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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



NEW FACTS ... About Livestock Feeding; Old Ones Brought Up-to-Date

Here is a handy idea for silage feeding on range. The drive-thru lane in this picture is closed at both ends with gates, making feeding easy and forcing cattle to stay outside the lane.

Hog rations are easier to balance than those for cattle because hogs like these can be self-fed free choice on grain and protein concentrates, but calcium is more likely to be lacking.

NO FARMER would attempt to build a barbed wire fence without wire, and it is just as ridiculous to assume that young animals will grow on strictly carbohydrate feeds, says A. D. Weber, head of the animal husbandry department, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Feeding a ration containing insufficient protein of good quality will decrease gain in weight, decrease amount of protein stored, decrease digestibility of the ration, increase amount of feed needed to the unit of gain, decrease net energy value of ration, tend to produce gains lower in protein and higher in fat than normal. Adding a protein supplement to a badly unbalanced ration will increase the animal's appetite.

Carefully controlled feeding trials show that each 100 pounds of oilseed meal or cake is worth about 300 pounds of corn grain when fed to fattening calves in conjunction with corn, silage, and 1 to 2 pounds of alfalfa hay. The gain will be increased at least one fourth pound to the head a day and the selling price raised 50 cents a hundredweight. Similar ad-



vantages also are obtained from use of an oilseed product with carbonaceous roughages such as silage or prairie hay, in wintering rations for calves. Each 100 pounds of cottonseed meal fed at the rate of 1 pound a head daily with silage to wintering calves will increase the gains 56 pounds.

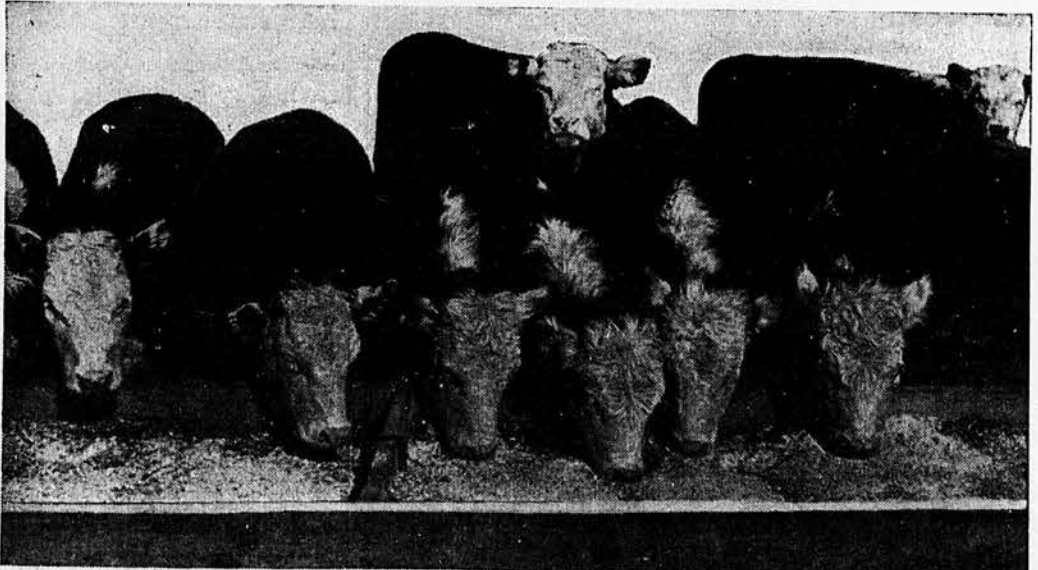
Protein-deficient rations produce noticeable effects on fattening pigs and increase production costs, states Doctor Weber. Each 100 pounds of high-grade protein supplement will save from 500 to 600 pounds of corn and

Sheep offer greater possibilities than hogs in utilization of pasture and forage and often subsist largely on roughages that otherwise might be wasted.

double the rate of gain for pigs fattened in a dry lot. Lambs give a remarkable response when a protein concentrate is fed with corn, silage, and a limited amount of alfalfa hay. Fed at the rate of 0.15 pound to the lamb daily, 1 ton of cottonseed meal will save 40 bushels of corn, 1 ton of hay and 1 ton of silage.

Recent experimental work, however, has demonstrated that old feeding standards called for more protein than was necessary to balance livestock rations. A good balance for calves on good legume hay only is 0.5 to 0.75 pound of protein concentrate daily. Yearlings and 2-year-olds on good legume hay need no concentrate. Calves on low-protein roughage plus a limited amount of legume hay should get 1.5 pounds of concentrate daily. Yearlings on the same diet should get 1 pound, and 2-year-olds one half pound. Calves on low-protein roughages only need 2 pounds of concentrate daily, yearlings 1.5 pounds, and 2-year-olds 1.5 pounds.

Appraisal of the protein feed situation in Kansas resulted in [Continued on Page 14]



Growing animals need more than just carbohydrate feeds, says Dr. A. D. Weber, head animal husbandry department, Kansas State College, who outlines feed consumption needs of various types of farm animals in this article.

May Change Wheat Buying

AT LONG LAST millers, farmers and state and college experts have laid the groundwork for correcting the situation which now encourages grain elevators to pay farmers a premium for wheat of low milling quality but high in test weight. At a meeting held in Topeka of millers, farmers, agricultural experts, Kansas Wheat Improvement Associa-

tion representatives, and members of the State Board of Agriculture, it was decided to recommend to the Kansas Grain Inspection Department institution of supplemental variety analysis determinations with respect to wheat. This probably will require some action by the legislature.

To carry out such a program would require services of a technician who can work with the college and the grain inspection department in setting up a plan and in training men for analysis work.

Briefly, this is how the variety analy-

sis would work under the proposed program. Specially trained technicians would make an analysis of wheat varieties in the cars before being purchased by the mills. A fee of \$1 a car would be charged for the service. On the basis of this analysis, the mill could determine in advance the variety or varieties included in the car and the proportionate quantity of each variety in the car.

The plan is designed to save the quality of Kansas wheat for milling purposes, it is pointed out. Under the present plan of selling wheat only on

the test-weight basis, many wheat varieties of poor baking qualities but high in test weight are bringing a premium at the elevators and endangering the future markets for Kansas wheat, it is alleged. Under the new plan millers would pay a premium for the varieties known to be of good baking quality.

The program outlined here is only tentative. To work out a practical plan in detail a committee was appointed consisting of Jess B. Smith, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas Wheat Improvement Association; Dr. E. G. Bayfield, Manhattan, head department of milling, Kansas State College; F. H. McKown, Wichita, Kansas Milling Company; Lawrence Norton, Manhattan, chairman State AAA; B. H. Hewett, Coldwater, Board of Agriculture; C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Board of Agriculture; E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Farmers Union; C. C. Kelly, Hutchinson, Kelly Milling Co.; Milton Fuller, Topeka, Page Mills; R. I. Throckmorton, Manhattan, head agronomy department, Kansas State College; Erland Carlsson, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas Grain Inspection Department; John Vanier, Salina, Western Star Mill Co.; J. C. Mohler, Topeka, secretary Board of Agriculture; Harold Harper, Manhattan, president State Farm Bureau; C. C. Cogswell, Topeka, master State Grange; and H. A. Praeger, Clafin, Board of Agriculture.

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INDEPENDENT TESTS PROVE GOODYEAR SURE-GRIPS PULL BETTER, SLIP LESS, DO MORE WORK IN SAME TIME. Impartial farm experts made scientific check of open- and closed-center tread tires on same tractors, on clay, loose soil and cover crops. Results

showed open center tires pull 6% to 11% heavier drawbar loads with no increase in slip—pull same drawbar loads with less slip—do up to 22% more work—a saving equal to one day's work in every 6. That's the Goodyear Margin of Saving!

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Lower Taxes?

Taxes by any other name would still be taxes. But state sales tax receipts are being used in lieu of local general property taxes, it is found in looking over a report published in the Kansas Government Journal.

From a total of \$16,965,558 collected in state sales tax revenue for the year ending June 2, 1944, more than \$8,950,000, or 52.76 per cent, was used in lieu of local general property taxes.

The state has collected \$88,146,815 in sales taxes since May 1, 1937, and more than \$30,570,000 has been used in lieu of local general property taxes, an average of more than \$4,300,000 annually.

For the last fiscal year, state and local social welfare costs used \$6,000,000 from the sales tax and local schools used \$6,600,000, with almost \$4,000,000 going for other government purposes.

Don't kid yourself, however. You pay your share of the sales tax. Bright spot is that nonproperty owners pay some of it, too.

Keep War Bonds

Kansas farmers plan to keep their War Bonds to maturity and use bank savings and current receipts for postwar purchases, it is reported by C. R. Jaccard, Kansas State College economist, who is making a state-wide survey on the subject.

The large total of postwar purchases to be made is indicated by a look at Labette county, where farmers report they expect to purchase more than 3 million dollars' worth of new equipment and materials when they are available.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.

New Job for School

It Has Been Turned Into a Community Center



The Be-Busy 4-H Club officers in action. From left to right, Pat Stagg, pianist; Jo Ann Allerheiligen, song leader; Carl Neuber, president; Marjorie Murray, secretary; Jeanne Murray, program announcer.

CONSIDERABLE sentiment surrounds the abandoned rural schools in Kansas, sentiment that is deep and lasting. But the problem of what to do about one of these monuments of by-gone days has been solved by the Be-Busy 4-H Club and its leaders. This outstanding example of community enterprise, a love of rural social life, making good use of what is available and co-operation under good leadership is shown in a typical farm community near Manhattan. Mr. and Mrs. Jess Stagg for 10 years have taken the responsibility for leadership of the highly successful Be-Busy 4-H Club.

We do not wish to minimize the importance of the personal element of this leadership when we mention also the importance of the clubhouse itself. For 53 years it served as the schoolhouse. The building and surrounding grounds are good material for a landscape artist—the yellowed stone building is rustic, aged gracefully, but remains substantial. The fathers, mothers and grandparents went to school there in the very same building, but its transformation into the Be-Busy Community House has satisfied even the sentimentalists.

The Eureka Valley school was built of native Riley county limestone 76 years ago in 1869. In size and shape it is much like all the other 1-room schoolhouses, a rectangular building set in a grove of trees.

In 1922, the school board voted to abandon the district school and pay for transportation of the children to the Manhattan schools, and today the board spends most of its tax money to transport 6 children to the city. Mr. Stagg says that cost of transportation and tuition is equal to the cost of maintaining the little school in past years.

Sometime between 1922 and 1939, the schoolhouse stove was moved to the yard and the windows broken, for prowlers have little respect for sentimental objects that belong to others.

During these same years the Be-Busy Club met in homes, most of the

time in the Stagg home, which Mrs. Stagg, even with all her hospitality, admitted was too crowded.

Mr. and Mrs. Stagg created so much interest in the neighborhood that a plan was made to repair the long-neglected little schoolhouse, change its name and use it for community meetings. A repair crew was lined up and they set about cleaning the yard and grove, taking out enormous quantities of dead wood. They replaced windowpanes and the stove, and gave everything a general cleaning. Alice Kemnitz and Henry Ljungdahl and the older 4-H Club boys and girls did all the repair work as volunteers at no labor cost to the group, and at last it came to be known, not as Eureka Valley school but as the Be-Busy Community House.

The 4-H young folks created so much spirit by repairing the building that the Neighborly Neighbors came into existence—they thought they could use the building for meetings as well. And to this day all community affairs, the farewell parties, bingo games and special holidays are observed in the community house.

After the repairs were completed, the club bought 50 sturdy oak chairs from the community center in town at a cost of \$15, and 2 lamps, 48 serving trays, 4 dozen cups and saucers, a large serving table and a walnut cupboard. They papered the walls and made new curtains. The electric line passes nearby and the members have their dreams of installing electric lights in the future. The school board paid for a small share of the cost of the original repairs, for as usual the leaders wanted to earn the money and have fun in the bargain. A cakewalk in the old-time tradition, a box supper and ice-cream socials paid for the larger share.

The home demonstration unit, too, takes an interest in the affairs of the group and they assume responsibility for the annual clean-up campaign.

For 4-H meetings, families take

turns cleaning and they provide refreshments as well.

From a competitive standpoint the club has made some outstanding achievements. Twice in the last 10 years they have won \$25 prizes in the reporter's contest. For 3 years they won \$5 prizes and once the \$10 award in the same contest. They have won blue ribbon honors in the state health contest, and won high score in the home economics judging at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. They help with the scrap drives, the Red Cross drives, and write letters to those former members whose names are on the honor roll.

During the years, 134 young folks have enjoyed and profited from the fine associations with the leaders and members of this group. It proves that rural social life can be retained in the community if leadership of the right kind is freely given, and the Staggs are spirited examples of leadership.

The following are officers and members of the Be-Busy 4-H Club: Carl Neuber, president; Clem Fay, vice-president; Marjorie Murray, secretary; Dick Hodgson, treasurer; Dian Bayer, Don Hodgson, Bob Hodgson,



Mr. and Mrs. Jess Stagg, leaders of the Be-Busy 4-H Club, who deserve much of the credit for the outstanding achievements.

Patricia Stagg, Max Thierer, Pat Fay, Dorothy Wood, Roy Wood, Lloyd Wood, Ed Murray, Jimmie Murray, Jeanne Murray, Jo Ann Allerheiligen, Joan Williams, Ann Huxman, Joe Huxman, Donnie Huxman, Clarabell McKinney, Nelda McKinney, Jack Catt and Bill Spencer.

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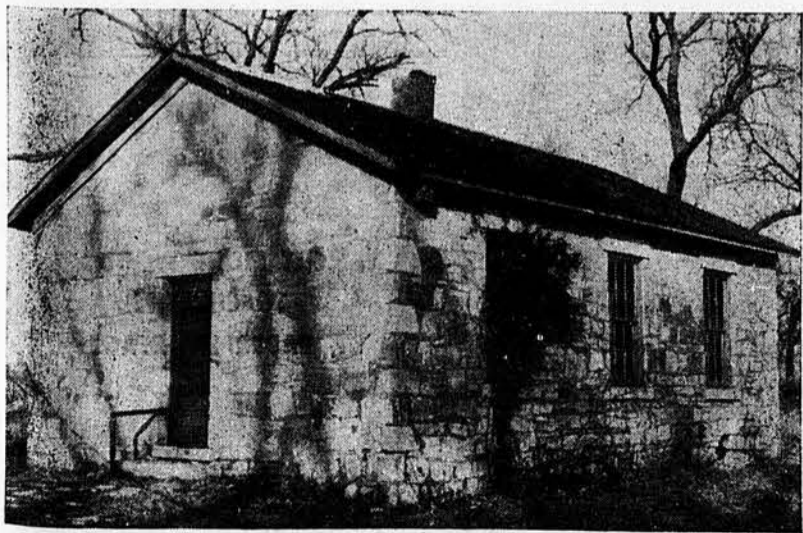
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The Be-Busy Community Clubhouse as it appears today, used not as a schoolhouse but a place where every community affair takes place.



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**CUT MORE WOOD
TO CUT THE
PAPER SHORTAGE**

Crops to Grow in 1945

By R. I. THROCKMORTON

Head Department of Agronomy, Kansas State College

WITH the present high moisture content of Kansas soils, there is reason to expect satisfactory production of all adapted crops in 1945, if spring planting conditions are favorable, and if summer climatic conditions are not too adverse. Prospects are far better than when the subsoils are low in moisture at this time of year. This means that with average spring conditions, a farmer should be relatively safe in planting any crop that is adapted to his conditions.

The national demand for food, feed, and oil crops continues sufficiently high to tax the ingenuity of every Kansas farmer. Labor, machinery and implement problems are critical and no doubt will continue to be critical throughout the year. The most practical means of meeting the situation is to grow only adapted varieties of those crops which, over a period of years, have proved adapted to the locality. Production of a crop outside its region of adaptation, as growing flax or soybeans too far west, is likely to result in low yield, low income and reduction in total production. Growing crops, regardless of the demand for them, in regions where they are not adapted, results in reduction in both total production to meet the war need, and in individual income.

If there ever was a time when Kansas farmers needed to produce only adapted crops, and when they should not experiment with new crops, it is now. It is seldom that the inexperienced is as successful in the production of a new crop as in production of crops with which he is familiar. In many localities the introduction of a new crop necessitates obtaining new equipment, becoming accustomed to new cultural practices and, in some cases, an increase in labor requirements.

Meaning of 1945 Goals

The Kansas production goals for 1945 call for the same acreages of corn, grain sorghums, and forage sorghums as in 1944. Acreages of these crops were relatively high last year, and it may require some special effort to maintain the production during the coming season. Production of these crops should be maintained at the level set by the goals to meet the feed requirements for livestock.

The soybean goal for 1945 calls for an increase of almost 25 per cent in acreage compared with the 1944 acreage. Although there is an urgent need for more soybeans, it is not sound or good agricultural practice to attempt to grow the crop too far west. The soybean crop cannot thrive under conditions of high temperatures and drought. Soybean production is hazardous west of the western edge of the Flint Hills. During the more favorable seasons, as the last 2 years, the crop may produce satisfactory yields much farther west than this, but the number of failures over a period of several years is too high to justify planting any appreciable acreage in the more hazardous areas as in Central Kansas.

The flax goal calls for an acreage almost one third greater than in 1944. There is an urgent need for more flax-

seed. This increase, however, should be obtained in the flax-producing area of the state. Conditions have been more favorable for flax production west of the normal flax-producing area more frequently during the last few years than is normally the case. Over an average of several years, flax cannot be considered a good crop under conditions existing at Manhattan, and flax production is hazardous from about the middle of the Flint Hill region west. During exceptionally favorable years flax may produce satisfactorily as far west as Central Kansas, but it is not sound, especially under wartime demands for food and feed crops, to follow hazardous production practices.

Crop Shifts Meet Conditions

Fortunately throughout Eastern Kansas there are several crops, each planted at a different time, which make it possible to shift from one crop to another if conditions are not favorable for seeding a crop that should be planted early. Some of these shifts are not desirable from the standpoint of distribution of labor, but most of them are highly desirable from the standpoint of total production.

Oats must be planted early if good yields are to be obtained. When soil and climatic conditions do not permit early seeding, land intended for oats may be used for soybeans, corn or one of the sorghums.

Flax Requires Early Planting

Flax must be planted early. If the crop cannot be seeded early on a good seedbed, it would be desirable to use the land for some other crop. It usually is advisable to plant flax as soon after the first of March as field conditions become favorable. In Northern Kansas, seeding may be delayed until the middle or latter part of March. When flax is planted late, the crop is forced to mature seed during hot, dry weather in July and yields are materially reduced. Chief cause of low flax yields in 1944 was the late date of seeding and unfavorable soil conditions.

This Feeder Saves Hay

Sheep Get Good Living Cleaning Up Crop Land

AN EFFICIENT homemade hay feeder for lambs on pasture has been constructed by Dave Munson, Allen county. It consists of a base made of an old tractor wheel. Two-by-four uprights are spaced around the wheel and braced part way up with a steel wagon tire. The top is the top of an oil storage tank. The feeder will accommodate 12 lambs and prevent scattering of the hay. It also provides protection for the hay from anything except a driving rain.

The experimental feeder built by Mr. Munson has proved so successful he plans to make several for placing

Flax production is materially influenced by the conditions of the seedbed as well as by the time of seeding. Disked soybean land, firm alfalfa or sweet clover land, winter plowed or early spring-disked corn land, or late summer-plowed wheat or oat-stubble land may be used successfully in flax production if a fine, firm seedbed is prepared. Late plowed small-grain stubble land and disked sorghum land usually are not satisfactory for flax production. Such land will produce far more to meet the war needs if it is used for some crop other than flax.

If corn planting is materially delayed because of adverse conditions, the land can, as a rule, be used to better advantage for soybeans or one of the sorghums rather than corn. Frequently late-planted corn does not produce good yields.

In Central and Western Kansas, the number of shifts that can be made is much less than in the eastern section, yet possibilities of shifts do exist. The high moisture content of the soils will favor the seeding of barley, and in some localities the seeding of oats, if surface-soil conditions are good at seeding time. If conditions are not satisfactory for seeding small grains at the proper time, it will be far better to use the land for one of the sorghums or for corn in extreme Northern Kansas.

Excellent Moisture Conditions

Conditions are more favorable than normal for sorghum production in Central and Western Kansas because of the relatively high moisture content of the soil. With favorable soil and moisture conditions at planting time, chances for another good sorghum crop should be excellent with even moderate rainfall during the growing period.

A part of the land in Western Kansas that is not in wheat should be fallowed during 1945 in preparation for seeding to wheat next fall. This practice would conserve some of the moisture that is in the soil for crop production in 1946.

Varieties Are Important

There is a tendency during periods of pressure for high production, to try new varieties of crops, the adaptability of which has not been established. There also is a tendency to shift to crops that can be harvested with the

Cattle Grubs Must Go

A booklet on this subject, published by the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, is just off the press. About one third of all cattle hides produced in the U. S., are damaged by grubs, in addition to the great loss from reduced beef and milk production. The history of the cattle grub and remedy and control of this pest, are given in a readable, condensed form, with many illustrations. A copy of this booklet will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

combine tho they may not be adapted.

Interest in hybrid seed corn is increasing rapidly and no doubt more hybrid seed will be planted in Kansas this year than ever before. There are adapted and nonadapted hybrids and it is extremely important that only seed of adapted hybrids be planted. Many hybrids are tested in several sections of the state by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station each year and results of these tests are the best guide available as to the adaptation of different hybrids. Many hybrids are less valuable under Kansas conditions than the adapted open-pollinated varieties of corn.

Because of the low yield of oats in most sections of the state last year, there is much interest in some of the varieties from northern United States. These northern varieties have been tested rather extensively and are not adapted to this region. It is far safer to plant good seed of established varieties of oats than to plant seed of the northern varieties.

Shift in Sorghums

Last year there was a strong shift in Eastern Kansas from the taller types of the grain sorghums to the combine types. There is much danger in a shift of this type, although some growers were successful with the combine types in this region last year. The shift is dangerous for 3 well-established reasons. In the first place, all combine types are derivatives of milo and are highly susceptible to chinch bug injury. From present indications, we may expect a relatively heavy chinch bug infestation during 1945, and, therefore, growing combine types in areas where chinch bugs are common is hazardous.

