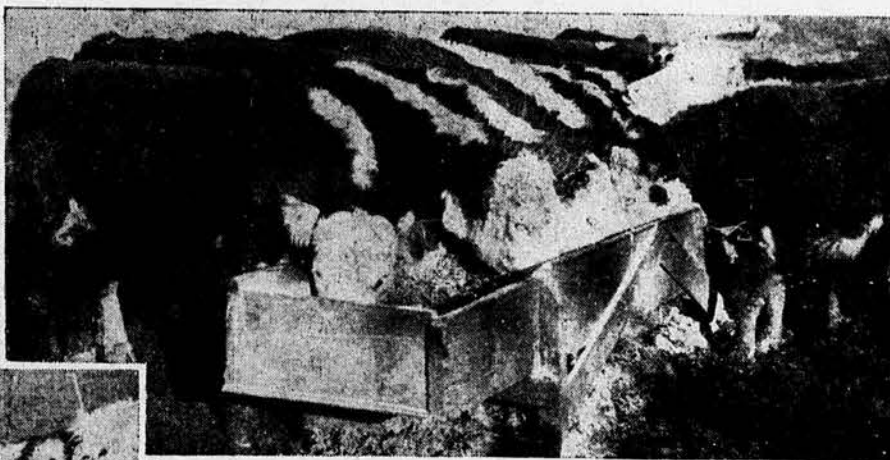


OCTOBER 21, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



These young Herefords, shown eating their daily ration of silage, won the Kansas Beef Production Contest for A. E. Stuewe, of Alma. The picture was taken 30 days before the animals were marketed.

Plenty of good silage, like this being fed by Art Hund, Paxico, in partnership with his father John Hund, has helped Wabaunsee county cattlemen weather the difficulties of war.

Cattle Confusion

.. Didn't Stop Wabaunsee County

BY JUDICIOUS use of Wabaunsee county's endowed physical assets—namely, bluestem grass, and roughage for wintering consisting of brome grass, and Balbo rye pasture, silage and alfalfa—many members of the Wabaunsee County Cattlemen's Association are managing to make a nice profit despite all the confusion that has existed in the cattle industry.

It is interesting to look over the programs of several of these cattlemen, who have been handling Texas feeder calves since 1942.

A. E. Stuewe, Alma, purchased 150 of the Texas calves in October, 1942. Seventy-five head balanced the scales at 350 pounds, which were carried over and sold off grass last summer. The other 75 head averaged 450 pounds pay weight in Texas a year ago and have been marketed.

Initial cost of these calves was around \$60 a head. The wintering cost to the calf totaled \$16.50. Daily ration consisted of 30 pounds of silage, 1 pound of C. S. M., 2 pounds of

ground kafir. This diet resulted in a 200-pound winter gain. Mr. Stuewe's pasture rental a head was \$8.50, which showed 150 pounds of summer gain. Full-feeding started September 17, 1943, with initial 30-day feeding showing a daily ration of 35 pounds of silage and 5 pounds of ground corn. From 31 to 60 days, 25 pounds of silage and 10 pounds of grain, and from 61 to 100 days silage was reduced to 10 pounds and grain increased to 18 pounds daily. Alfalfa hay was the only protein fed the first 60 days, while the last 40 days 1 pound of C. S. M. was added. Figuring silage at \$6 a ton, alfalfa hay at \$15, corn at \$1.10 a bushel, and cottonseed meal at \$60 a ton, the full-feeding for 100 days cost \$31.31 a head and resulted in a 200-pound dry-lot gain.

In totaling this \$60 calf cost, \$16.50 wintering, \$8.50 grazing costs, and \$31.31 for full feeding, we get \$116.31 a head. The cattle were sold in 3 shipments to the Kansas City market at \$14.25, \$14.15, and \$14.50. Selling weight averaged about 940 pounds and the

cattle brought an average of \$136, after deducting freight and market expenses. This shows a net profit of \$19.69 a steer.

This year Mr. Stuewe already has sold one load of 28 head that scaled 925 pounds in Kansas City and brought \$13.25. The initial cost of these was \$45 and they netted \$122.50. Two loads have been sold off grass since and 75 head of yearlings have gone into the feed lot for 120 days with a maximum of silage and minimum of grain, plus 1½ pounds of cake. He does not expect to exceed 8 to 10 pounds of grain a day on these, following results of last winter's feeding results at Kansas State College. He also will receive 150 calves contracted for November 1 delivery, and has 40 acres of Balbo rye to put them on. Mr. Stuewe has been a winner in the Kansas Beef Production contest the last 3 years and won first place last year.

George Furney and Son, of Alta Vista, bought 65 head of heifer calves in 1942 weighing 350 pounds at \$42.50 a head, and realized a nice return for their farm-produced feed and labor.

During the winter they fed 65 tons of silage at \$4 a ton, \$260; 30 tons bright, leafy, green alfalfa at \$8 a ton, \$240; 10 tons prairie hay at \$4 a ton, \$40; and about 50 shocks of bundle feed at 20 cents a shock, \$10.

This makes a grand winter feed bill of \$550, or \$8.46 a head, which is low, but only 80 pounds gain was obtained. These cattle passed by the stockyards en route to grass and Mr. Furney reports they scaled 430 pounds. Luscious bluestem grass [Continued on Page 19]



Wabaunsee county cattlemen have made money lately by judicious use of bluestem pasture, like this on the farm of L. B. Anderson, Alma, plus winter roughage of brome grass, Balbo rye, silage and alfalfa.

Lime Spreading Sets New Record

SOME 400,000 tons of agricultural lime actually had been delivered to Kansas by October 1 this year, it is estimated by officials of the State Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Manhattan.

As of September 30, lime contractors had made requests for payment for 285,000 tons and there always is some lag between actual deliveries and

time of payment, as you would expect.

There are 29 contractors in the business this year and about 42 counties are participating in the spreading program. There is a need for additional producers of lime and there are several unused but desirable locations available, say AAA officials.

The 1944 lime program in Kansas is by far the largest ever conducted. Already more than twice as much lime has been delivered from contractors alone than was delivered by all other sources in any previous year.

Due to the fact many inexperienced

haulers are engaged in the work this year some mistakes are being made. One common mistake is for the drivers to drive too rapidly across the field, not getting enough lime on the strip of land they are going over. The present spreader attachment used is not a perfect machine and has certain limitations. Slower speeds while spreading would do a better job, it is said.

New drivers also are allowing too much space between strips. The spreader attachments usually do not do a good job on a space greater than about 18 to 20 feet. This means that

trips must be made at about this interval from center to center of the strip. When drivers make this interval too wide the coarser materials spread fairly evenly but the fine particles are not, giving a streaked appearance to the field when crops are grown.

It is recommended that lime be spread after the soil is plowed and harrowed a few times. It is important that the lime be kept near the surface of the soil, and this soil be planted legumes or grasses. Applying lime to land that is to be kept in cultivation, which is not terraced if on a slope, is not recommended.

Thirty-eight counties have shared the conservation materials phosphorus program. A heavy tonnage from 1943 deliveries was carried over and Kansas has received an additional 15,117 tons. It may be used on legumes and grass but not on wheat.

Plans for the 1945 Agricultural Conservation program have not been fully developed but will be announced soon, it is believed. Generally, the practice will be about the same as in 1944, but some of the rates will be reduced and some changes in specifications will be made to safeguard use of the practice, it is predicted.

Lumber Supply Will Be Ready

GOOD lumber in ample quantities will be available for farmers after the war. Proof of this is seen in a peek at production figures. In 1942, for example, the industry produced something more than 36 billion board feet. In 1943, it produced about 35 billion board feet, and this year, with a serious shortage of skilled manpower and with equipment replacements definitely limited, it probably will produce 32 billion board feet. Even this year the production of lumber will be considerably higher than the average production for the last 15 years.

This lumber information is important, as all surveys indicate that farmers will need almost everything in the way of new buildings and repairs for their buildings. As soon as war demands are satisfied, farmers will be able to buy lumber of prewar quality with the usual prompt delivery. That is a worry which apparently can be forgotten.

Incidentally, the change-over or conversion of the lumber industry from war work to peacetime production is no trouble at all. The industry simply will continue to manufacture as it is doing today. War demands and civilian demands are similar in that they both call for standard sizes, grades and items. Millions of feet of well-seasoned lumber will be available as soon as distribution restrictions are removed. Modern kilns are drying lumber in great volume. They accomplish in a matter of days what formerly required months.

Painting Hint

When opening a can of paint, jab holes on either side of the can near the top. Stretch a wire thru the holes and it can then be used to remove excess paint from the brush without causing the paint to harden on the sides of the can.—Mrs. C. B.

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Continuing Mail & Breeze
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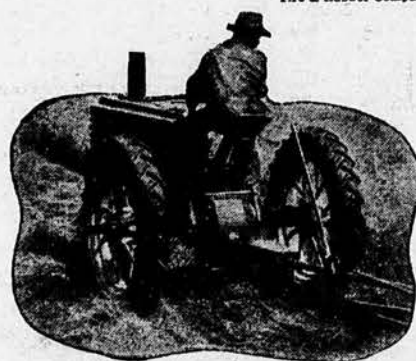
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What Farmers Say They Need

Everything From Airplanes to Home Repairs on List

KANSAS farmers plan to buy everything from parlor carpets to airplanes, probably more than \$50,000,000 worth, in the 2 years following the war. This is indicated by first returns checked in the postwar farm and home needs survey, authorized by the Kansas State Agricultural Planning Committee and directed by C. R. Jaccard, Extension economist at Kansas State College, Manhattan. Those carpets and rugs, not only for the parlor, but new floors and roofs, along with other home improvements and repairs, will provide quite a large proportion of the expenditure, Jaccard believes. Returns from the 36 counties which so far have completed the survey indicate that farmers are making conservative estimates for future purchases, listing only those that can reasonably be considered in the light of funds available.

Sixty per cent of those reporting expect to pay for improvements, repairs, new buildings and equipment with cash on hand or from current income. Few farmers expect to ask for credit for purchases, and only a small number expect to pay for postwar purchases with War Bonds. Farmers hold large amounts of War Bonds but apparently intend to keep them to maturity, Jaccard said.

Altho there are 69 counties which have not yet reported in the survey, those returns may change the better than \$50,000,000 estimate for postwar purchases slightly, but not to any great extent, according to Jaccard.

Big Demand for Cars

The returns at present represent a per cent to 20 per cent sample of the counties reporting, he stated. The most significant trend so far, in his opinion, is that which indicates farmers first are going to buy things they do not have. Automobiles are the one exception. Probably every farmer in the state will want a new car as soon as it can possibly be obtained. One Edwards county farmer specifies a jeep. Several farmers in Western Kansas expect to buy airplanes and, according to present developments in both farming and transportation in that area, airplanes represent practical planning. Significant indication as to future agricultural development is the amount of hay and row crop machinery listed by farmers in Central Kansas counties, Jaccard's opinion. In this section of the state, where farmers raise the best wheat in the United States, they evidently do not intend to gamble their future on one crop.

In Edwards and neighboring Western Kansas counties, a large number of farmers expect to buy milking machines, cream separators, and other dairy equipment and list milkhouses as one of the new buildings for their farms. This again is an indication that farmers in this section intend to diversify their activity and not depend upon wheat entirely for cash income. The largest purchases of machinery will be tractors, trucks and combines. Manure spreaders, mowers, corn and grain binders, and pickup balers appear on many lists. Johnson county wants an unusually large number of corn pickers, as does Marshall county. Several Smith county farmers also want corn pickers.

Need New Buildings

Repairs for farm homes and barns are listed more frequently than new structures. The idea seems to be to make the house or barn last with repairs, and purchase or build something new which may be more urgently needed. Machine sheds occur many times on summaries for both eastern and western counties. Milk-houses, hen houses, hog houses, and grain-storage facilities are listed by many farmers in all sections of the state. Fencing and paint are almost universal needs.

More new bathrooms are listed than any other home improvement with kitchens second. Many kitchens will be repaired. Farm water and sewage systems, water heaters, refrigerators, washing machines and freezer-locker units are high on the list in every county so far checked. Air conditioning appears in both eastern and western counties.

In Osage county home improvements

outnumber farm improvements. Farmers expect to have many new roofs, floors and floor coverings here, as well as furniture and other home improvements.

Home purchases in Edwards county are expected to include floor coverings, furnishings, water heaters, refrigerators, washing machines, freezer-locker units, heating systems and sewage plants. New roofs and floors are listed in considerable numbers, as well as water storage, air conditioning, and insulation. More kitchens will be repaired than newly constructed in this county.

Recreation rooms occasionally appear on the survey cards, notably in Reno and Rice counties. A few farmers are interested in landscaping.

Electrical service is another universal want, with more farmers expecting to get it from high lines than from private plants. Electric motors are

listed on a great many of the cards. Marshall county returned an unusually large number of cards, with many listings of home improvements. Kitchens and bathrooms were in the lead, with closet and storage space, recreation rooms, new roofs and floors, floor coverings, furniture, sewage systems, freezer-locker units, radios, electric motors, and new-type windows appearing on many cards.

Johnson county also showed great interest in the survey, with returns for both farm and home purchases similar to Marshall county, except that air conditioning appeared on several cards. Both counties want more electrical service.

Rawlins county, for which complete returns have been tabulated, reports that 360 farmers expect to make total purchases amounting to \$1,125,255 in the 2 years immediately following the war. Estimated value of postwar purchases in Sherman county for all farmers is set at \$1,615,367. No data is reported from these counties on methods of payment.

Refrigerators lead the list for new equipment in McPherson county, with

water systems and heating plants next. In Stevens county the greatest demand is for bathrooms, with kitchens, refrigerators, water systems, and washing machines wanted by 25 per cent of the farmers reporting. Both counties want freezer-locker units, with a large per cent of farmers expecting to purchase them in McPherson county.

Only 2.5 per cent of McPherson county farmers want new houses, compared with 12 per cent in Stevens county. New barns are needed more than any other buildings in both counties. Twenty per cent of McPherson county farmers expect to build machine sheds, compared with 12.5 per cent in Stevens county, where hen-houses and grain storage facilities are more needed.

Forty per cent of Stevens county farmers expect to finance purchases thru current income or cash in the bank, while 29 per cent in McPherson county expect to use that method. Fourteen per cent in Stevens county expect to use War Bonds and current income, compared with 7 per cent in McPherson.

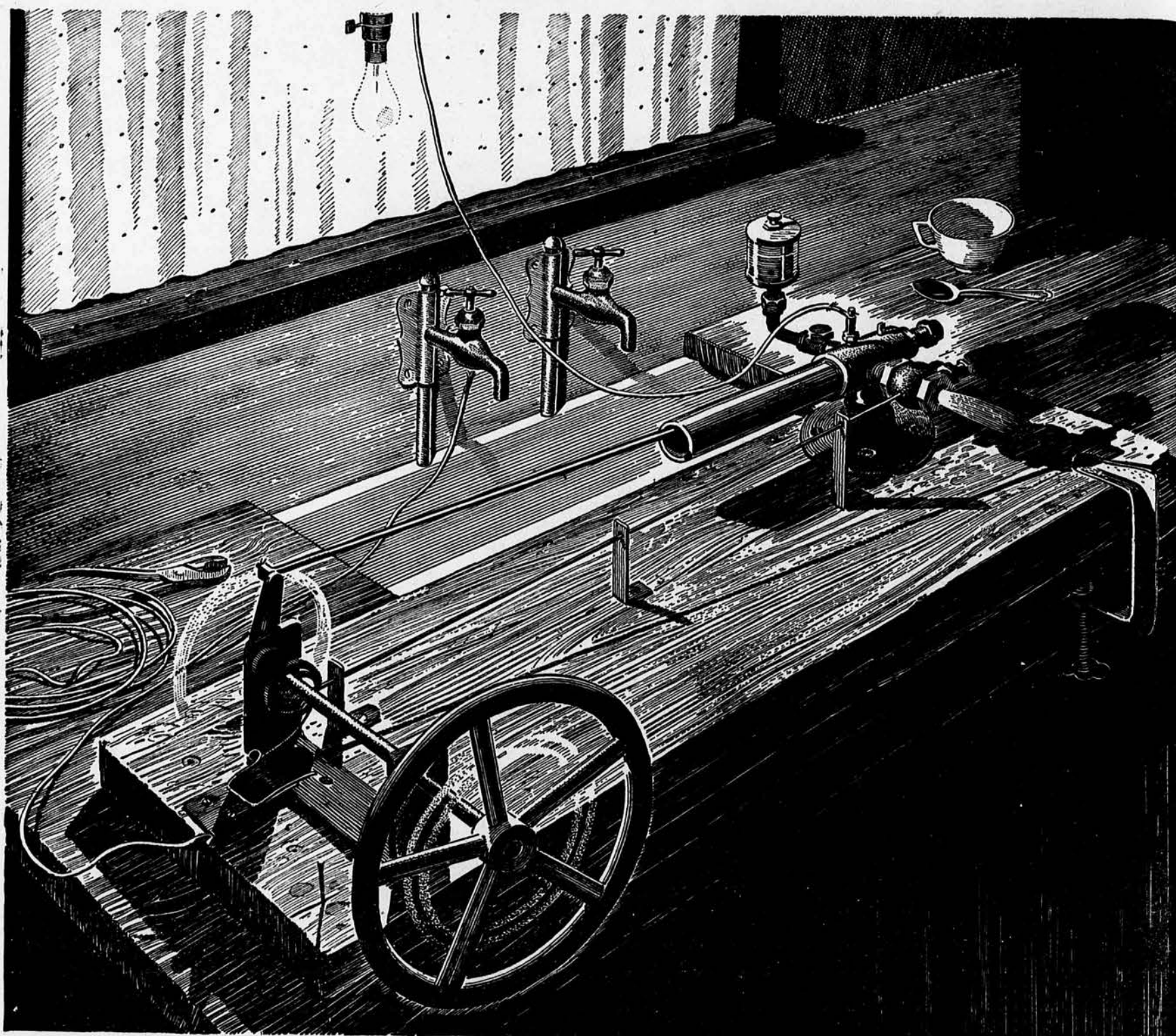
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BOTTOM DOLLAR, SON—
that there's a Good Farmer"**



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DEKALB HYBRID CORN



In the Ford kitchen . . . this little trial engine sputtered into life

IT HAPPENED far back—in the very early 1890's. In the kitchen of his Detroit home, a young engineer, named Henry Ford, was testing a principle of the internal combustion engine.

His apparatus, clamped to the kitchen sink, was a piece of one-inch gas pipe, reamed out for a cylinder—the flywheel, a handwheel from a lathe. Gasoline was fed from an oil cup. A wire connected to the kitchen light furnished the spark.

He spun the flywheel. Flame came from the exhaust, the sink shook and the trial engine was running under its own power. Mr. Ford

was satisfied. He put the engine aside. It had served its purpose. His idea was proved.

But he did not stop to applaud himself. "The man who thinks he has done something," Mr. Ford once said, "hasn't even started." His mind was already stirring with thoughts of a new and larger engine for transportation use.

Just ahead lay the pioneering which was to produce the Ford automobile of world-wide use. Ahead lay the creation of the first industrial assembly line, hundreds of inventions, the building of 30,000,000 low-cost motor cars

and trucks to serve the needs of *all* the people.

Today, at Ford Motor Company the pioneering still goes forward. New methods, materials and devices are continually being developed. Outsiders don't hear about many of them—Ford assignments now are military.

But one day the story of this modern pioneering *can* be told. It will be told through the medium of Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars so advanced in both style and engineering that new millions will seek to own them—for comfort, for smartness, for reliability, and for economy.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



Now Small Herds Go on Test

Owners No Longer Guess What Cows Are Doing

A NEW method of cow testing that will service scores of small dairy herds owned by men who did not feel it was practicable to belong to the D. H. I. A. has been installed in the Brown, Doniphan, Nemaha area by the 3-county Farm Dairy Record Association. Known as the Central Lab Testing Association, this program is the first of its kind in Kansas. Several associations of this kind operate in Wisconsin and other dairy states.

Under the Central Lab plan, the regular D. H. I. A. tester enrolls owner-sampler herds in the vicinity of association members. At the same time he calls on regular association members he leaves sampling equipment with the owner-samplers in the vicinity. Equipment includes dairy scales, case of sample jars, sampling dipper, pail for weighing milk, and a form for the owner to use in writing down weights and feeding information.

Samples of milk and information given by the farmer then are picked up by the tester and turned over to the Sunflower Co-Op Creamery, at Everest, which runs all the tests. Five hundred tests were run in August and

Stover, to determine the value of the plan.

One thing favoring success in the area is that quite a number of small dairymen already had been doing their own sampling individually and independently thru a plan worked out with Mr. Blackburn. Their part of the new program will be much the same and they already have the experience. Their personal success and encouragement of neighboring dairymen are expected to help the plan generally.

To get some idea of what new members in the owner-sampler program expect from the service and to discover what D. H. I. A. members already have learned thru testing, we interviewed Brown county members with the following results:

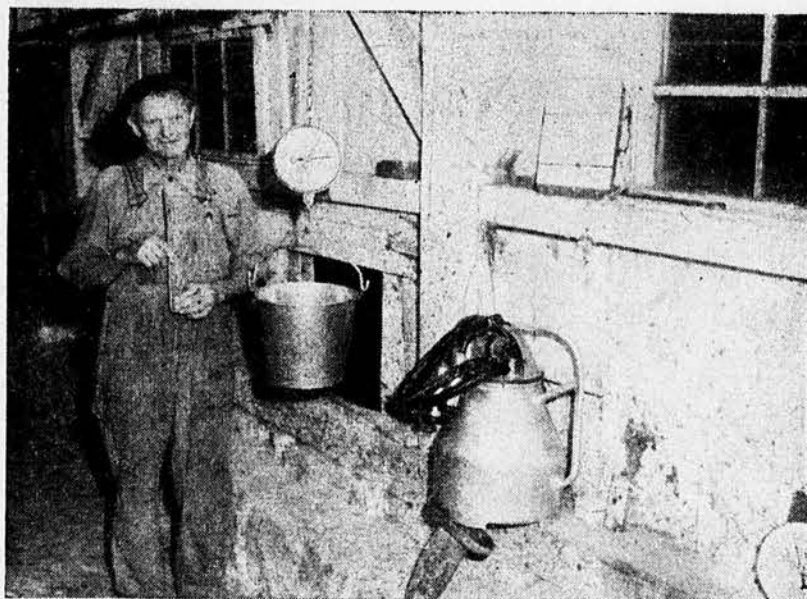
Can't Tell by Looks

F. R. Fouth, D. H. I. A., has a herd of 14 registered Holsteins. He was in the association for 11 years, out about 1½ years, and now is back in. "I milked 12 or 13 cows for many years before going into testing," says Mr. Fouth. "Then, thru testing, I found you can't tell by the looks of a cow how well she will produce. I found that my best-looking cows were not always good producers, yet I always had thought I could pick them out that way."

The first year Mr. Fouth tested 26 head his average production was 302 pounds of butterfat. After 3 years it was up to 378. Since then production has varied, but last year it was 379 with only 4 mature cows and 10 under 2 years old. He has found that purebred cows are not always better than grade but have ability to better pass on their productiveness. He believes the new Central Lab owner-testing program will make the public more dairy and quality conscious and offer a better and wider market for good bulls and heifers.

