

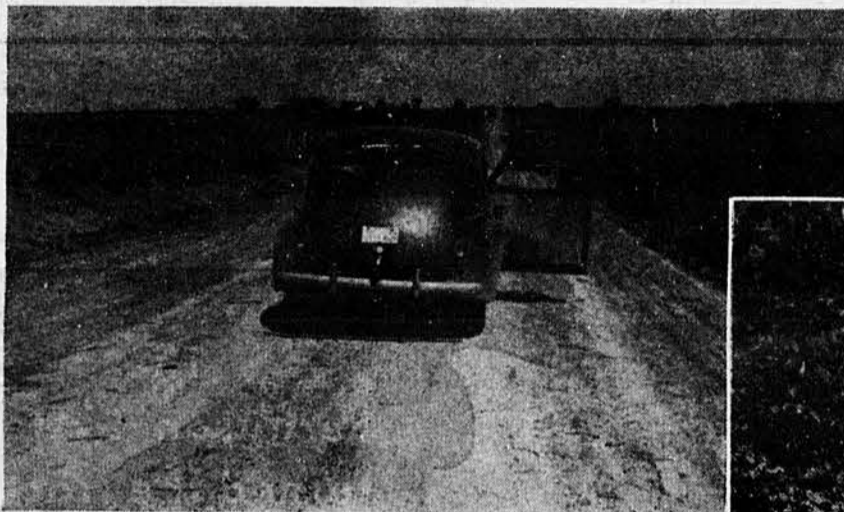
SEPTEMBER 15, 1945

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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Improved roads will look like this one at left. Roadbed has been widened and graded up, ditches have been made, brush cleared away. It soon will be ready for rock surfacing.

First job will be to improve township roads like this one below, which is too narrow, crowded with brush, and ungraded. Good roads save time, earn money for farmers.



Out of the Mud

• • • for Leavenworth County Farmers

WE ARE going to spend 3 million dollars in the next 10 years on farm-to-market roads in this county," says Tom Cahill, Leavenworth county clerk. He was speaking of a long-range road program his county recently adopted to get farmers out of the mud. "In those 10 years," he adds, "we expect to improve and surface every foot of our 800 miles of county and township roads."

That is a big order. But Leavenworth county officials believe it can be done because a lot of planning is going into their road program.

Events leading up to the Leavenworth county program are of long standing. Road conditions within the county are admittedly bad. County officials have known about them for a long time.

For instance, at present some 40 to 50 per cent of the 2,000 farms in the county are located on dirt roads. Hundreds more are on partially improved roads that still are not adequate under all weather conditions. Only about 6 cents of the county tax dollar and 4

cents of the township tax dollar have been used for road improvement.

Probably no other man in the county played as large a part in laying the groundwork for the Leavenworth road program as Myron Gilman. A farmer in Prairie township, Mr. Gilman has been preaching good farm-to-market roads for many years.

As a member of the roads and highways committee of the Kansas House of Representatives during the last term, he sponsored a bill under his name that allows townships to vote up to 10 mills for road improvements. He also fought hard for all other legislation that would improve farm-to-market roads. He was ably supported by Bert Collard, of Leavenworth, state senator from that district and a member of the roads and highways committee in the Senate.

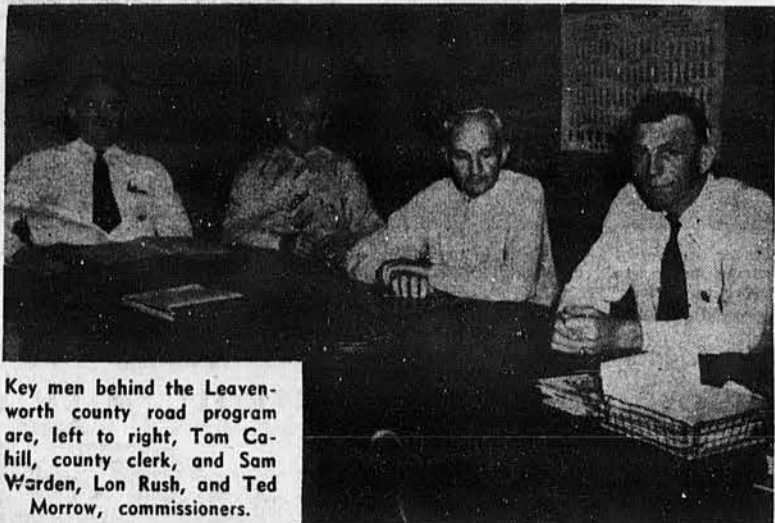
Early last spring Jay Leonard, secretary of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce, and N. L. Harris, county Extension agent, got their heads together to promote immediate ac-

tion on the road problems. They anticipated the part the Federal Government will play in helping to finance farm-to-market roads.

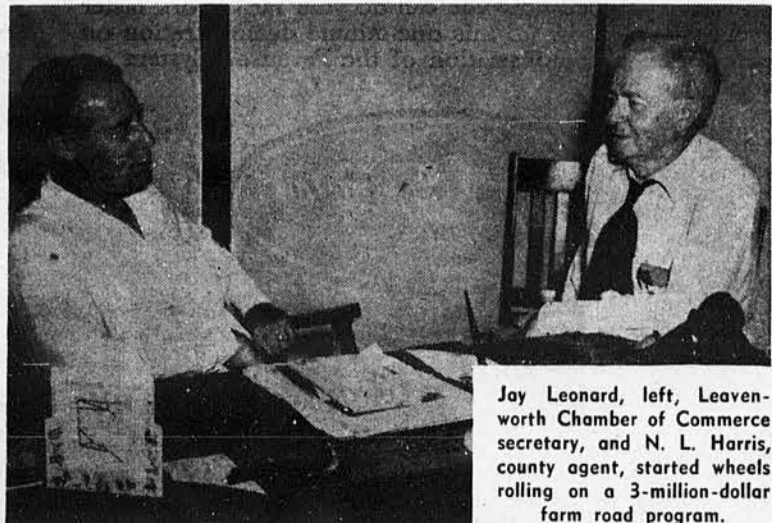
So they called a meeting of all interested farmers to discuss a 10-year development plan for county and township roads. Mr. Harris, thru the Farm Bureau, mailed notices of the meeting to all members. The Chamber of Commerce invited the county commissioners and township boards.

Purpose of the first meeting, held March 6, was to ask the county commissioners to obtain co-operation and assistance of the Kansas Highway Department in making a survey of all county and township roads in Leavenworth county, and then to submit a 10-year plan for their improvement.

"It is impossible for county commissioners to map out such a program," says Mr. Leonard. "Every farmer feels he lives on the most important road in the county. He wants his road fixed first. We wanted to eliminate all such pressure." [Continued on Page 17]



Key men behind the Leavenworth county road program are, left to right, Tom Cahill, county clerk, and Sam Warden, Lon Rush, and Ted Morrow, commissioners.



Jay Leonard, left, Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce secretary, and N. L. Harris, county agent, started wheels rolling on a 3-million-dollar farm road program.

A one-minute demonstration of the FERGUSON SYSTEM



The
Ferguson System
turned the tractor
into a
farming machine

One of MANY advantages

... With the Ferguson System Each Attached Implement Becomes Self-Propelled and Automatically-Controlled

The Disc Harrow, Cultivator, Plow and Tiller, shown in the above picture, are implements in the modern sense. With the Ferguson System, each in its turn, when attached to the Ford-Ferguson Tractor, becomes a self-propelled and automatically-controlled implement.

It's easy to see how self-propelled and automatically-controlled implements get work done faster, and take the drudgery out of field work.

But that is only one of the many advantages of the Ferguson System. At the right are four more advantages which make the Ferguson System the outstanding news in every farming community.

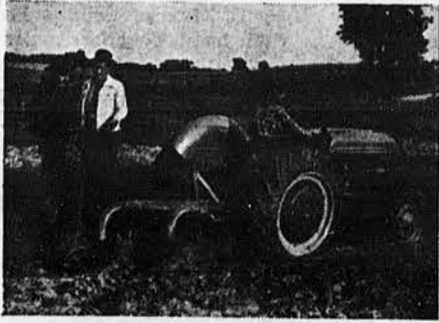
See for yourself how you can do your farm work faster and easier. Follow up this one-minute demonstration on paper with a demonstration of the Ferguson System on your own farm.



1. Implements attach in 60 seconds or less! No need for wrenches, no nuts to tighten, no parts to lose.



2. Attached implements go backward as easily as forward! No "jackknifing"—no time lost in tight corners.



3. Finger tip control permits a child to do a strong man's work! No heavy levers, no ropes, no cables.



4. Front and rear wheels can be quickly spaced to fit any crop! No adjustments needed in steering mechanism.

Ask Your Friendly Ferguson Dealer for a Demonstration

HARRY FERGUSON, INC. • DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Butter Still Scarce

Creameries no longer are required to set aside specific percentages of their butter products for sale to Government agencies, the U. S. D. A. announces. Butter production normally declines thru fall and winter, so termination of the set-aside order is expected to result in only a small increase in civilian supply.

See Your Dealer

The Surplus Property Board has stopped allocating surplus trucks to farmers and farm co-operatives, but will release trucks not yet sold, thru local truck dealers. Farmers who wish to purchase these trucks should see their local dealers.

Must Report Sales

OPA regulations require that auctioneers report all community sales to their district OPA office 6 days before the sale is held. Sending a sale bill is enough. An investigation shows few auctioneers are complying with this requirement. Unless there is a better job of reporting done, OPA may take enforcement action.

Under Price Control

All types of used farm machinery are under price control when the sale is made by a dealer. But if the machinery is sold by an individual there are ceiling prices on only 9 types of used equipment, the Office of Price Administration points out.

Types of used machinery under price control when the sale is made by an individual are: Combines, corn binders, corn pickers, farm and garden tractors, hay balers, hay loaders, manure spreaders, side-delivery rakes and tractor-mounted mowers. If the equipment is not more than a year-old its ceiling price is 85 per cent of the original f.o.b. factory price, and if it is more than a year old the ceiling price is then 7 per cent of the original f.o.b. price.

Tires for Farmers

Office of Surplus Property is arranging to sell new airplane tires and tubes declared surplus, for ground and off-the-road uses. Farmers will be interested because the tires are for use on farm machinery, passenger cars, trucks and farm wagons. They will be sold thru tire manufacturers. Imagine farming on tires that might have flown over the oceans and the battle areas.

More for Eggs

Wholesale egg dealers now are permitted to increase price margins of eggs 1½ cents a dozen in large metropolitan areas of a million or more population where labor and other costs are abnormally high. Approval must be received, however, from OPA and the Secretary of Agriculture. This action also allows agricultural marketing co-operatives, organized under the Capper-Volstead Act, to take the maximum price in effect for the wholesale function they perform.

Won't Return Surplus

Surplus Property Law prohibits return of surpluses to this country, in order to protect domestic markets. So American farmers and farm groups

will not find it feasible to purchase overseas surplus material of the Armed Forces; meaning you won't be able to buy surplus items that would be convertible to farm machinery or other farm equipment. Not much of it would be useful anyway, says the War Department. Acute shortage of shipping space also would prevent much surplus property being returned for many months.

Buying Down South

Since the agreement of May 9, 1945, between the United States and Argentina for buying Argentine vegetable oilseeds, oil and linseed cake, the U. S. Commercial Company, an agency of the U. S. Foreign Economic Administration, has purchased 180,000 tons of these "critically short" commodities thru July, for use in the United States and liberated Europe. U. S. traded fuel oil on the deal.

More for REA

REA is on the threshold of new expansion, with 200 million dollars available for the fiscal year. This is 60 million dollars more than ever before appropriated for a single year. Allotments to co-operatives are running from 5 to 6 million dollars weekly this summer. New projects are being pushed, but the main idea is to work largely on expansion of the older existing co-ops in providing better service connections for their territories.

Tough on Earworms

DDT in mineral oil, or in an emulsion, gave better control of corn earworms than did pyrethrum in last year's field tests made in Illinois on sweet corn crops by U. S. D. A. workers. It seems promising. No recommendations made yet for farm use. Poison hazard of the residues left on the plant when consumed by man or animals has not been determined.

Higher Loans

Federal Land Banks can now lend up to 65 per cent of the appraised normal agricultural value of a farm to veterans. Formerly they were limited to 50 per cent, plus 20 per cent of the appraised value of the permanent, insured improvements.

Trouble Ahead

Current prices at or near parity for cotton and wheat cannot be maintained for all the cotton and wheat farmers can produce for more than a year or two after the war, said Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture. "I do not know the answers to the many questions about cotton and wheat, but I do know that the hands of the clock are on the move. Somehow, together, we'd better find the answers."

Control Grain Mark-Ups

OPA has announced a measure directed at halting pyramiding of merchandising allowances established for sales of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums in carload quantities. This regulation provides maximum mark-ups, service charges and other cost allowances. Action was taken to maintain normal channels of grain distribution.

Soil Detective

Molds, long useful in such things as cheese making, now are entering the field of science, says the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. D. A. These molds are proving useful as a quick, precise and economical method of determining whether various of the rarer elements in soils are essential to plant growth. Tests indicate that many of these trace elements, required by crops in such small amounts as to seem negligible, are just as important as nitrogen, potash and phosphate.

More Soap

A 10 per cent increase in production of household laundry soap is provided for by a new order. Soap will not be rationed, says Secretary Clinton Anderson, of the Department of Agriculture.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4.45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.



YOUR AVERAGE MACHINE WORKS ONLY 11

Here's how you can **STOP RUST**



You're handicapped, like most farmers today, by the serious labor shortage. You're working longer hours and depending even more on your hard-to-replace equipment. Yet—a recent survey of a famous agricultural college shows that, except for trucks and tractors, the *average farm machine is used only 11.1 days per year!* It doesn't wear out in proportion to use —it rusts out!

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Don't let RUST eat away your equipment. Order Anti-Corrode and Rust Remover from your Cities Service Dealer Today—or mail this coupon NOW.

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KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas
Vol. 82, No. 18

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

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

What "Hen Pecked" Means

Knowing About It May Boost Output of Eggs

By A. M. GUHL, Kansas State College

DID you know that barnyard fowls have a definite social organization? At Kansas State College studies are being made of the social life in flocks of hens, the results of which have attracted the interest of poultrymen. Some information obtained will help farmers to a better understanding of common problems encountered in flock management.

Chickens are aggressive fowls. This is readily seen when 2 hens compete for food. One may give the other a stout peck on the head and win the right to feed first. If hens are marked with colored legbands for identification the pecks can be recorded as to which hen pecks which.

By this method it has been found that the hens in a flock can be arranged into a peck-order. Records of pecking in small flocks have shown that one hen pecks all in her group without being pecked in return, another is pecked by all and pecks none. Other hens in the pen can be placed between these 2 in accordance with the number each pecks.

Peace by Force

At first thought such a social order appears to be savage. It isn't. Just watch a small flock of hens. They usually appear to be peaceful and more or less content. It is the peck-order that makes this possible. Each hen has learned which one she may peck, and which she must avoid.

As the birds become well acquainted, the dominating hens—or bosses—do not need to peck to have the right-of-way. Their subordinates give way to them. The result is that in well-managed flocks there is comparatively little pecking. This is easily demonstrated. If one places a number of strange hens together, there is much hard fighting. The winner of each fight can thereafter dominate the loser, which must give way to avoid being attacked.

Pecks become less frequent among the hens as they learn how to behave toward one another. Mixing flocks after culling is always disturbing as the newcomers must establish themselves in a social order.

Altho a flock may appear to be peaceful because there is little pecking, or at least no fighting, it does not follow that all hens fare equally well. It has been found that boss hens have a freedom to range and to feed whenever they have the urge to do so. In contrast, hens at the bottom of the peck-order are more molested and have less opportunity to feed.

Top Birds Lay More

These differences at the extremes of the social order are reflected in the fact that the top birds lay more eggs than those at the bottom of the flock organization. It is known from experiment that the individuals in a flock of acquainted hens with a smooth working peck-order, peck each other less frequently, consume more food, maintain body weight and lay more eggs than those in a flock which is kept from developing a peck-order.

It is obvious that it would pay a poultryman to manage his flocks so as to reduce hen-to-hen competition. Adding hens to a well-established flock may cause these strangers to be at the bottom of the peck-order, and consequently to go out of production.

If we add males to the social life in a flock the story becomes more complicated. But before we come to that, let us consider a group of males in the absence of hens.

Cocks are more aggressive than hens. Fights between them are rather common. When they first meet in a pen as strangers the fights are severe. These usually bloody battles may be prolonged and repeated. After a series of struggles a peck-order is formed, but the social tension among them is more pronounced than among hens. When a cock loses a fight he does not entirely lose heart. He may threaten his superior. As a result the peck-order of the cocks may change occasionally.

A cock behaves differently towards a hen than towards a fellow male. Altho he dominates the hens he normally does not peck them. Males differ somewhat in their behavior towards

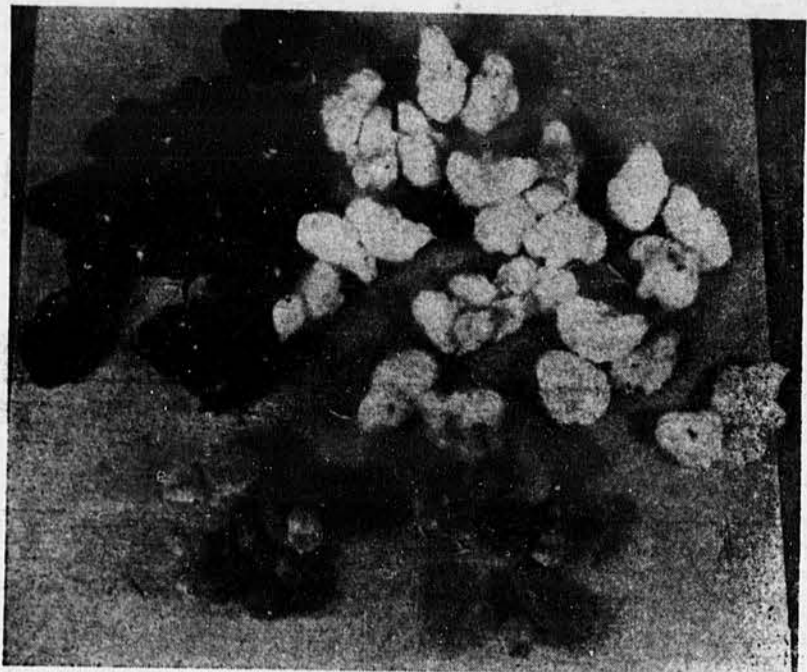
the females. Some are very gentle and others quite rough. In general, hens learn that a cock will not peck them and therefore do not avoid him, unless he gives them too much attention.

A cock struts among the hens making gestures to this or that hen, apparently in search of a responsive mate. If he is unsuccessful he may resort to other methods of attracting the attention of the hens. Typical among these is the "food call." He may scratch in the ground while calling the hens to some fictitious morsel. Hens respond to this call. A gallant cock actually may find some food and then permit the hens to feed.