A second danger in growing combine sorghums in Eastern Kansas is that during most seasons the grain will not become sufficiently dry in the fall to be stored if it is combined. The third danger is that of weeds growing more profusely between the rows of the low-growing types than between rows of taller types and interfering with harvesting as well as competing with the sorghums for plant-food materials and moisture. Over a period of years the taller-growing varieties of grain sorghum will produce much more grain to the acre than will the low-growing varieties.

Kansas farmers can do more to help meet the urgent demand for food, feed, and oil crops by producing the crops with which they are familiar, the crops adapted to their conditions, following good farm practices, and planting only good seed of proved varieties or hybrids than by shifting to untried crops, varieties, and production methods.

Farm Leases

Selection of a farm, or facts regarding farm leases, may soon be the concern of many farmers. We have selected the U. S. D. A. bulletins listed with the idea of helping with these problems.

- No. FB-572—System of Farm Accounting.
- No. FB-1088—Selecting a Farm.
- No. FB-1164—The Farm Lease Contract.
- No. FB-1526—Clearing Land of Brush and Stumps.
- No. FB-1564—Farm Budgeting.

For a free copy of these bulletins, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order by number.

For Beef Producers

The answer to many problems in raising beef cattle may be found in some of the following U. S. D. A. bulletins, which will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. L-1—Ways to Save Young Livestock.
- No. FB-1135—The Beef Calf; Its Growth and Development.
- No. FB-1549—Feeding Cattle for Beef.
- No. FB-1592—Beef Production on the Farm.
- No. FB-1600—Dehorning, Castrating, Branding and Marketing Beef Cattle.
- No. FB-1753—Livestock for Small Farms.
- No. FB-1779—Beef Cattle Breeds for Beef, and for Beef and Milk.



This hay feeder for lambs on pasture was made of odds and ends by Dave Munson, Allen county. It will accommodate 12 lambs, protects hay from the weather, and prevents loss from scattering and trampling.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I BELIEVE the Administration made two serious mistakes when it practically directed state Selective Service directors and local draft boards to disregard the deferment provisions of the Tydings amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act, and to induct into the armed services virtually all farmers and farm workers in the 18 thru 25 age group, regardless.

The first mistake, as I see it, is that carrying out this policy constitutes a threat to maximum food production for the closing years of the war. In the face of increased demands for food from all over the world, this is not a good time to take from the farms the workers essential to food production.

I wish to call attention to the fact that the purpose of the Tydings amendment (quoted in an article from Kansas Farmer's Washington correspondent) was not to prevent drafting of farmers, but to protect against taking essential workers out of food production.

The second mistake made by the Administration was in practically declaring null and void an act of Congress, while at the same time indulging in considerable double-talk to the effect that it was not doing so.

Technically I believe the statement of Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, that his directives to state directors did not attempt to modify the Tydings amendment is correct.

Apparently what General Hershey did was to direct the state directors to issue instructions to the local draft boards to follow the findings of the President and disregard the Tydings amendment in so doing—at the same time telling the local boards that the responsibility was on these boards, and not on anyone else.

The "finding" of the President was that young men are more essential to the Army and the Navy than they are to food production on the farms. Entirely aside from the merits of the case, it always is a mistake, in my opinion, for a responsible public official to direct subordinates to disregard the law of the land. And it is not conducive to confidence in government for a public official to instruct a subordinate to disregard the law, and at the same time "pass the buck" by telling the subordinate that he will follow this instruction on his own responsibility.

The disputes among public officials over the induction or deferment of farmers is not an inspiring spectacle. A little forthright honesty from the start would have gotten better results.

Rural Electrification Administration is looking forward to a program that will bring electricity to another 1,300,000 farms in the first 5-year period after the war ends. That is a fine program. The REA has been doing good work.

The program will call for loans of between ½-billion and ¾-billion dollars in the immediate post-war years. The REA program is not a "give-away" program. The REA should not be handled as a relief proposition, nor as an instrument of governmental reform, in my opinion, nor of experimentation in the direction of state socialism.

For these reasons, and also because I believed it would be better to have someone better informed on agriculture and in business practices than Aubrey Williams for Administrator of the REA, I opposed his confirmation for the 10-year appointment. The REA should be a lending agency; not a spend-lend agency, as I fear it might become under Mr. Williams' direction.

Washington has given up trying to predict when the war will end. But it seems evident that the demand for foodstuffs will last thru 1946, with a few exceptions such as eggs and perhaps oil seeds. These are likely to become surplus not very long after the European phase of World War II.

Caution Means Strength

I WANT to see agriculture in the strongest possible position after the war. It isn't out of line to talk about this now. I realize the war isn't over—I should say the wars are not over; I realize the current idea is to forget reconversion and postwar. But let me state right here that it never has been necessary to tell farmers to get back to winning the war. Farmers know what the score is for 1945, what is ahead for them this crop year. More hard work. Fewer hands to do it. Less new machinery. Increased demands for foods. More confusing "directives" and double-meaning statements from Washington. But produce they will, probably setting new high records of food output for 1945, the same as they have in each of the last several years. That is what can be expected of agriculture for the duration. Farmers are on top of their job. So they have a right to plan ahead. They are using their customary good judgment in planning ahead.

It occurs to me among a number of things farmers can do to put themselves in stronger position after the war, one stands first in importance. I believe they can fight land price inflation to good advantage. We can't very well deny its existence and its dangers. When it gets out of hand, it is one of those things that goes in a vicious circle and ends up by doing harm to everyone in a community, either directly or indirectly. There are plenty of examples. You have seen it happen before. If someone in your neighborhood buys a farm for half-again or double its productive value, he is in for trouble later when he tries to pay off the mortgage with normal prices for farm products. Several cases like that in a community do harm to the whole community; several communities like that in a state do harm to the whole state; all of which gives agriculture in that area a black eye and puts it in a weaker position in several ways.

I know very well that figures can be cited to prove there is no inflation of land prices right now. That isn't a new stunt to most of you, either. The same thing happened after World War I. Let me use as an example, current figures showing that the mortgage debt on farm land in the United States is only about 12 per cent of the total value of all farm land in this country. You can easily compare this with so-called normal times when the mortgage debt also was only about 12 per cent of the total value of all farm land in the U. S. But the catch in this, the trick in it, is the fact that the sale price of land—whether actual sale, or only paper value—is figured much higher than it was in the so-called normal times.

Actually farm real estate values now over the United States as a whole are 42 per cent above the 1935-39 period. To carry on with our comparison, we can look back and find that in the other war-sponsored land inflation, land values by 1920, for the U. S. as a whole, were 65 per cent above those of 1914. In the summer of 1920, commodity prices took a sudden severe drop. We said then that they crashed. Farm families who bought farms at high prices not only had to give them up, but lost their down payments as well. Other families hung on, watching every last cent go as payments on the land, squeezing their standard of living lower and lower until it was impossible to hang on any longer.

When we go back to lower land values and lower prices for farm products this time, whether it is in 1946 or 1950, we are going to find again that inflated mortgages simply will not shrink in proportion to the drop in grain and livestock prices. Foreclosures are unpleasant for farm families and for their neighbors. They upset a whole community. My interest in stressing this is so the fewest possible farmers will be put thru the wringer when the deflation period comes. And it will come. You can depend on that.

There is this extra bit of hope in the Kansas situation. I find our land values haven't gone up nearly as rapidly or as much as in many other states. Kansas farm real estate values are up 20 to 29 per cent over the 1935-39 average; that puts us in the third lowest group—a good thing in this case, I believe. Land price inflation has affected our state less than that average of 42 per cent. I find only one state in the "less than 10 per cent" classification. I find only 5 states in the "10 to 19 per cent" group. There are 8 states in our "20 to 29 per cent" group. All others range from 30 to more than 60 per cent in rate of land price gain now as compared to the 1935-39 average. It seems to me this indicates Kansas farmers are more conservative; that they remember the earlier lesson. For this reason I believe Kansas will be in stronger position after the war than some other states. Caution now means financial strength in the future. So let's continue to be cautious.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Executive Branch Gets Its Way

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How the Executive branch of the Government, if it has the determination to go thru with its plans, can thwart the legislative branch, is illustrated forcibly by two developments in the opening weeks of this session of Congress.

First exhibit is the Tydings amendment to the National Selective Training and Service Act. The Tydings amendment provides:

Every registrant found by a selective service local board . . . to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor necessary to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained.

On January 3, this year, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, sent a telegram to all state direc-

tors, directing them to induct into service every available physically fit man in the 18 thru 25 age group. In that letter he called attention to the Tydings amendment. But he followed this up by quoting Justice James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization, as saying:

He (the President) has found that the further deferment of all men now deferred in the 18 thru 25 age group because of agricultural occupation is not as essential to the best interest of our war effort as is the urgent and more essential need of the Army and Navy for young men.

The President feels in view of existing conditions, agriculture, like our other war industries, can, with few exceptions, be carried on by those in the older age groups.

Generally speaking, state directors and local boards apparently took the President's language as more compelling than the Tydings amendment, as it later developed they were intended to.

But Senators and Representatives from the farm states and districts felt that the Tydings amendment was still the law, and should be observed. General Hershey made a half dozen appearances before informal and standing committees of Congress. He declared that the order itself said the Tydings amendment was the law, and that local boards were to observe it. On January 22, he sent another tele-

gram to state directors (to be wired by them immediately to all local draft boards) stating "The directive of January 3 did not change or modify in any manner the Tydings amendment."

Four days later General Hershey sent letters to Senators, including Capper and Reed, of Kansas, emphasizing that "The President feels that . . . agriculture can, with few exceptions, be carried on by men in the older age group."

So the Executive branch of the Government has invited, in effect commanded, that all men in the 18 thru 25 age group, regardless of the Tydings amendment, be inducted into service. Congress to the contrary.

Now About Food Subsidies

The second development has to do with food subsidies.

Year before last, and again last year, Congress opposed the Administration's consumer food-subsidy programs, being carried on thru loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

It was the contention of the opponents of the consumer food-subsidy programs that with practically no unemployment, and with highest national incomes in history, consumers were able to pay for their own food. They argued it was unfair to the age groups in the armed services to borrow money to pay grocery bills of folks at home, and saddle the debt on the veterans when they return to civil life.

Congress specifically provided that no funds appropriated should be used to pay the subsidies or for the administration of subsidy programs. That was year before last. The Administration increased the subsidies, and paid them and the salaries from RFC and CCC borrowings. Last year Congress prohibited payment of further subsidies after next June 30, unless specifically appropriated for by Congress. The Administration went right ahead increasing subsidy payments.

The Opposition Collapsed

This month the subsidy opposition collapsed. Senator Taft, of Ohio, supporting a bill from the Banking and Currency Committee legalizing subsidies from the Commodity Credit Corporation, announced also that another bill would come soon legalizing the food subsidies by the RFC. He expressed the hope the subsidies would not run any more than 2 billion dollars a year. He defended the support price subsidies to increase production—all that were included in the pending bill to increase the borrowing power of the CCC by \$1,500,000,000—and then discussed the consumer food-subsidy program.

"After the war began and without further authority from Congress," said Senator Taft, "the Administration started the subsidy program. This program differed from the price-support program in the fact that the commodities in question are bought for the express purpose of taking a loss or paying the subsidy which will prevent an increase in price to the consumer. That is the program about which there has been such a controversy during the last 2 years.

"Today, for instance, the CCC is making payments to dairy farmers on all the milk and butter they sell, at the rate of \$350,000,000 a year. That is the largest subsidy the Commodity Credit Corporation pays. I think the meat subsidy (paid to processors) of the RFC is the only one that is larger. We gradually drifted into that subsidy program. . . . What we have allowed here is at the rate of \$850,000,000 a year.

"The program has gradually grown. I do not think on the scale in which it is indulged it is a sound program, but it has been set up, and I have always felt our interest is to see that it is not arbitrarily increased. . . .

"I may say at this time I believe the RFC will come to Congress with a similar program. The request of the RFC will be closer to \$1,000,000,000 a year. So the total subsidy (food) program is likely to cost, and is now costing, at the rate of about \$2,000,000,000 a year. I think we would have been

better off if we had limited when they were approximately \$500,000,000 a year."

Taft suggested that some future Congress would have to find some way of stopping the subsidy programs.

Commented Senator Bailey of North Carolina:

"The Senator from Ohio has just said he did not know where we are going. . . . I arose merely to remark that Thomas Carlyle, the British philosopher and essayist, remarked . . . the American people are peculiar (in that) they really believed that they could postpone doomsday or bring out the millenium by act of Congress."

What Subsidy Will Cost

The estimated cost of the subsidy programs under CCC for crop-year subsidies on fruits for processing, vegetables for processing, dry edible beans, soybeans, peanuts, sugar, expansion of other "war crop" programs, is \$149,700,000 for the 1944 crops, \$225,000,000 for the 1945 crops.

The dairy-production program for three 6-months periods is estimated to cost \$217,252,000 for 6 months ending last December 31; for the current 6 months, \$250,000,000; for the last 6 months of 1945, \$250,000,000.

Other non-crop programs, cheddar cheese, fluid milk, shortening payments, peanut butter, feed wheat (\$91,000,000 for the three 6-months periods), and miscellaneous, \$61,023,000 past 6 months; \$60,000,000 current 6 months; \$60,000,000 last 6 months 1945.

Grand total, \$427,975,000 past 6 months; \$535,000,000 current 6 months; \$310,000,000 last 6 months 1945.

If you are interested in the postwar period—whenever that arrives—some of the figures presented originally to the committee by Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, give a chance to speculate.

For instance, the WFA estimate on wheat obligations for 13 months ending next December 31 was \$371,000,000; for first 12 months after V-E (Victory in Europe) Day, an additional \$175,000,000. For wool, \$87,000,000 and an additional \$160,000,000 when VE-Day comes.

On oil seeds and products, estimate for 13 months was \$295,000,000. But if war ends in Europe, then no more oil-seed subsidies necessary.

On the other hand, there is the matter of eggs. The Jones estimate for 13 months, with the war on, is \$13,000,000. But when the war ends, if the Government promises are to be kept, it will require not \$13,000,000, but \$13,000,000 plus \$273,900,000. The surplus of eggs will be just something terrific, that would indicate.

In the meantime, Jones said the WFA will endeavor to support a price of 27 cents a dozen, on the farm, for eggs, adjusted for seasonal variations. Canded eggs would get 29 cents support price; uncanded less, around 26 cents.

The point is that a determined Chief Executive can, and this one has proved it, draft men into the armed services despite acts of Congress; can install and keep going subsidy payments into the billions of dollars, despite Congressional attempts to stop the subsidies. And after the deed is done, Congress has to go along, in the interest of national unity.



● Last year only 500 capable, determined Harvest Brigade operators with new Massey-Harris Self-Propelled Combines, saved over a million acres of America's grain. Much of this grain might never have been cut had it not been for the tireless effort of these operators and the outstanding performance of the Self-Propelled Combine.

Yes, the Brigade scored a famous victory in 1944, but another emergency must be met in 1945. The need for grain is still great—the supply of new machines and labor still small. A new Brigade is forming and we want the finest operators in this territory to purchase the 1945 Brigade Self-Propelled Combines. If you are an experienced operator capable of harvesting 2000 acres in 1945, or a farmer whose needs justify the allotment of a Self-Propelled Combine, get in touch with your Massey-Harris dealer listed below.

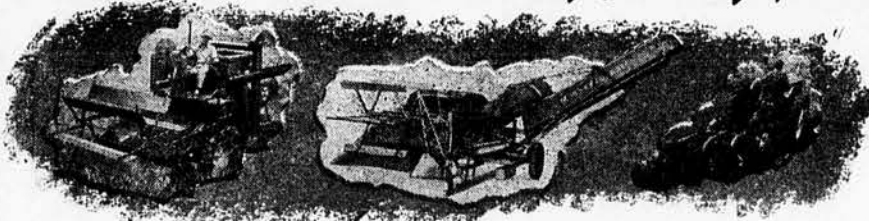
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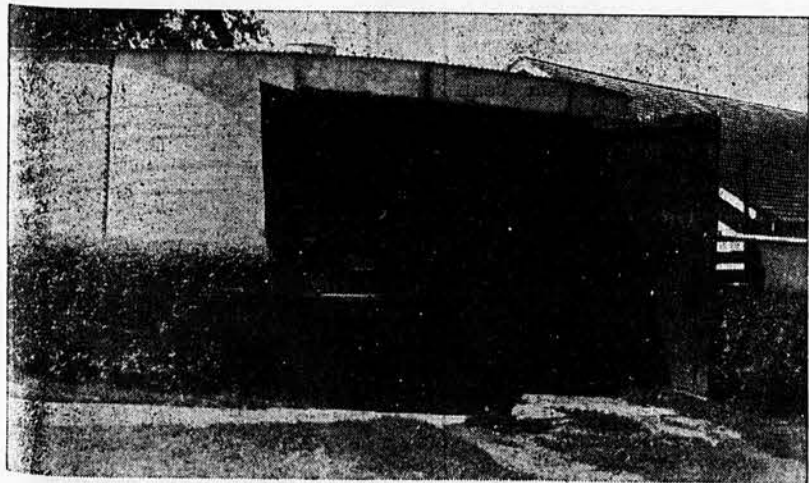
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An Oil Tank Garage



Here is a novel idea for a farm garage. It consists of an old oil-storage tank purchased from a nearby oil field and makes an attractive building on the farm of Harry S. Ayres, Anderson county.



IT'S a live subject with telephone people. They're doing a lot of research and planning right now.

What does the telephone company have in mind?

Two main points. One is to improve the service over existing lines. The other is to extend telephone service to families not reached by existing lines.

What are some of the new ideas for farm telephone service?

One that has a lot of promise is to send telephone conversations over electric power lines. Another is a new,

stronger telephone wire that requires fewer poles and has greater resistance to storms. A third is a radiotelephone system to reach people in remote spots.

Is telephone service over power lines now practical?

Yes. Bell telephone scientists began working on it in 1938 and started field tests with the REA in 1940. Before the war interrupted, it was clear that a suitable system could be produced.

The postwar farm telephone job will be big. But the combination of telephone research and the know-how of practical telephone men is the best key to progress.



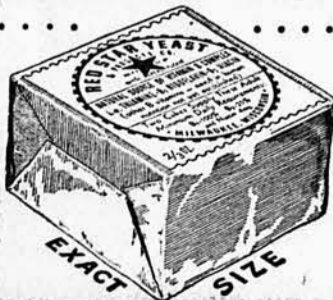
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Invest in Victory — Buy War Bonds and Hold Them

Let's Plant a "We" Garden

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

IN THE Food for Freedom campaign the need for Victory gardens is just as great this year as ever," said William G. Amstein, garden specialist, Kansas State College, recently, speaking before a group of garden leaders representing each of the 13 Farm Bureau clubs in Doniphan county. Every farm should have at least 1 acre of its best soil devoted to growing the home supply of fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Amstein stressed particularly the location of the farm garden. He said too often it is a little plot of ground near the house and generally is kept in the same spot too long. When this is the case the soil becomes infested with such diseases as tomato wilt, cabbage yellows and nematodes. The best means of control, the speaker said, is to change location. Altho a garden close in is handy about getting fresh vegetables for dinner such a garden is generally a "she garden." Mr. Amstein is of the opinion more farm gardens should be "we gardens" and that this desirable condition will more likely be accomplished if the garden plot is farther away.

Trees Cheat Vegetables

The farm garden should be located far enough from trees and buildings so the rows will be in complete sunshine thruout the day. Also, if gardens are planted too close to trees, the tree roots take from the soil much plant food needed by the vegetables. It is a waste of time and energy and good seed if the hogs get out at night and root up the garden. To guard against such a catastrophe every farm garden can be fenced with a chicken-tight, hog-strong fence. Plan the garden, Mr. Amstein said, with long rows placed wide enough apart so cultivation can be done with regular farm-tillage implements.

The garden specialist emphasized the importance of soil fertility and pointed out that virtually all garden crops are heavy feeders, producing a large tonnage to the acre, consequently using up large quantities of soil nutrients. To supply needed nitrogen, barnyard manure can scarcely be improved upon as a fertilizer. Manure also serves the double purpose of supplying organic matter which increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. The speaker warned his listeners about the danger of using too much poultry or sheep manure on their garden soils as they contain nearly 4 times as much nitrogen as other manures, so must be used more sparingly.

Can Improve Quality

Some soils in Eastern Kansas lack available phosphorus, Mr. Amstein said, and he showed how the quality of garden vegetables can be improved by application of superphosphate or commercial fertilizers containing relatively large proportions of phosphorus. On soils low in phosphorus 20 per cent superphosphate may be applied at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds an acre. If the garden soil is acid it should be limed. Lime can be put on after plowing and thoroly disked and harrowed in. The rate of application will depend upon the acidity and the form of lime used.

The speaker described many new and outstanding garden vegetables, among them the All-America selections for 1945. Of these the bush lima bean, called Fordhook 242, won highest honors. It is recommended because of its ability to set pods from the first blossoms. Another bush lima bean

called Early Market also won a bronze medal. This is a very large, rather flat-seeded variety, prolific and early, especially recommended for the home garden.

In the All-America selections honorable mention went to Goldenrain hybrid sweet corn, a tall, late, extra-strong grower with very large, golden ears of good bantam evergreen quality. The variety is said to have been resistant to corn ear worm in observation tests in Texas. Two bush snap beans also won honorable mention. These are Florida Belle and Improved Commodore. Florida Belle branches close to the ground and matures its crop practically at one time, an advantage either in home canning or quick freezing. This new variety is resistant to foliage diseases so prevalent under warm, humid conditions. Improved Commodore is a true bush form of the most popular Kentucky Wonder.



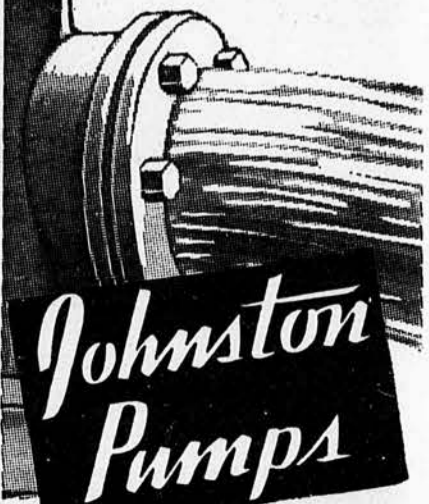
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Care of Rugs

As proper care of rugs is so important in order to preserve their original beauty, there is a section on the care of home-made rugs in our bulletin, entitled *Homemade Rugs*. Also, suggestions for materials and equipment needed for various kinds, designs and sizes of rugs are included in this bulletin. The Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will be glad to have a copy of the bulletin sent to anyone upon request. Please order by number.

