

JANUARY 1, 1944

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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Milton S. Eisenhower
... "The Food Front"



R. I. Throckmorton
... "Crop Production"



Dr. W. E. Grimes
... "Farm Management"



Wayne Rogler
... "Beef Production"



Worden R. Howat
... "Trego County Plan"

NO WAR LET-DOWN

For Kansas Agriculture

BY I. D. GRAHAM

KANSAS Agriculture and the War is the theme of the Seventy-third Annual Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka, January 12 to 14, 1944. The big job immediately before us, as we all realize, is to win the war. In this, food is a mighty weapon. As a top-ranking surplus state, Kansas' greatest contribution to the war effort lies in its ability to produce food. The Board's program is quite properly pointed to the question of how to obtain the greatest efficiency in food production. It is timely and constructive. Strength of the program lies in the fact that the speakers are all home-talent, successful farmers and stockmen and recognized authorities. While we can and do learn from others, the home folks are qualified to give more sound and more practical advice than anyone else on Kansas practices.

While laws, federal farm policies, and bureaucratic rules and regulations have profound bearing on agriculture, at the same time and under any circumstances the relative success of the individual farmer must largely depend on his own efficiency in the management and operation of his enterprise. In other words, the best possible use must be made of the things that are under the individual's own control. It is a time for maximum reliance upon self-help, initiative and careful planning in advance on the part of every producer. The influence of this meeting will be helpful to that end. That does not by any means imply that Washington action as affects agriculture will not be given attention, as views on these matters will be expressed in the usual formal resolutions after thoro discussions.

Anyhow, the industry will outlive its regulators, and altho presently plagued with difficulties and confusion, we must build for its better future, which has been a main purpose of the State Board for all its years.

After the Board's organization session in the Municipal Auditorium at 4 p. m., Wednesday, January 12, the opening event will be the annual banquet that evening at the Jayhawk Hotel Roof Garden. Speakers: Governor Schoeppel; Judge W. F. Lilleston, brilliant jurist of Wichita; with M. H. Coe, state club leader, presenting 2 honor guests, Emagene Martin, national champion in 4-H farm safety achievements, 1943, and Robert Mayer, national champion in 4-H leadership, 1943—two Kansas youths who have reached the top in their respective endeavors.

This big banquet, the "Get acquainted dinner" of pleasant memory, has long been famous as the spark-plug for a quick and smooth pickup for the important program to follow. In line with the general theme of the meeting—Kansas Agriculture and the War—Dr. W. E. Grimes, of Kansas State



Joe O'Bryan
... "Hog Growing"



Robert Mayer
... "4-H Champion"



M. E. Rohrer
... "Sheep Raising"

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Get EXTRA TRACTION AT No Extra Cost

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WITH food production one of our most important war production programs, you need the tractor tire which gives—*Extra Pulling Power In All Soil Conditions.*

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No wonder Firestone Ground Grip tires are first choice of farmers everywhere! No other tire has these *exclusive extra values*—and they cost no more than ordinary tires. See your nearby Firestone Dealer or Firestone Store today and get the tires that give you most for your money.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Howard Barlow, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.



Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES



MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN WITH ANY OTHER MAKE

Fruit Talks Coming

President Milton S. Eisenhower, Kansas State College, will speak at the annual dinner of the executive committee of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, which will hold its meeting February 10 and 11 in conjunction with Farm and Home Week, at Manhattan.

Quite a full program is being arranged and at least 20 out-of-town speakers will appear before the group during the 2 days, it is announced. George W. Kinkead, secretary.

Set Convention Dates

Celebrating its 50th anniversary, the Kansas Livestock Association will hold its 31st annual convention March 9, at Wichita, it is announced by J. Miller, secretary. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Lassen. Although the organization was founded in 1894, conventions were not held the first 10 years of its existence.

Present plans, subject to change in case of unusual circumstances, call for business meetings for the board of directors and for the executive committee the afternoon of the first day. The following 2 full days will be devoted to the convention program. Last year the entire convention was compressed into a 2-day period.

Governor Needs Help

Kansas farmers might help Governor Andrew Schoeppel out of a difficult situation. At a recent press conference, the governor disclosed that time to time the governor of Pennsylvania had sent him a box of Pennsylvania apples that were different from anything he had ever tasted. The governor of Idaho sent him a box of potatoes, and the governor of Washington sent a pail of Puget Sound oysters.

"I would like to send them something in the food line that is typical of Kansas," the governor explained, "but the trouble is Kansas just doesn't grow about the best of everything with no one food being peculiar to the state."

So what your memories, folks, let's see whether we can lend the governor of Kansas a helping hand.

Apply for Machinery

Farmers are urged to apply to their county AAA offices for new equipment they will need in 1944. Kansas counties have their 1944 machinery quotas, and rationing committees would like to have all applications in before purchase certificates are issued.

Kansas will receive considerably more farm machinery in 1944 than during the past year, says the AAA, but the supply is expected to be short of demand. A more complete list of all types and sizes of farm machinery also will be available. Usually no big tractors were manufactured in 1943, but this year will be a substantial number.

Triple-A will be in charge of machinery rationing for the coming year, but actual allocation to individual farmers will be by the farm machinery rationing committees that were set up last year. These committees will issue certificates soon for the rationing of machinery that farmers will need this winter. Farmers who turn in applications for a particular machine after the quota has been exhausted will have no chance of getting it.

KANSAS FARM

Continuing Mail & Breeds

Vol. 81, No. 1

ARTHUR CAPPER General
H. S. BLAKE General
Raymond H. Gilkeson Associate
Dick Mann Associate
Cecil Barger Associate
(On Leave—Army)
Florence McKinney Women
Dr. C. H. Lerrigo Medical Dept.
James S. Brazelton Hort.
Mrs. Henry Farnsworth Livestock
Jesse R. Johnson Livestock

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

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs; F. L. Parsons, Livestock and Dairy.

We are now breeding 35 gilts. We will have 1,600 bushels of grain for the hogs and their offspring. We have rye pasture now. Is it advisable to keep the gilts or might it be better to fatten them? Our hogs are healthy but we have no special merits as concerns feeding or conformation.—B. B.

All signs point toward less profit in the hog enterprise by late 1944 and most of 1945. The unfavorable facts are as follows: (1) Hog numbers are about twice the usual number. (2) The support price on hogs will be lowered next October 1. (3) The Government has asked a 20 per cent reduction in feeding. (4) Higher feed prices will use an unfavorable hog-feed ratio. December, 1944. For these reasons it does not seem advisable to expand the hog enterprise in any way. It would be better to expand it after hog numbers have been reduced to normal sometime in 1945.

What can I legally sell my corn for, since the ceiling price was changed in early December? Why was the ceiling lowered in Kansas?—R. J.

The previous corn price regulation assumed that most areas in Kansas produced more corn than is produced. Therefore, a ceiling price was set up which permitted corn to be shipped in from surplus producing areas and sold within the ceiling limit.

The new regulation sets up county prices which are based on parity. In Dickinson county this price is \$1.07½. The ceiling price for corn delivered to the elevator is 2½ cents less than the county parity price and 4 cents less if sold on the farm.

I understand that oats prices have been "frozen." What does this mean and how will it affect prices?—M. K.

It means that prices will not be allowed to go above the present level for a period of 60 days. During this period a price regulation will be worked out and announced. It is probable that the ceiling prices may be about 10 cents lower than the present price. The new ceiling probably will be at parity. During November oats prices were 9 cents above parity.

I have 40 head of steers and heifers, mostly steers, around 700 pounds. About 30 of them are good quality and well fleshed. I haven't enough feed to winter well. If I would feed corn, would I probably have enough alfalfa for protein. Do you think it would pay me to feed? About what amount will they eat a day or over a hundred days?—W. M.

An analysis of the price risk in full-fattening 700-pound feeder steers for 120 to 120 days or from December to

next April indicates little chance for a desirable profit. On full feed the steer will gain about 2½ pounds a day if fed an average daily ration of 12.5 pounds of corn, 1 pound of cottonseed meal, and 6 pounds of alfalfa hay. If corn is figured at \$1.21 a bushel, cottonseed meal at \$55 a ton, alfalfa hay at \$22 a ton, and allowances made for marketing costs, you probably will net less than \$5 to \$8 to the steer, with no allowances for labor costs or death risk. Cattle prices next spring may be 25 to 75 cents a hundredweight above present values if the present cattle price regulations remain unchanged. In all probability cattle prices will strengthen by mid-January as cattle receipts decline seasonally.

Will Stretch Grain

Grain supplies can be stretched by feeding cows either on their butterfat production or total milk yield, says a dairy authority.

If you choose to feed according to total milk production, he says, give

high-testing breeds 1 pound of grain daily for every 3 pounds of milk produced, and low-testing breeds 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk. On a butterfat basis, divide the total monthly yield of fat by 5. Thus a cow producing 40 pounds of butterfat a month needs 8 pounds of grain a day.

Marking each cow's production on a card attached to the feed card or placing a number above the stallion as a reminder is suggested. Many dairymen use scales to weigh out feed but a quick method is to use a grain scoop that holds just 1 pound.

Key to More Eggs

More than 55,000 hens that produce more than 200 eggs a year are setting the pace for high egg production in poultry flocks of the U. S. Most of these hens are White Leghorns, New Hampshire, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and White Wyandottes. Good bloodlines rather than breed are responsible for yields.

Officials of the National Poultry Improvement Plan say poultry breeders and hatcherymen will produce still better chicks in 1944 and that prompt

and wide distribution of birds bred for high production will be possible through the hatchery industry, which is supplied with eggs from more than 69,000 officially supervised flocks.

The National Poultry Improvement Plan provides for several stages of advanced breeding and for control of pullorum disease.

Elect Hatchery Officers

Mrs. L. A. Rupf, of Ottawa, will head the Kansas Hatcherymen's Association for the coming year as the result of elections held at the annual meeting at Abilene, December 15. John Warrentin, of Hillsboro, was elected vice-president, and L. B. Stants, of Abilene, secretary.

Fear Animal Enemies

Stripped of all firearms by Nazi order, Norwegian farmers are helpless to combat the large numbers of bears, wolves, wolverines and foxes, which are spreading rapidly over the entire country and causing much damage among livestock. One Norwegian farmer lost 35 sheep in a single night.



It's a fact, John Deere Tractors continue to run like new even after months of hard, continuous service in the field. There's a reason—in fact, several reasons.

First of all, they have only two cylinders. Their operating parts are larger, sturdier. All important bearing surfaces have extra wearing areas to withstand day-in and day-out grueling farm work. They are designed from radiator to drawbar to stand up under the heaviest farm jobs. They are built to take it.

John Deere Tractors are simpler—have fewer wearing parts, fewer operating parts. They are so simple that many adjustments (shop adjustments on many tractors) can be quickly, easily, and accurately made on the farm by the tractor operator.

Another mighty important reason for the dependability of John Deere Tractors is precision in manufacture. The men who built these tractors talk about clearances as fine as 1/10,000 of an inch—exactness of fit that you expect only in the finest of automobiles.

Safeguarded in field operation by the most modern protective devices, this precision, combined with simplicity in design and ruggedness of construction, insures the longer life and lower upkeep costs for which John Deere Tractors are famous.

Fuel rationing is no problem with John Deere Tractor owners because

they are not limited to any one fuel. They can use successfully practically any fuel available in their locality. John Deere Tractors are designed especially to burn the low-cost, more powerful fuels, thus permitting their users to conserve gasoline for wartime requirements—and in so doing, save money.

John Deere Tractors are again in production—not in quantities you and we would like, but in sufficient quantity to help maintain and, we hope, increase the volume of food required to meet the highest goals in the history of our country.

It's mighty important to conserve your tractor and other farming equipment—farm machinery is still hard to get—but, if new equipment is needed, see your John Deere dealer now.

Take Advantage of This Service

While your John Deere Tractor will give you extra years of trouble-free service, the time will come when its performance will no longer be at its peak. You are fortunate to have close by a local John Deere dealer with factory-trained mechanics who know your John Deere from A to Z—a dealer who has provided shop facilities and equipment to renew the power and pep your tractor once had . . . to keep it working like new.

Take full advantage of this comparatively low-cost service.

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois

BUY MORE BONDS

GET IN THE SCRAP

Program



Elmo Mahoney, Dorrance, who will tell about effective crop production practices in Central Kansas, at the State Board of Agriculture meeting in Topeka, January 13.



EASY PLAN FOR BUILDING YOUR OWN TERRACES

DO YOU still think of terrace-building as a big and costly job? Do you know that there is no need for special, expensive terracing machinery? You can build and maintain your own terraces with your own tractor and plow. The one-way disk plow has proved itself a splendid machine for making broad-base terraces—the most modern type.

Don't confuse these terraces with older, narrower forms which had V-shaped ridge and water channel, sometimes no channel at all. A true broad-base terrace, made by the "step-in" system, has a wide, shallow water channel and gentle slopes on both ridge and channel. You can farm along them with modern machines for tillage, planting, cultivating and harvesting. You get full use of every foot of ground.

Anybody who can steer a tractor along a gently curving line of stakes can build these terraces. Setting the stakes is the only exacting part of the job, and you will find your county agent or soil conservation representative glad to help you lay out and check your terraces.

If you have a one-way disk plow, you already know how much time and power it saves in preparing

seedbeds, controlling weeds, conserving moisture. You know how well it mixes stubble and green growth into the soil, leaving part of the trash sticking up to help hold the soil and absorb rainfall. If you don't have a one-way disk plow, your Case dealer probably can tell you where to borrow or hire one.

Free Book Shows Every Step

Engineers and soil scientists at the agricultural experiment stations have devoted years of research and field observation to find out the best spacing, dimensions, etc., for terraces. Case engineers in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service have worked out the step-in system. We have printed a bulletin with charts showing how to drive on each round. Just ask for the free booklet "Win Against Water."

We also have made colored movies showing regular farm tractors and one-way disk plows building terraces, with voice explaining every step. Ask your Case dealer where "Soil and Life" and "Broad-Base Terracing" can be seen. Use his service to keep all your machinery in good repair and prolong its life. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

CASE



IN THE WAR this company's first duty and greatest contribution is to build all the farm machines allowed under war restrictions, and to provide renewal parts for old machines. In addition every Case plant produces war material such as shells, gun mounts, pontoons, bombs, and complete wings for bombers. Besides your first duty of growing every possible pound of food you can speed the war and hasten the peace by putting every possible dollar into war bonds, and by turning in every possible pound of scrap for making munitions.

Triple-Cross Hybrid Pigs

Show Up Well in Morris County Test



A 3-way cross was used to produce these hybrid pigs on the farm of J. W. Richards, Morris county. Their granddams were Poland Chinas, their grandsires Chester Whites and their sire a Duroc Jersey. The results are said to be larger litters, more vigorous pigs and earlier maturity.

A REAL adventure in hog production is being carried on in Morris county by Charles A. Graham, secretary-treasurer of the Morris County Production Credit Association, and J. W. Richards, a farmer.