Experiments in using one male in a pen of hens have proved there is no equality among the hens as to the number of times each is mated. Some hens will not mate with a given cock, altho they may do so readily with another. If several cocks are used singly and alternately with the same group of hens, one finds a different mating order (based on the frequency of mating) with each male. That is, the individual hens may mate at different rates with each cock.

Poultrymen have called this "preferential mating," which means nonrandom mating. Apparently, there are differences in the compatibility between a male and each of the hens. But this is not the whole story.

Since the boss birds in the flock are



1—This picture shows the chicks hatched when equal volumes of semen from a White Leghorn, a Barred Plymouth Rock and a Red Rock cock were mixed and artificially inseminated into some Red Rock hens. Under these conditions the offspring of the White Leghorn cock were white, of the Barred Plymouth Rock were black, and of the Red Rock were red. This test shows that all cocks were fertile even when the semina were in physiological competition.

known to have certain benefits over those low in the peck-order, one may expect the bosses to possess some advantages during mating activities. However, careful observations have

not shown any signs of competition between hens for the attention of the male. Hens pay little or no attention when one of them is mated. The rates at which the hens are mated bears no direct relation to their social position in the social order. The situation among the cocks, however, is strikingly different from that among hens.

It is a common practice to keep more than one cock in the pen of a mating flock. The number of males used varies with the number of hens in the flock. Poultrymen recommend a certain ratio of males to females for light and heavy breeds. The procedure also serves as a corrective for "preferential mating." It is believed that a hen which refused to mate with one of these males will do so with another. Let's see what happens by way of social behavior under these conditions.

You will recall that males have a peck-order apart from that among the hens. In mating flocks there are 2 social orders, one among the males and another among the females. In contrast with the hens, the cocks compete for mates.

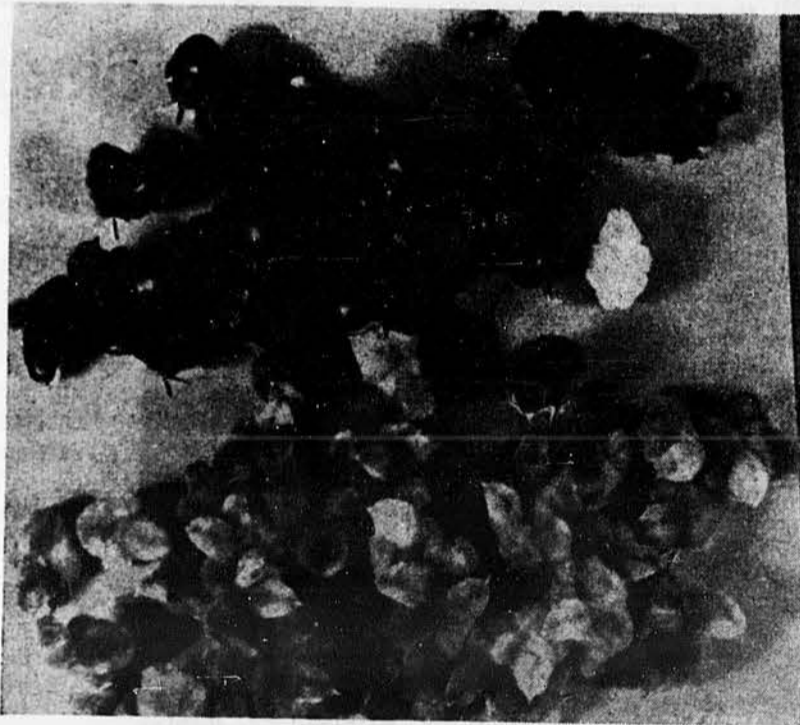
Boss Among the Males

These reactions are most pronounced when the males are first placed into the pen of the hens. The boss among the males attacks any male which either courts or mates with a hen. If there are several cocks, each will attack those inferior to him, so that the male at the bottom of the male peck-order is suppressed in his mating behavior.

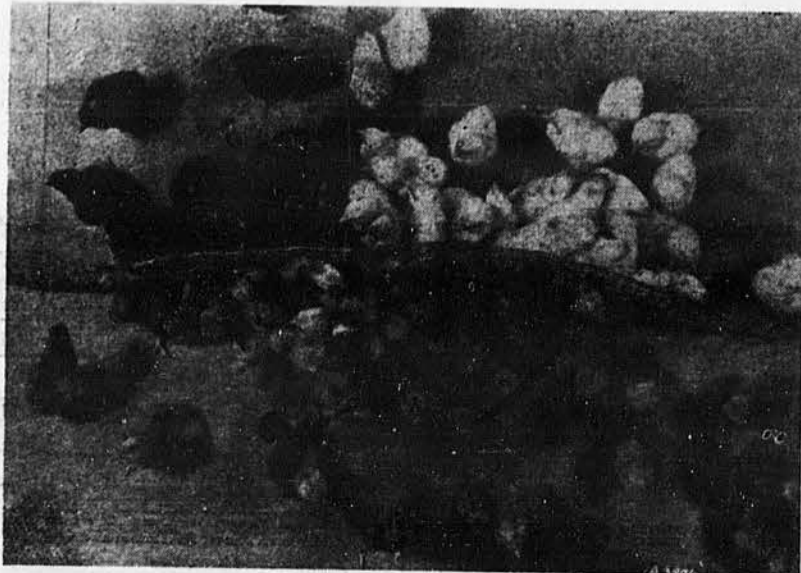
There have been incidences in which the most inferior male was kept from mating and also from displaying any attention to the hens. Under such conditions he was ineffective as far as reproduction is concerned. In a large, uncrowded pen the tension is reduced, but in all flocks studied the highest ranking male did most of the mating. Too many cocks in a pen increases fighting and interferes with mating. Hens avoid fighting males.

In recent experiments these observations were carried one step further. Behavior of the cocks suggested that social position may have some bearing on the number of chicks a male may sire. Three cocks were used that differed from the hens, and from each other, in one hereditary character. All eggs were incubated. Since the particular hereditary trait of the male appeared in his offspring it was possible to determine the sire of each chick. In these flocks it was found that the top male had the most offspring, and the bottom one the fewest.

These results indicate that fecundity is higher at the top of the social organization in a flock of chickens than at the bottom. Poultrymen are always interested in methods for improvement in flock management which may lead to increased egg production and fertility. One may not be too optimistic in believing that further experimentation along these lines may develop some helpful suggestions.



2—The chicks obtained when the 3 cocks mentioned under the first picture were placed into a pen of 30 Red Rock hens. The Red Rock cock was the boss among the cocks, the White Leghorn cock was at the bottom of the peck-order among the males, and the Barred Plymouth Rock cock was second in the dominance order. (Read the article for an explanation.)



3—When the flock was given a large outdoor range the White Leghorn cock sired more offspring than previously when all were confined to the pen. As these 3 pictures show, the dominant Red Rock cock sired the most chicks when the 3 cocks were in a competitive mating situation.



I AM disturbed over the increasing demands on the United States Treasury, not only from groups and individuals in our own country, but also from all over the world. These demands are increasing in number, intensity and volume.

This week in Washington, Lord Halifax and Lord Keynes are negotiating with representatives of our Government, for what is in effect a continuance of Lend-Lease for Britain for 2 or 3 years, to the tune of 2 billion dollars or more a year.

The British feel that without such help from us they cannot recapture their place in world trade. Also, it may be impossible for the new Labor Government to socialize banking, industry, commerce, and ultimately the ownership of land, unless they continue to get what amounts to a flow of U. S. Treasury checks. They don't want the 2 billions a year as a loan. They don't want it labeled as a gift. But, according to the New York Times correspondent in London, they feel that Uncle Sam is not treating them fairly, due to the fact that Americans do not understand their position.

Lend-Lease, the London dispatch points out, did not start until March, 1941. (Since then Lend-Lease to Britain has amounted to 29 billion dollar dollars—29,000 million dollars.) The British were at war from September, 1939. They think we ought to take this into account.

The Times correspondent makes it read like a pretty good talking point. But, on the other hand, I do not see exactly how we are going to carry on the equivalent of Lend-Lease gifts to other nations for any great period of time, without the recipients coming to regard the benefits as a sort of vested right.

And it does seem to me they might take into account, also, that it was largely the United States military might that restored to Britain, Hongkong, Singapore and other empire possessions—and restoration of her Asiatic Empire is not going to be conducive to the peace of Asia in the long run, I very much fear.

Then here are our own people, particularly those who have been accustomed to high wages and overtime in the war industries and in other occupations affected by the war-industry scale. Like our British cousins, they do not see how they can get along with less—and the United States Treasury seems to be the place to look for the money. The \$25 a week for 26 weeks unemployment compensation payments is an example in point. Then there is a so-called "Full Employment Bill" which, if enacted into law, will call for regular, and I fear very large, grants of dollars, billions annually, from the Treasury. It might also place the Government increasingly in industry and commerce and even in the service trades. This measure should have very careful study. If we in the United States are going to substitute some form of corporate state for the free-enterprise system, we ought to know what we are doing and where we are going before we start the trip.

Without these, Government expenditures are going to be very heavy for years to come. There are highway projects, airports to be built, great power and irrigation projects to be financed by the Federal Government, extension of the Social Security program to provide old-age pensions and unemployment pay for all our people, a huge Navy and

Army and Air Force to be maintained, veterans compensation and veterans hospitals must be kept up on an increasing scale, and the interest on the national debt will be around \$6,000,000 a year.

I was not surprised, when President Truman, after outlining a program that in my judgment would call for expenditures of between 25 and 30 billion dollars a year—to say nothing of the possibilities of the "Full Employment" bill—warned in his latest message to Congress that there is little room for tax reduction the next few years.

Support prices for farm products, already pledged by Congress for 2 calendar years after the end of the war—no one knows when the official end of the war is to be—also will require several billion dollars a year, in all probability.

These United States have several years of great prosperity in sight. It should be continued for a long period. But unless the Congress and the people themselves put the brakes on this idea of unlimited Government spending, Uncle Sam and his children are going to take a very bad fall in this generation.

One More Chance

I THINK it will take a while longer for us to fully realize we have another chance at peace. I earnestly pray that we will use it wisely and well, because we might never get another chance. World War II was so much more vicious than World War I, that it startles us to attempt a comparison. Modern tanks, huge fleets of dive bombers, blockbuster bombs that weigh tons, and finally the city-smashing atomic bomb. It is only reasonable to assume, in the event of another war some years hence, that science will have developed even more destructive weapons. Weapons that could wipe whole countries of humans out of existence.

I say we don't dare risk another war. Can you and I grasp what this war cost? The fighting has stopped. But results—or costs—of the war are not wiped off the slate. Many cannot feel the war is over until their loved ones in uniform get back home for good. Scars of this war will remain in bombed countries, and bombed minds, and bombed hearts for generations. Casualties for the United States alone have mounted to 1,070,800. More than 250,000 of those lost their lives. Thousands more are permanently crippled. We hope all of those still reported missing will be found safe and well.

How many lives did this war cost on the home front? Lives of overworked farmers and doctors and business executives? No one is likely to compute this war cost. But I venture to say not one single community in Kansas escaped without such home-front casualties. With deep respect I salute the memory of those fine farm folks, and others, who produced beyond their physical limits, so the boys up front might always have the necessary food and munitions.

And it is with sincere confidence I now say to all of my friends we not only must but we can win the peacetime battles. Farmers who have produced new records under the most difficult conditions will find all of the prewar problems, plus new ones, facing them. But they will not falter now. You will be called on to pay a heavy share of the dollar cost. A 300-billion-dollar debt isn't to be laughed off. You and your children and their

grandchildren will be paying off this debt all of your lives. And the end isn't in sight yet. There will be another War Bond Drive, the eighth. This time it will be the "Victory Loan." The Treasury will ask for another 11 billion dollars, and the drive starts October 29. This drive must be backed with our money as earnestly as any of the others. The job isn't over while we have boys to bring home. The job isn't over while we must keep occupation forces in Europe and in Japan. Let's don't forget these fighting men and women who must stay on the job in foreign lands to keep the wolf packs from ganging up for another war. They will be our margin of safety for some time to come. We hope the time will arrive when even Germany and Japan can think in peaceful terms. We cannot forget our occupation forces who must keep in check the fierce hates that Germany and Japan will have for us. It hasn't yet occurred to the German mind or the Japanese mind that their countries are to blame for starting the war. We cannot forget that victory in their hands would have made slaves of us.

I have outlined here very briefly what this war cost. I know other costs will show up thru the months and years to come. But I say again that mankind, with the United States as one of the great leaders, can learn the lesson of peace. We've got to if we are to survive. I think if we can at last translate the suffering and cost of this war; translate that word Victory to mean a better world, those who paid the price will have made the greatest investment of all time.

When I mention the United States as a leader, I mean just that. We must appreciate our position, in relation to other countries, as not having been bombed. We must not fall short in lending a helping hand to our friends in time of need. And this postwar period will be a time of need for most countries. We will continue to be generous to a fault. All of those things come under the heading of friendly international relations.

But we also must avoid impoverishing our own country. This also comes under the heading of friendly international relations. Let me say again that you can do too much for some people. Let me emphasize the fact, too, that if we give ourselves completely away, the United States no longer will be in position to be a great leader among nations. Our country no longer will be in position to guarantee peace—by force if necessary. I feel that we have pulled the world out of two costly wars. This fact should merit the respect of other countries. They must realize we have to work hard for our peace—and that they will have to work hard for theirs.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Why Tax Reduction Will Be "Limited"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One does not have to read all of President Truman's 17,000-word message to Congress to understand why he found it necessary to state, on page 22 of the 32-page message:

"We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that room for tax reduction at this time is limited. A total war effort cannot be liquidated overnight.

"It is estimated that war expenditures in the current fiscal year (ends next June 30) will drop 40 billion dollars below last year, but that they still will amount to 50 billion dollars out of total expenditures of 66 billion dollars.

"With current receipts estimated at 36 billion dollars, we face an estimated deficit of 30 billion dollars in the current fiscal year. In considering tax reductions for 1946, we must not lose sight of the budgetary situation and our obligations to 85,000,000 bondholders."

The message recommends to Congress the most comprehensive and all-covering program of peacetime government expenditures yet. Not even

the late President Roosevelt ever envisioned so much spending in one message. There is something for everybody from the Federal Treasury—Government-backed full employment to increased salaries for members of Congress.

First off is the recommendation for a Treasury subsidy for additional unemployment compensation—a maximum of \$25 a week for 26 weeks for discharged war workers, extended to cover every unemployed worker.

Also recommended for passage is the so-called "full employment" bill. Under its provisions the President would submit a double budget to Congress each year. The second budget would be the National Production and Employment Budget. In this he would estimate the value of the gross national product for the coming year, on the basis that the entire productive capacity of the nation was utilized and every able-bodied worker employed full time.

Then the President also would estimate the probable national expenditures from income (the combined pur-

(Continued on Page 22)

Lespedeza Only for Sheep

Should Earn \$15 to \$20 an Acre

SELLING fat sheep off lespedeza pasture in the fall without any grain feeding is a practice being developed on a large scale by several farmers in Osage and Douglas counties. Farmers in Southeast Kansas have been doing this on a small scale for some years.

This is strictly a summer program giving a chance for a quick turnover of capital. Those using it believe the plan may offer Eastern Kansas a sheep program matching the wheat pasture opportunities of Central and Western Kansas.

The pasture program calls for buying yearling ewes or wethers in early

summer, pasturing them on lespedeza thru the summer, and selling as fat sheep in early fall. The plan has several advantages.

First, says Clyde Coffman, of Overbrook, it allows farmers in our areas to keep seeded down much acreage not fit for tillage because of erosion.

Second consideration, thinks Mr. Coffman, is that the lespedeza seed market will offer less and less inducement for growing this important legume. Farmers must find some other way to market the crop. Pasturing sheep, in his opinion, is the answer.

Third, sheep from this type of program go on the market when there is



Charles Garrett, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett, Osage county, is a full-fledged sheep herder. Farmers in this area are finding that lespedeza is a first-class crop for fattening yearling ewes and wethers thru the summer for fall market.



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little competition from other sheep and lamb programs. They also go to market in surprisingly good bloom and bring a good price.

Fourth, a minimum of investment in feed is required, and money invested is turned quickly with as little risk as could be possible in any feeding program.

Principal dangers, says Mr. Coffman, would be in overstocking pastures, leaving sheep too long on pasture, or running into an extremely dry summer without any supplementary or reserve pasture to fall back on.

Last year Mr. Coffman had 1,135 head of yearling Texas ewes on pasture June 1. He used prairie grass pasture at first until his lespedeza was ready. First shipment off lespedeza was on August 18, with all sheep being marketed by September 20.

The Coffman sheep cost \$8.25 a hundredweight plus freight, which brought the cost to \$8.75. They gained about 20 pounds on pasture and brought \$11 to \$12 on the market. "Fellows around the stockyards would hardly believe they had eaten nothing but lespedeza," reports Mr. Coffman. He and his son Donald, have 2,700 head this year.

Frank Garrett, Overbrook, purchased 600 yearling wethers this year for delivery May 25. They weighed an average of 79 pounds and cost \$10.25 a hundredweight f. o. b. Texas. He has 32 acres of mixed brome and lespedeza and 35 acres of straight lespedeza. Mr. Coffman is using 90 acres of lespedeza and 130 acres of prairie grass.

Both men say the prairie grass does little more than keep the sheep in condition. They will make little gain on it but do very well when put over on the lespedeza.

Just Right for Fattening

For best results, says Mr. Garrett, the sheep should weigh about 80 pounds at time of purchase. Yearlings of this weight have their growth and are just right for making best use of lespedeza for fattening. They are clipped before shipment and are in good condition to stand the hot weather.

To handle sheep under this pasture

program, say those who are doing it, the farmer should have a series of pastures for rotation. Either they should be fenced tight or pasture should be available to handle a large enough number to pay for a herder.

Farm boys are doing the herding at \$4 a day and providing their own board. Pasturing is from 7 o'clock in the morning until sundown, when all sheep are corralled. Pasture rent is 25 cents a month to the ewe. The owner of the sheep provides and pays for the herder. Phenothiazine and salt, fed for worm control, also are paid for by the sheep owners and are fed while sheep are corralled.

Charles Garrett, 10-year-old son of Frank Garrett, is herding for Don Coffman. Charles Finley, an older boy, is herding for Clyde Coffman.

Finish With Good Bloom

Experience so far has proved that yearling sheep will gain 8 to 10 pounds a month on lespedeza pasture and finish with a good bloom. If purchased at about 80 pounds in weight, they will finish at 100 to 110 pounds in 60 to 90 days. One acre of lespedeza 2 years old or more during a normal season will fatten one head. These farmers figure 8 head of sheep can be pastured on the same amount of lespedeza required for one mature beef animal.

Lespedeza pastures are not mowed until after sheep are taken off for several reasons. Weed stubs give the sheep sore noses and they won't eat as well. Sheep will eat some weeds and foreign grasses and like the shade that weeds provide. They won't graze the lespedeza as close when weeds are present.

Summarizing their experience to date, these farmers believe a normal year should produce a profit of from \$15 to \$20 an acre where lespedeza is marketed thru sheep. This, on land where cropping no longer is profitable.

