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FEBRUARY 6, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



"Won't Mother Be Surprised!"

PUT THE BAN ON BITE—
GET

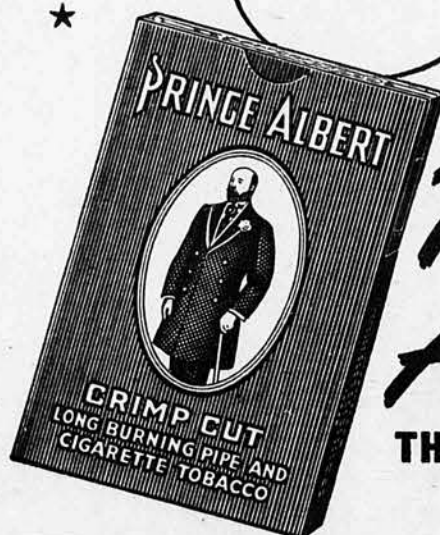
RICHER TASTE!

"IT
TASTES
SIMPLY
SWELL—
MILD,
MELLOW,
RICH!"



PRINCE ALBERT
IS 100% PIPE-JOY—BETTER
TOBACCO, NO-BITE TREATED,
CRIMP CUT. PACKS EASY,
DRAWS FREE—HELPS A PIPE
CAKE UP BETTER. NO OTHER
TOBACCO LIKE P.A.—
PIPES OR PAPERS!

BUY
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS



R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.

**PRINCE
ALBERT**
THE NATIONAL JOY
SMOKE

50
pipefuls of fragrant
tobacco in every
handy pocket pack-
age of Prince
Albert

**Buy U. S. War Bonds
and Savings Stamps**

HANDY IDEAS

For Kansas Farms

Filing Saw Hint

In filing a saw of any kind, I smoke the teeth first by passing them thru the flame of a candle. This will make it easy to see the fresh file cut and to hold the file at the right angle for the job.—F. G.

Scalding Time

We have learned by experience that best results may be obtained by scalding chickens at 145 degrees, turkeys at 140, geese and ducks at 150. It takes longer for water to penetrate geese and ducks.—Mrs. J. H. Shirkey.

Boiled Handle

Before replacing a broken pitchfork handle or anything similar, I boil the end of the new handle for about 5 minutes. Then the fork is easily driven in.—M. H. L., Washington Co.

Soldering Tip

To clean the tip of a soldering iron, heat the iron, insert the tip into a wad of steel wool and twist it around and around.—C. B.

Brooms Stiff and Clean

Used brooms can be made stiff and clean by dipping them in a pail of boiling soda water, and drying them in the sun. If the broom is sprayed or sprinkled occasionally with a little kerosene, it gathers the dust much better.—Mrs. O. Chilton.

Recipe File

I lost many valuable recipes and much time before I made a file for my recipes. I covered a discarded loose-leaf notebook with oilcloth, found a number of large envelopes such as seed catalogues come in, labeled them cakes, pies, pickles, and so on, then punched holes in envelopes to correspond with the rings in the notebook. I can now find any recipe without loss of time.—Mrs. L. R.

Keeps Battery Tight

I have found that a simple way to keep the car battery tight in the carrier is to drive a rubber doorstop between the battery side wall and the carrier rack. This works especially well if I am using a battery that is somewhat smaller than the rack. The "give" in the rubber eliminates some of the danger of getting the wedge too tight and thus cracking the battery case.—R. G. F.

Kitchen Pliers

I keep a pair of common pliers on the workshelf in my kitchen and find many uses for them. They lift the lid off pots, lift pots off the fire, yank the fins out of a fish, unscrew the tops of cranky bottles and do numerous other chores.—Mrs. O. C.

Prevent Hog Fights

When I have 2 bunches of strange hogs to put together in one pen, I prevent their fighting each other by smearing a little used oil on all of them with an old brush. The oil destroys the odors to the point where they are not able to tell the group apart. A grown hog sometimes kills another large one so it is well worth while to prevent fighting.—O. O. C.

Trash Sack

I take an ordinary feed sack and fasten it over nails on the wall of my woodshed or back porch, leaving little more than half of the top loose. This is a handy receptacle for old bottles, tin cans and such. When full, it may be emptied of trash and used again and again.—Mrs. Robert G. Foster.

You are invited to help Kansas Farmer conduct this Handy Idea column. Ideas about farm work, labor saving, machinery repair, money savers—almost anything about the farm and farm home will be just right. We pay for the 5 most useful original ideas received. Send us one of yours. If a drawing is necessary please include a sketch for the artist. We can return letters but expect to use all we find for.—The Editors.

I Found Courage

By A SOLDIER'S MOTHER

MOTHERS everywhere are now thinking as I was just a few short months ago, "How can I bear to let him go?" Mothers everywhere in this nation and in scores of other nations. A short time ago I found that it was my son's turn to serve his country, and I wondered how I could bear to send him off with a smile—he my youngest—my only son! How could I send him to fight and perhaps die for his country? I faced all this as countless other mothers are now doing.