In his opinion the national average of 170 pounds of butterfat is too low for the time and cost involved, and that any cow producing less than 300 pounds is not paying its way. "A cow should return at least \$50 a year above costs," he adds.

Mr. Fouth is thoroly sold on keeping a farm-record book. Records give a buyer of his surplus stock exact knowledge on the quality he is buying. "A dairyman shouldn't use his testing records to palm off culls on unsuspecting buyers," says Mr. Fouth, "as they should go to slaughter. Neither should he think that records will bring production. Cows must be



Ray H. Nigus, Brown county dairyman, demonstrates equipment used in the new owner-sampler central laboratory testing association recently organized in the Brown, Doniphan, Nemaha area. It is the first association of its kind in Kansas.

bred for production, then get proper care and feed, while a poor cow won't produce a profit regardless of records, care or feed."

Wray Whiteneck milks 11 cows and did his own testing last year independently. As an owner-sampler under the new program he is eager to see how his records will check. Last year he kept his records and was surprised to find that 2 cows he thought were his best failed to test out. He also found from his testing that he was overfeeding some cows. He recently purchased a purebred bull to improve his herd of grade Holsteins.

B. F. Benson, now a D. H. I. A. member, had been testing independently 4 years. Records last year on 9 cows for 12 months, 311 days, at twice-a-day milking, showed an average butterfat production of 468.7 pounds and total milk production of 13,970 pounds. Most of his herd is composed of grade Holsteins, but he has just purchased a bull calf sired by Golden Cross, one of the famous Dunlogan bulls. "One of the best cows I ever owned," said Mr. Benson, "was a cull from an untested herd. She didn't look good to the owner but he had no record of production. When I put her on test she was the highest producer I had."

Elmer Diehl, now D. H. I. A. member but who formerly tested independently, has a herd of 31 registered Jerseys and milks an average of 17. He found, thru testing, that some of his cows were better and some worse than he had

thought, and that grain feeding had not been according to production. By making his tests official thru the D. H. I. A. he has found a better market for bull calves.

One feeding problem he recalls being solved thru testing. He had been feeding sorgho roughage and a grain mixture without any protein supplement. Testing showed a drop in production so he added 2 to 2½ pounds of cottonseed cake daily and production came right back. He hopes to continue improvement in feeding under D. H. I. A. supervision and will soon sell 2 cows found to be unprofitable under testing.

E. E. Fritz, owner-sampler now but former D. H. I. A. member, says, "This new program is just as good as the D. H. I. A. if you just want records for your information. It wouldn't be in case of sales where buyers must accept records. Testing gives the only accurate check on cows and is the only way to find out which cows to milk and which one to sell." Mr. Fritz belonged to the first testing association in the county, organized in 1928, so he believes in a testing program.

After Unprofitable Cows

A. B. Gregg, owner-sampler, has been in the program 3 months and has had no previous experience. He always has kept a registered bull and grade Holstein cows. Like all other herd owners, he believes the time it takes for owner-testing is so small as to be unimportant. He hopes to eliminate some unprofitable cows thru testing.

Wilbur Peck, owner-sampler, knows it usually requires 6 months to a year to get a picture of any herd and he has been in only 3 months. He wants to know whether his cows are making money as he doesn't like to work just for fun. He wants to build up a high-producing herd and felt that would be impossible without testing. He has been buying good bulls for 5 years and has good grade cows. The help he has received on his feeding program already has been a big item, in his opinion, as he found he was feeding too much corn.

Ray H. Nigus, owner-sampler, was a member of the D. H. I. A. but dropped out 2 years ago. For his needs he believes the owner-sampler program is just as good. Sampling and putting down weights and feed information adds only about 10 minutes to the milking period on his 15 grade Guernseys and, of course, has to be done only once a month so is no item.



Mr. Nigus talks over feed problems with J. R. Blackburn, official D. H. I. A. tester, who also supervises the new owner-sampler program. Expert advice on feeding is one of the valuable phases of the new plan devised for new or small-herd owners.

it is expected this will be increased to 800 by November. Following the testing at the Central Lab, information is turned back to the Farm Bureau office, where it is computed and returned to the farmer for his permanent record. The process from owner-sampling to return of information takes about 10 days.

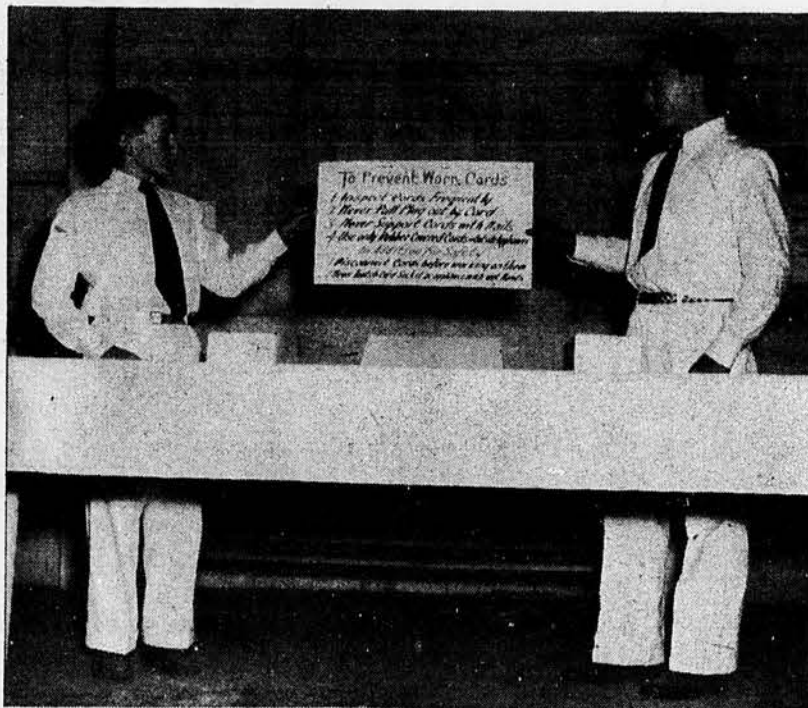
Cost of the owner-sampler program is \$2.50 a month for up to 10 cows, and 15 cents a month for each additional cow plus \$2.50 a year dues. Forty-four herds in the 3-county area already are enrolled under the program and it is expected one tester can take care of 75 such herds in addition to 25 D. H. I. A. herds.

The owner-sampler plan of cow testing, according to J. R. Blackburn, tester, is not as good as the D. H. I. A. as records cannot be accepted as official. But the program offers a fine opportunity for young dairymen just getting started to know what their cows are doing so as to avoid years of wasted effort, and for small herds where the cost of D. H. I. A. membership is considered too high.

One of the important phases of the owner-sampler program is that Mr. Blackburn assists members of the new association with their feeding problems. Many are finding out already what D. H. I. A. members previously discovered—that they are feeding too much grain, especially corn. This discovery alone may prove enough to pay for the cost of the service.

The owner-sampler idea is purely experimental and may not work out in the long run, warns Ray Stover, Extension dairyman of Kansas State College, who first suggested the plan and was instrumental in its adoption. Success will depend upon how many dairymen will make use of the service, and how well they carry out their part in the sampling and keeping records. It will take at least 2 years, thinks Mr.

Elmdale Winners



In spotless white 4-H uniforms Stanley Wood and Andrew Drummond, of the Emerald 4-H Club, near Elmdale, demonstrated the repairing of electric cords and plugs. Stanley began club work when 9 years old and in 5 years has completed 20 projects. Andrew, 15 years old, has been enrolled 5 years and has completed 15 projects. Both go to Elmdale high school where they are sophomores. The boys give Otto Fry, their club leader, credit for organization of the club and its success. Earl Wood and Miles McKee, also of the Emerald Club, won the grand champion demonstration last year at both the Topeka and the Hutchinson Fairs.

60 Honey Recipes

Tested recipes for use of honey in beverages, breads, cakes, cookies, candies, pastries, vegetables, pickles, jellies and jams, also other suggestions are found in our leaflet, "Beehive of Honey Recipes." This has been prepared for our readers who like to use honey as a substitute for sugar. A free copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

ANNOUNCEMENTS from two members of the President's Cabinet last week are of vital interest to the farmers of America.

One came from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The other came from Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Both deal with planning for the postwar world in the field of international relations.

While Secretary Wickard's statement, made at Kansas City, deals directly with what the Planners have in mind for wheat exports, it is indicative of the general program for "strait-jacketing" world trade in farm commodities.

Secretary Hull outlines the basis for a world-security organization, so generally worded that the program might well be a plan for putting all the nations in a world "strait-jacket" under the domination of a Big Four, perhaps a Big Five.

I do not undertake to say that is what the proposals worked out at Dumbarton Oaks by underlings representing the State Departments of Britain, Russia, the United States, and China, are intended to make of the proposed international organization to promote world peace. But as I read the proposals, the way is open for that kind of world peace. I have been hoping for something better, and still am. If the nations of the world are placed in a strait-jacket, then the peoples of the nations, also are going to be placed in a strait-jacket. Maybe that is the only answer to the riddle of an industrial civilization, but I hate to think so.

Secretary Wickard's announcement that the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina have agreed on allocations of the world export wheat market included the first proposed allocation—72 million bushels of wheat to be exported from the United States annually. That is on the basis of the American farmer being allocated 16 per cent of the estimated world market for 450 million bushels of wheat annually.

This proposal is of very direct interest to every farmer in the Wheat Belt, and especially Western Kansas. The wheat crop this year is around one billion bushels. Believe it has been around 900 million bushels each of the preceding 2 years.

It is not expected that the domestic market, once the war is over, will require much more than 635 million bushels of wheat annually. In other words, under the plan announced at Kansas City by Secretary Wickard, the market demand for American wheat will be around 700 million bushels annually; more than that in most years will be surplus.

Just at present, due to war demands, between 300 and 400 million bushels of wheat are being used to make industrial alcohol, synthetic rubber, and as feed for animals. Those war demands are not likely to be continued into the postwar period. Molasses again will be the principal source of supply for making alcohol. If the United States is to provide the principal market for British and Dutch rubber interests—after we have recaptured the rubber plantations and returned them to Britain and Holland—not much wheat will go into synthetic rubber. Nor do I look for present amounts of wheat to be diverted to feed for livestock.

Farmers have been asked by their Government

in the last 4 years to increase greatly their production of foodstuffs. They have responded nobly to that appeal—by increasing production about one third.

Congress has promised that for 2 years after the war the Government will sustain farm prices at 90 per cent or more of parity. That is fair enough—but it is also only fair to state that taxpayers are likely to revolt against a continuation of that program after the 2 years are up. The support-price program, it is estimated, will require from 1 billion to 2 billion dollars a year, probably closer to 2 billion.

There will be a strong temptation for producing to the limit under that program. During that 2-year period farmers and Government are going to have to work out some kind of program that will bring supply and demand more closely into balance than will be the case in the immediate postwar period.

Agriculture's problem of reconversion is going to be as difficult, perhaps even more difficult down the road, than the reconversion problems of industry.

Odds are that instead of having solved the farm problem, World War II has only made it larger and more difficult of solution. And that is something for farmers, and for others who are pretty much dependent upon farm prosperity for their own well-being, to be thinking about very seriously.

Kansas Will Grow

I THINK Kansas has a great future in the way of industrial development. By that I mean we can offer such limitless opportunities a great many industries will be attracted to our state in the years just ahead. And with our great agricultural background, plus industrial expansion, we are bound to approach nearer and nearer to economic security.

A great many farmers and other business men I know are determined to sell the idea to the rest of the country, that Kansas has exactly the location and all the natural resources required by various industries, new and old. And I find there is more to this than just the determination. These folks are doing something about it. Very effective efforts are being put forth by the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, in which all of us are interested, and in which every tax-paying citizen of the state has a part.

I have a copy of a booklet prepared by the commission to interest Kansas industrial executives in the possible expansion of their facilities, and to interest outstate manufacturers to locate in Kansas. This booklet has the very appropriate title of "Let's Look Into Kansas." It will be dis-

tributed widely and will do our state a great deal of good.

But it occurs to me that while we are selling out-state folks on Kansas, it also might be well to take another good look at our good points ourselves. Why is this a good state in which to live and do business?

It is a state of large-scale, low cost, diversified agricultural production. More than 91 per cent of Kansas land is in farms. Kansas has more acres under cultivation than any other state except Texas, which is 3 times larger. We grow more wheat than any other state. Corn is grown in every county, and the average yearly yield during the last 50 years exceeded 116 million bushels. A record crop of sorghums for grain this year is just ahead of us, estimated at 35 million bushels. The industrial possibilities of sorghum for starches are not being overlooked. Research is being conducted in this field every day.

Soybeans, while a comparatively unimportant crop for us a few years ago, now ranks at the top in industrial uses and we expect 2½ million bushels this year. With Southeast Kansas as the flax center, we grow up to 2 million bushels, some being processed into linseed oil for paint, oil meal and cake for livestock.

The Kansas farm income from beef cattle is exceeded only by wheat. Value of Kansas milk cows has increased 260 per cent since 1933. In hogs we outrank 39 other states. Value of our sheep exceeds 10 million dollars. Value of poultry on our farms now is about 22½ million dollars.

These are only a few of the highlights about our agriculture. Now let me point out a few things in other fields.

Kansas has the greatest diversity of mineral resources of any area of equal size. We outrank the famous mineral states of the Rocky Mountains in value of minerals produced and exceed 39 states in annual mineral output. Our principal mineral products are petroleum, natural gas, zinc, coal, cement, stone and salt. Our petroleum production exceeds 43 states; gas production, 41 states; gas reserves in the Hugoton field, which extends south across the Oklahoma Panhandle and into Northern Texas, are estimated at 13 trillion cubic feet. Kansas produces 4 million tons of coal a year, ranks third in zinc production, sixth in lead. It is estimated 5,000 billion tons of salt lie beneath the surface of Kansas. At the present rate of consumption this would supply the entire United States for half a million years.

I could write at length on our aircraft, cement, coal, meat packing, metal working, milling, oil refining and other industries. But this is enough to again stir our pride in our home state. And if we all boost our state at every opportunity it will prove we have the right kind of constructive attitude that will favor further industrial development. If you need a final argument sometime, you might slip in the fact that Kansas has the nation's best public health record.

Arthur Capper

Jones Has an Impossible Job

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

JUDGE MARVIN JONES, of Texas, War Food Administrator, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture during the years the New Deal national farm program was written and rewritten into law, has what by many is considered an impossible job.

It is Jones' task to insure food production needed right up to the end of the war—without knowing when that will be—and at the same time avoid having unsalable surpluses in the postwar period. It just cannot be done, unless the immediate postwar years are "favored" by drouths.

Immediate effect of Jones' predicament is that neither Washington nor farmers can know for some time to come what the food goals for 1945 are

going to be. Any statement from Washington in the next few weeks—and the period may last several weeks after election—will be tentative.

Exceptions are wheat, 68.5 million acres; rye, 2.5 million acres; and dry peas, 450,000 acres, already announced.

Get Ready for Trouble

At Kansas City last week Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard warned wheat, cotton, soybean and hog producers to be prepared for trouble in the postwar period.

At the Kansas City meeting Wickard announced an agreement for wheat

export allocations among the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina.

Under this agreement, United States wheat exports would be limited to about 72 million bushels a year. In other words, production of more than 700 million bushels in the United States would be "surplus." To maintain a balance between supply and demand, that means a heavy cutback in wheat production from the 900 million to one billion bushel crops of the last few years.

Wickard predicted ample markets for beef and dairy products after the

war, if—spell IF with capital letters—if national income remains at high enough levels.

Farm producers have been promised by Congress price supports of 90 per cent of parity for 2 years after the war ends. But as was made plain in a statement from Roy Shields, solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, summarized in this column recently, it is intended to hook this program with production controls as the support prices tend to bring surplus production. Only those who follow the government programs calling for reduced production in surplus crops will get the benefit of the supported prices.

Informed sources in Washington report that WFA Jones has received tele-

(Continued on Page 21)

Open Soy Mill at Hiawatha

Aim Is to Provide Local Market for Beans

DEDICATING the new Thomson Soybean Mill at Hiawatha, Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel told several thousand visitors that "Kansas is on the threshold of untold development of farm products thru chemical and other scientific processes."

The Thomson mill, installed and operated by J. J. Thomson and son Glenn, formerly of Oklahoma City, is the first plant in Kansas and the second in the United States to use a new oil-extracting process developed at Iowa State College by scientists of the department of chemical engineering.

Oil extraction at the Thomson plant is by a solvent process using a new solvent known as trichloro ethylene, which captures all by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the oil. The hydraulic method, oldest now in use, leaves 5 to 8 per cent of the oil in the meal while the new screw-exPELLER method leaves 3 to 5 per cent of the oil, according to Mr. Thomson.

First step in processing beans by the solvent method is a cracking operation. Beans are cracked into 6 or 8 pieces, then run thru flaking rollers that reduce them to smooth, curled flakes.

These flakes are introduced to the solvent, which removes the oil. Then flakes are passed on to a drier, from there to a cooker, and finally are ground and sacked as meal. The oil and solvent are pumped away and separated by distillation. The solvent vapors are condensed and reused.

Provides a Local Market

Capacity of the Thomson plant is 20 tons of raw beans a day and operations will be on a 24-hour schedule if enough beans are available. Aim of the operators is to provide a good local market for beans, which have been shipped previously to terminal elevators at Kansas City, from where they went to Iowa or southern mills for processing.

Unless the Government prevents, bean growers will have priority on 80 per cent of the meal ground from their beans. All mills now are required to set aside 20 per cent of production, but any grower may take his beans to the mill and go home with 80 per cent of the meal, thus guaranteeing a local supply of supplement as a reward for growing beans. The Thomsons believe all meal can be sold locally within a 100-mile radius.

Farmer patrons of the new plant also will be able to get a higher protein content meal because the new process produces a 44 per cent protein meal instead of the 41 per cent protein content generally obtainable on the market.

At present, the Hiawatha plant is shipping all oil in tank cars to vegetable oil refineries at Sherman, Tex., as the present market is for edible oils. After the war, both meal and oil can be used for many industrial purposes in addition to livestock feed. The meal, rather than the oil, is used for manufacture of plastics. One of the outstanding by-products is a high tensile-strength glue now being used on glider construction. This soybean-meal glue is said to have the highest tensile strength of any glue yet discovered.

Among the commercial products displayed at the plant during the dedication ceremonies was a dry stew mix being prepared for shipment to starving millions in liberated countries. This 1-pound package contains beans, soya grits, peas, noodles, dehydrated carrots, dehydrated potatoes, barley, yeast powder, hydrolized vegetable protein, celery seed, pepper, salt, vegetable coloring and garlic powder. Directions for use were printed on the box in 15 languages.

The Thomson mill, which is 40 by 110 feet is a monument to the pioneer spirit and determination of the Thomsons. They were unable to get any steel for the building so roof supports are made of layers of 1 by 4's and bent to the shape of the rounded roof. No new machinery could be obtained so nearly every piece in the plant was reclaimed from old machinery cast off by other plants, or as Glenn Thomson relates, "saved from the junk heap."

The big job of taking all this old reclaimed machinery and making it function fell to Charles E. Nelson, a Hiawatha boy who has been a foreman with the Thomson engineering firm for several years. He now will act as foreman of the new plant.

None of the 3 men had any previous experience with soybean processing so building and putting the plant into operation has been a real triumph. They were ably assisted in solving their troubles by the Hiawatha Chamber of Commerce and the various civic clubs in town. The Thomson Soybean Mill is another illustration of what can be done in Kansas when everybody puts his shoulder to the wheel and, as Governor Schoeppel pointed out, "you may be wearing clothes made of what comes out of this mill."

There is no way of predicting what might develop from plants of this kind as science develops new uses for the wonder plant of the age—soybeans.

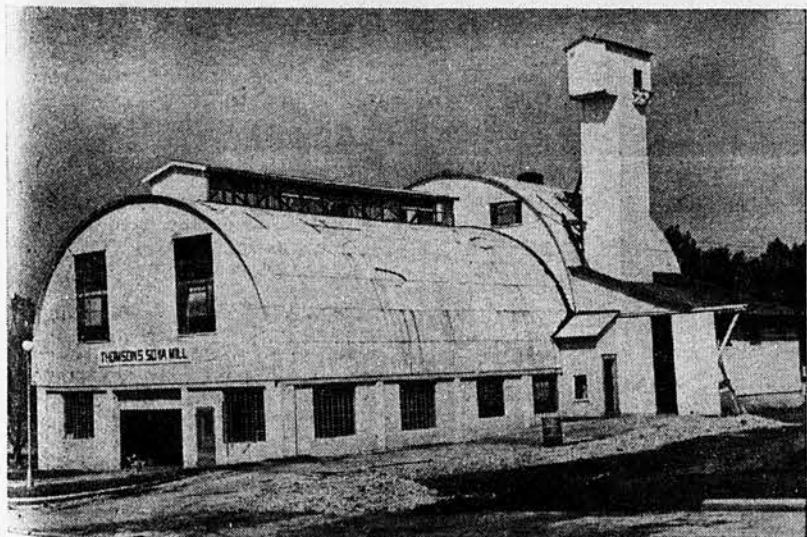
More Keep Records

The Kansas Farm Record Association has been having growing pains during the last year, with the result that 14 new counties and 240 new members have been added.

During 1943 the association had 550 members in 53 counties. Following a drive during the past year the association now has 795 members in 67 counties.

The state is divided into 4 associations with Lot F. Taylor, Clay Center, director of association No. 1, with 215 members; Gerald J. Brown, Hutchinson, association No. 2, with 165 members; Earl T. Means, Kinsley, association No. 3, with 225 members; and Bob Rawlins, Holton, association No. 4, with 190 members.

Association No. 3 was reorganized this year and now includes 125 new co-operators keeping records on farm operations for the first time. The fieldmen make 2 or 3 visits to each co-operator yearly and the farmers' annual reports are analyzed by type-of-farming-area at the college and assistance is given in making out income tax reports.



Thomson's Soybean Mill, Hiawatha, which was dedicated recently by Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel in a public ceremony, is the first plant in Kansas and the second in the U. S. to use a new solvent method of processing soybeans.

FOR GENERATIONS



AMERICA'S HEFTIEST HOGS



HAVE GONE TO TOWN ON HOODS



Money-Saving Favorites of Thrifty Farmers

TODAY'S critical tire shortage demands careful rubber conservation. This is particularly true of synthetic truck tires which still need more attention than natural rubber tires. That's why it's Hood tires for farm hauling. They're big and brawny. Carcass made extra bruise-resistant with Hood's exclusive Hi-Density Cord. Tread tougher than mulehide. From any standpoint, a big load of tire satisfaction. If it's a Hood tire it's an extra good tire.