Wins Top Honor Growing Grass

DAVID McCREATH, Douglas county, is state champion grass grower of Kansas for 1944, with Floyd Beaver, of Johnson county, runner-up. This is the first year of the new Kansas grass growers contest, conducted jointly by Kansas State College and the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce.

From his contest field of 16 acres of brome grass, Mr. McCreath received unusual returns. He used good bottom land and prepared it for the crop by one-waying in April, 1943, then kept the land fallow by disking in June and July. The soil was packed with a cultipacker. On September 6, he seeded 20 pounds of brome to the acre with a wheat drill at a cost of \$4 an acre for seed. The soil again was packed after seeding. In July he combined 6,200 pounds of brome seed, then took off 920 bales of hay, averaging 60½ pounds in weight. Later, when the second growth came on, he sold the young green grass to a local dehydrator for \$4 a ton. The 16 acres returned \$108 an acre for the season.

Mr. Beaver seeded 5 pounds of alfalfa with 16 pounds of brome to the acre on the 10 acres he had in the contest. Seeding was in September, 1943, on soil fallowed and kept worked down during the summer. In 1944, he grazed the field with 20 dairy cows between April 10 and May 15. A total of 350 pounds of seed was combined from the acreage on July 25 and sold for 25 cents a pound. Cattle were returned to the field after seed harvest and grazed until the first week of January, 1945.

Scoring in the contest was done on the basis of 10 per cent for record of production methods, 10 per cent for sample of seed planted, 25 per cent for seedbed, 15 per cent for seeding, 25 per cent for stand obtained, and 15 per cent for effectiveness of grass cover.

Sell Wheat

There is no evidence that the CCC will buy wheat on a large scale on the open market, or take wheat from farmers other than loan wheat on May 1, hence farmers may do well to consider price outlook, says Dwight S. Tolle, Kansas State College marketing economist.

Present carryover plus the 1945 crop prospect may cause the wheat price to seek the 1945-loan level of 90 per cent of parity, or about \$1.36 during the spring months, says Mr. Tolle. An early liquidation of wheat not under loan would seem desirable he concludes.

Chose Ranch Life

Following a 2-year illness of heart disease, Dean L. Floyd, well-known cattleman of Sedan, died January 30 in a San Angelo, Texas, hospital. He is survived by his father Cal W. Floyd, chairman of Governor Andrew Schoepel's Farm Labor Commission, and by his widow and a son Johnny.

Born in Sedan, Mr. Floyd was a graduate in law from the University of Kansas but had preferred the ranch, which he had managed for several years.

New Hay Plant

Topeka is to have a new alfalfa dehydration plant, now under construction, to be operated by the Koelling-Thompson Dehydrating Company. Members of the firm are C. H. Koelling, a former hay buyer in this region, and Walter Thompson and son W. T. Thompson, both of Osage City.

Alfalfa will be contracted for standing in the field, and will be shipped to eastern markets.

Screws Quickly

We cut off the blade of an ordinary screw driver and fitted it into the chuck of a breast drill and can now quickly drive a screw into the hardest of wood.—R. E. L.

Holds Doorknob

Does that doorknob keep dropping off because the setscrew threads have become so worn it won't stay in place? Then put the setscrew in place and wind friction tape or ordinary adhesive tape around the knob shank.—B. E. M.



... and the farmer doesn't get time-and-a-half for overtime, either!



Many of our farmers are working the equivalent of two eight-hour shifts a day . . . up before dawn . . . on the job till long after dark!

In spite of manpower shortages, and notwithstanding the lack of new farm machinery, patriotic and hard-working farmers have managed to increase their production amazingly . . . to help fill the great granary of the world!

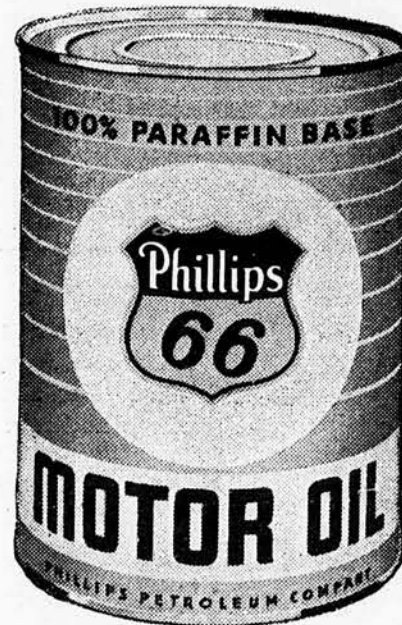
Naturally, the farmer has had to call on his mechanical helpers for "overtime" duty also. In order to keep his equipment in good working order for the duration, he has been paying extra attention to the lubricants he uses. As a practical man, he realizes that the proper "feed" is as essential to machines as to livestock. This is, no doubt, the reason why more farmers than ever before are using Phillips products.

In addition, more farmers are availing themselves . . . as we should be glad to have you do also . . . of the specialized knowledge and practical advice of the Phillips distributors in choosing the Phillips lubricant best suited to every farm chore.

In the meantime, here is an important fact to remember 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, Phillips tells you frankly that *Phillips 66 Motor Oil* is our finest quality. It is the highest grade and the greatest value of all the oils we offer to farm car-owners like yourself.

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	 <p>MACHINERY</p>	<p>Before outdoor work gets under way—protect all vital indoor machinery. May add years to its life. Check all exposed surfaces. Remove rust. Use Rust Remover—and stiff brush.</p>	<p>Now is the time—before busy Spring and Summer—to preserve precious machines. After removing rust, coat all exposed parts with Anti-Corrode. Prevent breakdowns later.</p>
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	 <p>HOME</p>	<p>Don't let rust ruin screens, hinges or other exposed home hardware. Remove at first sign with Cities Service Rust Remover. Use stiff brush.</p>	<p>To get years longer service from screens and other unpainted outdoor hardware: Brush or spray them each Spring and Fall with Cities Service Anti-Corrode.</p>
	 <p>VEHICLES</p>	<p>Prepare valuable machinery now for outdoor season's work. Rust spreads. Remove all rust with Cities Service Rust Remover. A minute now may save an hour shut-down time at season's peak.</p>	<p>Protect now for next Summer's rush. After removing rust, apply coat of Cities Service Anti-Corrode. Will last through harvest, may add years to useful life of machine.</p>

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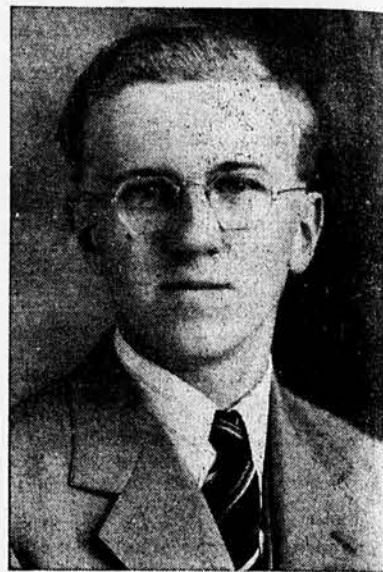
It Started as a Hobby

But Has Grown Into Important Business

A HOBBY started several years ago by a young Rooks county farm boy has developed into a highly successful and paying business that has brought him state-wide fame as a breeder, exhibitor, and judge of standard-bred poultry. The farm boy is Norman Kardosh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kardosh, and vice-president of the Stockton chapter of Future Farmers of America.

Before entering high school, Norman began showing poultry at county fairs, where he was a consistent winner. Entering the Stockton high school in 1940, he enrolled as a student in vocational agriculture and became a member of the Future Farmers of America.

"Thru the vocational agriculture courses and my Future Farmer work I learned much in the way of poultry production and the exhibition of fowls,



This young Rooks county Future Farmer, Norman Kardosh, rapidly is gaining a state and national reputation as a breeder and exhibitor of standard-bred poultry.



Norman's young White Holland tom, shown here, was first and grand champion at the 1943 Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, but was only one of his many prize entries in the poultry show.

tion from 75 birds. In this class he was awarded third on a cockerel and third on a pullet. In waterfowl he was defeated on the grand champion of the show but his winnings included first on African adult gander; second and third on adult White Chinese gander; second and third on adult White Chinese female; first and second on young pair of White Chinese; first and second on White Call ducks; first and second on adult drakes; and first on young drake.

From the same 1944 show, he came home with 7 firsts, 1 second, 2 sweepstakes, and grand champion turkey of the show, a White Holland adult tom; also grand champion waterfowl of show, an adult White Chinese goose. He also was awarded the APA gold medal on champion waterfowl.

which encouraged me in developing my hobby into a paying business," Norman said.

For the last 4 years Norman has exhibited poultry in open classes at several leading poultry shows and fairs thruout the country, competing successfully against nationally known breeders.

Last winter, at the Oklahoma City Poultry Federation Show, Norman walked away with 2 firsts, 2 seconds, and 1 third on his Buff Rocks, despite the fact that this event is one of the largest winter shows in the United States.

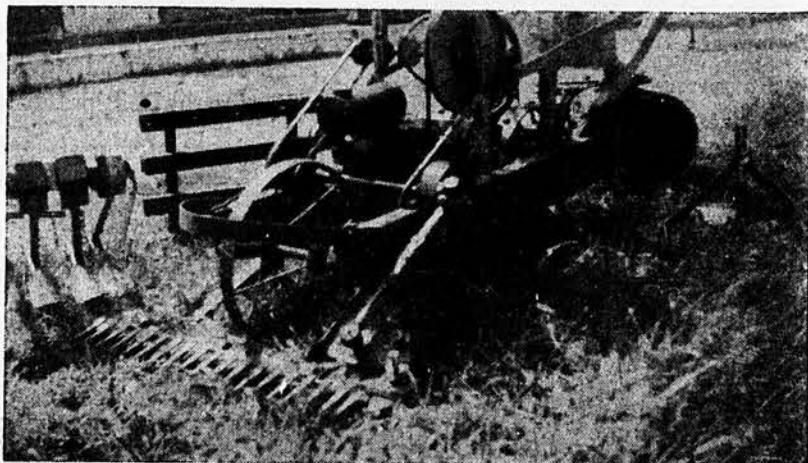
For the last 2 years he has shown at the State Poultry Show at Topeka. The first year he was awarded 7 firsts and 2 sweepstakes prizes. Last year he had the sweepstake turkey of this show and also won 1 first, 2 seconds, and 2 thirds. The same year he made a small entry of White Chinese geese at the Wisconsin State Fair at Milwaukee, where he won second place in each class.

During 1944, Norman entered a small portion of his exhibition birds in open classes at the Kansas State Fair. His 16 entries all placed with the exception of one Buff Plymouth Rock. The classes all were large and, in Buff Rocks, Norman met up with competi-

At present Norman is breeding the following in exhibition and production-bred poultry: S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rocks, African, Brown, Chinese, White Chinese Geese, Mammoth Pekin, Rouen, White Call ducks, and Broad Breasted Bronze turkeys.

Upon graduating next spring from high school, he will continue with his work toward becoming a nationally known breeder, exhibitor, and judge of standard poultry. Much credit for his success is given by Norman to his training received in vocational agriculture; his instructors have been L. I. Thomas, Keith Fish, and F. A. Blauer. Norman points out that his parents always have given him the kind of encouragement he needed.

Can Handle Many Jobs



Garden tractor powered with a small engine, which Francis Blubaugh, of Fort Scott, built. He has a mower, cultivator, disk and harrow and is planning on a disk plow. He says the machinery has no gears, V-belt or chain drive.

**HEART TO HEART
TALK
AT THE HENHOUSE**



1

JACK: Hi, sis! Glad you came out. I was just telling these birds it's about time they learned about Safeway's system of straightline distribution.

JILL: Jack! You aren't going to sell our beautiful layers!



2

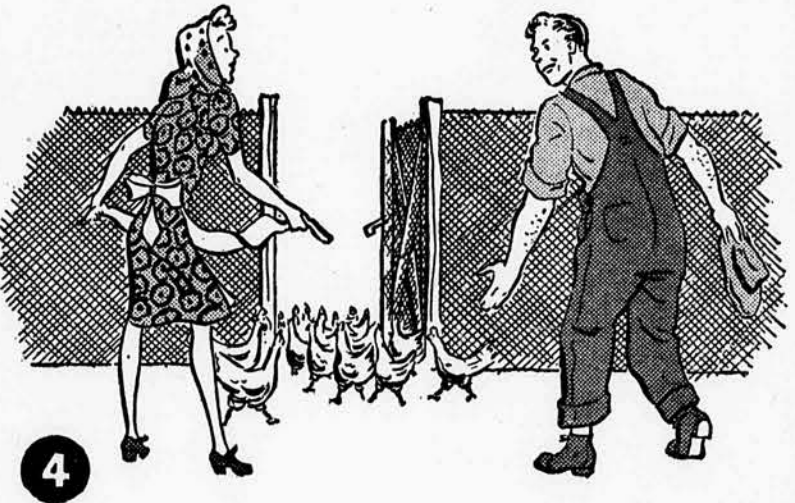
JACK: Heck no, Honey! I mean here's green forage up and ready, so we'll turn the hens directly into it.

JILL: I get it. No middle men. Direct from producer to consumer.



3

JACK: Sure! Safeway's been doing it that way for years. It lets 'em pay us farmers top prices and still sell for less. Now watch closely!



4

JACK: Instead of taking the farm product direct to the consumer, I take the consumer to where the product grows.



5

JACK: What a brain! I should hire out to Safeway as an eggspert.

JILL: And I should egg spurt your wonderful brain. Take off your hat!

**FROM EGGS TO "GRASS"—SAFEWAY'S SYSTEM
HELPS BOTH GROWER AND CONSUMER**

In California's fertile Sacramento Delta, asparagus is known as "grass." And John Klein, one of the growers, has this to say about Safeway's straight-line distribution. "In 1939 Safeway began buying direct from us growers and started a market expansion program. I have checked market returns and have noted that the fresh asparagus market has been steadily increasing due to better distribution through such chain stores as Safeway."



SAFEWAY THE NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERY STORES

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

FOR a genuine stick-to-the-ribs cold weather dish try homemade hominy. And the best feature about hominy is that in frosty weather a large supply can be made at a time and if kept cold it will last a good many days. That is to say nothing about the economy. Can you think of anything grown on the farm that will provide more food for less money?

Usually white corn is used for hominy but that is mere custom. Yellow corn has a bit more food value as all livestock men know and it can be used without any apologies. A pressure cooker is a great timesaver when making hominy, but the same results can be obtained without one.

Homemade Hominy

2 quarts shelled washed field corn
2 tablespoons lye
1 pint cold water
1 gallon boiling water

Put lye into an iron or granite kettle and add cold water. When dissolved, add the boiling water and mix thoroly. Stir in the corn and bring to the boiling point. Boil 20 minutes, stirring constantly. If the mixture cooks down so thick that the corn begins to stick to the kettle add more boiling water. Test some of the corn in cold water. If the eyes fall out when touched, the corn is ready to wash. All or part of the hull also will loosen. In case the eyes do not come off easily, boil a few minutes longer.

Remove from the stove and wash with cold water, drain off each water and repeat 4 or 5 times. This is necessary in order to remove all the lye. Do not put hands into the water, and stir only with a wooden stick or paddle. Lye will erode aluminum and a granite kettle must have no chipped spots. After the lye is washed off, work the corn with the hands until the eyes and hulls are removed. If a sink and running water is available the task of washing away the lye and the hulls is a simple one. Pour the corn into the sink and work with the hands while running water over it.

Hominy and Pork Time

.... Is Here Again

By Florence McKinney

Cover the corn with cold water and bring to a boil, drain off the water and repeat this process 3 or 4 times. After the last boiling, cover the corn with cold water and boil for 3 or 4 hours. As the corn swells add more cold water. At last it is ready to eat.

Hominy making can be stretched

over 2 days, started one day and completed the next. On the first day, carry the process thru the different washings.

Hominy, Pork and Apple

These 3 ingredients, hominy, pork and apple, all sound like a winter meal.

With fresh pork sausage at butchering time, combine apples and hominy and the whole family will be pleased. Shape the sausage into patties and bake about 25 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.). Bake thick apple slices in the oven at the same time and pour some of the sausage drippings onto the apples. Arrange the patties on the apple slices around the platter of browned, seasoned hot hominy. It's a grand one-dish meal any cold day.

Old-Fashioned Hominy

For a potato substitute and a dish that can be prepared in almost nothing flat, heat cooked hominy in a frying pan with bacon or other pork drippings. Stir frequently, brown only slightly and serve when heated thru thoroly. It lends variety to winter meals and is a help to a busy cook.

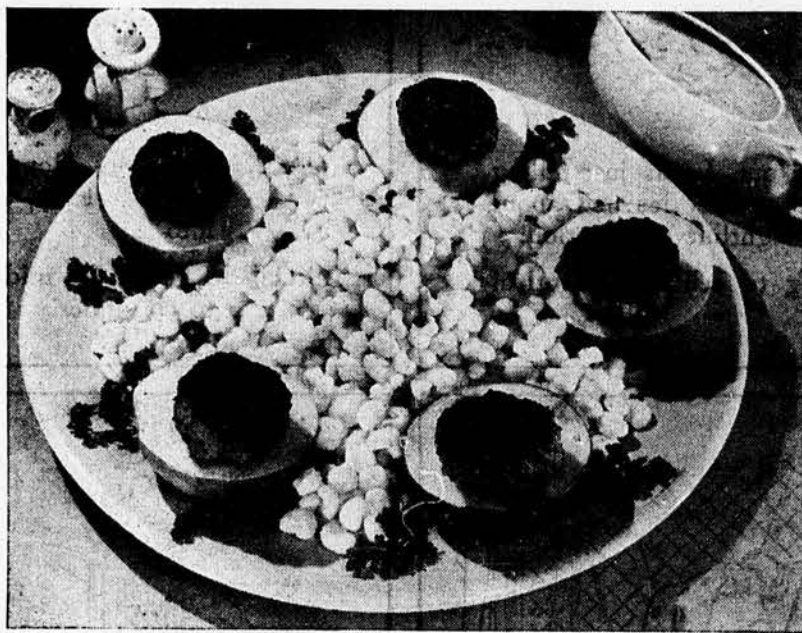
Hominy and Baked Eggs

4 cups milk
1 cup hominy
1 teaspoon salt
6 eggs

Scald the milk, add the hominy and salt and cook in a double boiler for an hour or more. Pour into a flat baking dish and make 6 depressions in the hominy. Place the eggs in the depressions and bake 12 to 15 minutes in a moderate oven about (400° F.). Sprinkle with paprika if desired.

Casserole of Meat and Hominy

Drain 1 cup hominy, put in a buttered baking dish in layers, alternating with ½-cup of meat cut into small



Make pork sausages, arrange on top of baked apple slices and serve with plain seasoned hominy. With salad, drink and dessert this makes a meal.

Be Well Dressed Say Farm Women

HOW to look well dressed, even tho their clothes were made at home, was the ambition of 33,000 Kansas women last year. Guided by Christine Wiggins and Naomi Johnson, clothing specialists of the Extension service and the home demonstration agents, these women even undertook tailoring, the last word in difficult techniques. They learned to press curved seams and they cleaned, repaired and adjusted sewing machines, more than 2,000 of them in fact. Valued at \$3 each, this service on sewing machines alone could conservatively be an estimated saving of \$6,000, not to mention the saving of hours of professional labor.

A style revue showing the women modeling their dresses, coats or suits was the grand finale in some counties. In Butler county 540 women made tailored dresses in the "Cotton Goes to Town" project, and estimated they saved \$2,160. One-hundred-four women made accessories, hats and purses. Vernetta Fairbairn, home demonstration agent, says that of necessity, home sewing is on the increase and that many beginners learned to sew this year for the first time. In this county, Miss Wiggins gave a series of training schools for leaders on cutting, fitting, the finishing details and how to complete the costume with suitable accessories. Slipcovers for envelope purses proved popular. Style revues were held in El Dorado and Augusta and proved to be the main event of the program despite the fact that they were planned for a sideline. They created much interest among the invited guests as well as the club members.

At a membership tea in Pratt county 20 women styled garments they had made in club meetings. Four of the dresses were made from feed sacks which belted their humble origin. Three other cotton dresses, 9 rayons and several better dresses, coats and suits were modeled.

In Miami county, under leadership of Alma Becker, the women undertook new methods of mending, the reweave patch, the set-in patch and the use of organdy and net for backing. Women

in several clubs made sleeveboards and other special devices for pressing curved seams. Three tailoring classes were conducted in which coats and suits were completed. Several of these garments were made from old suits and coats.

More than 2,000 volunteer leaders in Kansas conducted meetings for members of clubs, and in Wyandotte county as a result of this newly developed leadership, the clothing projects for 1944 held their own amid all the special wartime programs. Beth Stockwell, home agent, reports that clothing a family under pressure of a budget and soaring prices means to many a frugal homemaker that she must depend very largely upon her home resources. Since many of the women in her county performed outside tasks, interest in work clothes came to the fore and the season ended with the completion of 208 work garments. It is interesting to realize how important the role feed sacks played in the everyday life of the rural homemaker. Mrs. L. C. Jones, of Edwardsville, says with confidence and pride that, "I would have had to close up shop long ago had it not been for feed sacks—why I make everything from them."

Seventy-five women in Saline county modeled as many dresses at a dress revue tea in Salina. Mrs. Florence Hobson, home agent, says that making a dress by each club member was her major clothing project for 1944.