A mother looks ahead. She realizes the dangers, not only physical dangers but moral dangers as well, into which she is sending her son. And yet, in the end, she does send him and for the most part with a smile on her lips and a prayer in her heart. To do this takes courage. But to face the endless months without him, the months when he is fighting, perhaps shedding his precious blood for his country—that takes more than any mere courage. You need something deeper to tie to.

During the endless days of suffering I went thru I found that something. My greatest wish now is that every mother with a son who has been or may soon be called to the service of his country, could have this inner as-

urance which I have found from God. I wish they might share this feeling I have that no matter where my son may be or go or do—no matter whether he returns alive or loses his present life on a distant battlefield still I can know that God is near him, watching over him, leading him ever nearer his own highest good.

You will notice I said in reference to his possible death, "Loses his present life." I mean just that. This is the great secret of this new peace I have found. I know that my son's life can never be lost. I do not know what is beyond the present life. I only know that since God is there as He is here, it must be good. It seems to me it must be a continuation of our life here, progress toward something higher for us. I feel that if my son is killed in this war, he will only be going on to a higher life of service in the beyond that he will continue there to serve God and the highest attainments as he has here, and that God will still be leading him there as here.

That feeling gives me a peace and great faith—a willingness to place my son's life entirely in the Father's hands so that He may guard him and guide him wherever He thinks best.

How To Get More Corn **EASIER!**



***EASIER? I'LL SAY! PLANNING AND
GETTING MY CORN HARVEST DONE
IS EASY WITH PEPPARD'S FUNK G HYBRIDS
—IT STANDS UP UNTIL I CAN GET
TO IT — BETTER YIELD, TOO!***



DO YOU EXPERIENCED THIS?
In corn, the back breakingest job
on the farm — bending, bending, un-
bending, hunting—and worrying too
much you've got to get that corn out be-
fore any more of it goes down, before

rain mires it, before snow covers it.
You'd better get help—but maybe
you can't get help this fall. It would
be so much easier—why you could
even get that corn out yourself—if
it was only standing.



THIS IS THE WAY YOU LIKE IT!
Easier to harvest because it stands
straight and firm with large meaty
ears at uniform height. No rush to
get to the field to save this corn, it will
be up out of the rain and snow. With

Peppard's Funk G Hybrids you save
time and labor, get the shucking job
done *easier* because your corn stands
up longer—the long sturdy roots have
given your corn better growth, stur-
dier stalks that whip but don't break.

PEPPARD FUNK G HYBRID GROWERS REPORT UP TO 25 BUSHEL'S MORE PER ACRE...

**ONLY 1 MORE BUSHEL PER ACRE PAYS FOR
FUNK G HYBRID SEED!**

open-pollinated growers—here is a
most profitable business proposition.
You get one more bushel harvested per
acre and it pays the difference in cost for
Peppard's Funk G Hybrid Seed over
open-pollinated seed. Every bushel
you get in addition to that one bushel
profit to you. Think what an extra
bushel per acre means to you in
dollars and cents—in feeding! Remem-
ber, too, Funk's G Hybrids grow uni-
formly, resist drouth, hot winds, in-
sects, and stand up until harvest—
they save you time, extra harvest
and yield loss to down corn, and
make your harvest *easier*.

Missouri State figures show that Mis-

souri farmers who grew hybrid corn
in 1942 harvested 20 to 25% more corn
per acre than Missouri farmers who
grew open-pollinated. Peppard's Funk
G Hybrid growers report even higher
yield increases than the Missouri av-
erage—there is a difference in hybrids.
Mr. Ray Kelly of New Hampton, Mis-
souri, writes: "I planted some of your
Funk's G-46 along with two other
Hybrid corns and your Funk's is out-
yielding the other hybrids by over
25 bushels to the acre."

Mr. Wesley Hedges of Leavenworth,
Kansas, reports: "My Funk's G Hy-
brid is the best corn I ever grew, and
it stands up fine. My Funk's G is

making over 70 bushels to the acre."

Mr. Ray Cummings of Leavenworth,
Kansas, writes: "Last spring Wesley
Hedges talked me into planting
Funk's G Hybrids on 52 acres of
wheat ground that had frozen out
last winter. We have just finished
harvesting, and my Funk's G Hybrid
yielded over 50 bushels to the acre.
We are mighty pleased with this
yield, particularly so since our O. P.
corn planted on better ground made
less than 30 bushels to the acre."