Since 1896
highest
quality
tires and
footwear



SEE THEM AT YOUR NEAREST

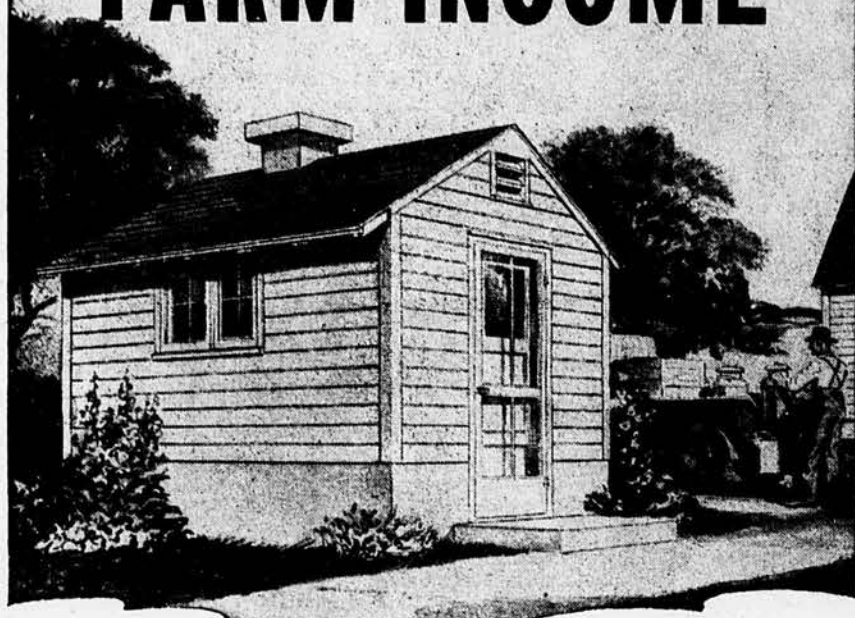
SKELLY

OIL COMPANY HOOD DEALER

HE CAN SERVE YOU AT A SAVING IN MANY WAYS

GOOD BUILDINGS

Increase FARM INCOME



As each week passes, post-war planning on the farm becomes more and more important. Farmers are deciding today what they are going to get when restrictions are removed. This planning applies especially to buildings because farmers have learned that good buildings vitally affect cash income. Everyone can name example after example.

By the simple addition of a well designed milk house, thousands of dairy farmers are receiving as much as 6 extra cents for every pound of butterfat.

A hog raiser writes of his experience with good buildings. "We divided our herd of sows. We put 12 on the old hog lots—and 11 in portable houses on clean ground. When we vaccinated in June, the 12 sows had 72 pigs, while the 11 sows yielded 87 pigs—an advantage of 30% in favor of sanitation with portable houses—and the pigs are bigger, more thrifty, more uniform and free from necro and worms." Good buildings made possible this increased income.

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

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



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

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING • SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

4-SQUARE LUMBER



Dan Zumbrunn, Geary county, individual winner for his leadership in farm safety activities, will receive a gold watch from Senator Capper.



Betty Lou Collins, Bourbon county, will be presented with a gold watch by Senator Capper for outstanding work in the farm safety program.

Saline 4-H Club Safety Champions

Geary and Bourbon Counties Produce Individual Winners

A TRIP to the American Royal at Kansas City, was the reward received by the Saline Valley 4-H Club for outstanding achievement in farm safety activities. J. C. Mohler, chairman of the Farm Safety Committee of the Kansas State Safety Council, also has announced the individual winners in the annual contest. They are Dan Zumbrunn, outstanding 4-H Club member of Geary county, and Betty Lou Collins, of Bourbon county, who will receive \$50 watches from Senator Capper, thru Kansas Farmer.

Ten of the 24 members of the winning club, together with their local leaders, Carl Pfeifer and Mrs. R. V. Knowles, of Salina, spent several days at Kansas City attending the American Royal under the supervision of the State 4-H Club Department. To win top place in the Kansas contest for 1944, members of this club built and distributed 23 flytraps to farms in their community, assembled and distributed 18 first-aid kits among families of the members, carried out a salvage campaign for the collection of paper and metals, cleaned farmyards of nails and broken glass. Mrs. Knowles said the boys and girls estimated that they had spent 1,464 hours and traveled 570 miles in carrying out their safety campaign. Club members gave demonstrations on safety and conservation and exhibited a booth at the Saline County Fair in September, and at the Kansas State Fair gave 3 demonstrations and exhibited a safety booth.

Members of the club who attended the American Royal are Ida Mae Hughes, Donald Hughes, Gerald Knowles, Marjorie Smith, Lois Jean

Pfeifer, Roy Brotton, Gary Giersch, Alberta Brotton, Roland Northern and Joyce Brotton. Other members of the club who assisted in the safety program, but who did not make the trip, are Donald Light, Mellroy Abbott, Elvin Brotton, Conrad Giersch, LaVerne Giersch, Harriett Johnson, Phillis Light, Erland McCall, Marvin McCall, Harold McCullick, Kenneth McCullick, Wanda Pfeifer, Norma Phillips and Dick Wilson. Three Salina Lions Club members, Ralph Ricklefs, William Yost and Eugene Laubengayer helped the club plan and carry out their safety campaign.

Betty Lou Collins, individual girl winner for the entire state, has carried both safety and conservation as special activities since 1942. For the past year she has been safety leader for the Good Luck 4-H Club and has complete charge of the safety programs. She sponsored a safety week among the members, studied her own home from a safety standpoint and made corrections. She planned the safety exhibits at the achievement meetings, displayed posters and has collected a library on the subject.

Since 1938, Dan Zumbrunn has been winning contests, receiving awards, and important committee and organization responsibilities. He has won blue ribbons on livestock and livestock judging contests and in 1943 was president of the Geary County Who's Who Club, and was later chosen a member of the State Who's Who organization.

At the 1944 State 4-H Club Round-Up, Dan was selected as toastmaster at the annual banquet and did an outstanding job. He served as mayor of (Continued on Page 12)



Saline Valley 4-H Club won the award as the outstanding club for instituting safety measures in Saline county. These members with their local leaders, Mrs. R. V. Knowles and Carl Pfeifer, Salina, received as reward a trip to the American Royal at Kansas City.



On the other hand Safeway's manpower-saving "invention" really works for farmers

You've probably heard of *distribution without waste* ... the Safeway "invention" born twenty-eight years ago when we Safeway people started to improve on old ways of getting goods to the consumer.

This Safeway "invention" has worked to the farmer's advantage in more ways than one. It has cut out needless expenses and "waste motion" in-between the farm and the housewife. Our more efficient Safeway method has helped increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. It has boosted consumption. And it has offered savings to consumers.

Especially important during the war years, the Safeway method also saves manpower.

In some cases, Safeway's streamlined operations actually

use less than half the manpower required by less efficient ways of food distribution. Such Safeway manpower savings have helped make more men available to America's manpower pool from which farmers must draw.

Incidentally, Safeway has made another saving in manpower by using women in place of men whenever possible. Before the war, over 90% of all Safeway employees were men. Today, more than 30% of Safeway manpower has been replaced by *womanpower*.

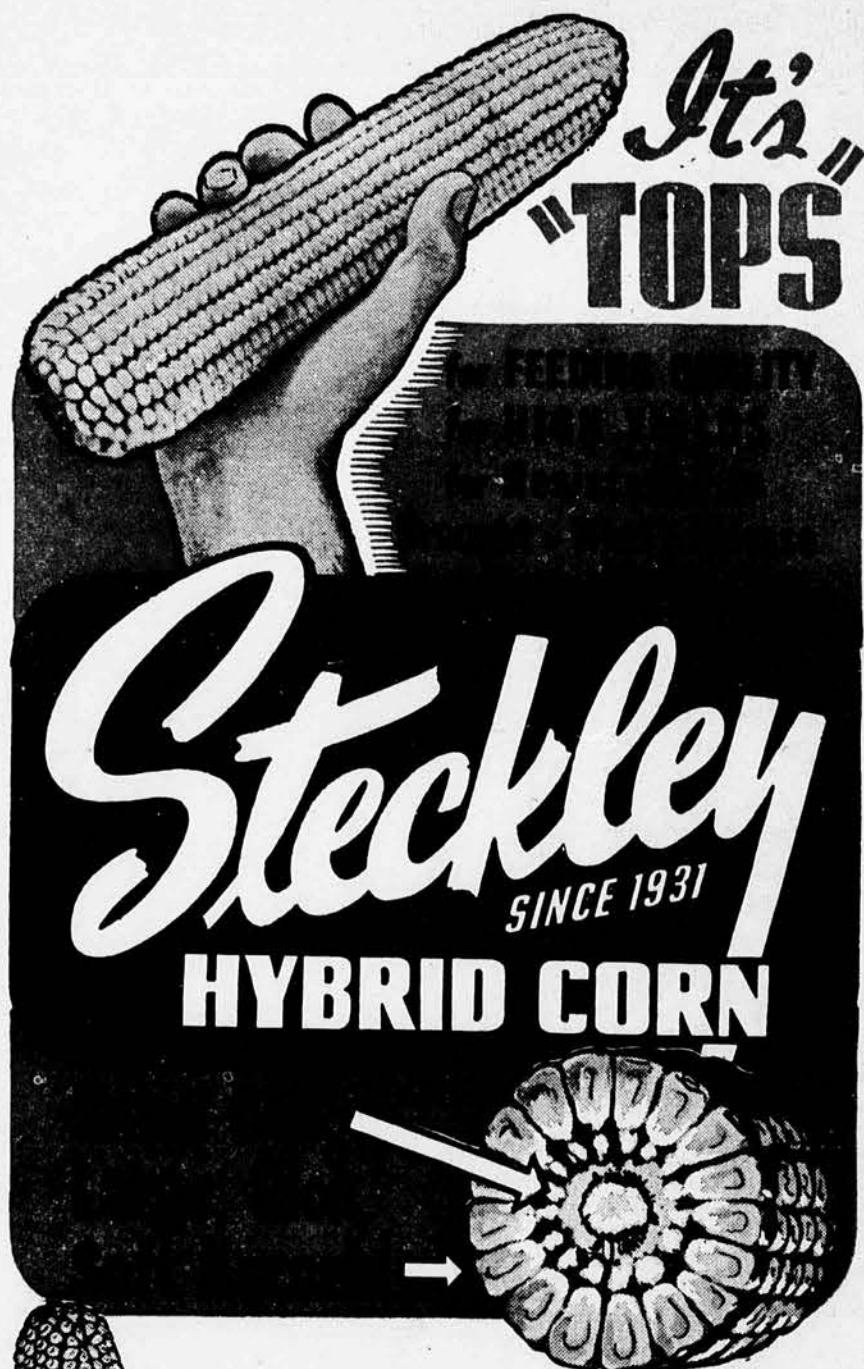


SAFEWAY
 The neighborhood
 grocery stores

P. S. Nearly one-third of all Safeway store customers are farm folk. We invite you to trade with us for one full month ... and compare what you save. In war or peace, everybody benefits on the straightest possible road to market.

★ Plant more dollars into War Bonds! ★





It's "TOPS"

STECKLEY
SINCE 1931
HYBRID CORN

Experts formerly with the United States Department of Agriculture, specialists in the development of hybrid corn, have been with the STECKLEY organization for many years. Their knowledge, experience and efforts have played a real part in developing hybrids that are *Tops* for the western cornbelt—hybrids that resist drought, lodging, grasshoppers, chinch bug and charcoal rot. This is why STECKLEY seed is unsurpassed for high yields and rich feeding values.

Here Are Good Reasons For Planting Steckley

Cobs are small with large, deep, well-set kernels, giving you a very high percentage of shelled corn to cobs. It is rich in protein, starch and oils so necessary for fast growth of livestock. It is resistant to drought, smut, lodging. Sturdy stalks stand until late in the fall, do not break over and ears do not fall out.

STECKLEY seed is easy to plant; ears are easy to pick by hand or machine. Everywhere you'll find it a real favorite among practical farmers. And remember! ... every bushel carries the liberal STECKLEY Guarantee.

We Advise You to Order Early

See your local STECKLEY dealer or write us, and get your order in early. Be sure to get the kernel size for your planter and the best hybrids for your soil while they are available. Supply this season is limited.

FREE FOLDER

A fine, new folder telling the interesting story of STECKLEY Hybrids and containing many helpful facts. Beautifully illustrated. Send postcard for your copy now!



4-H Show Was Great Success



August Carlson, Smoky Valley 4-H Club member, proudly poses with his grand champion crossbred steer which topped the sale at the Salina County 4-H Club Fair and Sale in September. All of the cattle were purchased by Salina business men and resold to packers, with the difference in price going to the 4-H Club fund.

MORE than 18,000 persons attended the 3-day Salina County 4-H Club Fair and Show at Salina, in September, according to William Gregory, county agent. The annual event was sponsored jointly by the Farm Bureau and the Salina Lions Club.

At the sale following the show, 22 head of cattle sold for an average of \$21.34 a hundred, with a top of \$37 a hundred for a crossbred steer shown by August Carlson, of the Smoky Valley 4-H Club. The Carlson steer was grand champion of the show. It will be the last showing by young Carlson in 4-H circles as he plans to leave soon to join 3 brothers in the armed services.

Beat Pod Goal

Rural school children in Jackson county did a bang-up job in the milkweed pod collection that ended October 20. Mrs. Corinne Richards, county superintendent, reported that 94 schools would equal or better the goal of 2 sacks a pupil set by the state administrator of the campaign.

More than 700 sacks had been collected by mid-September with high-

way trucks being utilized for hauling the pods to town. Some schools were working in conjunction with 4-H Clubs in the campaign.

The state champion for finding plants with the most pods is Mary Ellen Moore, 9, in the fourth grade at Holton View School. She brought in a plant with 31 pods. The previous record was 26 pods. Dorothy Hamilton is teacher of the Holton View School.

Save the Trees

Many young fruit trees are injured beyond recovery by rabbits or mice in the early fall or winter. Cleaning the grass from around the base of the tree will reduce mice injury. The use of a wire guard, or some similar device on the farm, will give permanent protection from rabbits.—W. F. Pickett, K. S. C.

Paint the Gloves

Paint the palms of your work gloves with stiff paint and let dry. The backs of the gloves will be soft but the palms will be waterproof and will stand a lot more wear than ordinary gloves.—Mrs. L. H. M.

Bag of Tricks From Atchison

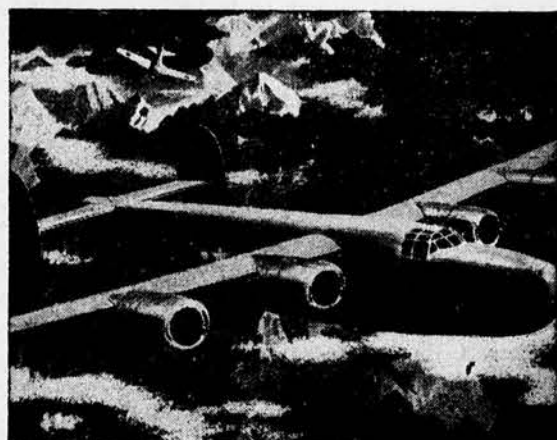
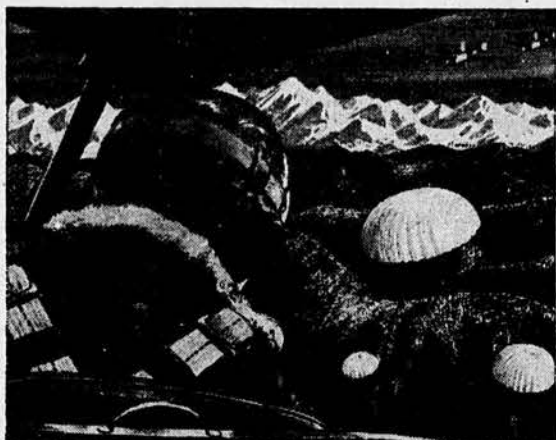


THE Muscotah Hustlers 4-H Club sent Ruth Ann Small and Ruth Rice to the Free Fair to represent them with their bag of tricks. So as not to deceive you, the bag of tricks is a demonstration aimed to show the countless household articles that can be made from feed sacks. Ruth Ann and Ruth exhibited a display of dresses, baby sun suits, overalls, a variety of aprons, pajamas, a girl's jumper, makeup cape, a dickey and a clothes-hanger cover. To activate the demonstration they cut out an apron and a clothes-hanger cover and gave instructions for both

the cutting and making. They and the remainder of the Muscotah Hustlers had actually made the garments.

Ruth Rice is working on 2 projects this year, sewing and supper dishes. Ruth Ann chose sewing and breakfast dishes. Mrs. G. H. Bird is club leader for the girls, and Otho Small for the boys. The past year the 20 club members tried to establish a record in conservation. They collected 3,175 pounds of scrap paper, 4 members canned 100 quarts of home-produced food each, and right now they are all gathering milkweed pods.

The Story of "The Hump"—the world's most dangerous overland air route



1. Today, American airmen are ferrying a greater tonnage of military supplies to hard-pressed China than was ever carried over the tortuous Burma Road. They're flying it over "The Hump"—the towering Himalayas between India and China. It's the most treacherous 500-mile air route in the world. *But the freight goes through!*

2. The first leg of the journey is over the steaming, foggy Assam jungles. Because there are no emergency landing fields, some of the planes have crashed. But most of the men who bail out, eventually plod their way to safety, aided by rescue pilots, who drop written instructions, food, and medical supplies by parachute.

3. Day and night, the heavily loaded Liberator Express transport planes streak toward "The Hump." Shuttling across a tumbled mass of uncharted mountains, they dodge peaks that rise 20,000 feet. Icing is an ever-present hazard. Flying unarmed, the cargo planes are often attacked by Jap fighter planes. *Still the freight goes through!*



4. This slender aerial life line over "The Hump" is now the *only* channel by which supplies get into China. Around the clock, in monsoon season and out, our flyers carry a constant stream of gasoline, bombs, jeeps, ammunition, artillery, aircraft engines and spare parts.

5. No one pretends that the supplies being flown in are sufficient to fully equip the Chinese. But the same ingenuity and courage that can conquer the lofty Himalayas will eventually open up new channels of transportation so that today's trickle of supplies will swell to an avalanche.

6. After the war, the plane will continue to play its part, along with the truck, the train, and the ship, in rebuilding the peacetime world. But the plane will have still *another* task: a permanent postwar Air Force can be one of America's soundest investments in the interests of a lasting peace.

No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION has thirteen divisions, located as follows: San Diego, Calif.; Vultee Field, Calif.; Fairfield, Calif.; Tucson, Ariz.; Fort Worth, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Wayne, Mich.; Dearborn, Mich.; Allentown, Pa.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; and Miami, Fla.

Member, Aircraft War Production Council.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

FROM "FLYING JEEPS" TO LEVIATHANS OF THE AIR



This New Fighting AVIATION OIL

Strikes at SLUDGE



Photo Courtesy
B. F. Avery Co.

HELPS Clean Up YOUR TRACTOR MOTOR
RESTORES POWER
SAVES YOU TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY!

Champlin HI-V-I... the new fighting aviation oil... not only gives your tractor on the ground the positive lubrication essential in the sky... but it also removes sludge, gum, carbon, and varnish from the motor.

In fact, actual engine tests reveal that Champlin HI-V-I, in comparison with high quality conventional oils, reduces sludge as much as 500%.

There's less fouling of plugs, freer valve action, less sticking of rings. Oil lines and filters stay cleaner longer. There's less chance of scored pistons and cylinders... less chance of damage to moving parts... and decidedly less wear.

With less sludge, your motor has more power. With thorough lubrication, there's less chance of breakdowns. You

get longer engine life, and save a lot of time, trouble, and money.

Remember, Champlin HI-V-I is refined by a special new solvent process... from 100% Paraffin Base Mid-Continent Crude Oil... the finest obtainable. It meets all specifications for Army and Navy Aircraft.

So drain your crankcase dry and refill with Champlin HI-V-I. Available now from your friendly Champlin dealer. THE CHAMPLIN REFINING CO., Enid, Okla. Producers, Refiners, and Distributors of Petroleum Products Since 1916.

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

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



Women Who Suffer from SIMPLE ANEMIA

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

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

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

Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS

KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS ACIDS

Help 15 Miles of Kidney Tubes Flush Out Poisonous Waste

If you have an excess of acids in your blood, your 15 miles of kidney tubes may be overworked. These tiny filters and tubes are working day and night to help Nature rid your system of excess acids and poisonous waste.

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.

Kidneys may need help the same as bowels, so 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.

K. S. C. Housing Plan Meets Approval

Will Keep Kansas in Step With Other States

By MARY SMITH

SO GREAT is the interest in the proposed new residence halls for women at Kansas State College, Manhattan, that contributions have been received ever since the project was first announced thru the newspapers. Contributions came from individuals and organizations, and one check from a sailor overseas, sent with a note to Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader at Kansas State, saying that he had "read in the paper" about the plans to raise \$200,000 by private contributions to help build the residence halls and that he wanted to help.

Committees of friends of Kansas State College are now being formed in many counties to co-operate with the Kansas Home Demonstration Council, an organization of 23,000 rural women, which is officially sponsoring the campaign for \$200,000 — \$2,000 to the county—for women's residence halls to be constructed as soon as materials and labor are obtainable. Members of the committees include alumni of Kansas State College, graduates of other colleges and universities, members of farm organizations, and many town and country residents who have never attended college, but who are interested in better educational opportunities for their children.

Women Lead the Work

Many mothers of Kansas State students who lived in Van Zile Hall, and other mothers who hope their daughters will be able to live in residence halls, have discussed living conditions for girls with President Milton S. Eisenhower. So he decided to ask a statewide organization of women to sponsor the fund-raising campaign. Because of the special interest of rural women in Kansas State, the Kansas Home Demonstration Council was selected. Members of the demonstration council committee are Mrs. Roland Campbell, Muncie, chairman; Mrs. Paul Edgar, Topeka; Mrs. Claude Casner, Anness; Mrs. Howard Fry, Hope; and Mrs. Audley Porter, Overland Park, all well-known over the state.

Provision of living quarters for women students, acceptable both to the college and to parents of students, is an immediate problem, as well as one which will increase with the expected increase of enrollment in the postwar period. Women students at Kansas State numbered 1,019 in 1926-27 and increased to 1,229 in 1940-41. Last year's enrollment was 901 while for 1944-45 the number of women students is 992.

Van Zile Hall, used by the army last year, is again a woman's dormitory, but provides living quarters for only 130 women, while sorority houses have 285 residents. The sorority houses are greatly overcrowded with that number, Dean Moore said. Two fraternity houses are now used as residence hall annexes for more than 90 women, but these will not be available, of course, after the war. It was necessary to take over the fraternity houses as residence hall annexes because of the large number of applications for rooms in Van Zile, Dean Moore pointed out. Normally, many cancellations of rooms are made as the opening of the college year approaches. This year no cancellations were received and the girls now housed in the annexes had applied for rooms in Van Zile and had made no other arrangements. More inquiries about living in residence halls were received this year than at any other time. "Probably the new residence halls we hope to build would have been filled this year," Dean Moore said.

Learned Valuable Lessons

There is a growing appreciation, on the part of all colleges, whether state-supported or privately endowed, of the need for housing all freshmen, men and women, in residence halls, according to Dean Moore. Mothers of prospective students, especially rural mothers, are intensely interested in proper housing for their daughters. The mothers of students who have lived in Van Zile Hall, and the students also, have expressed great appreciation of the opportunities given them by such living quarters. Many alumnae have said they learned as much thru their co-

operative living experience in the residence hall as they did in any other part of their college experience. This is easily understood.