Other farmers known to be following the lespedeza sheep-pasturing program in this area include Frank Dilworth, A. L. Oveson, Hugh Allen, and Charles Ware, all of Overbrook; Joe Madl, of Baldwin; and Clark Kinney, Carbondale.

We Saved A Doctor

WE LIVED on a farm near Culver, in 1903, the year of the big flood. The Lincoln branch railroad crossed the farm near the home in which we lived. One Sabbath noon in June, two men hobos stopped for drinks of good cold water at the well near the house. My husband, sitting on the porch, spoke to them. One was an old fellow. The younger of the two claimed to be 21 years old.

Help was scarce and my husband offered the young man a job on the farm, which he accepted. He brought the two men in the house and gave them a full feed. After dinner, the oldest trekked on, after the young man gave him all his extra change.

Gradually, I got the young man to admit he was a runaway from Memphis, Tenn., having been suspected of committing a crime, of which he said he was innocent. I persuaded him to write to his mother, which he did. His older sister answer promptly, thanking him for reporting his whereabouts, and added, "Just think, dear brother, this is your 17th birthday." The young man gave us the letter to read, not remembering his statement of being 21 years old.

He stayed at our house as one of the family almost a year, then returned to his people, having saved all his wages. We urged him to go enter school to finish his education, which he did. A few years later we received a letter from Birmingham, Ala., where he was in college and ready for his M. D. diploma. He expected to practice medicine after his hospital internship.

The interesting part is that this boy's father was a drunkard and had been off on a drunken brawl, not returning home for days. The authorities began investigation, could not locate the dad, and accused the son of having murdered him. The old boy returned home later, the sister mentioned in her letter. The older man traveling with the lad was just a "willie" who "struck" up with him on the railroad.—Y. S.

Editor's Note: No doubt many Kansas farm families have had true human interest experiences that would make good stories. Kansas Farmer will pay \$5 for each short true story accepted and printed. This story is another winner; now, let's have one from you. Send it to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Boys Make Good Anywhere

They Are Tops in 4-H, F. F. A., Army, Navy

MEMBERS of 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America are well represented this fall on football teams. Outstanding among them is Earl C. Herman, of Solomon, with Washburn Municipal University, of Topeka. He earned the F. F. A. degree in 1940. The 2 preceding years he was president of the Garfield 4-H Club, of Abilene, where he was active in 4-H work for several years.

In 1939, Herman showed his prowess in his specialty—poultry—by winning 2 first prizes and a second prize at the Kansas State Fair. And he has won numerous awards at the Dickinson County Fair in poultry, livestock and judging.

Indicative that his ability is not confined to farming skills is his record of 11 months on the U. S. S. Orion, a repair ship, in the Asiatic-Pacific theater. During that period he rose to the rating of yeoman, second class.

Low Lane, Washburn's dynamic new coach, says that Herman is one of the most promising backs on his squad, and praises him highly for his industry and perseverance. "He has done an excellent job despite the heavy load of his work as a Navy V-12 student at Washburn. His faithfulness and loyalty are to be commended very highly," Lane said.

Other 4-H and F. F. A. members of the Washburn squad include Elmer Betts, varsity center, who has been a 4-H member for 5 years, and is president for the Rochester district of Kansas; and Bill Porterfield, of the Rochester 4-H Club, recently a lieutenant in the Army Air Force. He served for 18 months with the 15th Air Force in Italy.

Charles Small has the F. F. A. degree and has been a member of the Horton Hustlers for 7 years. Bill Martineck, of Silver Lake, was a member of 4-H Club for 3 years.

Other Midwest boys on the Washburn team include Paul MacMahon, of Kansas City; Bob Evans, of Russell; Forrest Gifford, of Waverly; Eldon Archer, of Norton; and Jack Rader, of Howara.

The Ichabods' schedule this fall included Central Missouri State Teachers, of Warrensburg, Mo., on September 7; and from now on, Peru State Teachers College, Peru, Neb., on September 14; Kansas State Teachers, of Pittsburg, on September 21; Olathe Naval Air Base on September 28, all of which are Friday night home games in Moore Bowl, at Topeka. The season concludes with two games away, Wichita University, at Wichita, on October 6, and the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, on October 12.

A Legume Helped

Almost all good fields of wheat in Central Kansas this year had a history of sweet clover or alfalfa behind them. Sooner or later starving land by continuous cultivation reduces profits. Sweet clover is a valuable crop in itself, and when used in a rotation with other crops, it increases their value.

Time to Seed Brome

Brome grass should be seeded about September 15, after the dry heat of the summer is past. Brome grass seed germinates best when soil temperature is from 50 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, say K. S. C. specialists. Consequently, early seeding of brome grass is undesirable.

Visitors This Week

Two English farmers and a member of the Ministry of Agriculture in Great Britain are spending the week of September 10 in Kansas studying rural housing, rural production buildings, and manufacturing of agricultural equipment. The 3 men are Frank Ward, representing the National Farmers Union of England, John Mackie, of the Scottish Farmers Union, and Captain Thorpe, architect to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Representatives of Kansas State College will meet them in Kansas City, where they will visit plants manufacturing farm equipment.

During the week they will visit Kansas dairies, make a tour of Kansas

State College, visit farms and ranches in the bluestem region, look over de-hydration plants, community sales, and the Wichita stockyards.

Practices It, Too

As one of the supervisors of the Decatur County Soil Conservation District, H. D. Benton believes in practicing what he preaches.

Eighty-five acres of his farm have been terraced this year, and he plans to seed 100 acres of cultivated land to brome grass this fall.

"My reason for building terraces is to hold water on the land," says Mr. Benton. He plans to terrace all his cultivated land just as soon as he can get to it, using a whirlwind terracing machine and his farm tractor.

Mr. Benton always plants his wheat on summer-fallow, and feed crops are planted either on summer-fallow

land or second year after fallowing.

Conservation on this farm extends to saving feed raised. Mr. Benton has 3 pit silos with total capacity of 300 tons, and they are filled with feed raised in 1944. He had enough dry feed to carry him thru last winter. "I believe in having a 2-year feed supply on hand each fall, if possible," he states. He has planted 85 acres of summer-fallow land to feed for 1945.

Mr. Benton has 850 acres of cultivated land planted to wheat and feed. He has 500 ewes producing early lambs, 15 brood sows, and annually feeds out 100 head of cattle.

Fear Hessian Fly

Hessian fly is staging a comeback and may prove very harmful in 1946, declares Dr. E. G. Kelly, Extension entomologist, Kansas State College, Manhattan. He says that unless approved methods of control are put into practice, the loss from Hessian fly may be as great, or greater, than that of 1943. There were few fields of wheat in the Hessian fly territory that did not show at least 1 per cent infesta-

tion in 1945, which, he declares, is enough to make a 100 per cent infestation in 1946. Destruction of volunteer wheat and observation of the safe-seeding date are effective means of controlling Hessian fly.

Need Young People

Dear Editor—The report in Kansas Farmer that Kansas land values are up 14 per cent above the 1912-1914 average, does not cover the whole state, I believe. Here in Republic county much farm land is for sale, and goes at a price which I believe to be quite below the 1912-1914 prices. There is much shouting against land price inflation which hasn't arrived. The talk about worn-out soil is bunk. There is no really worn-out soil anywhere in America. Land in Europe has been farmed as much as 2,000 years and is still producing. Due to the recent depression and the war, all the farms need some repairs. A great many of the farmers are too old to farm and others work too much land. What the farms need are young people and many of them.—F. J. N., Republic Co.

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Not Panicky In Cow Country

By A. G. PICKETT
Kansas State College

CATTLE producers in the "cow" country are more uncertain about just what may happen to cattle prices during the next year than they have been for several seasons; but are by no means panicky. They realize we are facing the change from war to peacetime conditions. Such a feeling is important to the cattle industry, since it tends to produce stability.

Prices being paid for replacement cattle on the range are roughly a dollar a hundred higher than one year ago, and some are even asking as much as \$2 more. Three factors are largely responsible for these strong prices: (1) Feed and range conditions are generally good; (2) cattle are in strong hands from a financial viewpoint; (3) there has been a definite trend toward reduced cow herds, and the holding of more calves and young cattle in some parts of the range country to produce beef with grass and rough feed. War-time control measures and labor short-

ages have helped cause this change.

Producers realize that current prices are relatively high when compared with beef ceiling prices, and that downward adjustments are probably ahead. The talk of removing consumer subsidies next July is one disturbing element. If subsidies are removed and producers are required to absorb a part or all of this payment, it would mean lower prices for cattle and would put the feeder in a tighter squeeze.

It would definitely seem unwise to plan for any higher general price level a year from now; and somewhat lower prices are quite possible. This means that with replacement prices higher than a year ago, margins are likely to be smaller next year. Unless the best and most efficient gains are obtained, cattle may not make satisfactory returns for feed consumed.

In summary, present conditions do not justify paying higher prices for replacements than a year ago.

Say Controls Should Stay

FARMERS will be headed for post-war disaster if price controls are relaxed now, according to a blunt warning issued by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

R. I. Throckmorton, head of the Department of Agronomy at Kansas State College in Manhattan, and a member of the association committee on postwar agricultural policy, said this anti-inflation statement represents the consensus of leading agricultural college authorities throughout the nation.

"Farm people have an enormous stake in successful control of inflation," the postwar policy committee declared. "A runaway price situation, while the pressure for civilian goods and services continues, would spell disaster for many farmers and their families."

Intimating that those who demand higher farm prices are shortsighted, the committee declared, "Any decided rise in prices and wage rates during

this period would add greatly to farm costs. . . . When war demands taper off, shortages of farm products are likely to be replaced by surpluses. If prices are allowed to get out of hand now, farm prices then may nose-dive while many items of farm expenses stay up.

"No one contends that the control of prices and wages has been perfect. By and large, however, many will agree that the job has been reasonably well done considering the difficulties involved. Few if any will want controls to continue any longer than needed, but this is not the time to ease up.

"As rapidly as possible, the threat of inflation should be tempered by speedy expansion and resumption of production to meet civilian needs. But controls are needed until supplies again are adequate to meet requirements at reasonable prices. Additional controls, particularly to limit and discourage land speculation, are in order."

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

Egg prices have been going down during the last 2 weeks. Will they go still lower during the fall and winter?
—Mrs. J. R.

End of the war and reduced Army buying, and more meat for civilians, caused egg prices to break from the high level of late July and early August. Cold-storage holdings of shell eggs are only two thirds as large as last year. September and October are usually periods of strong egg prices. Altho there are larger supplies of meat for civilians it is probable that consumption of eggs will remain on a relatively high level. Egg prices may not be at ceiling levels during the fall and winter, but declines are not expected during October and November. It seems that the best policy will be to carry out original plans for the fall and winter laying flock; then later on decide on plans for 1946.

Now that VJ-Day has passed what will be the trend in cattle prices?
—W. G.

We are expecting a gradual trend toward lower prices during the next few years with fluctuations, which might be rather sharp at times, both up and down from the general price trend. It seems probable, however, that the next 12 months might give beef cattle producers a chance to get herds in condition for a decreasing demand for beef with resulting lower prices, also for the time when increased hog production will bring pork and pork products into stronger competition with beef on the retail markets. Poultry and other meats and meat substitutes also will provide stronger competition for beef within the year. Hog production probably cannot be increased enough to have much of an

effect upon prices until next spring's crop starts to market.

There is another factor that must be dealt with sooner or later. That is subsidy payments to packers and producers which are being used to support the price of cattle and to hold down prices of meat to consumers. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has indicated that it is desirable that subsidies be discontinued as soon as feasible. He has indicated that this should be done by July 1, 1946. When subsidies are eliminated prices of cattle will have to make adjustments to the new conditions, and this could result in considerably lower prices because under certain conditions and on the highest grade of slaughter cattle the subsidy payment might amount to \$3.90 a hundredweight. It is expected that increased prices for meat might absorb some of this reduction in payments but producers, no doubt, will have to absorb a certain per cent of the decreased subsidies by accepting lower prices for slaughter cattle.

Will wheat prices be lower next winter and spring?—C. R.

It is almost certain that wheat prices during the winter and early spring will be as high, or possibly slightly higher, than at present. The Government has agreed to buy on April 1, all unredemmed loan wheat at parity price. This will be about 6 or 7 cents above the current price. Large quantities of wheat will be needed to prevent hunger in Europe and the Orient during the winter. The United States and Canada are the only countries that have supplies that can be used for this purpose. Canadian supplies for this year will be 200 million bushels smaller than last year.

Under these circumstances there is no indication of lower wheat prices, altho we have harvested the largest crop on record.

Why Lamb Crop Turned Up Short

I NEVER saw such a big demand for feeder lambs as this year," reports Rufus Cox, of the Kansas State College department of animal husbandry.

Professor Cox says that the lamb crop is short this year for 3 reasons. There was a small lamb crop in the range states, breeding flocks have been reduced, and because of favorable pasture conditions lambs are being shipped as fat lambs off the range rather than being sold as feeder lambs.

Feeder lambs now are bringing as high as 15 cents a pound, which is more than the market price for fat lambs. "Feeders will be operating on a narrow margin this year," says Professor Cox, "and shouldn't expect the big profits of last year."

However, he points out that even with high feeder-lamb prices, most feeders could market their pasture and roughage thru lambs at a better price than they could sell it for as feed. In many cases feeding is the only outlet for some farm roughages. Wheat pasture this fall can be excellent again and a big run of sheep on wheat pasture is expected.

The chances of fat lambs selling for less than \$12 a hundred late in the winter and early in the spring would be remote, says Professor Cox. Feeders also are guaranteed a subsidy in February, March and April of \$3.15 a hundred. All these factors indicate, says Cox, that feeders probably will come out on top even at high feeder-lamb prices.

Lambs for this coming year's feeding experiments at Garden City have been contracted for, reports Professor Cox, who is in charge of the experiments. No definite plans for the feeding trials will be made until a check of feed supplies is made.

The trials probably will include a continuation of feeding sorghum grains and roughage, a comparison of waxy grains against standard types, various ways of preparing grain and heads, such as whole, ground, or chopped.

Comparison will be made between feeding sorghum grain and roughage whole and separately, against the same feeds ground and mixed. More tests also will be made on the physical balance between grains and roughage in the feeding schedule. Several angles of wheat pasture investigations also will be continued.

Need Feeder Calves

With 235 prospective feeder-calf purchasers in only 23 counties, the contemplated purchase of 300 calves for 4-H Club members at the annual Fat Stock Show in Wichita, October 3 to 6, will not be sufficient to meet the demand, reports A. G. Pickett, Extension marketing specialist at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

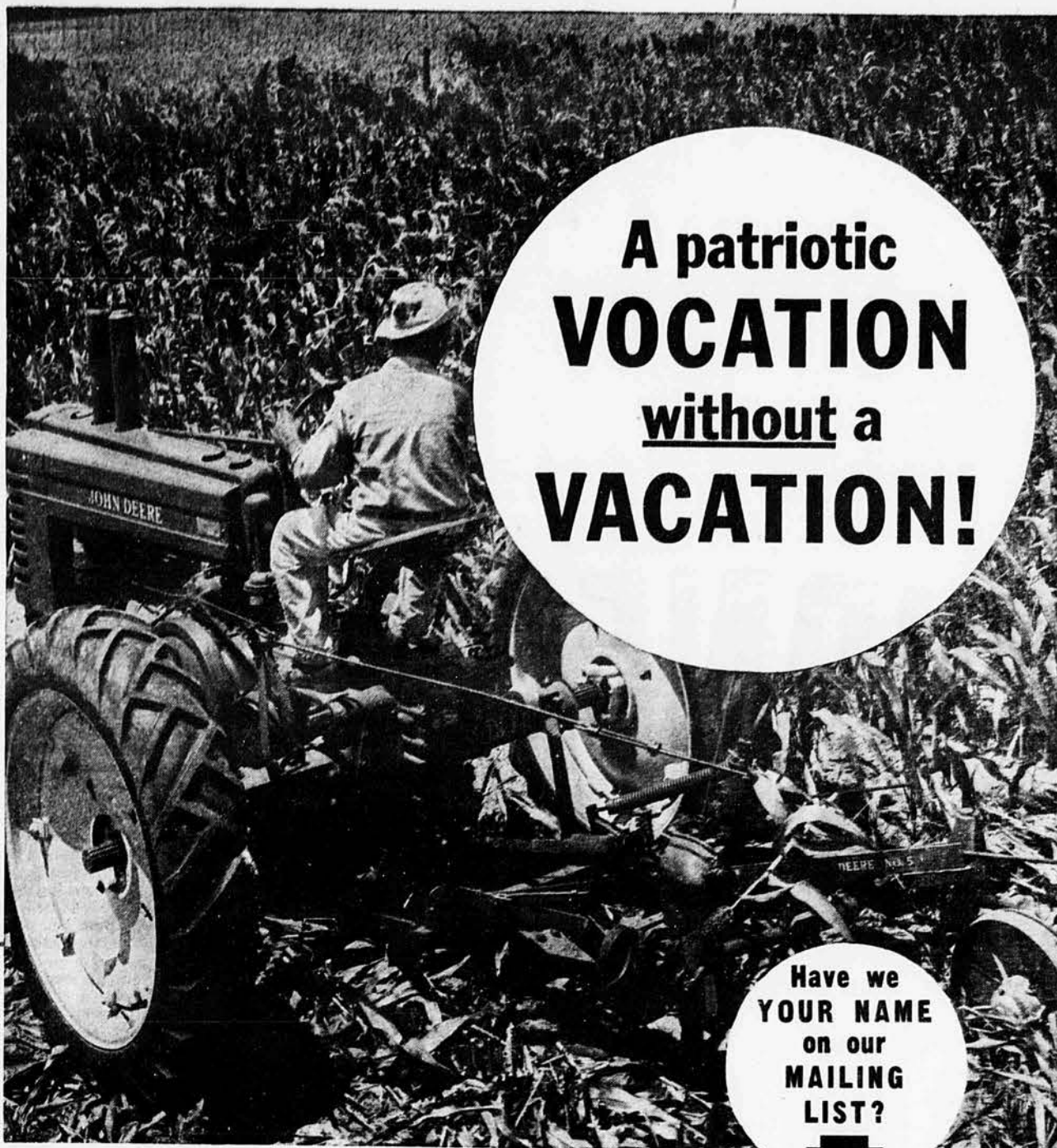
Decision to purchase 300 feeder calves for sale to 4-H Club members at cost was made at a meeting of the state 4-H Club Livestock Committee last spring, and Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State College, was named chairman of a sub-committee to promote the event. Others named to the committee are Harry Floyd, editor, Kansas Stockman, and Roger Regnier, assistant state club leader.

Dr. L. L. Jones, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, Garden City, is chairman of the committee to purchase the calves. Other members are Pickett; P. W. Ljungdahl, Extension animal husbandman; Harry Pierce, Partridge; Dillard Clark, Douglass; and George Hamilton, Horton.

"There are 3 ways in which livestock men can help in this program," declares Doctor Weber. "Some can serve on the county committee, some can assist the county committees in financing the purchase and holding the calves until the club members are ready for them, and many stockmen can be helpful to the purchasing committee in locating top-grade feeder calves in Kansas."

Stop the Rats

If you have trouble with rats or mice gnawing around pieces of tin tacked on their holes, try filling them with plaster of Paris. It hardens in a few minutes and leaves no place for them to start a new hole.—B. E. M.