In Atchison county, tailored coats were made by Mrs. Harry Allen, Mrs. P. K. Symms, Mrs. Joe Cum-

mins, Mrs. Ray Cormode, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Hugh Smith, Mrs. Lester Marlatt and Mrs. Fred Draper. The 8 coats made by these women cost an average of \$19.34 each and a conservative value of \$58 each was placed on them. Suits were tailored by Mrs. Henry Lee, Mrs. Clifford Eiche and Mrs. Walter Mier. The average cost for the suits was \$14 and the value in turn at \$42, making a saving of \$28 each. Mrs. Ray Cormode gave a pressing demonstration to the 15 women in her club. She showed them how to press a straight seam, a dart, a curved seam and how to press out fullness in a hem.

Following a leader training meeting in Finney county, 124 sewing machines were cleaned and adjusted, even repaired. In Edwards county, Miss Johnson gave lessons to leaders on "Pockets Add Interest" and on making a seam buttonhole.

Making master patterns was the major project for women in Clark county. This gave them an opportunity to study their individual fitting problems. The master pattern is made of muslin and is used to check the commercial pattern for accuracy of fit and also can be used in designing that new dress. The demand was so great for the lesson on master patterns that special training schools will be held in

1945 on this important clothing project.

Still another center of interest was making dress forms. In Rice county, Elizabeth Roniger reports that women in a new club who call themselves the Farmineers, made 20 forms.

The Gremlin Game

No one likes a gremlin, so you will enjoy batting one around. First, make a gremlin. This gremlin is made of newspapers crumpled up to form a loose, light ball about the size of a large head of cabbage. To hold it together tie around and around with a stout cord. Since no one has ever seen a gremlin this paper one is as good as any.

All the players are seated in a large circle on chairs. Someone volunteers to be "it." "It" takes the gremlin and stands in the center of the circle. All eyes are on "it" when suddenly "it" turns around quickly and tosses the gremlin to someone not expecting it. If "it" tags the player holding the gremlin before the player can toss the gremlin away, then the person tagged becomes "it."

The gremlin will get some pretty hard biffs as no one wants trouble. The players shriek and howl when they see the gremlin coming toward them.

By C. W. W.



The Big Four Home Demonstration Unit members of Rice county model dresses made of feed sacks. President Mrs. Leo Ehly, of Fredrick, is second from left.

Housekeeping Tips

FOR WINTER MONTHS

Let the alarm clock work for you. When cleaning or working upstairs let the alarm clock call you when it's time to start dinner. Let it announce the time for your favorite radio program.

When painting or varnishing rub vaseline on the hinges and doorknobs to prevent splashes of paint from sticking. Rub it off when the job is finished.

Turn cans of paint upside down on a shelf 24 hours before you begin a paint job. It will save considerable time, as much of the mixing will have taken place.

After painting kitchen woodwork it is wise to rub wax on the places where they will be most used. The wax will protect the paint from both spotting and washing and can be renewed quickly when worn off.

If the youngsters have shoestrings troubles, repair the fuzzy ends of the lace with a coat of nail polish. Let it dry and you will find it will lace easily.

Bananas must have warm air to ripen properly. Don't put them in the refrigerator until they are ripe, in the event you need to hold them over a short time.

Vitamin C standbys for the coming winter are tomato juice and citrus fruits. It takes from 2 to 3 times as much tomato juice as citrus fruit to supply the same amount of vitamin C.

To those who have home-canned food more than a year old, remember that the nutritive value decreases with age. Then, too, it loses color, flavor and texture. It will keep indefinitely, however, if canned properly.

In an unheated storage space, wrap canned food with newspapers or cover with old carpeting or blankets.

Uncovered bedsprings should be inspected occasionally to determine whether there are rough spots. Ad-

hesive tape pasted over the spot will save the sheets.

Good weather-stripping is a real economy. It will save enough fuel to pay for itself eventually and the family will be more comfortable in the meantime.

Most spoilage of home-dressed meat results from delayed or incomplete chilling.

Pieces cut from an old felt hat may be glued to the legs of tables or chairs which are to be used on a polished floor. Try this, too, for the bottoms of vases, lamps and ashtrays.

If you have very hard water, add a little borax or other water softener to the water which you use to make starch. You'll find a difference.

Nut Meats Canned

To those who have nut trees it might be advantageous to can the nut meats for summertime meals. Nuts become rancid easily, making them wholly unsuitable for eating. The home economists in the Department of Agriculture have worked out 2 methods of home canning which they have tested with both pecan and walnut meats.

First heat the nut meats in the oven for 30 minutes at a low heat (250° F.). Stir every few minutes. While the nuts are heating, clean and heat either pint or half-pint jars. Fill them with the hot nuts and follow directions for sealing, suitable to the type of jar used.

If the hot-water-bath method is to be used put enough water in the canner to come up about 2 inches on the jars. Cover the canner and bring to the boiling point. Boil 30 minutes. Remove jars from water and complete the seal on the jar if necessary. Metal lids with flowed-on sealing compound and metal screw bands need no further tightening. Cool and store as with any other home-canned food.

The pressure cooker may be used equally well and will shorten the process a few minutes. Put sufficient water in the cooker to raise it up to an inch on the jars. Put on canner lid, exhaust steam and air for 10 minutes, close the petcock and bring pressure up to 5 pounds. Process for 10 minutes. Remove from the heat and release the pressure by opening the petcock. When the pressure is zero, open the cooker, remove the jars and complete the seal if necessary. Store as with any other canned food.

Squash and Sausage

With homemade sausage plentiful this month, vary the method of serving by combining with squash. Any variety will do. If Hubbard squash is stored away for use, cut it into sections, each piece the size of a serving.

3 acorn squashes 1½ pounds of sausage
or 6 sections of sage
Hubbard squash

Form the sausage into balls and brown well over slow heat. Drain off the fat. Season each section of squash with salt and pepper. In the center of each, place the browned sausage ball which is only partially done. Bake 45 minutes to an hour in a moderate oven (375° F.) and serve together.

Hominy

(Continued from Page 12)

pieces. Chicken, beef or veal may be used. Add salt and pepper. Add 1 cup meat broth or hominy liquid. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake 1 hour.

Baked Hominy With Cheese

1 cup boiling water	1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt	1 egg, slightly beaten
¾ cup hominy	½ cup grated cheese
2 cups milk	
¼ cup butter	

Pour the boiling water, salt and hominy in a double boiler and cook until the water is absorbed. Add 1 cup of milk, stir thoroly and cook 1 hour. Remove from the fire, add the butter, sugar and egg and remaining cup of milk. Turn into a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake about 1 hour in a moderate oven (350° F.).

Hominy Turnovers

2 cups hominy	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk	2 well-beaten eggs
	1 tablespoon fat

Mix all ingredients together. Turn into a frying pan in which the fat has been melted. Stir until heated. Allow to cook until golden brown on the bottom, then fold like an omelet.

THIS IS WHAT I DREAMED ABOUT!

BILL: Gosh, Mom, hot rolls! Now I know I'm really home! And they're even better than I remembered!

MOM: Help yourself, son. I made 'em specially, right after I got your call—with a grand, quick recipe using Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast, the kind with extra vitamins!

SURE THEY'RE GOOD—AND GOOD FOR YOU! FLEISCHMANN'S IS THE ONLY YEAST FOR BAKING THAT HAS ADDED AMOUNTS OF BOTH VITAMINS A AND D, AS WELL AS THE VITAMIN B COMPLEX!

I'M FREE! SEND FOR ME!... BIG NEW REVISED EDITION OF FLEISCHMANN'S FAMOUS 40-PAGE "THE BREAD BASKET."* DOZENS OF GRAND RECIPES FOR BREADS, ROLLS, SWEET BREADS. SEND FOR YOURS TODAY!

And all those vitamins go right into your rolls with no great loss in the oven. So be sure to get Fleischmann's Yeast with the yellow label. A week's supply keeps in the ice-box.

*For your free copy, write Standard Brands Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, Box 477, New York 17, N. Y.

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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.

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

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WRIGHT'S Condensed SMOKE for Smoking and Barbecuing

This Home-Mixed Cough Syrup Is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it. This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results. Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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DEALERS: Desirable sales territory is still open to reliable dealers who already operate going businesses. A Jacobs dealership will give you another profitable line.

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JACOBS WIND ELECTRIC CO., INC. America's Oldest Wind Electric Manufacturer MINNEAPOLIS 11, MINNESOTA

New Facts About Feeding

(Continued from Page 1)

the following recommendations for supplying protein needs of breeding cows and stock cattle:

Cow herds—No protein concentrate need be fed on green pasture, either permanent or temporary. Protein requirements also are met when wheat or other cereal pasture comprises one third or more of total roughage intake. Dry cows wintered on cured buffalo grass, bundle feed, silage, or other low-protein roughage, should receive 1 pound of high-protein concentrate to the head daily; and cows suckling calves, 1.5 to 2 pounds daily, depending upon quality of roughage and condition of the cows.

Wintering stockers (calves and yearlings)—When the roughage intake is legume hay only, or consists of one-third wheat or other cereal pasture, no high-protein concentrate is needed. When low-protein roughages such as silage, fodder and prairie hay are used exclusively, 1 pound of concentrate should be fed to the head daily. In this

type of wintering ration, 2 pounds of ground grain or bran, or 4 pounds of legume hay may replace a high-protein concentrate with equal results.

Grazing stockers—Stockers on temporary or permanent pasture need not be fed a high-protein concentrate during a normal grazing season.

The following quantities of oilseed meal are recommended to meet various sheep- and lamb-feeding situations:

Dry ewes, wintered on wheat pasture and/or alfalfa hay, none until 6 weeks before lambing, then one-fifth pound to the head daily. Dry ewes, wintered largely on carbonaceous roughage, one-fourth pound a head daily, increased to one-third pound 6 weeks before lambing. Ewes suckling lambs, if fed legume hay, one-eighth pound daily or, if no legume hay is fed, one-third pound daily until green pasture is available, then discontinued.

Spring lambs, running with mothers, should have one half the above amounts only until green feed is avail-

able. Rams, one-third pound daily one month before and during breeding season; one-fifth pound at other times unless fed alfalfa hay or run on pasture, in which case no protein is necessary.

Range lambs and yearlings fattened for market—If good-quality alfalfa hay is sole roughage, no protein necessary. If carbonaceous roughage is only roughage, one-fourth pound supplement daily needed. If a combination of alfalfa and carbonaceous roughage is fed, lambs should receive protein supplement proportionately between the foregoing quantities. Lambs fattened on wheat pasture need no protein supplement.

Good-quality alfalfa hay can be substituted for concentrate wherever the ration fed will permit a consumption of as much as 4 pounds of hay for 1 of concentrate. Likewise, wheat bran may be substituted at the rate of 3 pounds for 1.

Because proteins contain varying kinds and proportions of amino acids, quality of protein is important. High quality of proteins is more important for hogs and poultry than for cattle and sheep, says Doctor Weber, who

recommends a mixture of proteins for hogs and poultry.

Calcium is more likely to be lacking in hog rations than in beef-cattle rations. However, if a calf-fattening ration composed of grain, nonleguminous roughage and high-protein concentrate were ground up and fed to pigs, the supply of calcium would be inadequate. It has been demonstrated conclusively that addition of one-tenth pound a head daily of finely ground limestone to this basal ration will increase gains in weight 10 to 20 per cent; result in more efficient utilization of feed; increase retention of calcium and phosphorous by the animal; produce animals of higher slaughter grades, and result in heavier bones of higher specific gravity, greater breaking strength and high ash content. When ground limestone is fed to fattening cattle, it may be mixed with oilseed meal and spread on silage or mixed with grain.

Addition of ground limestone to a low-calcium cattle-fattening ration will have no effect on appetite, thirst, digestibility of nutrients, dressing percentage, carcass grade, weights of heart, liver and spleen; calcium and phosphorous content of blood, or hemoglobin content of blood. Another point worth remembering is that rations deficient in phosphorous, particularly those used in feeding dairy cattle, actually may be made less efficient by addition of a calcium supplement.

Many have the idea that ground limestone will produce beneficial effects when added to wintering rations containing no alfalfa hay but balanced with respect to protein by addition of an oilseed product. However, no advantage has been obtained when ground limestone was added to a ration of low-protein roughage plus a protein supplement in feeding trials with stock cattle.

May Lack Phosphorous

Much work needs to be done, says Doctor Weber, in mapping phosphorous-deficient grazing areas in Kansas and helping farmers and ranchmen meet the problems involved. It generally is agreed by investigators in this field that grasses should contain a minimum of 0.13 per cent phosphorous and 0.23 per cent of calcium on a dry basis. The percentage of phosphorous in grass increases following months of high rainfall and is lowest in dry season. A low-protein content of forage is associated with a low-phosphorous content, which further complicates grazing problems in dry seasons.

Advantage of providing a phosphorous supplement to cattle grazing on phosphorous-deficient pastures has been demonstrated in Texas, where only a 64 per cent calf crop was recorded for the control cows receiving no phosphorous supplement as contrasted with an 85 per cent calf crop for those getting additional phosphorous. Only 30 per cent of the cows receiving no mineral supplement calved in consecutive years, while 73 per cent of those receiving it calved in consecutive years. Feeding phosphorous had no influence on birth weight of calves but did increase weaning weight 69 pounds, and caused calves to sell for 1 cent a pound more.

No significant differences were observed in bonemeal and disodium phosphate as sources of phosphorous and there was no apparent benefit from addition of small quantities of iron, magnesium, copper, cobalt, zinc and boron.

Tests at New Mexico revealed that cattle grazing phosphorous-deficient pastures will consume the amount of salt desired along with whatever minerals happen to be associated with it. It was found that a mixture of 60 per cent bonemeal and 40 per cent salt was highly effective. A mixture of 40 per cent mono- or dicalcium phosphate and 60 per cent salt was equally good.

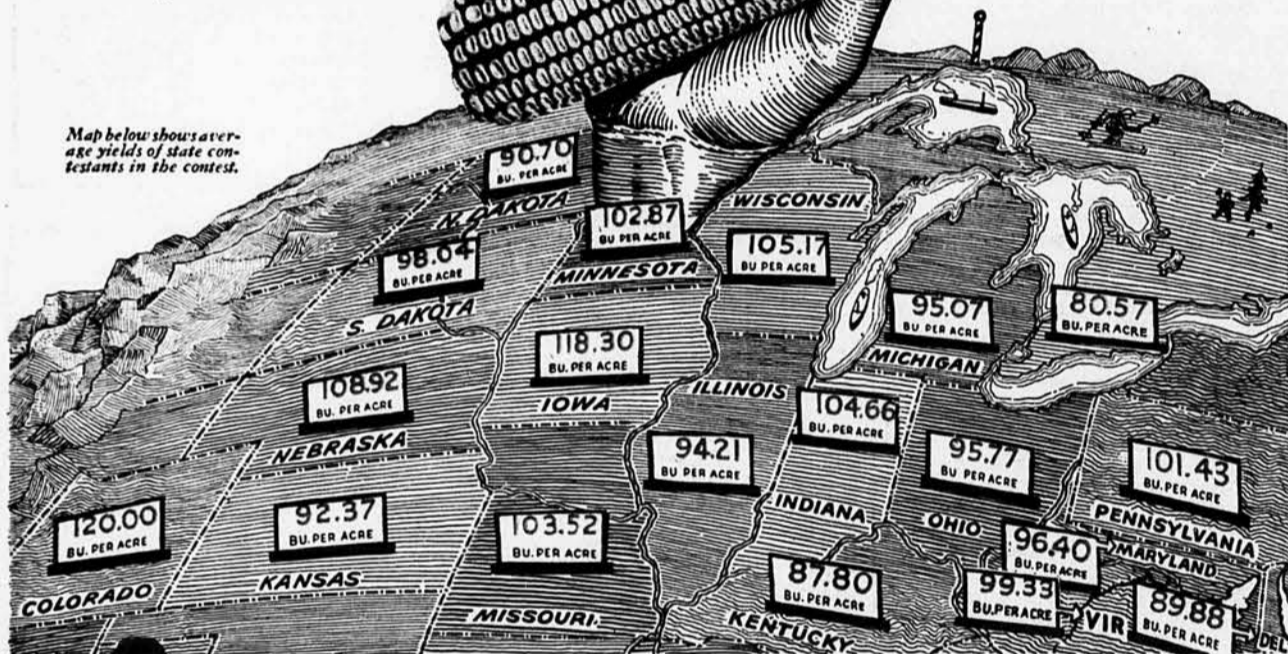
In general, it may be said that if no extra salt is supplied, a mineral mixture for cattle should contain about one-half salt, and for hogs, one-third salt. A popular all-purpose mineral mixture for beef cattle consists of 1 part bonemeal, 1 part finely ground limestone, and 2 parts salt.

Increased Hog Gains

If the hog-fattening ration contains one half or more tankage, additional minerals probably are not needed. When soybean meal is the only protein supplement used, a mineral mixture is necessary. In recent tests at the Manhattan station, the addition of minerals to a corn and soybean meal

104.16 Bushels Per Acre!

AVERAGE YIELD of CONTESTANTS in the 1944 DeKalb Corn Growing Contest.....



Map below shows average yields of state contestants in the contest.

High Average Yields Under Extreme Weather Conditions

Under the weather hazards of 1944, it is remarkable that the nation's corn crop is the bumper crop of all time. Hybrid seed corn, in the hands of good farmers, was largely responsible for this — DeKalb hybrid seed particularly. DeKalb corn is bred, thru years of intensive study, inbreeding, crossing, testing and proving, to withstand all the vagaries of growing conditions. Proof is furnished by the 1944 National Corn Growing Contest in which the contestants all-over average from 18 states and Canada was 104.16 bushels per acre. There is a DeKalb corn bred for your farm and your growing season. Consult your DeKalb dealer while the varieties you need are still available.

George L. Renner, Sioux Falls, S. D., is the 1944 National Champion with a yield of 176.09 bushel per acre. With his son, Leonard, he farms 720 acres in Minnehaha county—265 acres of which were planted to DeKalb, hybrid 404A.

Arthur Eugene Else, 14, of Elm Creek, Nebraska, won the 1944 Junior Championship with a yield of 150.47 bushels DeKalb 680 per acre.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASS'N. • DEKALB, ILLINOIS

*** STATE WINNERS IN DEKALB'S 1944 CORN GROWING CONTEST ***

Name	State	Yield per acre	Name	State	Yield per acre
Henry Lenhardt	Colorado	148.58	Carl Borchardt	Minnesota	168.84
John W. Dennison	Delaware	122.11	Ray Van Foesan	Missouri	162.21
Roy Tallon	Illinois	166.63	Norman Dunn	Nebraska	166.74
John A. Todd	Iowa	165.34	Wesley Gowin	North Dakota	112.57
Earl Wires	Indiana	160.41	Muddy Fork Ranch	Ohio	143.75
Geo. Frankamp	Kansas	124.40	Russell S. Lauer	Pennsylvania	138.07
J. D. Reisz	Kentucky	127.59	George L. Renner	South Dakota	176.09
Indian Spring Farm	Maryland	132.08	Mount Airy Farm	Virginia	89.33
Fred E. King	Michigan	141.36	Gordon S. Wieneke	Wisconsin	155.00



Mrs. Bertha Den Adel, Leighton, Iowa, is the 1944 Women's Champion with a yield of 145.34 bushels per acre DeKalb 840 and 847.

DEKALB HYBRID CORN

ration for hogs increased gains 63 per cent on pasture, and 44 per cent in dry lot. The 5-5-1 mixture was used.

The usual recommendation for lambs is from 0.25 to 0.40 ounce of ground limestone daily for lambs that are fattened on rations including no legume hay.

Wheat-pasture poisoning, a problem in Western Kansas, results from an upset in the mineral balance of the body and possibly can be prevented, reports Doctor Weber. Some producers state that allowing cattle free access to a mixture of one-half ground limestone and one-half salt usually will prevent losses on wheat pasture, particularly in the case of calves and yearling steers.

The usual recommendation is that no salt be provided with this mineral mixture in order to make certain that all cattle will take the mixture. Feeding of some dry roughage in connection with wheat pasture apparently has proved beneficial. In some instances persons with considerable experience in pasturing wheat recommend that cattle be allowed free access to salt, ground limestone and bone-meal. Wheat-pasture poisoning often may be alleviated by injections of calcium gluconate.

Will Store Vitamin

Under Kansas conditions, vitamin A is the only one which may be lacking in livestock rations. Even this is not a problem except in prolonged dry seasons or following a drouth. Cattle on good pasture will store enough vitamin A in 4 or 5 months to protect them 6 or 7 months on dry feed, altho cows nursing calves may become depleted in fewer than 6 months.

Animals on a high plane of nutrition are affected by vitamin A deficient rations in a shorter time than are those on maintenance rations. Fattening steers may show symptoms of deficiency in 4 to 5 months. Symptoms of vitamin A deficiency are night blindness, edema of the brisket and front legs and, in some instances, spasms or tetany.

Breeding cows on vitamin A deficient rations may not show any symptoms yet their calves will be weak and may die soon after birth. If the cows become night blind premature calves may result. Scours among calves is another common symptom. Cows on dry feed 5 to 6 months should, if possible, receive a roughage rich in vitamin A about a month before calving. Green pasture, silage and good-quality hay are satisfactory sources. Fifteen to 20 pounds of hay having only a trace of green color will supply enough carotene to meet the vitamin A requirements of a mature cow. Four to 6 pounds daily of average or good green hay is sufficient, as are 3 pounds of the highest quality sun-cured hay.

Only 0.8 pound dehydrated alfalfa meal is necessary to supply the carotene needed daily by a mature beef animal. Usually, however, there will be enough green grass in the draws and along streams during the late fall and early spring to prevent trouble, even when a cow herd is wintered on dry buffalo grass and cottonseed cake.

New Possibilities for Livestock

The high nutritive value and ease of production of westland milo, wheatland milo and Colby milo, which have proved fully equal to corn for fattening livestock, may open new possibilities for hogs in Western Kansas, and the fattening of beef cattle doubtless will increase in that area as farmers learn more about the advantages of these new crops, reports Doctor Weber. Grass and roughage will continue to be more important than grain as livestock feeds in Kansas, however, and the principal feeding problem is how to get the greatest return from these.