As a result of experiments started in 1942, the 2 men last summer had their first crop of hybrid pigs produced by a triple cross of breeds. In August, 1942, they purchased 50 white shoats out of Poland China sows bred to Chester White boars. From this group they selected the 12 best gilts in December and bred them in January to a Duroc Jersey boar.

No attempt was made to pamper the gilts. They were allowed to farrow in wooded land along the creek bottoms on the farm. No housing was utilized and no special equipment except a self-feeder was used. Cracked wheat was substituted for corn in the diet. The results so far have more than met expectations.

Accurate Records

Starting the last of May and continuing into June, the 12 gilts farrowed 145 pigs, an average of 12 plus. Of this huge total 104 were saved, the rest being drowned in high water that swept the creek bottoms at farrowing time.

Accurate records on the experiment are being kept and all performance records of gilts and pigs will be compared with those of purebred animals.

Mr. Richards explained that the original gilts used last year would be bred back to a Duroc Jersey boar while the gilts from the pig crop will be bred to a Poland China boar. The only new blood needed is supplied thru a different boar at each breeding.

While the novel experiment of the Morris county men appears to be most successful to date, they warn that the idea should not be tried unless the experimenter really "knows his hogs." It takes excellent judgment in selecting gilts and boars to insure success.

The triple-cross in hog breeding is not new but the experiment in Morris county probably is the only one being conducted in Kansas. The Minnesota College of Agriculture has made extensive experiments on such breeding and in 1936 reported that gilts from such crosses produced large litters, had exceptionally vigorous pigs, were good mothers, and that the pigs reached 22 pounds in weight about 10 days earlier allowing savings in feed costs for each 100 pounds of gain.

More Pigs Farrowed

In actual figures the college reported that these gilts farrowed an average of 20.2 per cent more live pigs and weaned 36.2 per cent more pigs a litter, with an average weaning weight of 60.8 per cent above those of purebred litters.

Individual hog producers in Minnesota and some in other large producing areas have been making such experiments since 1929, generally with good results.

Should the Morris county experiment prove successful over a period of several years, interested observers believe the idea may have an important influence on hog production in Kansas. It is possible, they think, that such selection and cross breeding may do for the hog business what hybrid corn breeding has done for corn growers in this and other states.



J. W. Richards, on whose farm the novel hog-production experiment is being tried, poses with his son John Edward. Partner with Richards in the deal is Charles A. Graham, Council Grove, secretary-treasurer of the Morris County Production Credit Association.

What 1944 Promises

By W. E. GRIMES

markets for all of the wheat they produce in 1944 at prices near parity levels.

FEEDS: The large livestock numbers on Kansas farms require large quantities of feed grains, protein supplements and roughages. It is probable that the feed situation will continue tight during 1944, and feed prices will be disadvantageous to the livestock producer who must buy large quantities of feed. Supplies of protein supplements are a little larger than last year but are not nearly sufficient to satisfy the demand. It is particularly difficult to obtain protein concentrates to supplement farm-produced feeds. It is doubtful whether there will be much improvement in this situation during 1944. Farm-produced protein feeds such as cereal pastures, alfalfa and other legume hays, and supplemental pastures during the summer of 1944 seem to be the most profitable way out of this situation for the usual Kansas farm.

Prices of feed grains and livestock favor the feeding of grain on the farm where grown. This situation is squeezing livestock producers in those areas that must ship in feed grains. Unless Federal regulations are changed it is doubtful whether this situation will pinch many Kansas farmers, but it is a serious problem for the dairy and poultry interests of eastern and north-eastern United States. However, Kansas farmers probably will have good need for all of the feed grains they can produce in 1944. The production of corn, grain sorghums, and wheat seems preferable to increasing the acreages of oats and barley in most parts of the state.

The Tax Question

Now, what do you think of "Pay As You Go?" Kansas farmers have just completed their first payments on the new pay-as-you-go tax plan. Does this plan offer any advantages over former tax-paying methods? Are you convinced that part of your 1942 taxes have been forgiven, or do you believe you are paying even more on last year's earnings? Let's have your ideas on this important problem.—The Editor.

JAN 3

BEEF CATTLE: Kansas entered the 1943-44 feeding season with nearly 4 million head of cattle and with much less wheat pasture than was available last year. Liquidation of some of these cattle seems necessary if feed supplies and pastures are to be in balance with cattle numbers. Prices of beef cattle which are in effect as of December 1, 1943, favor the marketing of partly finished cattle. Cull cows and other relatively low-grade beef animals are selling at comparatively high prices. In view of the tight feed situation and relative prices, it appears that 1944 will be a good year in which to effect orderly reduction in Kansas beef herds to numbers that can be maintained and produced with the feed supplies and pastures of Kansas farms.

HOGS: Hog numbers are at record levels. Some reduction in hog numbers will be forced by the feed situation. Kansas has not increased hog production so much as some other states. In reducing hog numbers there is danger that some farmers will go out of the hog business. Such a drastic move seems unwarranted. Rather, reduction should be confined to limiting numbers until they are in balance with the feed supplies and equipment available on the farm. The hog price regulations do not favor heavy hogs. Marketing at relatively light weights is encouraged and probably will continue to be encouraged thruout 1944.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Kansas has far fewer sheep and lambs this fall than last fall, a result of the reduction in the number of lambs brought in to use wheat pastures. The sheep enterprise is in a relatively favorable position. Some reduction in the numbers of sheep in farm flocks has occurred. Further reduction on Kansas farms does not seem warranted. Many Kansas farms can keep a small farm flock without materially increasing the need for feed grains. On such farms the farm flock is an important supplementary source of income.

DAIRY CATTLE: Dairy products are available in too limited quantities. Rationing of butter and cheese is being used to obtain equitable distribution of available supplies and subsidies are being paid to dairymen to encourage increased production. The subsidies are being paid to the producers of fluid milk and of butterfat. Kansas has more than 800,000 dairy cows and the goals for 1944 call for a slight increase in this number. It appears probable that dairying will be in a relatively favorable position during 1944 and the Kansas farmer with a good dairy herd should be in a good position for the long pull beyond 1944. The dairyman who must depend upon hired labor to care for the cows is in the most difficult situation. Experienced and competent laborers are difficult to obtain and to retain. There may be some easing in this situation during 1944 if defense industries taper off the production of war materials to an appreciable degree.

POULTRY AND EGGS: The poultry enterprise is in a favorable position for 1944. Large quantities of eggs and chicken meat are needed. Chicken and turkey meat are not rationed and help to make up for the shortage of other types of meat. Prices of both poultry and eggs are expected to be near ceiling levels during 1944. Some reduction in the number of chickens and turkeys raised is called for in the goals for 1944. This results from the tight feed supply situation. Record production of eggs is needed and is being encouraged. Feed costs during 1944 may be somewhat higher than in 1943, but everything considered, the farm flock should continue to be profitable on Kansas farms.

CONTINUED prosperity is in prospect for Kansas agriculture during 1944. With prices of most farm products controlled by ceilings or other regulations, there is little question concerning price levels in 1944. The chief items of concern are weather and costs and availability of materials, supplies, and labor which farmers must purchase. Good farm labor probably will continue to be scarce and somewhat higher wages may have to be paid because of competitive conditions. Costs of supplies and repairs may be somewhat higher than in 1943. If present plans of the Federal administration are carried out in time to be of value for the 1944 crop season, more new machinery should be available and repairs should be obtainable in needed quantities.

Weather during the fall and early winter of 1943 has been favorable for harvesting soybeans, corn and feed crops. In western and south-central parts of the state limited rainfall has resulted in deficient soil moisture and much wheat land has not been seeded. The wheat on seeded land either is not so or is small. Under such conditions the 1944 Kansas wheat crop cannot be expected to be as large as the crops harvested in 1942 and 1943.

Can "Liquidate Orderly"

Livestock numbers are at high levels. Some liquidation of these numbers will be necessary to bring them into balance with available feed supplies and pastures. With heavy marketings of livestock cash incomes are expected to continue at high levels. If liquidation of livestock is accomplished by careful culling of herds and by marketing animals as soon as they are ready, the required liquidation will be obtained in an orderly manner. However, if liquidation is delayed until forced by the scarcity of feeds or of pastures, such liquidation may be costly in that entire herds may be sacrificed in too many cases.

The present price structure places relative premiums on partly finished cattle and light-weight hogs. Feeding hogs to heavy weights or finishing cattle to prime condition is not warranted under present price differentials. Dry weather next summer with the resulting short pastures would be disastrous to those livestock men who are overstocked. It would seem the safe procedure to reduce livestock numbers to the reasonable carrying capacity of pastures.

Lack of wheat pasture over much of the western part of the state is resulting in a drastic reduction in the number of cattle and lambs brought into the state to finish on wheat pasture. These numbers were at record levels last year but will be far less this year. This eliminates an important source of income for much of the state.

The existing insistent demands for food products are expected to continue during 1944 and possibly later years. Large quantities of food are required for the civilian population of the United States, for our men in the armed services, for the civilian populations and the military needs of our Allies, and for the peoples of liberated countries. Even if Germany is out of the war early in 1944 these demands will continue. It is doubtful whether these pressures on food supplies will lessen materially before 1945 or later. During 1944 it seems reasonably certain that there will be keen demand for as large quantities of farm products as Kansas agriculture can produce. This is true of the usual crops and also of the war crops such as soybeans and flax. It is highly improbable that there will be changes in the war situation that will result in any material slackening in the demand for farm products during 1944.

Land values have increased rapidly in certain parts of Kansas and some advance has been quite general over the state. Most of this increase in land values has been based on the present high incomes from the land. These high incomes cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. There is grave danger that land values may advance to the point where debts incurred to purchase the land may be excessively burdensome in future years. Chief controls over rising land values at present

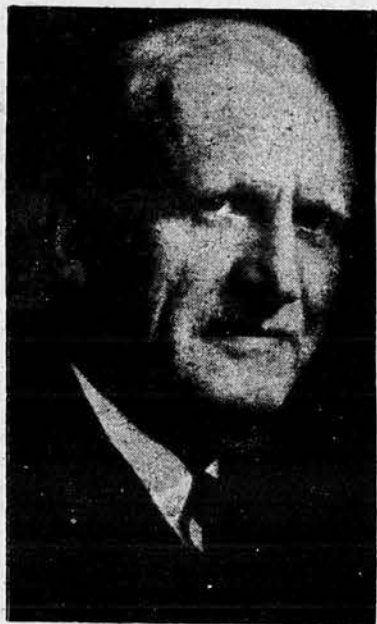
are good judgment of buyers and restraining influence of conservative lending agencies. A land boom is to be avoided since its consequences are ruined farm homes and handicaps for farm people that require years to overcome.

WHEAT: About one half of the cropped land of Kansas is devoted to wheat production or is land that is fallowed for wheat. Consequently, the outcome of the wheat crop materially affects incomes of most Kansas farmers. This income already has been reduced by lack of wheat pasture this fall. In years when soil moisture is deficient at seeding time, large wheat crops cannot be expected. A relatively small Kansas wheat crop seems probable in 1944. Needs of wheat for food, for industrial purposes, and feed for livestock are expected to continue at high levels.

The carry-over of wheat from one crop year into the next is being reduced in this country and probably will be reduced in Canada. Wheat supplies could become relatively scarce in another year or two. Wheat prices are near parity levels and it is doubtful whether they will be permitted to advance much beyond parity. Ceilings have been placed on soft wheat and on flour. The price squeeze on millers has been relieved by a subsidy and this indicates that ceiling prices on hard wheat may be established at an early date. Kansas farmers seem assured of

"No War Let-Down" Speakers

At 73rd Annual Meeting of State Board of Agriculture
January 12 to 14



A. L. Clapp
... "Adapted Crop Varieties"



Bert C. Culp
... "Farm Labor Outlook"



George Montgomery
... "The Feed Situation"



A. D. Weber
... "Livestock Production"



RIGHT now there are some pressing food problems that should be solved before we give attention to postwar farm problems—which promise to be plenty.

It is becoming more and more evident that there are difficulties about a planned economy that did not show up when the Planners were spending their time pointing out the faults of what they called a "planless" economy, because some central Government agency did not have complete charge of what every producer was doing, and also complete control of every step from producer to consumer.

Under the exigencies of war, the Planners are having their chance. And this winter we can see for ourselves some of the results.

In late December the ODT reported that virtually every foot of public storage capacity for meats was filled. Refrigerated storehouses were bulging with pork. Hogs by the tens of thousands, shipped to marketing centers, could not be marketed. The slaughter houses also were jammed beyond capacity. So these hogs were held in the stockyards, until these were jammed. Then embargoes were placed on hog shipments.

Meanwhile, there continued an acute shortage of pork for consumers—or rather an acute shortage of ration points with which consumers could get pork and relieve the congestion. What the OPA should have done, and what I hope it has done by the time this is published, is to do away with ration-point requirements for pork purchases for a week or two weeks, and get these hams and other pork products transferred from public refrigerators to private refrigerators and storehouses.

Officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation insist to me that there is (almost) sufficient protein feed in the country to take care of livestock and poultry. But the poultrymen and the livestock men cannot get the protein feeds. Frankly, I do not have the remedy for this situation. But every animal that dies this winter because protein feed was not available, means less meat later on, when the meat famine becomes acute. Washington planning does not seem to be an adequate answer, however.

And if planning means \$1.09 cent corn and \$1.29 cent corn (same quality and grade) in the same community, as happened at Valley Center and similarly all over Kansas, then I cannot put my hope for the future of the country in a planned economy, as planned by economists, blue-print experts, and other theorists.

The only way I can see a planned economy working is where every human being in the economy is a perfect part of a perfect machine. Personally, I do not care for that kind of life. Might as well declare man nothing but a machinery part and let it go at that.

Members of the Kansas delegation in Washington are spending a good deal of the Congressional recess period trying to get protein for Kansas livestock; get the corn price ceilings adjusted so they make sense and so the corn can be fed to animals; get WPB to pry loose critical materials as well as priorities for making farm machinery; get some assurance that Government will apply itself to the job of getting production as earnestly as it has to setting paper prices that retard production and cramp consumption.

I believe I am rather a patient man, but some of these Washington control programs in practice have tried my patience to the limit, and if the people go on the warpath as a result of all this mismanagement, I cannot feel it in my heart to blame them.

Farmers Will Speak

AS WAR clouds continue to cast their grim shadows over our homeland from east to west, they may dim, if they do not wholly obscure, certain creeping dangers from within. For more than a decade the trend has been strongly toward a concentration of political control over all human activities, sometimes with a shredding of the Bill of Rights or a strong thrust at the Constitution itself, but always with a challenge to American liberty and freedom of action.

The tremendous disaster of inflation seems imminent as fostered by the expansion in numbers and kind of subsidies in operation and projected, despite the fact that subsidies, under whatever name, have been universally inefficient in restraint of inflationary tendencies, and proved an added tax burden to the people, especially to the farmers on whom they will be the first to fall. A subsidy defeats its alleged purpose of offsetting a price ceiling.

ing, as the taxpayer pays both the ceiling price and the subsidy.