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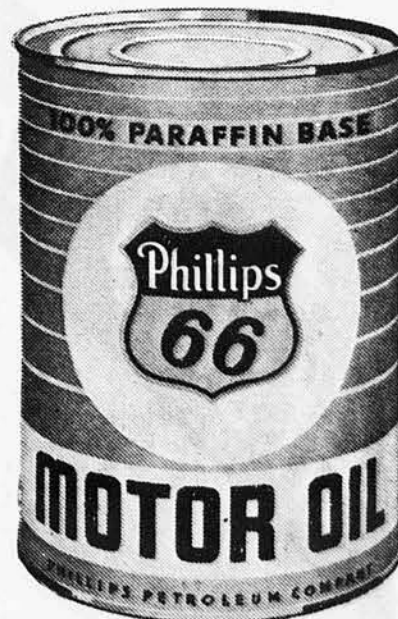
This condensed farm magazine is packed with pictures, information, entertainment. There's something in it for every member of the farm family. To receive copies regularly, send your name today to: Philfarmer, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

ALL DAY AND EVERY DAY... Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, too... the farmer is on the job. He's working harder than ever before, but he's not grumbling! He knows he was an important link in the chain that kept supplies moving to the fighting fronts.

Today, by dint of unceasing efforts, patriotic farmers are harvesting bumper crops... crops that exceed the all-time highs of this country's farm output! And the wonder of it is, that the farmer is achieving these miracles of increased production with less help than ever before... and in the face of a serious shortage of farm equipment.

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Rural Women Spend Happy and Profitable Playday



Textile painting intrigues 2 enthusiastic women, left, Mrs. Glen Underwood, Ottawa, president of the Progressive Unit, and Mrs. F. A. Shuey, Ottawa, of the same club.

AN ANNUAL playday for rural women is one of the most popular events in Kansas counties. For a number of years, farm women's clubs have held playdays, some of them in overnight camps and others, 1-day affairs. This year, Franklin county, under the guidance of Margery Shideler, home demonstration agent and efficient committee chairmen, held a 9-in-the-morning to 9-in-the-evening playday and fun it was. One hundred women drove into Ottawa to the university, brought their lunch and dinner and had an all-day vacation from the cares of farm and home.

They were asked to bring some plain material, a guest towel, a tea towel, potholder, card-table cover or something similar on which to learn how much fun it is to do textile painting. The response must have been 100 per cent for there seemed to be a hundred articles completed. Under the guidance of Mrs. Lloyd Neal, they turned out artistically decorated household articles for almost every purpose. They agreed that it was easy to do, and interesting to see the designs develop, but best of all it was fun. Some left the handicraft session with a plan for hand-painted curtains and even dresses.

Textile painting offers countless possibilities for individual expression in decoration. If the designs are original and they can easily be so, there is no chance for duplication of decoration. Dirndl skirts, unbleached muslin curtains and lettered monograms for blouses, luncheon napkins and tray cloths give the designer room for plenty of self-expression.

After a friendly get-acquainted lunch, Mrs. J. E. Edgcomb, of Williamsburg, gave a talk and demonstration on, "All I's on Appearance." Indications of the interest of women in their hair, skin, and clothes was ex-

pressed in the many questions asked the speaker. Mrs. A. R. Hammond, of Princeton, reviewed the recent book, "The Green Light," by Lloyd Douglas. They listened to talks by hobbyists, a talk about flowers by G. H. Marshall, and ended the full day by seeing a movie.

Getting 100 women together for a day crammed with a wide variety of projects such as this does not just happen. It takes planning. And the credit may go to those on the committees: Mrs. Charles Stephens, of Wellsville, and Mrs. C. A. Foushee, of Ottawa, who had charge of the program planning. Mrs. R. N. Harrison, of Ottawa, registered all the guests for the day. Mrs. M. R. Crites, of Lane, planned the recreation, and Mrs. Lloyd Neal, of Williamsburg, the handicraft.

Sunday Supper Salad

Are you finding that appetites lag a bit as the thermometer goes up? A big, nourishing, but attractive, fruit salad will "hit the spot" for Sunday supper or a party meal.

Cover a large plate with crisp lettuce or other salad greens. Some fresh spinach leaves mixed in will add to the food value, as well as enhance the appearance. Peel and slice several oranges and arrange the slices on the salad greens. Then there are many choices for the remainder of the salad, but 2 possibilities will suffice. One is to complete the salad with a cottage cheese mixture, and the other with cooked prunes stuffed with peanut butter. As for the cottage cheese, mix it with any fruit such as seedless grapes, sliced peaches, apricots, bananas, most anything in season. Pile this mixture in the center of the salad plate.

With this serve hot toast, muffins, biscuits or rolls and iced tea with lemon.



Textile painting caught the interest of all the women at the playday. At right, front, standing, is Mrs. Lloyd Neal, of Williamsburg, who had charge of this project.

Conservation Conversation



1

ANN: Good Grief! More tomatoes?

DAN: Yep. But don't blame me. Ma Nature just does things in a big, impulsive way.



2

ANN: Well, you *could* introduce Ma Nature to our friends, the Safeway people.

DAN: Safeway? I don't get it.



3

ANN: Surplus, my dear husband, is something that Safeway food stores deal with firmly to stop waste. Nature over-produces. Then Safeway comes to the rescue . . . buying at the farm to save us from taking a big loss . . . and selling with a low mark-up to give all their customers the benefit of straightline distribution.

DAN: Sure, I know all that. But —



4

ANN: So—If Mother Nature and Safeway could just get together and make a deal — I wouldn't have all these extra tomatoes to can.

DAN: That's what I like about you. You're so *practical*.



5

ANN: You appeal to me, too. Especially when you're a-peeling tomatoes. So get into your apron, big boy, and get to work.

DAN: Humph! I never should have married a patriotic woman.

Safeway's efficient distribution system is a life saver

I. J. Burr, raspberry-grower of Orem, Utah, summed up Safeway's value to growers when he stated "With their efficient distribution system Safeway ships a good part of our berries out to other areas, so the local market is better stabilized. Over the Fourth of July period—all season in fact—Safeway advertises and pushes our berries without cost to us. All this gives our Association members a much better opportunity to make a decent living."



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!



Mrs. Mert Koons, of Cassoday, and daughter Myrna, are saving both dish towels and time by this method of dishwashing, designed especially for homes without running water. Note the No. 5 can for the silver.



"Dusting with 2 washable, home-made mitts at the same time may be no trick," says Mrs. Homer Milbourn, but it's practical. The "tote apron" holds misplaced articles.

Make Housework Simple Say Butler County Women

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY

ELMINATE the unnecessary," may not be as tuneful a phrase as "eliminate the negative," but it's more practical. Farm homemakers over all this country have learned what jobs can be left undone and of the remaining, how to do them easier. The times have demanded this drastic change in the ways of housework.

In Butler county, hundreds of country women have learned to dust with both hands, how best to let the dishes go undried, how to use less energy in mopping the floor, shortcuts in house cleaning, how to hang a washing on the line to save ironing, and the best way to iron while sitting. This is just the beginning. One idea leads to another when busy women look for simple methods of homework.

Homemade dusting mitts, both of them worn and used at the same time, are timesavers. And if worn in conjunction with the "tote apron" they do at least double duty. Made of heavy ticking or denim and stitched with many tiny strips of old cotton hose, somewhat like the nap of a homemade rug, they have plenty of surface for holding the dust. The "tote apron" has pockets both wide and deep to hold the misplaced articles that the housewife picks up as she goes about the dusting, placing them in their rightful spots en route. Sounds like a stepsaver, doesn't it?

Figure-8 mopping is the style in Butler county. Mrs. A. R. Craft, of Latham, is loud in her praise of this energy-saver. Ill health, due to a heart condition, prohibits her from mopping by the traditional stoop, push-and-pull method. By standing erect with the weight balanced evenly on both feet, and sliding the mop in a rhythmic figure 8, it lessens bodily strain and exhaustion—neither is there any stooping. It works equally well with an oil mop.

Special attention was given in the women's study groups to those farm women, not fortunate enough to have running water. So for them a simplified dishwashing process was developed that now has many adherents. The dishes are washed with a brush—a 10-cent brush with a handle will do. They go from the dishpan into a second pan for rinsing. A No. 5 tin can with the top off, and the bottom filled with holes, is placed in this second pan. Into it the dishwasher places the silverware to stand on end. Here the dishes are scalded with water from the teakettle. From here all the dishes and silverware go to a wire dishrack or drainer which is placed on a folded Turkish towel.

The can of silverware is picked up, placed in the rack and all the dishes are moved into the rack also, by the use of a pair of kitchen tongs. This is used for 2 reasons—sanitation and also because the dishes are too hot to hold in the hands. In about 1 minute these dishes are ready to put away. This eliminates the use of a dish towel entirely and the

followers of this new method feel this is one of its best points. Washing piles of dish towels in a home without running water is something to avoid like the plague. The wire racks are scarce right now, but the one in the photograph was made at home, from chicken wire. More uses for chicken wire than a mere fence, it seems!

One mother of 7 children has her dishwashing so well organized that it now takes 30 minutes a day to do that distasteful job. No dishdrying in that home.

Washing the cream separator by the 2-minute method has been popular with a good many rural women. This method requires the use of a wetting agent.

Pull the 4 drawstrings on a plain kitchen-type apron and you have a basket. Keep it on the back porch for rough use in the garden, for holding the snap beans as they are picked, or enough apples for that pie, or for seed packets and gloves when planting the garden. It's easier than carrying a basket or pail for it distributes the weight equally. This was designed by the Bureau of Home Economics, and commercial patterns have been made from the original and sold in retail stores. By piecing the belt, 1 yard of material is sufficient, as the apron is cut from a 33-inch square. When the drawstrings are pulled, the ends are simply dropped in the basket.



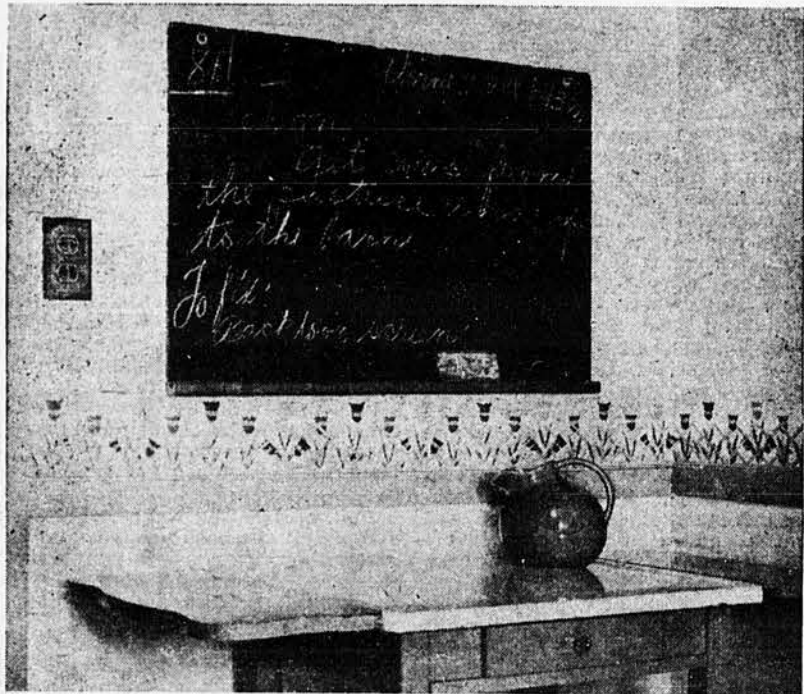
Mrs. A. R. Craft, of Latham, is mopping the rhythmic figure-8 style. She says it saves stooping and exhausting tugs compared to the push-pull method.

Mrs. Homer Milbourn, of El Dorado, picks snap beans, puts them into her basket apron which is devised with 4 drawstrings. It is made from 1 yard of material, convenient for gathering small amounts of vegetable and fruit or for seeds in garden-planting time.



Jot It Down

Write Notes to Father, the Children, Even Yourself



Son John's discarded blackboard is used as a message carrier for all the family.

SONNY'S toy blackboard need not be discarded, for it will serve a practical purpose for both grown-ups and the young folks. Mrs. Verne Alden, who lives on a farm near Wellsville, in Franklin county, uses her son John's blackboard for messages to others in the family, and notes to herself. It hangs on the wall in the kitchen where everyone can see it. Son John is reminded to drive the milk cows to the barn and Mr. Alden to call a neighbor. A spot in the corner notes John's earned allowance for the week. Efficient little helper, isn't it?

should be ironed first on the wrong side, then on the right. Embroidery may be quickly smoothed on the right side, then ironed on the wrong side over a thick, soft pad or Turkish towel.

Make Hair Doodads

In warm weather a flower or a doodad in the hair will suffice for a hat—it's cooler, less expensive and just as pretty. If your hair bows are faded, your artificial flowers limp and, worse still, your allowance spent, here are 2 ideas that will cheer you.

Take scraps of pique, figured print, plain chambray or any closely-woven cloth from which your summer dresses or blouses are made. Make one to match each blouse or dress and be different. Cut the strips of cloth the length and width you are accustomed to wearing. With a pair of pinking shears, "pink" each strip on both sides. Make bows and sew to your bobby pin or comb. The "pinking" will add to the

Iron Wrong Side

The wrong side of a garment is often the right side for ironing. It's best to iron on the wrong side all dark-colored cottons, also linens, rayons, satin weaves, crepes and wools. When these garments are turned to the right side, they will need a few finishing touches, but the less right-side ironing the better.

White and light-colored cottons are best ironed on the right side. Heavy fabrics and some part of clothing that is double in thickness usually need to be ironed on both sides. Damask

appearance and also prevent raveling. For bandeaus, match your dresses again. Use the materials along the selvage, turn in the cut sides for the desired width, press well and measure around your head. Attach a hook and eye so the bandeau may be easily adjusted. These may be laundered again and again and starched too, if you like. The pinked bows will not last as long, but others may be made from scraps. —C. W. W.

Ready to Quilt?

Instructions in our leaflet, "My Handy Quilting Frames," are easily followed and the frames are inexpensive. A copy of the leaflet will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Spiced Peaches

WITH SUGAR RATIONED

Early peaches, especially small varieties, are often used for spicing or pickling. To reduce the amount of sugar in any favorite recipe, a third of the sugar called for may be substituted with corn sirup. Here is a recipe for spiced peaches with this substitution:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 gallon peaches | 1 cup water |
| 1 1/2 cups corn sirup | 4 or 5 sticks cinnamon |
| 2 3/4 cups sugar | 1 small piece ginger root |
| 1 tablespoon whole cloves | 3 cups vinegar |

Make a sirup of the sugar, corn sirup, water and vinegar. Add the spices which have been tied in a bag and boil for 5 minutes. Drop a few of the peeled peaches at a time into the sirup and simmer until tender. Remove from the fire and let stand overnight. Pack peaches into sterilized jars and cover with the sirup which has been boiled for 10 minutes. Seal and process 5 minutes in the boiling-water bath. Store in cool dry place.



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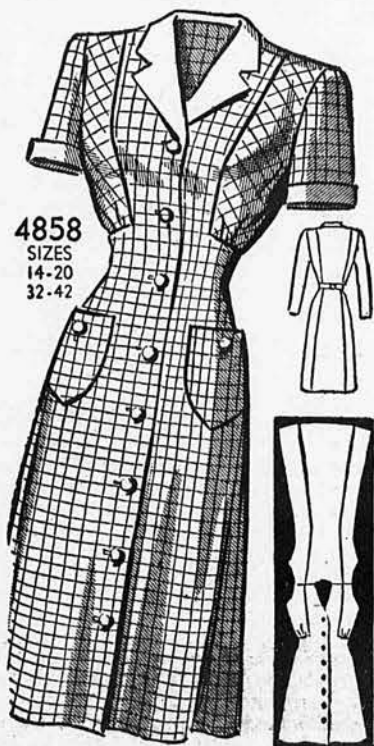
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- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 cup milk | 1/4 cup shortening |
| 1 cake Red Star Yeast | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1/2 cup sugar | 2 eggs, well beaten |
| | 3 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour |

Scald milk. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast and 1 tablespoon sugar in lukewarm milk. Stir in 1 1/2 cups flour; beat until smooth. Cover and let rise in warm place away from draft until light (about 3/4 hour).

Cream shortening; add remaining sugar and salt and combine with yeast mixture. Add well-beaten eggs. Stir in remaining flour. Beat well. Spread dough in two well-greased, shallow pans (7 x 11 inches). Cover and let rise in warm place until light (about 1 hour). Add streusel topping. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 18 to 20 minutes. Makes 2 coffee cakes.

STREUSEL TOPPING: Combine 1/4 cup dry cake or bread crumbs, 1/4 cup general purpose flour, 2 tablespoons softened margarine or butter, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Drizzle 1/2 cup double-sweet corn syrup over top of coffee cakes and sprinkle with crumb mixture.



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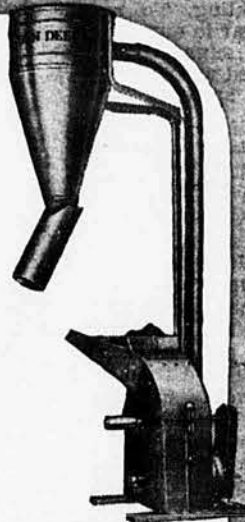
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A Headache or Opportunity?

Farm Outlook Isn't What You Would Call Dark

By **WALTER J. DALY**

WITH all this talk about industry converting from war to peacetime production, how about agriculture? Are any conversion headaches ahead for the farmer? Probably so—but there also is an opportunity for agriculture to emerge in the strongest position it has ever held.

Of course, the farm reconversion problem is different in many respects from that which faces industry. It will not be necessary for agriculture to convert its farms to producing different kinds of food. Except for minor adjustments the same foods and fibers that won this war are the kinds the peacetime market will demand.

But to meet postwar competition of his neighbors and farmers all over the world, American farmers are going to be forced to make some changes in production methods—changes that involve increased attention to soil conservation and the efficient use of labor-saving machinery. It is going to take fertile soil and a mechanized agriculture to meet postwar competition.

Then the farmer has the problem of markets. Here the outlook is not so rosy as that which faces industry. American factories have a pent-up demand and stored-up purchasing power waiting to buy everything they can produce, for a few years at least.

Not so for agriculture. The demand for farm products is probably right now at a peak. It will remain there for another year or two—just how long depending on the time required for Europe's farms to get back in full production.

But the outlook isn't what you would call dark. As long as factories are busy and workers are carrying full dinner pails there'll be a good demand for food—especially meat, milk, eggs and the choicer fruits and vegetables. Compared with the fellow out of a job, well employed people don't eat many more pounds of food, but they do eat better and more expensive food.

In fact the Department of Agriculture recently has done some optimistic forecasting along this line. With full employment, good incomes in the non-agricultural lines and active world trade they see a demand for as great a quantity of farm products as we are now producing. For some products even greater production would be needed.