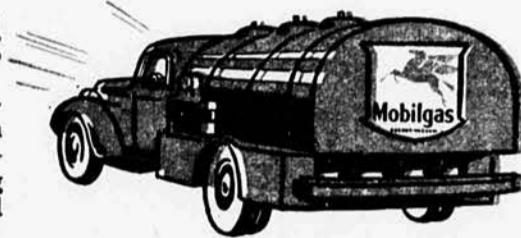
Sheep offer greater possibilities than hogs in utilization of pasture and forage and a farm flock is a decided asset on many farms, since it subsists largely on roughages that might otherwise be wasted. Fattening western lambs on ground sorghum roughage, a supplement, some ground limestone, and a minimum of grain offers excellent opportunities for profit in the sorghum belt.

Systems of beef production particularly adapted to Kansas include production of feeder calves or creep-fed slaughter calves; the deferred full feeding of steer and heifer calves, and the wintering and/or grazing good quality calves and yearlings, Doctor Weber explains.

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Mobiloil

Mobiloil gives outstanding lubrication and protection to working parts under the hardest service—high speeds and heavy loads. Mobiloil cuts down drag on the battery, lets the engine turn over fast for quick starts.

Mobilgrease

Correct grades for every lubricating problem in power equipment, farm and ranch machinery where a grease-type lubricant is required—for chassis parts, wheel bearings and water pumps. Each grade has specific characteristics to meet the various lubricating requirements.

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Mobil Gear Oils are premium quality lubricants designed particularly for use in transmission and axle gears of tractors, trucks and passenger cars. They are made in correct grades for summer or winter—for regular or extreme pressure gear sets.

Sanilac Cattle Spray

A high grade, double-strong and double-safe insecticide that both kills and repels insects. Protects cattle from the irritating attacks of stable, horn and heel flies. Economical and effective . . . has high killing power, fast knockdown—does not deteriorate in storage.

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TODAY, POWER FARMING is "Big Business"—calls for the same careful planning and expertness in machine maintenance that every big industry demands.

That's why your **Mobilgas-Mobiloil Man's** help is so valuable. His company—Socony-Vacuum—has the greatest industrial lubrication experience in the world. He approaches your problem in the industrial way—with scientific lubrication techniques and specialized products that meet the exact requirements of every machine on your farm. Get in touch with your Mobilgas man today.

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More FLAXSEED Required for War

OUR government is requesting an increased acreage of flaxseed this year to meet the war requirements. A goal of 218,000 acres has been set for Kansas which is reasonable considering the much larger acreage seeded in some recent years.

This goal will be broken down into county and farm goals under the AAA program and announcement has been officially made that incentive payments will be made of \$5.00 per acre for each acre of flaxseed planted up to the goal set for each farm.

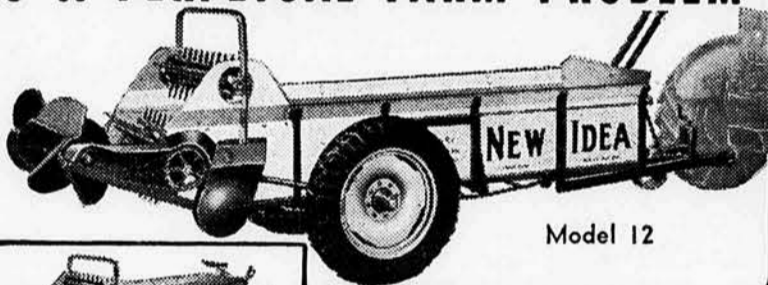
Also provision is being made to offer insurance for the 1945 flaxseed crop not in excess of 75% of the recorded or appraised average yield of flaxseed for a representative period of years.

According to reports of the State Board of Agriculture, flaxseed, over a period of years has been more profitable in Eastern Kansas than wheat, corn or oats, and the incentive payment this year of \$5.00 per acre should insure the attainment of the Kansas goal. Also the insurance program will further reduce the risk.

Indications are that the demand for good seed flax will exceed the supply. Farmers in Eastern Kansas who plan to sow flaxseed should arrange for their seed requirements early, and see their AAA County Committee for details of the incentive payment and insurance programs.

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND COMPANY
Fredonia, Kansas

THE ANSWER TO A PERPETUAL FARM PROBLEM



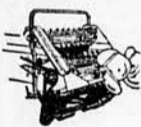
Model 12



Model 10

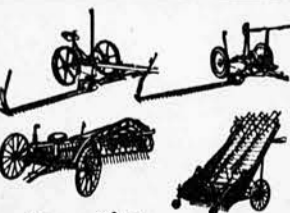
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Every farmer perpetually faces the problem of maintaining soil fertility. Science has discovered nothing for this purpose that excels properly handled manure in low cost and effectiveness. Where manure is available, a NEW IDEA Spreader is sure to be a sound investment. No farm machines possess a better reputation than NEW IDEA. No other spreaders last longer, shred more thoroughly, pulverize more finely or distribute more evenly. None retain their efficiency for more years.



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FREE BOOK "If Your Soil Could Talk to You." Gives facts on getting most out of manure. Ask your dealer for it, or write. Two-wheel spreaders for large and small tractors. Four-wheel spreader for team or tractor. Supplies still limited. See your NEW IDEA dealer soon. Ask for free folders — or write factory, Coldwater, Ohio.

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Crop Pests Promise Damage

By E. C. KELLY, Kansas State College

BEST way to make poison 'hopper bait is to mix 100 pounds of mill-run bran with 300 pounds of medium-dry sawdust. If the sawdust is wet, then the water should be accounted for. Mix these in a box or on a flat concrete floor. Scatter 16 pounds of sodium fluosilicate powder over the bran and sawdust mixture; then give all 3 of them a good mixing. Add 8 to 10 gallons of water, or more if needed, to make a good, friable, moist mixture. The test for the correct mixture is to pick up a handful and squeeze it. If water drips from it, it is too wet; if it makes a ball that breaks when the hand is opened, it is just right. This mixture is ready for application in the fields. In most western counties, there are bait-mixing machines available.

Application of poison bait for grasshopper control is often necessary, and it should be done at the right time of year. Many fields of alfalfa and wheat have been saved from serious damage by timely application of bait. The best time to apply poison bait is on a clear, warm day. Scatter the bait where the grasshoppers will get to it.

In 40 or more Western Kansas counties, there is plenty of poison-bait material in storage to begin the baiting season in the spring. Arrangements have been made with the Insect Control Division of the U. S. D. A. for additional bait supplies if needed.

There are enough grasshopper eggs along the roadsides, fence rows, and in the fields to hatch into enough young grasshoppers to cause a lot of damage to wheat, barley and corn in the spring. Where the spring infestation is light, it may follow that the grasshoppers will develop in numbers to cause much damage to fall-sown wheat. It has been shown by experience that timely application of poison bait in the spring to protect wheat and barley often precludes baiting at the edges of wheat fields in the fall. Killing young grasshoppers prevents them from laying eggs. Killing the old grasshoppers at the edges of the fields in the fall is too late to prevent them from laying eggs.

In Central and Eastern Kansas counties, there will be much damage by grasshoppers to wheat, oats, barley, corn and alfalfa in local areas. Many farmers will lose heavily, and a lot of farmers will have little or no damage. It will be a good plan for Central and Eastern Kansas farmers to watch closely for the appearance of young grasshoppers in May and June. When grasshoppers appear, they should be poisoned at once.

Fly Is Annual Problem

Hessian fly seems to have developed into an annual problem for the wheat grower. It has caused much damage for 4 years in succession and bids fair to do considerable damage in 1945. The fall surveys indicate there are plenty of insects in the dormant stage on fall-sown wheat. The infestation ran up to

as much as 50 per cent in many fields. A lot of fields had 10 to 20 per cent of the plants infested.

There is no good way of predicting the damage to the wheat crop for next spring. Very much depends on the weather in May. However, it generally follows that if the infestation is more than 10 per cent of the plants in the fall, there will be heavy infestation the following spring, if the weather is normal, and many fields will be a total loss. Infestation last fall was very widespread, extending from the Eastern Kansas line to Smith county, south to Comanche county. The heaviest infestation was in Dickinson, Marion, Rice, Reno and surrounding counties. There was rather heavy infestation in Labette, Cherokee and Crawford counties.

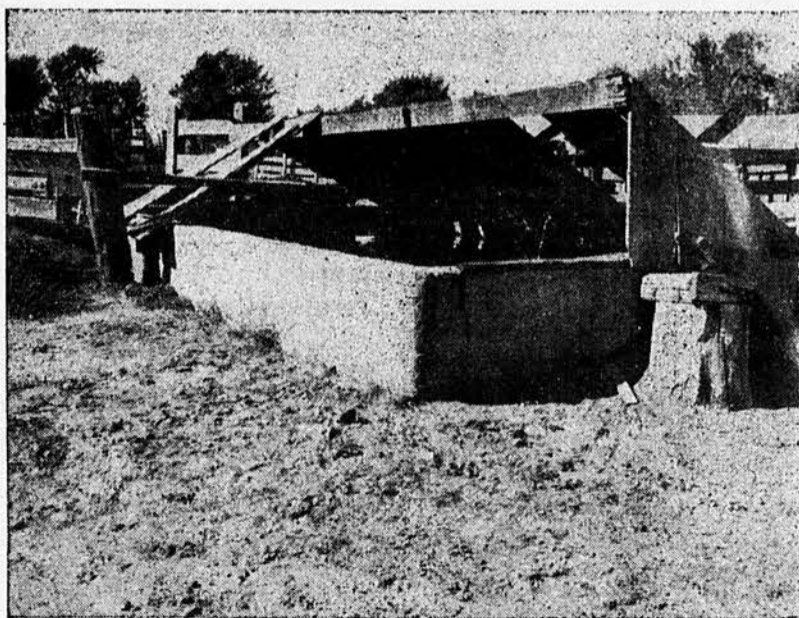
One of the bad things about Hessian fly is that it is a fly and can move about to a great extent. It does, however, stay at home most of the time. The farmer who has wheat that was more than 10 per cent infested last fall may lose his entire crop, or at least will sustain a heavy loss in certain fields. Other fields may have only a light infestation.

Control by Practices

The control for Hessian fly that has been developed by experiment stations and thru co-operation of numerous farmers is merely good farm practices. There are hundreds of farmers who follow the recommended practices of disking the wheat stubble as soon as the crop is removed, plowing under the disked stubble as soon as possible, and not later than July. These same men keep the volunteer down by disking it out, or by use of other tillage tools that will destroy the plant growth; thus, they have an excellent seedbed prepared for the next crop. These same men practice crop rotation, which requires the small fly to travel some distance to get to the new wheat field. And many of them plant wheat on the safe-seeding-date in well-prepared seedbeds. Wheat planted in a seedbed that was plowed in July and worked down until September will have moisture and plant food ready for use just as soon as the grain sprouts. All of these add up to just one thing—a good growth in the fall and a good crop the next year.

Many farmers find various reasons for waiting until August and September to plow the soil, and their reasons are good and often necessary. They find it difficult to cut out the volunteer plants, and then later find it very difficult to wait until the safe-seeding-date for planting. There are numerous good reasons for this, and no one can help them. On the other hand, it is a good policy to try to get the wheat ground ready as soon as possible, keep the volunteer out, and plant as near the right date as possible. This should be done for the sake of the grower as well as for the protection of his neighbor.

Keeps Off Winter Winds



This concrete stock-water tank on the farm of Gordon and Hamilton, Brown county, has a lean-to roof on the north side to protect both the tank and the cattle when severe north winds are blowing.

Uncle Sam Says . . .

No Price Boost

Coffee prices will not be increased, state federal officials. Prices of unroasted and roasted coffee at all distributive levels were said to be of extreme importance in the "hold the line" price policy.

Radio Tube Shortage

Scarcely half enough radio receiving tubes have been available during the last 2 years to replace those worn out in civilian receiving sets, and this shortage is expected to continue until several months after defeat of Germany and Japan.

Get 200 Pumps

The U. S. is beginning to provide necessary machinery and equipment

needed by the Netherlands government to reclaim vast areas that have been flooded by the Germans. An order for 200 pumps with a combined capacity of 3 1/2 million gallons of water a minute were ordered recently. American Diesel engines will be used to operate the pumps.

Coal Price Check

Coal dealers now must give customers complete information about the kind of coal they buy. A sales slip, invoice or receipt must be given each purchaser, says OPA, to aid in enforcement of ceiling prices.

How Many Head?

The number of cattle on feed for market on January 1 was about 5 per cent larger than a year earlier. In January of 1944 it was estimated the number of cattle on feed was 16 per cent below January 1, 1943.

Drink More Milk

During the first quarter of 1945, civilians probably will receive somewhat greater supplies of fluid milk, American cheese, and nonfat milk solids than in the same period of 1944, but significantly smaller supplies of butter, and slightly less evaporated milk, says the BAE.

A Truck Shortage

Fewer than one fourth of the motor trucks estimated as needed to meet essential war and civilian transportation requirements during 1945 will be produced and distributed to commercial operators.

Drop in Meat

The Department of Agriculture predicts that the 1945 production of all meats will be 1,900,000,000 pounds less than 1944 production. The 1945 meat output is expected to total 9,975,000,000 pounds of beef, 1,568,000,000 pounds of veal, 860,000,000 pounds of lamb and mutton, and 10,322,000,000 pounds of pork. There should be plenty of chicken dinners, tho.

Fruit Price Change

A new ceiling-over-cost method in establishing maximum prices for fresh fruits and vegetables has been put into effect by OPA. Distributors' maximum prices now will be computed by adding fixed mark-ups to their actual cost rather than, as in the past, to their suppliers' ceiling prices.

Smallest Lamb Supply

Developments in lamb feeding in November continued to indicate a rather sharp reduction in the number of lambs finished in feed lots. The number to be finished on wheat pastures will be larger than was indicated earlier. The total number, however, will be the smallest since 1937.

Less Farm Help

There were about 9,337,000 persons working on farms on the first of December, 2 per cent less than a year earlier and the smallest farm employment for the date on record. The number of hired workers had dropped 9 per cent during the year.

Wheat Looks Good

The estimated acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall is 49,589,000 acres, an increase of 7 per cent over the fall of 1943, and 4.5 per cent above the 10-year average. Reported condition is outstandingly high in the Great Plains and Mountain states, and unusually good thruout the Central and Eastern states.

Priced for Export

Special select cuts of horse meat have been priced for export purposes, says OPA. Cured, boneless horse meat, packed in export containers, has been given a ceiling price of \$14.50 a cwt., f. o. b. slaughtering plants on both coasts. Ceiling at interior slaughtering plants has been fixed at \$13 a cwt.

Pay on Protein

A new method for determining the base price per ton of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, peanut meal and soybean meal, where the minimum protein content is less than the guaranteed analysis at the time of sale, was announced by OPA. Effective January 8, 1945, the

new method reduces the base price in proportion to the reduced protein content.

Must Stay Home

Transportation of race horses and racing dogs has been prohibited by ODT. Race horses and dogs cannot be transported by rail, motor truck or privately owned motor cars without a permit issued by the Government.

OTTAWA LOG SAW



Buy More U. S. War Bonds!

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"ELECTRIC" DRY CELLS, batteries or light socket do it. No cutting, tearing, or twisting of delicate parts. Press button, the rooster becomes a CAPON. Profit and pleasure are yours, illustrated bulletin explains. A post card with your name and address brings it to you. Without cost or obligation.



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For Swift, Sure Lubrication in Winter

USE THIS NEW FIGHTING AVIATION OIL WITH Twin Action



Photo Courtesy Cleveland Tractor Company

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Champlin HI-V-I is an utterly different kind of motor oil. It will lubricate your tractor, truck, and car unlike any conventional oil ever can.

In the first place, Champlin HI-V-I is refined by an entirely new solvent process . . . from 100% Paraffin Base Mid-Continent Crude . . . the finest obtainable.

N-HEXANE, a new and different de-waxing solvent, develops a remarkable cold-pour test rating . . . produces a free flowing oil that lubricates instantly on the first turn of a zero cold motor. This helps reduce winter wear . . . protects close-fitting, moving parts.

Then, Champlin HI-V-I has an unusually high viscosity index and the

stamina to stand up and lubricate after motors get hot . . . even boiling or above.

In winter, this TWIN-ACTION of Champlin HI-V-I assures your power driven equipment on the ground the swift, positive lubrication essential in the sky.

So see your friendly Champlin dealer today and specify CHAMPLIN HI-V-I . . . the new fighting aviation oil. CHAMPLIN REFINING CO., Producers, Refiners, and Distributors of Petroleum Products Since 1916, Enid, Oklahoma.

"Help Black Out the Black Market — ENDORSE YOUR RATION COUPONS"

DISTRIBUTORS-DEALERS: If you are an established distributor or dealer, write for free details. Many good territories are still available.



When Your "Innards" are Crying the Blues



WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "innards", and help you feel bright and chipper again.

DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful Senna laxative contained in good old Syrup Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

MANY DOCTORS use pepsin preparations in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin.

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

CAUTION: Use only as directed.

DR. CALDWELL'S SENNA LAXATIVE CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN

Many Never Suspect Cause Of Backaches

This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

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

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause 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 passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

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

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FREE BOOK — Explains Causes, Effects and Treatment

Colitis, rectal troubles and constipation frequently are associated together. Sufferers from these ailments should learn the facts.



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HIGH COMPRESSION

a great engine feature offered
by the tractor industry

Just what improvements will be found in tractors built in the future, nobody can say. But on one point the majority of progressive tractor engineers agree—the swing that has been going on for nine years will continue—more and more tractors will have high compression engines.

Because high compression engines squeeze more power from each gallon of gasoline—with the same size tractor you can do more work in a day, use a higher gear, pull more equipment—all with maximum economy. Also, because high compression tractors operate on gasoline, they give you all the conveniences and advantages gasoline offers—easier starting, quicker warm-up and better idling.

To be sure that the tractor you buy is modern, get a tractor with high compression. Ask your dealer to tell you about his high compression models.



NEXT BEST THING TO A NEW HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTOR . . . A POWER BOOSTER OVERHAUL FOR YOUR OLD ONE

If you aren't in the market for a new tractor now—remember, a Power Booster Overhaul plus good gasoline will step up the power of a low compression tractor. However, due to the great demand, there is a shortage of high compression parts for certain models. See your dealer as long in advance as possible before you have your tractor overhauled so he can order necessary parts to give your tractor the added power of high compression.

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SAVE This Magazine

and all your other magazines, newspapers, grocery bags, and cartons. Turn them in as Waste Paper.

It Is NEEDED!

The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters will not be considered and no letters will be returned.

Very Rich Field

Dear Editor—Reading of your request for opinions on some proposed measures to the legislature in the present session, I am going to express a few thoughts on the bill regarding increases in the gasoline and license taxes.

I know this is a very rich field to obtain revenue because of the rural nature of Kansas. It does seem an injustice to ask the legislature to pass bills that will impose this added expense on farmers to build roads, for the city and the out-of-state traveler, while this same farmer has to travel the dirt roads to get his produce to market. I think it will be well to make a survey of this proposition to try and determine as nearly as possible just what per cent of the population of the state really does realize a noticeable benefit from the all-weather roads now in existence, when it comes to disposing of the products they raise.

Why but a 100 per cent increase on the light truck and only 50 per cent on the commercial truck, when it is the big truck that is on the all-weather roads when it does its work? When a person wants some heavy hauling done it is required that he move his freight to a point on a road that is surfaced. Sometimes it is driving livestock several miles, taking a loss in so doing, and then having to pay a tax to help build roads for the other fellow who is making a living off the surfaced road.

If the law will definitely allocate a certain per cent of such proceeds to the roads over the state that need such finances to put them in condition to be of benefit to the forgotten man (the man on the farm) I don't think there would be so much opposition to paying some extra taxes.

This little say doesn't amount to much but it shows the dumb farmer does realize that he has been the victim of an unpleasant rub-in, if you know what I mean.—C. A. W., Russell Co.

Seems Queer

Dear Editor—Here is my opinion on some of the bills introduced. Have seen a lot in the papers about flood control and irrigation. Seems queer that the state should spend money on these projects when it hasn't been very long, and won't be long after the war, until we again will have a program (be spending money) to get rid of the surpluses and crops.

Would it be as cheap to raise the bounty on coyotes as to hire expert hunters? The farmers themselves will take care of this after the war when they have more time. The price eggs are now it might be a good idea if the coyotes got more chickens.

Am very much opposed to increasing the license on cars and trucks and cost of drivers' licenses. If more money is needed from this source, increase the tax on gasoline. Why wasn't gas used in tractors (not highway gas) taxed the same as the other and the proceeds used to get rid of the surpluses and part of the expense of WPA?

Would like to see a law passed whereby persons selling livestock at community sales would really see the stock weighed.

Why isn't the sales tax used to take care of aged and cripples as people thought it would be? Why don't we have a law in Kansas exempting farms valued at \$5,000 or so from taxes?—M. M. C., Clay Co.

Boundless Disgust

Dear Editor—These are my opinions on the bills introduced in the legislature now in session:

I am opposed to a bill to establish a state marketing agency within the State Board of Agriculture. This board has more power now than they, in my opinion, are using wisely.

I am in favor of a bill to intensify eradication of coyotes and other predatory animals thru hiring expert hunters or trappers.

I think we need to strengthen control of the spread of bindweed, and addition of Russian knapweed and hoary cress as noxious weeds, and

would be greatly in favor of such a bill.

Regarding increase of gas tax. More money from gasoline tax. More for car license plates. More for truck licenses. More for drivers' licenses. More! More!! More!!! A national budget of approximately 100 billion dollars annually. A national debt of possibly 300 billion dollars by the time the war is over. Has the New Deal philosophy of "tax and tax and spend and spend" extended to Topeka? How long, O Lord, how long, until some semblance of sanity returns to this land? My disgust with some of our pseudo statesmen knows no bounds.—A. E. S., Reno Co.

Why an Increase?

Dear Editor—Regarding bill introduced to increase gasoline tax and car licenses. Seems to me this is just another "opportunist" move. Taxes are all going up. We are now paying a new tax to Messrs. Mud and Bumps in Labette county. Roads are in a deplorable condition. County commissioners plead lack of available labor. So why increase license cost and gasoline tax if help is not available?—H. E. W., Labette Co.

Bounty too Low

Dear Editor—I read in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer there is some talk of hiring trappers to eradicate coyotes in Kansas. I do not approve, as I think Kansas is too thickly settled and has too many good dogs to trap for coyotes. But I think if there was a federal or state bounty of \$10 or \$5 to encourage people to hunt for pups in spring, that would soon solve the question.