The question of why private contributions should be sought to build residence halls at a state school has been raised by many persons. This is a natural question, according to President Eisenhower. "In various states," he says, "the expense of formal, academic education in state institutions has always been met by taxation. This includes cost of classrooms, laboratories, libraries and other equipment for instruction and research, as well as the salaries for faculty members. The less formal means of development that help to create the intelligent individual in society have usually been left to private endowments. For instance, dormitories, where students learn to live with one another and to understand community life, as well as to manage their own affairs, are often built thru endowments."

"In Kansas State College there was until the outbreak of the war, a vigorous increase in the number of students, which necessitated the expenditure of every available dollar of appropriations for the bare necessities of education. There was no increase in the appropriations of the college sufficient to keep pace with the increase in the number of students. Consequently there was no possibility that state money might be spent for such highly desirable things as residence halls. After the war we may expect 6,000 or more students. The college needs at least 3 residence halls for women to house 450 students, and 3 for men to house about 900."

How Law Reads

The 1941 legislature provided that the Kansas State College Building Association, a nonprofit corporation, may borrow as much as \$300,000 for the construction of a building, but not more than 2 such sums, or for more than 2 buildings at any one time. The debt may be incurred on the supposition that the building projects are self-liquidating. At present, because of commitments for a student union building, only \$300,000 may be borrowed for a dormitory. Experience of other colleges has proved that residence halls for 200 women, such as Kansas State is now planning, cost in excess of \$400,000. In order to build such halls, and provide housing at a rate Kansas students can afford, the contribution of \$200,000 is necessary, President Eisenhower said. At the time the legislature passed the law permitting self-liquidating projects, it was not the feeling of the lawmakers that dormitories should be provided by tax-raised funds.

While county quotas have been set at \$2,000, that should be regarded as a minimum contribution, according to the Home Demonstration Council Committee. Contributions may be sent to Dr. W. E. Grimes, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas State College Endowment Association, Manhattan, Kansas, at any time.

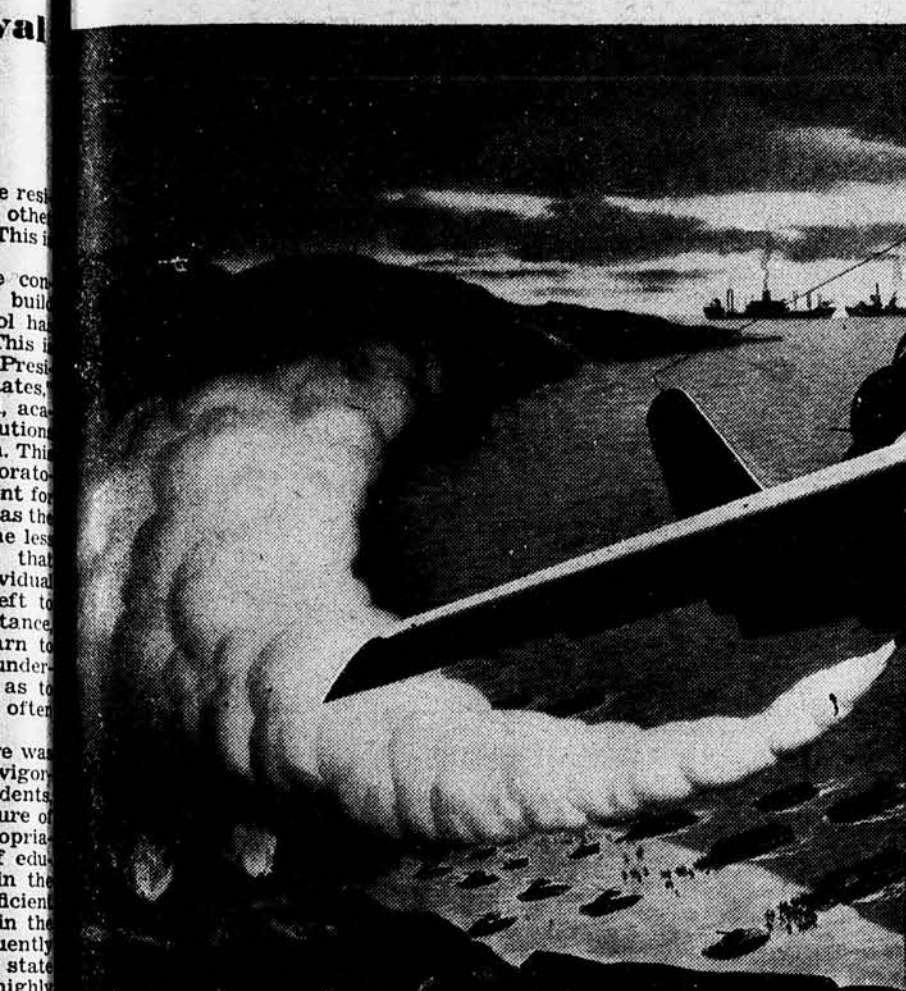
4-H Safety Champions

(Continued from Page 8)

the state 4-H Encampment at the Kansas State Fair where he assumed much of the responsibility for the welfare of 765 young folks who made the big building their temporary home during fair week.

His county livestock judging team in 1943 won first place at the Kansas Free Fair, the Wichita Fat Livestock Show and placed third at the Kansas State Fair. The team went to the American Royal, placed second as a team and Dan was high individual in the judging contest.

Dan was appointed chairman of the Geary County Farm and Home Accident Prevention Committee in February, 1944, and arranged for a Red Cross course in accident prevention for 10 rural leaders. Later each of these leaders gave the same instructions in their local communities. This resulted in constructive farm safety activities and accident prevention in all rural areas.



When the "smoke" of warfare fades away...

Why post-war chemical industries will need Men

Today G. I. Joe says a silent prayer for the chemical miracles that cover his advance... purify his drinking water... treat his wounds.

Tomorrow Joe and millions of his friends will look to chemical industries for jobs. This great group will be ready because:

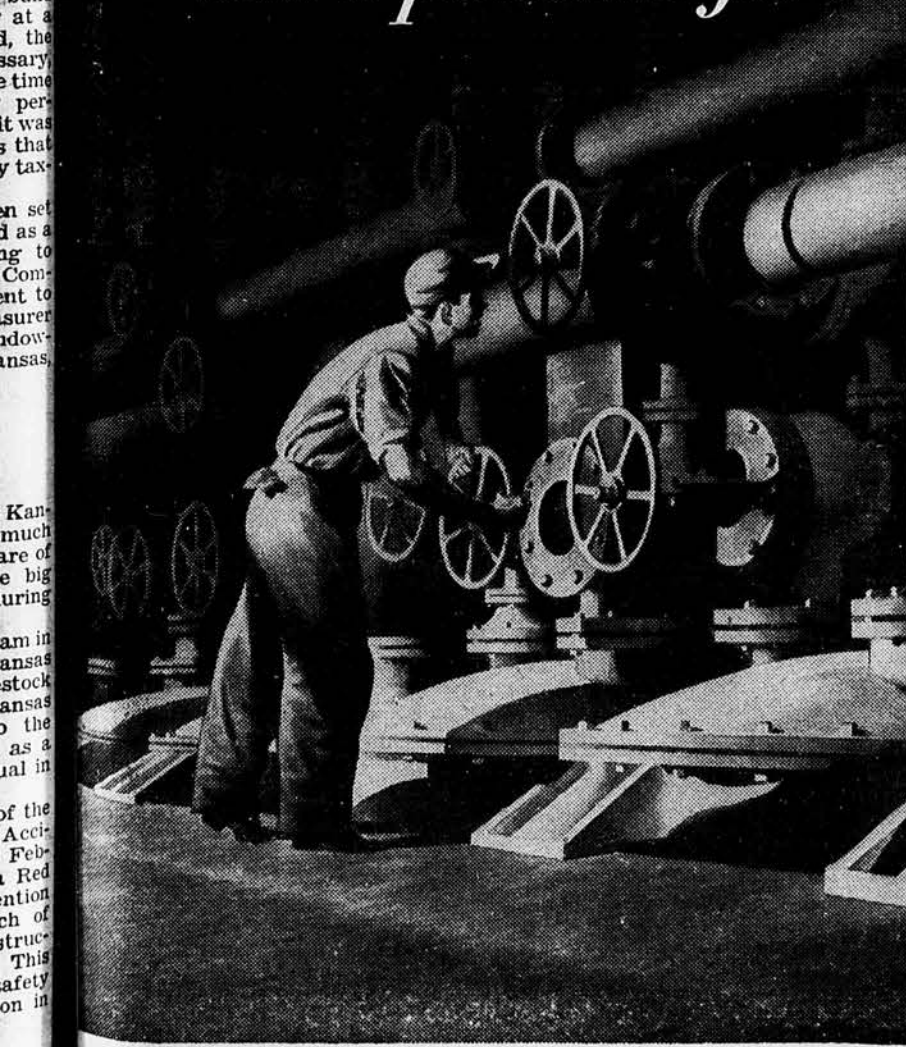
War has packed decades of chemical research and practical experience into three short years...

New chemical materials such as synthetic rubber, new life-saving medicines, new man-made textile fibres—these and a host of other developments have made chemistry very much a part of every man's existence.

A whole world awaits the peacetime products of chemistry's wartime laboratory — and its far-reaching industries will be ready to provide them as soon as facilities can be spared from war production.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS TODAY... And Hold for Peacetime Prosperity

...will "chemicals" provide him a peacetime job?



Why post-war chemical industries will need Nickel

Today—Nickel and its alloys, including Monel, and Stainless Steel, are helping chemical industries turn out many important materials of war...

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

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The Child in the WAR-TORN HOME

Some of the Answers

By

Edwina A. Cowan, Ph.D.

A YOUNG-LOOKING, middle-aged woman was gathering her clothes from the line. It was one of the things she liked best to do. The quiet of the deep dusk was restful, and she moved comfortably about in the short grass, folding and sorting the sweet-smelling clothing. She glanced often toward the lighted kitchen window thru which she could see the figure of her son, home on furlough. She folded the last garment, lifted the heavy basket, and carried it toward the kitchen. When she reached the door, she called to her son to open the screen for her. He came to the door. Gently he said, "Oh, Mom, I didn't know you had such a heavy bundle," and he lifted it in.

No one knows how heavy is the war bundle carried by the young grandmother, least of all does she herself know. She has never had the time nor inclination to lay it down while she could sort it out. She knows that she has added a swing-shift to her former schedule of a day's work and crowded the whole thing into a 6-day instead of a 7-day week so she could spend one day a week at the Red Cross.

If she were asked to inventory the bundle she might shyly mention the planting, harvesting and preservation of much of next winter's food and the discharge of household duties made heavier by emergency conditions. Under certain circumstances she might discuss her anxieties for her men in service. She would probably never mention the most important and difficult burden of all. It is under her feet most of the time as she works about her kitchen. It is the child of her son or son-in-law in service.

The young grandmother is hampered in what she does for her grandchild who comes to live with her while his home is temporarily discontinued by the war. Whether the child's mother is a daughter or daughter-in-law, suggestions as to his upbringing and training must be made with the utmost tact. Many times grandmother is left in sole charge of the child while his mother is away. During these periods the substitute mother must fill the place of mother as completely as possible. But she must be ready to turn back to the mother a child who is not aware of any break or interruption in his relationship between himself and his mother. She has knowledge thru experience of motherhood which she would like to think might be helpful to this child's mother and to the child.

Knowledge of War Problems

She also has the special knowledge which her generation has of war and what it does to the future of its children. She lived thru World War I and the 20-odd years of Armistice which followed that war. Fathers came home to young children whom they had never seen and whom they could not accept wholeheartedly because so much growing and developing had taken place before the fathers met their children. These rejected children grew up, frustrated, lonely, and envious of the younger children upon whom their fathers' affection had been spent.

Grandmother feels dimly that much of Hitler's army must be made up of the rejected German children of the last war. She has watched the World War I children grow up into confused, disturbed people who seem askew with all their world and no one knows why they have become so. She knows this grandchild's life is full of problems created by the war, and she feels that upon the proper or improper handling of those problems depends much of the child's future security and happiness.

She understands clearly that upon the character and efficiency of her grandchild and his generation depends the future of the millions who will come after him in the life of his nation. She is confident that she could somehow find the tact to help

her grandchild's mother solve these problems if she herself were sure of the right way to go about it. Often she is not sure. It is not the extra work for hands and feet, not the daily work schedule, already filled to overflowing and crowded sometimes past endurance by the time a little child takes and wastes, not the privations and deprivations made necessary by extra members added to the family, it is none of these which makes this child the heaviest burden in her war bundle. It is the anxiety and uncertainty with which she faces the problems she knows are in the making for the war child.

One of the most disturbing conditions in the life of this war child is the change, itself, from one home to another. We all need to feel that there is a continuity about our experience which makes it possible for us to be comfortably sure that the world on which we closed our eyes in sleep the night before is the same world to which we open them next morning. We also need to be comfortably sure that when we wake we are in possession of the same personality with which we went to sleep. This continuity of experience and surroundings is vital to our feeling of security.

Little children depend for this secure feeling of continuity much more on their surroundings than

About the Author . . .

Dr. Edwina A. Cowan's busy life is a fascinating story. Wife of a Wichita attorney and mother of 2 sons in the Armed Service and a daughter in college, she does all her housework and laundry, helped her husband with a victory garden, then canned the spoils. Silver-smithing is her hobby and she knits and likes mystery stories. She received a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, has taught at Vassar and H. Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University, then began 11 years of professional work in applied psychology as director of the Child Guidance Center at Wichita. For the last 3 years she has been visiting consultant to private schools and both private and public social agencies in the state.



do adults. The adult has all his memories and general fund of information to draw upon. When he goes to sleep on the train in New York and wakes up in Ohio he has a knowledge of travel, a memory of other trips and a background of information about the United States which helps to connect the familiar scenes among which he went to sleep with the strange scenes to which he wakes. He does not become confused and disturbed. If it should happen that, unexpectedly to himself, he went to sleep on the train believing he would wake on the same train in Ohio and actually awoke in a hotel room in London, he would be very much disturbed, frightened, and inclined to question whether he actually were the same person who went to sleep in New York.

Less Change the Better

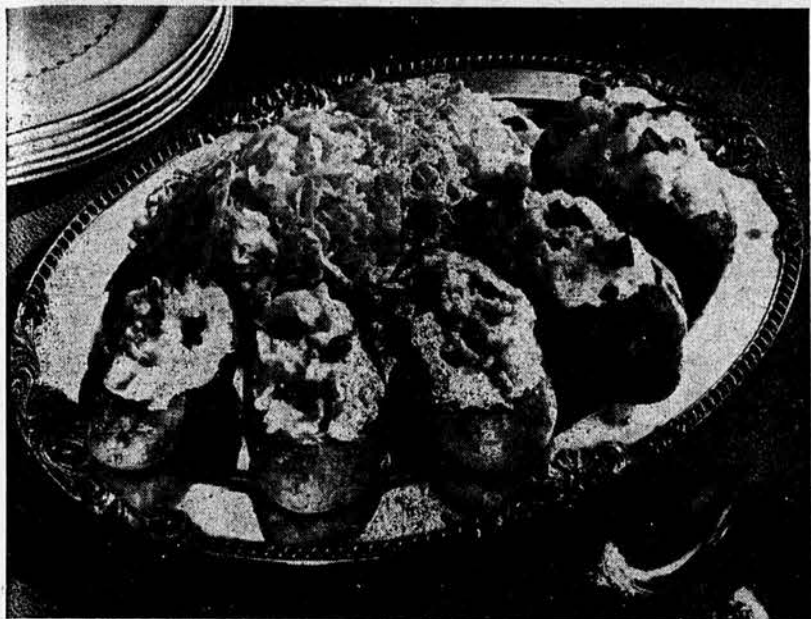
This frightening type of change is experienced by children when they are moved from one home into another which is dissimilar in many respects. They are not able to bridge the gap in experience and hold their feeling of continuity. Studies have been made of children who were moved from one home into another. It was discovered that the more of the first home which could be carried over into the second home the less the child was disturbed and the better his behavior in the second home.

There are many ways of weaving the first and second homes together. Very little children need to carry with them into the new home the toys, eating utensils and, if possible, the crib and high chair which they used in the first home. The arrangement of furniture in the room they occupy in the new home can be made as nearly as possible like that in the old home. If the crib stood by a corner window in the old home, it will look familiar to the child if it stands in that same location by a window in the new home. The hours and customs of eating, bathing, sleeping and storytelling should be kept as unchanged as possible at least until the child is securely established in the new home. Wherever possible, visits to the former home have been helpful in enabling a child to realize the connection between the past and present experience. Messages and letters from people known in the earlier home all help the child to stabilize himself in the new situation.

One of the most disturbing changes in the home situation of the older child of servicemen is the absence of father

[Continued on Page 20]

Baked Potato--Pinch, Don't Poke



Stuffed potatoes decorated and seasoned with bits of crisp fried bacon, then browned lightly in the oven.

BAKED potato time is nearing as cool weather approaches. A baked potato can be relied on to fill the bill most any day. The too common practice of jabbing a fork into a baking potato to test for doneness is hardly approved. A better test is to hold the potato with a cloth to protect the fingers from heat and gently press between thumb and forefinger without breaking the skin. The fingers will tell whether the potato is soft enough.

The moment a potato is done, however, it should be pricked with a fork to let out the steam. Otherwise it may become soggy. To let the steam out

before it is done, delays the cooking. Cut a crisscross in the skin, then pinch the potato hard enough for some of the white to come up thru the brown skin. Into this steaming opening, put the seasoning, whether it is butter, drippings or other fat. Tiny scraps of fried bacon or fried salt pork may be used instead of the proverbial butter.

Stuffed potatoes are a butter saver. Cut the baked potato in half the long way, scoop out the inside so as not to break the shell, then mash and season the potato with salt, pepper, hot milk and thin cream. Stuff it back in the shells, brush the top of each with fat, and brown a few minutes in the oven. Chopped green onion tops or chopped parsley over the top will make stuffed potatoes attractive.

When baked potatoes are on the menu, pick all about the same size, and bake in a medium-hot oven from 40 to 60 minutes depending on the size. Scrub well and dry the skin before putting in the oven so that the skins may be eaten. Thick, crusty baked potato skins contain considerable iron, well worth saving.

Use an Egg a Day

Phyllis Hall and Marilou Holt, of Jackson county, in about 20 minutes demonstrated 7 ways to use an egg a day in the family menus. They made scalloped eggs, stuffed eggs, egg timbales, eggnog, egg apple, baked egg and egg a la goldenrod. The girls belong to the Hoyt Live Wires 4-H Club and Marilou is carrying 7 projects at present, school clothes, cotton clothes, supper dishes, preserving for dinner, capons, fat lamb and junior leadership. Her fat lamb won the championship at the Jackson County Fair this year. Phyllis is working on 5 projects, planning the wardrobe, home gardening, preserving food for breakfast, baby beef and junior leadership. Mrs. Orion Williams, of Hoyt, is the girls' club leader and has helped the girls materially in their enterprises.

There are 25 members in the Live Wire Club and this year they made \$75 in prizes and thru entertainment at the county fair. The egg-a-day demonstration won first prize at the fair which made them eligible for entry at the Topeka Free Fair.

Their favorite egg dish is scalloped eggs and they used the following recipe.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 9 hard-cooked eggs | 1½ cups bread crumbs |
| 1 cup medium white sauce | 4 tablespoons butter |
| Salt and pepper | |

Slice eggs thin. Fill individual well-oiled baking dishes with alternate layers of sliced eggs, crumbs and white sauce. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dot each layer with butter and cover with crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (400° F.) until the sauce bubbles thru crumbs and top is well browned. This will make 6 servings.

Booth Told Story

A 4-H Club booth that told a story without words won a blue ribbon at the Kansas Free Fair. Josephine Rago, Rosann Strauss, Ella Mae Carlson,

Karman Steere, Anna Carlson and Eva Horner, 6 of the older girl members of the Grand View Club, dried a part of their garden crops during the summer and prepared the exhibit for the fair. Food fresh from the garden was shown passing thru a miniature homemade dehydrator and coming out as dried ready for storing. The Grand View Club is in Geary county.

One hundred thirty pounds of food weighed after drying represents considerable fresh food, but the Grand View girls finished the job. The variety shown included peppers, beets, green beans, carrots, corn, onions, peaches, apples and tomatoes.

Master Homemakers Meet

Twelve Master Farm Homemakers attended the banquet given by the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce during the week of the Kansas State Fair. Mrs. Howard Dukelow, of Hutchinson, representing the guild, spoke following the dinner. Those attending were: Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Mrs. O. M. Coble and Mrs. Harper Fulton of the class of 1928; Mrs. Adam Brown, 1929; Mrs. H. L. Brownlee, 1930; Mrs. Robert Goodman, 1932; Mrs. Lee Porter, president of the guild, class of 1939; Mrs. Anna Hansen, 1940; Mrs. Howard Dukelow, 1942; Mrs. Bertha Jordan, Mrs. Samuel Fields and Mrs. V. S. Martin, 1943.

Governor Schoeppel was the principal after-dinner speaker. Captain King, of the Hutchinson Naval Base, and his administrative staff were guests.

Fruit Butters

ARE SUGAR SAVERS

Sugar rationing is the cause of a popular complaint and restricts the farm homemaker as well as the city woman. The cook who is thrifty with her canning sugar will think twice before deciding just how to use it. Of all the sweet spreads from jelly to marmalade the butters take the least sugar in proportion to fruit. Late fruits, too, are ideal for butter.

Grape and apple butter have another thrift point in their favor. The same batch of fruit may be used first for jelly, then the rest for butter. After cooking the fruit, drain off some of the

juice for jelly, then cook down the sieved pulp for butter.

The original sweetness of the fruit will help determine the amount of sugar to add as apples, for instance, vary enormously in sugar content. Use about half as much sugar as sieved fruit pulp, perhaps a little less will be enough. And this year, add a fourth teaspoon of salt to each gallon of the mixture to bring out the flavor. Salt helps the flavor of almost every cooked product. Boil the mixture rapidly, lowering the heat as it thickens and stir almost constantly. When finished add 1 to 2 teaspoons of mixed ground spice to each gallon. Pour hot into hot sterile jars and seal.

Decorate Your Rooms

To make pretty handmade pulls on window shades, try this. Use empty spools, wooden buttons and beads. Paint the spools and buttons the color you prefer, then put one button on the cord, then the spool, then another button. For the end place either a tassel or a pretty glass bead.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) in a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

ENJOY INEXPENSIVE PRIZE-WINNING ORANGE MARMALADE

It's Easy To Make Anytime With This Simple Recipe

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

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

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

NO WONDER THEY ALL SAY I'M LUCKY!

BERT:
Those rolls smell so good, I just can't wait for supper! Imagine a girl as pretty as you being such a wonderful cook, too!

ELLEN:
You're just a flatterer... and I love it! These are "no-kneading" rolls. They're made with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast, the extra vitamin kind!

WHAT A GRAND WAY TO GET MORE VITAMINS! FLEISCHMANN'S IS THE ONLY YEAST FOR BAKING THAT HAS ADDED AMOUNTS OF BOTH VITAMINS A AND D, AS WELL AS THE VITAMIN B COMPLEX!