There are now in operation in the United States more than 100 of the so-called "Alphabet" agencies that dictate what we may eat and drink, what we wear, what we may sell or buy and the price we pay, with taxes over all. On their appointment, they issue their edicts on prices and quotas, and put them into immediate effect without the American people having any voice in the matter, or even without a knowledge of their existence. This is a jolt to the Constitution never before considered possible in free America.

It is now publicly charged, and firmly believed in many quarters, that in the functioning of Lend Lease and the "Good Neighbor" policy there have been promises broadcast over the world that can never be fulfilled, and that will react upon America in disappointment, suspicion, distrust, and possibly an economic blackout for Uncle Sam. Such promises, and the dictatorial acts of the "Alphabet" group, could come only on the assumption that dictatorial power over the armed forces applies to civic life as well, yet there is no law to uphold such a view.

The machinery of Government is out of gear and as agriculture, in its production of human food, is basic to all effort whether in industry, transportation, economics or on the field of battle, it is the part of wisdom to be guided by the experience of the farmer who owns and operates that which is fundamental. It is, therefore, with high approval and keen appreciation I learn that the seventy-third convention of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will have for its general theme in the excellent program prepared by Secretary J. C. Mohler, the all-absorbing subject of "Kansas Agriculture and the War."

This anniversary meeting will be held at Topeka on January 12 to 14, to which everybody is invited. It will open with the usual fine "Get Acquainted" banquet available to all for its rich program of entertainment on Wednesday evening, as a proper introduction to the more serious discussions of the regular program to follow, to strengthen the position of the farmers and prove invaluable as a guide to future legislation. I hope every farm family who can will attend. I hope Kansas farmers will use this opportunity to speak their minds, as there are too few left to speak for them.

Arthur Capner

Washington, D. C.

OPA Corn Logic Looked a Little "Crazy"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Economic planning to create equality not only is turning out to be difficult but, also, like logic, it can be carried to what appeared to laymen to be absurd conclusions.

A good case in point is handling of corn ceiling prices by the Office of Price Administration.

It looked reasonable to OPA planners that in the interest of industrial democracy—which is said to be equality—corn growers in the entire United States should receive the same price for a bushel of corn. By using various complicated formula and data, it was decided in early December that this would be based on corn at \$1.16 at Chicago. Corresponding base prices were established for other market centers. Working down from these, allowing transportation and handling charges from point of production, prices were established at about \$1.16 less transportation and handling charges to Chicago, in the commercial corn area.

Then came the task of determining price ceilings for counties—and towns in counties—outside the commercial corn area. Corn had to be shipped to these areas, so the ceiling prices established had to take in account transportation and handling charges above the ceiling price at production points in the commercial corn area. So a formula, or formulas, to determine these

shipped-in corn ceiling prices was, or were, worked out.

Each formula worked out fine, by itself. But logic reached an odd conclusion when the "shipped-in" and "locally produced" corn ceilings met each other in counties considerably removed from the commercial corn area.

Take Sedgwick county, Kansas. It grows some corn, but not enough to feed animals ordinarily handled in that county.

OPA experts, aided by the proper formula, figured out that the Iowa farmer whose corn was shipped to Sedgwick county was entitled to his ceiling price. Obviously, the purchaser ought to pay for hauling and handling, so those charges were added. By using the \$1.16 base, modified by the Kansas City price, making the formula adjustments, the result was \$1.29 corn at Valley Center, in Sedgwick county, Kansas.

Unfair to Somebody?

Then came the question of a proper price ceiling for corn produced in Sedgwick county. Manifestly, according to the OPA principle established, it would be unfair to the Iowa farmer for the Sedgwick county, Kansas, corn grower to get \$1.29 a bushel for his

corn, when the Iowa corn producer was getting \$1.16 Chicago less certain charges—say \$1.10, or \$1.08.

So the OPA logicians determined, carrying logic thru to whatever conclusion it might reach, fixed a corn price ceiling of \$1.09 for locally produced corn at Valley Center, Sedgwick county, Kansas.

But the logical conclusion from the OPA formulas was just this:

A farmer who wanted to buy corn in Sedgwick county generally bought from his local elevator. The local elevator manager was informed by OPA that he could pay no more than \$1.09 for locally produced corn, but up to \$1.29 for shipped-in corn. Corn being scarce, and animals having to be fed, livestock and poultry producers in Sedgwick county were able and willing to pay the \$1.29 for the shipped-in corn. But a neighboring farmer, with corn to sell, is not allowed to be paid more than \$1.09 for it.

When the elevator manager passed on this information to the farmers around Valley Center they accused him of being "crazy." He cited the OPA orders, regulations, telegrams in answer to his queries. The resultant rumor in Sedgwick county is that the OPA is "crazy."

Sedgwick county farmers apparently don't understand logic when it is applied. One explanation in Washington is that "some awfully good men worked very hard to produce this result."

They must have.

As the winter season opened, the nation faced an odd situation in the field of pork, also. Due to the heavy response of the farmers to the Government's appeal for more pork production—aided by 2 years of favorable corn-hog ratios—some 127 million hogs were more or less ready for marketing in 1943.

By early October the rush to market was on. Slaughter houses were worked to capacity. So were receiving pens. Central market floods became so huge that marketing permits were attempted. By late December embargoes on shipments of hogs to a number of central markets were established.

Meanwhile available storage space was full of pork products. The markets could not handle the rush of hogs, the slaughter houses couldn't keep up with market offerings, there was no place to store the pork after it left the packing house.

But at the same time ration points for pork made purchases of pork in any considerable quantity out of the question for most families. War Food Administration lifted all restrictions

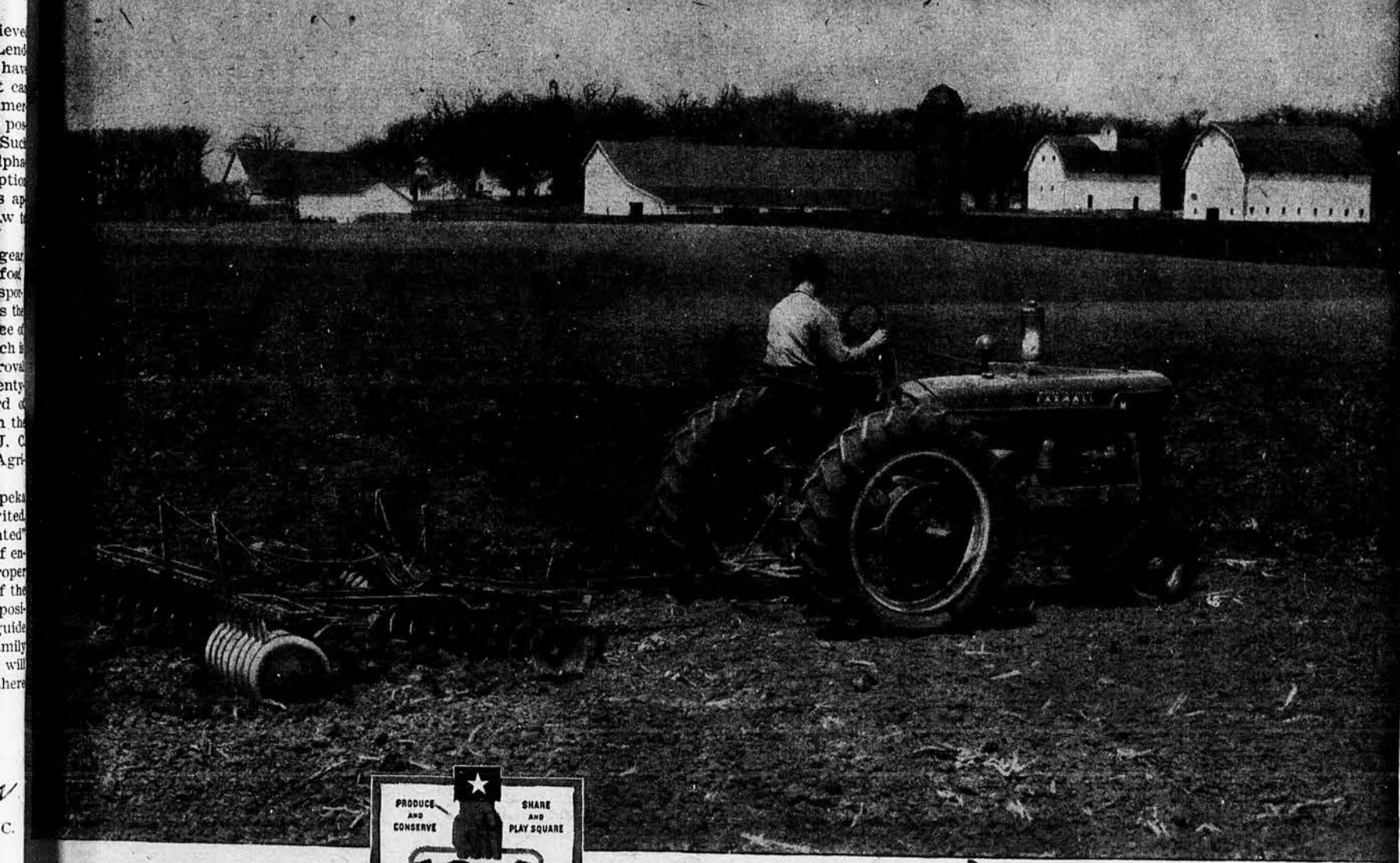
(Continued on Page 14)

FARMALL and HARVESTER

ARE PLEDGED TO SERVE

The Family Farm

...and so are the International Harvester Dealers as they celebrate
FARMALL'S 20TH BIRTHDAY



...AND THE **FARMALL** FIGHTS FOR **FOOD!**

THE FAMILY FARM is *Home Sweet Home*. It is home ground where every corner in the house, every barn in the lanes, every rise and fall in the fields, is part of the family's heart and soul.

The writer of this Harvester message grew up on the farm. His mother is nearly 80 and she has left the farm for a cottage in town, but her heart refused to come along. The farm is her home, and will be. Her youngest son is operating the homestead now. He is running it alone—with his Farmall tractor. In September he filled his silo, alone—a tough job, but he did it. In the house is Gladys, his wife, and the little daughter, Janet. There will be a new

baby in February. "Maybe it will be a boy," they are saying.

Isn't the story much the same on a million farms today? Maybe it is like that on *your* farm.

Everywhere you go, FARMALL Power and hydraulic control of implements makes all the difference. The true all-purpose tractor, that can do so much for a man, is a blessing in times like these. Food is fighting for Freedom—and the Farmalls, with their many direct-attachable, pull-behind and belt machines, are fighting for food.

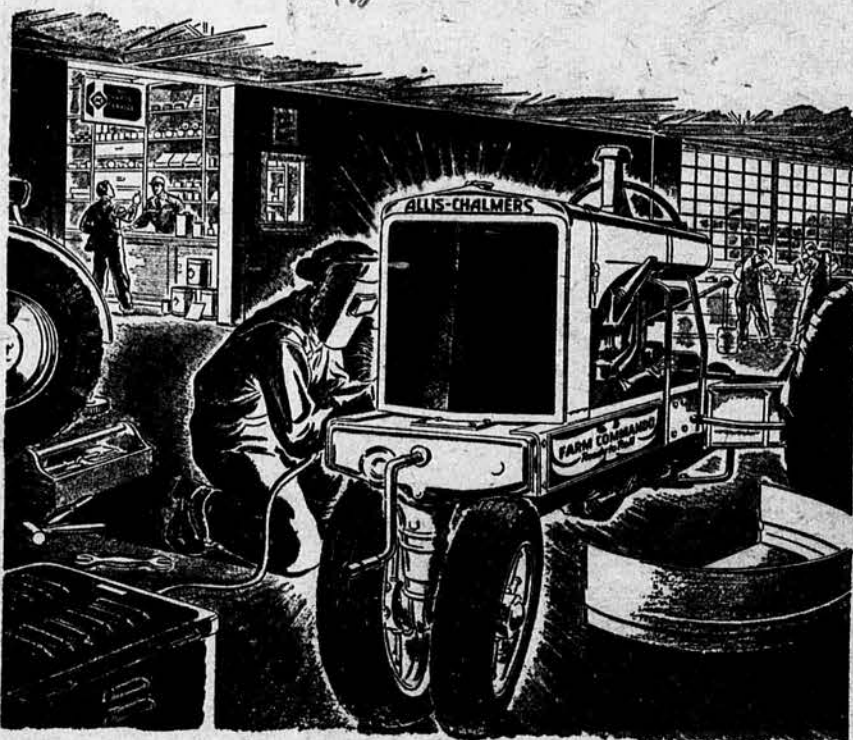
This Is Farmall's 20th Year—the tractor that started from the implement end—the power that is dedicated to the prosperity of the family farm. When the boys come home, the FARMALL SYSTEM will lead the way to the Future!

When war struck our nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The food crisis was at every farm gate—and the FARMALL SYSTEM was ready.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary

WE'LL PATCH THE PATCH!



We are sensitive to the anxiety any farmer must feel about his 1944 program, knowing that again he will have to rely largely on old machinery, and will have to produce more than he ever did before in one year.

The added strain on farm equipment the past year resulted in a demand for repair parts far heavier than normal. Many of these parts require the same scarce materials as war machines. In some cases, enough for both is not immediately available . . . and we all know which must come first.

We believe that farm equipment owners, aware of this fact, will voluntarily and gladly as-

sist in conserving critical repair parts during the coming year.

Allis-Chalmers dealers are ready to check your farm equipment now. Worn or broken parts should be repaired or rebuilt to conserve new parts whenever possible, and new parts used only on machines that cannot be repaired in any other way.

At Allis-Chalmers we serve on two fronts simultaneously . . . war materials and farm equipment. Our work on neither can be relaxed for an instant. Every repair part, every farm machine permitted by our allotments, is being built and will be available for seasonal use.

Let's Finish the Job!



ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION — MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.

Grinding Out Hog Profits

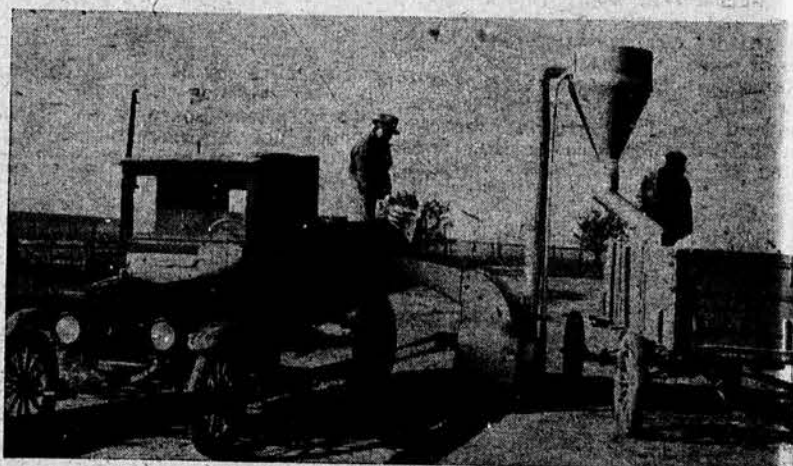
SUCCESSFUL hog raising in Central and Western Kansas depends largely on learning to adapt home-grown crops to the hog-feeding program. Such is the opinion of J. E. Scharenberg, of Marion county, who has found that hogs provide an ideal market for milos, kafirs and other grains which have a low cash value.

