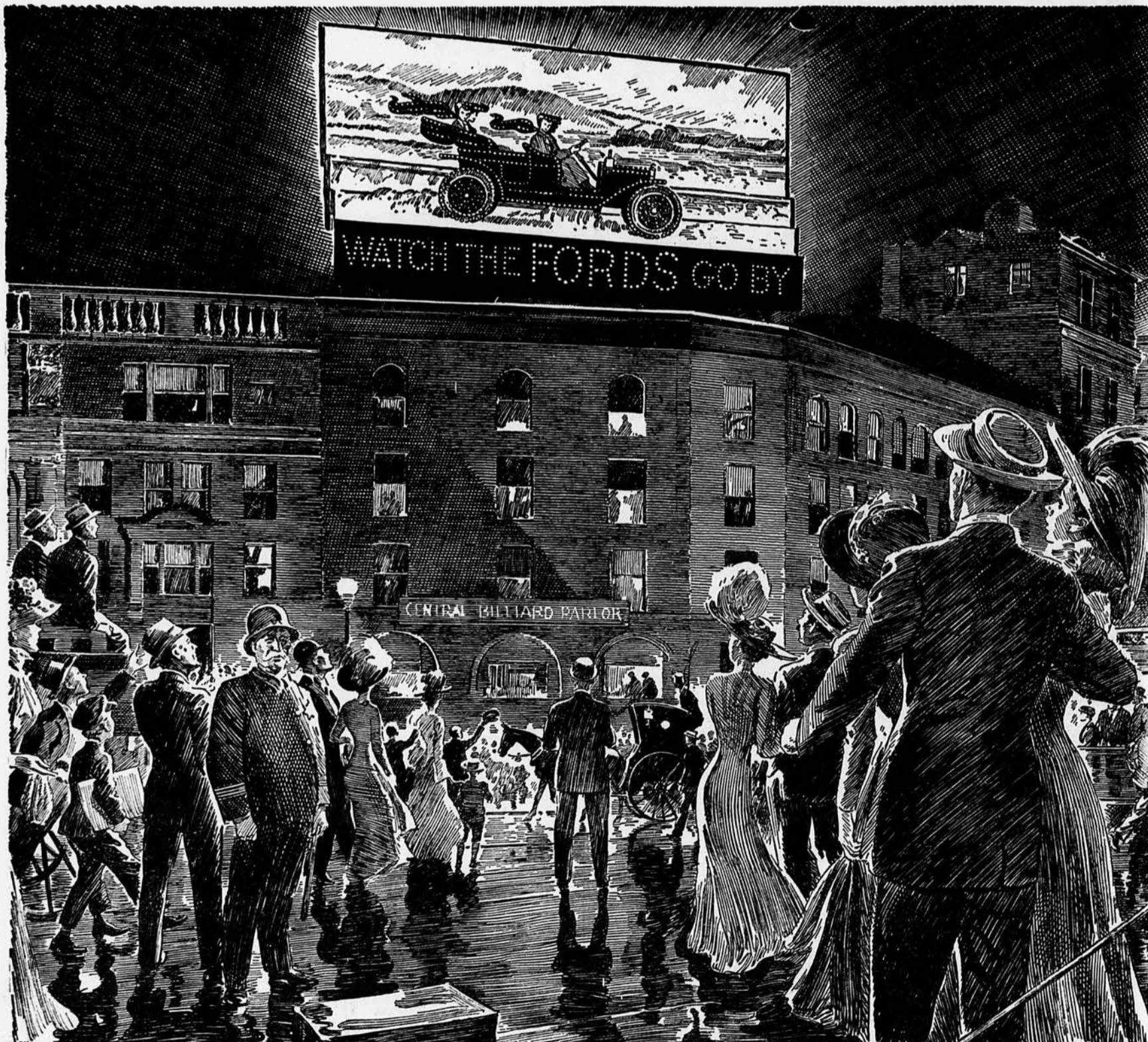
From that far-off day to this, people all over America have continued to "watch the Fords go by". They have watched the total mount to 1 million in 1915—to 15 million in 1927—and on up to 30 million.

They have seen these Ford cars and trucks

shrink distances and help increase the productivity of the nation. They have seen them wipe out the traditional barriers between city and country, between mountain and plain, and help spread more uniformly the advantages of American culture and opportunity.

One day, there will be new Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars. Like their predecessors, they will benefit by the energetic skills and resourceful engineering which are a Ford trademark. They will be exceptionally comfortable cars, reliable and economical . . . priced within reach of the greatest number. *But beyond that, their styling will be so advanced that it will be a perfect match for their quality leadership.*

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



Make Hay Any Time

Speed Is Important in Saving Quality

THE famous adage about making hay while the sun shines has turned out to be something of a myth. It has been found that sunshine, as well as rain, acts upon cut hay crops such as alfalfa to cause rapid deterioration of the nutrient qualities and value as a feed.

In the case of vitamin G, a strong growth-promoting factor and one of the most important vitamins in poultry nutrition, laboratory reports show that 0.65 inch of rain would remove as much as 50 per cent of the content. And in the case of vitamin A, found in alfalfa in the form of carotene, even an hour on the ground can cause a loss of half of this ingredient with as much as 80 per cent loss occurring during 24 hours.

Apparently, the separation of the plant from its roots allows the minute bodies known as enzymes to begin destructive actions, a fermentation which is greatly accelerated by the rays of the sun. Just what the other actions of the weather are have not been determined but the loss has been substantiated.

To maintain the nutrient qualities of alfalfa so that it can be used at its full feed value it is necessary to destroy the enzymes during the drying, and to get the crop out of the field and into storage as rapidly as possible. The solution seems to have arrived in dehydration, a process that is growing rapidly in Kansas' favor.

Many Plants in State

It is one of the most important contributions to Kansas agriculture in the past 10 years, say the experts. At least 11 plants operate at present in the state to process this vitamin concentrate, now used largely as a mixing ingredient in commercial feeds. Five of these plants are owned by the W. Small Company, Inc., 4 are owned by the Elk Valley Mills, Inc., and 2 by the Denver Alfalfa Milling Company. There are plants in Belle Plaine, Eureka, Kansas City, Lawrence and Neodesha owned by Small; in Independence, Fredonia, LeRoy and Winfield owned by Elk Valley; in Deerfield and Garden City owned by the Denver Company.

Today's modern mechanical process takes about 10 minutes to convert the fresh, wet hay into the dry feed, necessitating 3 trips thru the revolving heat chamber where it is subjected to a 185-degree temperature. From the field until the crop is literally "in the bag" takes less than an hour with the company, in each case, doing its own harvesting and hauling.

Using modern loaders and equipment to reduce the time element as much as possible, the alfalfa never touches the ground. And once the first crop in the plant's supply area is ready, the equipment operates 24 hours a day as long as there is alfalfa to be had.

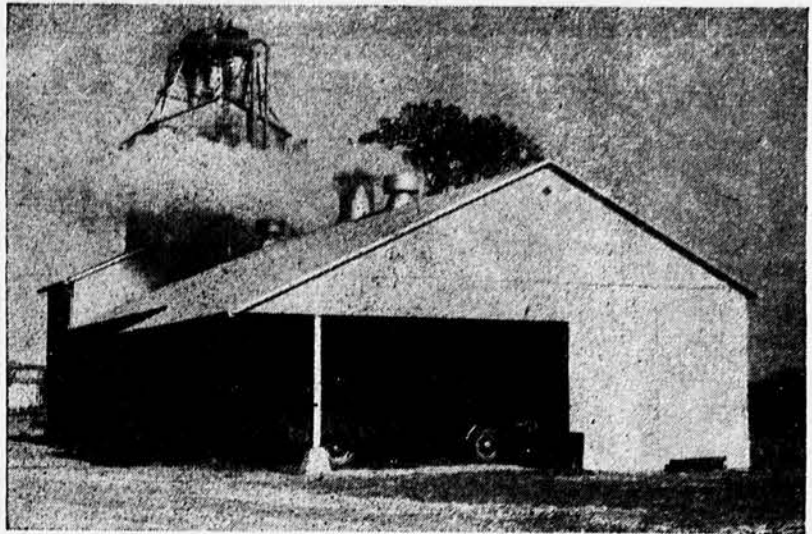
According to Vernon Palmer, manager of the Elk Valley operations, each plant unit is capable of sacking 20 tons every 24-hour day, the equivalent of around 400 sacks or something like 5,000 tons for the season. Furthermore, the operation of each unit provides employment for about 30 persons during the season.

In addition to the vitamins A and B₁ and E together with a filtrate factor and an antigizzard erosion factor. It is the least expensive source of vitamin G now existing, provides about 10 per cent more vitamin A value than natural cod-liver oil and around 200 times that of yellow corn. All in all, studies indicate that a 10 per cent mixture of dehydrated alfalfa meal in the feed fulfills most of the vitamin requirements of fowl and animal.

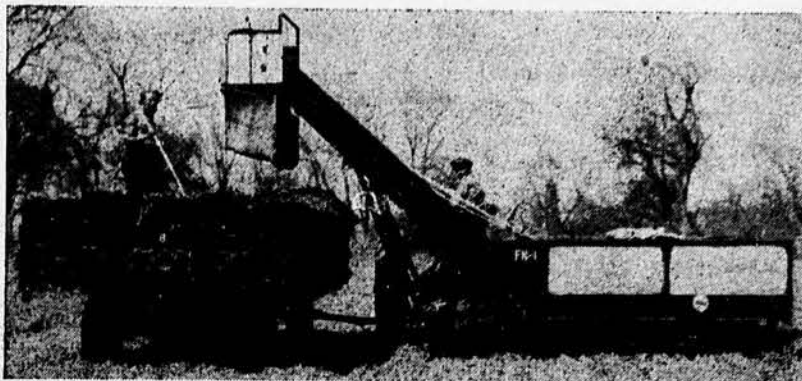
The Kansas Industrial Development Commission points out the significance

of this industry as a key to the future of Kansas. It is chemistry in its finest form, they say, an enterprise that puts people to work, uses surplus farm land, helps along toward maximum production and puts more dollars into circulation. It is these factors that are being counted on to help Kansas pull itself up by its bootstraps after the war, to help Kansas farmers in their strivings for greater wealth.

Together with dehydration of other crops, eggs, milk and vegetables, the processing of soybeans and flax, production of industrial and power alcohol from farm crops, and such new industries as can be expected to grow around agriculture, the KIDC sees alfalfa plants as significant in their development program.



A single unit alfalfa dehydrating plant near Independence, with 2 truck loads of freshly cut alfalfa awaiting the processing operations. A unit such as this can handle 20 tons of alfalfa every 24-hour day.



The most modern equipment is used in harvesting alfalfa for dehydration. This tractor-loader-wagon outfit is essential in the demands for speed in getting the crop to the drier.

SLEEP YOUR WAY TO HEALTH

WE SPEND approximately one-third of our natural lives in bed asleep. We think little about this job which we do every day, yet it is so important we could not live without it. We spend many hours preparing appetizing foods to satisfy our palates, we fix up our homes to make our daytime surroundings comfortable and pleasant, we install labor-saving devices to make our work easier on our bodies. We do all this—but how much effort do we spend on making a comfortable place to rest our tired bodies after the day's grind is over? How much thought do we give to this "unconscious" third of our lives?

"Sleep is sleep, isn't it?" someone asks. Well, we used to think food was food, too, until we learned about vitamins, proteins, and minerals.

Sleep still holds many mysteries for science, but for best results, we should

get enough but not too much sleep, retire and rise with some regularity, sleep in a darkened room, and let tomorrow take care of itself.

Getting enough sleep means about 8 hours daily for adults. However, the sleep requirements of different people vary, and the quality of the sleep has as much to do with the way you feel the next day as the quantity. In a recent study of 500 persons, as little as 6½ hours of good sleep was found to be better than 8 or more hours of poor sleep.

The human system seems to have the power to adjust itself to a given amount of sleep, and some people seem to get along on 6 or 7 hours or less. It is said that Thomas A. Edison slept only 4 hours a day. But the real test comes during middle age, and lack of sleep may tell on one then. A person can judge by his feelings whether he

is getting enough sleep. Remember sleep is free, so get all of it you need.

What may astound many people is that it is perfectly possible to get too much sleep. Too much sleep may make a person mentally sluggish, just as eating too much lowers physical efficiency.

"It is possible to postpone sleep and even to skip a whole night's sleep without ill effects, but you don't make it up by sleeping twice as long the next night," says one outstanding physical education authority. "Usually a couple of extra hours will put you back in good condition.

"But if you lose sleep at night, you can rarely make it up in the daytime," he continues. "Daytime sleep seems to be less restorative. Statistics show a greater amount of illness and lost time among night workers than among day workers in similar occupations."

Relation between sleep and fatigue is not yet fully established. Even after a full night's sleep and a late Sunday rising, everyone has experienced the embarrassment of finding it hard to stay awake in church during the minister's sermon.

With One Ear Open

People can do some things despite being asleep, too. For example, a mother can be asleep to everything else but the cry of her baby, or a soldier, sailor, or watchman may be asleep to everything but a certain signal.

Insomnia sufferers need only to quit worrying. "No one ever dies from insomnia," an authority declares, "and the fear of it causes more harm than the loss of a few hours sleep. However, it may be the symptom of something wrong, and we should look for the cause."

"But what can I do to add vitamins to my sleep?" you ask. There are several things, mostly simple ones, that will make sleep more efficient.

First of all, spend the half-hour before bedtime in a quiet way. Relax mentally and physically, assume a don't care attitude about everything except getting a good night's rest, the specialists say.

The room should be at a comfortable temperature, 45 to 55 degrees F. in winter, and as cool as possible in summer, with plenty of fresh air from open windows. Keep the bedroom dark with shades pulled. Keep the radio turned low after bedtime, and try to prevent loud and sudden noises.

But most important of all, make sure the bed in which you are to spend the night, or a third of your day, is comfortable. The spring and mattress should be firm and flat, not sagging in the middle. If a pillow is used it should be thin and not too soft—alho there is a difference of opinion on pillows. At any rate find a comfortable one.

Sheets should be large, so that the edges will stay tucked in all night; the blankets light in weight and wide enough to keep out drafts . . . One of the most delightful sensations is that of slipping in between fresh, clean sheets . . . Pleasant dreams.



A good comfortable mattress is the foundation to good sleep.

Second Big Job Ahead

After War Is Won Must Get Civilian Goods Rolling

Information in this article came from the Army Air Forces Air Technical Service Command, Midwestern Procurement District, Public Relations Office, Wichita, Kan. There are 13 states in this district under the command of Brigadier General Ray G. Harris.

The job of reconversion of "war plants" to civilian production is a big one. There will be what seems to be a good deal of waste in the process. This article may shed a little light on why at least some of that waste is unavoidable.—The Editor.

SO YOU want a new washing machine? And the family car is being held together with a piece of wire.

Obviously at the moment "Adolph" and "Tojo" aren't being very co-operative about the whole thing. But there will come a day, and, looking forward to that day, the Army and the War Department are busy with plans for reconversion.

This business of getting industry back to civilian production is the second biggest task of them all. The number one job is to win the war.

Let's take a look and find out a little bit about this readjustment program, and plans for the future.

This is a fast-moving war, and war machinery, guns and planes are soon obsolete. To be able to get there "first-est with the mostest," and to be a couple of jumps ahead of the other guy and to give our boys the best fighting equipment in the world, American engineers and American production have teamed up and done an amazing job, hence changes in production from time to time. A switch in battle plans may mean elimination of one type plane and frantic mass production on a new one to meet these conditions.

This Is No. 1 Problem

So there we have problem No. 1 in this readjustment program—what to do with raw materials, work in process, and sometimes even the finished product that becomes obsolete almost overnight.

Chore No. 2. All of us know this war isn't going on forever, and there will come that day when Joe Doakes can stop making bombsights and start working on your new electric iron. On a very few items that day is already with us.

Uncle Sam knows these things and several months ago started cogitating on this important job. He drafted the assistance of 2 of this country's foremost business men, Bernard Baruch and John Hancock. These men did an excellent job and came up with their recommendations in quite a tome which is known as "The Baruch Report." Suggestions therein are just about the Bible of this reconversion program, and Congress has passed necessary legislation to get the job done and set up machinery and manpower to carry the ball.

Air Corps Has This to Face

Let's see how this works with particular reference to the aircraft industry and its associated industries, including radio and electrical equipment used to guide and operate war planes, bombsight repair units, auxiliary gas tanks, engines, repair shelters and thousands of other items that make the operation and maintenance of airplanes possible in combat. Remember that on this program of readjustment, the Air Corps has particular problems that are not the curse of many branches in the service. Like this:

1. Probably 75 per cent of the plants now engaged in some phase of the aircraft industry were strangers in the field, and only 3 years ago didn't know a nacelle from a gyro compass, and they had to learn the hard way.

2. These people were faced with a tremendous training program, not only for plant personnel, but management. There simply were not enough aircraft production men to scatter around to help everyone.

3. Production. Production. Production. That was the job. We were busy losing a war in those days and there was no time to fool around with discussions, inventories and a few of the basic rules. Just imagine some quiet

little purchasing agent, who had never in his life ordered more than \$1,500 in raw materials, dealing in astronomical figures such as a few million pounds of aluminum. No one knew how much of anything was needed or whether the war was going to last 6 months or 100 years.

4. There were no guides to help. Nobody knew whether a B-17 was going to need many spare parts. So, the boys had to take a shot in the dark, remembering the old adage "For want of a nail the battle was lost."

5. The war went along. Constant improvements were made in planes and equipment. So then came obsolescence. Surely some parts can be used, but many times the man-hours required to salvage one roller bearing from an assembly costs more than the bearing is worth, and that isn't good business. The gadget itself is highly specialized and can't be used for anything else. Just realize that if a buyer is long on socks, he isn't in such bad condition, for after all a sock is a sock, be it now or 3 years hence. But what in the world can be done with an old bombsight? It's just like a used shell. It has fought its fight and there is no use going around and picking up the pieces. Just put in a call for Joe the junk man and get it out of the way.

To Get a Head Start

So General H. H. Arnold, the commanding general of all the Army Air Forces, determined to get a head start on this second biggest job, and he set up top priority to get the machinery and the manpower for the program.

Some 3,500 officers were carefully screened, with emphasis on their civilian backgrounds, then sent to one of four schools for training in this work, and have been assigned to the various Army Air Forces Procurement Districts throuthout the country.

Now here's where Mr. Baruch and Mr. Hancock come into the picture. Their study highlighted 2 points:

1. Clear the way for current changes in production.

2. Get the house in order for quick conversion from war materials to civilian goods.

There are, of course, many problems between the contractor and the Government in any adjustment. The chief problem of reconversion will be getting wartime machinery, materials

and facilities back into peacetime production. If they are suited only for war work, the job is to dispose of these materials as quickly as possible so post-war operations can begin. Some materials and machinery may be the contractor's and part may have been supplied by the Government.

This readjustment is not a simple matter.

It has been agreed that the problem can best be handled by negotiation and that this negotiation must be "fast, fair and final," three "F's" to guide us.

The bulk of the manpower for this job will be the trained officers who are in the various procurement districts and classified according to the particular job for which they are best trained by both civilian and army experience. These men work in teams and sit down at the big table across from the contractor and say, "Mister, let's hash this thing out here!"