This is one of the optimistic forecasts. The Department of Agriculture has its darker moments. Nowadays you can get all kinds of guesses—and they are all based on a certain amount of logic and facts. Probably the safe bet for the individual farmer is to assume some reduction from the wartime demand. But the demand for food should be at least as good as just before the war—much better than the depression years.

For most farms some reduction in acreage of the cash crops would be a good thing. Soil conservation demands increased attention. Many of our fields need grasses and legumes instead of corn and wheat.

The adjustments in production that farmers need make to meet postwar food requirements should not be difficult. Rather it will be a logical shift to more soil-building crops—one that will result in balanced rotations on most farms. This adjustment will help farmers meet their greatest problem which is soil conservation.

So it is only reasonably optimistic to conclude that the postwar period offers agriculture the opportunity of a good market for the products of conservation farming. Farmers also will have a chance to make their work easier and more profitable with improved labor-saving machinery that will be available within a fairly short time. Then, too, those who till the soil will have a chance to maintain their present favorable financial position which is the result of debt reduction and wartime savings in War Bonds.

90 Lambs Started It

But Morrowville Boys Aim at 425 Next Time

A FEEDER-LAMB project, started a year ago last fall by the Morrowville F. F. A. chapter, in Washington county, shows signs of growing into a large-size yearly project, according to Otis Dewey, vocational agriculture instructor in the Morrowville school.

Four boys, buying co-operatively, took 90 lambs from John Shaw, a local farmer, to start the project, which was financed partially by the boys and partially by the Production Credit Association. Louis Carter took 20 lambs, Francis Nutsch 20, Elmer Olandt 30, and Dick Menke 20. Incidentally, Louis, Francis and Elmer all are candidates this year for State Farmer awards.

Each boy worked out his feeding program suited to feed and other conditions on the farm. Louis Carter was the only one to keep accurate records of all costs and figured a profit of \$2.70 a lamb.

Last fall 8 boys went into the project and, counting 25 lambs purchased by the chapter as a chapter project, fed out 239. The lambs were divided as follows: Louis Carter 82, Elmer Olandt 50, Francis Nutsch 20, Ivan Ayres 20, Pearl Menke 15, Bruce Finley 10, Leonard Prellwitz 10, and Harold Nutsch 7.

Purchased from a St. Joseph, Mo., commission firm thru the Washington County Farm Bureau, the lambs had an average weight of 58 pounds and cost the boys \$7.70 each. They were purchased October 10 and fed about 110 days with gains of about 28 pounds a lamb. Sold back to the commission company, they brought \$15.50 to \$16 a hundred with profits ranging from around \$2.50 to \$2.62 a lamb.

This year the boys plan for 365 to 425 lambs as the interest is growing steadily in this type of project. No lambs are purchased by the boys unless their fathers are in full co-operation with the program, says Mr. Dewey, to insure against any boy

overinvesting or failing to follow thru on the project.

In the first 2 projects lambs were divided among the boys gate-run, but this year they will be weighed off the cars and prorated on that basis so each boy will get a fair share of the light and heavy-weight lambs, as the weights do vary some, and gate-run division has not been entirely satisfactory.

Boys combine their lamb project with shop work by making their feed bunks and water tanks. The water tanks mostly are galvanized hot-water tanks split lengthwise and the 2 halves mounted on legs. They are cheap and prove very satisfactory.

Altho Morrowville is a small school with an enrollment of about 90, there are 34 boys in vocational agriculture this year and every boy in school either is enrolled or has had at least one year of vocational agriculture, says Mr. Dewey. This small school also ranks fourth or fifth in the state for the number of State Farmers.



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Quick Gains His Hog Goal

LABOR shortage didn't make Kenneth E. Crow, prominent Reno county farmer and hog producer, give up his program during the war. He stayed right in there and kept plugging along with his Spotted Poland China sows. Now he doesn't have the worry of getting a new start in the postwar hog business.

Mr. Crow has been trying to develop Spotted Poland China pigs with large frames, good width and length that will put on quick, economical gains. He said, "I do not like the short-legged, small-boned pig and I don't believe they will carry the heavy weight to an advantage at an early marketing age. However, they are all right for the person who wishes to market his hogs at 8 to 10 months old."

Mr. Crow has part registered Spotted Poland China sows and part grades, but always uses a registered male. He uses portable houses located on clean ground. The sows are washed with soap and creosote solution before they are moved to the farrowing pen. They run on alfalfa pasture until a few days before farrowing, and are fed enough grain to keep in good condition, plus about one half pound of 40 per cent protein supplement a day.

The supplement mixture is one of his own containing meat scraps, soybean oil meal, dehydrated alfalfa meal, linseed meal, calcium and salt. At present this mixture costs about \$3.70 a hundred.

"The spring litters we are feeding at present were farrowed about March 20, on clean wheat ground and the 6 sows saved 51 pigs, an average of 8½ pigs to the litter. They were weaned May 15, and allowed to run on wheat pasture around portable houses. On June 6, they were moved from the wheat pasture on alfalfa and left for a short time before being put on Sudan pasture, which they are still on," said Mr. Crow.

The sows at farrowing time and a few days before are fed a mixture of bran, alfalfa meal, supplement and grain. After farrowing, the feed is gradually increased until the pigs are 10 days old and the sows are back on full feed. Small feeders are kept in each house and the sows and pigs are then fed grain and supplement free choice. The pigs from then on until ready for market are fed grain and supplement free choice. All the milk available is fed the pigs.

Early in August the pigs weighed about 140 pounds and will be sold at 180 days old. Mr. Crow has entered the Kansas hog-production contest, sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce which specifies weighing at that age.

Farm records show the 51 pigs and sows—to August 1—had consumed 103 bushels of corn, 223 bushels of maize, 125 bushels of barley, 2,700 pounds of supplement mixture at a total cost of \$520, which is a little over \$10 a pig.

The fall litter of pigs farrowed in 1944, averaged 7.66 pigs to the sow. They were sold at 203 days old at a weight of 271 pounds. One gilt sold for breeding purposes at 6 months and 10 days and weighed 280 pounds.

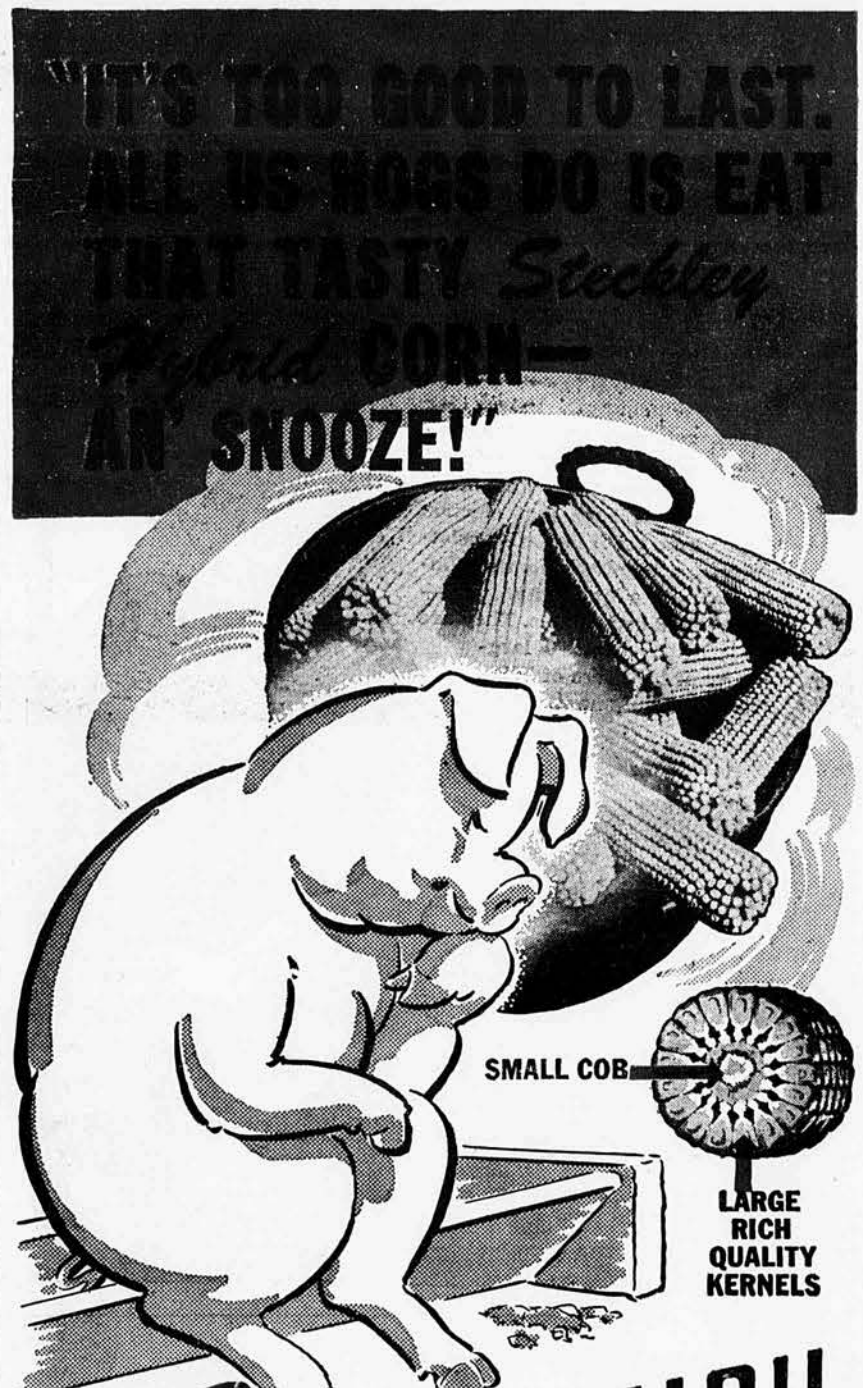
No Seed Wasted

L. E. Mendenhall, one of the first farmers to thresh an alfalfa seed crop this season in Troy township, Reno county, said, "I bound my alfalfa with a wheat binder and shocked it in small shocks. About 3 days were required for proper drying before it was threshed with a threshing machine. This is undoubtedly the best way to handle alfalfa for seed. The bundles were carefully handled and hauled on tin slides to the machine. I had very little seed wasted, which is quite different from the cut-and-rake-and-rick method."

Mendenhall had 20 acres of alfalfa for seed. Eight acres was badly damaged by cutworms. The seed was well matured as weather conditions in this vicinity have been favorable for a seed crop. Considering the 8 acres of poor alfalfa, the 20 acres averaged a bushel of clean seed to the acre.

Emery Wheel Stand

Lacking a stand for an emery wheel we used an old livestock clipping machine, as it took an emery wheel with a ¼-inch hole in the center.—L. R. E.



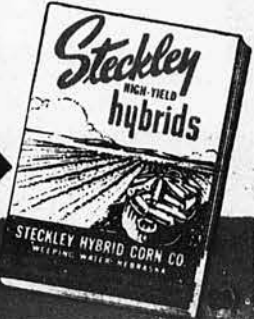
Steckley HIGH YIELD HYBRID CORN
SINCE 1931

the "tops" for crops may not exactly inspire porkers to be thinkers—but how it does inspire 'em to feed! For it's "tops" in feeding quality as well. Its easy-chewing starch-rich kernels step up livestock growth with abundant proteins, oils, minerals. Any animal in the feedlot goes for STECKLEY'S straight as a bee to clover.

ORDER NOW! Whether you grow corn for feeding or for the market there's a STECKLEY High Yield Hybrid particularly adapted to your soil and climate. Many careful farmers are placing their orders right now, to be prepared for any early advantage in planting weather.

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This year, with pork scarce and getting scarcer, there's a real incentive to get your hogs to market fast, and in prime shape. And Dannen Big Dee 40% Hog Builder can help you do the job PROFITABLY. Full of rich proteins and essential minerals, Big Dee 40% Hog Builder supplies vital, necessary nutrients not

found in corn and farm grains alone. Now fortified with NIA-CIN (nicotinic acid) as a further aid to thrifty growth and improved vigor, it's better than ever. So to pack plenty of pork on your hogs, use Dannen Big Dee 40% Hog Builder. See your local feed dealer today. If he is unable to supply you, write us.

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DANNEN FEEDS
AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALERS



Danger in Sulfa Drugs?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IS IT true that drugs are double-edged tools that may react to your disadvantage?

The Sulfa drugs are now put up by clever manufacturing chemists in many attractive ways. They are not difficult to take and they may be taken by mouth. This advantage in prescribing is not unmixed with evil. Self-prescribing is both easy and dangerous. The danger cannot be overemphasized. Many lives have been lost by unwise dosage. Many more will be if persons venture to administer to themselves and families, poisonous drugs of which they know nothing as to dosage and effect in order to cure ailments of which they know still less. The doctor himself must watch carefully, for some persons there are whose sensitivity is so delicate as to be upset by the very minimum. Physicians who prescribe the Sulfa drugs are on the alert for the patient who shows symptoms of nausea, vomiting, dizziness, skin discoloration or rashes, jaundice, mental depression and even the slightest sign of change in the blood-forming elements. Such changes, unrecognized, might go to a fatal ending.



Dr. Lerrigo

Many dangerous forms of illness are greatly shortened, the convalescence hastened by use of the carefully chosen remedy early in treatment. It checks the progress of the disease before the germs have been able to overwhelm the body and disorder its functions by the poisons which virulent infections usually throw off. Careful nursing and judicious diet are still of greatest importance, especially if the tissues affected are those of heart or lungs. Absolute rest in bed is imperative. Company must be restricted. Diet must be carefully prescribed by the physician. The time to resume normal occupations must be decided by the physician, but will usually be all to the patient's advantage as compared with infections under old-time treatment.

Let Your Doctor Decide

Truly the Sulfa drugs are numbered with Penicillin among the greatest advances in medical history. You who have the advantage of radio, newspaper, magazines and lectures know this and rejoice in it. "What will they do for me?" you exclaim, as you note the Sulfa preparations offered in ointments, dusting powders, nose drops, inhalants, jellies, sprays and even chewing gums.

There is only one sound answer. "Let your doctor decide!" Never undertake the risk of prescribing such remedies for yourself in the hope that thereby you may save a visit from the physician. Furthermore, never attempt to "use up" at a later date a prescription that has been previously made for some other member of the family.

Let me remind you that state boards of health in almost every state have issued warnings against the unsupervised and indiscriminate use of drugs of the Sulfa groups. In these warnings they speak of them as "coal tar products." In some states you cannot buy drugs of the Sulfa group excepting on prescription.

The medical journals which come to my desk and are written especially for physicians, frequently recite warnings that will put physicians on their guard and remind them that great care must

be exercised. Of course, the patient who is ill in bed will get his medicine on the doctor's prescription, and will be visited by the physician sufficiently often to allow observation as to the progress of his case. However, the Sulfa drugs are used increasingly in tablet form that are administered by the physician at his office to be taken by the patient at home. In these cases the clever physician takes precautions by a written or printed notice upon the envelope in which he dispenses his tablets. One doctor's envelope, which I recently saw, reads:

1. You are now taking a drug of the Sulfa group.
2. You are requested to return to this office at definite intervals which are noted hereon.
3. Your blood and urine will be checked at each such visit.
4. Drink plenty of water.
5. If you become sick while taking this drug or after you have finished taking it, telephone this office or return to see the doctor without delay.
6. These directions are for your welfare.



WOMEN in your '40's
Do these symptoms betray your age?

Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as "middle-age" with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age. So if you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

This Great Medicine HELPS NATURE

For almost a century—Pinkham's Compound has been famous to help great numbers of women go "smiling thru" such middle-age distress. Thousands have reported remarkable benefits!

Pinkham's Compound taken regularly helps build up resistance against such symptoms. This great medicine helps nature and that's the kind you should try.

INEXPENSIVE: Pinkham's Compound costs very little compared to some other methods but this doesn't detract from its effectiveness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Now She Shops "Cash And Carry"

Without Painful Backache

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.

Upset Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back. When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

Take Time for Fun

One way to have fun is to plan a Halloween party. And it isn't too early to be thinking about it. Our leaflet, "Hilarious Halloween Party," offers many inexpensive suggestions for invitations, decorations, entertainment, fortunes and refreshments. Order from Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Out of the Mud

(Continued from Page 1)

About 300 farmers attended the meeting. They unanimously voted that the county commissioners should consider the county unit system to replace the present township road system. The Chamber of Commerce, the Lions, Rotary, and Kiwanis clubs presented resolutions favoring the county unit system and state aid in planning.

Commissioners met with the Kansas Highway Department but were advised the department could give no such planning assistance. The commissioners then employed an engineering firm at a cost of \$1,000.

No action was taken by the commissioners on the county unit system, and for a good reason. The Gilman bill gives townships the right to vote not to exceed 10 mills for road development within the township.

"We thought our townships should be given an opportunity to vote on raising their own road funds for local use before taking any action on the county unit system," say the commissioners.

Townships responded to this challenge with enthusiasm. In June, of this year, 8 out of the 9 townships in the county voted on the levy and 7 voted favorably. The eighth township had other plans for road development.

Average levy voted by the 7 townships was slightly more than 7 mills. Three voted the maximum of 10 mills. These levys will raise an estimated \$160,000 a year for the next 2 years.

Opponents of the county unit system also had another reason for wanting to keep the road program within the townships. The 7 townships voting a road levy also have benefit district road money coming back from the state. These benefits will amount to \$43,152.21 a year for 2 years, for 6 of the townships. All townships also will get a levy of about 2 mills from the county for road improvement.

For a period of 3 years townships will get their benefit district funds, then Leavenworth county will get back a benefit fund of about \$700,000 over a period of 10 years. County road expenditures will be matched up to 45 per cent by Federal funds. Road funds also will be swelled by the new state gasoline tax on nonhighway gas for use on road improvement. Leavenworth county, with its plan already laid out, will be able to take full advantage of these additional funds.

This is how the new Leavenworth road program will work:

A survey of all roads in the county now is being made by the engineering firm hired for the job. This firm will determine which roads should be improved first, and what type of improvement would best serve the farmers.

When results are turned over to the county, the county engineer and his staff will act in an advisory capacity to township boards and will provide supervision if wanted.

These Roads Come First

Under the law mail routes and school roads must be improved first. Money raised by the townships under their new road levys must be used for improvement and cannot be used for equipment. Equipment can be purchased with money from the benefit district refunds. Townships are planning to co-operate with one another and with the county to do the job.

First job on the road program will be spending an estimated \$250 a mile for grading, ditching, culverts, and brush cutting. All dirt roads will get this treatment before any surfacing is attempted. Then rock surfacing will be applied in most cases.

Leavenworth county is in a good position to go ahead with a strong road program. The county will be out of debt in 1946.

Farmers in Leavenworth county are enthusiastic about the new program.

"It costs me more now just to keep up my equipment than my share of the road improvement," says Charles Heim. This summer he had to haul small dabs of wheat to town in a pickup because his heavy truck couldn't get over the road to Leavenworth.

Mr. Heim says because of ruts and sharp rocks he has ruined tires, uses more gas and has had many unnecessary repairs to his trucks and cars. He has to go to town every day with milk, and his children drive another car to school every day. While only a mile from a surfaced highway, Mr. Heim says the family might as well be 5 miles off when the weather is bad, because that one mile is impassable at times. "Lost time because of bad roads in the last 2 years has cost me hundreds of dollars," believes Mr. Heim.