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

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



Who...on the home front...comes closest to matching our soldiers' efforts on the war front?



When blue stars in our service flags are turning to gold, there is considerable question whether the effort of any group on the home front should be mentioned in the same breath with the efforts of our soldiers, sailors, and marines on the war front.

But if any group in the country merits this distinction, certainly the award must go to the nation's farmers. Over and over again, crop estimates have proved that the U.S. farmer is engaged in an amazing all-out war effort.

Despite discouraging shortages of men and machines, patriotic farmers have more than met the crisis by working at increased pressure from dawn to dusk and later . . . and by giving extra care and attention to all of their farm machinery, especially to motor-operated units. They have concentrated on the maintenance and lubrication of farm implements, trucks, and cars; and have more than ever before insisted on *quality* in all of their farm lubricants.

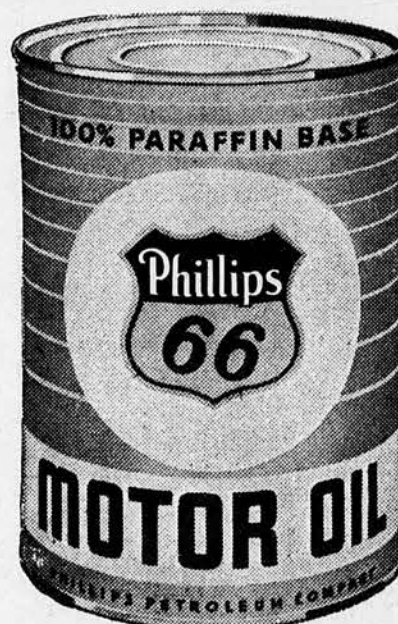
In addition, they have made intelligent use of the counsel and help given by their local *Phillips Agents* in choosing the best Phillips lubricant for each particular farm job. A suggestion: Whenever you have any lubrication problem, just call your local Phillips Agent.

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



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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.



For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

IT'S PHILLIPS FINEST QUALITY

Our Neighbors Lend a Hand

NINETY-SEVEN Mexican Nationals, sent to the United States by the Government of Mexico to help with record food production, recently were sent to Garden City after spending a month in Doniphan county picking apples, it was announced by Frank Blecha, state director of the farm labor program. At Garden City they will join several hundred other Mexicans to work in the sugar beet fields and factory until about July 1 next year.

These Mexican workers were given their choice of 10 cents a bushel or 5 cents an hour in the orchard, reported Mr. Blecha, and all took the hourly wage despite the fact it meant about \$2 less a day. The reason for their choice was that it was easier to figure by the hour and they could tell any time of day just how much money they had made.

One Mexican, who had been a shoemaker by trade, was quite an economist and explained to Mr. Blecha why he would rather work in Kansas at \$1 a day than in Mexico City at a higher rate. There, he said, he could get \$1 for every 3 pairs of shoes he made and could turn them out in 1 1/4 days. But when he bought a pair of overalls they cost him \$10, a mackinaw \$25 and a good suit \$300. Down there he would have to work 1 1/2 days to buy a pair of overalls. In Kansas he could buy 2 1/2 pairs of overalls for one day's work. It is that simple. He also was not overlooking the fact that his American dollars can be exchanged for additional Mexican dollars because of the difference in the rate of exchange.

Orchardists using the Mexican labor were well pleased with their work and commented on their extreme cleanliness and good manners. During the month they were in Doniphan county there was only one dispute among them and this was settled by mediation.

Their trust in one another and in the Americans was refreshing, said Mr. Blecha. Often they would hang up their clothes in the barracks, leaving \$100 or more stuffed in their pockets. They also freely turned over their entire earnings to the Protestant minister put in charge of their comfort and spiritual welfare, and he took care of banking or sending money home to their families.

It was the first time in history that their spiritual needs had been taken care of in the U. S., the Mexicans told Mr. Blecha.

Arrangements were made for them to go to St. Joseph, Mo., by bus every Sunday morning to attend mass, and a Mexican priest from that city visited them during the week.

The only trouble encountered with the Mexicans was over the food. The best obtainable parboiled ham and premium bacon were purchased for their noon sandwiches but they threw the meat away and stuffed cold potatoes into the sandwiches. They just didn't like the way things were seasoned—or rather the way they were not seasoned. They finally became better satisfied when furnished with a bushel of red peppers every 2 days. These they ate raw just like Kansans would eat apples.

Farming Moves Ahead

Improvements in many things are expected to have a lasting effect on agriculture after the war.

New methods of recovering riboflavin from whey for use in human food or poultry feeds indicate greater utilization of this by-product. A shortened curing period for Cheddar cheese may greatly reduce storage and refrigeration expense.

Development of freezing methods have made it possible to hold most of the original fresh quality in frozen foods.

Newly developed varieties of plants have greater yielding capacity, superior tolerance to unfavorable soil and climate, resistance to disease and pests, and higher quality for food and industrial uses.

Other improvements promised include: Better method of applying insecticides, use of sweeps and new pickup balers for haying, and a new forage harvester-chopper to cut down labor required in making ensilage of corn and other crops. Farming will move ahead after the war.

Strawberry Acreage Shrinks

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

STRAWBERRY growing in North-east Kansas is something like the old gray mare, "It ain't what it used to be." Old timers can remember when 3 and 4 express cars were loaded out of Wathena every day during the peak of the strawberry season. But of recent years a great many factors have been at work to change all this. The strawberry acreage in the Wathena district now is very small compared to what it was a few years ago. Strawberry growing is a family affair and success very often was proportionate to the number of children who could do their share in the fields. But there is scarcely a family among the strawberry growers now that does not have at least one and in some cases many as 4 boys and girls in the armed forces. To insure continuous production a new strawberry patch must be set out every year. With little help available farmers have not been able to keep up their normal acreage. Last spring even fewer new plantings were made due to continuous rains which prevented working in the fields until the time for planting was past. Consequently the total strawberry yield in this section next spring will be smaller than ever. But growers thruout the district are trying to make the best of the situation. Many

of them are using commercial fertilizers on their 2-year-old patches in the hope of stimulating them to greater production.

In most cases, however, they are not using complete fertilizers because most of the soils on which strawberries are set either have been manured heavily or have had a legume crop turned under previous to planting and so do not need any more nitrogen. Besides, nitrogenous fertilizers like nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia have a tendency to stimulate plant growth and that is not what is desired now. Excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers makes the plants and fruits sappy, the berries are too soft to ship, it injures their quality and they do not keep so well.

Potash is one of the essential plant-food elements that generally does not need to be supplied artificially to the soils here for growing strawberries. Of the 3 essential elements, phosphorus is the limiting factor and that is the element some of the growers are using on their plantings this fall. It is a well known fact that the fruit buds for next season's crop are being formed down in the heart of the plant right now. Phosphate, if applied in time, will produce a greater set of these buds. But even if applied too late to set more buds its presence in the soil next spring will result in earlier ripening, larger berries, firmer berries and of better color.

Know What to Buy

In using a phosphate fertilizer it is important to know just what to buy and what not to buy. Raw rock phosphate, calcium phosphate or lime phosphate will not do. This is the raw rock as it comes from the ground; the only preparation being fine grinding. In order to render the phosphate available for plant use the raw rock must undergo elaborate processing with sulphuric and phosphoric acid.

Another source of phosphorus is tankage but not so easily obtained now. Still another source is bonemeal. Either of these could be used without fear of any injurious effect upon the plants and could be safely broadcast over the patch. But when acid phosphate is used care must be taken to keep it off the foliage as there is danger of burning. We use a tennis court marker, running it up and down both sides of the row as close to the plants as possible.

It would be against the rules to use any of the superphosphate that is distributed by the AAA on strawberries as this is meant for legume fields only. Growers who apply phosphorus to their strawberry acreage have earned AAA compensation, however, if they wish to claim it, altho they must purchase their superphosphate from a regular dealer. Because acceptance of this dole somewhat dulls the edge of husbandry some growers prefer to let their only reward for this good practice be the increased yields their fields will return next spring.

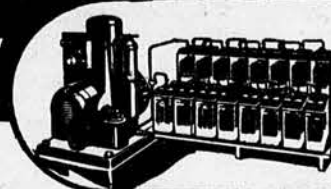
Since the strawberry likes a some-

what acid soil it would be unwise to apply lime to strawberry patches. Likewise the use of wood ashes is not advised for it is one third lime. Wood ashes would yield some potash but, fortunately, this is one of the 3 essential elements that we do not have to worry much about for nature was very generous when she put potash into the soil. She was niggardly with her nitrogen and phosphorus but so liberal with her potash that even at the rate it is being taken out of the soil by plants, it will be a long time before it will be deficient. Anyway, if we find it is running short we can replace it by manuring, as manure is rich in both potash and nitrogen.

Following the fertilizing job strawberry patches will be left to themselves until December when growers will cover the plants with straw. This is done primarily to hold the soil at more even temperature so as to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which causes the soil to heave, often resulting in serious damage by breaking the roots. In addition to preventing heaving a straw mulch helps to conserve moisture and control weeds.

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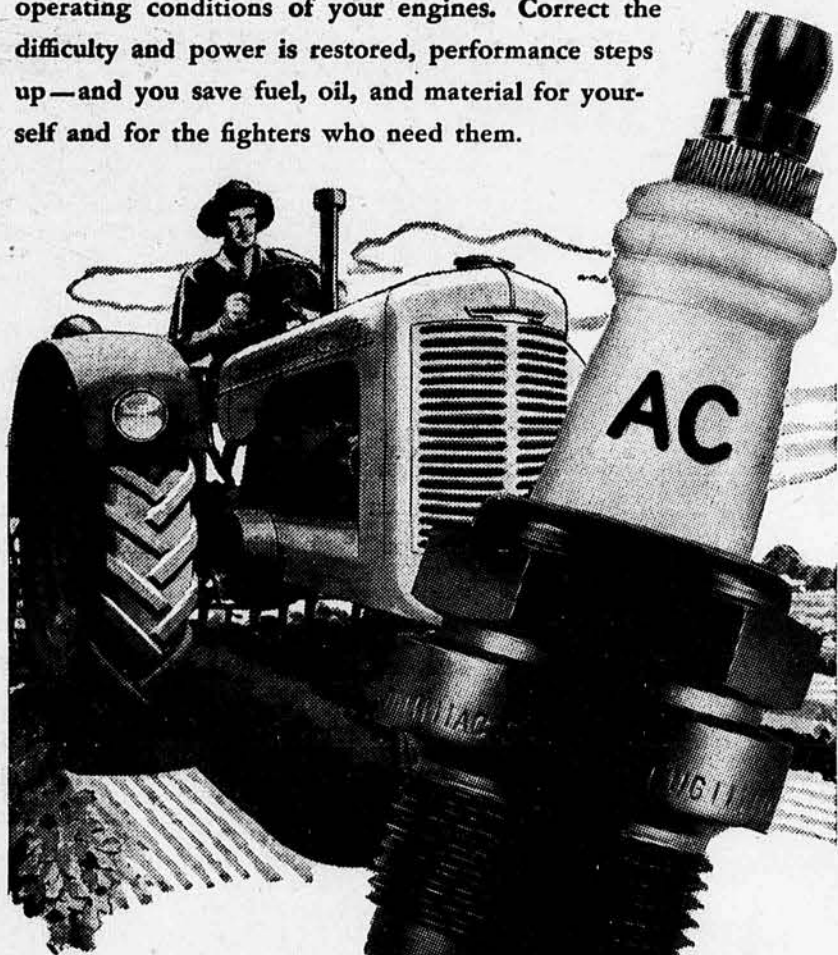
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Timely Suggestions

Pamphlets published by the U. S. D. A., listed below, may interest many of our readers. They are free as long as the supply lasts and may be ordered from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order by number.

- No. AWI-12—Save Meat, Milk and Leather—Control the Cattle Grub.
- No. AWI-17—Serve on the Farm Home Front—Suggestions regarding food, fuel, clothing, health, money management.
- No. AWI-31—Safety Check List for Women and Girls Doing Farm Work for the First Time.
- No. AWI-36—10 Steps in Grading Grain Sorghums.
- No. AWI-37—6 Steps in Grading Flaxseed.
- No. FFF-1—Clean Milk.
- No. FFF-2—11 Ways to Increase Milk Production.

Co-Ops Born 100 Years Ago

By CHARLES A. RICHARD

ONE HUNDRED years ago December 21, located in an old warehouse on a street called Toad Lane in Rochdale, England, a very unusual type of store opened its door for business. At that time the great mass of the people were caught in the throes of the Industrial Revolution. Twenty-eight weavers, not being able to obtain wages sufficient to keep them above the bare level of existence, sought to better their conditions by going together to buy their groceries and clothes. Saving a penny here and a shilling there, after a year, they got together \$140 with which to start.

All manner of fun was poked at them in their brave attempt, but they had discovered a technique of doing business that has made the co-operative movement a tremendous success. At the beginning of the present war, there were co-operative organizations in 29 nations with membership of more than 125 millions and doing a business of

more than 20 billion dollars annually.

These early pioneers laid down some very important principles that insured the success of the business: Open membership; one person, one vote, regardless of shares held; fixed and limited interest on capital; distribution of savings according to patronage; cash trading at going or market prices; neutrality in religious and political creeds; constant education and continuous expansion. For those needing credit, a system of credit unions is provided.

This great movement spread over England, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Germany, France, China and Japan. In the Nazi countries the movement has been put out of the picture for the time being but it will assert itself in time. As early as 1810, even before the Rochdale experience, there was a co-operative in New York. In the 1840's and 1850's, the co-operatives had a good start in the United States but the main movement began in the

years following the reconstruction period after the Civil War. From then on it has grown rapidly until, at present, it is estimated there are more than 2,500,000 members with a total business volume in excess of \$700,000,000. This does not include the credit unions with a membership of 3,500,000.

The co-operative movement is creative, democratic and peaceful, seeking to attack no one, but consistently and constantly going its way. But in recent years there has been an all-out attack upon it.

Under the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922 the farm co-operatives are exempt from federal income tax upon the patronage refund. Likewise, in the states such a law exempts from state income tax. Thru administrative grace and court decisions the same rule applies to urban co-operatives. Now a campaign is starting to repeal this feature in Congress and the state legislatures. The campaign is being started while we are at war and is trying to give the impression that the farmers and the co-operatives are not patriotic. There is no group among our people in the United States that has been more patriotic or rendered higher services

Halloween Fun

Halloween is October's special date for hilarious parties. We have a new leaflet chockful of suggestions for plenty of fun. There are invitation, decoration and refreshment ideas and a dozen gay Halloween games, for small or large groups. Send 5c for a copy of the leaflet to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will be given prompt attention.

than the farmers and co-operators, any statement to the contrary merits the contempt of the American people.

Now as to the argument that co-operatives do not pay taxes. The answer is that co-operatives do pay taxes. Co-operatives pay taxes the same as any other business with the exception of income tax on refunds. This patronage refund belongs to the individual co-operators and they personally pay income tax upon that the same as any other income. The co-operatives, however, pay all manner of taxes, franchise taxes, property taxes, merchantile taxes, real estate taxes, fuel taxes, corporation taxes, social security taxes, unemployment taxes, and other general taxes. Besides these, the co-operatives pay income tax upon that portion of income derived from business with non-members. Therefore, co-operatives are among the very heaviest taxpayers. The income tax upon the patronage refund is exempted because it is savings, and not a profit, and it has been so construed by the courts of the United States.

Co-operatives Not Exempt

It is said the co-operative is "exempt from statutory prohibition against unlawful combinations, rebates and monopolies." This also is incorrect. Perhaps the best answer to be given is this: a statement from Lyman Hulbert, Liaison Co-operative Attorney in the office of the Solicitor General of the United States and an authority on co-operative law. Let me quote him:

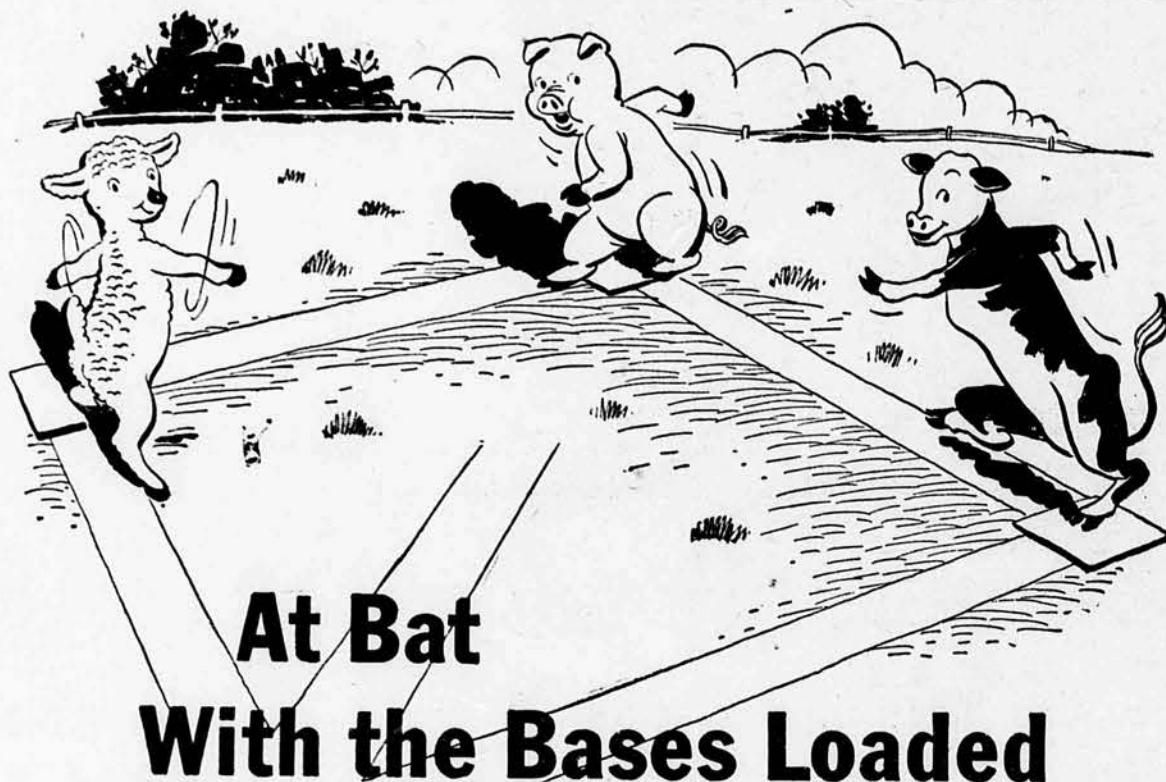
"Co-operatives are not exempt from statutory prohibitions against unlawful combination. Indeed, a co-operative is subject to more regulation than an ordinary corporation because if farmers' co-operative unduly enhance the price of the commodity it is handling, the Secretary of Agriculture may institute proceedings against the co-operatives. But if an ordinary corporation unduly enhances the price of its product, there is no law under which proceedings may be instituted against that corporation. OPA price requirements are, of course, applicable to all concerns."

The charge is made that the co-operatives receive preferential interest rates, pointing out the fact that the Bank of Co-operatives lends money at 3½ per cent. I have a report which relates to the 90 millions of dollars lent by the RFC in 1932 to Chicago Central Bank and Trust Company. The closing lines of the paragraph read as follows: "Last week Illinois' bank receiver reported: the RFC loan has finally been paid in full, with 2½ per cent interest." Preferential rates! What gets them?

The Kansas Co-operative Council, as in other states, was organized, together with the National Association of Co-operatives, to face this vicious attack made upon them, and to get before the people the real significance of the total co-operative movement.—Mr. Richard, author of this article is executive secretary of The Kansas Co-operative Council.

Solders and Soldering

In order to answer the requests from readers for information on soldering we have asked the U. S. Department of Commerce for permission to send their circular LC-701, Solders and Soldering. There is much valuable information on the subject in this publication. Any one interested may order a copy of this circular from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It is free.



In the 1944 livestock production "game," the farmers and ranchers of America are certain to win another pennant for patriotic effort by an even wider margin than in 1943. An "official box score," with figures showing the numbers of livestock slaughtered in all meat-packing plants operating under federal inspection, tells the story:

| 1943 Totals (An all time record) | 1st 7 months of 1944 (Increase over same months of 1943) |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Hogs—63,431,000 | 30.3 per cent |
| Lambs—23,363,000 | 3.3 per cent |
| Cattle—11,727,000 | 24.3 per cent |
| Calves—5,209,000 | 55.9 per cent |

During these first seven months of 1944, the meat-packing industry often found itself "at bat with the bases loaded." So many animals arrived that facilities for the handling of livestock and preparing of meats were taxed to the limit. When the bases are full, the batter is under a strain. Like the batter, Swift & Company found its capacity strained during the heavy marketings. In spite of this, however, we have bought and handled more livestock than in any similar periods in our history. This was done even with the shortage of expe-

rienced help, difficulty in obtaining containers and of finding storage space with coolers already filled to the doors.

We did our best "hitting in the pinches" by buying several days' supply of livestock ahead of slaughtering capacity. This was a costly practice—but an essential one.

We are proud of the meat production records of 1943 and 1944. We had a hard job to do and we did it! But the greatest share of the credit goes properly to our team mates, the producers of livestock. For we know that these outstanding records were made under difficulties and are the result of hard work on their part, long hours, and extra effort all the way around.

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Livestock prices are the result of competitive buying by 3,500 meat-packing plants in the United States and 22,500 other concerns and individuals who slaughter livestock commercially.

★ Buy more War Bonds—hold what you have! ★

Cattle Confusion

(Continued from Page 1)

used at 5 acres to the heifer and at \$7 a head. The cattle were weighed again on October 14, last year, in return to the feed and showed a grass gain of 200 pounds. From this date until December 12 the heifers were fed moderately to obtain maximum roughage gains. The 65 head consumed 50 tons of silage at \$6 or \$300; 600 bushels of corn at \$10 or \$660; 10 tons of alfalfa at \$14 or \$140; totaling \$1,110, or \$17.76 a head. Added to original cost the total expense was \$75.70 a head. These Hereford heifers' selling weight at Kansas was 730 pounds, price \$12 a hundredweight, for a net profit of \$9.20 despite a severe shrink at first. Another 100 head of heifers went on feed this fall and will be fed soybean oil for the first time as this was the only supplement available. They will be dry-lotted from 75 to 100 days with silage, corn and alfalfa hay. Sixty heifer calves realized \$12 a head and earned income for Walter Hund,

young stockman near Paxico. These heifers scaled 335 pounds last winter with an average calf cost of \$42. Wintering bill was \$13.30 a head for 160 pounds of gain on the following feed: 2 tons of silage at \$4; one third ton alfalfa at \$10 a ton; and about \$2 worth of grain during severe weather only. The heifers went to grass May 1 for a cost of \$5 a head and 5 months of grass brought 150 pounds of gain. The Hund heifers were in dry-lot for 80 days and indebted \$18.95 a head. The first 40 days they were heavily fed silage and only 5 or 6 pounds of corn. The next 20 days grain was increased gradually to 10 pounds and for the last 20 days averaged 16 pounds. The full-feeding period took 12.5 bushels of corn at \$1.12 or \$14; one pound of cake a day, \$2.25; one fourth ton of silage, \$1.50; one eighth ton of prairie hay, \$1.20; which totals \$18.95. The total feed bill, \$36.95, plus \$42 calf cost, makes a total cost of \$78.95 a head. Average selling weight was 750 pounds, with a gain of 415 pounds for the 13 months. Gross income less marketing cost was \$91.05 for a net profit of \$12.10. Mr. Hund prefers handling feeder calves to a cow herd but desires to start with heavier calves in future operations.