Another important step is financing. The Government has arranged several types of adequate financing for the contractor to help him over the hump from war manufacture back to peacetime production.

There is a plan of partial payments that can be made the contractor as soon as he has his books in order. On finished items he can get a check almost at once, and upon a reasonable estimate on work in process the Government may pay him up to 90 per cent of his claim. There are many fair arrangements for quick financing and the contractor can settle with his sub-contractors on similar basis.

Must Present Claims

Now the Government isn't going into this deal with its eyes closed and, of course, the contractor must present inventories and claims in an approved manner.

Just how quickly things can be settled depends 99 per cent on the contractor. He must present his inventories and claims quickly and correctly.

The Government knows that a manufacturing company cannot start making safety pins again until its safety pin machinery is running. So there is an officer on this negotiation team who is known as a property disposal officer and his job is to get the bombsight machinery and spare parts out of the factory as soon as he can, so business can start rolling on these safety pins. The Government intends to clear all Government-owned property in private plants in 60 days after the contractor has filed an acceptable inventory.

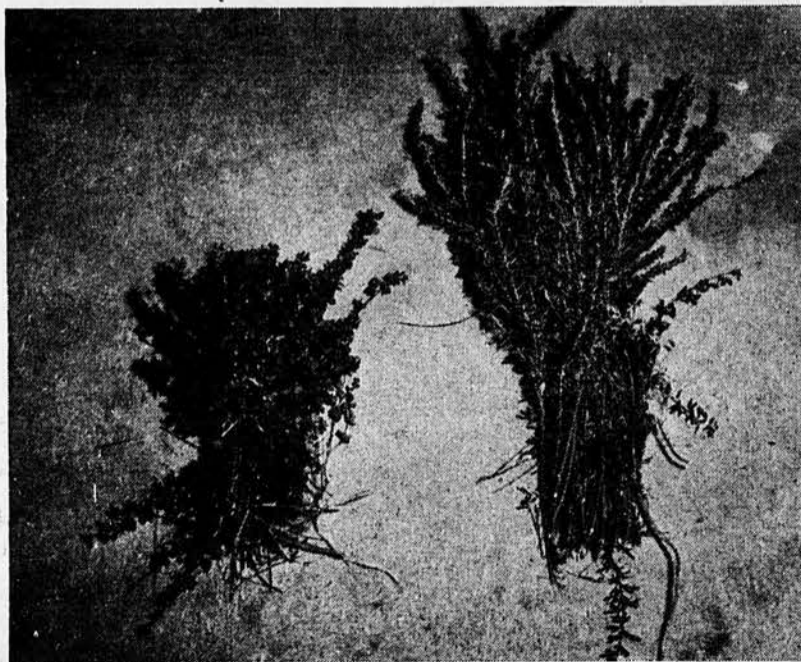
Sericea Gets a Trial

SEVERAL farmers in Woodson county have been experimenting the last few years with Sericea lespedeza, a perennial brought into Kansas from southern states.

Sericea grows 4 or 5 inches taller than Korean and produces a heavier hay crop in addition to a good seed crop. The main factors against growing it in Kansas are that it is difficult

to get a stand and there is danger of winterkilling. It is not recommended by the college.

George Launders, of Woodson county, has been quite successful in establishing a stand of this lespedeza and expects a 30-bushel-an-acre seed crop this fall. He also claims that Sericea lespedeza hay contains 10 per cent more protein than alfalfa.



This picture shows the difference in growth between Korean, left, and Sericea lespedeza. The latter, a perennial, is being grown in Woodson county and is said to produce a heavier hay crop.

The Army Air Forces have done the best to arrange an intelligent organization to handle this all-important readjustment program, and with proper and enthusiastic co-operation from contractors, workers and the general public the change back to civilian production will be done quickly and with a minimum loss in working hours.

The Army is co-operating and working closely with the WPB, WMC, Smaller War Plants Corporation, and Surplus War Property Administration on the many factors involved.

Currently there are few large cutbacks, and it is likely there will be tight labor areas practically across the street to absorb any loose manpower so there is indeed no reason for hysteria when a few changes are made from time to time. Even when the break comes, these readjustment folk will have their plans well in order after a well-earned vacation, the boys can come back and work on that washing machine.

And don't get too excited about wild and fantastic tales that are bound to be current on property disposal. Again remember most Air Corps material is highly specialized, so are the dies and jigs that were used in manufacturing it. They can't be used for anything else. So isn't it smart to get the stuff out of the way, use the useful part that can be taken off and clear the decks? The gadget has served its purpose, saved lives of many of our boys and helped to win the war. It is of further use for this purpose.

The Army Air Forces are ready to help, so when the time comes the "second biggest job" will be done as well as the "first big job."

Winning Pair

In their white uniforms, Iris and Lloyd Orsborn, members of the Tannerville 4-H Club, Pottawatomie county, of Wamego, demonstrated the making and applying of all types of bandage. This was the champion demonstration at the Pottawatomie County Fair at Onaga. In 1943, they were top demonstration team with a paint kit at the county fair. They demonstrated with the kit in 1942. They first teamed up for demonstration work in 1938 with a foods demonstration when Iris was 10 and Lloyd was 12. Team work. They were Style Revue and Be...



Iris and Lloyd Orsborn, outstanding 4-H Club members of Pottawatomie county.

Groomed Boy winners at the county fair for 1944. They teamed for Junior Leadership honors and won this year. Both were members of the county judging teams. Both are members of the state Who's Who Club. Lloyd is charter member of the Tannerville 4-H Club having joined at the age of 9. He has completed 39 projects in his 4 years of club work. Iris has been 4-H'er for 9 years, joining at the age of 8, and has completed 40 projects.

New Wheat Study

Studies in breeding and testing perennial wheat and drought-resistant wheat will be carried on at Kansas State College as the result of a grant of \$1,000 made by the Uhlman Grain Company, of Kansas City. Research will be directed by L. E. Call, dean of agriculture; Prof. R. I. Throckmorton and Prof. L. P. Reitz. Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Manhattan, will be consultant.



I WISH to comment briefly on the recent general election results. Nationally I was disappointed, altho not too much surprised. I believed, and so stated time and again, that the best interests of the Nation, and the people of the Nation, would be served by changing Administrations, by changing Presidents. I felt very strongly it was time for a change.

But when the ballots of some 50 million American voters were counted, it developed that nearly 3 million more were opposed to the change than were for the change. That small majority voted it was necessary and desirable that President Roosevelt be re-elected for a fourth term to make him our first 16-year President.

We who believed otherwise accept the verdict of the majority; we abide by the election results. That is the American way.

At the same time I want you to know that I am proud, very proud, of the Kansas vote in the November 7, 1944, election. Kansas gave Governor Dewey and Governor Bricker the largest majority they received in any of the dozen or so states they carried. I also am proud that Kansas re-elected Gov. Andrew F. Schoepel, and Sen. Clyde M. Reed, my colleague in the Senate, and Rep. Clifford R. Hope and his colleagues in the national House of Representatives.

I am more proud than ever that I represent in the Senate of the United States the intelligent and patriotic citizens of Kansas who made that magnificent record in the latest general election.

I will tell you why I was not greatly surprised at the results on the Presidency. There are 9 or 10 cities in states with large electoral votes that can swing these states except in years of revolt against the rule of those machine-bossed cities.

When these big city machine bosses get together with one another, and with the states of the Solid South, they can control any national election. The city bosses were together this year. The Solid South was with the city bosses.

President Roosevelt was re-elected to a fourth term by that combination—by the smallest popular majority any successful presidential candidate has received in 30 years, but with an overwhelming majority of electoral votes.

The controlling power of the city bosses, supported by the Solid South, was augmented effectively in several cities by the effective organization work of the CIO's Political Action Committee, directed by Messrs. Sidney Hillman and Earl Browder, working together.

The fact that nearly every farming county in the Union, outside the Solid South, voted for Dewey and Bricker, as did also most of the smaller cities and towns, was not sufficient to overcome the three-way alliance of city machines, Solid South, and the Hillman-Browder combination.

There is something in this for the farmers to think about.

And also something for the South to think about. Whether the Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress will work as well with the city bosses and the Hillman-Browder combination to

enact the kind of legislation these two groups will want—whether they will work as well as they did to win the national election and hold onto their federal patronage, remains to be seen.

For myself, I shall do everything in my power to support the Government in winning the war and bringing about as just and lasting a peace as possible. Also, to make the switch in the United States from a war economy to a peace economy—from producing for destruction to producing for consumption.

President Roosevelt will have in the future, as he has had in the past, my support and vote when I believe he is right. And he will have, as he has had in the past, my opposition when I think he is wrong.

My decision as to whether his programs are right or wrong will be based on my decision as to whether they are in the best interests of the people of Kansas, the farmers of the Nation, and of the welfare of the Nation and all the people of the Nation.

A Proud Record

I AM confident that no other group in the United States has made a better wartime record than our Vocational Agriculture boys, either as individuals or thru their great organization, the Future Farmers of America. And I am just as certain that no other group can or will do more toward making and keeping this the kind of country in which we wish to live during the years of peace that will come after the war.

I have been a strong supporter of Vocational Agriculture ever since its inception back in 1917, with the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act by the Congress. I can say with sincere satisfaction that no other part of our educational system has done more efficient and effective work toward creating valuable citizens and valuable leaders than has Vocational Agriculture.

Now I have kept informed intimately, as many of you have, about the outstanding accomplishments in this particular field. I know how in past years, Vocational Agriculture has prepared hundreds of fine young men, yes, thousands of them, so they could take up the important business of farming for themselves and make a success of it. It is an almost unerring rule that a young man who applies his very practical Vocational Agriculture training will make good.

As I say, I have been fully aware of this fine progress in the past. Yet despite that fact, I am more than delighted with the report of the current year's achievements. And for that reason I wish here to point out a few of the highlights

in this record. I think they are praiseworthy.

You know, of course, that the Future Farmers of America is an organization of 200,000 boys who are studying Vocational Agriculture in the Nation's schools. More than 4,000 of these are in 123 Kansas high schools which have agricultural departments. And let me say right here the war has taken its toll among such departments. While 123 schools are carrying on

the work now, there were 136 a year ago, and 174 before the war. Fifty departments are inactive because there is a job to do on the fighting fronts.

Similar reductions have been necessary thruout the Nation. Yet in the face of this and countless other handicaps, the Future Farmers of America have established records of progress and production and loyalty that merit our deepest respect. As individuals and as chapters they have purchased \$8,121,561 worth of War Bonds and Stamps. They have sold \$8,106,607 worth. They also have collected 62,343,443 pounds of scrap metal, 20,625,448 pounds of paper, 1,179,559 pounds of rags, 2,721,694 pounds of rubber, and 735,017 burlap bags. All the while the peacetime program has been carried along in good condition.

But that is only the beginning. F. F. A. members as individuals had 63,411 acres in 89,220 Victory Gardens; in addition, various chapters had 6,442 more such gardens. Thru F. F. A. aid 19,849 farm workers were placed on farms to help relieve the labor shortage. They repaired 245,807 farm machines and constructed 95,932 pieces of equipment. They helped construct and equip 1,091 food conservation centers, and processed 2,482,806 cans of food.

These are only a few of the highlights. Is it any wonder the Future Farmers of America have received honorable recognition from the U. S. Treasury, the Office of Civilian Defense, and the National Safety Council in connection with their war work?

There is one thing more that must be mentioned with very special appreciation. At the recent national F. F. A. convention held in Kansas City, a Service Flag was unveiled in an impressive ceremony in honor of the 138,548 members of the Future Farmers of America who are serving in the Armed Forces of our country. They have won the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Air Medal with oakleaf clusters. They are privates and majors and colonels. They, the Future Farmers of America, are paying the price for the Future of America they know is worthwhile.

Future Farmers of America, for the excellent work you are doing on the home front; for the gallantry you are showing in action; from the smallest farm in America to that tiny Future Farmers of America chapter formed by some of you out there in New Guinea, I stand with all other loyal Americans to salute you.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

No Big Change Seen in Farm Legislation

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enactment of any major agricultural legislation during the weeks of the present Congress is unlikely. Beyond enabling legislation and appropriation measures to carry out commitments made to guarantee support prices on farm products for 2 years after war's end, there is not likely to be any major legislative change in the national farm program during the first year of the new Congress, which convenes the first week in January.

However, contests for insured favorable position in the immediate post-war period, especially by the cotton groups, are expected to be continual, if not continuous, in the new Congress, with some proposals and discussions possible in the closing weeks of the present Congress.

Both Senate and House Commit-

tees on Agriculture will have a new chairman in the new Congress.

In the Senate, Oklahoma's Elmer Thomas is scheduled to succeed South Carolina's E. D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, chairman for nearly 12 years.

Virginia's Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr., has taken over the House Chairmanship, following the death of Representative Hampton P. Fuller, South Carolina, who had headed the committee since Marvin Jones of Texas resigned from Congress in 1938 to take a federal judgeship. Jones, who headed the committee while most of the New Deal permanent farm legislation was enacted, is now War

Food Administrator, on leave from the federal bench.

Ranking Republican members of both committees are from Kansas: Senator Arthur Capper on the Senate Committee; Representative Clifford R. Hope, Fifth Kansas district, on the House Committee. If and when Republicans ever attain majorities in the 2 branches of Congress, these are in line for chairmanship of their respective committees.

Crop Insurance Waits

On paper, there might be an effort yet this session to enact Fulmer's crop insurance bill. Both major parties in-

dorsed the principle of government crop insurance in their platforms. But there is division among farm leaders on how far and to what crops the insurance would apply, and no special urge from farmers generally for federal crop insurance. So action before the first of the year does not appear likely.

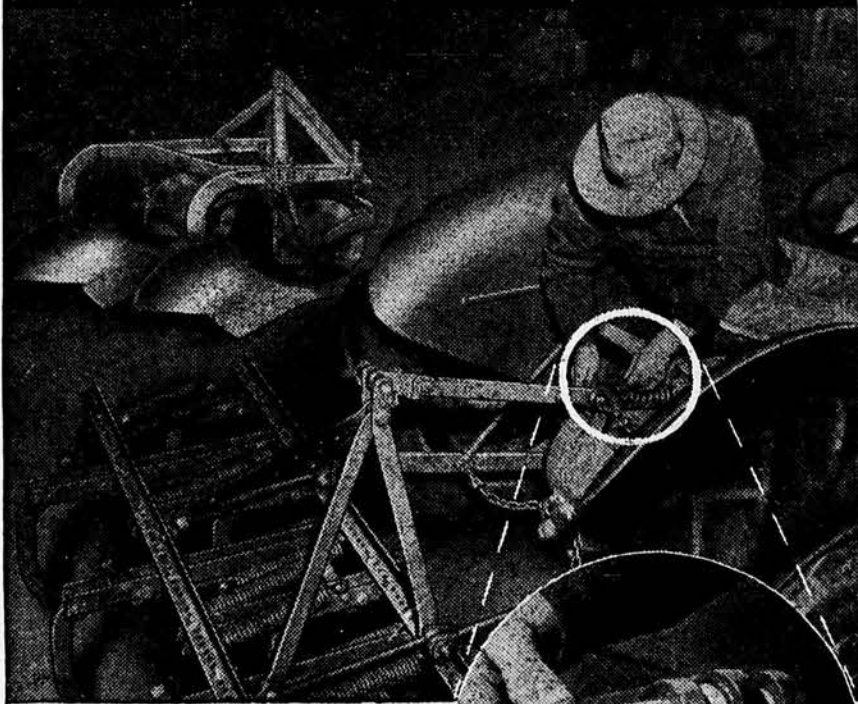
Fight Over Cattle Ceilings

War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration are at outs over the OPA proposal to place price ceilings on live cattle.

So far as Chester Bowles and his OPA experts are concerned, the war will have been at least a partial failure if live cattle price ceilings are not at least given a try-out.

However, Administrator Jones is (Continued on Page 21)

Your Postwar Tractor Should MAKE CHANGING IMPLEMENTS AS EASY AS OPENING AND CLOSING A GATE



Only the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System has a three-point one-minute method of mounting implements, today!

It's easy to see why a man who operates ordinary power equipment considers changing implements an annoying chore.

He has probably put more than one kink in his back from lifting a heavy plow into position.

He has lost the better part of many an afternoon bolting on his cultivator. Not only has he lost all those hours but again and again he has lost some of his hide—when the wrench slipped or when he forgot and raised up into hard steel overhead.

On too many occasions he has assembled nearly all the parts of his cultivator and then discovered a part was missing. Going to town to get it cost a couple more hours away from the field.

With truly modern farming equipment—the Ford Tractor

JUST LIKE DROPPING A PEG IN A LATCH! Three of these pins are used to fasten every Ferguson Mounted Implement to the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System.

with Ferguson System and Ferguson Mounted Implements—changing from one implement to another is as easy as opening and closing a gate.

Back the Ford Tractor with Ferguson System to a Ferguson Mounted Implement, insert three pins, raise the implement with finger tip control and drive off to the field. If you make every move count you can be on your way in 60 seconds or less.

No need for wrenches, no nuts to tighten, no parts to lose.

The next time you are near your Ferguson Dealer ask him to show you how fast an implement can be attached and taken off. Take out your watch and time him. And while you are with him, ask to be shown all the other revolutionary features of this modern farming equipment.



HARRY FERGUSON, INC.
Dearborn, Mich.



What Folks Are Asking

A Partnership Plan

Would you please give me some information on father and son contracts in farming operations? I own and operate a farm in Stafford county consisting of 960 acres. I have 40 head of White-face cattle. My eldest son is assisting me in farming. He is a good mechanic and welder besides having a good attitude toward grain and livestock farming. I am in fairly good health and am able to do my share of work about the farm. I want to take my son into partnership with me. Will you give me suggestions as to an equitable division of the net income between us. I own the machinery and cattle.—J. W. T., Stafford Co.

Such arrangements are becoming fairly numerous. They present a highly desirable situation since, under usual circumstances, they give both father and son an opportunity to continue in active farming on a satisfactory basis. Frequently the father assumes the role of landlord and then the contract is worked out to lease the farm to the father and son as tenants. This usually results in the son having a one fourth interest while the father has a three fourths interest in the business. This arrangement is described in Circular 213, entitled The Stock-Share Lease.

Under such an arrangement the son would receive one fourth of the income and the father would receive three fourths. The son would pay one half of the expenses usually paid by the tenant while the father would pay all of those usually paid by the landlord and one half of those usually paid by the tenant.—W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College.

Warm Poultry Water

I would like some information on water heating in chicken house by electricity, please.—B. W. H., Butler Co.

We do not have illustrations of electric heaters to be used in poultry drinking fountains. Most supply houses handling poultry equipment could provide a heating element in normal times. A very common homemade affair which works satisfactorily is constructed as follows:

Have a metal cylinder made about 3 inches in diameter enclosed at the bottom. Place a 40-watt electric bulb attached to an extension cord about midway in the cylinder and fill the cylinder with sand or gravel. Place the cylinder in the pail of water and turn on the electricity. The heat from the electric bulb will usually warm the cylinder to a sufficiently high temperature to prevent the water from freezing. If you have further questions regarding this, let us hear from you.—L. F. Payne, Kansas State College.