In the spring of 1931, my father-in-law dug out 104 pups on Sundays when he was not working and got \$2 bounty. If the bounty had been \$5 or \$10, he would have laid off a few weeks and probably gotten twice that many coyote pups.

Last spring Ellis county just had so much money to pay for bounty and when it was gone there was no money to pay bounty, therefore few people took time to look for any pups. Just give us a \$5 or \$10 federal nationwide bounty and watch Mr. Coyote get scarce.—C. R. S., Osborne Co.

Too Many Bosses

Dear Editor—Regarding the bills listed in Kansas Farmer, I wish to say I absolutely do not favor the bills. We have too many bosses now, we don't want any more New Dealers around. And as to the bindweed, that man who comes around doesn't earn his salt, and the taxpayers have to keep him. I am against all the bills.—F. W. M., Woodson Co.

Everybody Works

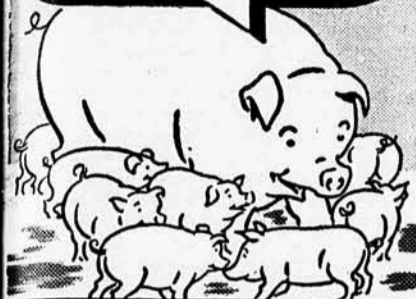
Dear Editor—I wonder whether people who do not live on the farm realize how difficult it is for farmers to get help? A number of the older farmers in this part of the country have been compelled to call public sales and sell their stock and machinery and leave the farm. Some of these farmers had dairy herds, but their son or hired help has been called into service.

For the last 2 years a farmer living in the northern part of Bourbon county, by the name of Lee Paddock, has with the help of his family, put up the greater part of their hay crop, prairie hay, alfalfa and lespedeza. Mr. Paddock made a derrick and attached the hayfork from the barn to it. His son Donald, 10, bucked the hay to the derrick. Mrs. Paddock loaded the fork and the little daughter Lurene, 6, rode the horse to raise and lower the fork while Mr. Paddock stacked.

When Mr. Paddock fills his barn he usually hooks a hay loader behind his hayrack and one of the children drives the team while Mr. Paddock places the hay as it should be to carry to the barn where the hayfork, pulled by a horse, carries it into the barn. Thus tons and tons of hay are stored.

This is just one example of how farmers and farmers' wives and children are helping to carry on the very important work of the country.—Mrs. A. B. C., Bourbon Co.

"EVERYTHING'S O.K. CHILDREN. THE BOSS HAS GOT THE HABIT OF SANITIZING WITH LEWIS' LYE"



Help keep your pigs clean, healthy and profitable the EFFECTIVE INEXPENSIVE way

It's a mighty good plan to make Lewis' Lye your ally, in helping to keep hog profits up and reducing losses to a minimum.

A can of Lewis' Lye in ten gallons of water makes a powerful disinfectant for use in thoroughly scrubbing out hog shelters, feeding troughs and farrowing quarters, to help control spread of disease by contaminated surroundings and keep swine clean and sanitary.

Rely on Lewis' Lye.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY Chemicals 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois Department 2385

Send today for free booklet "Truth About a Lye," on hog sanitation and other farm and home uses.



For Better Farm Sanitation Rely on LEWIS' LYE

Advertisement for Black Leaf 40, featuring a cartoon character and text: "For Poultry LICE and Feather Mites! Just spread along the roost...."

Get the BLACK LEAF 40 Saves time—saves trouble—saves handling of chickens. For individual treatment apply one drop on feathers beneath vent. ALSO KILLS APHIS AND SIMILAR INSECTS

Advertisement for Smalley Hatchet Mill, featuring an illustration of the mill and text: "Smalley HATCHET MILL BEST FARM FEED MILL YET! Here is the successor to the hammer mill! It chops as well as grinds."

Call for More Flax

By H. H. LAUDE Kansas State College

INSEED oil, which is derived from flaxseed, is urgently needed as a war emergency product, and will be needed in large quantities after the peace. The Government has estimated about 5 million acres of flax will be required in 1945, and that our Kansas share is 218,000 acres.

To obtain the flax needed, the Government offers to pay \$5 an acre to farmers who plant flax on fields that are approved for the crop. Also, crop insurance is available and a base price of \$2.80 has been established.

These encouragements make it advisable for many farmers in Eastern Kansas to plant somewhat more flax than usual where there is reasonable assurance that the crop can be grown successfully. It would not be advisable to plant flax where conditions are unsuited or where it could not be properly handled.

Extensive experiments have shown that flax is best suited for planting in Eastern Kansas where farmers have grown it for many years. The crop has been tried in Central and Western Kansas but often it has not been successful, due chiefly to dry-surface soil at seeding time and to warm, dry weather during blooming, filling and ripening stages.

Fields in which a legume such as soybeans, sweet clover and alfalfa or a sod crop have grown are generally in the best condition for flax. Probably there is no better place to plant flax than where soybeans grew last year. Soybean fields that were reasonably free of weeds usually can be well prepared for flax by disking and harrowing the land in the spring. Seeds of flax are small and therefore it is important that the seedbed be well prepared; about the same as for alfalfa.

Get Rid of Weeds

Flax does not do well in competition with weeds, especially if the stand is thin. It is advisable to sow 40 to 50 pounds to the acre of the smaller-seeded varieties such as Linota and Redwing, and as much as 50 to 60 pounds of large-seeded varieties such as Bison to insure thick stands that will hold weeds in check.

Pure seed that will germinate 90 per cent or more will aid materially in making the crop successful. It is advisable, also, to use adapted varieties such as Linota, Redwing or Bison.

Flax should be planted 10 days or 2 weeks after the best time for planting oats. If sown earlier there is greater danger of damage by freezing, and if sown later the crop will ripen late and is more likely to be injured by warm, dry weather.

Flax can be successfully harvested with the combine if the crop matures uniformly, if the field is free of weeds and if the weather is dry. Often these conditions do not prevail and it then is advisable to cut the flax and cure it in small windrows or bunches before attempting to thresh it. In weedy fields this method must nearly always be used.

When flax is threshed the seed is easily blown over with the straw. It is advisable to adjust the thresher so as to save the seed even if some chaff comes thru the grain spout. The seed can later be recleaned over a good fanning mill.

Many farmers in Eastern Kansas who have suitable conditions for flax and are equipped to handle the crop can well afford to increase their acreage this year, and in so doing will aid in producing what is most urgently needed.

\$700 From Orchard

A small farm orchard certainly is a paying proposition, think Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kirby, Franklin county. In 1943, their 1 1/2 acres of strawberries gave them all the berries they could eat 3 times a day all season, plus the sale of \$700 worth of fruit.

One-third acre of black raspberries planted 4 years ago has been bearing 3 years, with all they could eat the first year. In 1943, they had all the fresh berries they wanted, canned 60 quarts, and sold six 24-quart crates. Berry plants must be cut back after bearing, should be cultivated and mulched for winter, say the Kirbys. Four old pear trees have given the

Kirbys all the fresh pears they could eat, plus 46 quarts canned, and 5 1/2 bushels stored fresh. Two old cherry trees provided 15 to 20 quarts of cherries each a year plus all the fresh fruit needed.

To enlarge their fruit plantings, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby have added 5 peach trees, 4 apple trees, 2 plum and 2 apricot trees. All of their fruit trees are planted on the contour.

Income in 1943 on this small orchard was \$758 at a cost of cultivation and handling of \$105.87. People buying fruit were allowed to pick it, which cut down on costs. Soil on the Kirby farm is just average but is well drained, a most important point. Youngberries and dewberries also are being added to the variety now being grown. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby believe farmers generally are overlooking a good bet in passing up the farm orchard.

Extra Feed Pails

If you have used that last pail you fed the pigs with as long as you can and there still isn't any to be had at the store, try cutting that old auto gasoline tank in two pieces. Fit wire bail on each half and you will have 2 serviceable buckets.—M. E. B.

FIGHT GRAIN SMUT

Treat seed oats, barley, sorghum & flax with

NEW IMPROVED

CERESAN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE SEED TREATING CHART

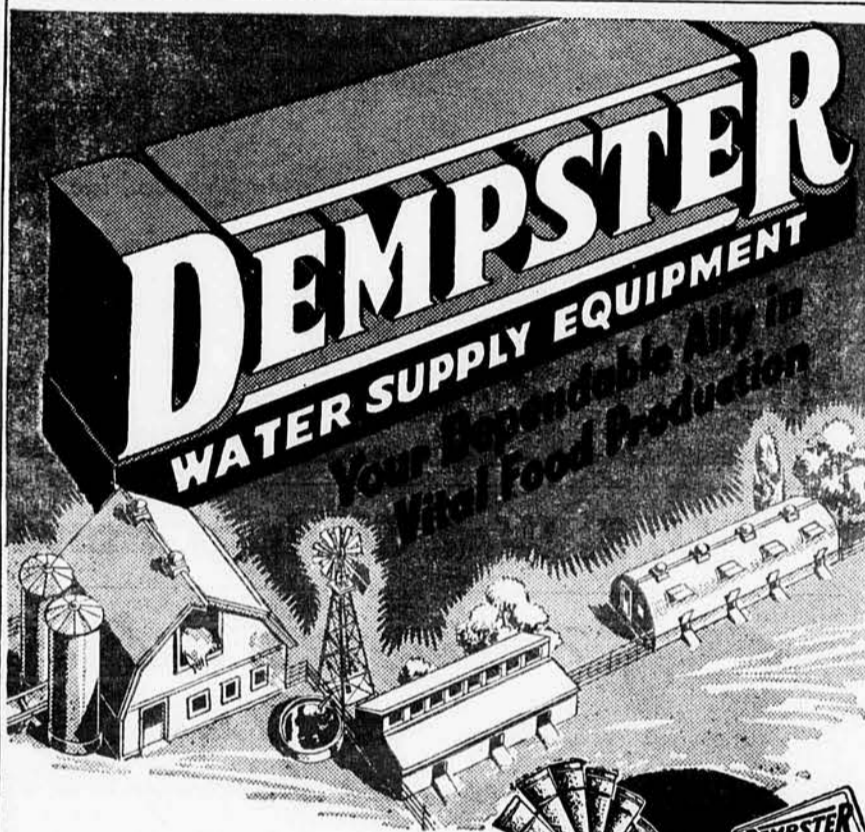
Du Pont Semesan Co., Wilmington, Del. Send Free Seed Treating Chart to:

Name _____ Address _____ State _____



SEED DISINFECTANTS A Treatment for Every Major Crop

BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS



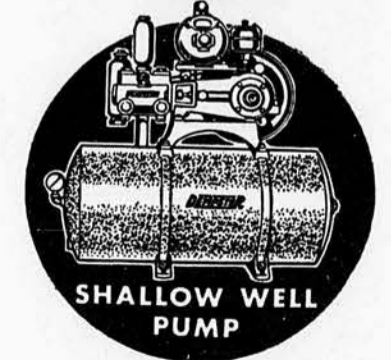
Dempster equipment is now providing unfailing supplies of running water for live stock, poultry, crops and domestic use on thousands and thousands of farms. Its long-lasting qualities and efficient operation are vital to peak wartime farm production.

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

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ANNU-OILED WINDMILL



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DEMPSTER PRODUCTS

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Most Cows
MILK CLEAN IN
3
MINUTES WITH...

HINMAN
Natural Speed
MILKING

Speed WITHOUT HARSHNESS...

All this talk about FAST milking means much more than saving you a few badly needed hours each week. The whole program of fast milking is based upon scientific PROOF that a fast-milked herd gives more milk and butterfat—**PROOF** that YOU more dollars in the bank at the end of the year. But the safety—the health of your herd is vital, too. That's why owners of champions prefer to milk them with the HINMAN LOW-VACUUM MILKER—the machine that gives speed without harshness!

The fast-milking program includes bathing teats and udders with warm water immediately before applying the milker, and removal of the milker as soon as the cow is milked out. To insure this, each cow is accurately timed. The gentle action of the HINMAN takes the milk at the speed the cow lets it down—that's *Natural Speed Milking*. It's fast and it's safe.



Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
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Hinman
LOW-VACUUM MILKER

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Be Sure to Give Chicks
GERMOZONE
in their drinking water

Liquid, Triple-action Medicine works
In Drink—In Crop—In Intestines

Your chicks need reasonable protection against germs and bacteria picked up direct from the ground or litter, besides those spread through the drinking water. Do as millions of poultry raisers have done for 49 years—give them the benefits of Germozone.

Germozone, the liquid, triple-action poultry medicine helps your chicks in 3 IMPORTANT WAYS! 1st. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE DRINK! Its effective antiseptic action destroys many germs and bacteria there. 2nd. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE CROP! Ordinary drinking water tablets may purify the water itself, but many germs are picked up from ground or litter—these germs go right into the crop! When active Germozone water is drunk and goes into the bird's crop, this medicine acts against many germs with which it comes in contact, there. 3rd. GERMOZONE ACTS IN INTESTINES! Even after Germozone has used up its germ-killing power in the drink and in the crop, it is still a medicine and has an astringent, soothing action back in the intestines.

Germozone mixes easily, instantly, uniformly throughout drinking water. No waiting around for tablets to dissolve! Give your chicks Germozone—for 49 years it has stood the test of time. At all Lee Dealers (drug, feed, seed store or hatchery).

PRICES
4 oz. bottle . . . 40c
12 oz. bottle . . . 75c
32 oz. bottle . . . 1.50
64 oz. 2.50
128 oz. 4.50

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1895-1945

GEO. H. LEE CO.
Manufacturers of Poultry Remedies
OMAHA 8, NEBRASKA

Discuss Poultry Problems

Several Spots Where Conditions Can Be Improved

SOME of the problems, present and future, of the poultry industry were discussed February 5, in Topeka, at a meeting of the Kansas Poultry Industry Council.

A definite shortage of hatching eggs this season was predicted, due to a decrease of 22 per cent in the number of Kansas farm flock owners selling eggs to hatcheries.

It was pointed out that present production will bring a surplus of 100 eggs a person in the United States following stoppage of war and Lend-Lease requirements, unless consumption of eggs could be increased in the home market.

Comparing Kansas poultry flock feed problems with other states, it was reported the use of commercial mashers for chickens more than 3 months old ranges from 73 per cent in some New England states to 9 per cent in the Dakotas. Kansas poultry more than 3 months old gets 22 per cent commercial feed.

Could Reduce Chick Costs

Hatcherymen are facing the problem of shorter and shorter hatching seasons with everyone wanting chicks at about the same time. This raises operation costs and makes it difficult for hatcheries to line up proper numbers of eggs for April 1 chicks without getting too many for March and May chicks. Hatcherymen say lengthening the season would reduce their costs and that many farmers would be better off to get chicks either earlier or later to fit their management program.

Kansas needs better dual-purpose hens, say the processors, who are interested in research at Kansas State College to develop a breed of good egg-production possibilities but also meeting broiler competition of other states.

Processors also realize there now is some wasted effort in getting poultry products from the farm to the consumer, and are studying methods of streamlining their services to give the grower an incentive to produce quality, and a better share of the produce dollar.

The war has stopped progress toward buying and selling eggs on a grade basis, which will demand full co-operation of all allied poultry industries with the producer. More education of retailers handling eggs is needed on this point, it was said, as very few handle eggs as a perishable food. Refrigeration is given fresh fruits, vegetables, milk and meat, while eggs are allowed to remain anywhere around the store at room temperature, according to investigations.

Institutions such as hotels and restaurants also need education on this point. One speaker told of selling official grade A eggs to a hotel, which later reported them as unsatisfactory. Investigation disclosed the hotel was buying more eggs at one time than it could use within a reasonable period and had not kept the reserve supply protected from deterioration. When proper care of the eggs was obtained full satisfaction with the grade resulted.

The Kansas Turkey Federation newly organized last year, was voted into membership in the Kansas Poultry Industry Council.

The council elected the following men to the board of directors: R. G. Christie, Manhattan, Kansas Poultry Improvement Association; Ralph B. Young, Hutchinson, Mid-West Poultry Manufacturing Association; E. D. Edquist, Concordia, Kansas Poultry Institute; A. J. Thomas, Silver Lake, producers; Dr. L. F. Payne, Manhattan, Kansas State College Poultry Husbandry Department; E. W. Runtz, Belleville, Kansas Turkey Federation and F. E. Lull, Smith Center, Kansas Bankers' Association.

Poultry Popularity

The trend in poultry breeds on Kansas farms was pointed out in a recent meeting of the Kansas Poultry Industry Council by R. G. Christie, executive secretary of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association.

Last year 21 per cent of all poultry flocks in Kansas consisted of single comb White Leghorns. This year the percentage has jumped to 23 per cent. White Rocks have decreased during the last year from 23 per cent to 18 per cent. New Hampshires have shown a slight increase, from 9.5 per cent to 10 per cent, and Rhode Island Reds moved up from 6 per cent to 8 per cent. Austra-Whites jumped from 19.4 per cent to 23 per cent, making up for the decrease in miscellaneous hybrids.

A threat to continued expansion of Austra-Whites is an increasing shipment out of the state of the Black Australorp males used in this cross, it was stated.

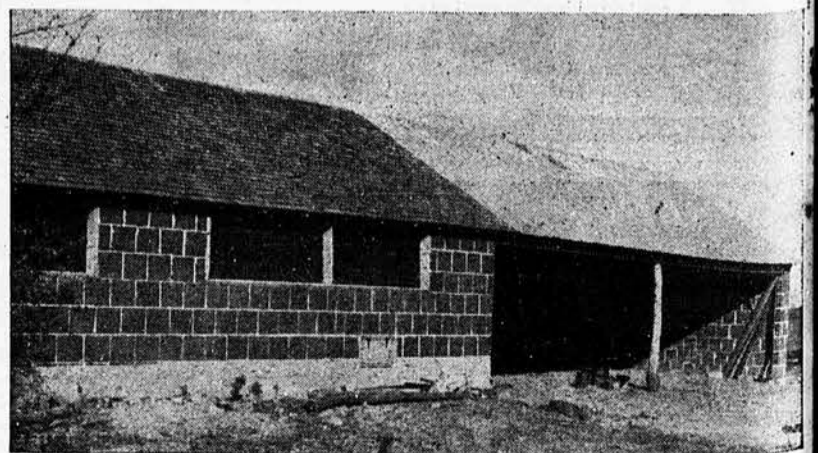
Grind Sandpaper

If your food chopper becomes dull run a piece of coarse sandpaper thru it, then wash well in boiling water to remove all grit. It will then be as bright and sharp as new.—A. B. C.

A Double-Duty Building

TWO features make the poultry laying house on the Clark Sierman farm in Wilson county, a little different. Depth of the house is 24 feet instead of the usual 20 feet, and this feature was incorporated because Mr. Sierman noted that during driving rains from the south about 4 feet of inside ground space across the front of the building was always soaked. This wet litter space caused the chickens to crowd back into the dry space and increased disease possibilities, in his opinion. The extra 4 feet provided

in his laying house is to overcome this. Mr. Sierman also saved some construction cost by building a machine shed on the east end of the laying house, using the east wall of the laying house as the west wall of the machine shed. This arrangement also causes less suction thru the laying house when the wind is from that direction, he noticed. The entire building is made of tile because he likes the insulating qualities of tile. The laying house section is 24 by 36 feet and the machine shed is 24 by 32 feet.



A combination poultry laying house and machine shed has been worked out on the Clark Sierman farm, Wilson county. Utilizing such buildings for more than one purpose saves construction cost.

A PLEASANTER WAY

10 Disinfect your Brooder House



New and different disinfectant spray... Has a PLEASANT ODOR... Kills common poultry disease germs* on contact, spore bearing organisms excluded. Used as directed, won't harm chicks.

*Germs destroyed include pullorum, cholera, typhoid, fowl pox, laryngo. Use Par-O-San for laying houses, too. Economical; quart dilutes in 25 gal. water. Stainless. Used by leading hatcheries, poultry raisers. Good chicks repay good care, so disinfect early. Don't risk needless loss. Get genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San now, at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

GET THE GENUINE

Dr. SALS'BURY'S PAR-O-SAN

POWERFUL Pleasant DISINFECTANT

GIANT Airmaster WINDMILL



SILENT, SMOOTH, DEPENDABLE!

One thing you can be sure of — Woodmanse Giant Airmaster Windmill will give you years of dependable service! Precision built, with Hyatt Roller Bearings on wheel shafts; ball-bearing turntable; gears revolve in oil. See your Woodmanse Distributor or write Woodmanse Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill., Dept. 102.

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15¢ PKT. Only 3¢ FLOWER SEED

Have thousands of lovely, gorgeous flowers this summer for 3¢. This giant packet contains mix of over 20 different varieties and colors. From asters to zinnias. Regular price 15¢. To readers of this magazine, for limited time only 3¢ (stamp or coin). Also, my giant 1945 Seed & Nursery Catalog and 1 yr. subscription to Seed Sense Magazine FREE.

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CHICK-SAVER ELECTRIC BROODER

World's Biggest Brooder Value! Sets up in 15 minutes. Six Feeders FREE. Send \$1.00 with pay postman balance or today for folder.

200 Chicks
40" x 40" Size
500 Watt Heater
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Marketing Viewpoint

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

Why are local prices of wheat and corn less than the ceiling, while the Kansas City prices are at the ceiling? —R. N.

The critical shortage of boxcars has resulted in much delay in moving grain from local shipping points to terminal markets. Some local buyers fear that grain prices might break sharply if the war in Europe should end suddenly. Normal local elevator operators can use the futures market to hedge their purchases of grain from farmers if they cannot ship out the grain immediately. Recently, future prices have fluctuated independently of cash prices so that purchases could not be hedged in this manner. These conditions have made it necessary for most local buyers to buy at less than the full ceiling.

Should I sell my wheat before tax assessment or hold it until March or April? —K. G.

In Kansas, grain is no longer assessed on March 1. There is a special grain tax which applies to the number of bushels of grain harvested.

Terminal prices of good milling wheat are at the full ceiling limit. Local prices are generally 4 to 6 cents less than the ceiling. If the boxcar situation improves, local prices might move somewhat nearer the ceiling, but it is not probable that they will reach the full ceiling level.