To do this, he has some inexpensive, but very essential, equipment, including an old farm truck and a hammermill grinder. Feeds are mixed as they are ground. Then they are fed to the pigs and hogs by means of large self-feeders. In his opinion, grinding is an important factor in feeding sorghums. When pigs are big enough to eat, they are started on a mixed feed which

includes 3 parts of oats and 1 part milo, ground together and mixed with a commercial supplement at the rate of 100 pounds of supplement to each 35 bushels of grain.

As the pigs become older, more and less oats is included in the mixture, giving more fattening power to the feed. Later, as the pigs are well into their fattening period, barley is substituted for the oats, and the feed consists primarily of milo and barley.

In 1942, Mr. Scharenberg's spring pigs fattened by this plan brought each when marketed at 6 months of age. Sorghum grains are valuable for feeding just the same as corn, if they are ground and properly supplemented. Mr. Scharenberg concludes.



A good hammermill grinder helps J. E. Scharenberg get a good price for his sorghum grains by marketing them thru hogs.

Name Winners in Pork Contest

WINNERS in the 1943 Kansas Swine Production Contest are W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, in division 1, and John Otte, Cawker City, division 2. This annual contest is sponsored by the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with Kansas State College and the Kansas State Livestock Association.

Leo Loewen, Peabody, and John Schwinn, Easton, took second and third places in division 1, while M. E. Rohrer, Abilene, and Herb Jost, Marion, earned second and third in division 2.

The cash prizes will be awarded to the state contestants on Livestock Day during Farm and Home Week, February 8 to 11, at Manhattan, by Walter H. Atzenweiller, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Bolt's 5 sows farrowed 53 pigs. At 6 months old, when sold, the 51 pigs saved weighed 8,730 pounds and brought \$14.50—that was on September 24, 1943. In late November, 1942, his 5 Chester White gilts were bred for March litters. They were carried along until farrowing time on ground oats with some protein and a little ground milo. In March they were moved to clean ground in individual farrowing houses. The pigs were creep-fed, then put on a self-feeder and allowed all the grain and protein supplement they would eat from then on. The pen was arranged in 2 divisions and sowed to Sudan, and the pigs were alternated from one lot to the other.

Mr. Otte's 15 sows farrowed March 21 to April 9, ranging from 5 to 13 a litter, an average of nearly 9 pigs and saved 7% pigs. At the close of the contest, of the 106 pigs, 16 breeding gilts weighed 3,153 pounds, and 9 head of market hogs weighed 18.1 pounds; 5 boars were sold as breeders at \$35. Mr. Otte ear-marks gilts as breeding stock that show type, good disposition and quick feeding. They get a growing ration of oats, barley, wheat, a small amount of corn and protein supplement, and pasture. In winter, alfalfa hay or sorghum but- tles make up in part for lack of pasture. Portable houses and a hot-water scrubbing for old quarters give pigs clean start. Self-feeding keeps the growing.

Help Is Easier

Farm labor conditions for the first quarter in 1944 show an improvement over last year, reports H. L. Collins, statistician for the Federal and State Agriculture departments.

For the first time since 1939, labor supply shows an increase of 6 per cent while demand has decreased. A leveling-off of industrial employment, lessening of construction work, discharge of some service men, and release of farmers of more machinery were given as factors.

Composite farm-wage rates fell slightly from \$73.50 a month to \$72.50 but Mr. Collins predicts wages will remain above \$70 for the quarter.

Help for Schools?

Considerable interest has been aroused recently over the question of whether our Federal government should participate in the support of schools with an idea of equalizing educational opportunities in all parts of the United States.

Some feel that the general school standard would be raised thru Federal help, while others fear Federal control would undermine our educational system. What do you Kansas Farmer readers think about a plan of Federal support for our schools? Write and tell us whether or not you think it would work.—The Editor.

Sure Path to Profit

Sweet clover again has proved itself a wonder worker, according to William Bonham, Cloud county farmer. He had a 20-acre field that had been producing an average yield of 6 to 8 bushels of wheat an acre.

In 1942 he planted the field to sweet clover, then followed it in the fall of 1942 with wheat again. Last summer he harvested a crop of wheat that made 35 bushels an acre. From this crop Mr. Bonham made enough money above all expenses to pay for the 20 acres of which the 20-acre field was part.

As a result of his experience, Mr. Bonham believes that contour cultivation, with sweet clover used in the rotation system at least once every year, will help point the way for larger yields and conservation of the soil.

War Let Down

(continued from Page 1)

College, will "give it the gun" by discussing "Farm Management as a De-ve Factor" in obtaining the great efficiency in food production. As-ector Grimes is the widely known-icultural economist of both the-ssroom and the experiment station, prescriptions will be easy to take. -ector Grimes is scheduled as the first-aker in the Thursday morning ses- -s, which begins at 9:15 a. m. and al- -s ample time for discussion of the- -ject matter, as will be true for all- -ers presented at the convention. -undamental to all problems of food- -ply is crop production, of which- -l. Throckmorton, the popular head- -the department of agronomy at- -ansas State College, will present "An- -er-all View," based on his long and- -y successful experience on both- -ege and experiment station farms, - -an intimate knowledge of every- -e of soil in the state. -ansas is such a long state, east and- -t, with such wide variations in alti- -e and length of growing season, - -t "Effective Practices" will be pre- -ted for different areas. Western- -sas will be represented by Hugh- -ackson, of Syracuse, central parts- -Elmo Mahoney, of Dorrance, and- -east by George J. Fuhrman, of- -hison, all practical farmers in the- -erent sections of the state.

Pure Seed Stressed

The Question of Agricultural Seed" be presented by Paul Ijams, direc- -or of the Control Division of the- -ard of Agriculture, that operates- -measure pure seed for farmers. This- -ession of the program for the fore- -noon session will close with an address- -y A. L. Clapp, secretary, Kansas- -rop Improvement Association, on- -Adapted Crop Varieties as Related to- -duction and Use."

The afternoon section of this part- -he program will begin at 2 o'clock- -will be devoted to livestock pro- -tection. "An Over-all View" will be- -sented by A. D. Weber, beef cattle- -cialist at Kansas State College, to- -followed by an analysis of "The- -ed Situation" by agricultural econo- -st George Montgomery, of Kansas- -ate College. In order that the full- -nefit of the subject matter may be- -d, there will be a symposium, led- -y Wayne Rogler, of Matfield Green, - -"Effective Practices in Beef Pro- -duction," and then, "Dairying" by Ted- -Fansher, of Hallmark Farm, Kan- -City; "Hog Growing" by Joe- -ryan, Hiattville; "Sheep Raising" - -M. E. Rohrer, Abilene; and "Poul- -and Egg Production" by Herman- -dney, Trousdale.

The evening of Thursday, January- -ll will be devoted to dinner meetings- -and caucuses of district delegations. - -he Friday morning session at 9- -o'clock will be opened with a discus- -sion of a most powerful factor of suc- -cess in the war—that of food for our- -needs and the sustenance of lib- -erated people. Milton S. Eisenhower,

with many years experience in the- -U. S. Department of Agriculture, and- -now president of Kansas State Col- -lege, will discuss "What's Ahead in- -Relief and Rehabilitation," and among- -other things will, no doubt, relate his- -observations as a Government repre- -sentative to countries across the At- -lantic. "The Farm Labor Outlook" is a- -double-header to be discussed by Bert- -Culp, chairman, State Farm Labor- -Commission, and Frank Blecha, state- -supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor.

But we can't do all this and meet- -our tremendous food quota without- -tools, so John M. Ferguson, extension- -agricultural engineer of Kansas State- -College will tell about "Farm Machin- -ery and Equipment." The final paper- -of the session is another double-header- -devoted to the "Trego County Plan of- -Real Estate Appraisal," to be pre- -sented by J. B. Angle, chairman of the- -Board's tax committee, and Worden- -R. Howat, Trego county clerk. The- -discussion of this important subject- -will bring to a close one of the best- -and the most comprehensive programs- -ever prepared by Secretary J. C. Moh- -ler during his long and faithful service- -with the State Board of Agriculture.

The Friday afternoon session will be- -devoted to a report of the resolutions- -committee, election of members of the- -Board and unfinished business, with- -installation of the new Board in the- -secretary's office.

Other meetings in Topeka during- -the week will include the Kansas' Fairs

Association, January 11 and 12, Jay- -hawk Hotel; Kansas State Dairy As- -sociation, January 12, Jayhawk Hotel; - -Kansas State Poultry Association and- -Exhibit, January 10 to 15, Municipal- -Auditorium.

Vital Products: No tank runs, no- -ship sails, no plane flies without cotton- -as a part of its equipment or structure. - -Thirty-two per cent of the total of U. - -S. production of protein feed meals for- -last year also came from cotton seed.

BAKE
for Health

BAKE
for Nutrition

BAKE
for Economy

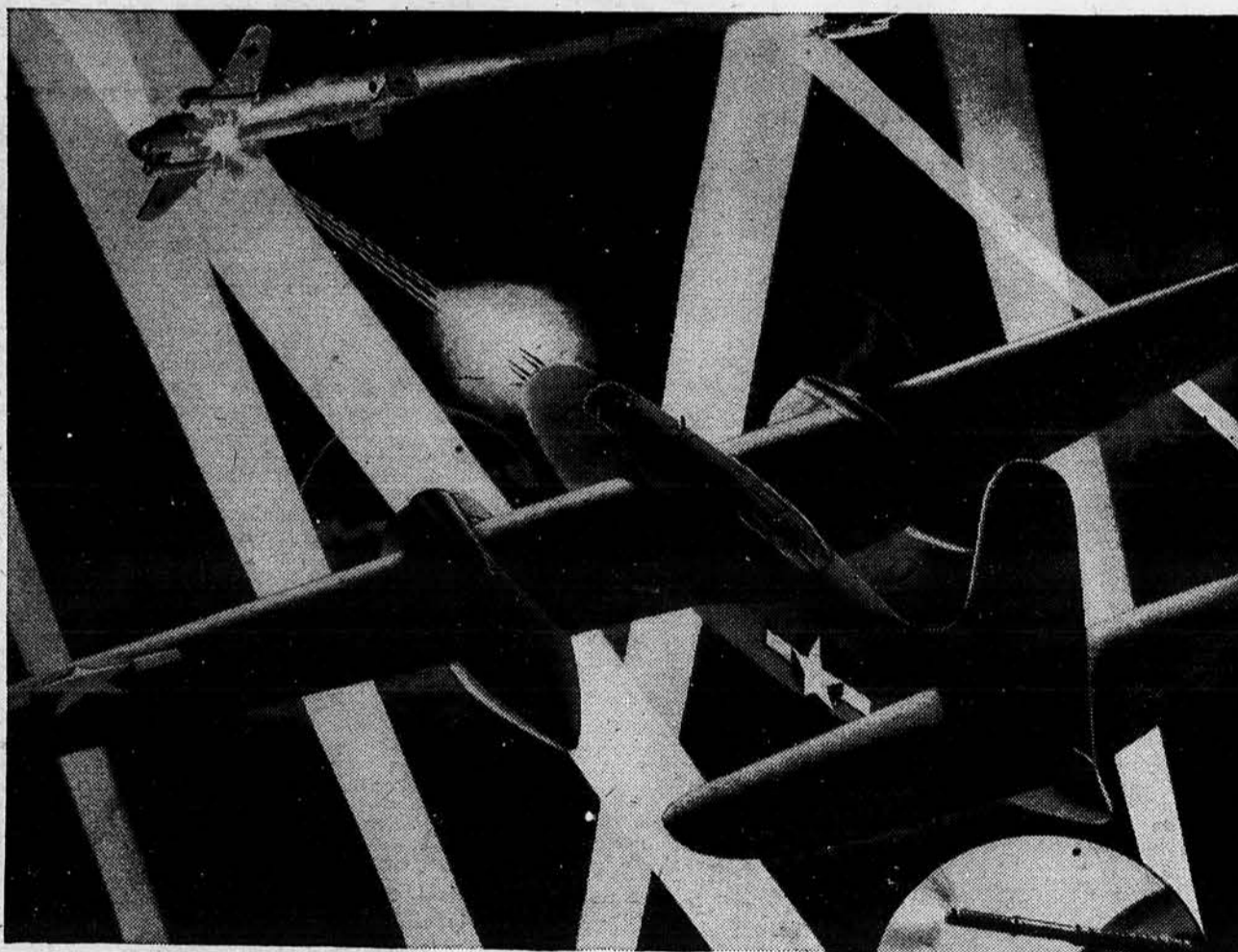


CLABBER GIRL
goes with the
BEST OF EVERYTHING for BAKING

CLABBER GIRL
Baking Powder
HULMAN AND COMPANY TERRE HAUTE INDIANA

Midnight Mauler

WITH A HIGH-EXPLOSIVE PUNCH!



New Douglas (P-70) Night Fighter
has the fire-power of four 20 MM. cannon!

UP INTO the inky blackness of the night, straight and swift as an arrow to its target, a big new AAF fighter plane darts through the darkness, armed to the teeth with cannon! Searchlights fan out to help him. Watch! . . . they've caught an enemy raider in their glare. There's a roar, a blinding flash, an Axis bomber bursting into flames . . . another victim of the high-explosive barrage of this 4-barreled battery of fire-power!



FIRE-POWER IS OUR BUSINESS!

Most details of the mysterious Douglas (P-70) Night Fighter are still a closely guarded secret. But this much our enemies know. One of the striking features of this "Midnight Mauler" is its armament of heavy-hitting artillery! The concentrated fire-power of four 20 mm. automatic cannon blazes away at one touch of the trigger! These are the same kind of long-range aircraft cannon that we of Oldsmobile are building for Army Ordnance, along with cannon for tanks and tank destroyers—shell for both Army and Navy.

Help fire this 4-cannon blast!