Silage Will Keep

I am going to fill a silo, probably won't open it for a year or two. Would it be advisable to put a mineral feed in it and if so, how much? I also have a 3-year-old cow that is dry and I think has mastitis. Could you tell me how to doctor her?—W. J. K., Medde Co.

You do not state what will be used to fill the silo, but I assume it will be atlas sorgo or corn as these are the 2 crops most universally used in Kansas. If either of these crops are put into the silo in the usual satisfactory manner, there should be no need for the addition of mineral or any other product. Silage placed in an upright permanent-type silo or in a well-lined pit silo will keep for almost an unlimited number of years. The longest trial which has come to my attention was at the Colby Agricultural Experiment Station where they used silage which had been in a good pit silo for 13 years. The silage was in excellent condition and had no different appearance than silage a year old. It happened that silage was used during the drouth year, 1935, and was an example of how valuable surplus feed stored in that manner can be in years of feed shortage.

In regard to your cow which you think has mastitis, I would suggest that you contact your local veterinarian. Of course, while she is dry there is no way of taking a sample of her milk to test it for mastitis. The best time, however, to treat a cow for mastitis is while she is dry. Dairy men

have varied in their experiences in treatment of mastitis. Some have had good results and others have been disappointed. If your cow has had a swollen udder or flakes in her milk, there is a good chance that she is infected with mastitis altho her udder may appear to be normal at this time.—F. W. Atkeson, Kansas State College.

Induction Change

Hundreds of Kansans classified as 1-AL limited servicemen are being classified 4-A at the instruction of national selective service headquarters in Washington, Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, state director of selective service for Kansas, reports.

McLean said men so classified were virtually exempt from military service since Army and Navy officials were requesting induction only of those physically perfect. Men above 26 years are virtually exempt under new regulations.

"However, single men over 26 and under 38 in top physical condition and not in essential war work may be called into service in some instances," General McLean said, and declared Kansas monthly induction quotas have not decreased greatly, altho the Army and Navy are now at peak strength.

Replacements for thousands of men being discharged each month because of wounds, illness, and operational fatigue are needed and as a result monthly induction quotas for Kansas have not decreased, McLean pointed out. Most inductees are being taken from men between the ages of 18 and 26 in top physical condition.

McLean said selective service headquarters urge as many young men as possible who could pass the necessary examinations to enlist in the Merchant Marine. An urgent need exists for men in this branch of the service which does not draft men.

"They receive good wages and excellent training and at the same time are aiding their country in the war effort," General McLean said.

A 6-Cent Difference

When is a pullet egg a hen egg? Poultry producers who sell their eggs on a current receipt basis, as most Kansas eggs are sold, have a major problem in getting buyers to decide when a pullet egg is a hen egg. E. R. Halbrook, Extension poultryman at Kansas State College in Manhattan, says the difference means about 6 cents a dozen eggs.

"With the present crude method of buying and selling eggs on the current receipt basis, if many small eggs are in the case, the entire case is bought as pullet eggs at this time of year," he asserts.

No established weight policy has been followed in determining when pullet eggs will be bought as hen eggs, and this is one thing a producer should require, in Halbrook's opinion. If a minimum hen egg weight is established, producers usually can well afford to take the time to sort their eggs into 2 lots, pullet eggs and hen eggs.

Pick Good Gilts

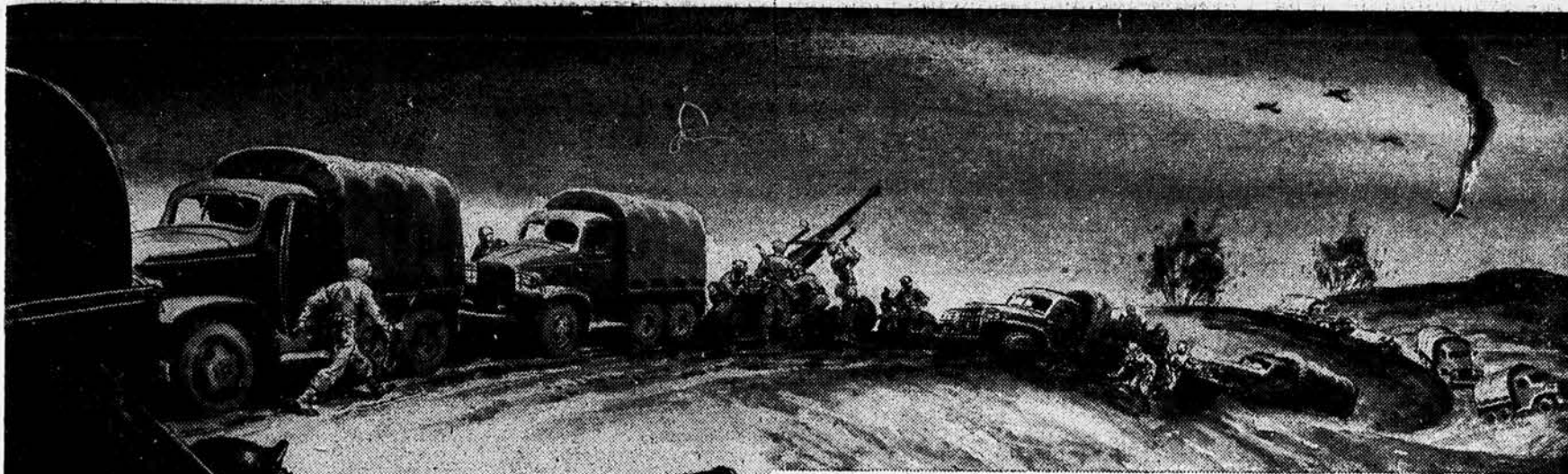
Selecting gilts for the breeding herd out of hogs being fattened for market is often a risky practice, advises John W. Schwab, extension hogman at Purdue University.

A fattening ration and high condition are opposed to breeding success, he maintains, while a ration of mostly corn is good for market hogs, it is not satisfactory for breeding gilts.

He suggests selecting gilts at least a month before breeding season. At that time they should be in good medium condition, large for their age, and 8 months old or older.

Recommended feed for the breeding herd is corn hand fed and one third pound protein supplement fed wet or dry in troughs. Purdue experiments show that best brood sow ration is mixture of 1 bushel of corn, 1 bushel of oats and 5 pounds of meat scraps or tankage. This may be fed whole or ground. Seven to 8 pounds of high-quality commercial protein supplement may be used for the meat scraps.

It is the size of the gilts in the breeding season and the ration in the gestation period which determine size and vigor of pigs at farrowing time, concludes Mr. Schwab.



*He's keeping motors
on the job today...*

Demand for cars will mean employment

One of these days jeeps and motorized vehicles will jounce along the rough road to final victory. Then the great automotive industry will begin shifting its gears to peacetime production. Thousands of war veterans and workers will hope to find jobs making or servicing cars. Here's why:

Countless Americans want and need new cars and trucks for both pleasure and business...

Accumulated savings in war bonds and banks today will help provide the needed purchasing power tomorrow...

Automotive producers will be ready to start turning out peacetime models within a few months after the termination of war contracts and the reconversion of plants...

Service for automotive vehicles will be required on an expanded scale.

Cut More Wood to Cut the Paper Shortage

*...will they keep him
in a job tomorrow?*



Nickel, too, will be employed...in peace

Just as Nickel joins hands with steel and other metals to give Allied fighting men the finest battle equipment — so Nickel will help produce the peacetime trucks and cars that all the world will want.

Not only in the automotive field but in the other major industries, Nickel will be in great demand because of its ability to add toughness, corrosion resistance and other special qualities to metals.

Nickel and its alloys, including Monel, and Stainless Steel, will again turn to its peacetime purpose of helping to build better cars, homes, trains, tools and tractors—products that serve men and create employment.

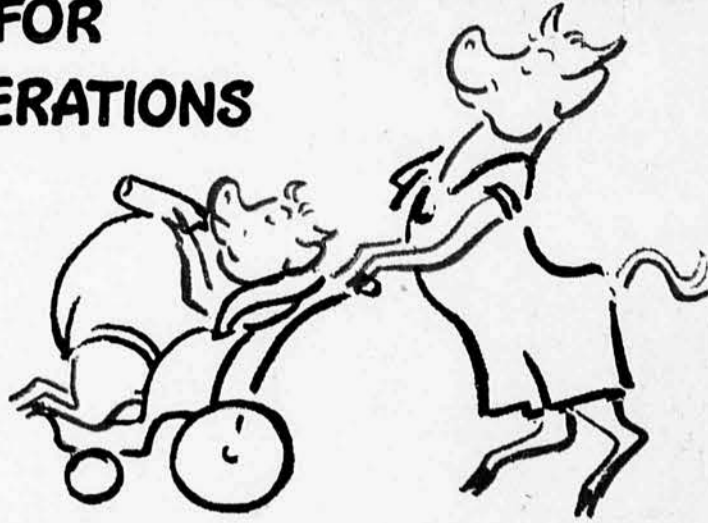
Manufacturers with metal problems are invited to consult Nickel's Technical Staff.

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Money-Saving Favorites of Thrifty Farmers

It's Hood tires for the long, useful life . . . for your truck or your car. Big-bodied for hard work. Tread tougher than steerhide. Carcass built with bruise-resistant Hi-Density cord for driving over fields and rough roads. Bushels of driving satisfaction for the whole family. If it's a Hood tire you can bet it's an extra good tire.

Since 1896 highest quality tires and footwear

Synthetics require extra care . . . Start with the best

SEE THEM AT YOUR NEAREST
SKELLY
OIL COMPANY HOOD DEALER

HE CAN SERVE YOU AT A SAVING IN MANY WAYS

Would Trap Winter's Cold

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

SINCE we told, in the July 15 Kansas Farmer, about the mammoth food-storage plant in a quarry at Atchison, almost every farm paper or magazine in the country has carried an article describing this new, natural "icebox" of the War Food Administration. It was opened for business early in September and the first food to be stored in the underground refrigerator was barreled egg powder destined for Lend-Lease use.

Cooling equipment now is being installed by means of which it is planned to reduce the cave's natural temperature of 50 to 55 degrees down to just above freezing. Because of its thick limestone walls and ceiling the cooling system here will be more efficient than in a building where the refrigeration has to overcome heat that seeps into the best of insulated cold-storage warehouses.

The latest plan of the engineers is to store winter cold for next spring and summer's storage season. The same fans and blowers that distribute the air chilled by artificial refrigeration, later, when zero weather comes, will be used to draw into the cavern large volumes of cold outside air. When once in, the natural insulation will keep it there. Thus this vast underground area of 7 or 8 million cubic feet will be a storage place for cold as well as food.

Everybody Heard About Apples

National Apple Week was observed this year from October 28 to November 4, during which time the king of fruits received nation-wide attention. Hotels, restaurants and dining cars featured apples on their menus. School children wrote apple essays. Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary and other civic clubs sponsored apple displays. In some places they had apple pie contests. Apple recipes were printed and broadcast. Many posters and appropriate display material were used. Home demonstration agents urged housewives to make use of some of the 200 ways or more to use apples.

Sam Fraser, secretary of the International Apple Association, proposed that National Apple Week be celebrated by seeing to it that servicemen and women were kept constantly supplied with crisp, juicy apples. He suggested sending some to them no matter where they were stationed. He said it was important also to see that your local USO always had plenty on hand. Another service not to be overlooked, Mr. Fraser pointed out, is distribution of apples to orphanages, hospitals, homes for the aged and other such institutions.

More for Civilians

There will be 13 pounds per capita more apples available for civilian use this year than there was last year. The War Food Administration will allow civilians 38 pounds of fresh and processed apples as compared to only 25 pounds a year ago. This will amount to more than 103 million bushels which is 83 per cent of the estimated 125-million-bushel total crop. The other 17 per cent or more than 21 million bushels has been set aside for U. S. mili-

tary needs and for our several allies.

Of the processed apples estimated to be available 63 per cent may be used by civilians. No dried apples, however, will be found in the grocery stores this winter as these have all been allocated to the soldiers and sailors and to our allies and our territories. Aside from dried apples there will be quite a variety of processed apples for home consumption. WFA has announced that civilians may purchase during the year, 338 million pounds of canned apples, 72 million pounds of apple butter, 49 million pounds of frozen apples, 66 million pounds of apple jelly, 437 million pounds of cider vinegar, and 80 million pounds of apple cider.

Get the Garden Ready

Most any garden column you might read now would tell you it is time to begin to get the garden ready for next year. You should begin, they say, by raking up all the dead grass, weeds, bean and pea vines and cornstalks. Then you burn it. This rids your garden of insects and diseases, the column says. The next thing you are advised to do is to rustle around and see whether you can find some stable manure some place. If you are lucky enough to locate a supply then your next job is to get someone to haul it and spread it on your garden. Your next step is to plow this under good and deep.

If you could only realize the value of the weeds and rubbish and trash on your garden you would not burn them. Disk them right where they lay. Disk them fine and mix with the good earth. It will increase the water-holding capacity of your soil just as much as manure hauled in from afar. It will be just as effective in producing humus and plant food. Saprophytic nitrogen-gathering bacteria go right to work on this humus bringing about its decomposition, and in the process, gathering nitrogen from the air and making it available for your garden plants to use.

In many garden articles and books we read of the necessity of every gardener having a compost heap on which he piles all garden refuse and such. He is supposed to fork this over ever so often and after it is well rotted scatter it over his garden plot or his flower beds. How much better it would be to let such refuse decay right on the spot where the nitrogen that is gathered in will not be lost or wasted.

Don't Bury It

The garden columns tell you to plow the manure under deep. But if you do the soil organisms cannot work on it for they must have air. As a consequence manure lies at the bottom of the furrow undecayed, of no value whatever to your garden crops for any plant food elements that it may contain are not released until it is thoroly decomposed. The manure they tell you to plow under is a detriment to your garden efforts for it hinders the rise of capillary water from below and in case of a dry season your plants would die from lack of water.

1,000 Trees an Hour



Tree-planting machine developed by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. One machine will plant from 800 to 1,000 trees an hour.



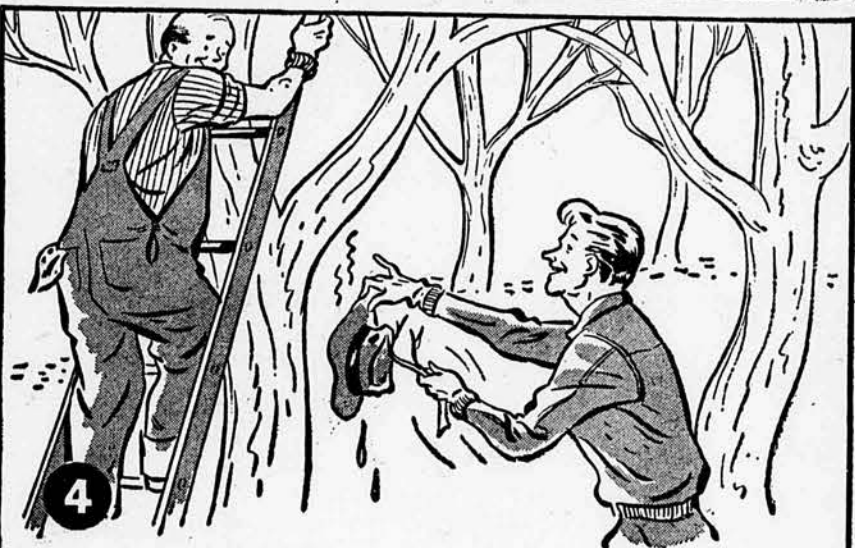
1
TOM: Here we go again! Every year, same old job, pruning away the useless growth and deadwood!
ED: It pays out come harvest time. I'm for lopping off waste anywhere you find it.



2
TOM: The best waste-killer I ever heard of is this plan that cuts the cost of getting stuff to market.
ED: Who's doing that, Tom?



3
TOM: The Safeway people. For years they've kept improving on old ways of food distribution—reducing expenses in between us and consumers.
ED: That's swell. Hey! What goes on here?



4
TOM: That was just to show you how out-of-date old stuff *can* get!
ED: You've made a *strong* point. I get it.



5
TOM: Glad to see you catch on so quick, Edward.
ED: I'll tell you one thing—this Safeway method sounds good—I'd like to hear more about it.

SAFEGWAY

My farmer friends sometimes ask me: *How can Safeway pay us top prices regularly—and at the same time have such low prices in the store?*

Answer is—Safeway has pioneered a method that simplifies getting foods to market. We've cut out needless costs in between producer and consumer. Our method of *distribution without waste* saves money—so you fellows that produce the stuff can be paid more for it, the consumer can buy at thrifty prices and still there's a fair profit for ourselves.

SAFEGWAY THE NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERY STORES

INVITATION: Better than a third of our customers are farm folks. Find out why. Trade one full month at your Safeway grocer's—and compare what you save!

Where Sheep Do Well

TWO farmers who had excellent success with sheep last year are W. C. Nicholson, of Barton county, and Roy Maxwell, of Rice county. Mr. Nicholson realized a lamb crop of about 130 per cent from his 450 ewes. Thirty-five of the ewes were registered Hampshires and the rest Texas. The lambs from this flock were shipped in June.

Mr. Nicholson dips and drenches all of his ewes. The registered Hampshires were wintered in the barn on ensilage, while the rest were allowed to run on pasture. Native grass, rye and Sudan grass are provided on a rotation program that insures full pasturage at all times.

Mr. Maxwell had 228 Texas and 50 Oregon ewes that gave him a 100 per cent lamb crop and a wool clip average of 15½ pounds. A shortage of molasses and cotton seed screenings forced Mr. Maxwell to ship his lambs on May 1, but they weighed 82 pounds at the market in Kansas City.

There are two factors which determine success in handling sheep, Mr. Maxwell believes. They are a good feeding program and keeping the sheep free from parasites. His ewes get one pound of oats a day for 6 weeks before lambing, all the alfalfa they can eat, good wheat pasture and limestone and salt. He feeds grain whenever it is necessary to keep sheep in the feed lot. He believes in getting the ewes "rolling fat" then making sure they get plenty of exercise. All of his sheep are dipped and drenched.

During the lambing period, Mr. Maxwell keeps his barn lighted during the nights and has a man on hand 24 hours every day. His flock had 72 lambs in one 24-hour period, which demonstrates the necessity for having the help on hand at all times.

About 8 or 10 hours before his sheep are sheared, they are penned up close to warm them up. This brings out the oil and, he believes adds weight and

produces wool of better quality. His wool last year had a 62 per cent shrinkage. If the weather is too warm at shearing time it is not safe to pen the sheep too closely, he warns.

All ewes in the flock are bred to blackface Hampshire bucks. The bucks are turned out with the flock about the first of May so the lambs will arrive about October 1. Mr. Maxwell likes this timing best because lambs born at this time get the benefit of winter wheat pasture and can be raised at less feed cost.

Hogs Harvested the Milo

Farmers interested in producing pork with minimum labor will be interested in Will Maninger's experience in producing pork. He lives in Harper county and was advised by his brother from Western Kansas to try raising Colby mulo as a feed for his hogs.