Ed Theis reports that going 2 miles in the mud took the rear end out of his car. He is on a fair road and says many neighbors walk to his place for a ride to town. When roads are bad his family has to drive an extra 2½ miles to either church or school.

Last winter when a member of the August Krueger family was ill, Mr. Krueger had to drive a half mile in a wagon to meet the doctor. Emergencies like this are repeated hundreds of times in the county every year.

Pete Fink told N. L. Harris, county agent, there are times when his family is isolated for a week by bad roads.

It would be a mistake to say that everyone in the county is completely satisfied with the adopted road program. Some farmers and townspeople believe a better engineering job could be done under the county unit system.

Speaking for the Chamber of Commerce, Jay Leonard, secretary, says: "There is some doubt in our minds that townships can afford heavy enough equipment to do the job. Under the

county unit system Leavenworth city taxpayers would share more in the cost. Under the township plan the farmers will have to carry it. However, getting the roads improved is the big goal. If the townships can do it themselves we are for them 100 per cent. Certainly they should have a chance to spend their benefit refunds as they see fit. After the 3-year period has ended they still could adopt the county unit system if they are not satisfied with results."

Walt Neibarger, publisher of the Tonganoxie Mirror, was strong for the township program. "The county has all it can do to improve and maintain its own system," says Mr. Neibarger. "We need road improvement all over the county. Under the county unit system we would have to wait on township road improvement until after county roads are improved. By pooling equipment and labor, our townships now will have the money and the ability

to go ahead on our own. There won't be any chance for one section of the county getting a time advantage on any other section."

Township boards have worked out another plan to get immediate improvement on township roads. They have told farmers their roads would be improved right away if they wanted to match township funds with personal donations. Farmers have responded by raising about \$10,000 among themselves to match township funds.

On a 6-mile stretch from Tonganoxie to Jarbalo, farmers have raised about \$1,200 among themselves for improvement of this one road.

Mr. Neibarger gives the Gilman law credit for keeping the Leavenworth road problem from developing into a fight over the county unit system. "His law gave us a compromise. Now our efforts are directed toward building roads instead of fighting over methods," says Mr. Neibarger.



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NO purchase a horse-man makes is more important than his saddle. It has to be right. And **HEREFORD SADDLES** are right! Practical horsemen design them; the cream of Texas saddle craftsmen build them and give them their final eye-catching touches. **HEREFORD SADDLES** combine handsome appearance, riding comfort and rugged strength in just the proper balance. Set your sights on a **HEREFORD**. If your work requires one *now*, see your dealer. If he can't supply you, write to us. We'll do our best to help you locate one.

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The "CENTIPEDE"

A striking saddle made on the TexTan Roper tree, elaborately hand tooled in unusual "Centipede" design, with brown inlaid background. Double rigged, with mohair girth. Cheyenne comfort cantle. Visalia stirrup. A saddle built for years of proud ownership.

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MAKERS OF FAMOUS
TEXAS RANGER BELTS

Atomic Bombs Aren't Fruit, But . . .

By **JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON**

IT MAY seem a little farfetched for the horticultural editor of Kansas Farmer to write on a subject so unrelated to fruit growing as the atomic bomb. But since it is the greatest news event of all time farmers should know more about it than most of them do. Too many dismiss the subject lightly by saying, "It's too deep for me to understand," or "I cannot become interested in something that does not concern me." One cannot be too sure of that, for the release of atomic energy is bound to affect the future lives of every human being on earth.

If we were to ask a chemist at Kansas State College to explain atoms to us, he probably would begin by telling us about water because water is something with which we are most familiar. He would point out that a molecule of water is composed of 2 chemical elements, hydrogen and oxygen, and perhaps he would make a diagram of the water molecule on the board and show that it contained 2 atoms of hydrogen and 1 atom of oxygen.

Then he would tell us that there are only 92 basic elements known, and that everything in the Universe is made up of a combination of 2 or more of these chemical elements. Mindful that we are farmers, perhaps he would mention phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen and explain that these chemical elements, often lacking in soils, are 3 more of these 92 elements with which most farmers are more or less familiar.

What's in an Atom

Another one of these 92 elements, uranium, is the chemical scientists chose for their experiments on the release of atomic energy. Our obliging chemist would tell us that uranium atoms, like those of the other 91 elements, are composed of a dense nucleus surrounded by a vaporous cloud of electrons. The nucleus is made up of particles called protons and neutrons. The electrons carry a negative charge of electricity. The protons are positively charged. The neutrons are electrically neutral.

The forces holding these particles together are tremendously powerful. It is the overcoming of these cohesive forces, our chemical informant would tell us, that causes a disruption of the nucleus resulting in a part of the atom's mass being converted into energy. Here, they say, is another proof of Einstein's theory that matter is simply another form of energy.

The means by which the nucleus of these uranium atoms was split is a carefully guarded secret, and lucky are we that our scientists discovered the secret first. Now that a way has been found to disrupt the atoms of one element, it is only a matter of time until ways and means may be found to split the atoms of any of the other 91 elements.

When a nucleus splits into 2 parts, our chemistry teacher informs us, the total weight of the 2 parts is less than that of the original nucleus, a part of the mass having been converted into millions of electron volts of energy.

Rays of gamma light resulting from the fission striking other nearby nuclei cause them to split. If these gamma rays cause nuclei of one element to disrupt, why could they not start fission of the nuclei of other elements? Never in the history of this world has man played with anything so dangerous.

Observers of the 3 atomic bombs that have been exploded, including the test bomb in the Badlands of New Mexico, all mention the spectacular light that accompanied the explosions. It is now pretty generally agreed that the terrific light and heat of the sun is due to constant atomic disintegration on a tremendous scale. Now, when we look at the distant stars, we know that the light that comes to us from some of them is the atomic disintegration of some planet, just like our earth. Meteors that often bury themselves in farm fields are, without a doubt, fragments from some other world that has been blown to bits by atomic explosion.

"Became So Wise"

There is no reason to suppose that ours is the only inhabited globe in the universe. Other heavenly bodies probably have civilizations far in advance of ours. Some have even become so "wise" as to have brought about their own destruction. The prophets of Bible days could not have known about the atom, yet their prediction as to how the world shall end might not be far wrong.

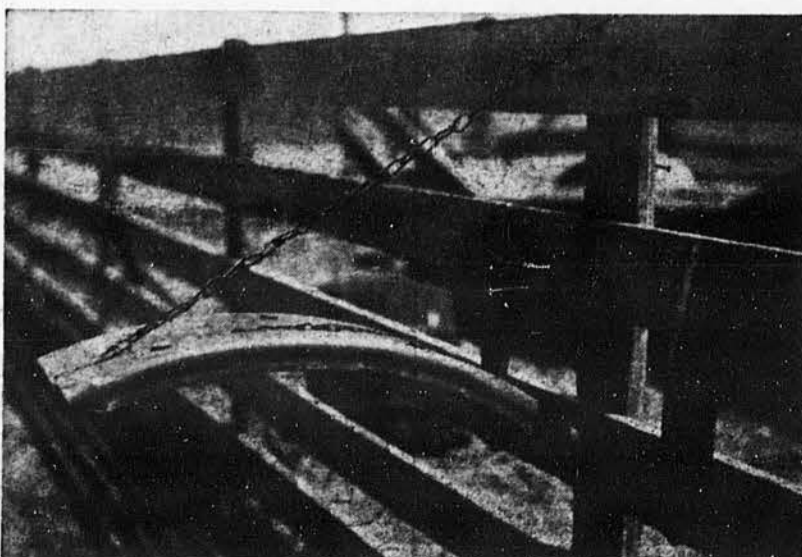
At any rate the atomic bomb has opened a new era. The fact that it ended the war will be considered insignificant by future historians. The important thing now is to harness this great power to work for us and not destroy us. Philosophers and scientists are making wild guesses as to what the future has in store. They predict automobiles will be run by an engine no bigger than a man's fist. Almost limitless energy would be available to us all for abundant light, heat and power. Power is of universal interest to farmers. They have used it in every form from human energy, ox power, horse power to the explosive energy of gasoline, the expansive energy of steam and electric energy. They should have a natural interest in atomic energy.

Like New Light

It will be possible for 6½ million families to have new or additional fluorescent lighting within a year or 2 after reconversion, say manufacturers of this type equipment. A survey of householders indicated that 73 per cent would like fluorescent lighting for kitchens, 70 per cent for bathrooms, 52 per cent for hallways and dining rooms, and 45 per cent for bedrooms and living rooms.

Only objection found to fluorescent lighting from those now using it, as reported by the survey, is that present fixtures are not attractive enough. To overcome this objectionable feature an entire new series of fixtures is being designed especially for the home.

Here's Comfort for Cattle



A back-scratcher for cattle that really works is this section of combine rim suspended from a fence as shown. Its height can be adjusted as the cattle grow.



"PRIME"
means
"MORE SHOCK"
.. and that means you're sure of holding animals with this **Hi-line Controller for Electric Fence**

The only controller giving you all these advantages for modern, money-making farming:

- 1 **Alternating Current on Fence.** The multiple impulses of alternating current cause more muscular reaction — more respect for the fence.
- 2 **A Stronger Shock.** Current — not voltage — means shock. Prime A.C. controllers have twice as much current as other approved controllers.
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- 4 **Less Current Leakage.** Higher current values with relatively low peak voltage means less current leakage—more shock.
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FIGHT SMUT ON WHEAT
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New Improved CERESAN

TREAT SEED GRAIN in advance at your convenience and store until ready to plant. **New Improved CERESAN** generally controls stinking smut of wheat, also stripe and certain smuts of barley. Costs a few cents per acre—easy to use! See your dealer or seed treater.

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NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS
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Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.
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BUY VICTORY BONDS

Farming on a "Salary"

Weekly Wage of \$70 Comes From Broilers



Mr. and Mrs. Dan Simmons, of Coffey county, prefer to "farm on a salary basis." They make a weekly wage of \$70 raising broilers for the Farmers Produce, of Burlington.

MANY persons have wondered what it would be like to be a farmer and still draw a weekly pay check. That is exactly what Mr. and Mrs. Dan Simmons, of Coffey county, are doing.

They are making \$70 a week raising broilers under a new program sponsored by the Farmers Produce, of Burlington. This is how the plan works:

The company advances Mr. and Mrs. Simmons 50 cents a hundred chickens each week for their labor. All range houses are provided and all feed delivered to the farm. Title to the chickens remains with the company.

When these chickens are ready for market they are picked up by company trucks. Cost of the chicks, feed, labor advance to the farmer, and depreciation on equipment are deducted from the gross receipts. Profits then are divided 50-50.

Labor advance on 7,000 chicks, an average batch, runs \$35 a week, says Mr. Simmons. His share of the profits when chickens were marketed has averaged another \$35 a week. At present these farmers have 7,200 chicks and 500 turkeys. They plan to increase their chicks to 9,000 each batch.

The only investment Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have in their broiler project is their labor, water, range used, and feeding and watering equipment. Two or 3 old sheds and barns already on the place also are being used.

For their turkey project, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons get a straight salary of \$1 a hundred for labor, with no share of the profits.

The Simmons farm has been all seeded to alfalfa and lespedeza with no crops farmed. They retain enough of this pasture to provide range for their poultry projects and rent out the rest for hay. This gives them full time for poultry and they like it.

The nice part about full-time poultry work, says Mr. Simmons, is that it comes in the mornings and evenings, giving us the middle of the day for rest or recreation.

All turkey and chick range shelters provided by the company have wire floors. They are portable. Chick shel-

ters are moved every 3 weeks and chicks are allowed free range. Turkeys are kept on screen floors until 9 weeks old, then moved on range.

Brooder and range houses are cleaned and sprayed between projects.

The produce company believes central brooding is an advantage to the farmer as it allows him to handle 4 to 6 broods a year. By using started chicks, the farmer can finish them out in 8 weeks. Early-spring chicks are taken out on range at 5 to 6 weeks old. Later chicks are 3 and 4 weeks old when put out to the farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have been handling about 5,000 started chicks and 2,000 day-old chicks at a time.

According to R. C. Fearl, manager of the produce company, it is up to industry to build up the broiler program if it is to succeed. Best results are obtained, he says, when farmers can devote full time to the job. In order for them to do so, companies processing broilers must make it worth their time and assume most of the risk.

While Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are the only full-time producers in the Burlington area, several other farmers have gone into the business on a large scale.

Warren Conrad has 20 range shelters housing 4,000 started chicks and already has marketed 2 batches this year. Warren Decker is handling 2,000 chicks to each project.

This plan is another case of industry-farmer partnership, similar to that described recently as being operated by the Concordia Creamery Company. These companies, and perhaps others in the state, are setting a new pattern for some farm operations in Kansas.

Picnic Suggestions

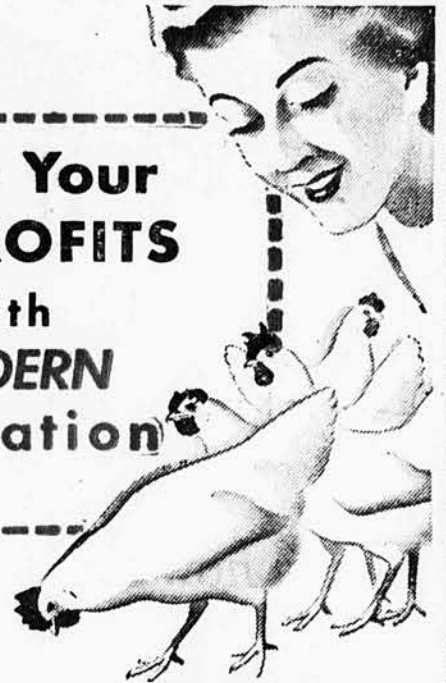
To make a picnic more enjoyable with less work, pack moist foods in paper cartons, wrap sandwiches in bread wrappers, put liquids in discarded bottles and jars, and bake cakes in paper baking cups. Then you won't have dishes to bring home. Merely flatten the paper and tie together for the scrap drive.—Mrs. A. H.



A view of some of the range houses on the Simmons farm. An average of 7,000 broilers is cared for in addition to 500 turkeys. They plan to step their broiler project up to 9,000 birds at a time.



Step Up Your Flock PROFITS with MODERN Sanitation



So Easy . . . and Pleasant . . . to Disinfect with Dr. Salsbury's PAR-O-SAN the Powerful Disinfectant with the Pleasant Odor

Reduce layer losses and you've increased profits. That's why poultry authorities, poultry raisers recommend good management, modern sanitation. And modern sanitation means disinfecting poultry houses thoroughly and often this easy, modern way. Next time, try Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San, the powerful, pleasant disinfectant.

Par-O-San is pleasant to use; yet powerful. Gets the job done quickly.

easily . . . without irritating your nose, making eyes smart, causing disinfecting headaches. Economical, too. One quart dilutes in 25 gallons of water.

Use Par-O-San freely in poultry houses. Spray walls and floors liberally. Use as a swab for waterers, feeders. Job's done without smearing or staining, needless work, or "disinfecting headaches."

So get bigger profits from your flock—easier, quicker. Give your layers the protection of modern sanitation. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San. At hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

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A Nation-wide Poultry Service

Whenever your flock needs help, ask for "Dr. Salsbury's" . . . a complete line of poultry medicines, fumigants, disinfectants, vaccines and bacterins.

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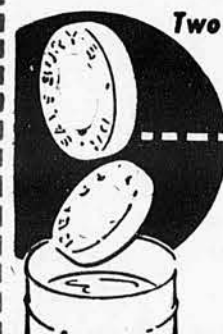
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POWERFUL PLEASANT DISINFECTANT

Tonic Benefits for Unthrifty Birds
Just mix Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in wet or dry mash. Handy tonic appetizer. Users report birds perk up, get more out of feed.

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Give your flock the tonic benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal, the two-fold drinking water medicine. Just two tablets per gallon; stir briskly. Praised by thousands this spring for its results against cecal coccidiosis and as a tonic. Safe in any waterer, even metal.

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REN-O-SAL

THE TWO-FOLD DRINKING WATER MEDICINE



Seal of the MASTER CRAFTSMAN!

Fortified U. S. Rubber Footwear built by master craftsmen whose skill has been passed on for five generations. Features that make fit the best footwear that can be produced during wartime: Multi-ply construction; anchored, quick-drying linings, extra heavy soles, heavy-duty reinforcement.

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"Gathering eggs is my job. As you can see it's a big job, too. Mom says you just can't afford to feed worms when it's so easy to worm with Lee's Gizzard Capsules."

WON'T UPSET BIRDS OR CHECK EGG PRODUCTION

Genuine Lee's Gizzard Capsules are the safe, effective, easy way to worm without upsetting birds or knocking egg production. The Gizzard Capsule's INSOLUBLE coating does not dissolve in the crop—it protects medicine until crushed by gizzard—gently delivers correct dose, full strength to worms. For all 3 kinds of worms Pin, Large Rounds and Large Tapes. Gets heads of all species that any product on market can get.

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AGENTS-DEALERS: Attractive dealerships available in territories where we have no representatives. Earn more with the complete McCurdy line. Write today for details.

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The "original," tractor-mounted, tractor-operated loader and stacker—does your hard lifting jobs easily, speedily—cuts your costs, increases your profit. Convertible for use in barn, loading manure, gravel, dirt and other tough jobs all year around. Ten years of success. New improved models now ready.

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Vaccinate with **COLORADO SERUM**—Unexcelled for Purity, Potency and Economy.

Long experience has proven its uniformly high standard of protection. Made from clean-blooded, high-altitude pigs under the most scientific and sanitary conditions. Helpful 48-page Hog Book Free.

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Buy Victory Bonds Now

County of Champions

Geary's 4-H Winners Make Kansas Proud

THE joy of helping eager young farm boys and girls grow up into outstanding citizens and leaders is worth more than his salary, says Paul Gwin, Geary county Extension agent, who has one of the finest records in the state for developing state and national winners in 4-H Club competition.

Since taking over 4-H Club Extension agent work in Geary county in 1926, Mr. Gwin has developed 37 state project champions, 8 leadership champions, 22 state champion judging teams, 4 national judging teams, and has had 68 state fair booth exhibits with 37 blue-ribbon awards.

Geary county 4-H'ers had first-place orchestra in the state in 1930, 1932 and 1933; first-place model meeting in 1939, 1940, 1943 and 1944; first-place project talk in 1944; and first place in dramatics in 1939 and 1934.

Leadership champions have included Gaylord Munson, a Washington trip winner in 1930, and recently retiring president of the State Board of Agriculture; Lloyd Gugler, a Capper scholarship winner; Marie Norman, a Capper winner; Robert Shoffner, Washington trip; Pauline Shoffner, Capper winner; Charles Hoyt, Washington winner; Dan Zumbrunn, Capper winner; Helen Ramsour, Capper winner.

Geary county had the national winning poultry-judging team in 1935; national style-review winner, Eleanor Acker, in 1935; national safety winner and national conservationist in 1944—these 2 winners were Dan Zumbrunn and Earl Brown respectively. Both Gaylord Munson and Earl Brown have won the State Board of Agriculture medal for outstanding member in leadership at the state fair.