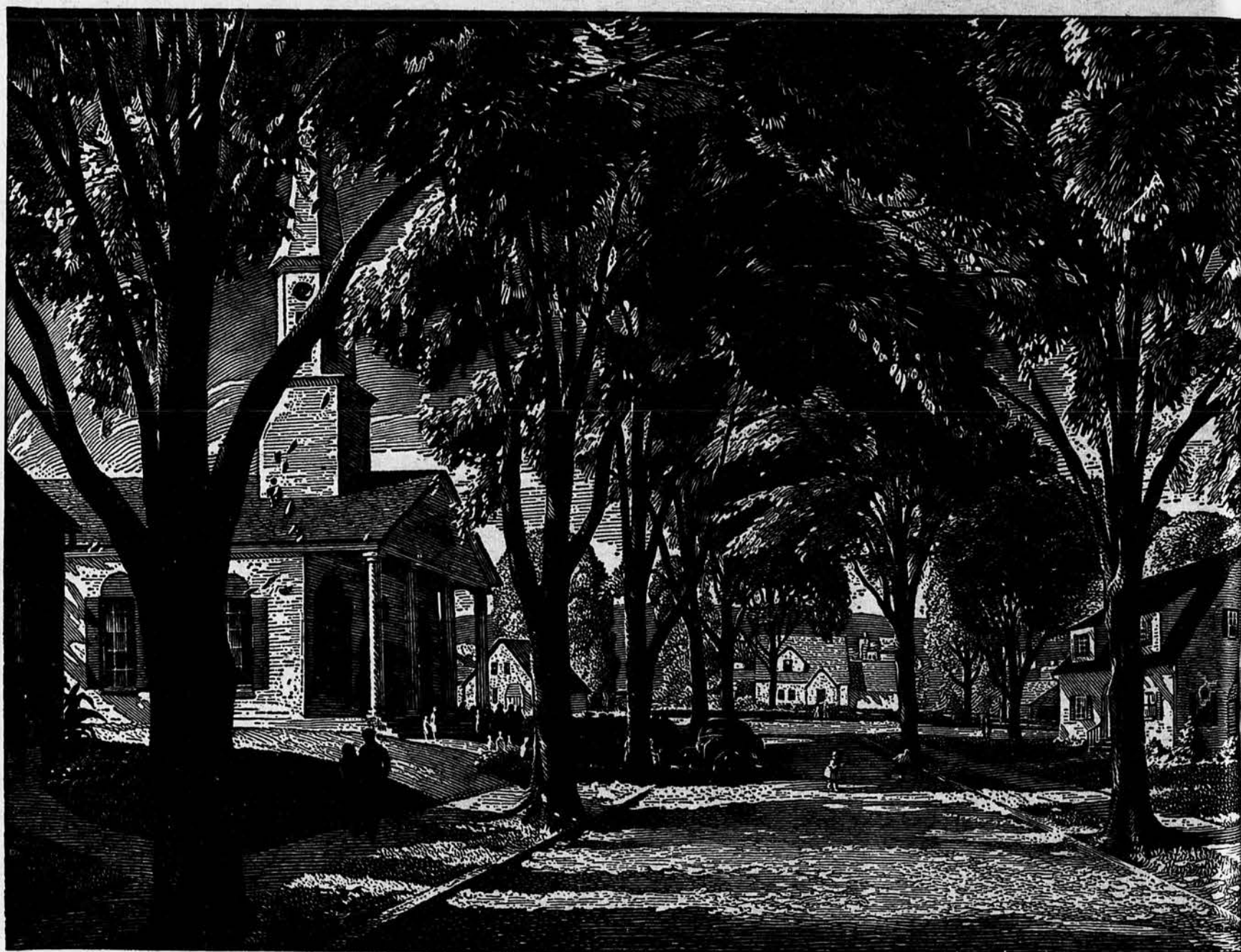
A plane like this fires high-explosive cannon shell at a rate of over 2000 a minute! That costs money—money which must come from us at home.

BUY WAR BONDS!

OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
KEEP 'EM FIRING



Frank O. Blecha, Kansas State College, will discuss emergency farm labor at the State Board of Agriculture meeting, Topeka, January 14.



"...and I often think of Elm Street"

"... I'm a long way from home out here, and when I'm alone at night, Dad, I often think of Elm Street with its big trees, its neat houses, the bells on a quiet Sunday morning—and all of us coming in town for church. It's the peace and freedom and decency of it all that gets under my skin—and it makes me a bit homesick now and then.

"There's nothing like Elm Street over here—and never will be till they change their system.

"The trouble lies with the men who rule—and with the people who let them get away with it.

"Over here the wrong men have been running things too long. They have been crazy with power. They gradually took over more and more, and when the people finally woke up—it was too late. These folks can't throw out their officials the way we can. They have to have a war to get rid of their so-called 'new order'.

"Thank God we can still put the men we want into office—and throw them out again—with ballots instead of bullets.

"This mess is a fine example of what dictatorship and regimentation can do when they really get going. And talk about bureaucrats

—you ought to see what the ones over here are doing to farmers. You can't do anything on your own. You just take orders—and like it.

"We ordinary folks at home always had a feeling of independence and self respect. You and Mom were always looking ahead to better things—for yourselves and for us kids. That sort of thing is missing here, Dad—and I think it's the result of years of being pushed around. These folks have been told what to do and when and how to do it for so long that they don't know anything else. They've forgotten how to think for themselves.

"Don't let this system get a toe hold at home, Dad. It's bad stuff. And the trouble is, it sneaks up on you. You don't realize that it's got you till it's almost too late.

"I think most American farmers are just like us—plain, practical, hard working, thrifty people—blessed with a lot of good common sense. Most of us aren't very strong for fancy political theories. We know by experience that the American way of getting things done, even with its short-comings, has brought more real happiness, prosperity, progress, educa-

tion, health and general good to more people than any other system in the world.

"And that's something to think about

* * *

Millions of American boys from farms and villages are doing a lot of thinking. They are writing home anxiously these days. Many of them are worried—wondering what is happening to America while they are away. They realize now, more than ever, what real freedom means—and we at home must guard it for them as well as for ourselves.

HELPFULNESS

One of the fine things about farm life in America is the way one neighbor helps another—and the whole community benefits. That's the way it's been since the days when everybody pitched in to help clear the land and build a log home for new settlers in the neighborhood. Your Republic Dealer is one of your most helpful neighbors. He knows you, knows your farm. He can help us make—and help you get—better steel products for your farm. With record food quotas to meet and farm help of all kinds harder to get, work closely with your Republic Dealer. He can be more helpful now than ever.

BUY
WAR BONDS
AND
STAMPS



REPUBLIC STEEL

GENERAL OFFICES: CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

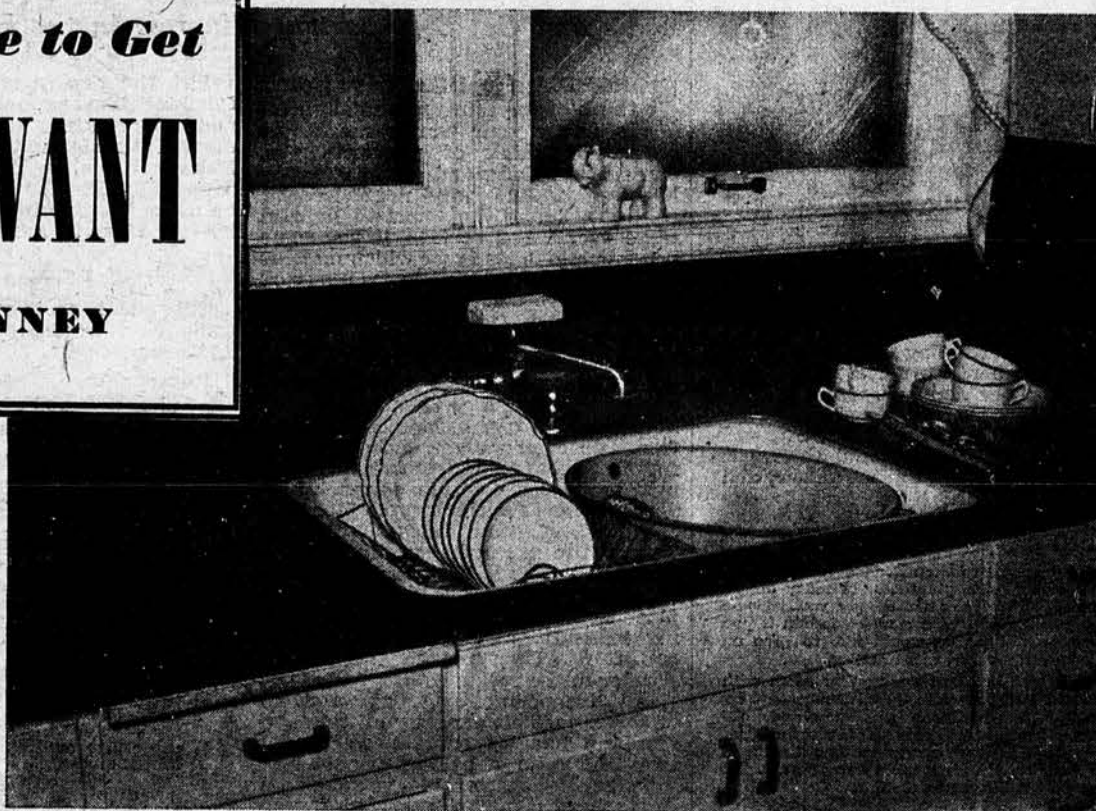
Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York

OLD IRON MAKES NEW GUNS — TURN IN YOUR SCRAP NOW!

Using What You Have to Get

WHAT YOU WANT

By FLORENCE McKINNEY



This sink unit planned by Mrs. H. S. Blake, wife of the farm owner, is a step saver. The dishes are washed, dried, then stacked immediately to the left in a cupboard near the dining table.

utensils needed for these operations at this unit, so you will not have to criss-cross the room. One feature in this unit that can be provided in almost any kitchen is a lap table. A lapboard on which to sew is a rather common convenience but one in the kitchen is really an achievement. It can be built similar to the breadboard which is used by everyone. Many a woman finds that sitting in a chair with a pan in her lap is the most comfortable position for peeling potatoes, shelling peas or preparing fruits and vegetables for canning. A pan in your lap, however, is easily overturned and a lap table which pulls out from the cabinet like the breadboard, just high enough to cover the lap, say 25 inches, eliminates that bad feature. It is large enough to hold 2 or more large pans, thus adding to the comfort of working.

Add to Stove Unit

The stove section of the kitchen has first of all a stove and if necessary a fuel box, but immediately adjacent to it on the left, in an ideal situation, a dish-up space should be provided. Above and below this, cupboard space should be provided for the pots, lids, seasonings and what not, used at the stove; also the platters and serving dishes, so the cooked food can be placed in them without first walking across the room. If being able to roll your fuel box to the back porch for loading fuel will be an advantage, by all means put casters on it.

Must Have Mixing Unit

The mixing unit is for preparing such things as cakes, pies, bread, salads and school lunches. The icebox or refrigerator is here, because some of the food used is kept under refrigeration. Have you thought of building a small cupboard space above the refrigerator on which to keep an emergency supply of canned goods? This has been done by some homemakers with success, but they allowed about 6 inches of space between this cupboard and the refrigerator to allow for free circulation of air. If you are of average height, the working surface in this unit should be about 32 inches from

the floor. This height will give comfort while mixing foods. While you stand here you should be able to reach for any bowl without moving others, and also to reach measuring spoons and cups. If you really want to go in for improvement here, plan for several pull-out boards in addition to the ordinary breadboard. They will virtually double your space in an emergency such as comes with canning or harvest meals.

Plan Kitchen Dining

Usually the kitchen is used as a dining room for at least 1 or 2 meals every day. If so, try to place the table near a window where the diners can see out-of-doors, to the other buildings, the garden or out over the fields. To avoid walking around it, do not place in the middle of the room. At this unit should be placed all the articles which are used on this table, the linens, silver and dishes. Susan can use this table for her homework, too, if you provide her with a good light. Mending also can be brought here in the event you may be baking bread at the same time and you need to be nearby to take an occasional peep into the oven.

If your kitchen is large enough, a comfortable chair by the table will give you rest between jobs. A portable radio is a decided advantage to the worker in the kitchen and a place for it will be helpful.

Now that we have traveled around the whole kitchen and divided it into units, you no doubt have made a fairly critical analysis of your kitchen arrangement. If so, you're over the hump. Let's hope that it's not so bad you will have to do more than regroup furniture and utensils. That makes your job both easy and inexpensive. If you have solid built-ins which do not suit you, your problem is great indeed and you will need a long-time plan, perhaps even a postwar plan.

Work Units Needed

First thing to do if you decide your kitchen needs more efficient is to study the wall space, keeping in mind that every kitchen on the farm has 4 work units—the sink unit, the stove unit, the food preparation or mixing unit, and the dish-up unit. Then list the various types of utensils you use—do this, if only in your mind. An authority says the well-equipped farm kitchen has more than 100 utensils, not counting those for stirring or churning. Isn't that an amazing figure? And all the more reason for having a place where they can be reached without unclimbing other pots or mixing bowls or climbing a chair to reach the top shelf or walking across the room?

One goal in arranging a kitchen is a step-saving device that will require your walking the fewest miles in doing kitchen work in a year's time. For all right-handed people, and that's most of the general procedure for almost all tasks, work from right to left. Let's take biscuit making for instance—you mix, bake, serve, stack the dirty dishes, wash them and put them away, each process moving from right to left. Now, that's the way. If that isn't the direction in your kitchen, study the arrangement a little to determine what change can be made.

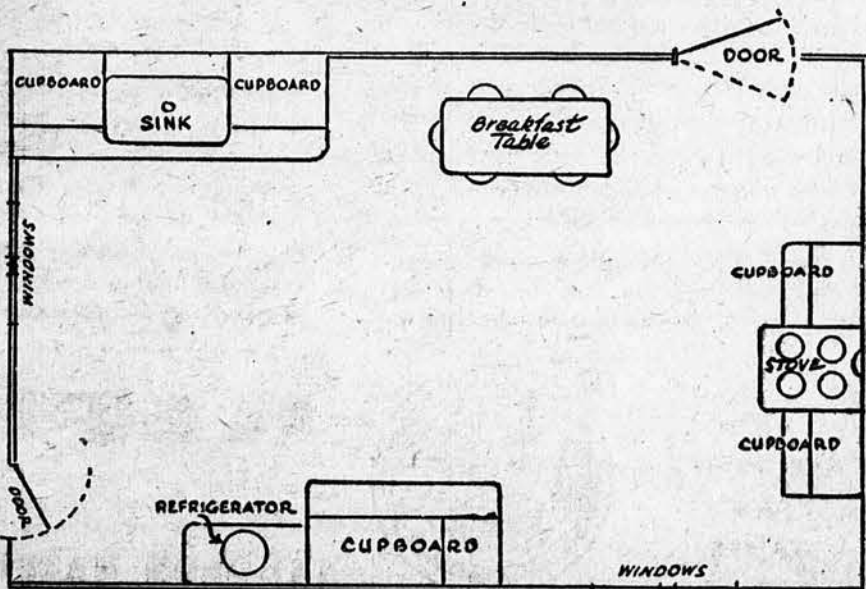
Sink Unit Comes First

For efficiency, the sink unit should consist of a work surface on both sides, for serving and food preparation and dishwashing. Store all



A clever gadget that sells itself.