Mr. Maninger drilled 12 acres of certified Colby seed that spring in a field that was fenced on 3 sides with hog wire and used an electric fence on the fourth side. The mulo was drilled in rows 24 inches apart, rather late in the spring and the field was never cultivated after it was planted. About the first of October when the mulo seed was matured, Mr. Maninger mowed paths thru the field and turned 65 head of hogs into the field. These hogs were fattened entirely on mulo and he still had some feed left for additional hogs after the 65 head were fattened.

By mowing paths thru the field, the hogs would go from one end of the field to the other and wasted less feed. Other farmers have been very successful in turning sheep into mulo fields.

Due to the unusually wet weather, Mr. Maninger was successful in raising mulo without cultivating. However, the Harper County Farm Bureau does not recommend attempting to raise mulo without some arrangements for cultivation after the mulo is planted.

Beats Heat or Cold

Cotton insulation is effective in such extremes of climate as Point Barrow, Alaska, and the tropical Wake Islands, tests have shown. This new insulation is made of clean new cotton, treated to make it flameproof. It is glued to a moistureproof backing, and when this backing is tacked to the studding the material does not sag or settle. Household insects, such as clothes moths,

carpet beetles, or bedbugs, do not attack clean cotton.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, interested in developing new uses for cotton, finds cotton insulation for dwelling houses is one of the most promising of these new uses. More than a bale of cotton is needed for the insulation of a 4-room house, 24 by 32 feet, with walls 8 feet to the eaves.

Cotton insulation comes in strips of desired thickness and in widths suited to spaces between studding. One type has the cotton glued to a backing of moisture-resistant paper. In another, the cotton is glued between metal foil to shut out dampness. Both types have proved efficient in keeping a house warmer in winter and cooler in summer. They are relatively inexpensive, easily installed, and suited to remodeling of old houses.

Steady Milk Flow

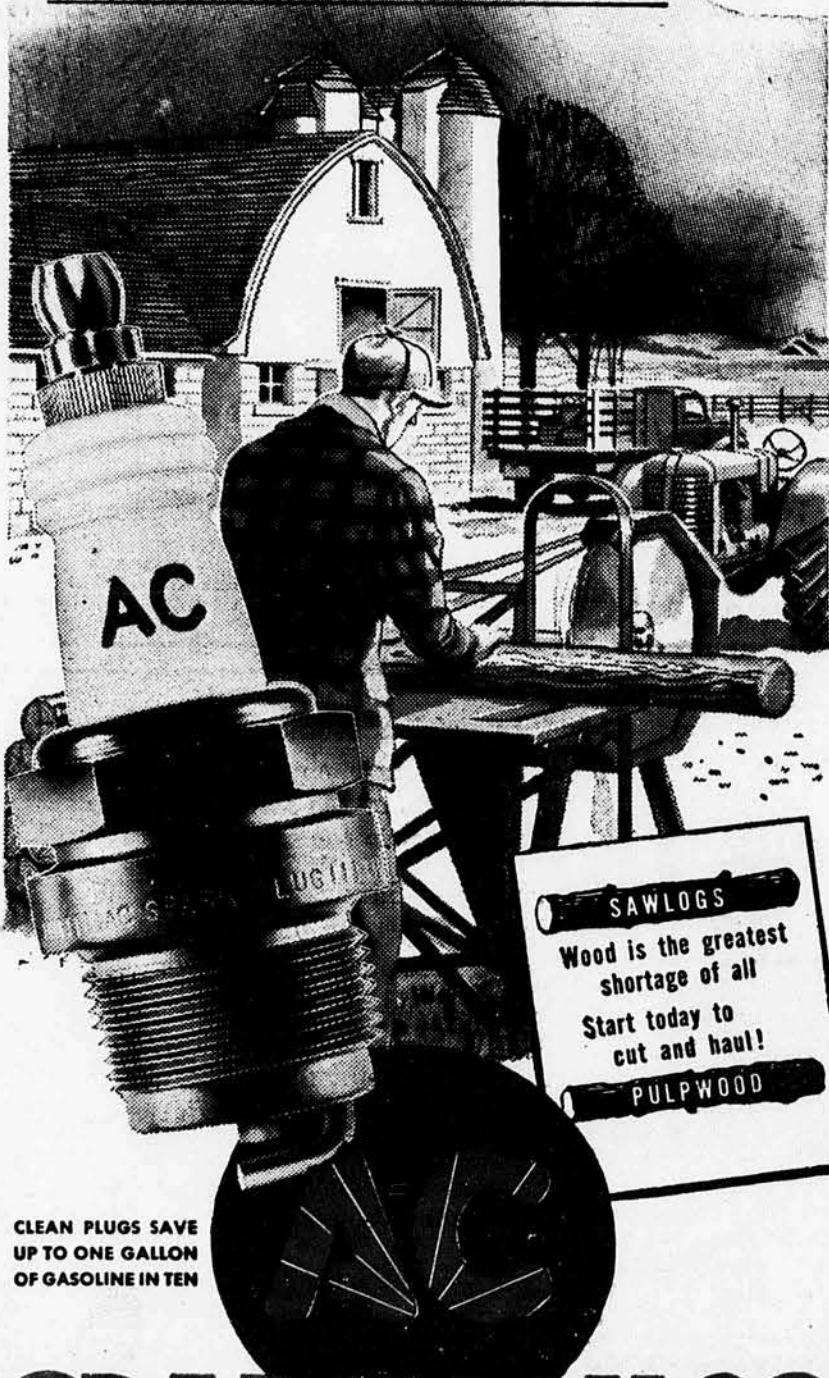
Keeping his milk production up in the face of a protein supplement shortage has been achieved by E. H. Lancaster, Franklin county, who feeds green alfalfa silage mixed with sorghum molasses.

He has been feeding alfalfa and sorghum molasses for several years. Until recently he mixed 70 pounds of molasses to each ton of alfalfa, but last year cut the molasses down to 30 pounds and believes it is more satisfactory. The cows clean up the feed better, he says.

Molasses is mixed with the alfalfa at the time it is put into the silo. A mixture of 2 parts of water and 1 part molasses is run thru the blower, and this mixture was found less likely to gum up the blower than the heavier mixture used previously. Mr. Lancaster warns, however, that water should be run thru the blower every night to clean it out, otherwise trouble will develop.

By cutting and using green alfalfa, Mr. Lancaster says, he utilizes the first cutting, saves labor and gets the full vitamin content of the alfalfa. Combined with the molasses, it virtually eliminates impaction. Mr. Lancaster feeds each of his 40 dairy cows 50 pounds of alfalfa silage and 30 pounds of corn silage a day, a little hay and a 4-2-1 mixture of corn, oats and bran. He likes hybrid corn for silage because it matures early and stands up well. For pasture he uses brome grass and white clover.

Thousands of patriotic farmers are now using tractors to cut pulpwood and lumber, to relieve the serious national shortage. Whatever work your tractor is doing, you'll save power and fuel by changing to clean, regapped plugs whenever you change oil. The simplest way to do this is to keep an extra set of AC's of correct Heat Range always ready, and to replace worn plugs promptly with new AC's.



CLEAN PLUGS SAVE UP TO ONE GALLON OF GASOLINE IN TEN

SPARK PLUGS

HERE WE GO TO TOKYO—BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND!

Do You Have a Hobby?

Postmarks Teach Geography

Collecting postmarks is one of my many hobbies. This gives us all a lesson in geography and an idea of how U. S. postoffices are run. We have close to 1,000 of these little pieces of paper. They seem so insignificant in themselves but collected they can tell a whole story.

Of course, such a collection takes in precancels and meters as well as first postmarks. We combine meters and precancels, and let the postmarks be a group by themselves.

Perhaps some will wonder what I mean by meters and precancels so I will take time out to explain. Meters are the cancellations in colors used by business firms. No stamp is needed but postage is paid at office when letter is sent. The precancel is an ordinary stamp with the city from which they are mailed printed across it.

As I said before postmarks are educational. The postmaster stamps a circle on your letter. Let us examine the circle closely. Within is a name of a city, state, date, time of printing. But that is not all. On some we find letters, numbers, names of streets or parts of a city. These all tell you this city has substations. Some cities use only letters, some numbers and some use both. As an example, "Washington, D. C., 2, 1940" means the letter was sent from the substation 2.

Now here is the funny side of my hobby. Odd! yes and very Peculiar (Missouri). West Virginia has a Man;

Texas a Sweet Alice. Kentucky has a Zag; and Oregon a Zigzag. Accident is in Maryland, and Angels in Pennsylvania. Then there are Worry, North Carolina; Zero, Montana; Gas, Kansas; Wink, Texas; and Wildhorse, Colorado.

And Indiana has a Santa Claus; Florida a Christmas, altho it has neither ice nor snow. And now this is enough to keep anyone busy for a long time—Yes, Enough, Missouri.—Cecelia Green, Bogue, Kan.

Old Albums Are Fun

I don't know whether there is anything "useful, educational or funny" about collecting old photograph albums, but that's my hobby and I get a good deal of pleasure out of it.

It all started by one of my friends giving me a very old tintype album she found in an attic. I had a good many tintypes of relatives, and I spent an afternoon fitting them in this 60-year-old album.

Looking thru boxes of photographs for tintypes, I wondered why I couldn't get some large albums and, just for curiosity, I put a notice in an Eastern paper, asking whether anyone knew where I could get one.

Immediately I received replies from 5 women, telling me they had old albums in their storerooms, and hadn't the heart to destroy them, but no longer wanted them.

All I had to do was to pay the postage on them, so I soon had 3 old albums

LIBRARY
NO. 18 1944
MANHATTAN
KANSAS

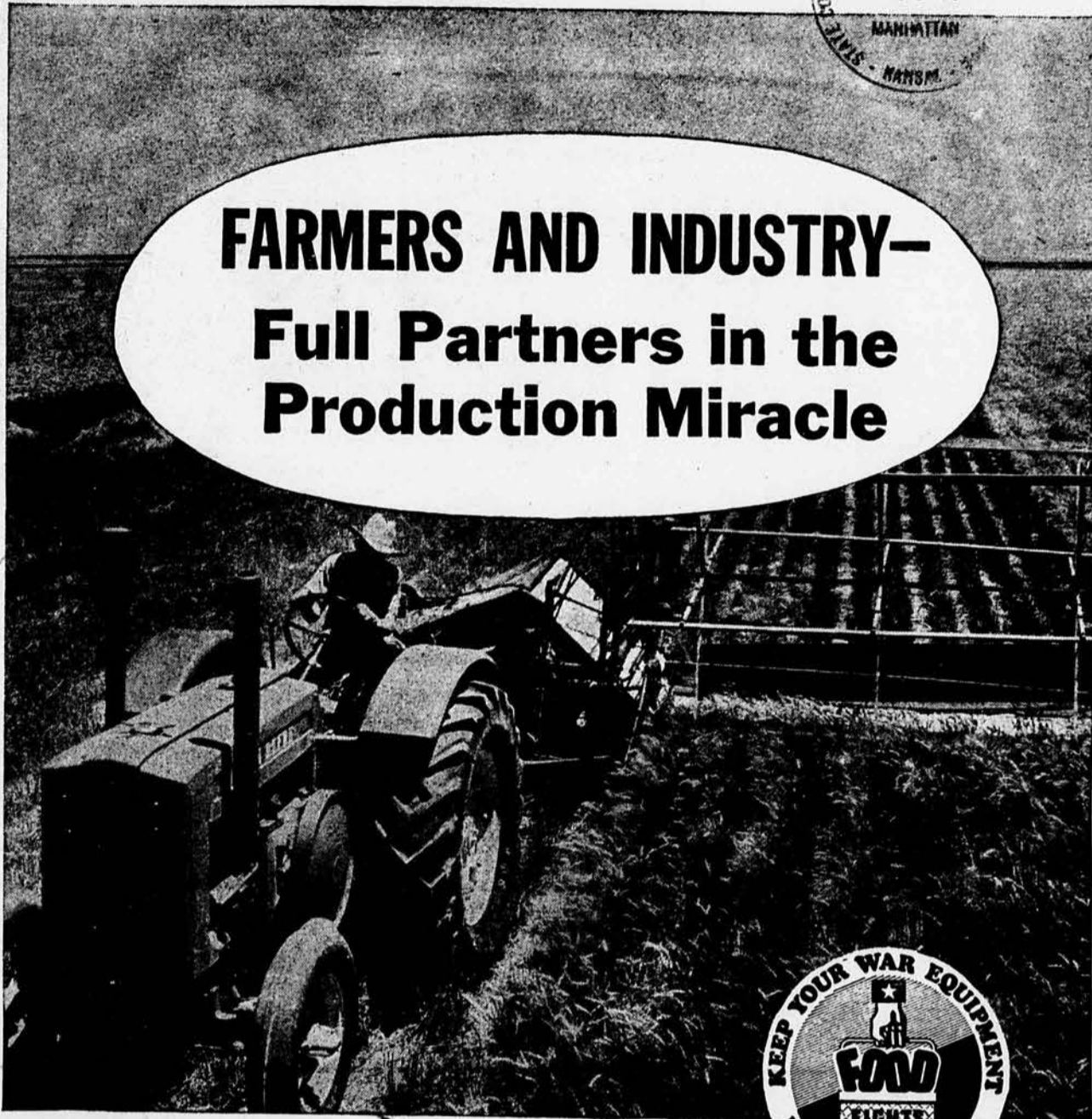
more than 65 years old. One had been a very fine one, costing perhaps \$10 or \$15 when new. The others were nice, too, but not in as good condition as the first.

Since then I have collected 5 others, all old and quaint looking. One had a picture of Phillips Brooks, the minister, who wrote "O Little Town of Bethlehem."

I think that before many years the old photograph album will be as hard to find as a buggy whip, a coffee mill, or even a horse! So I intend to collect all I can before their owners toss them in the fire.

With photographs of our ancestors in them I think they are useful and educational, and we certainly do get a lot of fun looking at these old people in the pictures, with their funny costumes and hair-dos.—Mrs. Eugene Chrisman, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

FARMERS AND INDUSTRY— Full Partners in the Production Miracle



Wired Help

From all over the state, farmers tell about making full use of electric power as a ready help in solving farm labor problems. A good example is found on the farm of Lee Johnston, in Bourbon county, where electricity does everything from sweeping floors to milking the cows.

On the Johnston farm, electricity runs a 2-unit milking machine, an automatic water system which carries water to all barns and lots, a cream separator, an emery wheel, and a water heater. In the house, electricity operates a sweeper, refrigerator, toaster, fan, water heater and 2 radios.

Mr. Johnston says it would be difficult to say which electrical device is most valuable in helping meet the labor shortage. He pays special tribute to the milking machine which cuts down the time required for chores. However, another helper which does as much or more at chore time is the automatic watering system. It supplies water for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens. It eliminates pumping and carrying water by hand.

An electrical device in the laying house saves time and boosts production of eggs. It is a water heater, which keeps the chicken water at a constant temperature that suits the hens. When you can't obtain dependable man power, there's nothing so valuable as mechanical helps which make it possible to do twice as much work yourself, Mr. Johnston declares.

Use More Crops

All activities of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering have now been directed to problems affecting industrial utilization of farm commodities in an attempt to strengthen the United Nations on both the fighting and the home fronts, reports Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Typical of results already widely applied are various improvements in processing and packaging fruit concentrates, development of new sources of pectin, ways of reducing spoilage of wheat in storage by better ventilation, and better ways of manufacturing dried eggs to turn out a more uniform and sanitary product.

Advances not yet but soon to be of some commercial importance include a method of compressing flour to save shipping space; a process for making commercial sugar from sorgho cane more cheaply; development of coffee-sugar tablets for the fighting forces in the field; and a brining and fermentation process, similar to that used for cucumbers, which should make it possible to preserve vegetables like string beans. Plans also are under way to use the new sorgho sugar process in making molasses for the production of alcohol for explosives.

Won't Lose Tools

Always losing your hammer? Paint the handle bright yellow or red and you will lose less time looking for it. Be sure to use a hard-drying outside paint that won't rub off.—B. E. M.

High Authorities, whenever they mention the amazing production record of U. S. industry in forging the weapons of victory, rarely fail to call attention to the fact that farmers have more than done their full share in accomplishing similar miracles of food production.

Each year, for three successive years, America's farmers have accomplished what many thought impossible, have smashed through each time to new and higher crop records . . . in spite of lack of manpower, lack of machinery, lack of good weather!

These achievements were made possible, at least in part, because our intelligent farmers intensified their programs of special care and maintenance given to farm implements, tractors, trucks, and cars. And Phillips is proud of the fact that in this program, its products have well served the American farmer.

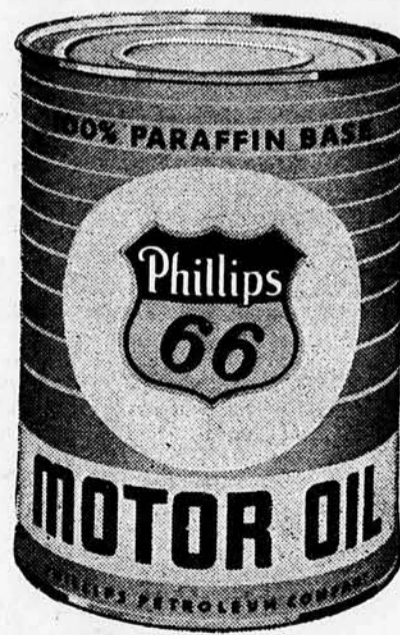
Never before have farmers placed so much emphasis on *quality* in all of their farm lubricants. Never before have so many farmers used Phillips products. Never before have so many farmers availed themselves of the counsel and advice of their local Phillips Agents in choosing the best Phillips lubricants for each particular farm job.

Why not make a note to get the help of your local *Phillips Agent*? He is at your service, awaiting your call.

And don't forget the following facts when you want to select a *quality* motor oil: Phillips offers a number of oils because preferences and pocketbooks vary. But when you want our *best* oil, there is no need for hesitation or 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.

FREE. Send for your copy of PHILFARMER

This condensed farm magazine is packed with pictures, information, entertainment. There's something in it for every member of the farm family. To receive copies regularly, send your name today to: Philfarmer, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.



For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

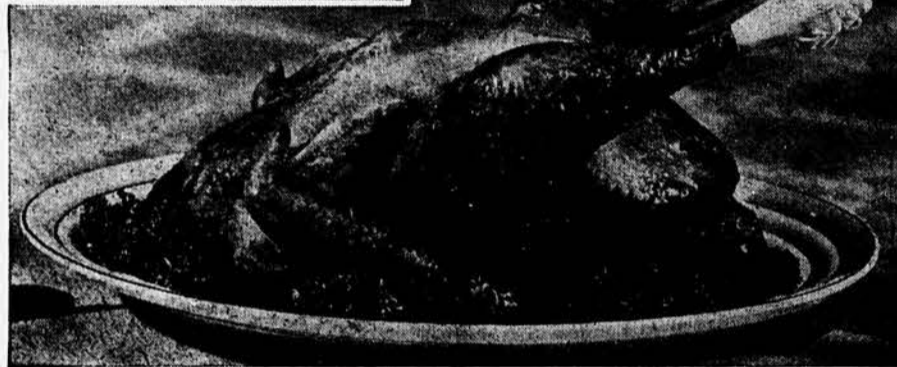
IT'S PHILLIPS FINEST QUALITY



Unusual and attractive and good to the taste are these fruit-center cheese dainties. With cottage cheese in the dough and dried fruit in the center, they fit right into the Thanksgiving Day menu.