Would you please explain how the 75-cent raise on the ceiling price of hogs applies. My understanding was that the ceiling would be \$15.25, but a neighbor says that it applies only to heavyweight hogs on which the \$14.50 ceiling did not apply. —I. R.

Your neighbor is correct in his interpretation. The change in regulations merely changed barrows and gilts weighing more than 270 pounds from a \$13.75 ceiling (Kansas City basis) to a \$14.50 ceiling on that market. Actually, no ceilings were raised, the only change being in the weight of hogs to which the higher ceiling applies.

I have accumulated quite a number of cattle of my own raising. I have about 40 head of steers ranging in weight from 400 to 700 pounds. I also have some old cows in the herd. I expected to fatten the old cows and heavier steers on wheat pasture this fall and winter but wheat pasture did not develop in this area. Do you think it will be safe to carry these cattle over into 1946 before I sell them? —E. B.

When prices are high for cattle it does not seem advisable to hold back on marketings and increase numbers. It would seem wise to use early spring pasture to get your heaviest steers in good condition to sell by the time pasture season opens. If your old cows calve this spring it might be well to sell the calves as veals and get the cows fat to sell as butcher cows later in the summer. These sales would relieve your pasture of a possible overload.

Care of Rubbers

The life of rubber footwear may be prolonged by keeping it away from light, heat, grease and cleaning fluid. Heat weakens and cracks rubber and makes it sticky. Sunlight has 2 rubber enemies—heat and light. Oil, grease and tar makes rubber swell and get weak and cleaning fluid also weakens it.—L. M.

Paraffin the Blades

When our windcharger collected ice, it would not charge enough. When ice thawed off, I put paraffin on the blades and found that ice did not collect again.—A. H.

Saves the Temper

The best way we have found to remove the broken stub of an ax handle from the head is to drive the head into the ground up to the eye, then build a good hot fire over it. The handle will burn out without drawing the temper from the steel.—L. E. R.

Good PLOWING



depends on good

BOTTOMS

BOTTOMS are the "business end" of the plowing outfit; no other feature of the plow you buy will have so great a part in determining the satisfaction, service, and dependability you will get from your investment.

John Deere Bottoms, in more than a century of meeting farmers' requirements the world over, have established their leadership in all the features that mean satisfaction and dependability.

Those better plow bottoms, available only on John Deere Plows, are in themselves sufficient reasons why your new plow should be a John Deere, but John Deere goes "all the way" to give you other plow features matched to the quality of John Deere Bottoms.

See your John Deere dealer; learn all about John Deere Plow Bottoms—then choose the John Deere Plow built to meet your requirements and your power.

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois

★ BUY MORE WAR BONDS and SAVINGS STAMPS ★

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

This is No

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She's Producing EGGS for VICTORY with

DANNEN EGG FEED

• This year you can't tolerate slackers in your hen house. With eggs ranking high up on the Army and Navy lists of preferred foods... but with fewer hens in America's laying houses... it's up to you to get more eggs... from fewer hens.

Dannen Egg Feed can help you do it! This dependable blend of rich minerals, proteins, and vitamins supplies the nutrients your birds need for steady laying. Helps keep up body weight and promotes health and, if you supply hatching eggs, it helps hatchability, too, of big, husky, fluffy chicks.

So see your feed dealer today and get a supply of Dannen Egg Feed.

Follow the Complete Dannen Program

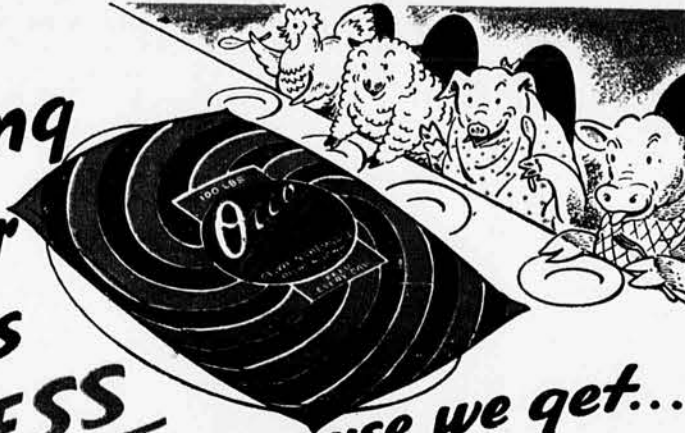
There's a Dannen feed for every stage of development... from chick to layer. For best results, start your chicks on Dannen Chick Starter. At 7 weeks change to Dannen Chick Grower. At 14 weeks, use Dannen Pullet Booster. And at about 21 weeks, start using Dannen Egg Feed.

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

Ask For **DANNEN FEEDS** AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALERS



We're Making Faster Gains on LESS Grain Feed because we get... *Occo* MINERAL COMPOUND



FASTER GAINS ON LESS FEED? WHAT'S THE SECRET? There's no secret! Just the simple fact that livestock and poultry need minerals for high conversion of grain feed. And Occo Mineral Compound supplies these essential minerals.

Yes, add Occo to your livestock and poultry rations, and you are certain of getting minerals that help promote digestion and assimilation... minerals that assure you of the utmost value from every pound of expensive home-grown feeds that you use.

Thousands of farmers throughout the mid-west will tell you that Occo Mineral Compound does make for faster gains on less feed. They will also tell you that Occo helps promote top condition and peak production... that it is good business sense to use this mineral balancer of home-grown feeds because it is so down-right economical. Only a small amount of Occo is needed to do the required job in your feed-lot.

Let your local Occo Service Man give you complete facts about Occo Mineral Compound. If you do not know his name, you can get it by writing to us. There's no obligation.



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for **SAFE MATURITY on YOUR FARM**



Order **"PLANT-RIPENED"** **REID Yellow Dent HYBRID**

Forget corn maturity worries next year. Plant safe-maturing Reid "Yellow Dent" Hybrids, the feed-lot favorite. The heavy ears of high-yielding Reid Hybrid ripen on live plants—your best protection against European corn borers, wind and drought. Reid "Yellow Dent" "Gets out of the way of frost." Stands better—yields better—feeds better.

Order today and be sure of ripe corn next year.

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Branch Manager for Kansas
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Ask About Reid's "Precision Production" Methods
REID NATIONAL CORN CO. Home Office: Anamosa, Iowa

So You Have Kidney Trouble?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

WHAT do patients mean when they say "kidney trouble?" A dozen different things, perhaps not related to the kidneys. The "kidney trouble" of young children, for example, usually means that they wet the bed. This is just a bad habit, generally, and seldom indicates any weakness of the kidneys. The "kidney trouble" of women quite often seems to be something that has come after a difficult childbirth. Repair of the lacerations received in labor will clear it up. The "kidney trouble" of old men, that gets them up in the night, usually means enlargement of the prostate gland. Many such cases need surgical care.



Dr. Lerrigo

So it seems that the things commonly spoken of as kidney trouble may have nothing to do with the kidneys, but relate only to the bladder. It is true that if the bladder becomes infected it will react upon the kidneys later. But think how foolish it would be to take medicine having a specific effect upon the kidneys for any such trouble.

The kidneys are large glands placed one on each side of the spine, in the small of the back. Each is about 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, 1 inch thick and weigh 4 to 6 ounces. All the blood in the body goes thru the kidneys and constantly do these valuable organs take from the blood certain waste products that must be thrown out of the system. The offensive material selected passes down a little tube (the ureter) that leads from the kidney to the bladder. The bladder is a reservoir for the accumulation of urine. It serves the purpose of holding it until emptying is convenient. The bladder has its own ailments, and very annoying they may be, but they are not likely to be life and death matters like real kidney disease.

Medicine will not do much for inflammation of the kidneys when the trouble has become chronic. Once the kidney cells are being thrown off in albuminous waste the disease will not be checked by medicine. That is why doctors are always concerned about "albumin in the urine." Those who really have such disease should make up their minds that, altho there is little chance of cure, they may yet live long and comfortable lives by keeping the kidneys from bearing undue strain, and making the skin and bowels do their full share of the work excretion. It is worth a thoro laboratory examination. This should be made by a sensible doctor who will carefully size up the case, decide the exact nature of the ailment, and tell the patient what his diet and habits of life should be.

Be Vaccinated

Is it a fact that smallpox is a conquered disease?—College Girl.

In 1942 there were 10 deaths from smallpox in the United States, and fewer than 1,000 cases. It is a "conquered disease" in just one sense of the term. Any person who protects himself by vaccination has conquered it.

Acid Glands Active

I am a bachelor 24 years old. I have a chronic ailment. No matter how much I eat, I have a "gone" feeling in my stomach most of the time. This is a miserable feeling, and causes great weakness, too. Can you tell me what is the name of this disease? And is there any cure for it?—M. B. T.

Such a "gone feeling" often is felt in hyperchlorhydria, a condition in which there is excessive activity of the acid glands of the stomach. An examination of the stomach contents with chemical tests for acidity and also microscopical tests would be of value.

Help for Arches

Please tell me whether broken-down arches cause headache.—C. M. S.

Ordinarily I would not expect headaches to result from broken-down arches. It is a fact, however, that they interfere quite seriously with the general circulation and it is not impossible that such interference might result in headaches. As a usual thing the pain

from broken arches is felt in the feet, legs or back. Treatment of this condition depends a great deal upon its severity and stage of progress. If it has not gone very far it can be cured by wearing proper shoes, built up on the outer side of the sole so the weight is thrown inward. Toeing in also is a good practice. You will get a great deal of relief from having a doctor apply proper bandages of surgical plaster to the feet.

Skin Too Sensitive

After a bath my body has a smarting and itching. It is like something crawling over me but I'm sure there is nothing there. It lasts for hours.—X. X. Y.

Perhaps you have a skin that is uncommonly sensitive. See that all conditions are favorable. Use a good, non-medicated soap of a quality that cannot irritate the skin. Finish up your bath with cool water but instead of rubbing the skin vigorously pat yourself dry. A first-class baby powder to follow the bath may help. As a precautionary measure I advise you to have a good doctor analyze the urine.

Stick Reminder

Someone always was forgetting to turn off the cellar light, so one home owner fastened a stick to the light switch, so that when the light was turned on in the cellar, one end of the stick was in the way of the cellar door. The door could not be closed until the light was turned off. Since then, there has been no trouble forgetting the light.—N. H.

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More people in the Southwest use Inter-Lock White Top Silos. Why?
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Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed
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Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red,
Main Sorghums: Blackhull, Western Black-
hull, Pink, Club, and Red Kafirs, Colby,
Early Kalo, Westland, Wheatland, Mid-
land (Kalo 617),
Grass: Wheeler,
Sudan Grass: Supergold,
Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38,
Ill. 200, K 1585 and K 1583. Open Polli-
nated: Midland, Reid, Pride of Saline,
Hays Golden, Kansas Sunflower, Colby
Yellow Cap,
Beans: Hongkong and Dunfield,
Kantots and Fulton,
Peas: Flynn and Beecher,
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Clover: Kansas Strain.
Write for list of growers.
The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

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Kansas 1583, Ill. 200, U. S. 13.
Flats, \$8.00—
Rounds, \$6.00 and \$7.00
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Order now. Herbert Roepke, R-3 Man-
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Certified seed of Norkan, Early Kalo, Pink
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sorghum). Fort Hays Experiment Station,
Hays, Kansas.

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and Klanssen, Whitewater, Kansas.

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TRY THEM THIS YEAR

Valuable experience has taught the
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Minnesota Certified Seed Potatoes. They
are dependable because they are grown
in co-operation with this department, un-
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**FREE—Write for complete list
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Now Hold State Record in Northeast Kansas
Four-Year Average 1941-42-43-44
Jewett 12 .. 65.3 U. S. 35 .. 59.6
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For highest yields and good palatability buy
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Alfalfa—Lot Crest, per bushel.....\$19.80
Sudan Grass, per bushel..... 3.15
Sorgho (yellow) 10 pounds..... 1.60
We carry a full line of Field and Garden Seeds.
Write for Samples.
The Salina Seed Co., Salina, Kansas

Hybrid Seed Corn (No Agents), Iowa
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Better Hybrids order McCurdy's Hybrids,
Highest yielding, high-quality hybrids adapted
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Watermelon Seed, Modern melon miracle.
Send unnecessary. Seed from 50 to 100 pounds
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Seed Company, 19 East 5th St., Kansas City,
Missouri.

Watermelon Seed, Rush Spring's Black Diamond,
Rush Springs, Oklahoma, the home of the
Black Diamond watermelon, pound \$3.00. C. C.
Winney, Rush Springs, Oklahoma.

Good Yield and Feeding value plant Feig-
er's Iowa Goldmine seed corn, \$2.50 bushel.
White, Ac. free samples. L. C.
Wegley, Enterprise, Kansas.

Watermelon Seed—50c pound; 5 pounds up,
\$4.00 pound. Prepaid. J. A. Hendricks, County
Agent, Garnett, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle
March 9—Heart of America Breeders' Assn.,
Kansas City, Mo. James E. Nugent, Sale
Mgr., 1701 Bryant Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
April 19—Penney and James, Hamilton, Mo.
May 4—Krotz and Swartz, Horton, Kan. M. J.
Krotz, Sale Mgr., Odell, Nebr.
Hereford Cattle
February 22—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Asso-
ciation Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Mox-
ley, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.
February 23—Sutor Hereford Farm, Zurich,
Kan.
February 26-27—American Hereford Assn.
Round-up sale, Kansas City, Mo.
April 7—Waite Bros., Winfield, Kan.
April 9—Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan.
April 10—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders.
H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Sale Manager.
Shorthorn Cattle
April 3—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breed-
ers, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secre-
tary, Riley, Kan.
Polled Shorthorn Cattle
February 23—Hultine & Blomstrom, Fair-
grounds, Lincoln, Nebr. Mervin P. Aeger-
ter, Sale Mgr., Seward, Nebr.
Duroc Hogs
February 20—Colorado Purebred Duroc Breed-
ers, Sterling, Colo. E. M. McKim, Secre-
tary, 1520 Court Place, Denver 2, Colo.
February 21—W. H. & H. O. Waldo, DeWitt,
Nebr.
February 22—E. T. Loutzenhiser & Son, Flag-
ler, Colo.
March 3—Wreath Farm and Germann, Man-
hattan, Kan. Sale at Wreath Farm, Man-
hattan, Kan.
March 20—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
February 17—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.
February 24—Raymond O'Hara, Sylvia, Kan.
February 26—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
February 19—Osborne County Hereford Hog
Breeders' Assn., Osborne, Kan. Chas. Boez,
Secretary, Fortis, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
February 22—Hal Ramsbottom, Munden, Kan.
Sale at Belleville, Kan.
February 24—O'Bryan Ranch, Hattville, Kan.
February 26—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph,
Kan.

Shropshire Sheep
May 10—Herman H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie,
Kan.

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Certified BOYSENBERRIES

Thornless
14 yearling \$2.10, 10 two-year or 6 three-year
plants \$2.00, 10% packing and postage.
R. H. DIXON, R. 1, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

100 Dunlap & 100 Belmar Strawberries	...\$2.50
50 Paradise Asparagus and 12 Rhubarb	... 1.00
6 Concord or 4 fine Grapes, 2 yrs.	... 1.00
50 Cumberland Black Raspberries	... 3.00
2 Burbank and 1 Monitor Plum, 4 ft.	... 2.00
8 Peaches—Hale-Champion, Jubilee, Hale-Haven, 4 ft.	... 3.00
20 Apples—5 Grimes, 5 Jonathan, 2 Duchess, 5 Red & 3 Yellow Delicious, 3-4 ft.	... 8.50
3 Everblooming 2 yr. roses, best colors	... 2.00
50 Glads—large bulbs, Rainbow colors	... 1.00
All prepaid. Colored Catalog free. Order from Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.	

150 Dunlap Strawberries\$2.00
20 Rhubarb, 1 yr. 1.00
20 Asparagus 50
10 Concord Grapes 1.00
6 Fruiting Mulberry, 2-ft. 1.00
6 Seedling Peach 1.00
Order now for March shipment, postpaid.
Colored circular free.
Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Nebr.

Free—1945 Garden Catalog, illustrated in col-
ors, of hardy field-grown vegetable plants
that produce crops three weeks earlier than
home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant
and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet,
broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper
plants. Get your Catalog now before the supply
is exhausted. P. D. Fulwood Co., Tifton, Ga.

Certified Plants, Crystal Wax and Yellow Ber-
muda Onion plants, 300-75c, 500-\$1.00, 1,000-
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plants, 200-75c, 50-\$1.25. Postpaid. Not Pre-
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Carrizo Springs, Texas.

100 Blakemore strawberry plants \$1.00, 25 Boy-
senberry \$1.25, 25 Black Raspberry \$1.25, 25
Early Harvest Blackberry \$1.25, 12 Victoria
(Red) Rhubarb \$1.00, 8 Gooseberry \$1.00, 6
Wilder Currant \$1.00, 25 thornless Boysenberry
\$1.50. All plants postpaid. V. P. Basham,
Mountainburg, Ark.

200,000,000 State Certified cabbage, onion, pep-
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sells sprouts, rose bushes, flower plants and
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Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

Victory Gardens essential to food supply. Our
early vegetable plants yield more vegetables,
two weeks earlier. Free: 1945 Color Catalog of
hardy, fieldgrown Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce,
Beet, Broccoli, Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pep-
per Plants. Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Al-
bany, Ga.

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Pop Corn. Hayes Seed House, 1004 N. Kansas
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Hayes Seed House, 1004 N. Kansas Ave., To-
peka, Kan.

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One mile Humboldt, Allen county, seventy-three
acres improved, electricity, Milk, mail route.
Mile High and Grade school. Proven oil terri-
tory. George Barney, Glendale, Arizona.

Fine Stock Farm—320 acres on good road, 2
miles town, highly improved, 50 alfalfa, 200
good bluestem pasture, electricity, \$50 per acre.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Improved 120 Acres—Alfalfa, grain, pasture.
Priced right. 5 miles Quenemo. Oscar Giesler,
R. 2, Quenemo, Kan.

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New Winter catalog, selected farm bargains, 7
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equipped. Many illustrated with picture. Special
service to those stating general location de-
sired, and payment plan. Write today! United
Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City
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Heart of America Aberdeen Angus Sale

Kansas City, Mo., Friday, March 9

(Sale in Barn No. 3, Starting at 11 a. m.)

100 BULLS — 50 FEMALES

On this occasion we will place on offer one of the greatest offerings of Bulls ever to be assembled for an auction. There will be Herd Bull Prospects; Top Breeding Bulls for the Commercial Breeder who wants to grow Top Selling Feeder Calves; and for the farmer who wishes to put his cattle business on a paying basis. The Female offering will bring before the public a splendid array of foundation material. . . . These cattle are coming from some of the best herds in the United States and are backed by breeding of the best. . . . Enter your name today with the sale manager to receive a catalog as soon as they are off the press. . . . This is the one sale that you will want to attend this spring.

Sires: Eston Bertram, Erie Bell Boy, Bar Eston, Eyteton of Quality, Repeater of Wheatland 13th, General 6th of Page, Elleenmere 380th, Evergreen's Elleenmere 2d, Betramere, Elleenmere 154th, Applewood Bandollar 50th, Prizemere 360th, Black Barb of Lake Albans, Revolution's Black Prince, Proud Elleenmere 6th, Erianna's Envious Ben, Black Erie 5th of Clearwater, Balto of Sheridan, General 5th of Lonjac, General 4th of Lonjac, Prince Sunbeam 15th, Epic Renown, Elleenmere 487th, Postelmere 2d, Esquire of LeBaron.

Families: Elba, Blackcap, Miss Burgess, Ballindalloch Blackbird, Missouri Barbara, Blackbird, Queen Mother, Pride of Aberdeen, Erica, McHenry, Blackcap, Elsa, McHenry Barbara, Rosemere Pride, Evergreen, K. Pride.

A purebred breeder, a commercial breeder or a farmer can supply his needs.

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For Catalog—James E. Nugent, Sale Mgr., Bryant Bldg.
L. M. Thornton, Secy., 2825 E. 18th, Kansas City, Mo.
Roy Johnston, Auctioneer Bert Powell, Representing This Publication

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February 26-27

Barn No. 3, 19th & Wyoming
Street, Kansas City, Missouri

BULLS for EVERYBODY

The Breeder The Ranchman The Farmer

Another Big Roundup of 500 Herefords from 80 Herds in 10 States
400 BULLS . . . 100 FEMALES

Catalogs on Request Only

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BIG SMITH MANOR

Now offering at private treaty entire herd except 1944 calves.

Registered Aberdeen Angus

22 Cows, pasture-bred to Elleenmere Kindness.
15 Heifers, bred to L & S Bandollar 28th.
10 Bulls, ages 1, 2 and 3 years.
A. H. Drips, owner. Write C. S. Multer, Haddam, Kan.

Beef CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

10 to 18 months of age, nice colors, best of type and breeding. Also few cows with calves.
E. O. and GLENN E. LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kan.

Fair Lawn Shorthorns

Quality with breeding to match. A few selected bulls, good quality and colors. Sired by Fair Douglas. Would spare a few females, including cows with calves. Will deliver 100 miles.
FRANK E. LESLIE, Sterling, Kan. Phone 1804

STUDEBOY SHORTHORNS

Eight bulls, 6 to 14 months old, dark-red, blocky type, sired by Golden Oak Romanian. Dams high in Browndale breeding. Price \$150 for choice. PHILIP K. STUDER, 3 Miles South-east of Atwood, Kansas.

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We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list.
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REDS AND ROANS, 11 to 18 MONTHS OLD
W. G. DAVIS, HAGGARD (Gray Co.), KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls and Females

Choice young bulls, from calves to serviceable age. Also cows and heifers. Everything Bang's tested.
HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

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

WALNUT HILL HEREFORD RANCH

The Home of "TAYLOR MADE HEREFORDS"
Choice young bulls and selected females wait-
ing for new homes. Inspection invited.
MRS. THOS. R. TAYLOR & SONS
Great Bend - - - - Kansas

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

—for sale, 8 to 22 months old, good type and quality. Sired by Wirthmore Domino.
HARRY R. RIFFEL, HOPE, KAN.