Room improvement champions include Marie Norman, 1930; Bettye Brown, 1931; Ethel I. Collins, 1932; Evelyn Erichsen, 1936. Canning champions have been Viola Zumbrunn, 1928; Helen Zumbrunn, 1931; Pauline Shoffner, 1936; Helen Ramsour, 1940.

Style review champions include Eleanor Acker, 1935, and Wilma Jean McDowell, 1938.

Best groomed boy: Charles Hoyt, 1938; Earl Brown, 1943.

Baby beef champions: Lloyd Gugler, 1927; Andrew Olson, 1929; Laurence Zimmerman, 1936; Andy Schuler, 1941.

Swine champions: Bill Rogers, 1937; Albert Morgan, 1943.

Sheep champions: Frank Marcy, 1932; Charles Streeter, 1935.

Corn: Donnell Langvardt, 1930; Gaylord Munson, 1928; George Britt, 1938.

Garden: John Britt, 1938; Joe Britt, 1939.

Poultry: Paul Sanford, 1935; Roy Upham, 1936; Robert Shoffner, 1933; Helen Ramsour, 1938.

Reporter: Mildred Erichsen, 1930; Enid Altwegg, 1927; Raleigh Peterson, 1933.

Safety: Brookside Club, 1940; Dan Zumbrunn, 1944.

Conservation: Earl Brown, 1944.

Health: Alice Turnbull, 1934.

Food preparation: Alice Rogers, 1941.

State winning judging teams are produced in Geary county almost every year. Geary 4-H'ers won first in poultry judging in 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, and 1942; in livestock judging in 1936, 1942, and 1943; in crops in 1940 and 1943; in clothing in 1931, 1933, and 1944; in room improvement in 1935; in food preservation in

1937; in home economics in 1937 and 1939.

Members of these winning teams by projects and years were as follows:

Poultry: 1931—Mildred Erichsen, Bill Rogers, and Raleigh Peterson; 1932—Roy Upham, Raleigh Peterson, and Lucille Taylor; 1933—Bill Rogers, Robert Shoffner, and Josephine Taylor; 1934—Helen Ramsour, Charles Sanford, and Pauline Shoffner; 1935—Paul Sanford, Roy Upham, Jessie Collins; 1936—Irene Roers, John Britt, and Charles Hoyt; 1937—James Upham, Harold Ramsour, and Marjorie Tully; 1939—Harold Ramsour, Marjorie Tully, and Paul H. Gwin; 1940—Grant Poole, Leonard Rago, and Bill Lichtenhan; 1942—John Peterson, Robert Britt, and Norman Manz.

Livestock: 1936—Charles Streeter, Paul Sanford, and Bill Rogers; 1942—Ed Rogers, John Peterson, and Marvin Poland; 1943—Albert Morgan, Harris Ramsour, and Dan Zumbrunn.

Crops: 1943—John Peterson, Edward Rogers, and Leonard Rago; 1940—Clinton Gfeller, Joe Britt, and John Beavers.

Clothing: 1931—Helen Zumbrunn, Marie Norman, and Ethel Rosey; 1933—Verda Gwin, Eleanor Acker, and Edith Roesler; 1944—Mary Beavers, Pearl Horne, and No-reen Altwegg.

Room improvement: 1935—Evelyn Erichsen, Joan Miller, and Pauline Shoffner.

Food preservation: 1937—Helen Ramsour, Joan Miller, and Pauline Shoffner.

Home economics: 1939—Alice Rogers, Helen Ramsour, and Josephine Brown; 1937—Joan Miller, Helen Ramsour, and Pauline Shoffner.

A Great Combination

We asked Mr. Gwin how he accounted for so many winners in a single county. Taking no credit for himself, Mr. Gwin replied that the attitude and help of parents, the work of 4-H Club leaders, and the incentive each winner gave to others in the club, were the major items affecting the total.

Today Paul Gwin has the pleasure of seeing sons and daughters of his early winners following in the footsteps of their fathers and mothers. Many of his earlier champions now are in positions of prominence in state and national affairs.

Working with 4-H Club members now, is much more encouraging than it was 15 or 20 years ago, recalls Mr. Gwin, because of the improved living standards on the farm. There was a time when the various things taught to 4-H members were so far above what they had at home the tendency of the training was to encourage them to leave the farm for city life. Now, with electricity and power machinery paving the way for higher living standards, more young people in 4-H Club work are planning to make farming their career, in his opinion.

This improved condition makes Mr. Gwin very happy and, combined with his love for young people, gives him a job that he wouldn't trade with anyone getting 2 or 3 times his salary.

Salt the Line

On winter washdays I dampen a small muslin bag, put about 4 table-spoons of salt in it and clean my wire clothesline with it. Clothes won't freeze to the line after it receives this treatment.—Mrs. L. H. M.



Earl Brown, left, national conservationist for 1944, shown in the cornfield with his father C. C. Brown, and County Agent Paul Gwin.



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from Flat-Top to Stratosphere...*

In today's gadget-packed plane, the crew's course . . . their "direct hit" score . . . their *lives* . . . depend upon the instruments before their eyes.

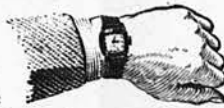
These instruments must give them their exact speed despite altitude and temperature, their exact three-dimensional position. Expansion of vital metal parts of instruments must be controlled — regardless of the broad changes in temperature met between blazing Pacific take-off and sub-zero stratosphere.

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A Monitor Sky Power windmill water system provides the last word in modern farm living. It can bring you greater comfort, easier chores, time saved and more profits. Your stock will drink from automatic cups in all your buildings. A turn of your wrist will bring abundant water to your kitchen and bathroom. No more pumping by hand; no more lugging water around the farm in buckets. Ask your Monitor dealer to install a Sky Power windmill now as the first step in this system. Pressure tank and automatic controls can be attached when they are available. Find out now how this system works. See your Monitor dealer.

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WINDMILLS • PUMPS • PUMPJACKS • WELL SUPPLIES

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I am interested in—
 NEW WINDMILL
 Having old windmill reconditioned. Print Name and Address in margin, mail to DEPT. 3, BAKER MFG., Evansville, Wis.

Tax Reduction Will Be "Limited"

(Continued from Page 5)

chasing power of all the people) and if this was estimated to be less than the value of the gross national product, it would be the duty of Congress to provide the additional purchasing power, by expenditures of the Federal Government in the required amount.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in support of the measure, explained it in one sentence:

"In the event that the total volume of private investment and expenditures, together with the expenditures of state and local governments, is not likely to be great enough to provide outlets for the total volume of goods and services which a fully employed labor force will produce, it will then be necessary for the President to submit programs for expanding Federal investment and expenditure."

Housing also calls for decisive Congressional action, the message states. It is the responsibility of Government to use necessary public funds for slum clearance and provide adequate housing for low-income groups, but the bulk of the housing program should be met by private investment.

"We must build and improve our roads; we must harness our streams for the general welfare; we must rebuild and reclaim our land; we must protect and restore our forests," the message reads.

"This is not only to provide men and women with work, it is to play the part of a good business man who insists carefully on maintaining and rebuilding his plant and machinery.

"We know that by the investment of Federal funds we can, within the limits of our own nation, provide for our citizens new frontiers—new territories for the development of industry, agriculture and commerce.

"We have before us that Tennessee Valley Authority . . . we have programs for regional development of the Columbia river in the great Northwest, the Missouri river, the Central Valley of California, and the Arkansas.

"I hope that Congress will proceed

as rapidly as possible to authorize regional development of the natural resources of our great river valleys."

Concerning agriculture—after praising the magnificent production job farmers have done—the President makes some rather general recommendations:

"We cannot count on continuance of better-than-average weather. Because of the great demands for food that exist in this country and for relief abroad, the Department of Agriculture is planning for another year of full production.

"The Government now must be prepared to carry out the Nation's responsibility to aid farmers in making their necessary adjustments to a peacetime basis. The Congress already has provided postwar supports against price collapse for many farm products.

"After the first World War farm prices dropped more than 50 per cent from the spring of 1920 to the spring of 1921. We do not intend to permit a repetition. . . . The Secretary of Agriculture has assured me he will use all means now authorized by Congress to carry out the price-support commitments. . . . Strengthening the machinery for carrying out price-support commitments is one measure necessary to safeguard farm prices. Stimulation of the export of farm commodities is another. More food is needed in the war-ravaged areas of the world . . . we have the opportunity of developing export markets for the future. . . . Strengthening and further development of crop insurance for farmers, organized and backed by the Federal Government, can give them protection. . . . The Secretary of Agriculture is now examining existing agricultural programs in the light of peacetime needs. . . . I hope that also will be given careful consideration."

President Truman also urged that Congress not return the Employment Service to the states. But "ultimately it should be returned."

He wants a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. His message backs up the War and Navy Department—"We cannot rely upon voluntary recruitment as the sole method of procuring the necessary replacements, so the draft act should be continued in effect. . . . It is my intention to communicate with Congress from time to time with respect to a comprehensive and continuous program of national security, including a universal training program, unification of the Armed Services, and the use and control of atomic energy."

The President also asks that Congress do nothing at this time to terminate or circumscribe his powers under the War Powers Acts.

He points out that a large number of laws and acts automatically terminate "upon the cessation of hostilities," or "upon termination of the war," as proclaimed by the President or by Congressional action. To avoid confusion, and to give him control of the situation, the President tells Congress—

"The time has not yet arrived for the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities, much less the termination of the war. . . . Most of the provisions of this (Second War Powers Act) expire December 31, 1945. . . . I request the Congress, therefore, to extend the provisions of the Second War Powers Act. . . ."

Also, President Truman does not want the OPA abolished, or its powers curtailed, by the Congress in the near future. Rationing is being ended, commuted.

He also expresses the hope that the wartime food subsidies may be terminated within a reasonable length of time; says that agencies dealing with these are working on the problem of discontinuing these "without an undue disturbance of farm income or living costs."

The general tenor of the message indicates that while President Truman may be going "down the middle of the road" and perhaps a "little right of center" in the matter of appointments to public office, his basic political program is such as to please the most Leftist of his New Deal supporters.

Walko TABLETS FOR ALL POULTRY

The reliable drinking water antiseptic. At all druggists and poultry supply dealers. 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. WALKER REMEDY COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa

MASTER WORK WITH A WORKMASTER

● The Workmaster loads manure, stack bottoms, feed sacks. Lifts logs, ties, small buildings. Digs in any ordinary soil. New scoop has suction built into teeth, similar to plow share, to aid in controlled penetration. Will save you hours of back-breaking labor. Can be converted into (or from) Haymaster 10, depending upon machine you own first. Write for facts about Workmaster, Haymaster 10, and special Workmaster attachments. . . . Bulldozer and Buck Rake.



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

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... kill them easily and quickly with no-muss, no-fuss K-R-O Ready-Mixed, in Bis-Kit form!

Each can holds a variety of rat-appealing red-squill baits that are deadly to rats but safer than poison for use around humans, livestock, pets, and poultry. Two convenient sizes: 35c and \$1. Also K-R-O Powder: 75c, at your drug, seed, or hardware store. The common brown rat breeds 6 to 10 litters a year! Get K-R-O, today. The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

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BEST FARM FEED MILL YET!



Here is the successor to the hammer mill! It chops as well as grinds. Revolutionary new blower-rotor is equipped with both "flying hatchets" and ensilage knives. Feed grinder, hay chopper, silo filler, roughage cutter all in one low-cost machine! Safe pneumatic feed. Grinds sorghum grain, chops fodder. FREE colorful bulletins on Hatcher Mills, Forage and Grain Blowers, Ensilage Cutters. Write —

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How Long for Parity Prices?

FARMERS growing "basic" and "steagall" commodities have a direct financial interest in the end of the war, Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas AAA committee points out. For upon the formal declaration that war is ended will depend how long the Government is committed to support prices of these farm commodities at the specified levels.

Crops named as "basic" in the Agricultural Adjustment Act are corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts (for nuts). For these, Congress has directed that prices shall be supported at 90 per cent of parity (92½ per cent for cotton).

"Steagall" commodities are those for which the Secretary of Agriculture by proclamation has requested increased wartime production. These include hogs, eggs, chickens (except those weighing less than 3½ pounds live weight, and all broilers), turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry peas and dry beans of certain varieties, soybeans and peanuts and flaxseed for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, potatoes and cured sweet potatoes. For these, the price-support level is "not less than 90 per cent of the parity or comparable price."

Legislation directing price supports for these 2 groups of commodities fixes the support period for the duration of the war and until the "expiration of the 2-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution declares that hostilities in the present war have terminated."

Just when and how this formal declaration will be made is still a matter of conjecture. Quite sure not to be repeated, however, is a delay in the declaration such as that which occurred at the end of World War I.

On November 19, 1919, the U. S. Senate defeated passage of the treaty of peace with Germany, and it was not until July 2, 1921, that President Harding signed the joint resolution of Congress declaring peace with Germany and Austria. On August 25, U. S. and German representatives signed the treaty at Berlin; it was ratified on September 17 by the German National Council, and on October 18, 1921, by the U. S. Senate.

If the end of hostilities is proclaimed anytime before next January 1, the Government's price commitments for Steagall and basic commodities will extend thru 1946 and 1947.

Proud of Winners

At the Nemaha county 4-H Fair and Style Show, Edwin Holthaus, vice president of the Happy Go-Lucky Club, was champion poultry blue ribbon winner on Leghorn trio and Leghorn hen-laying project. He also took other prizes and ribbons in garden crop and dairy. His brother Leo won the blue ribbon on best reporter's notebook and took prizes and ribbons in dairy and garden.

Delores Spielman won the blue ribbon on her hybrid birds and won 13 other ribbons and prizes. Jo Ann Spielman, 10, won the blue ribbon on best baking-powder biscuits and cupcakes. She took 8 other prizes. Kenny Spielman took prizes on his crop projects.

Irene Mathewson was the grand champion with 5 blue ribbons. Dorothy Mathewson had the best baked loaf of graham bread. Ray Mathewson was blue ribbon winner on his colt, and Marvin Mathewson was a winner of blue ribbons. Patricia Holthaus and her brother Alvin were winners of prizes in dairy, garden and sewing. The various leaders feel proud of their club. Some members plan to show at the Topeka Fair.

Important Building

When bad weather keeps him out of the fields, you always know where to find Luther Brockhoff, of Brown county. He will be in his modern farm machine-shop building or repairing machinery.

One of the most important buildings on the Brockhoff farm is a machinery center for his farm repair shop and machinery storage. The shop, located in one corner of the storage building,

is equipped with both acetylene and electric welders, 2 drill presses, a power metal saw made by Mr. Brockhoff, a forge, air compressor, anvil, emery wheel and vise. He has one section of drawers for bolts and nuts and another for parts.

In addition to repairing all his farm machinery, Mr. Brockhoff has constructed 2- and 4-wheel trailers, post-hole diggers and manure loaders.

On Your Payroll

There are 32,000 Federal jobholders in Kansas, according to the latest Civil Service Commission report.

California ranks first with 313,400 employes, and New York second with 297,800.

The Kansas total was composed of 18,900 in the War Department, 800 in the Navy, and 1,500 in emergency agencies. The Post Office Department had 6,200 and all other departments and agencies 4,600.

Kansas was one of 15 states in which the number of Federal employes decreased during the year. Many of those working for war and emergency agencies will be released now that Japan has surrendered, it was said.

Public Sales of Livestock

Ayshire Cattle
October 19—Central Kansas Breeders' Hutchinson, Kan. Fred Williams, Sale Manager.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
September 15—Finis Moss, Nevada, Mo.
October 19—Heart of America Association, Kansas City, Mo. L. M. Thornton Secretary, 2825 East 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
October 20—Northeast Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Horton, Kan. Harry Dandliker, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
September 24—Jo-Mar Farm, Roy E. Dillard, Manager, Salina, Kan.
October 18—Lyn-Lee Guernsey Farm, Hillsboro, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 15—Harry Shetlar & Son, Conway Springs, Kan. McVay & Dawdy, Managers.
October 22—Walter Clark and Son (dispersal), Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.
October 23—Frank Finkelstein (dispersal) Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Secy., Nickerson, Kan.
November 12—North Central Kansas Breeders Consignment Sale, Washington, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.
November 13—Central Kansas Breeders Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Dawdy and McVay, Sale Managers.

Hereford Cattle
September 15—J. W. Stuart & Son, Pritchett, Colo. Sale at Sale Barn, Lamar, Colo.
October 19—Harvey County Hereford Breeders, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary, Moundridge, Kan.
November 1—Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association, Council Grove, Kan. C. W. Beck, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.
November 9—H. Banker, Salina, Kan.
November 10—Haven Hereford Cattle Association, Haven, Kansas. Elmer Dierks, Chairman Sale Committee.
November 14—Sunflower Hereford Futurity Show and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Council Grove, Kan.
November 15—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
November 16—Premier Hereford Farm, Wolcott, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle
October 4—Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
November 1—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan.
November 28—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sale Manager, Sterling, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
September 27—A. E. Emrick & Sons, Pritchett, Colo.
September 29—E. L. Walker, Fowler, Kan.
October 3—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Fairbury, Nebr. Max Kimmerring, Secretary, Beatrice, Nebr.
October 12—Hartmoor Dairy, Wichita, Kan.
October 13—J. E. Huguenot, Minneola, Kan. Sale at Bucklin, Kan.
October 16—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson Fair Grounds, H. D. Sharp, Secretary, Great Bend, Kan.
November 9—D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kan.
November 14—McPherson County Milking Shorthorn Association, Sale at McPherson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
October 2—Kansas Jersey Breeders, Abilene, Kan. Ray Smith, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
September 29—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
October 6—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
October 8—Irvin P. French, Sparks, Kan.
October 11—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.
October 27—Neosho Valley Duroc Association, Erie, Kan. James Mitholland, Secretary, Humboldt, Kan.
October 29—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.
November 3—George Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
October 20—Hal Ramsbottom, Munden, Kan. Sale at Belleville, Kan.
October 22—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
October 23—(night sale) Warren Ploeger, Morrill, Kan. Sale at Horton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
October 12—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.
October 16—Ray Saylor & Sons, Manhattan, Kan.
October 20—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton, Kan.
October 22—A. L. Wiswell and Son, Olathe, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
September 24—Carl Billman, Holton, Kan.
October 29—Wayne Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

Peterson & Sons, O. I. C. breeders of Osage City, write as follows: "We do like the way you set our advertisements. They have always brought good returns."

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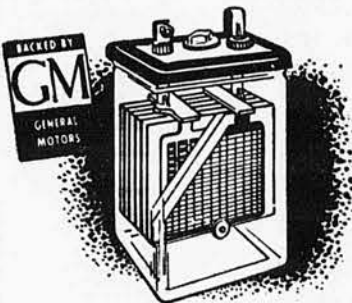
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Sexed Pullets \$9 per 100 as low as \$7.50
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Colonial Fall Chicks, As world's largest producer Colonial saves you money on topmost quality. Purebreds, Hybrids, U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

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Hatching Eggs Wanted the year round from bloodtested flocks, State bred and quantity. Attractive premium. Bankson Hatchery, 6080 1/2 S. Western, Los Angeles 44, Calif.