Victory Pudding is the dinner dessert royal. Then decide whether your GI Joe in this country would like one for Christmas. It will keep if packed well.



Roasted slowly at low temperature and with potato dressing your Thanksgiving Day dinner will be certain to please. Cover while roasting with well-oiled cloth to keep tender and moist.

For Which We Can Be Thankful

By Florence McKinney

THANKSGIVING this year may not be the traditional one, the day when the clan gathers at grandfather's house for a long day of visiting and eating. Sons and daughters may be separated by long miles, overcrowded trains and gasoline rations, even oceans, but those of us at home can bolster morale on the home front by inviting a neighbor to celebrate in the good old-fashioned way. So cheerio and a good day to all. Save the turkey for our soldiers, but in any case what is better for company dinner than the biggest rooster in the chicken yard? With potato dressing it will make the main dish for the day.

Low Temperature Best

In order to get the very most in amount, flavor and appearance, roast a fowl at a low temperature. Put a rack in a shallow pan, place the chicken breast down and, to keep the skin soft, cover the bird with a cloth dipped in melted fat. Keep the heat at 325° F. to 350° F. and turn the bird over when about half done, keeping the cloth over it. Remoisten the cloth with the drippings during the roasting process. Do not sear, do not add any water and do not cover the pan. There will be less shrinkage, the chicken will have a more even brown color and the skin a better eating texture.

Potato Dressing

Boiled Irish potatoes added to the crushed dry toast makes dressing lighter and fluffier than the traditional sort of dressing made basically of bread. Pare and boil potatoes, mash with a fork and add to the crumbled toast. The proportionate amount of toast and potato may vary but somewhat less potato than toast will likely please. Add the potato water and 1 or 2 eggs for moistening and season with salt, pepper and sage.

After stuffing the body cavity and the neck, shape the wings akimbo style and bring the tips onto the back. Tie the drumsticks together and tie securely to the tail. Brush thoroly with fat and refrigerate until ready to roast.

Stuffed Sweet Potatoes

Our Thanksgiving dinner menu includes a sweet potato dish baked with pecans, a real treat with a holiday air.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 4 large sweet potatoes | 2 teaspoons salt |
| 4 tablespoons butter | 1/2 cup chopped pecans |
| 1/2 cup hot cream | 4 egg whites |

Bake the potatoes until soft at 400° F. Cut into halves lengthwise, scoop out the potato and run

thru a ricer. Add the butter, cream, salt and nuts and beat until fluffy. Beat egg whites until stiff, add to the potato mixture, mix well, return to the potato cases and bake 8 minutes at 400° F.

Victory Pudding

The time of year is here when steamed pudding makes the appropriate dessert and this one is suitable for sending to the GI Joe's and Janes within this country. Pack it well and it will arrive in as good condition as when wrapped.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 cups graham flour | 1 cup raisins |
| 1/2 teaspoon soda | 1/2 cup nut meats, chopped |
| 1/2 teaspoon ginger | 1 egg, well beaten |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | 1 cup milk |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt | 1 cup molasses |

Blend well the flour, soda, ginger, cinnamon and salt. Add raisins and nuts. Add the combined liquid ingredients and beat until smooth. Place mixture in a quart mold. Steam 2 hours. Serve hot with the following sauce.

Pudding Sauce

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 cup water | 1 egg, well beaten |
| 1/2 cup boiling water | 1 tablespoon butter |

Combine sugar and water and cook to the consistency of sirup (232° F.). Pour sirup over egg,

add butter and mix thoroly. Pour over the pudding just before serving.

Spiced Cranberry Sauce

The cranberry of American fame since the days of Plymouth Rock is still as popular today. A bowl of spiced cranberries will lend a bit of variety to an otherwise plain meal.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups sugar | 3-inch stick cinnamon |
| 2 cups water | 2 teaspoons whole cloves |
| | 1 pound cranberries |

Make a sirup by boiling for 5 minutes, the sugar, water and spices. Add the cranberries to the sirup and boil without stirring for a few minutes until all the skins pop open.

Pecan Pumpkin Pie

Another dessert on the must list for Thanksgiving is pumpkin pie and here is one a little different.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3/4 cup brown sugar | 2 eggs, well beaten |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | 1/4 teaspoon allspice |
| 1 teaspoon ginger | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg | 1 1/4 cups pumpkin |
| 2 tablespoons orange juice | 1 tablespoon molasses |
| | 1 1/4 cups rich milk, scalded |
| | 9-inch pie shell, unbaked |

Combine sugar, spices, salt and pumpkin. Add molasses, orange juice, eggs and hot milk. Pour into a pie shell. Bake in a hot oven (425° F.) for 10 minutes, then in a moderate oven (325° to 350° F.) 30 to 40 minutes.

Pie Topping

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1/4 cup butter | 1 cup pecans |
| | 1 cup brown sugar |

Combine all ingredients, spread over top of pie. Place under the broiler flame or return to oven about 5 minutes to glaze the top. Serve slightly warm or cold.

Fruit-Cheese Dainties

For snacks at supper time when guests will think of going home, serve cheese dainties that look as delicious as they taste. They can be made ahead of time so there need be no rushing about at the last minute.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3/4 cup butter | 2 1/2 cups flour |
| 1 1/2 cups cottage cheese | 3/8 to 1/2 cup cold water |

Combine all ingredients as for pie crust. Chill dough for an hour. Roll, cut in rectangles, fill with fruit, applesauce, raisins or even prunes. Fold in half, pinch edges together with fingers. For variety in shapes, try making some round, some square. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) 15 to 20 minutes.

Thanksgiving Menu

Sweet Cider

Roast Chicken with Potato Dressing

Baked Sweet Potatoes Stuffed with Pecans

Creamed Onions

Spiced Cranberry Sauce

Grape and Apple Salad

Victory Pudding



Onions stuffed with celery, bread crumbs and seasoning, then baked in the oven are delightful eating, fit for company dinner.

The Lowly Onion

WE CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT

ONIONS are plentiful this year and from now on we can have tangy onion dishes weekly. To the family cook, onions offer a chance for menu variety. Use them generously as seasoners, as appetizers, in soups, as main vegetable dishes or combine them with meats for flavor.

Liver, Potatoes and Onions

For a 1-dish meal a combination of liver, potatoes and onions will give the eater most of the food elements needed in any meal and for real taste appeal it is unexcelled.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 pound liver, sliced thin | 2 tablespoons fat |
| Salt and pepper to taste | 4 cups thinly sliced potatoes |
| Flour | 1 onion, minced |
| | 1 1/2 cups milk |

Salt and flour the liver and brown slightly in the fat. Place a layer of the raw potatoes in a greased baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, add some of the liver and onion and repeat until all are used. The top layer should be of potatoes. Pour on the milk, cover and bake for 1 hour in a moderate oven (350° F.) or until the potatoes are tender. At the last, remove the cover and allow the potatoes to brown on top.

French Fried Onions

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 6 or 8 medium onions | 1 cup milk |
| 1 cup flour | 1 egg |
| | 1/4 teaspoon salt |
| | Cooking fat |

Skin the onions, slice very thin,

For School Days



4563
SIZES
1-10

For your tiny young man, a snappy suit that takes very little fabric and very little time. Pattern 4563 also includes the overalls. Pattern 4563 comes in boys' sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6, blouse, takes 1 yard 35-inch fabric; pants, 3/4 yard 54-inch material.

This pattern together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, 20 cents. Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

separate into rings, dip into a batter made from the flour, milk, egg, salt, and drain well. Have ready a kettle of fat hot enough to brown a small piece of bread in 1 minute. Put the onions in a wire basket, lower into the hot fat, fry until the onions are golden brown, drain on absorbent paper, sprinkle with salt and serve at once.

Stuffed Onions

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 5 or 6 large onions | 1/2 cup chopped celery |
| 3 tablespoons fat | 2 cups bread crumbs |
| 2 tablespoons chopped parsley or green onion top | 1 teaspoon salt |
| | Pepper |

Skin the onions, cut in half crosswise, simmer in salted water until almost tender and drain. Remove the centers without disturbing the outer layers and chop fine. Cook the celery and parsley in the fat for a few minutes, then add the bread crumbs, salt, pepper and chopped onion. Fill the onion shells with this stuffing and bake in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes.

A Gay Birthday Gift

By A. B. C.

Need a birthday gift—something useful, yet pretty and not too hard on the budget? Here 'tis—a string holder that won't have to be kept out of sight. It can be made from that half-pint cardboard ice-cream carton, stored high on the cupboard shelf, or you can cut down a small oatmeal box to a suitable size.

Punch a hole in the center of the lid, then paint the outside of the container with a bright-colored enamel. When dry, decorate with a bright flower picture, cut from a magazine, seed catalog, or floral wallpaper. Or you can use one of the many attractive gummed cutouts available at any dime store. Gummed stars on the rim and lid are a happy thought and signal dots, from the five and ten also, scattered hit-and-miss fashion, produce a gay polka-dot trim. Place a ball of string inside the box, thread the end thru the hole, and there you are. Chances are you will really want to keep it for yourself!

Attention, Knitters!

By ANN CLESTER

You have had an eye on that old sweater for some time now, thinking that when you had time you would ravel it and make a new sweater for Jane. Mmmm—might be enough for cap and mittens, too. Just as you thought—there's oodles of yarn for the set and such a pretty color. But all those kinks and twists are going to make it most unpleasant to work up again. Don't despair! Wind the kinky yarn into loose skeins or hanks, place it in your steamer and before you know it, it will be smooth and as straight as newly purchased yarn! If you do not possess a steamer, place the skeins on the rack of your canner, taking care to keep it up out of the water, and proceed to steam it.

A Task No More

If you dislike the task of washing a utensil in which chocolate has been melted you will welcome this simple aid. I line the upper part of my double boiler with heavy waxed paper, place the grated chocolate in the paper and set the pan over hot water. When the chocolate is melted I can scrape it from the paper, not wasting a bit.



I have never tasted any coffee that can match Butter-Nut for flavor!

**MY FIRST CHOICE
IS ALWAYS
Butter-Nut
COFFEE**

So many folks ask for Butter-Nut Coffee these days, grocers sometimes run out before their new shipment arrives. That is what popularity does! It is always the favorite that sells out first.

The swing to Butter-Nut Coffee has been so tremendous these last few years, it has kept us hustling to keep everyone supplied.

FARM FAVORITE FOR YEARS

Farm folks want their coffee rich with flavor - the kind that is delicious and satisfying, even after sitting on the back of the stove for hours. That's where Butter-Nut shines! Butter-Nut flavor is full, vigorous, delicious. It never lets you down. You enjoy life more when there is Butter-Nut in the pot!



Butter-Nut
"The **COFFEE**"
DELICIOUS"

**THE COFFEE
FARM FOLKS LIKE**



The Story of the Capper Foundation

tells of crippled children made whole! Or sad parents made happy! It tells how you may help in this expanding program of healing. Write for your free copy of the story today.

THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Capper Building - Topeka, Kansas

Safe Remedy

Sprinkle pantry shelves with a mixture of red pepper and sage to rid them of ants. They will remain only long enough to find a way out. Window and door sills treated in this way will be shunned and avoided by those discerning pests.—C. D.



**KEEP 'EM HEALTHY AND WELL FED
TREAT 'EM OFTEN TO HOME-BAKED BREAD**

Here's how to get the children to eat what's good for them! Make your own yummy-flavored, feather-light, home-baked bread. It's fortified with health-building Vitamin B Complex when you make it the easy way with sure-action Red Star Yeast... the big cake that costs so little.



RED STAR YEAST

• FOR BAKING INSURANCE EVERY TIME, RELY ON RED STAR YEAST, THE FAVORITE WITH SMART HOUSEWIVES FOR 42 YEARS.

Another favorite, Red Star Dry Yeast is now available only to our Armed Forces.



**YOU NEED
Accident Insurance**

Accidents happen to people in every walk of life. You can't avoid the risk of accidents—but you can protect yourself and your family against the expenses which result from accidents.

Investigate our Special Accident policy which is underwritten by The Washington National Insurance Company of Chicago, one of the oldest and most reliable companies in the business. This policy covers most farm and travel accidents.

You can have this protection for less than 4c per week. There is no doctor's examination and no age limit. Our policy provides liberal monthly disability payments, ambulance fees, hospital benefits, doctor bills and death benefits ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 as explained in the policy. Insure yourself and your entire family. Your Capper man will be glad to explain the policy without obligation. If you prefer, **WRITE TODAY** for full details, state number in family.

Capper's Insurance Service

ARTHUR CAPPER, President

Capper Building

Topeka, Kansas

BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Aid to the Housekeeper

DO THE poached eggs stick to the bottom of the pan? Grease it and they can be removed without breaking.

Clothes closets need good ventilation and all garments should be hung a few inches apart so the air will circulate between them.

Borax is an inexpensive water softener and is probably safer than many others for washing woolens, silk and delicate fabrics.

If food scorches a bit add a pinch of sugar—it helps remove the scorchy flavor.

Rayons are extremely weak when wet so keep them under the water when laundering. Don't lift them up and down as is usually done with stronger fabrics like cotton. Squeeze out the suds, don't twist or wring.

A long-handled dipper is handy for dipping soup, peas, beans and other foods to be served.

Artgum erasers are excellent for removing soiled spots from walls and some types of lampshades.

Before starting to cook rice, grease the bottom of the kettle. It will prevent sticking and save both time and food.

Old jelly that has formed crystals can be made as good as new by reheating the jelly over a slow fire. Never boil but simmer slowly until the jelly liquefies.

A wooden spoon is a boon to the best of cooks. Besides its innumerable uses in cooking, use it for scraping burned food from pots, soaked first in hot, soapy water.

Use old newspapers to scrape dishes before washing them. Less time and soap are required in the washing.

Cotton velveteens and corduroys can be laundered very well by plunging up and down in lukewarm suds and using a soft brush or stubborn spots.

The glass or plastic castor cups are well worth the money. They save carpets, wood floors and linoleum.

Make the scrap bag from mosquito netting or some other open-mesh fabric so that you won't have to turn all the pieces out to find the one you need.

Add a nut-pick to the sewing basket. It's fine for pulling corners right side out and pulling basting threads.

For reading or studying, a light bulb or bulbs should total not less than 100 watts. That is a safe minimum.

Fruitcakes Travel

It's too late to send overseas gifts but there remains plenty of time to make anything you wish for those in this country. Fruitcakes seem to be popular with the boys and girls according to the polls. A fruitcake must be made for traveling if the sender expects it to be en route for several days. These fruitcake recipes have been designed for and adapted for travel.

Dark Fruitcake

- 1 cup fat
- 1 cup firmly packed brown sugar
- 1 pound prunes, soaked, drained, pitted and chopped
- 1 pound seedless raisins, plumped and drained
- 4 eggs
- ½ pound citron, cut in small pieces
- 1 cup nuts, chopped
- 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon soda
- 1 tablespoon milk

Cream the fat, gradually add the sugar and continue to cream until light and fluffy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each. Add prunes, raisins, citron, and nuts. Sift together the flour, spices and soda. Add about half of the dry ingredients, then the milk and remaining dry ingredients. Pour into 2 deep loaf pans well-greased and lined with greased paper. Bake in a very slow oven (275 degrees F.) about 3 hours. This recipe makes 4 pounds of cake.

White Fruitcake

- ½ cup fat
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup sugar
- ½ cup sour cream
- 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 cup seedless raisins
- ½ pound citron, chopped
- 1 cup chopped nuts
- 1 slice candied pineapple, chopped
- 12 small strips candied orange peel
- ¼ teaspoon soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 5 egg whites

Blend the fat and vanilla. Gradually add sugar, creaming until light and fluffy. Add the sour cream. Mix 1 cup of the flour with nuts and fruit and sift the remaining cup of flour with the salt, soda and baking powder. Add the dry ingredients and fruit and

nut mixture to the fat and sugar mixture. Mix well. Fold in the well-beaten egg whites. Pour into a well-greased tube pan lined with greased paper, or into 2 deep loaf pans prepared the same way. Bake in a very moderate oven (300 degrees F.) for 2 to 2½ hours.

Holiday Place Cards



Trace around this turkey on white paper and color if you like. Gray or light-brown paper may be used effectively. After cutting out all the gobblers needed, cut along the dotted line indicated on the wing. Slip the cut portion of the wing over the edge of the water glass, leaving the wing on the outside. He will stay placed and not slip or slide nor get his feet wet, if the glasses are not filled too full. One of these for everyone around the Thanksgiving board this year will give it a festive and appropriate appearance. With a folded brace glued to the back and names written on the front, these will make nice place cards for a Thanksgiving party.

Make Toys From Scraps

Have you ever wondered what to do with lumber scraps left over from remodeling jobs? Look at them again! Small, odd shapes will make favorite blocks for the baby, when sanded, painted or decorated. Consider all lumber scraps before you throw them away. They'll make wonderful toys. If father or son is adept with the saw and hammer, they can design and build small trucks and wagons for younger children. If your children are grown and away from home, how about handmade toys for the grandchildren?

For Christmas



Doll's Wardrobe

Thrill your little girl on Christmas with a complete new doll's wardrobe just like her own clothes. Pattern 4788, is available for dolls measuring 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 inches. For individual yardages see pattern.

This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decorations, 20 cents. Write Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Women Know How

And Their Ideas May Be of Help to You

Tighten Belt

To tighten a leather sewing-machine cord, soak for several minutes in warm water, then dry in sun.—Mrs. O. E. W.

Use Tire Glue

When there is a small break in congoletum or linoleum rugs, I use tire-patching glue on each edge of break and place firmly together by some smooth object until dry. This is a good temporary repair. I also use tire patch-

ing to mend hot-water bottles and rubber boots.—Mrs. Goldie Cox.

Dr. Vinegar

When making soap or handling any lye solution, the hands get slick and sometimes sore from contact. I keep a small container of vinegar handy and pour a small amount in the hands and use like lotion. It cuts all slime and slickness from hands and prevents them getting sore. Another use for vinegar is to pour some on the floor where any lye mixture has been spilled. This will keep the floor or linoleum from being marred.—Mrs. Geo. F. Smith.

Saves the Gloss

To prevent the gloss from coming off white paint, wash with milk and very little soap.—L. V. H.

Whitewash Sticks

If you have had trouble in making your whitewash stick to trees, fences or basement walls try using sour milk or buttermilk instead of water to mix the lime. The casein in the milk acts as a glue with the lime.—Mrs. W. S.

Gate Support

For a good swinging-gate support, I use an old wagon wheel buried and staked down so the hub is level with the ground. The gate is bolted to the axle, which is then placed in the hub.—Mrs. C. Craker.

Saves Potatoes

We have found that by putting a good dusting of lime on potatoes, just sprinkling the lime as we store potatoes, that rotting will be largely prevented. We have kept potatoes until the next season by this method.—C. D.

Save Soap Scraps

A soap shaker may be made by fastening together 2 worn prewar tea strainers of same size. This homemade gadget makes it possible to whip up an excellent suds in the dishpan in a short time, thus utilizing all soap scraps as they accumulate.—Mrs. B. L.