This fall he is feeding 65 head of heifer calves cake on grass for 30 days with about 6 pounds of corn in 2 daily feedings. They will be dry-lotted as soon as silos are filled and the feeding period will be about 60 days. Ration will be plenty of silage and grain will be fed with a "smaller than ordinary scoop."

Would Give Scoop Away

C. J. Mueller, of McFarland, plans to give his grain scoop to the "Scrap Campaign" following his experience. Steers he sold off grass in September last year showed a profit of \$19.90 a head, while those getting too expensive corn for 75 days netted only \$7.60. He handled 55 heifers that weighed 462 pounds and cost \$56 a head.

Last winter each heifer carried consumed 2 tons of Atlas silage at \$4 a ton or \$8; 0.26 tons of alfalfa at \$10 or \$2.60; ran to oats straw pile valued at 50 cents a head. This made a \$11.10 winter bill for 100 pounds of gain. These cattle went to grass without any bloom for a cost of \$8 a head and the summer grass gain was 200 pounds.

At this period 30 head of heifers were topped out and sold as breeding heifers for \$95. The remainder were full-fed 75 days and sold January 12. The cost a head for this phase was: Corn, \$22; cottonseed meal \$4.50; and prairie hay, \$3.25; totaling \$31.75, plus \$56 first cost, or \$106.85. The finished heifers weighed 870 pounds and sold for \$13.50, gross \$117.45, minus \$3 marketing expense, or \$114.45. The net profit was \$7.60.

Wintered on Wheat Pasture

Both heifers and steers were handled by M. W. Converse, Eskridge. The steers were held back and the heifers went to market, which will be described here: 84 heifers weighed 460 pounds and brought \$12 a hundredweight at purchasing time, or \$55.20 a head. They were wintered on wheat pasture in Texas, due to labor and protein shortages. While this was Mr. Converse's initial Texas wheat experience, the heifers gained 135 pounds up to March 17, for only \$7 a head. Wabunsee rye, wheat and alfalfa pasture, with only a limited amount of silage and alfalfa, were valued at \$2 a head.

Appraisal weight off grass was 770 pounds for a cost of \$8. Since Washington wiped out the normal price trends, Mr. Converse let his cattle take a shrink on grass by leaving them too long. Full feed started November 1 and ended December 15 with the following feed bill: Four fifths of a ton of high-yielding corn silage at \$8 or \$6.40; one eighth ton of alfalfa at \$15 or \$2.50 (free choice); prairie hay, \$1 a head, for total dry-lot cost of \$19.90. Feed bill plus calf cost makes \$75.10.

The heifers sold at \$11 weighing 850 pounds, for \$93.50, minus \$3 marketing cost, or a gross of \$90.50. Net profit was \$8.40 a head. Mr. Converse was on the market during heavy liquidation of cattle and did not receive the average price of good-quality Hereford heifers. John Hund, Paxico, bought 50 Texas (Continued on Page 21)

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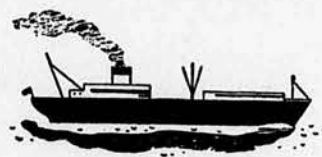
Yes, cold frosty weather can put a real crimp into egg production just when egg prices are best. Stubborn cases of Roup may develop unless something is done promptly. Get NEOL now, and use it in the drinking water this winter. Get a bottle of NEOL today at your local hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer. 6 oz., \$1; pint, \$2.

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The Child in the War-Torn Home

(Continued from Page 14)

himself. It will be helpful to do everything which can be done to keep alive for the child the feeling that he is still a part of his present home life. Photographs, reading letters aloud and discussing them, inclusion of messages from the child in letters to the serviceman, all play a much more important part in this experience than the adult would suspect. If there are personal belongings which have been especially characteristic of the presence of the serviceman in his home, they will help the child if they can accompany him into the new home. These objects will do for the child what memories and knowledge do for the adult, in helping to establish stability in the new place.

The grandmother, aunt, or sister who is hostess in the foster home may study carefully the manner of treatment used by the parents toward the child and duplicate it as far as possible in dealing with the child. This is wise even if the grandmother or aunt is convinced that the methods used with the child are not suitable or satisfactory. A bad training method to which the child is accustomed is less harmful to him during the first months of adjustment to a new home than a wise method which is new to him. An exception to this, of course, is any sort of harsh or severe disciplinary measure. Relief from harshness is welcome to any human being at any age under

any circumstances and conditions. Fears are never good for people of any age. The conditions surrounding a change of home are always favorable to the development of fears in children. The conditions affecting people who live in a nation at war are also favorable to the growth of this unhealthy emotion. Sometimes fears may become so numerous and acute for a child that they merge into his total experience and color all of life for him. He becomes so afraid that he is no longer "afraid of" this or that but he is merely "afraid" all the time under all circumstances.

When this happens today, the child is likely to focus his fears on some phase of the war. We find him dreaming of Japs or daydreaming of killing Hitler or acutely afraid of hearing bad news from his men in service. When this occurs, we speak of the child's problem as one of poor "morale." The experience of those who have worked with children during this emergency has been that a child who suffers from poor morale is a child who is living among adults whose morale is poor. The only way to help the child to better morale is to improve the morale of the adults in the home. Good morale has been defined as "the courageous acceptance of a difficulty with a plan to meet it."

If the child in a home is troubled with bad dreams, fears, and chronic, acute anxiety with regard to the war, it is time for the adults to re-examine their own morale and develop within themselves a more courageous acceptance of their difficulties and a stout attitude toward some plan to meet the difficulty. Any change in the morale of the adults will be reflected in the morale of the child. But no imitation of good morale will be effective. Unless the change in feeling among the adults is genuine, it will not bring any response from the child no matter how stouthearted the words of the adults may be in the presence of the child.

Must Face Further Change

When the serviceman returns we must have ready for him an understanding of the strains of adjustment to change which he has faced and must still face. We must realize that at the time of his life when he was ready to take on independence and confidence in his own judgment he had to postpone this natural development and go backward to a condition of dependence and childlike submission to authority. Such a reversal of natural processes cannot be undertaken without unhappy aftereffects. The task of overcoming these aftereffects and re-establishing for this man a normal progress toward emotional security and emotional health will fall to the lot of the women in his home.

A serviceman, who has met and delivered death to the accompaniment of persistent, overpowering noise finds that he cannot work in an office where a telephone bell rings because it puts him into "battle feeling" and shakes his nerves beyond endurance. His son faces the same sort of problem when he gags at the mere thought of the cereal served so often by his aunt during the first week in her home. There was nothing wrong with the cereal but there was everything wrong with the breakfast table, which wasn't his own, which had strange faces around it, which held none of the food he was used to and where he was urged to eat a great deal of food he knew nothing about while his aunt's terrifying dog charged thru the house, barking in the most alarming manner. For a time this child will have to be spared any contact with this cereal. Later, when his nervous system has had a chance to recover, the cereal can be presented with other very pleasant foods and may become acceptable.

His father, the serviceman, who is oversensitive to noise, will need the same reconditioning sort of program. It is natural for a child to make noise and perhaps neither the child nor the mother will understand that his father's increasing irritability may be the inevitable reaction of his nervous system to the noise the child makes. The person least likely to suspect this will be the serviceman himself. Hospital units caring for the serviceman, the family physician and family clergyman at home who have known him since boyhood can help in many cases.

Women Carry Responsibility

Continuity of experience, security, and emotional stability are represented for both the serviceman and his

child by the women in his home. They, the grandmother and her daughter or daughter-in-law, can understand and solve the problems of the child's first adjustment to change of home. They will be far on the road to understanding and solving the problems of the returning serviceman when he enters upon his adjustment to the tremendous change from wartime home to his peacetime home. If, in addition to this, the father's son who are such strangers to each other but who are undergoing in other's presence the same struggle can be adjusted to each other, the damaging aftermath of war will be averted. The solution of these problems is the heaviest and most important responsibility carried by young grandmother in her war home.

Vinegar Softens Glue

When liquid glue has hardened to be unfit for use, try softening it a bit of hot vinegar, just a little time.—E. M.

Good Scraper

I use an old toothbrush handle to move dried grease from plated metal on my car. It will not scratch the metal and it can be shaped to clean grooves.—E. L.

Wallpaper Cleaner

A paste of cornstarch and calcium tetrachloride can be used to take off wallpaper. Make a smooth paste of the 2 substances and plaster it on the spots. As paste dries it will drop and can be brushed off. Repeat process as necessary.—M. B.

Round the Corners

Square corners of small linoleum rugs frequently become broken. In cutting the corners round will prevent this and also keep the rugs from being nicked around the edges. By using something round to trace corners before cutting, they will all be the same.—F. L. T.

Patches for Plaster

When buying new window shades don't discard the old ones. One use for them is to patch plaster before papering. Let the plaster patch thoroughly, then use the discarded window shade to paste over the patch. They are usually rough.—Mrs. C.

Snoozie the Kitten



Snoozie the Kitten is no trouble at all—she loves to sleep. All the tot grown-ups, too, love this floppy. Make her for the bazaar, she'll be like a charm. And it will make a Christmas gift for the little folks. Pattern 7261 contains a transfer pattern and instructions for this sleeping kitten.

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Cattle Confusion

(Continued from Page 19)

steer calves weighing 430 pounds for \$56.90 a head. They were wintered well, as follows: Silage, 2½ tons a head at \$4 ton or \$9; alfalfa, one fourth ton at \$8 or \$2; prairie hay, one fourth ton at \$4 or \$1; C. S. M., one tenth ton at \$40 or \$4; bundle kafir, one fifth ton at \$28 or \$5.60. Average winter bill was \$21.60 to get 150 pounds gain.

Appraisal weight en route to grass was 580 pounds. These steers were grazed on Mr. Hund's grass with actual comparative cost to surrounding rentals of \$8 a head. Summer grass gain was 170 pounds.

Full-feeding started on a modified scale due to uncertainty. The first 30 days steers received 30 pounds of silage and 3 pounds of alfalfa daily. Silage was figured at \$5 a ton and alfalfa at \$15, giving an initial month of feeding at \$9 a head. The following 60 days feed consisted of 15 bushels of corn at \$1.20 or \$18; 3.5 pounds a head daily of alfalfa hay at \$15 or \$1.50; cake, 1.5 pounds daily at \$62 or \$3.10. This made a total feed cost of \$52.20, plus calf cost of \$56.90, or a total cost of \$109.10 a head.

These cattle sold on January 21 for \$13.50 and scaled 950 pounds. Net gross in Kansas City was \$125.25, showing a profit of \$15.90 a head.

The Wabaunsee County Cattlemen's Association has new objectives to formulate in cattle operations for the postwar era. Generally speaking, full-feeding is not a profitable or wise practice. The future program is wintering and summering calves and then making them ready for the Corn Belt feed lots in numbers of several thousands. This formula would give rise to a 750- to 800-pound yearling fresh off grass to go to the Corn Belt feed lots.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the association a purchasing committee was selected to write contracts for delivery this fall. E. Stratton, Eskridge; Clarence Gnad, Alma; and Howard C. Myers, county agent, contracted for 1,300 head of calves. These calves were purchased in the Lovington, N. M., country and will be delivered around November 1, distributed as follows:

Monte Rogers, Alta Vista, 50 head; George Furney, Alta Vista, 100; Walter Hund, Paxico, 75; A. E. Stuewe, Alma, 125; Roland McKnight, Eskridge, 50; Fred Gladow, Alma, 25; Bert Stuewe, Alma, 25; Wayne Bailey, Manhattan, 50; Elmer Imthurn, Paxico, 150; John Hund, Paxico, 100; E. Stratton, Eskridge, 100; Clarence Hund, Paxico, 50; Clarence Gnad, Alma, 50; Arnold Stuewe, Alma, 75; and Kenneth Vilander, Maple Hill, 50.—Howard C. Myers, County Agent.

Jones Has Impossible Job

(Continued from Page 6)

tative estimates from his economists and production experts in War Food Administration. He is getting confidential information from the Army, the British, the Russians, the French and others on food supplies likely to be available (1) immediately after the German collapse and (2) about the time 1945 crops become available.

Still coming are estimates on 1945 civilian demand, making allowances for decreased buying during the reconversion period and use of "pantry stocks" during the first few months of reconversion.

Expectation here is that civilian food buying will drop sharply right after the German war ends. Here's why.

First, cut in war orders now is scheduled to come quickly after end of operations in the European theater—not spread over several months. That will result in decreased buying power.

Second, it is estimated that the "pantry stocks" of food in the country amount to from 3 to 5 months supply—enough to provide a food-buying holiday of considerable proportions. Grocery trade may slacken considerably the first few months of 1945—with surpluses in some food supplies on retail markets.

If these estimates are soundly based, a slump in food buying starting in winter might last thru spring—by mid-1945 reconversion ought to be well under way, workers employed and a (Continued on Page 22)

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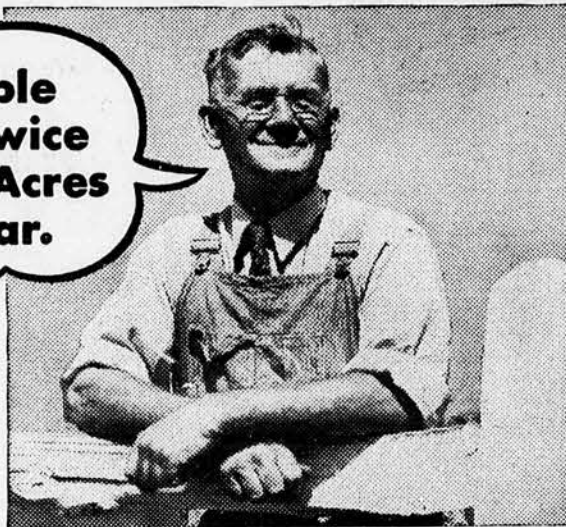
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Jones Has Impossible Job

(Continued from Page 21)

postwar "boom" perhaps in sight. Everything still is "perhaps," these days. It is regarded as not unlikely that when the 1945 food goals are officially announced, they will call for reduction over-all of 10 per cent from acreage of 1944.

Indicated plantings this year, 1944, were 360 million acres. That is the economists-production experts tentative estimate today for 1945. But the probabilities are that when Jones gets thru with his confidential estimates from other sources, the 1945 goal will be closer to 320 million acres. All predictions subject to change without notice.

A Regional View

Incidentally, here is a birds-eye view of regional agriculture in the United States, included in a recent report from a special Senate committee studying the effect of regionalization of industry in the United States.

The study divides the United States into 4 regions, based on industrial production, population, income, and raw materials production.

First, there are 11 industrial states, overpopulated and, according to the Senate committee's findings, overdeveloped industrially: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland.

These 11 industrial states, with 9 per cent of the area, have 43 per cent of the population, do 65 per cent of the manufacturing, got 56 per cent of the national income in 1939; got 51 per cent in 1943.

In these industrial states is 17 per cent of the farm population, getting (1939) 23 per cent of the national farm income.

Seventeen Western states, a solid block west of the Kansas-Missouri line—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California—have 61 per cent of the area, 21 per cent of the population, do 11 per cent of the manufacturing, got 19 per cent of the national income in 1939 and 23 per cent in 1943.

In these Western states is 24 per cent of the farm population of the United States; they got 32 per cent of the farm income in 1939.

There are 10 Southern states that are the real economic problem of the Nation, according to statistics—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas. These states comprise 15 per cent of the area, have 20 per cent of the population, do 10 per cent of the manufacturing; in 1940 got 11 per cent of the national income, 12 per cent in 1943.

In these states are 39 per cent of the farm population, which in 1939 got 20 per cent of the national income. Contrast with 24 and 32 per cent in Western states.

Well Balanced States

The other 10 states, classified by the Senate committee as relatively balanced in development, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Florida, Louisiana. With 15 per cent of the area, these states have 16 per cent of the population, do 14 per cent of the manufacturing, got 14 per cent of the national income in 1939, and also in 1943.

With 20 per cent of the farm population, these 10 "relatively balanced" states got 25 per cent of the farm income in 1939.

On a per capita income basis, the 4 regions rate as follows:

Eleven industrial states, in 1939 showed per capita income of \$700, went to almost \$1,200 in 1943.

Seventeen Western states, per capita income from \$525 in 1939 to almost \$1,100 in 1943.

Ten Southern states, per capita income from \$325 to \$635.

The ten "relatively balanced states" showed per capita income in 1939 of \$465 and \$910 in 1943.

This special committee was made up largely of Western and Southern Senators; their remedy is to "decentralize" industry from the 11 industrial states.



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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of Kansas Farmer, published semi-monthly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1944.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss: Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state of Kansas, personally appeared H. S. Blake, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the General Manager of the Kansas Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas; Editor-in-chief Raymond Gilkeson, Topeka, Kansas; General Manager H. S. Blake, Topeka, Kansas. 2. That the owner is Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas; Arthur Capper, President of the Corporation. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

H. S. BLAKE, General Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1944. GERALD METSKER, Notary Public. (SEAL) (My commission expires August 28, 1946)

Buy More U. S. War Bonds

Seek Better Quality Eggs

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

IN ORDER to boost income after the war from farm flocks it is agreed that better quality in eggs and poultry meat must be produced. Of course, there are farmers who take good care of their flock and are careful to market their eggs in a fresh condition, but when they take their good product to their local market they are merely classed as so many dozen eggs and they all sell at the same price regardless of their size or freshness. The fact that eggs are sold by the dozen rather than on a grade basis is felt to be one of the greatest drawbacks to encouraging the production of a quality product. There are a few buyers in the state who buy eggs on a grade basis and pay as much as 10 cents premium. After the war there are other buyers who plan to follow this method.

There are a few simple things we can do now to help in marketing better quality eggs. We can give the young pullets the right kind of feed and housing. The flock should be large enough to warrant giving extra care. A good average-size flock of 250 to 300 is not too large for the average farmer. Eggs can be marketed oftener if there is a moderate-size flock. Enough clean nests—at least one to every 5 pullets—and keeping the nests darkened will help keep eggs clean and free from breakage. One broken egg will ruin the appearance of a whole nest full. Gathering the eggs at least twice a day keeps them in a better condition. It seems that certain nests are favorites and many of the hens will use the same nests which can easily cause broken eggs.

At this time of year the weather usually is cool enough to keep eggs fresh for 3 or 4 days if they are kept in a cool cellar or basement. There are a few things we can do at this season to produce a better product. For instance, the air cell in the egg is located in the large end. Did you know that buyers who buy on a grade basis use the size of the air cell to determine the age of the egg? If air cells are broken or extremely large the buyer concludes that the eggs are not fresh. Then another thing. The way the egg is placed in the filler determines to some extent the condition of the egg when it reaches the market. The small

end of the egg should always be turned down, leaving the large end turned up. Vice versa would mean that the total weight of the egg would press down against the air cell causing it to break.

Evaporation of the contents of the egg causes the air cells to become larger. We can guard against evaporation by keeping eggs away from heat, and out of a heated room. Some moisture in the air helps prevent evaporation. Cooling is important at once after gathering from the nests. Then they should be placed in a standard egg case covered with flats and as much air excluded as possible. These simple measures we can do daily and at this season we can be reasonably sure the eggs will reach the consumer in excellent condition if they are marketed twice a week at least. Quality eggs will find good outlets in postwar years if producers and buyers co-operate to make them so.

Cull to Avoid Loss

We have about 522 million laying hens in the U. S. Of that number, 125 million will be dead before the end of the year. In other words, 1 in every 4 birds that go into the laying houses will be dead before the end of the first laying season. New England poultry raisers, who have made real progress in their fight against these losses, dispose of 95 per cent of their old hens in the early fall—greatly reducing the carryover of tuberculosis and other diseases which might endanger the young pullets. Authorities say that if every poultry raiser would cull old hens at this time each year, our laying house losses could be reduced enormously.—K. S. C.

Check the Straw-Loft

The straw-loft in the poultry house needs checking to see that there is sufficient straw to give proper insulation during the winter. It is possible that winds during spring and summer have blown part of the straw out of place, says A. K. Bader, extension architect at Kansas State College. In case the straw needs redistributing, take care that the entire loft is properly cov-

ered. Poultrymen who have made no provisions for insulating their poultry houses will find the installation of a straw-loft advisable. It is an economical way of insulating and will help control the ventilation and reduce dampness in the house. It will make the building warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Need Good Roosts

Important factors in poultry raising are the roosts and droppings boards or droppings pits. Roosts can be made of 2- by 2-inch or 2- by 3-inch material with the corners rounded. They are placed on a level and can be run lengthwise with the house in sections about 10 feet long and fastened to the rear of the poultry house with hinges about 3 feet above the floor. Two-inch poultry netting should be tightly stretched under the roosting poles to prevent hens from scratching in the droppings and to protect eggs laid at night. Droppings boards should be placed about 8 inches below the roosts. If built in 5-foot sections, they are easily removed and cleaned. Utilization of this type of roost and droppings boards increases sanitation, reduces cleaning, and leaves the entire floor space for scratching, an important item to remember.

Test 600,000 Layers

Flock selection and pullorum testing work in Kansas under the National Poultry Improvement Plan has started, and during the next 3 months more than 600,000 birds will be handled by qualified selecting and pullorum testing agents. The National Poultry Improvement Plan is in operation in 45 states. In Kansas, the work is under the supervision of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, co-operat-

ing with the Extension division of Kansas State College, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner. Approximately 90 per cent of the chicks raised in Kansas are produced by breeders and commercial hatcheries. Working with these groups to improve the quality of chicks will be a worthwhile contribution to the agriculture of Kansas, in the opinion of M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman at Kansas State College.

A Rough Diet

Oyster shell or a good grade of crushed limestone are needed by the laying flock at all times. Clean, river gravel or coarse sand also should be accessible. Did you know a laying hen will consume 3 to 4 pounds of oyster shell and 1 to 2 pounds of grit each year?—L. F. Payne, K. S. C.

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From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I understand the present dairy production payments are to continue until next March 31. What will be done about dairy payments and dairy prices after that?—G. M.

There has been no announcement of the program for the period after March 31. In view of the need for dairy products and in line with the program of last summer it would seem reasonable to expect that there might be some payment during the summer months, but at a much lower rate than the present payments for the winter months.

Would you please advise me whether it would be a good bet to buy thin cows run on wheat pasture until spring? I have plenty of silage and dry feed.—O. M.

Conditions at present indicate that this project has a good chance to return a profit. Stock cows usually reach seasonal low in price in October or November and butcher cow prices usually are highest in March or April. Cows costing from 8 to 10 cents a pound now probably will sell for 10 to 12 cents or more as butcher cows in the spring. The average price of medium to good stock cows on the Kansas City market during the month of September of this year was \$7.62 a hundredweight.

What is the outlook for a ewe and lamb project for the next 2 or 3 years?—J. G.