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POULTRY SUPPLIES
YEAST

You should see the fine letters we receive, telling of the merit of Yeastex for Coccidiosis and Blackhead. Yeast is one of your best sources for Nicotinic Acid, the best treatment for Necro in hogs. The Government report indicates the shortest corn crop on record. Yeastex will help make your feeds go farther, help keep your livestock and poultry healthy. Trial 25-pound bag for only \$3.75. Mail check to Dept. S, Yeastex Distributors, Box 412, Sterling, Kansas, and see for yourself. Yeastex will be shipped immediately.

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Outstanding Offer in Finest Farm Light Batteries. Write Jumbo Mfg. Co., Spencer, Iowa.
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Tools: Vise-grips, Cee-Tee, waterpumps, needle-nose, diagonal cutter pliers, crescent wrench, pipe-wrench, plastic screwdriver, claw hammer, hacksaw and 14-pe socket set, seven-sixteenths to one inch including universal joint and hex handle. Complete 25-piece guaranteed tool kit only \$49.85. Immediate shipment. Catalog and price list free! Order now! Universal Tool Company, 1527 Grand KF, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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Giant Chinchilla Rabbits, Valuable Fur. Delicious meat. Easily raised. Pleasant pastime. Tremendous demand. Small investment. Large profit. Willow Farm, R44, Sellersville, Penna.

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

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

WANTED—TO BUY
Popcorn, Alfalfa Seed, Sweet Clover, Brome Grass. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kansas.

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High School at home in shortest time. Prepares you for college, professions, personal advancement. Diploma awarded. Write for free catalog. Academy for Adults, Dept. T, 30 W. Washington, Chicago.

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Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-9, Chicago.

400 Lovely Print Percal Quilt pieces \$1.00 postpaid; 1,000-\$1.95; 100-25c. Free Patterns! Woods Remnants, Bedford, Penna.

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MISCELLANEOUS
Stoker and Furnace. A-1 condition. 22-inch Holland furnace with blower and Stokol stoker complete. Price \$250. 1011 Watson, Topeka.

Saddles for Farm and Ranch. Factory to you prices. 500 in stock. No priority needed. Free illustrated catalog. Newell's Saddlery, 1907 So. Broadway, St. Louis 4, Mo.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Introducing Hereford hogs, MILTON HAAG, in his first annual sale held at Holton, September 4, sold 74 head at a general average of \$53, a top of \$100, only 3 head selling as low as \$25, and only 6 below \$40. About 30 head were bred gilts. The top went to C. R. Dandiker, Sabetha. Three head went to Missouri and the rest to Kansas Farmers and breeders. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Buyers from several states paid satisfactory prices for the well-bred, high-quality Aberdeen cattle that sold in the HIRAM FAIDLEY dispersion sale at Mankato. Seven bulls sold for an average of \$230, with a top of \$315, paid by E. H. Krefl, of Natoma. Thirty-nine female lots brought an average price of \$343. The entire offering averaged \$325. Total for the sale was \$11,685. The top female went to Julian Deters, Cawker City, at \$510. More than three-fourths of the offering stayed in Kansas. Auctioneers were Roy Johnston and Mike Wilson.

On his farm a few miles north of Salina, J. H. BANKER has been growing registered Hereford cattle since 1936. By using bulls selected especially fitted to nick with his females, the herd has been brought to a very high standard of quality. His present herd sire comes from Foster Farms, and is an excellent representative of the kind that go out from that noted establishment. He is a son of Beau Mischief 11th, and his dam was a Beauty cow. The herd of about 40 breeding females have all raised calves this year. Domino breeding predominates in the herd.

A good crowd, that is a very good buying crowd, attended the BAUER BROTHERS POLAND CHINA sale, held at Fairbury, Neb., August 18. The top sow sold for \$205, and the buyer was M. G. Zollers, of Falls City, Neb. The entire offering averaged \$105. Buyers were from Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, North Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, and Kansas. Among the Kansas buyers was Hays Experiment Station, Hays. The offering was first-class in every respect. The top was a daughter of Nationwide. Bert Powell and Roy Schultis were the auctioneers.

Farmers and breeders lacked enthusiasm in both attendance and bidding in the WREATH bred sow sale held at Manhattan on August 24. Kansas has never been good for summer hog sales. Warm weather and lack of moisture, together with the almost sudden ending of the war, contributed to the indifference always present at this season of year. While prices were sufficient to show some profit for the sellers, they were too low considering the favorable position of the future hog situation from the standpoint of prices ahead. The 34 bred gilts sold brought an average of \$65, with a high of \$77 and a low of \$51. Harry Givens topped the sale. The buyers were largely from surrounding territory near home. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by Lawrence Welter. Spring boars sold from \$40 to \$85. Van A. Engle, of Abilene, was the top boar buyer. Second top went to Edward F. Bleka, of Munden.

FEATHERS WANTED
Uncle Sam Urgently Needs Feathers for Army Hospital pillows, sleeping bags, etc. Top selling prices. White and colored Goose—\$1.37 1/2 per lb. White and Colored Duck—\$1.10 per lb. Also geese and duck quilts (wing and tail feathers). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. All shipments accepted. Remittance same day feathers arrive. Midwest Feather Company, 1650 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12.

Goose and Duck Feathers Wanted. Best prices paid, payment day received. Send for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago 22, Ill.

FARMS—KANSAS
For Sale: 320—220 grass, fine pasture, well-fenced; 62 alfalfa, good stand; balance corn and feed; one third corn and feed goes with farm. Fair improvements. Everlasting water. Five miles from Wakeeney on R. Box 565, Wakeeney, Kansas.

160 Acres Smith county, Kansas. Fair improvements. 320 acre adjoining land leased. Price \$3,200. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

160 Acres, 4 miles town, good road, fair buildings, 80 plow, 80 pasture, \$35 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

236 Acres, 11 miles east Winfield, 60 cultivation, good improvements, gas, electricity available. \$5,500. E. L. Balch, Burden, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS
Land Auction—Missouri Farms
16 Improved Missouri Farms—Totaling 3,537 Acres. Sale held October 2nd 1 P. M., Masonic Temple Building—Clinton, Missouri

The owner has purchased one large tract of land and desires an immediate disposition of these splendid farms. They range in size from 38 acres to 480 acres and are located in the world's leading hatchery center in Henry county. They are adaptable for all types of general farming, dairying, poultry raising, agriculture and grasses. Some have better than average improvements and the majority are on all-weather roads, with some on paving. Every farm absolutely selling for cash over present mortgages.

BUY IN A COMMUNITY THAT IS SOUND—AND BUY AT YOUR OWN PRICE!
Detailed description of each farm available. You cannot afford to miss this outstanding land sale.

REMEMBER! ALL FARMS ARE ABSOLUTELY SELLING!
For further information, call, write, or wire "The Auctioneers."

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Irrigated Land—Eastern Colorado. Splendid farming opportunities. Write John T. Stinson, Director Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis 3, Mo.
Wanted to hear from owner of farm for sale for fall delivery. Wm. Holly, Baldwin, Wis.

HOGS

Poland China Sale
Will sell at the farm 6 miles east and 1 mile north of
Manhattan, Kansas
Tuesday, October 16
SELLING 50 HEAD: 20 Spring Boars, 20 Gilts, 10 Sows with Litters.
Sows bred to Karo's Best. Spring boars and gilts are sired by Market Hub, Lo-Set, Midwest and Karo's Best. All cholera immune and sell in just good breeding condition. For Sale Catalog Write to
RAY SAYLER & SONS
R. 3, Manhattan, Kan.
Auc.: James T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Ks.

Rowes' Annual Poland China Farmer and Breeder Sale
On farm 4 1/2 miles southeast of Scranton.
Saturday, October 20
40 HEAD of the best spring pigs we have ever offered. Unrelated breeding for new customers. Sired by Market Hub, Buster Over and Lamplighter. Many attractions.
30 BOARS—10 GILTS
All Immured. For catalog address
C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.
Auctioneer—H. S. Duncan.

O'Hara's Poland Chinas
Bred sows, gilts with litters, spring boars and gilts. Modern type. Choice breeding.
RAYMOND O'HARA, Jewell, Kansas.

SELECTEE—NATION WIDE POLANDS
60 weaning pigs by sons of above boars and from sows of most popular bloodlines. Priced to sell now. Paul Williams, Clay Center, Kan. (11 miles south of town.)

FANCY SPRING BOARS
Sired by "Keepsake's Pride." Plenty of unrelated spring boars and gilts. Also bred gilts. All hogs are double immuned. Visit or write for prices.
H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON, R. 2, Topeka, Kansas

Spotted Poland Boars and Gilts
of top quality, best feeding type, carrying the blood of the best sires of the breed. Unrelated pairs, double-immuned, priced right.
EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

BEAL'S SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
March and April boars and gilts of good quality and breeding. Registered and immuned.
IRWIN BEAL, MOUNT HOPE, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS
Spring farrow, grandsons of Silver Ace. Summer pigs by Silver Row Flash, full brother to the \$820 Silver Row. They are good and we will prove it at the Dodge City Fair, Sept. 3-9. Dale Konkel & Sons, Haviland, Kan.

BERGSTENS' Correct-Type HAMPSHIRE
Hampshire-bred gilts and spring boars. Choice quality, thick, short-legged type. Popular bloodlines. Prices reasonable.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Kansas
Randolph

ETHYLEDALE Sires in Service: Ethyledale Roller, son of Steam Roller; Glory Hallelujah, son of Glory's Scroll; and Ethyledale Rocket, son of Silver Rocket.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

HAND-PICKED DUROC BOARS and GILTS
of spring farrow. The thick, shorter-legged type. Dark red in color. Popular bloodlines.
ARTHUR E. ROEFKE, Waterville, Kan.

CHOICE YOUNG DUROC SOWS
Limited number. Bred for September and October farrow to top boars. Two outstanding herd boars, crate broke. Spring boars, top breeding and quality. None better. Write
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

ZIMM'S SELECT DUROCS
No more bred gilts at this time. Some of the best Duroc boars yet to be sold are to be found in my herd. Send an order or better yet come and inspect the herd for yourself.
Robert L. Zimmerman, 4 ml. N. Alta Vista, Kan.

Alexander's Correct-Type Durocs
Son of LO DOWN LEADER for sale. Also choice, selected Spring Boars by Orion Compact, and Golden Fancy. One extra choice litter by Juhl Bros. \$850 boar, Lo Down Leader.
FRANK ALEXANDER, CORNING, KAN.

Attention! Stop! Look! Listen!
September 29, 1945, is the date of the last and final Dispersion Sale of Duroc Hogs. If you are not here sale day we both lose. For catalog address.
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

DUROC BRED GILTS
Sired by Improved Ace. Bred to top boar for September and October litters. Spring boars and gilts. One October boar.
BEN HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Duroc Boars and Gilts
Quality with breeding to match. Selling just the tops. Priced right. Immuned. W. M. (BILL) ROGERS, R. 1, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS.

Goernandts' Polled Hereford Dispersal

On farm 8 miles east and 3 1/2 miles south of Concordia (Cloud Co., Kan.)

Thursday, October 4

101 Head

33 years of careful breeding and effort for POLLED HEREFORD IMPROVEMENT.

- 25 OPEN HEIFERS—mostly sired by DAFOE MISCHIEF (ready to breed).
- 45 COWS, bred to such sires of proven ability as DAFOE MISCHIEF.
- 30 BULL and HEIFER CALVES by above sire.
- 1 HERD BULL sired by MAXEL MISCHIEF.

We owned and used the great foundation bulls—

- WORTHMORE (16627)—872229
- POLLED HARMON (4571)—455755
- IMPERIAL MISCHIEF 2nd (61468)—1627599

Almost 100% of the offering carries the blood of these great sires. Herd federal accredited for Tb. and Bang's. Everything sells in extra good breeding condition.

For 33 years this firm has been breeding registered Polled Herefords. They have never used a horned bull and seldom have a calf with horns dropped on the farm. Their slogan is "Everything but the horns." —J. R. J.

For Catalog write GOERNANDT BROS., Ames, Kansas.

Goernandt Bros., Owners, Aurora, Kan.

Auctioneer—Fred Chandler, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



Worthmore, foundation sire in the Goernandt herd.

Looking back over the years, the close observer can but marvel at the general quality and uniformity of type of present-day Durocs, compared with their ancestors of 25 or 30 years ago. From the standpoint of quality of meat and ability to make the largest number of pounds from a given ration of grain and pasture, the progress has been greater than the evolution of the razorback up to last quarter of a century. Men like W. R. HUSTON, of Americus, have been responsible for that progress. It took not only hard work and much thought, but men capable of making the gradual change have been born with a genius for the job performed. Mr. Huston dispersed last year but went back into the business. He now has 270 spring pigs with all the quality and tested matings to be desired.

SLATER BROTHERS, of Savonburg, drew a good day and appreciative buying crowd for their August 29, Spotted Poland China sale. The top selling gilt went to E. R. Newman, of Golden, Mo., at \$150. William Meyersone, one of the oldest breeders in the state, took 2 head at \$100 each. O. G. Smith, of Moran, also bought 2 head at \$100 each. The 34 gilts averaged \$89.25. The

top sow with 8 pigs at foot sold for \$200. Bidding was rapid and more hogs could have been sold at slightly less or even the prices paid. Col. William Riley was the auctioneer.

Sometimes when visiting a herd of registered hogs, the visitor listens so intently to the owner extolling the richness of the animal's pedigree that he all but overlooks the excellence of the pig being exhibited. It is a little more difficult to beat the bushes and waterholes in order to see the hogs but when once found, one is looking at hogs without pedigree descriptions. A recent visit to ETHYLEDALE HAMPSHIRE FARM, at Emporia, was especially impressive, altho neither owner nor herdsman were at home. The well-regulated pens and pasture, with an abundance of shade and running water with big corn growing right down to the edges of the pens and pastures, was mute evidence of certain profits for the near future. The pigs were uniform for type and markings but of various ages. The history of what has been accomplished by Dale Scheel, owner and manager of the farm, in the way of matings and the part he has had in helping to improve Hampshire type, is well known. The spring pig crop weaned was 140.

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders Annual Sale

(Fair Grounds, 1 P. M.)

Hutchinson, Kansas Tuesday, October 16



42 HEAD, selected young cows and heifers.

Picked from 26 herds including some Polled Milking Shorthorn heifers.

- 10 COWS—all under 6 years of age.
 - 14 BRED HEIFERS—most of them springers.
 - 18 HEIFERS—eleven months to yearlings in age.
- Most of the heifers have been vaccinated for Bang's under the calfhood vaccination plan. Some of the cows were vaccinated as heifers. The entire offering is backed by Register of Merit Production. Among them are several with R. M. records. More than half of the offering comes from Classified herds. Health certificates furnished each animal sold for both Bang's and Tb. No bulls in the sale.

For catalog write to H. D. SHARP, Secy. and Sale Mgr., Great Bend, Kan. Auctioneer: Col. P. L. Keenan.—Assistants: Gus Heidebrecht, Art McAnarney, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



Artesian Valley Sale of Reg. Milking Shorthorns

38 HEAD of cows, bred and open heifers and serviceable age bulls and bull calves.

Selling at the Farm SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1 p. m.

In the offering is our young herd sire, Artesian Showboy 7th, 1st at Kansas State Fair, 1944, and the grand show cow, Kingsdale Ruby, grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1942-43. Also two other daughters of the All-American Pride of Kingsdale. Sons and daughters of Northland Victory V, the second highest production sire in the U. S. Also three daughters of Kingsdale Pride 13th, grand champion at Kansas State Fair 1942 and 1943. The herd has won more championship honors at the Kansas State Fair in the last three years than any herd exhibiting there. 80 per cent of the herd selling. For sale catalog, ready September 18, write to

E. L. WALKER, Fowler, Kansas

Billman's Spotted Poland Production Sale

Holton Community Sale Barn

Holton, Kan., Monday, Sept. 24



75 HEAD featuring the blood of the 5-time grand champion Silver Ace, Royal Ace and Touch Down with added attractions of a litter out of Sensation Lady, top gilt in the Welch & Stoddard dispersion sale.

- 10 Fall Gilts bred for October farrow. The thick, easy-feeding kind.
- 35 Spring Gilts.
- 30 Boars.

Write for Catalog to

CARL BILLMAN, Holton, Kansas

Auctioneers—Taylor & Martin, Fremont, Nebr.

Bauer Brothers Annual Poland China Boar Sale

Fair Grounds

Fairbury, Nebr. Friday, October 12

Starting at 1:30 P. M.

(Just over the line in Nebraska)

45 of the greatest feeding typed boars we ever offered. 5 head of choice spring gilts. Suitable for herd foundation stock.

We feature the get of the great Midwest. Considered the breeds best herd boar by all who see him and the pigs sired by him. Offering also includes boars sired by Nation-Wide, Lo-Set, Sod-Buster and Courageous. New blood for old customers. Our kind of Poland are proving out to be the right kind. A bulging ham, and wide tail setting, length, width and depth of body, showing genuine body substance. Write for catalog.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell and Roy Schultis.

BAUER BROS, Owners, Gladstone, Nebr.



Midwest 168222

Sunshine Farm HAMPSHIRE SALE

(4-H Pavilion)

HORTON, KANSAS

Tuesday (Night) October 23

40 Head of Tops—most of them sired by Steam Glory and Sunshine Rocket.

25 BOARS, 15 GILTS—The same type and breeding as those we have sold in 11 states. Our matings have helped to create the packer-demand type. Fed and cared for with the new owners best interest in mind. Immuned. For Catalog write to

MR. and MRS. WARREN PLOEGER, Morrill, Kansas.

Auctioneer—Col. G. H. Shaw, Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

Fairbury, Nebr., Wed., Oct. 3

40 HEAD: 6 choice bulls, a few outstanding cows, a number of choice heifers. Selected by National Fieldman Hobart Hunter for quality and production. Tb. and Bang's tested.

Banquet Tuesday Evening, October 2. For catalog write

MAX KIMMERLING, Beatrice, Nebraska

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Schultis Bros. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.





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It's a joy to live on a beautiful, well-kept farm. You feel better, you are proud—and your farm is worth a lot more money! See your Cook Paint Store or Dealer for your paint needs now.



TO RACK AND RUIN THROUGH LACK OF PROTECTION Farmer Lagree may have believed in paint—but he didn't use it! For lack of protection against wear and weather, his buildings have gone to ruin, his fences fallen, and his machinery rusted into junk. Today they are beyond recall!

How much cheaper it is to **repair** than repair. Now—before it's too late—restore beauty and usefulness. A little mending and a liberal use of **Cook's Paints** will halt depreciation!

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ALFAMONT—Holmes Hardware
ALTA VISTA—Abbott Furniture Co.
ARMA—Inter-Urban Lumber Co.
ATWOOD—Atwood Lumber Co.
ATELL—Mr. Martin Erickson
BAILEYVILLE—John A. Gockel Hardware
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BARNARD—V. A. King
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BELLEVILLE—Belleville Lumber Co.
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BAXTER SPRINGS—Long-Bell Lumber Co.
BARNES—Salt Lumber & Coal Co.
BEVUE—Paul Huycke Lumber Co.
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BURLINGTON—Grimes & Epting
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