Paint Rubs Off

When painting around light-switch plates or similar metal surfaces, coat such surfaces with vaseline before beginning and it will be easy to wipe off surplus splashes.—Mrs. B. L.

Sew and Then Rip

If you must make your dress larger by letting out seams, it is much better to sew the new seams first and then rip out the old ones. Saves basting and there is no stretching or sagging of seams.—M. M. M.

Buttonhole Idea

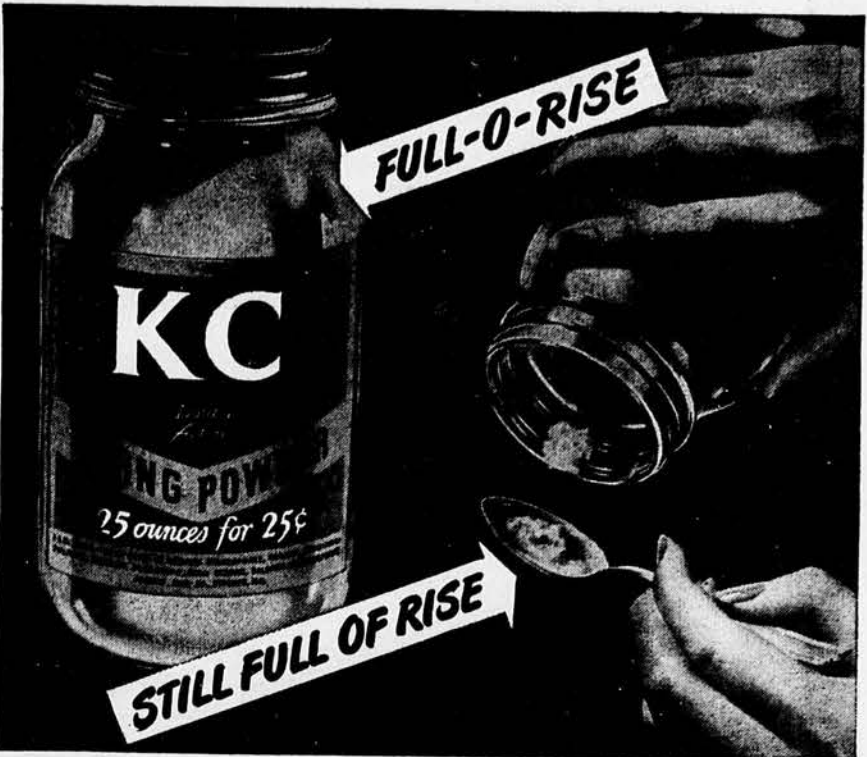
Making attractive buttonholes is likely to become an art again now that snaps, fasteners and hooks and eyes are scarce. I find that working buttonholes is much easier when a small embroidery hook is used to hold the garment in place.—Mrs. D. Wright.

Problem "In the Bag"

If you shut off all unneeded rooms to save fuel you probably shiver in the bedroom putting on cosmetics, or you scatter the articles in the kitchen. I solved my problem by getting a cheap overnight bag, which holds everything, and having it handy in the kitchen.—Mrs. William R. Gunter.

Quilting Season

If new frames are needed for quilting, we have instruction sheet with drawing for making an inexpensive quilting frame that takes up little space and is quickly adjusted. A post card request addressed to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., will be given prompt attention.



New Duraglas jar keeps strength in Baking Powder to the last spoonful

You can have the finest recipe—mix good butter, sugar, eggs, milk and flour with greatest skill—but you'll never have a high, light cake if your baking powder has lost its pep.

That can't happen with KC Baking Powder. It stays full-strength down to the last pinch, because it is packed in glass—not only glass, but a modern Duraglas jar.

Laboratory tests prove it. After 5 months and dozens of openings, KC in glass was still 98.4% strong. In ordinary containers, strength losses were up to 17.9 times as much.

Double-action KC gives two lifts to baking. One in the mixing; one in the oven. And remember—the Duraglas jars are re-usable, with standard Mason caps, for home canning.



The heart of the cake

TRY THIS KC-TESTED RECIPE FOR ORANGE CAKE

- ½ cup butter or margarine (4 oz.)
 - 1 cup sugar (8 oz.)
 - ½ cup orange juice
 - Yolks of 4 eggs, beaten light
 - 2 cups pastry flour (8 oz.)
 - 2 level teaspoonfuls KC Baking Powder
 - ½ cup milk
 - Whites of 2 eggs, beaten dry
- Cream the butter or margarine and sugar; add grated rind of orange and orange juice. Cream well; add yolks of eggs and beat thoroughly. Alternately add the milk and the flour (sifted 3 times with the baking powder), and the well-beaten whites of eggs last. Bake in three layer cake pans. Put the layers together with orange filling or boiled icing. Spread a little of the filling on the top layer and into this press orange sections from which the skin has been taken.

ORANGE FILLING

- 1 cup orange juice
 - Juice of ½ lemon
 - ¾ cup sugar
 - 4 level tablespoonfuls cornstarch
 - 1 egg, beaten light
 - 1 tablespoon butter or margarine
- Heat the fruit juice with half the sugar over hot water; mix the cornstarch with a little water and cook in the hot juice for 10 minutes. Add the egg mixed with the other half of the sugar and stir until the egg thickens the mixture; add the butter and salt.

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LISTEN TO "KC JAMBOREE"—NBC, SATURDAY { 11 a. m. EWT 9 a. m. MWT
10 a. m. CWT 8 a. m. PWT

You're OK with KC

ENJOY INEXPENSIVE PRIZE-WINNING ORANGE MARMALADE

It's Easy To Make Anytime With This Simple Recipe

- 6 Medium Sized Oranges (2 lbs. Sliced)
- 6 Cups Water
- ½ Cup Lemon Juice (About 6 lemons)
- 1 Package M.C.P. Pectin
- 9½ Level Cups Sugar (Measured ready for use)

1. Cut oranges in cartwheels with very sharp knife to make slices thin as possible. Discard the large flat peel ends. Sliced fruit should weigh 2 pounds.
2. Put sliced fruit in 8-quart kettle. Add the water and lemon juice.
3. Bring to a quick boil; boil gently for 1 hour (uncovered). If peel is not tender in 1 hour, boil until tender.
4. Measure the cooked material. Due to boiling, the volume will be reduced below 7 cups. Add water to make total peel and juice exactly 7 cups.
5. Put back in kettle. Stir in M.C.P. Pectin; continue stirring and bring to a full boil.
6. Add sugar (previously measured). Stir gently until it has reached a full rolling boil, and BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire; skim and stir by turns for 5 minutes.
7. Pour into jars. If you use pint or quart jars, seal hot and invert jars on lids until Marmalade begins to set. Then, shake well and set jars upright. This keeps the peel evenly distributed throughout.

NOTE: This recipe works equally well with Navel Oranges or Valencias. When either variety is over-ripe and peel is soft, use ¾-cup Lemon Juice instead of ½-cup. (Be sure to discard any seeds.) This recipe makes 7 pounds of prize-winning Orange Marmalade.

MEAT CURING MADE EASY

Meat Flavor Made Better by Old Time "Wright Way" Liquid Smoke Method

Wright's Ham Pickle sugar cure and Wright's Condensed Smoke save you work, time and meat—give a sure cure and finest flavor at low cost. All you do is pack your meat in Wright's Ham Pickle and salt—either dry or in brine form. After curing, just apply Wright's Condensed Smoke with brush or cloth. Wright's Ham Pickle contains everything needed to cure meats except salt. Wright's liquid smoke, condensed from natural hardwood smoke, adds wonderful, old time flavor. A large bottle of each cures and smokes 300 pounds of meat.

Wright's Smoke is also fine for barbecuing and cooking meats. At dealers everywhere.

E. H. WRIGHT CO., Ltd., 2435 McGee Dept. K Kansas City 8, Mo.

WRIGHT'S HAM PICKLE

for Sugar Curing

WRIGHT'S Condensed SMOKE

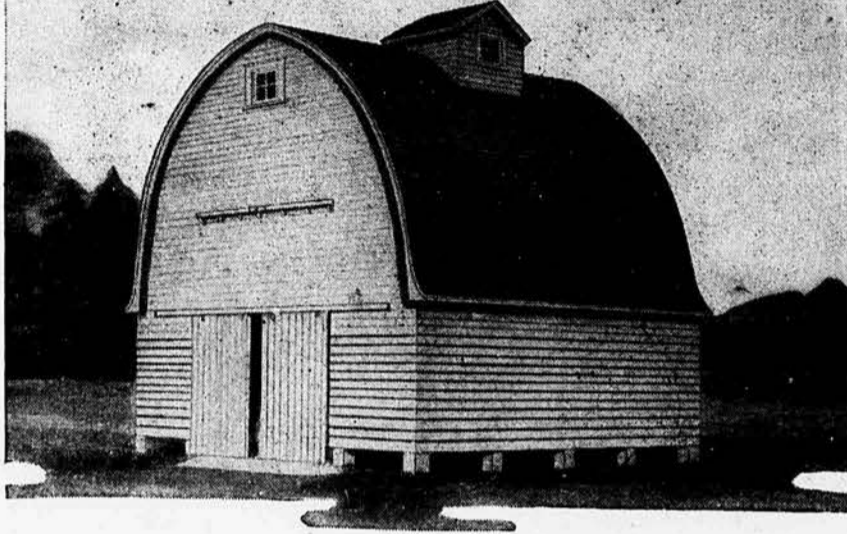
for Smoking and Barbecuing

FREE BOOKLET
32 pages
best curing
information
recipes, etc.
write or
direct.

GOOD BUILDINGS

Increase

FARM INCOME



For most farmers, good buildings are number one on the post war list of things to get—because it has been proved in case after case, that good buildings produce greater farm income. Take crop storage for example—good crop storage buildings earn money for the farmer. He can hold his cash crops for best price and keep them in such good condition that there is no loss of market grade. He can store his hay and grain and decide later whether to feed or sell them. With good storage buildings, he can choose whichever program is most profitable. Good storage buildings provide for the proper curing of crops, and protect against losses from weather, insects, rats and spoilage.

Good brooder houses help promote sanitation, reduce loss of chicks, assure strong, vigorous growth, produce more and better pullets. Good brooder houses protect your investment in chicks and feed. Good laying houses provide better conditions for larger egg production, and thus increase cash income.

What is true of the examples above is true of every building on the farm. When properly designed to do the job, good buildings increase earnings.

Your 4-Square Lumber Dealer can help you get good buildings. His 4-Square Farm Building Service contains one hundred and twenty designs for practically every type and size of farm building and equipment. These buildings have been designed by Weyerhaeuser engineers working closely with Agricultural Authorities. There are accurate blue prints and material lists for every building.



Lumber is the best and most economical building material for the farm. See your 4-Square dealer and inspect his Farm Building Service for future building needs.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

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4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

Watch That Car!

By **BRYAN WILSON**
State Safety Engineer, State Highway Commission of Kansas

I RECENTLY returned to Kansas after having served 17 months in the sweetest little antiaircraft artillery battery you can imagine. Tough to leave it, but a mighty fine feeling to be back in the finest state in the best country in the world, and to return to a job which gives me the opportunity to work for the safety not only of the grownups, but of the boys and girls of Kansas.

One of the things I learned in the army is that it isn't sissified to practice safety at all times. You see, your soldier brothers and fathers are fighting to win as quick a victory as possible for 2 principal reasons: 1. They wish to insure their children the right to grow up as God-fearing men and women with all the freedoms that have been ours since the days of George Washington. 2. They want to return to their loved ones at home. Needless to say, they want to find those loved ones well and safe when they march proudly home again.

Now, in order to accomplish the 2 missions stated, soldiers have to keep themselves in first-class condition. They can't win wars if they are killed or injured by accidents in camp or on the way to theaters of war, so rigid safety rules are followed. You ought to see a convoy of armored troops move out! There are regular intervals between vehicles which must be maintained; the vehicles keep religiously on the right side of the road; the drivers watch road signs and never fail to stop at stop signs or signals; each driver gives the proper hand signal for turning, slowing or stopping movements; and you should hear the officers bellow if one of the drivers ever forgets!

Keep Safe for Victory

If your brothers and your daddies in the armed forces endure what they do and keep safe for your sake, don't you feel that the very least you can do is to keep safe and well for that happy day of their return? I'm sure we can count on you patriotic boys and girls here at home who, in addition to your school work, are doing so much to help in other ways. And don't ever feel that plenty of people and organizations aren't interested in your job of keeping healthy and safe here at home! Every citizen of Kansas is for you. Countless city, county and state organizations work constantly for your benefit. They are too numerous to list here, but I do feel that I should men-

tion 3 friends of yours who, by virtue of their offices and the fact that they represent you and your absent brothers in uniform, are actively working for your health and safety. Many of you know them personally and the rest of you have heard of their good work. These men are Senator Arthur Capper, Governor Andrew Schoeppel and State Highway Director D. J. Fair.

Will you please not feel that you are being nagged at by some officious adult if I mention a few things, most of which you've already heard and practice, which will help you in keeping safe and healthy and to do your part in winning the war?

First, let me give you a little insight into what has happened to school children in the past: Last year 6,650 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years died from accidents. One out of every 3 of these accidental deaths to school-age children resulted from a motor vehicle accident. Do you see why I have headed this article "Watch That Car"?

How to Be Safe

Here are just a few hints on how to get to and from school safely. If you older boys and girls already practice them won't you read them to your little brothers and sisters?

1. Walk on the left side of the road facing the traffic, with the little one in front of you so that you can keep an eye on them. Walk in single file.
2. Ride your bicycle on the right side of the road and do not carry a passenger. Remember, you're in charge of a vehicle.
3. If it is necessary to cross a highway, look both ways and hurry across. If in a town, cross only at street intersections or at specially prepared school crossings. Don't loiter.
4. Play only on the school grounds or at home—not in the road or streets.
5. Have your father or mother teach you the hand signals used by car drivers. This will help you to determine what an approaching car intends to do.
6. If you ride a bus, it is dangerous to distract the driver's attention either by conversation or by behaving in such a manner that he has to reprove you.
7. In dismounting from the bus, watch carefully for cars before you step into the street or road. It is also dangerous practice to step from behind or in front of the bus to cross the road. Can you see why?

(Continued on Page 19)

Farm Boy 12,000,000th Member



The 12 millionth member of the Boy Scouts of America since it started nearly 35 years ago is 12-year-old Preston Ellsworth Koentop, above, who is doing a man-sized job, handling tractors and other farm machinery on his father's 151-acre farm at Brandon, Wis. His dad was a Boy Scout in the same town just 30 years ago. Typifying the average American boy, the 12 millionth member was a guest of national rural and Boy Scout leaders at a luncheon in Chicago and spoke on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

Watch That Car!

(Continued from Page 18)

8. Due to war conditions many busses and cars used to carry children to school will be in more or less need of repair. No matter how old and de-papitated the car may be it should have good brakes, good lights, a horn, and clear glass so that the driver can see. Your parents have a right to expect you to get to and from school safely. If the car in which you ride to school seems unsafe report it to the nearest highway patrolman.

This school year is not very old, yet already in traveling over the state I have seen the following: (a) Nine children walking home from school and taking up the whole road. As I approached slowly, they reluctantly divided so that I had to proceed very slowly to drive between the 2 groups

on each side of the road. (b) A group of boys playing ball in the road. They would play until an approaching car would have to come almost to a halt and thread its way among them. Then they would yell smart cracks at the driver. (c) Two little boys playing that they were dogs and crawling out into the road barking at cars. (d) Four boys on bicycles, each with a boy on the handle bars, riding abreast on the left side of the road.

Let's hope none of you are thoughtless enough to do any of these things, and that you won't let any carelessness of yours cause sorrow to your brothers and daddies in the service. America needs you alive and well.

Ease Rationing of Machinery

JUDGE MARVIN JONES, War Food Administrator, ended all WFA rationing and distribution control of farm machinery and equipment, except corn pickers.

This action, Judge Jones said, is in line with the WFA policy of constantly examining all of its wartime regulations and removing them as soon as they are no longer essential.

For most rationed implements, the 1944 production period and season of use have passed, and the need for rationing these items during the 1944-45 crop year is not anticipated.

The farm items released from rationing and other distribution controls are: combines, corn binders, manure spreaders, mowers, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, pickup hay balers, wheel tractors, grain drills, potato planters, potato diggers, silo fillers, irrigation pumps, power sprayers, garden tractors, well water systems, power pumps, farm milk coolers, sheet metal water well casing and farm scales.

Rationing and control over state and county distribution of corn pickers are retained to assure equitable distribution of the new pickers needed to harvest this year's big corn crop, but will be removed as soon as it is practicable to do so.

However this isn't the whole story.

While the War Food Administration has announced the end of rationing and distribution control over farm equipment with the exception of corn pickers, it should be kept in mind that this does not mean that any more farm equipment will be available to farmers in the immediate future. The "Limitation Orders" applying to production of farm equipment are still in effect, and manufacturers have allocated their curtailed output to dealers on the basis of the WFA instructions issued several months ago.

Seed-Drying Rack

A seed-corn drying rack can be made from 1 by 4 uprights with lath nailed on each side. Space the lath evenly, about 3 inches apart, and nail cleats across the bottom of the uprights to prevent tipping over. If the rack is made 6 inches narrower at top than bottom, it will be sturdier. A rack 4 feet tall will store 300 ears of corn. —O. O. C.

Need Any of These?

Any 5 of these U. S. D. A. bulletins may be ordered at one time by addressing a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will be given prompt attention. Please order by number.

- No. L-235—Preventing Insect Damage in Home-dried Fruits.
- No. FB-801—Mites and Lice on Poultry.
- No. FB-984—Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables.
- No. FB-1374—Care of Food in the Home.
- No. FB-1422—Udder Diseases of Dairy Cows.
- No. FB-1652—Diseases and Parasites of Poultry.
- No. FB-1888—Poultry Cooking.
- No. FB-1925—A.B.C.'s of Mending.
- No. FB-1944—Sewing Machines—Cleaning and Adjusting.



With a Long Record of
QUALITY and YIELD

Not all the seed processed through the STECKLEY Plant goes into the the bags. No sir! In fact, only the best...the nearly perfect kernels... is good enough to go out for sale to corn growers under the STECKLEY label. For 14 years we have rigidly held to this high standard. Every bushel carries the STECKLEY Guarantee of quality and dependability.

EVERY YEAR BRINGS REPORTS OF BIG STECKLEY HARVESTS

The different types of STECKLEY Hybrids are well adapted to the various soil and climatic conditions of the western corn belt. That's why we receive so many reports of record harvests. Year after year corn growers get an extra profit by planting STECKLEY.

ONE SEASON'S TEST WILL CONVINCING YOU!

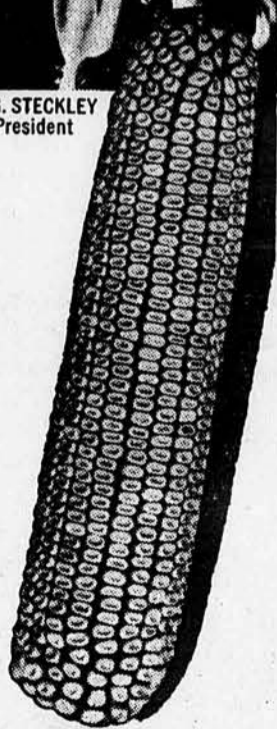
Plant STECKLEY seed next season and we feel sure you'll continue to plant it. You'll like its high yield. You'll like the big, deep kernels on a small cob that gives you such a high percentage of shelled corn to cobs. And there's rich feeding qualities in those kernels... oils, starch and protein. Never was there a better corn for feeding! STECKLEY seed produces sturdy stalks that can "take it" and still be standing straight and loaded with ears late in the fall.