Follow the food preparation process in this kitchen. It begins at the refrigerator unit and ends with the dishes stacked in the cupboard at the sink unit, and all in the right to left direction.



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SORGHUM sirup! Surely you can't think of anything more delightful to flavor your winter meals. At once, you think of popcorn balls, Christmas baking and warm vacation hospitality. And why not? Doesn't sorghum have the most delightful taste ever? And besides, it has some other points in its favor which make it rank right at the top in its class. It rates tops in calcium, iron and phosphorus, which are 3 of the most important minerals of which the body needs a daily supply. Perhaps you or your neighbor has a sorghum mill—if so, you are one of the fortunate. If not, sorghum can be purchased point free. It's even recommended in diets for those suffering from simple anemia, because it contains so much iron which helps in enriching the blood.

There are some rules in shifting from white sugar to sorghum which should be noted, but they are easy to follow. In cookies and cake, replace the sugar with sorghum measure for measure, and reduce the liquid one third. Then reduce the baking powder in the recipe calling for sugar. Use 1/2 teaspoon of soda for every cup of sorghum. This quantity of soda and sorghum has leavening power equal to 2 teaspoons of baking powder.

There is considerable variation in the taste of sorghum and this is due to the variety of sorghum used and the ground on which it is grown. You may wish to alter the amounts of the sirup in some of the following recipes for that reason. Then, too, some sorghum is "cooked down" less than others and this may call for further altering of recipes.

Gingerbread

Chilly fall and winter days are not complete without gingerbread occasionally and this one is rich with sorghum.

3 cups sifted flour 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon soda 2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon baking powder 1/2 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup melted fat
1/2 teaspoon ginger 1 1/2 cups sorghum sirup
1/2 teaspoon cloves

Sift the dry ingredients together. Combine the egg, milk and fat, and add this mixture to the dry ingredients, stirring in the sorghum last. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderate oven—350° F.—for 30 to 40 minutes, or in muffin tins in a hot oven—400° F.—for 20 to 25 minutes.

Baked Indian Pudding

This pudding will make a main dish some cold winter evening. It's hot and nourishing.

1 quart milk 1/2 cup sorghum
1/2 cup yellow cornmeal 1/2 to 1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon salt

Cook the milk, cornmeal and salt in a double boiler for 20 minutes. Add the sorghum and ginger, pour into a greased baking dish, and bake in a very moderate oven—300 degrees F.—for 2 hours. Serve with hot or cold top milk or cream. This will serve 6.

Sour Cream Cake

1 1/2 cups sifted bread flour 1 cup rich sour cream
1/2 teaspoon soda 1/2 cup sorghum sirup
2 teaspoons baking powder Spices, raisins or nuts if desired
1/2 cup white or brown sugar 2 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt

Sift flour, soda, baking powder, salt and spices. Beat eggs. Add sugar, cream and sorghum, and blend these ingredients well. Combine liquid and dry ingredients. Place in oiled layer or cupcake pans and bake in moderate oven—350° F.—for 25 to 30 minutes.

Steamed Brown Bread

1 1/2 cups cornmeal 3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup whole wheat flour 1 1/2 cups milk
1/2 teaspoon soda 1/2 cup sorghum
1 teaspoon salt

Mix the dry ingredients, combine the milk and sorghum, and add to the dry mixture. Mix thoroughly and pour into greased molds until they are about three fourths full. Cover closely to keep out the moisture and steam for 3 1/2 hours on a rack in a big kettle containing several inches of water. Coffee cans or baking powder cans may be substituted for regular steam molds. Remove the covers and bake the bread in a moderate oven for about 10 minutes to dry it out. If the bread seems likely to crumble, loop a string around the loaf and cut slices by pulling the ends of the strings. One and one-half cups of sour milk and 2 tablespoons soda may replace the sweet milk and baking powder.

Plain Drop Cookies

1/2 cup fat 2 1/2 cups sifted flour
1 cup sorghum 1/2 teaspoon soda
1 egg, beaten 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon flavoring

Cream the fat, add the sorghum mixed with the beaten egg, and beat well. Add the soda to the other dry ingredients and add to the first mixture. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet, allowing room to spread. Bake to a golden brown in a moderately hot oven—375° F. to 400° F.—remove from sheet while hot. This recipe makes about 60 cookies.

Retread Father's Pants

Until this week, I thought auto tires were the only thing that could be retreaded. But to disprove the old theory that there is nothing new under the sun, I found that father's pants can and even should be retreaded. It's being done these days to conserve money and good wool materials. Christine Wiggins, clothing specialist of the Kansas State College Extension Service, is this month conducting training schools for Home Demonstration Agents on all the fine points of seat retreads, knee retreads, wear guards, reinforcing elbows and what-not.

Retreading seemed to be the most unusual of these methods of making clothes last and the one that intrigued me. It sounded simple enough for any housewife, even an amateur to undertake, and we endorse it heartily. The purpose of the knee retreads is to prevent scratching as well as to make them wear well and retain a crease, and consists of rayon pieces set in from seam to seam across the front where trouser legs get the most wear.

My Kitchen Ideas

Our readers are invited to submit letters on their kitchen arrangements. If you have a unique and efficient feature in your kitchen let us hear from you. Judging will be based on the efficiency and usefulness of the plans. Five dollars will be paid for the best plan, \$3 for the second, \$2 for the third and \$1 for any others published. Please address the Women's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Limit letters to 300 words, please.

Cut 2 rectangular pieces of ray lining material as wide as the fr of the leg near the crotch, and enough to extend 3 or 4 inches be the knee. Pin and baste the retr along the outside trouser seam, t pin and baste the top edge of the tread to the trousers. Baste it along the front trouser crease.

Then, using the tailor's bast stitch, tack along one side of the trouser crease. Smooth the retr over to the inseam, pin and baste the seam line. Slip-stitch the retr loosely to the trousers along the edge so that it will not hinder dress but you may leave the lower e loose.

The last step is to stitch by mach the retreading on the original se lines, but this must be done by t ing the legs over and stitching fr the back of the seams, because the tread covers the stitching at the fr

That completes the job, and Wiggins says most women will find easily done. Of one thing I am s it will save father's knees as well his suit. The seat retreading is d on the same principle. A very fine bletin giving most complete instr tions on all types of mending of suits may be obtained from your H Demonstration Agent. This bulletin cludes a great many diagrams wh show exactly what to do, step by st

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Raise Construction Limit

The limit on farm construction, including residential, has been placed by WPB at \$11,000. Previously, there were separate limits, farm residences not being considered part of the farm unit.

More Honey Now

An increased production of 20 per cent in the amount of honey has been recorded for Kansas bees, which produced 1,672,000 pounds during 1943. The number of bee colonies is estimated at 44,000, an increase of 4,000 over last year. The average colony production was 38 pounds.

No More Java Blues

Imports of coffee into the U. S. this year were greater than for any pre-war year except 1941, says the National Coffee Association, in reporting that supplies should remain ample for the duration. "There is not the slightest idea of rationing coffee again," announces Chester Bowles, general manager of OPA.

Earn High Award

Boosting their farm production record 20 per cent over 1942 won for Mr. and Mrs. John Egger and 10-year-old daughter Marylin, of Ellis, the 51st weekly W. G. Skelly Agriculture Award.

From his 600 acres, Mr. Egger marketed and fed 2,000 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of grain sorghum, 120 tons of sweet sorghum forage, 60 tons of alfalfa and smaller quantities of barley and oats. During the year he also sold about 240,000 pounds of milk from his 34 Brown Swiss cows, 2 tons of pork and 3,000 dozen eggs.

No More Crowding

The Horace Walkers, of Mitchell county, are proud of their new straw-loft hen house, which is 20 by 46 feet with a 6-foot grain bin at one end to simplify feeding. The long room enables them to divide the house into the regulation 2 compartments for keeping pullets and hens separated.

The Walkers keep a hatchery flock of about 500 layers. They use sheaf oats for a built-up litter and scratch grain and have installed combination dropping boards and pits, utilizing the best features of both.

Layers in this flock get cracked corn, whole barley, whole milo, 32 per cent protein pellets, mash and sour skim milk, all free choice. Culling is done twice a year.

The bad effects of crowding are evident in the Walker flock this year, according to Mrs. Walker. She was ill all summer and unable to give the poultry proper care. While no great losses were sustained thru crowding, especially in the brooder, the pullets were late coming into production, she said.

Hens Were Too High

Mrs. Fred McNitt, of Washington county, is getting back down on the ground with her poultry program. This family had one of the first barn-loft hen houses in the state and it was very satisfactory at one time. But now, with the children all gone, she finds it too much work running up and down stairs, so the chickens have been moved to a 1-story building that has quite a history.

This building originally started out as a hog house, was remodeled for a hen house, then a sheep shed. Because of drouth, the sheep were sold off several years ago, so now the building is being divided and taken back over by the poultry and hogs again.

Last year Mrs. McNitt had an average of 300 White Leghorn and Austra-White layers that produced up to 75 per cent at times. She believes breeding is the main item in production and never buys any chicks that do not measure up on this point.

Her chicks are started in the spring with mash for the first 4 weeks, then are given whole oats and ground corn. Grain and mash are kept before them all the time. She culls frequently and adds milk to the diet of pullets when they come into production.

During a 5-month period last winter, her flock produced an average of better than 407 dozen eggs a month.

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any abnormal milk. Finally . . . immediate application of teat-cups and prompt removal at end of 3 to 4 minutes has proved to be conducive to best milking results.

The Speedway Method frequently saves one-half the time, or more, as compared with other methods of machine milking, and in addition assists in producing cleaner milk and helps maintain udder health. Stripping after milking is reduced to a minimum . . . and frequently eliminated. As a result of these steps . . . properly preparing the cow immediately before milking, foremilk, and faster milking . . . more milk is the natural and usual result.



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3. Preparation of the cow—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in good warm water (120° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.
4. Use of the Strip Cup—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of

milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup. Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes. Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

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OPA Corn Logic

(Continued from Page 6)

on home slaughter of hogs—but OPA still required points delivered for every pound of pork purchased. Just before Christmas ration points for pork were reduced 5 points a pound. At this writing demands are pouring in on Washington that all rationing restrictions on pork be lifted for one week, or for 10 days—long enough to allow housewives to stock up and take some of the surplus from the packing houses and storage warehouses, to make room for the pork that is rolling from the packing houses, and for millions of hogs rolling to market.

The year just ended, 1943, was American agriculture's most prosperous year, measured in money income. Gross farm income probably will be around 22 billion dollars.

Preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is that the average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture for 1943 will be right around \$1,390. This compares to \$1,062 in 1942; \$726 in 1941; and \$526 in 1940. During the preceding 5 years the yearly average ranged from \$468 in 1935 to \$565 in 1937. In 1932 it was at a low of \$218. The high previous to 1942 was \$969 in 1919.

How Wages Compare

Might be interesting to compare wage income for the industrial worker for the same years. Estimate for 1943 is \$2,138, compared to \$1,847 in 1942; \$1,495 in 1941; \$1,273 in 1940; an average of \$1,149 for the 5 years, 1935-39. In 1933, the average income per industrial worker (employed) was \$900. Industrial workers average yearly income passed \$1,000 in 1918, got back below that figure only 3 years, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

However, everything connected with the dollar sign in the United States is spiraling upward. The following comparisons, placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Clyde Reed, of Kansas, tell a story of their own:

In 1926 the United States collected \$4,100,000,000 in taxes; in 1942 it collected \$16,400,000,000 in taxes; in 1943 some \$34,500,000,000 in taxes.

In 1926 the national debt was \$19,400,000,000; in 1942 it was \$100,400,000,000; and in 1943 it got to \$170,300,000,000.

In 1926 the national income was \$77,000,000,000; in 1942 it was \$120,000,000,000; in 1943 the latest estimate is \$148,000,000,000. However, it should be noted that for 1943 the bulk of the income comes from nearly 100 billion dollars of Government spending, not a healthy condition.

In 1926 there were \$4,800,000,000 in circulation—that means outside the Treasury; in 1942 there were \$14,800,000,000; last November 30, the Treasury reported \$19,900,000,000 in circulation.

Since 1926 Federal taxes have increased 800 per cent; national income approximately doubled; amount of money in circulation has increased 400 per cent; the national debt has increased 900 per cent.

Decision Put Off

The expected show-down between the White House and Congress did not materialize in December. Congress abruptly adjourned sine die December 20, to meet again January 10, 1944, leaving the White House in possession of the consumer food subsidy field, but with no final decision. Under a gentleman's agreement, the Administration will not enlarge its food subsidy operations while Congress is in adjournment.

On the other hand, by its action in extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation until February 17, without either subsidy limitations or additional funds or borrowing power, Congress tacitly agreed to enact legislation dealing with food subsidies by that date.

Looks as if the food subsidies will win, but perhaps with an agreement from the White House that they will be limited—to what the White House thinks is necessary to hold down the readings on that economic health thermometer, food prices in the cost of living.

It is not generally realized, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that on November 15, 1943, food prices—measured in dollars and cents—were still slightly below the 1926 level, although national income has doubled in that period.

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Looking Ahead to 1944

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

FOR the last 2 years plans for poultry operations have been made with an eye to goals the War Food Administration asked of the poultry industry. So far all goals set have been met and surpassed in most branches of the industry. Last year poultry raisers were asked for an 8 per cent increase in production of eggs; results show there has been a 14 per cent increase. Poultry meat growers, however, fell about 10 per cent short of goals set, but the feed situation caused a warning to be issued against raising too many broilers. For 1944 the War Food Administration is asking poultry raisers to maintain about the same production in number of eggs as the past year. There seems to be no need for any further expansion in either eggs or poultry meat. In fact, in broiler raising the quota to commercial broiler raisers has been cut one fifth from last year. Turkey raisers have been asked to decrease 4 per cent.



Mrs. Farnsworth

There may be factors at work to cause a natural decrease in certain sections of the country. The feed situation may have much to do with the number of chicks raised next year, particularly in those sections into which most of the grain used must be shipped by railroads or trucks. It is a temptation to expand production when there is profit to be made, and there doubtless will be some raisers who start more chicks than usual. Think over the goals asked and ponder whether it is wise to expand when no expansion is desired.

After the war there will be many changes in our poultry industry. The dried product, a program which expanded rapidly on account of feeding foreign country populations, and saving much valuable shipping space, has not been so popular with the armed forces or with foreign civilians. Now since the subs do not hinder shipping so much and because we have more cargo ships, there has been a big increase in the cases of shell eggs shipped and also used here in this country. It is predicted the dried product will be used after the war chiefly by bakeries for pastries, and by housewives who need only yolks or whites as the case may be. At the beginning of the war the Food Administration warned those who started egg-drying plants that it was only a wartime industry and that they need not expect to operate to such an extent after the war.