Breeding ewes probably will be profitable property during the next few years. Apparently some liquidation of breeding ewes is still in progress. A recent estimate indicates that Idaho, which is one of the major lamb-pro-

ducing states, has only about 70 per cent as many breeding ewes in flocks now as compared with 1941. This condition is rather typical of all sheep-producing states. By this coming January 1 the number of breeding ewes in the United States probably will be as low as or lower than during the period immediately following the drouth years of 1934 and 1936.

The price of wheat here is up to \$1.50. Should I sell my wheat now or hold it until next winter?—R. J.

Since the War Food Administration announced it would buy wheat from producers next May 1 at parity, the price of wheat at most markets has advanced to the ceiling. There have been frequent rumors that the ceiling might be revised upward 2 or 3 cents. If the ceiling should be revised, there is a possibility that the advance in the hard winter wheat area might be more than 2 or 3 cents.

In the hard wheat ceiling now in effect, the Kansas City ceiling is less than the Chicago ceiling by the shipping differential which is about 10 cents. In the soft wheat ceiling and in the loan rates, the difference between Kansas City and Chicago is only 5 cents. If the hard wheat ceiling is revised, it might be equalized with the loan rates. Thus, there is a slight possibility of a 7 or 8 cents increase in wheat ceilings.

It seems desirable to delay selling a month or two to see what may be done. With the present program in effect, a farmer is assured of parity price next May 1, so there is no danger of taking less than parity if wheat is under loan. Wheat that is not sold before mid-December should be put under loan because December 31 is the deadline for obtaining a loan. The market price of wheat during the late winter and spring might be far below the ceiling.



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Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$8.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$8.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 512-E, Fulton, Missouri.

U. S. Approved Pullorum Tested Big English Type White Leghorns \$7.75 per 100. Sexed pullets \$12.90—started Pulletts \$19.50 up. Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Reds \$9.00. Collect. Free catalog. White Chickery, Schell City, Missouri.

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

Bush's Money-Making 250-350 egg-bred Pedigreed bred AAA English White Leghorns, \$7.98. Pulletts, \$12.90. 4-week pullets, \$24.95. 24 breeds. \$3.95 up. Catalog. Bush Hatchery, Box 433-1, Clinton, Missouri.

24 Breeds, bloodtested, money-saving chicks, \$3.95 up. Pulletts, cockerels, started pullets. Get reduced price list before buying. Thompson Hatchery, Box 1337-1, Springfield, Missouri.

Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 708, Clinton, Mo.

300 Egg bloodlines are a real necessity for production of Champion "Long Distance" Egg Layers. Chicks hatching weekly. Free literature. Bockenstette's, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Duncan Ozark-Bred chicks, \$3.90 up. 26 Blood-tested breeds. Sexed. Started. Free money saving prices. Duncan Chicks, Box 1337-1, Springfield, Missouri.

Pure Broad Breast Bronze poults and pure and hybrid baby chicks. Order early. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery and Turkey Farms, Osage City, Kansas.

Bargain Chicks, \$3.98 up. 100% delivery. 25 breeds. Bloodtested. Best for less. Prices free. Squaredale Hatchery, Box 1337-1, Springfield, Missouri.

SEED

Kansas Certified Seed

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed

Wheat: Tenmarq, Comanche, Kawvale, Clarkan, Turkey, Blacknull, Kanred.

Winter Barley: Reno.

Sweet Clover: Madrid.

Brome Grass: Achenbach.

Rye: Balbo.

Alfalfa: Kansas Common and Ladak.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Assn.
Manhattan, Kansas.

For Better Hybrids order McCurdy's Hybrids. Highest yielding, high-quality hybrids adapted anywhere in the Cornbelt. Write for free folder and prices. Dealers wanted. McCurdy's Hybrids, Box 4E, Fremont, Iowa.

Hybrid Seed Corn—Kansas 1583, a late maturing yellow Hybrid. Send for circular and prices. Also dealers wanted. J. A. Lehman, Horton, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Hybrids—US 13 and K. 1583. Order now. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kansas.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

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|---|--------|
| 200 Dunlap & 50 Gem Strawberries..... | \$3.00 |
| 50 Asparagus, 6 Rhubarb, 6 Horseradish..... | 1.00 |
| 10 Boysenberries, 2 yr. transplants..... | 1.00 |
| 12 Amer. Elms or Lomb. Poplars, 4 ft..... | 1.00 |
| 4 Peonies—2 Red, 1 White, 1 Pink..... | 1.00 |
| 50 Iris—Red Seminoles and Lucky Blue..... | 2.00 |
| 6 Hardy Phlox—Red, White, Pink..... | 1.00 |
| 8 Regal Lilies or 6 Day Lilies..... | 1.00 |
| 12 Spirea VanHouttei, 2 ft..... | 1.00 |
| 8 Tartarian Honeysuckle, 2 ft..... | 1.00 |
| 2 Bittersweet and 2 Wintercreeper..... | 1.00 |
| 5 Bush Cherries or 5 Red Dwarf Spirea..... | 1.00 |
| 4 Roses, 2 yr. field grown—Red & Pink..... | 2.00 |
| 2 Oka Sweet Cher's & 2 Terry Plums, 4 ft..... | 2.00 |

All prepaid. Plant now. Colored catalog free. Order from Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa

MACHINERY AND PARTS

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

RECLAIMO SALES, ELGIN, NEBRASKA

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog: tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-1042, Boone, Iowa.

One new Continental, 20-horse engine. Clutch, pulley and radiator with dust shield. Beverly Mustard, Manchester, Kansas.

For Sale—McCormick-Deering two-row corn binder on rubber. E. W. Christensen, Minden, Nebraska.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants. Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment. Factory Distributors. General Products, Wichita, Kansas

Delco Farm Light Plant, perfect condition, used very short time. Guaranteed. Full automatic. Priced right. Write today. Farm Appliance Co., Box 253, Kansas City, Mo.

Finest Storage Batteries for all light plants direct from manufacturer. Write Marathon Battery Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Milking Machines, cream separators, water systems, electric motors, gas engines, A.C. 110 volt light plants, plumbing fixtures and supplies—in fact, everything for the farm, farm home, and dairy farm. Milking machines for immediate delivery. World's finest pulsating milkers in portable and pump models. Write wire, or phone for complete catalogue and information on our full-inflation, low-vacuum milkers. Available without purchase certificates. Repairs and rubber replacement parts for all makes of milkers. Get a better milker for less money. Water systems with gas engines, 110-volt or 32 volt electric motors. Electric and water type milk coolers. Electrical wire, fixtures and wiring devices. We appreciate your inquiries. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

For Sale: New and used Ford milkers. Electric and gasoline models available. Simple, economical, easy to wash. Write to Feedola Sales Co., Box 442, McPherson, Kansas.

Make electric Welder—Information Free. "International," 6347 Parnell Z, Chicago, 21.

AUTOMOTIVE

Having Car Trouble? Used, Guaranteed auto, truck parts save money. Transmission specialists. Describe needs. Immediate reply. Victory, 2439AO Gunnison, Chicago, 25.

FILMS AND PRINTS

Beautiful Deckledge Reprints 2c. Rolls developed, two Velox Deckledge prints made of each negative 25c. Photo copied and 12 billfold size photos made only 50c. Your negatives enlarged to 8x10 on heavy paper 25c each or 5 for \$1.00. All work guaranteed. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful Double Weight Professional Enlargements 8x10. New. Fade Deckledge Prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write, Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minn.

LIVESTOCK ITEMS

Official as well as "on the farm" records under average farm conditions prove that Milking Shorthorns are best all-around breed! Produce 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milk breeds! It's patriotic and profitable to raise Milking Shorthorns. Get the facts—Free! Or read Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months 50c; one year \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, 809 West Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Dept. KF-5, Chicago, Ill.

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 4310, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Abortion Vaccine—government licensed strain 19—saves calves, builds clean herds. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. P, Kansas City, 15, Mo.

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

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

Scotch Collie Puppies, English Shepherds, Natural heelers. Express prepaid. Sunset Kennels, Offerle, Kansas.

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

RABBITS AND PIGEONS

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

Established Grocery and Feed Business in country. Doing \$2,000 to \$2,500 monthly. Price reasonable. Schroeder Grocery, Burrton, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Guaranteed, finest, hand selected, long Red Leaf Chewing or Mellow Smoking—10 pounds \$3.50; 20 pounds \$6.00. Well aged, sweet natural flavor. Morris Farms, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c. Many favorable reports received. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

For Sale—Marimba, 4 octave, Leedy, prewar model, good practice instrument. W. C. Allmand, Holdrege, Nebr.

20 Genuine Indian Arrowheads, \$1.00. Catalog. Geo. Holder, Glenwood, Ark.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

Bundle colorful Gift Pieces, \$1.00 postpaid. Free surprise gift. Otto Swanson, 415-1 West Lead, Albuquerque, N. M.

FEATHERS WANTED

New and used Goose and Duck Feathers wanted. Best prices paid, payment day received. Write for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kings St., Chicago, 22, Ill.

FARMS—KANSAS

160 Acres, creek bottom on good road, 7 miles out, 80 in cultivation, balance hay land, pasture. Large house and barn, electricity, nice home, well located, \$50 an acre. T. B. Gese, Emporia, Kansas.

Kansas Farms for sale at reasonable prices. Warren Mortgage Company, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Free catalog, farm bargains, 7 Midwest states. Many fully equipped. Many pictures. Service to those who state requirements and investment plan. United Farm Agency, KF-425, Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

November 4
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by
Saturday, October 21

HOGS
Offering
Extra Quality DUROC
Selected boars, \$50 for choice. 60 fall boars and gilts, \$20 each while they last. Out of stock by the champion, GENERAL DOUG.
RALPH SCHULTE, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.

Reg. Duroc Spring Boars
Some half brothers to first-prize spring boar and spring gilt at Kansas Free Fair.
WREATH FARM, MANHATTAN, KAN.

DUROC BOARS and GILTS
The thick, low-set kind, easy feeders, dark red color and the best of bloodlines.
CHARLES STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KAN.

20 Fancy Fall and Winter Boars
The thick, deep, low-built, cherry-red, quick feeder, broad-backed, quality kind, and a fine line of spring boars. Herd sire—Proud Champion, Ace's Parade and Builder's Victory. Ace's TOPS in breeding quality and the low-bred, easy-feeder, quick-maturing type. We can furnish you real boars. See them or write.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Hold Everything for Our
October 23 Hampshire Sale
See later issues for more data. Remember our type. DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

Quigley Hampshire Farm
ST. MARYS, KAN.
BOARS: BOARS: BOARS: Choice fall and spring boars. Every one registered and "Registered or Merit" Qualifying litters. Highways 40 and 24.

Top Quality HAMPSHIRE BOARS
Blocky and deep-hammed. Sired by our grand breeding boar, Grand News. Priced reasonably.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshire
Hattville, Kan. (Real Packer type)
Pigs \$35.00 each. Two gilts and unrelated boar \$100. Registered. Cholera immunized. Crated. Boar and gilt sale October 21.

Selected Duroc Spring Boars and Gilt
Sired by Golden Image 1st, a son of (Golden Fancy); Prince's Designer and Royal Fancy; also a litter by Masterpiece, the best we've raised. Very thick, lots of quality and rich color.
ARTHUR E. ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Pedigreed Hogs
Blocky, easy-feeding type.
PETERSON AND SONS, Osage City, Kan.

Fiesers' Offer Spotted Poland
Selected spring boars and gilts ready to go from high-placing sows or bred like our winners at Kansas State Fair. Also taking orders for fall pigs from our champion bloodline Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
We offer boars, gilts and weanling pigs—placed 17 times at state fair. Get your order quick. DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SALE
Fairbury, Nebr.,
Friday, October 27
40 REGISTERED SPOTS
20 BOARS . . . 20 GILTS
Sired by the boar that sired the junior grand champion at Nebraska State Fair this year. The short-legged, easy-feeding kind. Herd founded 20 years ago. For catalogue write
Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan.
Chas. Taylor, Auctioneer

DEPENDABLE TOMSON HYBRIDS Eliminate Risk!

We are calling your attention to our fine late maturing full season hybrids. These hybrids are producers of sound heavy weighing ears, definitely not chaffy, and have good sized rugged stalks that withstand periods of heat and drought that we get in mid-summer almost every year. They then come on and respond to more favorable conditions later in season. These hybrids as a group are more resistant to chinch bugs and stalk rot or wilt than many of the earlier hybrids which are especially susceptible to both these enemies of corn. You will be surprised how well you will be pleased with your next year's corn crop if you include some of the following hybrids in your corn acreage: Tomson 30, 32, 44a, Kansas 1583, Tomson 2200, (white), Kansas 2234, (white) still available in limited quantity in round kernels.

Remember also our Tomson 13, 35, and 44, earlier, but very popular and well adapted to Kansas conditions.

Listed for your convenience are our salesmen. You will be satisfied if you give them business.

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| P. A. Kohler, Lincoln | E. H. Abraham, Emporia | Brown Produce and Feed |
| S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center | J. L. Taylor, Taylor Grain | Store, Howard |
| Wilson Bundy, R. 7, Topeka | Co., Douglas | S. and E. Feed Co., Madison |
| Ray Boyles, Silver Lake | Russell Walker, Mankato | Gordon Mark Elevator, |
| John Burdett, Ionia | J. M. Nielson, Marysville | Clay Center |
| Arthur Ferris, Williamstown | Everett W. Craft, Barclay | Will Brown, Fall River |
| Rex B. Voltz, Wamego | E. L. Chlecutt, Mankato | Ill. Grain and Supply Co., |
| John Foltz, Wakarusa | F. J. Fisher, Gridley | Riley |
| Charles Gligstad, Lancaster | Moody Paulsen, Jamestown | Ernest Schoenrock, Fairbury |
| Gustafson Bros., Osage City | Green Co-op. Grain Assn., | G. G. Markley, Burlingame |
| Ira J. Ham, Prescott | Green | Ted Kobetich, Manchester |
| John Holmstrom, Randolph | Ross G. Swenson, Belleville | John E. Butts, Quincy |
| Richard Lynch, Carbondale | Otto F. Brunkow, Onaga | Menoken Grain Co., R. 6, |
| Wm. Meyer, Walnut | Maes Hardware, Paxico | Topeka |
| Ben McManis, Tecumseh | W. J. Sayre, Manhattan | Corning Elevator Co., Corning |
| Paul McClelland, Maplehill | Emil Zug, Allen | Baldwin Elevator Co., |
| Tom McCubbin, Effingham | S. W. Little, Spring Hill | Baldwin |
| Clyde Rogers, Rossville | Farmers Union, Alma | Virgil Nightingale, Corning |
| Hans Regler, White Water | Alfred Tasker, Delphos | Burton Feed and Seed, |
| Morris Lumber Yard, Reading | Wakefield Farmers Co-op. | Council Grove |
| M. C. Pollard, Scranton | Assn., Wakefield | Frank Marcy, Milford |
| Ada Nelhart, Lyndon | Hammer Coal and Grain Co., | Lawrence Feltner, Burlington |
| Harveyville Grange Co-op., | Council Grove | Sykes Store, Leonardville |
| Harveyville | Webster G. Olson, Clements | Charles L. Banks, Whiting |
| Kansas Flour Mills, | A. L. Reynolds, Cedar | Ernest Myrick, R. 1, Hoyt |
| Cottonwood Falls | Earl Stoffer, Abilene | Hoyt Elevator, Hoyt |
| Paul Isernhagen, Agra | S&S Feed and Coal Co., | Glenn Shackelford, Grantville |
| Harold Thompson, Eshon | Emporia | Bailey & Lynch Elev. Co., |
| John R. Tomson, Dover | Frank Mills, Alden | Elmer |
| Fred Walker, Overbrook | F. H. Oldenettle, Haven | Gus Liedtke, Glasco |
| Mack Young, Richland | Jim Miller, Burlingame | C. H. Peckman, Paola |

We would like to have you send for our interesting leaflet.
Don't Experiment With Your Corn Crop
PLANT
TOMSON HYBRID SEED CORN
Wakarusa, Kansas

Dual-Purpose CATTLE



Milking Shorthorn Sale

San-Ore Building (1 mile east)
McPherson, Kansas
Saturday, October 28

30 Head drawn from leading herds of the county. McPherson county breeders offer choice young bulls, and bred and open heifers backed by good bloodlines that should insure profits for their new owners. Prospective herd sires and females with which to establish new herds. Farmers invited as buyers or visitors.

McPHERSON COUNTY MILKING SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

Inman, Kansas

Aucts.: Gus Heidebrecht, Harold Tonn
Hobart Hunter, Jesse R. Johnson
Send bids to either of them in our care.



MILKING SHORTHORN REDUCTION SALE

Atwood, Kansas,
Monday, November 6

47 Head—Registered, Bang's immunized, Calftood vaccination. General Clay and Bates breeding. Write for catalog.

Harold and Bernice Morgan Portenier
Colby or Gem, Kansas

Polled Milking Shorthorn Consignment

We are consigning two beautiful roan

Hutchinson, Kansas,
Tuesday, October 24

Retnuh Peerless 3rd QMX, past yearling, dark-roan, daughter of Retnuh Peri, sired by Maplewood Commander 2nd MX and bred to Meadowbrook Monarch MX. Retnuh Roan Pansy 3rd QMX, junior yearling, medium-roan, daughter of Retnuh Roan Pansy 2nd MX by Retnuh Roan Standard MX, selling open. Good individuals and big-producing dams. Also young Polled Bulls for sale at farm. Write for catalog.

DWIGHT ALEXANDER, GENESEO, KAN.

Polled Milking Shorthorns

Young breeding stock sired by that match-sire, Thorndale of Wayside X2008677. For sale: Bulls up to serviceable age, some heifers real "Double Deckers"—all reds.

J. T. MORGAN, DENSMORE, KAN.

2-Year-Old Heifer

In State Milking Shorthorn Sale, October 24, Fairgrounds. After sale see the cows and young bulls for sale, 4 miles northeast on K 17.

HARRY H. REEVES, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Polled Red Bulls, 4 to 9 mos. old, sired by Corview Knight, whose 14 nearest dams average 34 milk and 404 butterfat. His get has gone to five states. Max Craig, Ossage City, Kan.

SHORTHORN Milking-Bred BULLS

From calves to yearlings. R. M. breeding, from show cows. Visit our farm.

CLARENCE B. COOK, LYONS, KAN.

LOCUST DELL FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS

Offering bulls from calves to 20 months with R. M. breeding. W. S. Mischler & Co., Bloomington (Osborne County) Kansas.

OFFERING REG. MILKING SHORTHORNS

and Bull Calves, from Record of Merit dams and by University of Connecticut bred bull. Herd Accredited Bang's and Th. Ralph Luper, Larned, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

for Sale
Bulls from calves to 18 months old. Heifers from calves to coming 2 years old.
W. E. ROSS & SON
Smith Center - Kansas

BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
November 9—Nebraska Angus Breeders, Columbus, Nebr., M. J. Krotz, Sale Mgr., Odell, Nebr.

Dairy Cattle
October 26—The Brush Grade A Dairy Farm, Wichita, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
October 30—Verne Gimple, Burr Oak, Kan.

October 31—Harvey County Breeders', Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Sale Mgr., Moundridge, Kan.

November 8—Morris County Hereford Breeders Association, Council Grove, Kan.

November 10—Samy Bros., Industry, Kan. Sale at Clay Center, Kan.

November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders' Ass'n., Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan., Sale Mgr.

November 16—Kansas Hereford Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

November 17—Premier Hereford Farms, Wolcott, Kan.

November 20—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan. December 1—Brethour Bros., Green, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.

December 8—E. L. Martin, Oklahoma City, Okla. Sale at Wheeler, Tex.

December 16—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle
November 10—Isaac Riffel, Woodbine, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
October 24—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hillsboro, Kan. W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.

November 1—Wilson Bros., Lincoln, Kan.

November 13—Chas. Summers and Son, Langdon, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

November 14—T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
November 17—Beal Bros., Iola, Kan. Ivan Gates, Sale Manager.

Shorthorn Cattle
October 21—Clarence H. Ralstin, Mullinville, Kan.

October 23-24—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Show and Sale, Topeka, Kan. Show the first day, banquet night following show.

October 25—W. A. Young and Son, Clearwater, Kan. Ed. Stunkel and Son, Peck, Kan. Sale at Wichita, Kan.

October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Riley, Kan.

November 9—Reno County Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. Frank E. Leslie, Sterling, Kan., Secretary.

December 1—Dillard Clark and Tomson Bros., Topeka, Kan.

December 2—L. Russell Kelce, Grandview, Mo.

December 14—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders, Columbus, Nebr. Thos Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr., Sale Mgr.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
October 24—Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society, Hutchinson, Kan. H. D. Sharp, Sale Manager, Great Bend, Kan.

October 28—McPherson County Milking Shorthorn Ass'n., Inman, Kan. Sale at McPherson, Kan.

November 4—A. N. Johnson and Sons, Assaria, Kan.

November 6—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Portenier, Kan. Colby, Kan.

November 8—Henry J. Haag, Holton, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
November 15—Lewis Thiemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.

Berkshire Hogs
October 31—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Duroc Hogs
November 10—Fred Farris & Son, Faucett, Mo.

Hampshire Hogs
October 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hattville, Kan.

October 23—Ethyledale Farm, Emporia, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
October 21—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Spotted Poles
October 27—Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, Kan. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

Hampshire Sheep
October 27—E. L. Walker, Fowler, Kan.

Dairy CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST OF GRAZERS. Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock for sale. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN., 260 Center Street, Brandon, Vermont.

King Bessie Jemima Boast

Senior Herd Sire at Sunnymede Farm
Sons for Sale
Every Cow With a Production Record
Holstein-Friesian Herd Improvement (Red Book)
Testing on the 14th Consecutive Year
Twice-a-day Milking
C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KAN.

Offering HOLSTEIN BULLS

Richly bred Holstein Bulls of serviceable age. Description, breeding and price on request.
GILBERT BEAGEL, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

Jester's Haxon of Oz 453897

—both of whose grandsires are Superior-Silver-Medal "Very Good," commanded the nation's respect in their day, and whose dam is none other than "Excellent" Eagle's Grey Dolly of Oz, is at the farm home of
MITCHELL GORE
Effingham - Kansas

High Grade Dairy Heifers

Choice Jerseys 1-3 weeks \$22.50 each, 6 only \$125.00; 4-7 weeks \$31.00 each, 6 only \$175.00; 3-5 months \$47.50 each, 10 only \$450.00. Express transportation paid. Also other breeds, older heifers and breeding bulls.
Plainview Stock Farm, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/2 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue
One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.
Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

Come to Hillsboro

and see the big collection of
Holsteins picked from good
Kansas herds

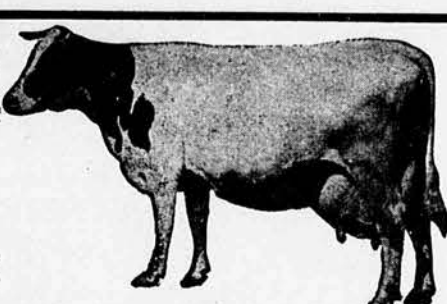
Tuesday, Oct. 24

120 HEAD—Dairy cattle have given added prosperity to this locality.

50 HEAD of registered cattle, bulls suited for herd improvement and females fit for replacement in the best herds. 100 practically purebred but not eligible to registry.