ORDER NOW! To be sure of getting the size kernels you want, and the hybrid best adapted to your locality and soil, order STECKLEY Hybrid seed from your neighborhood Steckley Dealer or write us, as soon as possible. Supply is limited this season.

FREE FOLDER—Tells the amazing story of STECKLEY Hybrid Corn development. Interesting facts, beautiful illustrations in colors. Send postcard for your copy today.



E. G. STECKLEY
President



LOOK, LADY!



MOTHER
MACA
SAYS...

Here's Success Insurance for Your Baking!

Amazing MACA YEAST

Use just like compressed yeast —nothing new to learn.

Yet it keeps fresh on your pantry shelf for weeks! Needs no refrigeration!

Imagine! Now—with Maca Yeast—you can be sure of baking delicious bread and rolls fast... using it just like compressed yeast. No special methods or recipes. Yet you enjoy the flavor and convenience advantages of granular yeast that *only* Maca gives you!

Save Time and Energy 2 Ways!

Maca Yeast acts so fast—rises so quickly—you're all finished baking in a few hours. Maca saves extra trips to the store, too—because you can keep it fresh for weeks on your pantry shelf, always handy. It's *dated* for your complete protection. And what a difference in results! Maca gives bread and rolls that thrilling old-fashioned flavor... just like grandma's bread used to have.

All Yeast! No Water,
No Filler!



MAKE A HIT WITH MACA!

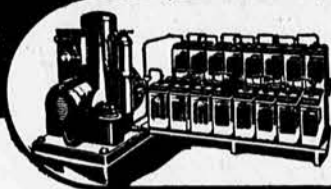
Serve your folks tempting, golden-crust bread and rolls with that thrilling old-time flavor. Just bake with Maca, the original fast granular yeast. Ask your grocer for Maca Yeast today!

S. Since Maca is serving the armed forces, your grocer might not always have it. If he doesn't, ask for Yeast Foam, your faithful standby. It, too, gives bread and rolls a grand old-fashioned flavor.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY
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Buy More U. S. War Bonds!

Vitamins Are Not Drugs

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

YOU buy vitamin preparations at the drugstore but they are not drugs. They do not cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, failing vision, nervousness and your many other ailments. They are not cures; they are not even food substitutes. Their job is to promote assimilation of the food elements that you take into your body—the spark that starts the combustion. Since they are not in themselves foods or medicines but are simply to make up a deficiency in your intake, they must be judiciously selected if you expect the proper results.



Dr. Lerrigo

Dietary shortages may occur despite abundant food if your eating habits prompt you to make improper food selection. You are governed by custom, price, marketing, early training, or perhaps by the fact that some member of the family "never could eat so and so." You have not been educated to select the right foods. You have assumed that if appetite is satisfied and digestion not disturbed you are therefore supplying all dietary requirements. Comes the rheumatism, comes the nervousness, the insomnia, the failing vision. Your doctor being consulted may prescribe certain foods that should provide the lacking vitamins, or he may prescribe certain compounds of vitamins and minerals that you buy of the druggist. Temporarily the deficiency is filled. You are better. But you will relapse if you do not continue in some way to provide for the needs of the body. Remember, vitamins are of value to you only as they serve to produce from your food certain elements vital to your well being.

Manufacturers of vitamin compounds do not dodge the issue. "If food selection were determined by physiological requirements there would be no need for diet supplementation in this land of plenty," one told me. "We are supplying a real need of the buying public. Very few people are intelligent in their choice of foods."

All of which is undeniably true. Physicians, other than specialists, seldom prescribe diet. When they do it is seldom more definite than a few words about liquid diet or easily digestible food. Illness that comes from food deficiencies is usually chronic. It does not come at a bound, with sharp pain to draw attention. It creeps up gradually. The one ailing person who religiously observes dietary instructions is the diabetic. Why? Because infraction for one single day may bring disaster. But common food deficiencies may run on for months, even years. And when evil results do appear the symptoms are at first too vague for diagnosis. No doubt it would be better for the patient if sharply defined, troublesome symptoms came in all food deficiency diseases, as they do in pellagra, for recovery would then imperatively demand improved diet.

No. Vitamins are not drugs. They are not cure-alls. But persons with vague symptoms that seem to baffle diagnosis are wise to think it may well be vitamin deficiency. Shall you buy vitamin pills or just take yeast? My answer is that in either event you will get good doses of vitamins—possibly the very one you need. But if you have a good doctor who will give you intelligent attention get your reply from him. Meantime watch this column for "More About Vitamins."

Better Than Ever
Could worry cause one to change from a lively, active person to a listless, uninterested one? The worry is in part because of war, partly because former friends have dropped their interests.—S. C. J.

Yes, I think if a person allows brooding and grief to control her life because of such happenings they may well upset her. The emotions have much to do with digestion and other physical functions that are the real "springs of life." But the remedy is quite simple. Your worry is not wholly a selfish one. But you can dull its edge by making yourself become active in doing helpful things. There are plenty near home who need your help and will give you the welcoming smile that your old friends (perhaps cheap friends) now seem to withhold. Give out all that you can. Soon you will be surprised to find that you have better friends than ever.

An Inflamed Nerve
What about neuritis? I have a pain in my arm that troubles me and I wonder if that is it? G. R. C.
Neuritis is a term applied to an inflamed nerve. The arm is rather a common site. It may come from the arm getting thoroly chilled, from injury, from strain, or it may follow a wasting illness. The best home remedy is absolute rest and warmth. The arm should be carefully bandaged and carried in a sling for at least 3 weeks. The sling may be removed once daily and very gentle massage given.

Bred for the Oven
Lighter weight legs of lamb and other roasting cuts of the size wanted by many city consumers eventually may appear on the retail counter as a result of the development of a new breed of sheep, the Southdale, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A 6- or 7-pound leg or shoulder is a common weight on the meat counter to-

Step-Saving Storage
"Storage in Rural Homes," is the title of Kansas State College Extension Circular No. 141, suggesting planned storage as a time and energy saver. Nearly every suggestion for step-saving in the kitchen, bedrooms, living room and laundry is accompanied by an illustration. A free copy of the booklet will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

day. This is a larger roast than a family of 2 to 4 persons usually want.

Scientists have combined in the Southdale the excellent meat characteristics of the Southdown breed with the good wool characteristics of the Corriedale. Specimens of the new Southdale sheep, already produced on the farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Middlebury, Vt., are small to medium in size, and have rather small bones. The lambs finish for market weighing 70 to 80 pounds which is 10 to 15 pounds lighter than most finished lambs when they go to market. Legs, when trimmed ready for cooking, weigh 5 pounds or under instead of 6 pounds or heavier. Both meat and wool are high quality.

To develop the new breed, the animal scientists bred selected Southdown rams to Corriedale ewes, and vice versa, and selected offspring were interbred. The study now includes generations of the new sheep and the type is reasonably uniform.

Quicklime Helps

If the cellar or basement gets a smell of old, dead odor, or if there is dampness, it is helpful to set a box or tray of quicklime or calcium chloride here and there in the corners. This will draw out the basement, make it fresh and sweet for several weeks or months. Set the chloride in a dish, as it finally dissolves into water itself.—L. H. H.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Syrup, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Savings

Here's an old home mixture your mother probably used, but, for real results, it still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly and tastes fine. And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take effect promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

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 backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passing with smarting and burning sometimes shows that 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.



Women Who Suffer from SIMPLE ANEMIA

Here's One Of The Best Ways To Help Build Up Red Blood!

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

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy for home use to help build up red blood and give more strength—in such cases. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS



"It wasn't so bad after all—so much easier than I expected"—That is almost a universal expression from our patients to our staff physicians and nurses as they prepare to leave for their homes.

Rectal and Colon Sufferers

From All Parts of the United States Express Gratitude

It's not an ordeal—the treatment is mild, and you are likely later to think of your trip to Excelsior Springs more as a vacation, rather than a necessary trip here to regain your health.

Piles, Fistula and certain Colon conditions and often rectal troubles are in many instances dangerous. So why take chances? Why not do as thousands of others have done—secure treatment before more dangerous complications may be brought on by unnecessary delay.

Send for this 122 page FREE Book to show YOU the way to relief.

Tells you all about this institution which is regarded by thousands of former patients as the foremost of its kind in the world. Reading the book should give you a better understanding of rectal and colon disorders. It may be what you need to make a decision that will mean improved health and happiness. Send us your name on a post card, or write a personal letter describing your conditions if you wish to do so.

The McCleary Clinic

2341 Elms Boulevard

Excelsior Springs, Mo.

No Big Change Seen

(Continued from Page 7)

violently opposed to attempting price ceilings on live cattle.

Mr. Jones comes from Texas, where they produce cattle.

Mr. Bowles, on the other hand, comes from Connecticut, where they eat the beef.

Mr. Jones still likes to wear fairly broad-brim Stetsons like his cattlemen friends from Texas.

Mr. Bowles looks well in a Homberg; before getting into government, he was an advertising executive.

Paraphrasing Mr. Kipling, Texas is Texas and Connecticut is Connecticut, and never the twain shall meet—except head-on.

The OPA had under consideration right after election two proposals; one for a flat \$17 for all cattle, compared with a present price limit of \$16 at Chicago and \$15.60 at Kansas City, or ceilings set at top or present fixed price ranges, scaling down by grades.

OPA claims that under present arrangement, whereby packers lose

their subsidy if they average over top prices fixed during a monthly period, smaller packers are bidding over the price range and getting away with it. So OPA wants to control producer prices. WFA opposes a flat live animal ceiling, says one price for all would destroy price supports promised; says grade ceilings are impracticable. OPA thinks it ought to control competitive relationships among slaughterers.

Will Try Exporting Wheat

Commodity Credit Corporation has drafted a program for exporting wheat and cotton at below parity prices. Exporter who has a foreign customer will get wheat from CCC to meet the order, if government subsidy ranging from 30 cents to 45 cents a bushel (depending on place from which shipped) will get the business. Most of the business will be in flour, first to Central, South American and Caribbean countries, probably not more than 20 or 25 million bushels a year unless European markets open up.

Cotton prospects are rather vague. CCC has nearly 2 million bales of cotton bought in the early thirties at around 10 cents a pound, which could be disposed of at a small loss.

No Land Disposal Yet

Disposal of surplus government-owned farm land is being held up until the White House gets around to naming a 3-man board under provisions of the Surplus Property Disposal Act. Expected to attend to it before the next meeting of Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill to settle disposition of the postwar world.

To Handle G. I. Loans

Looks as if finally the Veterans' Administration will handle G. I. farm loans, but under program and specifications worked out by the Department of Agriculture. Veterans Administration doesn't like the idea of having Farm Credit Administration (and particularly Farm Security Administration) take over determination of appraisals and supervision of the loans.

While General Hines and Secretary Wickard are ironing out their differences, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes is working on plans for list of irrigated farm land for his Department to sell to veterans under provisions of the G. I. loan act.

Want Lend-Lease Continued

Lt. Col. Ralph Olmstead, War Food Administration deputy, just returned from an investigation of food requirements in England, France and Russia, has told the Washington big shots that prospects for disposal of farm surpluses over there are excellent—as long as the foreign folks can get food thru Lend-Lease, which they regard as gifts, for some reason; gifts to the government and to their tradesmen, who sell to the populace and foreign government and tradesmen pocket the profits.

But if we want to send surpluses to sell, after they have become used to Lend-Lease—Colonel Olmstead is not very optimistic over the prospects. He reports a big "hunger" demand, but not much of a "dollar-price market" demand.

To sell, we will at least have to meet world prices, and take goods in exchange, Olmstead has emphasized. And—after Lend-Lease—if we make our prices too low thru subsidies, then other nations may call it dumping, and retaliate with subsidies on manufactured goods for the U. S. market.

However, thru the Lend-Lease route, Olmstead says these nations in Europe will be glad to get meats, dairy products, fats and oils, sugar. Cereals are expected to provide most of the relief foods supplied by the United States, unless Lend-Lease is extended.

Interesting, and some kind of a dollar question:

"When Uncle Sam has no Lend-Lease pocket to draw 2 billion dollars a year from to buy American farm products to be Lend-Leased abroad, where will he get the money to pay the subsidy prices to insure exports?"

The talk in some sections of the country that Congress will provide funds to refund losses to hog raisers from the processing taxes of the early thirties looks here like a promoter's dream of how to raise funds to put on a "drive." The next Congress might—and that should be might possibly—provide

for refunds of wheat penalty taxes collected from producers under wheat marketing quotas—but there doesn't look to be any possibility of making good on the refund to producers of processing taxes paid by packers.

Uncle Sam to Take Farm Census

AGRICULTURAL resources and production of the United States at war will be measured, starting the first week in January, with the taking of a nation-wide Census of Agriculture. Basic information, including statistics on farm acreage, crops, livestock, farm labor, and other items related to farm operations, will be obtained.

To simplify the task of enumerating each of the country's farms, the 48 states and the District of Columbia were divided into 7 regions, each region composed of states similar in range of crop production and other agricultural aspects. Kansas is in Region 5.

Field organization for the farm census consists of an area manager, who will be in charge of one or more states. Each state is divided into several supervisors' districts and these supervisors will recruit and train the thousands of actual enumerators who will do the field work. Area manager for Kansas is Herbert L. Drake, Kansas City, Kan.

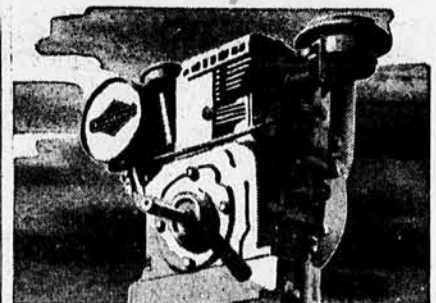
An economic evaluation of the nation's farm properties will be obtained thru questions on the status of the farm operator, that is, paid manager, owner, or tenant; value of owned land and buildings, as well as those rented; amount of any mortgage debt; and the value of farm machinery.

Information on utilization of land resources will be obtained by requesting figures on acreage of each farm, total being subdivided by acreage into land harvested or idle land used for pasture or grazing, land with crop failure, and land irrigated.

Many other phases of farming operations and farm labor will be covered in the census questions.

Waterproof Shoes

Shoes which are worn around the barnyard may be waterproofed by using a mixture of 1 pint tallow, 1 pint neatfoot oil, 1/2 teacup lampblack and a piece of resin the size of a walnut. Melt all together and apply as much as the leather will absorb while mixture is warm. Such treatment will keep the shoes waterproof for about 2 weeks, will keep the feet dry, and preserve the leather.—Mrs. R. E. L.



Because Your Briggs & Stratton Engine Needs So Little Care

Don't Neglect It!

For more than a quarter-century, Briggs & Stratton air-cooled engines have faithfully served American farm families in a wide range of uses — always providing years of trouble-free performance with a minimum of attention. Giving your engine regular attention will insure continued efficiency, and add years to its life.

AIR-COOLED POWER

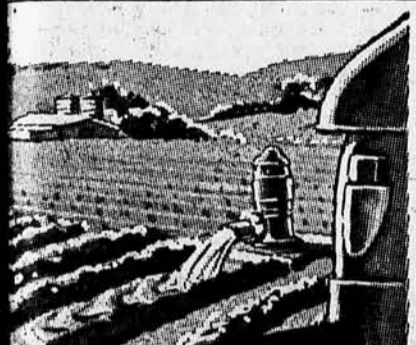


Make proper lubrication with the right oil the No. 1 "must" of your wartime care program. Include periodical inspection—keep your engine clean—and always properly adjusted. Your nearest dealer or Briggs & Stratton Service Station will gladly help you. BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP., Milwaukee 1, Wis., U. S. A.



The Story of THE CAPPER FOUNDATION

tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! Of more and more handicapped children to be made "like other boys and girls." It tells how you may do something worthy of the best there is in you by helping in this ever widening mission of healing! Get your free copy of this story. Write today to The CAPPER FOUNDATION for CRIPPLED CHILDREN Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



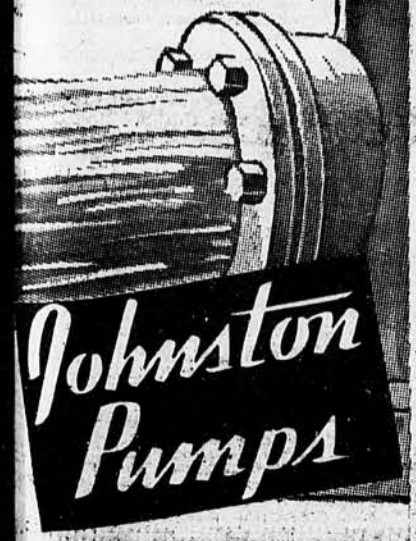
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Johnston Pumps

"When our hens get Colds My Dad uses the *LEEWAY"



* Spray with VAPOR-SPRAY OR Put LEEEMULSION in the Drink

COSTLY COLDS Cut Egg Production

The Lee Way: Either Leemulsion just stirred into the drinking water, or Vapo-Spray sprayed over the heads of the hens. Either one is sufficient in most cases, although in severe cases it is good to use both. At your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, seed, or hatchery). GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha 8, Nebr.

ARE YOUR HENS LOUSY



You can solve the louse problem over night with Black Leaf 40. Spread on the roosts. It gives off fumes which kill lice and feather mites while chickens perch.

Get the Black Leaf 40

Black Leaf 40 which is sold at almost every drug store and hardware store, as well as many other places, is easily obtained. It is the same product that is used for spraying fruits, flowers, vegetables, trees and shrubs. For killing insects on plants, it is put in water. For treatment of roosts, it is used full strength.

CAP-BRUSH SAVES MONEY

A Cap-Brush for application of Black Leaf 40 to chicken roosts is enclosed with small bottles. By using it, Black Leaf 40 can be spread very thin, thus saving in cost.



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LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Why Not Cull More Old Hens?

By **KARL SHOEMAKER**
Marketing Economist, Kansas State College Extension Service

LATE reports on the number of hens on farms show an increase of 2 per cent over the same time last year, and recent market figures do not indicate heavy culling of hens the last 6 weeks. Twenty per cent fewer chicks were hatched last spring than the year before. This would indicate about 10 per cent fewer chickens in laying flocks this winter. The War Food Administration is asking for a 15 per cent reduction.

Probably the best way to get this decrease in numbers will be to cull more of the old hens. Factors in deciding how many hens to keep in the laying house are: (1) Capacity of the henhouse, (2) expected egg price, and (3) cost of feed.

It is well not to overcrowd laying houses because efficient production will be more essential this year than it has been the last 3 or 4 years. In anticipating the expected egg price, keep in mind that the Government is support-

ing egg prices now thru the purchase of dried eggs. This support program is set up thru the egg driers to reflect a national average price to the producer of 90 per cent of parity. However, Kansas egg prices now are about 5 cents below the support level. Commitments by the Government to egg driers are already sufficient to supply total needs for dried eggs next June.