Laying Records Dropped

The feed and labor situation is causing many changes in plans and some of these changes are among the stations that for years have conducted egg-laying contests which have been supported by the leading breeders of the country. One of the Pennsylvania stations and one of the Texas stations have closed for the duration. Other managers of contests have made adequate arrangements for getting what feed they need. As the contests came to a close last year it was reported in different states that the records in general were not quite so high as in some former years. Feed and unskilled labor may have played quite a part in getting the largest number of eggs. However, there were some high world's records made which shows that if a hen has the vitality and the breeding she will give the very best account of her feed.

These Birds Did Well

A New Hampshire hen made a world's record for the breed by producing 339 eggs, scoring 371 points. She also laid 213 eggs in 213 days. The Rhode Island Red hen that laid 351 eggs with 386.10 points, which is a new world's record for Reds, laid 184 eggs in 184 consecutive days. For a continuous 2-year record at a Pennsylvania contest a White Leghorn pen of 13 hens laid 6,610 eggs, scoring 6,989.10 points. This pen was owned by Booth Farms, Clinton, Mo., and is a new world's record in this class.

There were other highest records made by Black Leghorns and Anconas.

In 15 different state contests the high hens ranged from 309 to 351 eggs. Such records show the progress made in breeding for heavy production the last 25 years. It also goes to show that flock owners who own high egg bred hens do not need to keep so many.

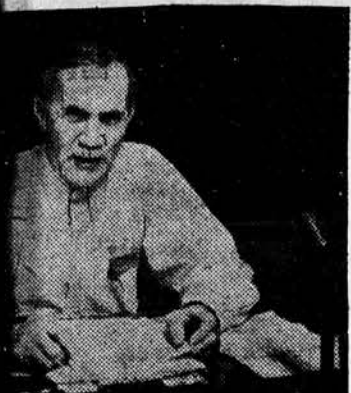


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IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

FROM every standpoint, including demand and price levels, 1943 was one of the best years in the history of Kansas for breeders of purebred livestock. Beginning in the early winter, prices ranged high thruout the entire year, with demand increasing more rapidly than prices. The usual midsummer slump was scarcely noticeable, sales were recorded right thru the busy season. Purebred auctions were held every month of the year. What looked like a back-to-butcher

cow market in the early spring, turned out to be little more than a change of ownership in most cases. However, the 3-teated cow, the low-butterfat producer and the one with a faraway freshening date, made way for the better cows and heifers coming into cow-hood.

Because of transportation difficulties, and lack of time to make long trips in search of breeding stock, more animals than usual were bought nearer home. Gasoline and tires were conserved and farmers as well as breeders became better acquainted with what was happening in their own localities. Early in the season, the writer expressed some concern lest the heavy demand might result in dangerous inflation of prices. This so far has not happened. Altho there has been substantial price increases, the line has been held against boom sales and there is no immediate threat in the near future.

During the year Kansas Farmer advertised about 100 public sales for Kansas breeders. Of these, 40 were beef cattle, 32 dairy cattle, including some grade sales, 20 registered hog sales and a few sheep and jack and horse sales. Of the cattle sales we have reports of about 80 per cent, these showing a general average of 71 head a sale and a \$263 to the head price average. Almost complete sale reports show a \$77 average on the hogs sold with an average of 76 head to the sale. On an average 40 individual breeder cards were carried in each issue of Kansas Farmer for the year.

The interesting and encouraging part of this report is that almost all of this livestock was grown and developed on Kansas farms, and incomplete records indicate that fully 90 per cent of it went back to the farmers, breeders and commercial producers of the state. Commercial market prices were favorable for disposing of inferior breeding stock and this fact accounts for the unusually heavy replacement demand.

These figures tell a story of courage and devotion to a business not always understood by those unacquainted with the drawbacks and pitfalls of this important industry. The steer on feed or pasture can be turned into profit or loss within a short time after weaning or even before. But the day-old Hereford bull, standing on wobbly legs, presents a more uncertain figure from the standpoint of profit for his zealous owner. He may have an airtight Anxiety 4th pedigree and his sire and dam may be prize winners. But what he will be at a year old is still a problem.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.10	\$15.85	\$15.25
Hogs	13.50	13.55	14.80
Lambs	14.50	14.25	15.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.23	.23%	.23½
Eggs, Standards	.37	.42	.38½
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.64½	1.62%	1.36½
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.13%	1.03%	.90
Oats, No. 2 White	.86	.83%	.59
Barley, No. 2	1.16½	1.16	.76
Alfalfa, No. 1	34.50	34.50	22.00
Prairie, No. 1	20.00	18.00	11.50

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus
January 10-11—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Harry E. Peirce, Sale Manager, Partridge, Kan. May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.

Hereford Cattle
January 7—Kansas State Hereford Association, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary and Sale Manager.
January 20—Banker & Loll, Salina, Kan.
January 20—J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan.
January 22—Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Sale at Lindsay, Kan.
February 21—C. K. Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.

Red Polled Cattle
January 5—Albert H. Haag, Holton, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
February 15—Joseph Madden, Maryville, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
February 1—C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo.
February 12—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
February 19—Wreath Farm & Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan. Sale held at Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
February 18—Four State Hereford Hog Breeders' Sale, Kansas City, Mo. G. F. Hall, Schell City, Mo., Secretary and Manager.

Hampshire Hogs
February 25—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

"GOOD FENCE Have Helped me Increase Production 50 Percent!"

... states
Frank Hackrott
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"A sure way to build up the land and increased production is to put good around every field, stock the farm and rotate the crops and livestock legume pasture", states Mr. Hackrott. "By following this plan, I have increased my crop yields nearly 50 percent in past five years. I'm also able to have more livestock on my 160-acre farm ever before. Fence sure pays dividends."

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Money-Making Austra-Whites. Many customers reported 100% livability last year. 301 egg sires. Free literature, discounts. Bockenstette's, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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Cornhusker Danish Brown Leghorns. Raisers say "Better layers than Whites." Beautiful, hardy birds. Vigorous layers. Large chalk-white eggs. Easy to raise. Good rustlers. Bloodtested. Extremely high livability. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Illustrated literature free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 4, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

Best Production Bloodlines. Brown Leghorns a specialty. Result of 25 years' breed improve- ment. Best possible livability. Real rustlers and real hustlers at the nest. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment, 100% safe arrival assured. Thousands weekly. Illustrated broadside. Free, low prices. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 101, Trenton, Missouri.

Big type 300 egg strain pedigreed White Leg- horns. World's Champion egg laying strain. Bred of large 80 acre breeding farm of 3,000 hens. 40 years' breeding experience. Extra high vitality. Bloodtested, guaranteed chicks, sexed or started. Low prices. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box 336, Atchison, Kan.

Even better than White Leghorns say may cus- tomers. Some of finest Buff Leghorns in the state. Noted for laying qualities, beautiful buff color, low pullet mortality. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Illustrated literature, breed information Free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 104, Trenton, Missouri.

250-350 Pedigreed Sired Big Type Egg-Bred "AAA" White Leghorn pullets \$17.90. Un- sexed \$10.40, cockerels \$4.00. Four weeks old "AAA" pullets \$32.00. 95% sex guaranteed. Catalog. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Mis- souri.

Famous Imported Barron Trapnested pedigreed winter lay English strain, purebred ROP sired 2 eggs to 1 White Leghorn. Super chicks any- body can raise. Literature. Dr. Cantrell, Sno- white Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

Started Pullets—White Leghorns, White Ro- mans, Hybrids—Range Size or 4 weeks old. 29c up. Discounts Feb. Mar. delivery. Catalog free. Imperial Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-474, Bethany, Missouri.

Extra Big Type Leghorn chicks all from 2 year or older hens make the most profit. 335 egg sires. Free literature, discounts. Bockenstette's, Hiawatha, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS

Satisfying Results for your next year's layers come from Ernest Berry's strain White Rocks. 96% chicks purchased are successfully raised, say 10,000 Customers. Write for illustrated catalogue. Low chick prices. Berry's Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 69, Newton, Kan.

WHITE GIANTS

None Finer than Krehbiel White Giants. Great egg layers, biggest of all white breeds, fine fryers, roasters, capons. We have a reputation for fine Giants. Improved breeding. Blood- tested. Prompt shipment, 100% live arrival guarantee. Illustrated broadside, complete breed information free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 102, Trenton, Missouri.

Cornhusker White Giants . . . Remarkable livability. Surprising egg layers. Big birds, fine roasters, capons. Bloodtested. Best breeding. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guar- anteed. Reasonable prices. Illustrated literature Free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 2, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Progressive New Hamp- Improved type, bred for the West. Highest livability. Fast growing, quick feathering broilers. Early ma- turing, heavy layers. Famous Christie strain. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guaranteed. Illustrated catalog Free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 7, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

TURKEYS

Want Turkey Eggs for 1944 season. 4233 Bell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY—MISCELLANEOUS

Dark Cornish cockerels \$2.00. Toulouse Gan- ders \$5.00. White Pekin Drakes \$2.00. Buff Orpington drakes \$2.50. Pigeons. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

For Sale: "Newtown" Triple-deck Incubator, good condition. Capacity 7,000 eggs. Price reasonable. Mrs. John Dow, Burdett, Kan.

Breeding cockerels, Cornish, Leghorns, Ducks and geese. Thomas Spachek, Pilsen, Kan.

SEEDS

SEEDS FIELD and GARDEN
Write us for samples and prices.

ALFALFA—Lot Crest \$19.90 Per Bu.
THE SALINA SEED CO., SALINA, KANSAS

Pure, Certified Norkan, Pink Kafir, Wheatland Milo, and Early Kalo of high germination and purity. Also first release of a new disease-resistant early combine grain sorghum. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Buy Hardy Alfalfa, Pasture Grasses and Field Bean seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, So. Dakota.

Kansas Certified Hybrids, Kansas 1583 and US 13. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Seed Corn, Kansas Certified US-13. Henry Bunk, Everest, Kansas.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Free 1944 Victory Garden Catalog of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cab- bage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today. P. D. Fulwood Co., Tifton, Ga.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

WANTED
FARM LIGHT PLANTS

Will pay cash for used Delcos & Kohlers and 32-volt electric motors. Write full description and price.

GENERAL PRODUCTS, INC.
DELCO DISTRIBUTORS

120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

Welders new and used, \$20.00 up. Power line or 32-volt plant. Circu- lars. Allmand, Holdrege, Nebr.

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

No Priorities Needed—Genuine Winchangers—all sizes—Batteries—Tower wire—in stock—Service—repairs. Closed Sunday. Telephone be- fore coming. Conrad Distributors, Gaylord, Kan.

Big Storage Batteries for Wind Electric and Delco plants. Shipped direct from factory. Free literature. Dealers write. Jumbo Mfg. Co., Spencer, Iowa.

DELCO LIGHT
Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment Factory Distributors

General Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas

FARM EQUIPMENT

America's Finest Full Pulsating low vacuum pipe line milkers. Also portable and short-tube milkers. There are none better. Offer many exclusive features. Order right now while you can still get prompt delivery. Write us today for full literature and prices on all models. For any county in any state with purchase certificate. Units to add to present equipment or used equipment do not require certificates. Several excellent factory rebuilt milkers of various makes. Rubber replacement parts and factory repair service for all makes of milkers. New and rebuilt gas engines. Will buy used 32 volt electric motors. Let us take care of your dairy wants. Get that milker now. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 W. 4th St., Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

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Free 1944 Catalog. New, used Tractor repairs. Most popular makes. Quality guaranteed. Good service. Low prices. Acme Tractor Salvage, Dept. 37, Lincoln, Neb.

Save Money on Tractor Parts, new, used. Inquire today, specifying parts needed, tractor make, model, year. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Wichita, Kan.

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-141, Boone, Iowa.

Corn Sheller—Rumely cylinder type. W. B. Vining, Piper, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Good Combines, Tractors, Oneways, state year, condition, price. Salina Farm Equipment Co., Salina, Kan.

Wanted—Combines, tractors, late models. Cash. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

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, Dept. KF-5, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Illinois.

Red Polls—There's a difference in Dual Purpose Cattle. Get the kind farmers like, bred for centuries to produce both beef and milk. Get Red Polls. Descriptive literature, breeders' directory, sale catalogs and sample copy of Red Poll News (subscription rate \$1.00 for two years), mailed on request. Red Polled Cattle Club of America, 3234 Starr St., Lincoln, 3, Nebraska.

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. 431, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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

Wormy Hogs? Dr. Hinrichs hog powder. Fed in slop, 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.

DOGS—HUNTING—TRAPPING

Trap Fox and Coyote: on bare ground or deep snow. Learn modern methods and tricks to outwit the sly furbearers. Free illustrated circular. Q. Bunch, Welch, Minn.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

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

Kill Weeds with fire. Aerol torches burn parasites, split rocks, has 99 uses. Sine Equipment, KFA, Quakertown, Pa.

PRODUCE WANTED

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

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

We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

WANTED TO BUY

POPCORN A profitable cash crop. Growing contracts for 1944 now being placed. Write for details. EMBRO POPCORN CO., 1020 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, 4, Mo.

Wanted, quantities dried decorative weeds, pods, seed clusters. Jimpson, Yucca—Lotus pods. Write E. Mann, Inc., 1845 Broadway, New York, 23, N. Y.

Wanted—35x5 tire and tube. Harold Humburg, Ness City, Kan.

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.

FILMS AND PRINTS

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

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

Roll developed, photo album. 2 enlargements, 8 prints, 25c. Geppert Studios, Dept. R-9, Des Moines, Iowa.

BEMEDIES—TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest Methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C106, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Retail dealers, hardware, feed, grocery, any kind, sell guaranteed livestock and poultry concentrate. No investment in merchandise. MycoLac, Atchison, Kan.

HELP WANTED

Call on friends with Greeting Card Assortments: Easter, Birthday, other occasions. Personal Stationery, Gift Wrappings. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. D-4, New York.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Make up to \$25-\$35 Week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 45th year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. SF-1, Chicago.

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

Velveteen Cuttings: assorted colors, package 25c. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

FEATHERS WANTED

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

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

New Goose and Duck Feathers wanted. Positively highest prices paid. Payment day received. Send for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago.

FARMS—KANSAS

312 Acres, well improved, stock and grain farm in Coffey County. 150 acres in cultivation. 25 acres native hay, 137 pasture. 5 room dwelling, new barn, large repair house, granary, hog shed, car. Buildings newly repaired and painted. Soil mostly dark loam. Never failing water. Electricity available. ¼ mile to school and elevator. Price \$40 per acre. \$2500 will handle, balance at 4½%. Not many farms like this offered for sale. G. B. Mahoney, 204 S. Oak, Iola, Kansas.

Ranch 800-A. 18 miles Emporia, 536-A limestone pasture, everlasting water. 248-A cultivated, 45-A creek bottom. Two sets improvements. Electricity available. Graveled road. Low taxes. Ira Stonebraker, Emporia, Kan.