Beef CATTLE

Three Choice HEREFORDS

We are consigning a 15-month-old bull by Yankee Domino, a 12-month-old heifer and a 2-year-old bull sired by M. L. F. Dandy Domino to the

**Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale
Hutchinson, February 22**

We have a number of bulls and heifers from 12 to 18 months old, of like breeding for private sale. Also some 2-year-old bred heifers.

RAY RUSK & SON
Wellington - - - - Kansas

Buy Ely Herefords

We have all classes of cattle for sale. Now offering 25 yearlings and 2-year-old bulls. We are now getting the first calves from our Turner bull, Bocaldo Tone T 2nd, which are outstanding. Our other bulls are Rupert Tone 19th by Hazford Rupert 25th and Royal Rupert 3rd, a son of Rupert Tone 19th.
Ely Hereford Ranch, Attica, Kan.

Polled Hereford Bulls

We are offering for sale at this time two bulls coming 2 years old, five bulls coming 3 years old. These are excellent individuals, good conformation and color. They were produced and developed with the practical stockman in mind, well fed but not pampered. Come and see them or write.
GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORDS

REGISTERED BULLS, 8 months to service-
able ages. Extra good bone, type, quality and breeding.
JESSE RIFFEL, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

MORE CASH FROM CORN with DUROCS



Part of the Official TON DUROC LITTER owned by Herbert Neihaus, Florissant, Mo. Fifteen-pig litter weighed 4,080 lbs. at 6 months. National TON LITTER WINNER.

DUROCS GROW FASTER ON LESS FEED

You can get more cash from your corn by feeding it to DUROCS. There were 92 official TON LITTERS entered in the 1944 Duroc Ton Litter Contest. Get started with Durocs. Buy bred gilts this winter. Plan now to attend Duroc Sales or write for names of Duroc breeders near you.

KANSAS DUROC BRED GILT SALES

Mar. 3—Wreath Farm and Fred German, Manhattan, Kan.
Mar. 20—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

Durocs are thrifty—good rustlers. Sows farrow and raise larger litters of ideal market type. Write B. R. Evans, Room 2, Duroc Building, for general information and sales facts.

UNITED DUROC RECORD ASSOCIATION PEORIA 3, ILLINOIS

Real "Meat Type" Poland China Bred Gilts

Sell in OHara Sale, Fairgrounds, 1 p. m.

Hutchinson, Kansas,
Saturday, February 24



The Sales Offering: We have selected for this sale the type of Poland China that is in demand today. The wide-backed, deep-bodied meat type. With discrimination we have selected only herd boars of the most prominent bloodlines. Some of the gilts are sired by Quartermaster, a line-bred Latest Model boar. This boar is from the famous "Ethel" family of sows in the E. C. Forest herd, Mt. Vernon, Ia. These gilts are bred to "Rollo," of the well-known Low Down family of Poland, and to "Ham Select," a good son of Bauer Brothers' Selectee.

50 Head Are Selling: 35 Bred Gilts — 10 Summer Gilts — 5 Fall Boars

These boars are not related to the litters the gilts are carrying.

Write at Once for the Sale Catalog

RAYMOND W. OHARA, SYLVIA, KAN.

Auctioneer—Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer

KANSAS HAMPSHIRE SOW SALES

RAMSBOTTOM'S BRED-SOW SALE

Belleville, Kan., Thurs., Feb. 22

45 Head, bred and fed for continued usefulness.

15 Tried Sows and Fall Yearlings.
30 Selected Gilts bred to Kansas Master and Trade Wind. You'll like them. (Roller Supreme, Packer's Ace, Liberator, etc., breeding.)

HAL RAMSBOTTOM

Munden - - - Kansas

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

BERGSTENS' BRED-SOW SALE

At Farm Mile South of
Randolph, Kan., Mon., Feb. 26

45 Spring Gilts (tops of our spring crop), largest per cent sired by or bred to Grand News (recognized leading sire of the breed). Others sired by or bred to Rocket Flash and Private News. Sale under cover.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS

Randolph - - - Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

REGISTERED DUROC SALE

At Wreath Farm

Manhattan, Kan., Saturday, March 3

40 BRED GILTS — 10 FALL PIGS

Best of bloodlines and popular type. Write for your catalogue today.

Wreath Farm and Fred German, Manhattan, Kansas

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Lawrence Welter, Lefty Lawson

The annual FFA Judging Contest sponsored by the local chapter will be held on the farm at 10 a. m. morning of the sale. It is always a big attraction.—Jesse R. Johnson.

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires

We now have for sale a few Late Spring Boars, \$50 and up; Bred Gilts, \$100; Weanling Pigs, \$35; Unrelated Trios, \$100.

Bred Sow Sale—February 24

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS



IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Efforts now being made to consolidate the 3 Poland China record associations apparently will meet the approval of Poland China breeders, as well as thousands of farmers who have stood by this great breed thru the years and noted its progress, despite record association multiplicity, type strife among breeders, boom prices and other conditions that operated to delay the growth and popularity of this breed.

Between 1875 and 1895, record associations were organized in at least 6 states, including Kansas. The Kansas association was located at Washington. Among its charter members were George and Palmer Fuller, and D. A. Cramer, of Washington, and Sam McKelvie, of Clay Center, Nebr. At the time the Kansas association was formed, and for many years after, the Poland China was the dominant breed in Kansas. No other breed of hogs has continued in favor over a longer period. Forty years ago the names of "Old Tom Corwin" and "George Wilkes," foundation sires, were well to the top in most Kansas pedigrees, and sons of the noted boar "Chief Tecumseh 2nd" were heading many good Kansas herds.

At that time Poland that were in the greatest favor, while lacking the strong backs, wide loins and general smoothness of present-day Poland, were quite similar to the modern type we now have. Many of us can recall the type found in the herds of Thompson Brothers, Marysville, A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, and N. M. Bell, Beattie.

In the early nineties, "Chief Perfection 2nd," an Iowa boar, was made grand champion at several big shows. Altho a near descendant of "Chief Tecumseh 2nd," he was a medium-size boar with unusual quality. His get was of the same general quality, with sleek coats, nicely tipped ears and 5 white points. Breeders thruout the Corn Belt turned to the "Perfections" as the family came to be known. More quality meant better and quicker market toppers.

But staying too close to type and some inbreeding rapidly reduced size of both the animal and size of litter. This period was noted for boom prices; values were fixed, prices quoted and sales made with little regard to individual values, if the immediate ancestors were "hot bloods," a name given to prize-winning "Perfections."

The farmer depending on pounds to match the high cost of production was ready for a change. Peter Mou, of Iowa, and John Blain and H. C. Dawson, of Nebraska, already had developed by selection a Poland of larger type, but without finish. But the decision to change from a smooth altho small hog to a big, coarse one was slow. And while it was being made, the Duroc and the Hampshire moved in. So Kansas now has the best in several breeds. But the Poland China seems likely to occupy a more favorable position in the future than he has for some time.—Jesse R. Johnson.

★ AUCTIONEERS ★



Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.



"On the Record" OKLAHOMA (BILL) HELDENBRAND

is making good sales in different states. He likes Kansas breeders and knows their livestock. Write him
Box 516
Oklahoma City, Okla.

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1531 Flass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

HOGS

GET THE
FACTS
ABOUT



BERKSHIRES

Grand Champions in the carlot at America's No. 1 Market Show in Chicago six years straight. Champions before the war, Champions during the war. Market toppers after the war. Now is the time to get the facts about Berkshires—to lay your future hog raising operations on Berkshire more efficient production, and highest market value. Write the AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION, Springfield, Illinois

DUROC BRED SOWS Wintered and Conditioned Sale March 20

40 Spring Gilts, fed and pastured for best results. Bred to a boar out of a top-selling Kansas litter last year. Litters when the sun shines and alfalfa starting to grow.

HARRY GIVENS

Manhattan - - - Kansas

GET STARTED in BERKSHIRES



The Champion Market Hog, Bred Sows and Gilts to farrow March and April.
Guaranteed, registered, immuned.

Shadowlawn Berkshire
Farm, Holton, Kan.

Fancy Serviceable Duroc Boars

8 to 14 mos. old, quick maturing, low built, thick, deep, heavy hammed, cherry red. Fall and spring gilts bred for February, March, April farrowing. Immuned, Reg., priced right. Herd sire Ace's Parade, Proud Cherry Orion, Builder Victory Ace are tops in quality and breeding. Come or write describing your wants. Phone 25F3, Lyons. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS—FALL PIGS

For sale: Gilts bred for March and April litters to Perfect Orion 2nd and to a good son of Superb Cherry King, also September Bred and Gilts. Immune, registered, reasonable prices. LEE FRANKLIN, RICH HILL, MO.

Duroc Sows and Gilts

—of the breed's best bloodlines. Bred to Improved Ace, a top grandson of Proud Wave Ace. Also fall pigs by Improved Ace.
B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS

AND SOWS. Bred to Chief of Supremacy, a son of Chief of Staff. Bred for early March litters. Thick, deep-bodied, smooth type. Best offering in years.
MALONE BROS., RAYMOND, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

We offer boars, gilts and weanling pigs. placed 17 times at state fair. Get your orders quick. DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

Fall Boar and Sow Pigs. Unrelated pairs. The outstanding Boar Pigs from grand champion Hutchinson, 1944. Double immuned. Registered. Earl & Everett Fleser, Norwich, Kan.

SCHEEL'S

Gilts bred for March and April to outstanding sires. Also fall pigs, etc. sex. Visit us.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

HORSES—JACKS

HORSES

WELL-COLORED

- 1 Riding Stallion
A smart Palomino Hunter, 5 years old.
- 1 Draft Stallion
Dapple chocolate sorrel with white trim 4 years old.
- 1 Team Roan Work Mares
In foal, gentle, 6 years old.
- 1 Sorrel Work Mare, 1,600 lbs., 5 years old.
- 1 Gray Ride and Work Mare
In foal with Palomino, 5 years old.
- 1 two-wheel stallion trailer.
We Are Breaking Some Nice Mated 2-Year-Old Colts
IDANA LIVELY BARN
Idana, Clay County, Kansas

Quarter Horses Offered

One coming 2-year-old sorrel stud colt by registered quarter horse Silver Dawn, and one of a good quarter mare, Dobbe breeding. Also one coming 3-year-old buckskin gelding.
ABE FRIESEN, ASHLAND, KAN.

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JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - - - Topeka, Kansas

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

WAYSIDE HERD of

POLLED MILKING SHORTHORNS
Featuring Plenty of Meat and Milk
Herd on test and Federal accredited No. 173992. Brantwood Prince QMX 2193775. These dam milked 9070-356 at two years old and whose sire's dam milked 12857-494 at two years old. Heads our herd.
We also have several bulls, some of serviceable age from that matchless sire, Thornfield of Wayside X2008677. Also some females for sale. Inquiries and visitors welcome.
T. MORGAN & SON, DENSMORE, KAN.

Wyncrest Farm Milking Shorthorns

Herd sire—Maid's Duke.
7 nearest dams average 518 lbs. fat. Bull calves up to 6 months. If it's the good ones you want, see us.
H. H. COTTON
St. John Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORN HERD SIRE

For sale—My herd bull, Crawford Robin, bred June, 1941. Dark-red color. Sire, Red Prince Charlie, by Neralcum Prince Charlie. Dam, Crawford Daisy R. M. cow that gave 500 lbs. butterfat in last milk period. He gentle and a good breeder. Keeping his daughters so must sell him.
W. SKOLAUT, OLMITZ (Corton Co.), KAN.

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE — Private Dispersal

Imported Canadian herd bull (4 years old). (Cows—3 Heifers (all bred)).
Young Bulls, ready for service. Good quality colors and R. M. ancestors.
Pasture shortage makes sale necessary.
P. Malone, 116 North Douglas, Lyons, Kan.

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Registered and of good quality. From two to five months old, sired by College Judge and other heavy milking dams.
ROY HUBBARD, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULL

Blackwood Romeo, Jan. 1942, nice red, gentle and breeder. Sire: Chief Blackwood, son of Lady Blackwood RM and national champion. Dam: Geary Autumn RM and classified "good." Priced right.
Ford R. Pearson, Rt. 2, Junction City, Kan.

Registered MILKING SHORTHORNS

Choice bull calves to near serviceable age. Regular breeding and good milking inheritance.
ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

Duallyn Milking Shorthorns

All calves, including one of serviceable age, for sale. From Duallyn now head some of most noted Eastern. Home of two National Champion cows—each the result of several generations of Duallyn breeding.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULL

For sale, nice roan, 2 years old. Top breeding and a good individual.
R. C. KECK, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

ELDORA STOCK FARM

Home of MILKING SHORTHORNS
When considering Milking Shorthorns, think of us. If you can't meet your requirements, we will strive to locate for you. Now offering bulls from calves to breeding sires bred by Hollandale Keystone.
C. Brown & Sons, R. 3, Great Bend, Kan.

Dairy CATTLE

LEAD PRODUCTION RECORDS

Steins lead in every official production class. Join leaders. Buy a herd that sets top production records for feed and care. The winner is Holsteins. Write 2015.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Middleboro Vermont

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

"OF OZ"

Four little letters of the alphabet which mean so much to Jersey breeders the nation over! Means ROTHERWOOD, the Kansas Farm to which and from which flows the richest blood of breed!
OTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.
Lewis Oswald John Craig Oswald

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST GRAZERS. Write for literature or names breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock sale.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN., Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

For sale. Two yearling heifers and one bull from high-producing dams. Sire, Griffiths Banner. Grand sire, Penshurst American.
PENNER, R. 2, HILLSBORO, KAN.

CLASS OFFERS BROWN SWISS BULLS

We have a few serviceable age bulls for sale. Some of these bulls were sired by the champion, State Fair, Hutchinson, 1943. Are being bred Brown Swiss for 25 years.
D. SLUSS, R. 1, EL DORADO, KAN.

Beef CATTLE

OFFERING POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

New choice Polled Hereford Bulls with horned Bull, all of good quality and breeding. Priced for quick sale.
JOSEPH C. MAES, Bushton, Kan.

The MAC-BESS-HOLSTEIN herd, at Cedar, recently has completed a yearly average record of 514.5 pounds of fat for the 8 cows on test in D. H. I. A.

R. E. STARK & SON, of Abilene, report the recent purchase of 2 Poland China bred gilts and a young herd boar, from the F. E. Wittum & Son herd at Caldwell. The Starks have one of the good high-record Ayrshire herds in the state. They report heavy demand and good sales for breeding stock.

JOSEPH C. MAES, Polled Hereford breeder of Bushton, reports the sale of a young bull to Wm. Brauburn, of Pritchett, Colorado. Pritchett is located in Baca county, formerly the center of the "dust bowl," but several seasons of good moisture brought back the buffalo and Gramma grass, and good crops are no longer uncommon.

Nine head of bred Duroc gilts went to southeast Kansas buyers in the C. M. SHEEHY sale Richards, Mo., January 29. An average of \$82 was made on bred sows and bred gilts with a top of \$100. The offering was very uniform and they sold at prices that likewise varied very little. Several fall boars and gilts were sold with the gilts selling up to \$35 and boars up to \$42.50. Farmers of southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas gave the sale good support. Bert Powell, auctioneer.

TWENTY-FIVE HEREFORD CATTLE BREEDERS who live in Shawnee and nearby counties have formed an association, for the purpose of sponsoring public sales, 4-H club and other activities in line with the breeding and selling of more and better Herefords. Temporary officers elected are as follows: Lloyd H. Gideon, Topeka, president; E. P. McCullough, Rossville, vice-president; A. Renbarger, Topeka, secretary-treasurer; Elmer Becker, Meriden, and Allen Engler, Topeka, directors. An advertising campaign in the interest of the breed is being planned, in an effort to put more Hereford bulls in the commercial herds of the territory.

Hobart McVay, Nickerson, was elected president of a new KANSAS INTER-BREED DAIRY CATTLE COUNCIL, organized recently at Manhattan, and composed of presidents and secretaries of the 6 breed associations of the state. E. H. Taylor, Manhattan, is vice-president, and Ray Smith, Hutchinson, secretary.

A committee was appointed to draft a code of ethics fair to both buyer and seller to put Kansas ahead of other states in fair dealing at state dairy sales. An arbitral committee to act on disputes not covered by the code was chosen.

Spring shows and sales will be held in various districts if labor conditions permit, it was decided, and a committee will make recommendations for revisions of dairy cattle premium lists for the Kansas State Fair, at Hutchinson.

H. H. HOFFMAN drew a stormy day for his February 1 registered Ayrshire sale. The snow and blizzard of the night before continued thru the day and not only kept many buyers from attending but interfered with the conduct of the sale. It was necessary to move the crowd inside the dairy barn and use an enlarged box stall and aisles for accommodating the audience. The cattle were in excellent condition, but the distance from freshening lessened the demand. Fresh cows sold without calves, 11 calves being reserved for the new herd foundation. But the larger per cent of the cows were bred to freshen next fall. The open heifers sold for an average of \$182.90, lacking a little, and the entire offering of 35 head brought about \$6,850, for a general average of \$187.50. Woodston Bros., of Kingman, were the heaviest buyers—taking the top cow at \$300 and the second top at \$275. Dr. Conklin, of Abilene, bought one at \$250. Other good buyers were Louis Pooey, Oxford; Dean Hoffman, Abilene; R. C. Pierce, Wilsey; D. C. Carter, Lehigh; P. Lomax, Cawker City; R. C. Peterson, Wilsey; and Elmer Smith, Peabody. Jas. T. McCulloch was the auctioneer, assisted by Ben Stewart and Eli Hoffman.

The third RENO COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION sale held at Hutchinson, February 10, had an excellent offering of 50 head of home-bred cattle, with home auctioneers and mostly home buyers, and sold for a general average of \$214.75. Included in the sale were many calves around a year old and a few younger. The bulls sold with a top of \$310, with a low price of \$135. General average was \$193.25 on 20 head. The high-priced female brought \$335 and the lowest price paid for a female was \$150. Only 2 head sold with calves at foot. General average on females was \$228.05 on 33 head. Too high for speculators and unbelievers in registered cattle. But not high enough for high-bracket buyers. Veteran breeder-consignors were pleased with the prices paid, recalling the farms that have been improved and paid for at prices like these and even much lower. John Hays, of Hutchinson, bought the top bull, and high female went to A. O. Harzman, of Clarin. Buyers from outside Reno included W. Ravenstein, Belmont; George Krazier, Geneseo; E. J. Engelman, Great Bend; R. Zimmerman, Carleton; J. W. Henderson, Kingman. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer, assisted by Walter Walsten and Charles Davenport. Don Shaffer was the clerk.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers	\$16.50	\$15.75	\$16.25
Hogs	14.50	14.50	13.60
Lambs	16.35	15.25	16.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.24	.24	.23
Eggs, Standards	.34	.36	.32
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.47
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.68	1.68	1.69
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.13 3/4	1.13 3/4	1.13 3/4
Oats, No. 2, White	.82	.81	.87
Barley, No. 2	1.15	1.18	1.16 1/2
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	30.00	32.00
Prairie, No. 1	18.00	17.00	17.00

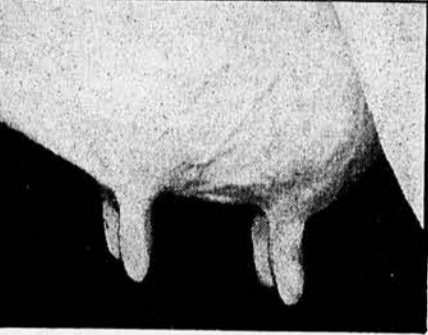
Many Get Help

A report from the Federal Security Agency shows that 144,567 persons, whose physical disabilities had kept them from making enough money to live on, received rehabilitation services during the year. In addition 44,000 returned to work last year.

CLARENCE MILLER'S DUROC sale, Alma, on February 8, created more than just average interest. At an early hour buyers from several states were inspecting the uniform sale offering, and when the sale of 50 bred gilts was concluded the average was \$198.50. Kehl Brothers, of Stockton, Ill., paid the top price of the day when they bought lot 24, bred to Kant Be Beat for \$450. Twenty-three gilts bred to Kant Be Beat averaged \$228. Bidding was spirited thruout the sale with Kansas buyers owning 14 head at the close of the sale, more head than went to any other state. Twelve head went to Iowa, 11 to Missouri, 7 to Illinois, 3 to Nebraska, Oklahoma 2 and Ohio 1. The Miller policy of selling breeding stock in good breeding condition and not too fat again was in evidence. The prices paid indicate that buyers preferred them in that condition. Bert Powell, Topeka, assisted by G. Heldebrecht, Inman, and C. O. Highland, Roland, Iowa, conducted the sale.

The KANSAS HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at Manhattan, February 7. About 30 members were present. It was voted to encourage district shows, but leaving the matter entirely to local districts. It was brought out that Kansas has taken important leadership in the matter of good Holsteins and prices for which they are selling. The Kansas association sale held last fall showed an average sale price of about \$50 a head above the previous year, while the national average was lower. The general average of animals sold at the Kansas sale in 1943 was \$295, and in 1944 was \$346, while the average on sales over the entire country, including many very high averages in eastern states was only \$327 in 1944, with an average of \$340 the year before. Kenneth Phillips, of Manhattan, was elected president, and Hobart McVay, of Sterling, secretary. Plans were made for an association sale to be held at Abilene late in October this year.

Tyrothricin Emulsion



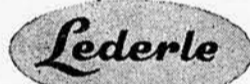
Stop the Wastage from Chronic Mastitis!

If mastitis is one of your disease problems, Lederle's Tyrothricin Emulsion will help wipe out your milk losses.

Chronic mastitis in your herds can be controlled by using Lederle's Tyrothricin Emulsion. This germ killer quickly acts on the germs most commonly responsible for the disease. A high percentage of cures follow treatment with Lederle's Tyrothricin Emulsion and mastitis spread is stamped out.

Acute mastitis is usually a flare-up of the chronic form and is recognized by inflammation of the udder, reduced milk flow, and changes in the looks of the milk. Acute mastitis responds to local applications to the udder, and doses of Sulfanilamide Lederle and Sulfathiazole Lederle by mouth. Lederle's Tyrothricin Emulsion is injected after the acute stage is over.

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Tests show Mineral-fed lambs gain almost 3 pounds more per lamb than those not fed minerals—on same amount of feed! Fortify home-grown feeds with Cudahy's All Purpose Mineral Feed today!

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