These facts would indicate that egg prices might be closer to the support level than to the ceiling level thruout the winter and spring months.

Feed supplies probably will be more adequate this year than last year. Poultry producers will do well to purchase their grain-feed supply now while corn prices are lower and where grain sorghums are selling considerably below support level in areas where adequate storage is not available. Grain

Prize Cake Recipes

Twelve prize cake recipes and icings, including a 3-tier wedding cake, and instructions for measuring ingredients and properly mixing batters, are contained in a pamphlet entitled, "Betty Crocker Method Streamlined Prize Cakes." There are suggestions regarding equipment and oven temperatures. Arrangements have been made with Betty Crocker to send a free copy of this publication to all who request it. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Simply ask for the cake recipes pamphlet.

prices probably will not be much below ceiling levels as we go into the spring months, and mixed feeds probably will not be so plentiful as to force prices down materially.

May Avoid Partial Molt

By **MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH**

THOSE poultry raisers who hatched pullets early in the year, and who have been getting a good production from them for the last 2 months or more, may notice soon that these pullets are beginning to slacken in production and that there are quite a lot of feathers scattered in the houses. Examining these pullets they may find they have lost flesh and apparently are starting into a neck molt, which may take them out of production for 3 weeks or a month, or worse still they may go into a complete body molt, which means a loss of 60 days from laying. If the entire flock of pullets goes thru either the neck molt or the complete molt it means the profits they would have made in the highest priced months of the year have faded away.



Mrs. Farnsworth

However, if these pullets are to be used for breeders next spring it means that this rest will put them into tip-top condition for producing hatching eggs that will hatch strong, livable chicks. It is the loss of weight, and the pullets getting a bit out of perfect health, that bring on the molt in most cases. Hold up the pullet weight and you'll not have the partial molt.

It is best to start maintaining pullet weight before the loss of weight occurs. And it doesn't hurt anything in most cases, and especially with the egg breeds, if a fattening mash is fed once a day right along with their regular feeds. A mash made of 60 pounds of yellow corn meal or fine chop and 40 pounds wheat shorts, mixed thoroly, and a small amount of this moistened with milk or water and fed once a day, about all the pullets will eat in 15 minutes, will help maintain the normal weight. If the pullets have lost weight and have started to molt it may help a part of the flock, and it doesn't do any harm. If the pullets do molt the only thing to do is to feed them well and get them back to laying at the earliest possible time. Oats are a valuable feather builder.

"Late" Hen Has Vigor

While we worry about the pullets molting, it is something we may expect in the hen flock. In fact it is the exceptional good layer that puts molting off until October or November. As a rule the late molting hen will rebuild her body covering quicker than the earlier molting hen. This may be due to the colder weather, but it may also be due to the fact that the hen that has the vigor and health to lay thru long months also has the extra vitality to grow her feathers quickly.

Now is the best time to put the males with the flock. Younger males will become acquainted with one another and will not fight so much as older ones. Getting adjusted to their surroundings and to one another means there will be better fertility when eggs are ready for incubation. Males should be with

the flock a week before eggs are saved for hatching altho there may be satisfactory fertility after 5 days.

Fewer Broilers

There will not be quite so many broiler chicks raised this fall according to hatchery reports on the number of chicks hatched. Fall chicks are more expensive since all feeds must be bought and very few natural greens are available. How great a growth the chicks make depends on the breeding and the size of the parent stock, the kind of feed and the care and management given. If one can have chicks reach 2 pounds in 8 weeks or 3 pounds in 12 weeks he is beating the general average and should be satisfied. From 3 to 5 pounds of feed to the pound of gain is the general feed requirements.

While feed costs for fall and winter chicks may be slightly higher than for spring-hatched ones, a further use of the brooding equipment means more profits on the initial investment. If pullet chicks are raised we may expect them to start laying along in March next year and such pullets usually lay well for 8 or 9 months. Pullets raised during the fall and winter help give a more uniform production from our flocks thruout the year. Quite a number of commercial poultrymen follow a system of producing pullets at different seasons so they have dependable egg production the year around. It is almost a necessary practice when supplying quality eggs to special customers.

Test Cockerels, Also

A reader who is bloodtesting her flock this year for the first time writes to inquire whether it will be necessary to bloodtest the cockerels she is using, for pullorum disease. Incidentally, she has had one group of chicks of her own hatching that showed signs of pullorum and there were quite a number of losses. She purchased the cockerel chicks and they were apparently free from the trouble. It is important that the cockerels as well as the pullets be tested. Some chicks that show symptoms of this disease do recover apparently, but they become carriers and can transmit it to others thru their droppings. Altho cockerels cannot transmit pullorum disease to their offspring directly, they can become carriers of the disease and transmit it to other adult birds which in turn may pass it to their offspring thru the egg. For this reason the males should be tested.

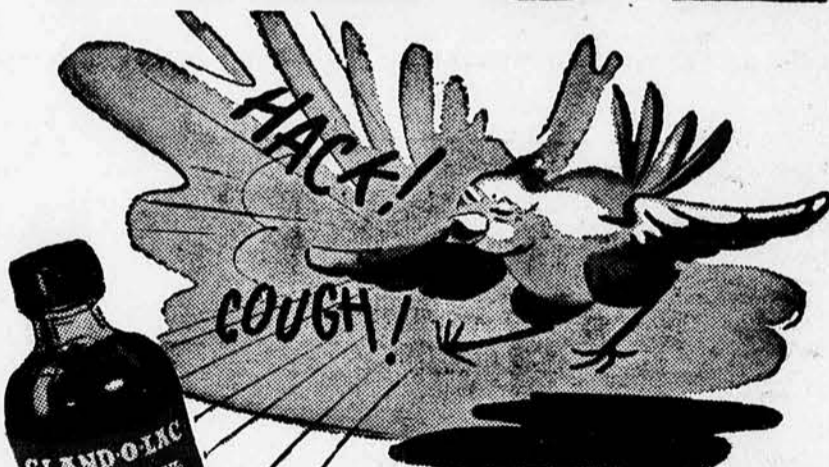
Sheep Raising

Types and breeds of sheep, parasites of sheep, shelter and equipment for sheep are some of the subjects given consideration in the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 316, Sheep Production in Kansas. Anyone interested in having a copy of this publication may order it from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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You tell 'em she needs NEOL! . . . for NEOL penetrates the nostrils . . . helps relieve distress caused by colds. NEOL floats on the drinking water, and gets on the beak of each bird as it drinks. NEOL contains menthol, oils of thyme and eucalyptus, beechwood creosote, and other active ingredients. Don't let wintry weather ruin egg production . . . get NEOL today! NEOL is the original OIL BASE preparation . . . the favorite with poultry raisers for more than 20 years. Get a bottle of NEOL now at your local hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer. 6 oz., \$1; pint, \$2.

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FLOATS ON DRINKING WATER

NEOL IS A PRODUCT OF

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MAKERS OF QUALITY POULTRY MEDICINES FOR OVER 20 YEARS

No County Barred

(Continued from Page 1)

point. Cherry leaf spot is the most deadly cherry tree disease but can be controlled by spraying. The farmer has a choice of good spray materials and the job is not difficult. This disease is not prevalent in Western Kansas, which makes an added incentive for growing cherries in that section.

Early Richmond and Montmorency are the best varieties for Kansas, but like all cherry varieties, don't like wet feet. For survival and production they are best planted on deep, well-drained, fertile soil away from low spots. In fact, this is good advice for all fruits, both tree and bush. A row of trees down the side of a garden is preferable to planting in a block as planting can be more compact, with trees spaced 18 to 20 feet, thus leaving the vegetable garden space intact.

Get Right Age Stock

In buying trees for home planting it is advisable to get not to exceed 2-year-old nursery stock and Kansas nursery-grown trees are preferred. Kansas nursery stock is better, generally, than stock shipped in from other states and has the advantage of being available at the time it should be planted. Any time after March 1, when the weather breaks, is an ideal time for planting, but fruit will have a better chance if set in at least by potato-planting time.

Second choice in Kansas for tree fruits is the peach for Southeast Kansas and plums for the rest of the state. An important development in Western Kansas is to include plums in the outer rows of shelterbelts, and this practice has been found very satisfactory. Hanson hybrid plums are best for central and western areas of the state. In Western Kansas it is well to have fruit trees protected by windbreaks and to use snowfences to trap additional moisture during winter.

In most central and western counties, the area allotted to trees may be summer-fallowed to provide necessary stored soil moisture. Terrace and contour plantings are desirable and roadside diversion ditches have been used to advantage to spread water on fruit plantings.

White-fruited peach varieties are more hardy and just as good producers as yellow-fruited varieties, and these facts could be taken into consideration to offset the housewife's natural desire for the more colorful fruit. Seedling trees are considered suitable if locally grown and observed to be all right but the best bet is to get nursery stock.

For Southeast Kansas there are 3 promising new varieties of yellow-fruited peaches. They are Hale Haven, Golden Jubilee and South Haven. Tops in the white-fruited varieties are Belle-of-Georgia and Champion.

Pears Fit Kansas, Also

And don't overlook pears as a good possibility. They are more drought-resistant than some tree fruits. The Kieffer is hardy and productive but not so high in quality as some other varieties. It is, however, the only one resistant to fire blight. A good, small, sugar pear is the Seckel. Bartlett, Lincoln and Garber are also grown.

If you want a nice size family fruit supply, 3 to 6 trees each of sour cherries, plums and peaches, with possibly the same number in early apples, apricots and pears, will be sufficient.

Strawberries are by far the best producers of all the small fruits and the easiest to establish. It is not unusual for a patch 2 rods square to produce 200 quarts of berries in a single season. Important things to consider in growing strawberries are to have new plants coming on every 2 years, avoid getting too solid a stand, and be sure to mulch with clean straw over the

winter months. The home garden might well contain 2 or more varieties arranged in order of ripening to lessen danger of frost injury and to make picking a steady, rather than a rush job.

Big advantage of the strawberry is that it will grow anywhere in Kansas and on all types of soils from light sand to heavy clay. Lighter soils, such as sandy loams, give best yields and favor early ripening, but are not essential to success. Growers may figure 36 square inches to each strawberry plant. Thus, a home patch 30 by 50 feet, or preferably 15 by 100 feet, would require 230 plants if set 20 by 48 inches.

Best strawberry varieties for the western third of Kansas are of the Everbearing type, while Dunlap and Howard 17 (Premier) are the most desired varieties where adapted.

Next to strawberries, grapes are the most profitable small-fruit crop and are not difficult to establish, according to college specialists. Recommended planting distance between vines is 8 feet and distance between rows 8 to 10 feet. In good season, 8 to 12 pounds of grapes to the vine is an average yield. A family of 4 could use 100 pounds during a season so about 10 vines will do the trick.

Grapes for Entire State

Concord and Worden varieties are standard for most growers, but if you want grapes of especially high quality without so much thought to quantity try some Delaware, Brighton or Niagara varieties. Niagara is best of the white grapes for general planting in Kansas. For the western third of the state Beta is adapted, with Alpha being good in the north half. Goethe, a red variety, and Extra, a black, also are good.

Grapes will produce a fair crop the third year after planting and be in full production the fourth year. The only "musts" in growing grapes are to provide trellises and to prune annually.

Boysenberries, and some of the other small fruits favored by fruit lovers, are not generally recommended for Kansas. Some of them do well the first year or 2, say college specialists, but usually prove to be a disappointment in the long run.

In planning for home-grown fruit, always remember that Kansas is divided into 3 areas as to types of fruits and varieties adaptable. Better check with your county agent to determine your own area before putting money and time into nursery stock.

Other than that, there are only a few simple rules to follow for the average home garden fruit venture. They are:

Don't plant or replant trees in a location that recently has been devoted to trees.

Never crowd trees. Standard minimum planting distances include 30 feet for apple, 25 for pear, 22 for peach and sour cherry, and 20 feet for plum.

Avoid high-priced, but unproved varieties, or unknown varieties offered by itinerants. Stick to known nursery stock, choosing 1-year-old trees of peach, plum and sour cherry, and 1- or 2-year-old apple.

Order nursery stock early as supplies are limited.

Do not allow nursery stock to dry out before planting. If necessary, heel in the stock until conditions permit planting.

Dig holes large enough to accommodate spread of the roots and deep enough so tree will be as deep as, or slightly deeper than, it stood in the nursery row.

Protect young trees from rabbits. Hardware cloth or hail screen around trunk is good permanent protection, but a printer's mat wrapped around the tree will work if replaced occasionally.

Clean summer cultivation and winter cover crops, plus manure, are good management practices for trees if soil erosion is not too severe.

Most important of all, the soil must be fertile, of good texture, well drained and deep. North or east slopes may give some protection against drought and sunscald but are not essential.

"Imitation Milk"

The U. S. Supreme Court upheld conviction of the Carolene Products Company, of Litchfield, Ill., for shipping in

interstate commerce a product comprising skimmed milk, vegetable oil and vitamins.

The company was sentenced to pay fines totaling \$8,000. Two officials were sentenced to pay fines totaling \$8,000 and to a year's imprisonment each.

Justice Reed delivered the court's unanimous decision. Attorneys considered it significant because of the increasing use of synthetically fortified foods, says a report from Washington.

It was the Government's contention that the company violated the filled milk act which prohibits interstate shipment of milk to which has been added any fat or oil other than milk fat "so that the resulting product is in imitation or semblance of milk."

In another unanimous opinion by Justice Reed, the court upheld an action by the Kansas Supreme Court which prohibited the Sage Stores Company and the Carolene Company from

selling its product "Carolene" in Kansas.

The Carolene Company argued that "Carolene" was as good or better than whole milk; that when Congress passed the act in 1923 the process of adding vitamins to milk was unknown; that the product was fairly labeled and sold on its merits, without fraud on the public.

In lower courts, whose decision was affirmed, the company was sentenced to pay fines totaling \$8,000. Two officials were sentenced to pay fines totaling \$8,000 and to a year's imprisonment each.

Handier Toolbox

Our favorite toolbox has the partitions cut a few inches lower than the top of the box. This leaves room for carrying the large flat tool on the top of the tray.—Mrs. L. E. R.

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Fortify Your Tractor
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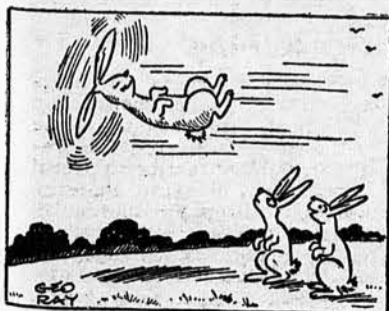
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INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the favorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that wholesome relief from constipation. Even finicky children love it.

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Buy More U. S. War Bonds!

Collecting Paper Helps Fighters

PAPER still is the most critical war material, and according to best estimates by Government officials, it will continue to be critical for some months after V-day in Europe. Our armed forces will need as much, and possibly more, of paper and paper products; civilian use will continue to be controlled. Therefore, collection of waste paper will continue to be a very important war effort.

Collections from farming districts have been a difficult problem; but any large rural school or consolidated school can easily organize to do a fine job . . . and a job which will pay the school in funds for school enterprises, and entertainment or athletic equipment. Paper is worth money.

Like any successful enterprise it requires some planning and co-operative effort. The steps are simple:

First, before an ounce of paper is collected, the teacher or some designated member of the community should see the waste-paper buyer or junk dealer, and get a firm commitment that the paper will be bought and at a fixed price. Every county has a representative of the War Production Board who can be very helpful if any difficulties as to the sale of the paper are encountered.

Second, the school is organized and one week in each month is designated for the paper drive. If there are school busses, it often is worked out that one fifth of the children on each bus bring their paper on each school day of the week. The driver unloads the paper in some shed or small building on or near the schoolground. Such a place must be selected and used for storing the

paper, and the dealer will usually send out his truck every month and pick it up.

Third, the pupils and their parents can be urged to save paper and to bundle it. Bundle all newspapers together; all magazines together; all wrapping papers and bags together; and all cardboard boxes and corrugated cartons together. Tie the bundles with old binder twine, or something of that sort. Smash down the boxes and cartons before bundling.

Entire counties have been successfully organized by the simple methods described, but there is no need for any school to wait for an organizer to come and tell you how to do it. Each school with the will to help the war effort, and to earn some money for its school funds, can quickly perfect its own efficient organization.

Kansas Farmer would like to list the names of schools that are doing this. Please get in the paper-saving drive and drop us a card or letter telling us about it.

High Honors to 3 Brothers

THREE Kansas brothers entered Agriculture's hall of fame on Saturday, November 11, when they received one of the highest awards an American farmer can receive—the W. G. Skelly Award for Superior Achievement in Agriculture.

They are Leo, Roman and Rufus Larkowski, and they farm 1,000 acres in Chase county, center of the nationally famous Flint Hills Blue Stem grazing area of Kansas.

Their superior achievement, the award committee announced, is their outstanding contribution to better farming methods by building their soil to a very high level of productivity, by progressive farm management, by practicing careful soil-conservation methods, and by hard work. They have forged ahead to agricultural leadership in the 10 years since they moved to Kansas from the Dakotas.

Production records show they will market 50,000 pounds of beef, 6,000 pounds of pork, 10,000 dozen eggs, 43,800 pounds of milk, and 7,000 bushels of grain. Also their farm is rich in Blue Stem grass, they also raise sorghums, rye, wheat, oats, corn, barley, clover, alfalfa and brome grass.

In addition to doing all the work on their 1,000 acres, they also are active in community affairs. One is county Farm Bureau president, one is scrap drive chairman, and the other is 4-H Club leader. The award usually can be won only by a single farmer each week for superior achievement, but the committee decided to honor all 3 brothers because they operate as a team.

They received their award at special ceremonies last Saturday morning. The award, consisting of a \$50 War Bond for each, scroll, pennant and gold lapel buttons, is presented by W. G. Skelly, president of the Skelly Oil Company.

Fool the Bird

If it is necessary to take chickens or other fowls from trees, use a slender pole the length desired, nail a short cross strip on one end. Then when this cross end is pushed up under the fowl, the bird will step off the limb onto the end of the pole and can be lowered to your hand.—Mrs. R. S.

Hog Housing Needs

Hog housing requirements as a basis for buildings and equipment are presented in a new circular by the U. S. D. A. It deals primarily with the hog and its needs as to space, warmth, shade, sunshine, water, air, and freedom from pests. The recommendations for buildings, pens, windows, insulation, ventilation, feeding troughs, shades, and dipping vats are based on these needs. Those who are remodeling or building new hog houses will be interested in seeing a copy of the leaflet. A free copy will be sent upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order by number, C701.



Thousands of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. Many report benefits and improvements. This is because, in many flocks, there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

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If you own your farm telephone line and do all the upkeep work, please remember to have the batteries in your telephone tested regularly.

If others can't hear you when you talk over your line, but you hear others fairly well, it is probably time to check up on your batteries.

Bring them to our office. We'll gladly test them for you free. If you need new batteries, we'll tell you how to go about getting them under government priorities.

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companies and many large ones. And it helps to get big war jobs done quickly.

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