A Fine Home—240 acres, good buildings, electricity on highway 8 miles town, 120 cultivated, 120 mowland and pasture, \$40 an acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas—Farms for sale in Kansas. See National Farm Loan Association in your county, or write direct. Give location preferred.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

274-Acre Missouri farm equipped, abundantly watered by running fish stream, spring, \$5,500! Only 100 miles St. Louis. 2 to state highway, small village, high school, bus takes children, private road; 200 tillable, 120 cultivated, 50 bottom, 30 lespedeza, pasture with running water, wire fencing, merchantable firewood, home fruit; good 8-room house, spring water, nearly new 4-ft. barn, creek water for barnlot, new 30-ft. poultry house, taxes \$20 last year; disabled owner's quick-action price only \$5,500 with 15 sheep, buck, 40 goats, 100 hens, 2 brood sows, 4 cows, team, farming tools included, \$2,500 down. Details page 27 free Winter catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Missouri.

Cheyenne County, Colorado. 980 acres deeded; 500 leased grass land, 180 acres wheat. Improved. Good road. \$9800. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

CATTLE

Registered Polled Herefords

For sale—Young bulls from 7 to 13 months old. Heifers from 6 to 10 months. Priced to sell. O. J. SHIELDS, Lost Springs (Marion County), Kan.

FRANK R. CONDELL'S HAZLETT HEREFORDS

100 breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale. DELLFORD RANCH, EL DORADO, KAN.

Prince Domino Herefords

Bulls 6 to 8 months old and females of all ages. Short of FEED and MUST sell 50 HEAD. Morris Roberts, Holsington, Kan.

REGISTERED HEREFORD DOMINO

bred bulls. Good quality. Farm 4 miles west and ¼ mile south of Lyons, Kan. R. L. MALONE, R. 3, LYONS, KAN.

Phil H. Adrian's Adford Domino Herefords

Selling at

Hutchinson State Sale, January 7

Two senior bull calves and 2 junior bull calves; also coming yearling bulls, and heifers and young cows with calves at side at the farm.

TWIN OAK FARMS, MOUNDBRIDGE, KAN.

OUR WFX INTENSITY TONE

HAS 4 SONS IN THE Hutchinson Hereford Sale

January 7

SEE THEM!

WOODROW FARMS

Box 502 Independence, Kan.

See Our Consignment to the Hutchinson Hereford Sale

January 7

Three Heifers and two outstanding Herd Bull Prospects sired by our son of Real Prince Domino 33d. Also Lassie Star, a real show heifer full of W.H.R. breeding on both sides. Other good ones for sale on ranch.

HANNA HEREFORDS

Jetmore Kansas

Carl E. Smith, Mgr.

Johnson's Production Hereford Sale

In Heated Sale Pavilion

Lindsborg, Kan.,

Saturday, Jan. 22

55 Head

40 Head consist without reserve of our 1942 and early 1943 calve crop. All sired by our herd bulls, Whitelen Lad 373d (son of Domino Lad 12th, dam—Whitelen Lady 174th) and Rupert Domino 19th (by Hazford Rupert 97th bred by WHR Ranch dam—WHR Lady Carlos 11th).

18 Bulls (11 to 15 mos. old, half of them ready for service).

8 2-year-old heifers bred to Regulator Anxiety 144th (a great son of Matthews Anxiety 37th and Miss Anxiety 79th, bred by D. L. Matthews).

A home-bred offering of Hazlett, WHR, Fulsher and G. L. Matthews breeding.

2 good cows with calves at foot, and a bred heifer are consigned by Amos Ryding, of Falun, Kan.

Everything Tb. and Rang's tested.

For catalog write the owner—

Elmer L. Johnson, Smolan, Kan.

Aucts.: Fred Reppert, Harold Tonn Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

NOTE: J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan., sells Herefords January 20—Thos. Liggett, Rosalia, Kan., sells Herefords January 21

Annual Show and Sale Kansas Hereford Association

Hutchinson, Kan.

State Fair Pavilion

SHOW --- 10 a.m.

Thursday, January 6

SALE --- 10 a.m.

Friday, January 7

175 Select Bulls—Yearlings and 2-year-olds. They represent the tops out of the leading herds of Kansas and were selected for their excellence in type and breeding.

35 Females—Bred and open heifers. They are suitable for the most critical buyers.

From the large number offered you have a wide choice of the best from 77 of the leading Kansas herds.

If buyers wish to secure either bulls or females in carload lots at private treaty, the secretary will have a complete list of many available.

Save time—Save travel—Save money, and take home some of our best.

For catalog, write

J. J. Moxley, Secretary, Kansas Hereford Association
Kansas State College
A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer
Manhattan, Kansas

BANKER'S Production Hereford SALE

Starts at 1 p. m. — Beverly's Sale Pavilion

Salina, Kan., Thursday, January 20

40 HEAD

12 Bulls (10 to 12 months old).

13 Heifers coming 2 years old (selling open).

11 Cows, all of good ages (7 of them with calves at foot).

The offering was sired by Real Domino 25th and Prince Domino J. 5 head bulls and heifers and 4 cows are being consigned by Herman Miller.

For Catalog Write J. H. BANKER, R. 2, Salina, Kan.

Aucts.: Fred Reppert, Harold Tonn, Jack Beverly Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

STATE ABERDEEN ANGUS ANNUAL SALE

Fairgrounds

Hutchinson, Kan., January 10-11

Show on the 10th

Sale on the 11th

60 HEAD (tops from 22 leading Kansas herds), 29 BULLS, including many herd bull prospects, 31 FEMALES (cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers). The quality and breeding will please the most critical. Catalog ready soon. Free for the asking.

HARRY E. PEIRCE, Sale Manager, PARTRIDGE, KAN.

Jesse R. Johnson, with Kansas Farmer Jas. B. Mollinger, Judge Roy G. Johnston, Auct.

CATTLE



MOFFITT'S HEREFORDS

Consigned to State Hereford Sale
Hutchinson, January 7

Comprise—
2 junior yearling bulls calved Feb. 16 and Mar. 30, 1942.
2 senior bull calves, calved Oct. 20 and Nov. 18, 1942.
All sired by Publican Rupert, one of the best sons of Old 25th and out of excellent dams. They are good individuals. See us day of sale. Write J. J. Moffitt, Manhattan, Kan., for catalog.
JOHN J. MOFFITT
Lincoln, Kansas
Dave (Slim) Stroh, Herdsman



Luft Herefords

John N. & Richard, Bison, Kan.
Selling in the
KANSAS BREEDERS' SALE
Hutchinson, Kan., January 7
8 HEAD SELL—6 by Real Prince
18, 2 by Compress Mixer 11th.

KAHOLA CREEK
HEREFORD FARM

Consigns to the State Sale
Hutchinson, Kan., January 7
Three 2-year-old bulls and 3 heifers.
At farm we offer 12 yearling bulls and heifers. All sired by Mischief Supreme (a dual-bred bull). Seventy-five per cent of cow herd are granddaughters of old ace Domino 498811. Uniform and of excellent quality.
J. B. Pritchard, Dunlap, Kan.



Peirce's Aberdeen Angus

Consignment to the State Sale
Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 11
A top bull, Blackcap Bell H. P., calved July 12, 1942. His half sister, Peirce's Blackcap B.B. 2nd, calved March 28, 1943. Her sire was reserve champion in the state show and sale last year. Their dam is one of our best cows.
Harry E. Peirce, Partridge, Kan.

Our
**Aberdeen
Angus
Consignment
to the
Hutchinson
SHOW and SALE
Tues., Jan. 11**

Comprise the selected young bull, Wayne Black 2nd 72324, and the strictly top heifer, Wayne Erica 4th 72325 (Sept. yearlings). We have had attractive offers for them from all the farm but want to offer animals to improve herds whose owners appreciate the best. A nice lot of calves are now being sired by Bell Boy K. P. 625661. Inspection invited.
H. L. FICKEN, BISON, KAN.

Registered Angus
BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

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

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires, Proud Gap 41403 and Elba 72326.
(Where beef type predominates)
AB C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Red Polled Bulls Offered

High quality. Richly bred Registered Red Polled Bulls from best foundation. Also females.
WM. HEBBARD, MILAN, KAN.

G. POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
To 18 months old. Nice reds and roans. Farm lies east and 1/4 mile north of Jamestown.
EST. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

CATTLE

Cedar Lawn Farm
SHORTHORNS

Low, thick, correct-type Shorthorn bulls, nice reds and roans. Some of them real herd bull material. Also a few cows. Our first calves from Sni-A-Bar Strathmore are showing up well.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

FAIR LAWN SHORTHORNS

Eight choice red and roan bulls 10 to 20 months old. Short legged, deep bodied, and rugged. Plenty of milk and lots of beef. Sired by Golden Markman. \$140 to \$250. Owing to help, would sell 10 cows. Delivered up to 100 miles.
FRANK LESLIE, STERLING, KAN.
(Farm 8 miles west, 6 miles south)

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. **BANBURY & SONS**
Plevna, (Reno County) Kansas Telephone 2807

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females
Offering bulls of serviceable age, also bull calves. Will sell a few cows and heifers. All Bang's tested. 100% calf crop this year. Harry Bird, Albert, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORN
BULLS FOR SALE

All of Serviceable Age
1. **HABIGER'S ROAN LORD, Jr.** Champ. Kan. St. Fair '42 and Great Band Show '43. Sire: Neralcam Frosty Morning.
2. **GRANDVIEW HEADLIGHT** by Hollandale Headlight (full RM pedigree). Out of Hollandale Delight RM 10,986-450 lbs. Gr. Champ. Kan. St. Fair.
3. **GRANDVIEW PRINCE LEWIS** by Neralcam Banner (son of Willingdon). Out of Princess Rose.
Visit or Write for Information
J. E. Ediger & Sons, Inman, Kan.

Milking
Shorthorn
Bulls



Bull calves of choice quality and R.M. ancestry.
Jay Brothers, Lyons, Kan.

5 Milking Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans, milking bred, 7 to 14 months old. Retnuh Stylish Maid, Retnuh Supreme and Cranford Robin breeding.
J. W. SKOLAUT, OLMITZ, KAN.
(Route 1, Barton County)

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

ready for service from Imported sires and dams. R. M. ancestors. Best of type. Nice reds.
J. P. MALONE, Lyons, Kan.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Calves to serviceable ages, sired by Borg's Clay Champion and Grifram Locust Supreme, out of D.H.I.A. cows, many with R.M. records. Come and see them. **W. S. Mischler & Son, Bloomington (Osborne Co.), Kan.**

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Calves to serviceable age. Sired by Retnuh Grandee and out of heavy-producing dams.
H. E. STUCKY, MOUNDRIDGE, KAN.

POLLED MILKING-BRED SHORTHORNS
Polled and Horned Bulls up to 12 months old. From R. M. cows, officially classified Very Good and Good Plus, with records up to 442 at 3 years.
Helken Bros., Bushton, Kan.

21 GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFERS

For sale: On account of the feed shortage, 21 2-year-old grade Guernsey heifers, are available and in good condition. Some fresh—now, others to calve soon. These heifers are priced to sell. Tb. and Bang's tested.
PAT CHESTNUT
Phone 8F55 Denison, Kan.

SERVICEABLE AGE
HOLSTEIN BULL

15 months old, good breeding. Good type. Price \$100 for quick sale.
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Wisconsin Holsteins

Twelve choice larger and older high grade Holstein heifer calves—well started—6 weeks—\$31.50 each, ship C. O. D., any number.
Clayton Chandler, R. 2, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Another Jester Moves Up!

Longfield's Jester of Oz, our senior sire, is writing an eloquent chapter in Kansas Jersey history. One of his sons—Jester's Lancelot of Oz—has just gone out to be the potential sire for Ray M. Whitmore at Scott City. These calves are the kind the neighbors drive over to see!
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.
A Lewis Oswald John Craig Oswald

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, LENO, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE

Registered
Brown Swiss Bulls

12 to 24 months old, best of quality and breeding. Some of them sired by the same bull that sired the grand champion cow, Hutchinson State Fair 1942 and 1943. Others sired by the Kansas 1943 grand champion. Herd established over 20 years.
G. D. SLUSS, EL DORADO, KAN.

For Sale: Holstein Bulls

One of serviceable age. Good quality and breeding. Priced reasonable.
Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith Co.), Kan.

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.

HOGS

Easy-Feeding, Blocky
Low-Down HAMPSHIRE

Bred Gilt Sale February 25
WRITE FOR CATALOG
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS
Randolph, Kan.

Quigley Hampshire Farms

Choicest closely culled Hampshire spring boars. We raised CHAMPIONS for years and are again pleased to furnish you with the BEST that the Hampshire breed offers. High Score and Roller matings do the business.
Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.

Easy-Feeding Hampshires

Top quality April and May boars at \$50 and to \$100. Weanling pigs \$35 each. Thrifty, double immune, sired by the breed's better boars and out of high-producing sows.
O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.

Bauer-type Poland Boars

Short legged and heavy hammed State Fair and Lo-Set breeding. Also fall pigs. Boars and gilts. Immured.
BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

Poland China Bred Gilts

Also Fall Pigs. Some very choice gilts, sired by Rowe's Belgian and bred to Rowe's Challenger. If you want thick, easy feeders you can get them here. Best of breeding at reasonable prices. **C. R. ROWE & SON, Scranton, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND GILTS, FALL PIGS

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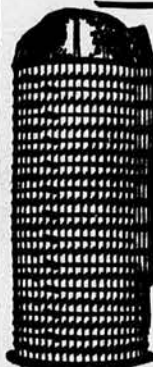
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What I produce **FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM** throughout the world—for seven successive years I have set new food production records. This I have done during the last three years in spite of having too little farm machinery and not enough help. Because of this, a lot of the farm machinery is worn far more than it normally would have been. This is why I will need all the farm machinery on the farm *on time in 1944* that the manufacturers were authorized to build. I know they will build it all if they get the materials to build it with.

Modern farm machines are my labor-saving tools of production, and with an ample supply I should be able to set new food production records for 1944 if the weather gives me half a chance. But even so, there will not be enough food to fill all the demands because the demand for food has increased even faster than my production can be increased . . . so *you* will have to conserve and do without some things sometimes. The food I produce will feed our Armed Forces, all civilians, many of our allies, and much of it will be a real weapon for victory and peace when used to feed the people freed from the heels of the dictators. Because of this, I will raise the crops most needed for these purposes and also raise more of the vegetables needed right on the farm.

The American farm is the world's largest war plant and America's largest single industry. With around 17% of the population and the help of modern machinery the American farmer feeds all better than any people in the world. About every acre of tillable land in the country is being farmed. Give me the machinery I need and the help of at least 3½ million Americans for at least a month's work, and I will do the job. This is a tremendous job, but **FOR THIS I AM HERE**. If we all work together eventual victory will be ours so that freedom may be preserved.

Our food can win the war and write the peace. That's why we all must share, play square and conserve. . . Besides this, I am doing the biggest job of getting all scrap into the big scrap—I'm investing in War Savings Bonds regularly and keeping them—I'm caring for my farm machinery and my land for my country, and I'm on the job regularly for more hours than any other Americans. *I am the American Farmer.*



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