All-weather roads lead to Hillsboro and you are welcome as a visitor or buyer. Bring your neighbors—there was never a better opportunity.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., HERINGTON, KAN.
Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, C. W. Cole



JOHNSONS' COMPLETE MILKING SHORTHORN DISPERSAL

At the farm, southeast of Assaria

Saturday, November 4

Settlement of Estate Makes This Sale Necessary

55 HEAD High-Quality Registered Milking Shorthorns—55 HEAD

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 21 Milk Cows | 2 Herd Bulls |
| 8 Bred Heifers | 3 Bulls, 14 months old |
| 7 Open Heifers | 2 Bulls, 10 months old |
| 7 Heifer Calves | 5 Bull Calves |

The offering represents some of the best bloodlines of the breed and correct Milking Shorthorn type, as evidenced by our many show winnings at district and state fairs. Many firsts and champions in the sale. Production as shown by RM's and D.H.I.A. tests. An unequalled opportunity to buy good foundation stock. Please write for catalog.

A. N. JOHNSON & SON, ASSARIA, KAN.
Auctioneer—Boyd Newcom

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Milking Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

On farm 3 miles north of Holton,
Highway 75; at Ireland's sale barn
in town in case of storm.

Wednesday, November 8

30 HEAD of good-quality cattle, backed by generations of high milk production, carrying the blood of General Clay, the Northwoods, etc. 10 Cows and Heifers, in milk or freshening.

6 two-year-old Bred Heifers. 5 Yearling and Heifer Calves.
9 Bulls—4 to 24 months old, including the herd bull, DIXIE BLEND, son of the Gage bull Duallyn Blend, and out of Dixie Ann, with a record of producing 6,488 pounds of 4.3 milk in one year. Much of the offering was sired by Gage-bred bulls. Some by the great sire, Edgewood Professor.

For Catalog Write
HENRY J. HAAG (owner), HOLTON, KAN.
Aucts.: Bert Powell, Lawrence Ireland

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Semi-Dispersal Holstein Sale

At farm, east side of Lincoln,

Wednesday, Nov. 1

50 Head Practically purebred but not eligible to registry, mostly sired by or bred to the great sire, MacBess Inka Patriot 812004, son of S.B.A. Fraternity Inka Lad 709160. 15 daughters of Patriot bred for first or January freshening. Some of them are bred to Onabank Pontiac Alf 844253. 1 registered cow and a great lot of heifers of various ages. Herd has been on D.H.I.A. test since 1939, with records up to 475 fat, several 400-pound cows. Average herd test 3.5. Everything will be tested for Bang's and Tb. 30 days before sale. The great bull, MacBess Inka Patriot, sells. He traces through his dam to the noted bull Matador Segis Ormsby.

WILSON BROS., LINCOLN, KAN.
Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

BELLOWS BROS.' BERKSHIRE SALE

At the Farm on Rock Road, 1 1/2 Miles Southwest of
Maryville, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 31

50 Head Selling—30 Boars and 20 Gilts
THE BOARS: Many of the boars selling will weigh from 235 to 300 pounds. The real wide, low-set, good-hammed kind that we talk a lot about but don't see too many.

THE GILTS: These gilts have been developed with the idea of their future usefulness and are from good herd sows and of correct Berkshire type.
BREEDING: The sales offering is sired by War Admiral, one of the best sons of War Eagle, the Minnesota grand champion boar, and Edgeville Liberator 2nd, a strongly bred Brookside Colonel boar. Offering cholera immune. For catalog write to

Bellows Bros., Maryville, Missouri
Auctioneers—Bert Powell and Les Taylor
Buying order may be sent to Auctioneer Bert Powell in our care.



★ AUCTIONEERS ★

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

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Pines Avenue
Topeka, Kan.

Give as much as you can—as often as you can to the U.S.O.

Hereford Dispersal Offers Opportunity

in Pavilion at
Mankato, Kansas
Monday, October 30



36 HEAD Featuring the breeding and including the great sire Promino King 3090384 and other bulls that have had a part in building better Herefords. Among them are Prince Domino A by Prince Domino 7th, Beau Promino 140th, Vildo's Domino (sire of Promino King's dam), CK Prince Randolph 8th. We especially direct attention to the get of Promino King. He has never sired a calf that was not better than its dam.

22 Cows with calves at foot, 8 Open Heifers, 5 Yearling Bulls and Promino King

The catalog tells the story of breeding, and attendance at the sale will prove the individual excellence of what we sell. For catalog write

Verne Gimple (owner), Burr Oak, Kan.

Auctioneer—Roy Johnston

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Entire Purebred Aberdeen Angus Herd

Private Sale Only

29 Mature Cows 10 Heifers 15 Calves 1 Bull
Sell entire herd or small lot

Write or see

Albert Dohrn, Route 1, Atchison, Kansas, or
Suiter Farm Co., Inc., 1016 Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri

RIFFEL'S POLLED HEREFORD DISPERSAL SALE

On farm, 3 miles west and 1 north of Woodbine on rock road.
11 miles south of Chapman, Highway 40. Sale under cover.

Friday, November 10

100 HEAD Tb. and Bang's tested. All recorded. Worthmore, Domino, Ion and Harmon breeding. Cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers, heifer and bull calves, seven months old and up. Also the herd sire, PVF Worthmore B.O. (son of Worthmore Beau Jr. 2nd, 12 times grand champion at state and national shows) owned and shown by Jesse Riffel & Sons.

For Catalog Write ISAAC RIFFEL (owner), WOODBINE, KAN.

Kansas Hereford Futurity, November 16, 1944

Kansas State Fair Pavilion, Hutchinson, Kansas

40 BULLS—20 HEIFERS Selected as the extreme tops from the leading herds of Kansas. Many State Fair Winners among the lot. Some of the most promising herd sires and foundation females that Kansas has ever produced are in this offering. For Catalog—Write:

J. J. MOXLEY, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

Kansas Futurity Sale
Hutchinson, Kansas
November 16, 1944

Attend This Series

Premier Hereford Farm
Wolcott, Kansas
November 17, 1944

T. L. Thogmarten & Son
Fort Scott, Kansas
November 18, 1944

Don't Miss the Boat . . . Last Call November 9

Is the Date of the Big

RENO COUNTY SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

51 HEAD Horned and Polled, from leading herds of the territory **20 BULLS . . . 31 FEMALES**

Thursday, Nov. 9, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kansas

For Catalog Write FRANK LESLIE, Secy., Sterling, Kan.

Auctioneers—Cole, Mills, Cantwell

Beal Bros.' Jersey Dispersal IOLA, KANSAS, FRIDAY, NOV. 17

55 HEAD—rich in the blood of the NOBLES—a family consistently good for type and production. **35 COWS, 16 HEIFERS, 4 BULLS**

Herd Sires

Volunteer Regina Noble—Classified "Excellent"—two classified daughters, both "Very Good"; grand champion bull, Kansas State Fair 1943 and 1944. First two daughters have produced over 400 lbs. fat as 2-year-olds. Also sired first "get-of-sire" group at Kansas State Fair 1943 and 1944. X. of Oaklands Fairy Lad, classified "Very Good" at two years, sired by an imported son of an Excellent Medal of Merit Cow and out of an Excellent Gold Medal Cow with two tested daughters. First daughters now coming into production. Tb. tested and every animal over 4 months vaccinated for Bang's.

For catalog write IVAN N. GATES, Sale Manager, WEST LIBERTY, IOWA
Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

BEAL BROTHERS, owners, IOLA, KANSAS

Reg. Hampshire Sheep Dispersal Sale

Fowler, Kansas, Friday, October 27

Because of limited acres and lack of facilities for keeping them, I am selling my entire flock.
42 HEAD 22 Ewes, 10 Spring Ewe Lambs, 2 Yearling Rams, 3 Spring Rams. I purchased my foundation stock from J. R. Poague, Lincoln, Mo.; Geo. H. Duncan, Cushing, Okla.; and J. E. Staudt, Ottawa, Kan.
Sale at farm starting at 1 p. m. Leave U. S. 54, 1/2 mile east of Fowler, and go straight north on gravel road, 3 miles. Farm can be reached in all kinds of weather. Sale will be held rain or shine.

E. L. WALKER, FOWLER, KANSAS

Beef CATTLE

Winzer's Reduction Hereford Sale

Thursday, Nov. 9

30 Head, 20 Bulls, calves to 3 years old, 16 of them sired by Old Faithful, most of them ready for service. Also the herd bull, Rupert Domino 40th (2 bulls and 5 heifers by him), 3 bred cows six years old, daughters of Rupert Tone 19th and in calf to Rupert Domino. Also 22 red roan and whiteface stock cows bred to above bulls.

R. O. Winzer, Leon, Kan.

Auct.: Boyd Newcom

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Offers 20 bulls, 10 to 24 months old, many herd bull prospects, all are deep, thick, strong-boned—Hazel, WHR, and Foster breeding. Also 15 choice heifers, 10 to 14 months old, similar breeding. **Leon A. Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kan.**

OFFERING POLLED

HEREFORD BULLS

One yearling ready for service, also a number choice nice bull calves. All good individuals and excellent breeding.
JOSEPH O. MAES, Bushton, Kan.

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

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

LATZKE ANGUS FARM

We offer a nice group of bull calves to serviceable ages, sons of the good bull Proud Cap K. 541403.

OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Miller's Polled Shorthorns

Sell at Private Treaty

To reduce our herd of 85 head we offer 15 young bulls and heifers, 10 bred heifers and 10 cows with calves at foot and rebred. Mostly sons and daughters of Coronet's Master X2014087 and Reserve Victor X1927692. Victorias, Mayflowers and Duchess of Glosters. Good colors.
Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, Kan.

Shorthorns for Sale Quick

10 Cows and Heifers, as good in quality and breeding as we have ever offered. Bred to our outstanding herd bull, Sni-A-Bar Strathmore. Leaving farm and must sell soon. Priced right.

S. B. AMCOATS

Clay Center - - - Kansas

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

Atkinsons Offer Reg. Shorthorns

Thick, typey bulls and heifers, 12 to 16 months old, sired by Commodore, by Proud Archer and Proud Premier, grandson of Proud Archer. Village Harvester now in service. 130 head in herd.
H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, ALMENA, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls and Females

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

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. **BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2867**

Buy War Bonds!

Trend of the Markets

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

| | Week Ago | Month Ago | Year Ago |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Steers, Fed | \$17.50 | \$17.50 | \$16.25 |
| Hogs | 14.50 | 14.50 | 14.95 |
| Lambs | 14.75 | 14.10 | 15.00 |
| Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. | .21 | .21 | .23% |
| Eggs, Standards | .37% | .37 | .41 |
| Butterfat, No. 1 | .46 | .46 | .46 |
| Wheat, No. 2, Hard | 1.64 | 1.58 | 1.55% |
| Corn, No. 2, Yellow | . . . | 1.15 | 1.03% |
| Oats No. 2, White | .69 | .67% | .79 |
| Barley, No. 2 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.17% |
| Alfalfa, No. 1 | 26.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| Prairie, No. 1 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 |

Beef CATTLE



Haven Hereford Breeders' Fourth Annual Sale

Saturday, November 11

50 HEAD

Selected from 12 Leading Herds

20 Bulls from breeding age down, including the grand champion of the Reno county show.

30 Females (10 cows with calves at side), 10 Bred Heifers—10 Open Heifers.

Sale at Valley View Ranch. All-weather roads. Sale in pavilion.

Featuring WHR, Domino, Mischief Mixer, Bocaldo and Advance Stanway breeding.

NOTE: Free Hereford Beef Barbecue at noon.

HAROLD TONN, HAVEN, KAN.

Sale Mgr. and Auct.

7th Annual Purebred Hereford Sale of Gibbs' Anxiety-Bred Herefords

Will Sell at the Clay Center Sales Co. Pavilion in Clay Center, Kansas

Friday, November 10

Beginning Promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

36 Head of Registered Hereford Calves

Consisting of 16 Bulls and 20 Heifers. All ranging from 9 months to breeding age. This is an Accredited Herd. These calves are bred and improved from a Gudgell and Simpson foundation. They are all sired by my W.H.R. bred bull. This is a very select group of calves—good bone, deep body, very strong backs and heads.

SAM GIBBS, Owner

Industry - - - Kansas

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch

Elmer Johnson's Hereford Sale

Monday, November 20

49 LOTS

13 COWS, many with calves at foot, cows that are tops and would stay in the herd except for labor shortage.

18 HEIFERS } Sired by our herd bull
18 BULLS } Whiteman Lad 373d and
Rupert Domino 19th. Sale on farm.

ELMER L. JOHNSON (owner)

Smolan, Kansas

Auctioneer—Fred Reppert

Registered Polled Hereford For Sale

6 Selected Yearling Bulls ready for service
8 Selected Bull Calves and 6 Heifer Calves
all sired by Bull Merlin Mischief 279553
a son of Mixel Mischief. All in good pastured condition. Priced reasonable.

MARTIN SHIELDS, Lincolnville, Kan.

Farm Near Highways 77 and 50 North

Registered Polled Hereford Cattle

Bulls from 7 to 13 months old. Heifers from 7 to 17 months old. Marvel Domino and Merlin Mischief breeding.

O. J. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.

To Close Partnership 28 SHORTHORN FEMALES

15 Cows, most of them with calves at foot
5 two-year-old Heifers, 3 of them with calves at side.

8 Heifer Calves and 15 Bull Calves. All our good herd sire, Red Crown 1902253. Priced one or all to suit purchaser.

Johnson Bros., Delphos, Kan.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

The **BURTON BLOSS AND SON** Jersey cattle sale held at the farm near Pawnee City, Nebr., was attended by about 100 buyers and visitors from that state and Kansas. Forty-five head sold for a general average of \$100, including the young bulls. The top animal sold for \$190. Warren Ploeger, of Morrill, Kan., was the buyer. The weather was cloudy with threatening rain. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

After 40 years of breeding and improving Durocs, **W. R. HUSTON**, of Americus, has retired as a breeder of registered hogs. The dispersion sale held at Grandview Farm, September 30, was an unusually interesting and historic event. The crowd was large and enthusiastic. The boar Kant-Be-Beat, bred by Mr. Huston, selling in his 2-year-old form, went to Clarence Miller, of Alma, at \$700. John Simpson, of Edgerton, Mo., was the runnerup. One hundred thirteen head sold for a total of \$8,975.50. Ten top animals averaged \$102.75. Twenty tops averaged \$141.62. Forty tops \$113.55, and the 113 average was \$80. Of the 113 head sold 109 remain in Kansas, 4 went to Missouri, 4 to Oklahoma and 1 to Iowa.

Miller-perfected Durocs, selling in the **CLARENCE MILLER** sale at Alma, October 7, went to Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana and Idaho. With not extreme tops to figure in the average, 37 spring boars brought \$3,602, an average of \$97. The top boar went to George Maags, of Eagle, Nebr. About 40 head remained in Kansas, many going to previous buyers. The 10 spring gilts sold for a total of \$767.50, an average of \$77. Among the best Kansas buyers, from the standpoint of prices paid, were Ross Palenske, Jr., Alma; A. L. Broderick, Fall River; Beetch & Son, Carlton; Clarence D. Beet, Zenda; Kansas State College, Manhattan; Victor Herman, Scandia; George Wierenga, Cawker City; Von Engle, Abilene; Robert E. Johnston, Marysville. The day was deal and the crowd proved their interest in good Durocs by close attention and spirited bidding. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

THE BLUE VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH, located at Irving, together with the entire herd of registered Herefords, was sold at auction the last of September. Fred R. Cottrell had owned and lived on the ranch for more than 50 years, and during the time had sold thousands of registered cattle, produced on the place. He was definitely a producer; of the 153 lots sold only female and 2 bulls had been brought to the ranch. The entire cattle offering sold for a total

of \$28,154, an average of \$184. Virtually everything sold remains in Kansas, and in most instances went to previous customers. Frank Condeli, El Dorado, bought about 20, including the top cow at \$260. The top bull went to Amiel Reine, Steinauer, Nebr., at \$295. The ranch, consisting of about 1,200 acres, was bid off by Earl Stoffer of Abilene. Harold Tonn officiated as sale manager. The auctioneer was Fred Repert, assisted by James T. McCulloch, Harold Tonn and others.

Were Best Judges

Mary Elsie Border, assistant state 4-H Club leader, reported a 25 per cent increase in volume of exhibits over last year as 19 counties sent girls' judging teams to the Kansas Free Fair. Neosho county judging team won first place in this class and was represented by Ruth Schoenhofer, Veneta Schoenhofer and Kathleen Leeper. High individuals in judging for girls were Betty Stocker, Crawford county; Maxine Lane, Allen county; and Veneta Schoenhofer, Neosho county.



Harvey County Hereford Breeders' Sale



Sale starts at 12 o'clock noon in sales pavilion.

Newton, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 31

49 HEAD — 18 Bulls, 31 Females

Breeding: WHR, Prince Domino, Hazlett, Anxiety 4th

Newton is on U. S. Highways 50 S. and 81, and K 15, all-weather roads from every direction, and good train connections. Lunch on grounds.

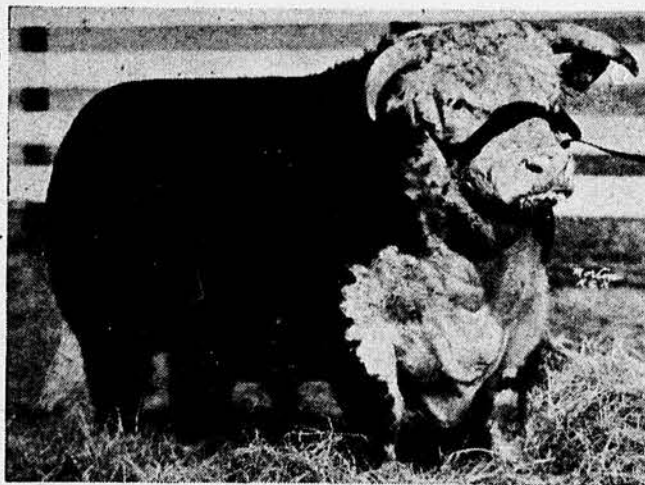
For Catalog Write **PHIL ADRIAN, Sec., MOUNDRIDGE, KAN.**

Auctioneer—Harold Tonn
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer Robt. Reasoner, Hereford Journal

BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Memo

**58 HEAD
HERD BULLS
BRED HEIFERS
OPEN HEIFERS
COWS
THE BEST**



REAL PRINCE DOMINO 87th

November 17

Sons and Daughters of the Nationally Known Champions:

**PRINCE DOMINO PREMIER
REAL PRINCE D 87th
PRINCE DOMINO PREMIER 11th**

Write for Catalog

PREMIER HEREFORD FARMS SALE
WOLCOTT, KANSAS ART THOMPSON, Auctioneer

Premier Hereford Farms is located 14 miles northwest of Kansas City, Kansas, on Kansas Highway 5.

★ ★ ★ ★
A Four-Star Event

DON'T OVERLOOK THIS OPPORTUNITY

125 Registered Holsteins—Out There in Kansas
State Fair Grounds, November 13-14

Summers and Son's Holstein Dispersal
Monday, November 13



60 HEAD

A great lot of cows with herd average of 470 fat in 1942, mostly two-time-a-day milking in H.I.R. An unusually high-class lot of cows (most of them fresh sale day).

Bred and open heifers, featuring a grandson of Posch Ormsby Fobes 11th, from a dam with over 500 lbs. of fat. Young stock calf-hood vaccinated.

Herd classified and will be reclassified before sale.

In laying the foundation for this herd, many of the best herds were visited and top animals purchased from the standpoint of high production and type excellence. We invite your attendance and careful inspection. For catalog write

CHAS. SUMMERS & SON (owners)
801 Wiley Bldg. Hutchinson, Kan.

McVay's Holstein Cattle Dispersal
Fairgrounds
Hutchinson, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 14

A great array of breeding and dairy performance records. The first progressive breeder's herd ever to be dispersed in Kansas. The first herd to be dispersed with a 2-year average of 475.4 lbs. fat on a two-time milking in H.I.R. **FEATURING**



MAXIMUM SUPREME FAIRY 2150176, classified "Good Plus," 713.6 fat at 7 years and 632 fat at 6 years. Three daughters selling—a 522 junior 2-year-old, a 538 3-year-old and a bred heifer by Femco and bred to Tovarich.

Many more including a 691-lb.-fat junior 4-year-old (second high in U. S. last year in H.I.R.).

Three daughters of the "Tad" bull including "Foxy Lou" 522 junior 2-year-old; "Pauline" 457 junior 2-year-old; and "Beverly" second-prize 2-year-old state fair 1944; "Lawn Wood Marathon Rosetta" "Excellent" with 500 fat and her son by Femco Calamity Posch Pride, due to freshen December 5; "Tillie Ann" 697.6 fat and classified "Very Good." She has a lifetime test of 4.3%. The herd is rich and line-bred in Homestead blood. Herd tests from National office 3.8% fat for 1942 on 17 head 2X and 3.54% fat in 1943 on 21 head 2X. Calfhood vaccination for the past 9 years, classified for type, tested in H.I.R. and bred to transmit. For catalog write

T. HOBART McVAY, NICKERSON, KAN.

M. A. Schultz & Son of Pretty Prairie, Kan., who have one of the good herds of the state, consign 10 top animals from their herd.



OSBORNDALE COUNT ORMSBY TOVARICH 869632 selling. A son of Osborndale's Famed Tovarich, out of a daughter of Sir Inka May with 863 fat 3X and 3 proven daughters. First prize senior yearling Kansas State Fair 1944. All young females and some cows bred to him.

Auctioneers on both sales: Boyd Newcom, Bert Powell, C. W. Cole
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Headquarters for both sales: Leon Hotel, Hutchinson, Kansas

The Great Corn

Performance Proved in this Region—Home Grown by
PEPPARDS—MASTER SEEDSMEN For 58 Years



SEND THIS COUPON NOW!



FREE! \$1,950⁰⁰

**NAME ME
AND
WIN**

IN WAR BONDS (MATURITY VALUE)

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1st PRIZE | \$1,000.00 | WAR BOND |
| 2nd PRIZE | \$500.00 | WAR BOND |
| 3rd PRIZE | \$200.00 | 2 \$100 WAR BONDS |
| 10 OTHER PRIZES EACH | \$25.00 | WAR BOND |

I am the "unnamed corn character" created by the artist to help tell the story of Peppard's Funk G Hybrid Seed Corn. On Peppard's literature you see me demonstrating the many advantages of The Great Corn in an entertaining way. Read this literature carefully for ideas—then think of a name that fits me. You may win one of the fine worth while prizes listed above and in so doing help the war effort as well as yourself.

PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

1103 WEST 8th STREET, KANSAS CITY 7, MISSOURI

Send new full color story of Peppard's Funk G Hybrid as told by the old corn character. Also send official Contest entry blank with complete rules of contest. I understand it costs nothing to enter the contest—that the only requirement is that each contestant must use the official entry blank which will be sent.

NAME

POST OFFICE

STATE..... R. F. D. No.....