These men and hundreds of other
Peppard's Funk G Hybrid growers
topped the Missouri average yield
increase of hybrids over open-poll-
inated because they planted "tailor
made" Peppard's Funk G Hybrids.
They selected their hybrid seed from
12 Funk G Varieties—selected the

variety that fitted their soil, growing
conditions, growing hazards, a variety
that was bred to resist insects, high
hot winds, drouth, and disease. Pep-
pard's Funk G Hybrids are produced
from foundation stock carefully in-
bred to get yield results under the
conditions of your growing area. The
seed you plant has been raised in
your area—"tailor made" to fit your
growing problem. Not only have
Peppard's Funk G Hybrids been "tai-
lored" to the measurements of your
soil and growing hazards, but they
have been produced, processed and
graded by expert seedsmen who have
the "know how" developed by long
years of experience.

Get the extra yield, the extra dollars,
the extra feed, the extra war produc-
tion from your corn acres in 1943—
plant Peppard's Funk G Hybrid.

PEPPARD'S FUNK'S G HYBRIDS

SEE YOUR PEPPARD DEALER OR FIELD REPRESENTATIVE.
HE WILL HELP YOU SELECT THE RIGHT FUNK G HYBRID FROM 12 VARIETIES

TO KANSAS FARMERS



With all the pros and cons on sugar rationing I figured it was time to nail down for you some facts on the good sugar U. S. farmers grow. So I went to see W. I. Sanford, in Colorado. President of the National Beet Growers Association, and himself a practical, hard-working beet grower, "Irv" Sanford farms 200 irrigated acres and pastures sheep on 450 acres more near Pueblo, in the Arkansas Valley. He's been raising sugar beets in Colorado since 1911



The man who represents 25,000 sugar beet growers tells why

Americans will never go Sugar Hungry



Hoeing alongside his Mexican workers, Mr. Sanford sets the pace in thinning growing beets.

"Sugar is a concentrated energy food Americans like and ought to have in sure supply," Mr. Sanford told me. "The amount of sugar we consume shouldn't be decided by enemy submarines."



Starting with this fine Hampshire ram, young "Bud" Sanford hopes some day to own a flock of purebreds. Livestock thrives on sugar beet by-products.

"Many people don't realize that even before we went to war a fourth of all sugar consumed in the U.S. came from U.S.-grown sugar beets. Beet sugar production has doubled in U.S. since 1918."

ACREAGE INCREASING

"Here in the Arkansas Valley I'm proud to say our sugar beet growers are increasing acreage at least 25% this year over last. Most of the increases are on farms that have not been producing as many beets as they should. Personally I can produce more tons of beets by continuing my present rotation, which is based on years of experience."

ROTATION PROGRAM

"Each year I plant one field in alfalfa and plow up one field of alfalfa. In the newly plowed field are planted cantaloupes or corn—followed the next year with beets—then onions,

vine crops or beans — beets again the fourth year — and then I seed the field back to alfalfa or small grains. Sugar beets are a cash crop that fits nicely into soil-building rotation."

"We buy range lambs in the fall and fatten them on beet tops, beet pulp, discard molasses, as well as a lot of the hay and grain we produce. This marketing of our beet by-products through livestock has proved profitable."

LABOR IS PROBLEM

"Like most farmers today we beet growers are finding labor supply and cost a problem. Eventually we hope to solve it with newly developed machines."

"I've actually seen in operation a harvester that tops and loads sugar beets and I've heard that new seed planting machines have been devised. But these machines can't be made until steel is available to manufacturers."

"For the present we're planting half as much beet seed per acre as usual, so our thinning labor can cover more acreage each working day. We also give our fields an extra disking and harrowing. This destroys weeds so the young beet plants come up in a clean seed bed, and that saves labor."



The Sanfords have 3 children. Shown here are Margery, University of Colorado sophomore, and 15-year old "Bud" Sanford.

PLENTIFUL SEED SUPPLY

"Speaking of seed, I hear the beet seed crop growing in New Mexico, Arizona and

Texas is exceptionally good. Our beet seed men are even developing different seed for different climatic conditions. It's very fortunate growers no longer have to depend on beet seeds from Germany."

"Improved beet seed has enabled many old beet areas, formerly forced out of beets by white fly, to come back with large acreages, bigger tonnages and higher sugar content than they had originally."

EFFICIENT INDUSTRY

"Today our U. S. beet sugar industry can produce 100 pounds of sugar with only 8 hours of man labor against 10 hours in the tropics — and we are willing to pay decent American wages to labor."

"Beet sugar such as our Colorado-grown product is as sweet and pure as any sugar in the world. More and more housewives are finding that out nowadays, and part of the credit belongs to good merchandisers like Safeway."

"Safeway stores in the beet-growing areas, I've noticed, always feature beet sugar. Even with restricted sales, due to the ration, Safeway is broadening the market for our beet sugar. And we beet growers have often been helped out of a tight spot by the marketing support Safeway provides for our companion products such as lamb."

ABOUT THIS SERIES: My interviews aim to pass along experiences of good farmers in production and marketing. I tell you exactly what growers tell me and they OK the final type proof, just as you read it here. I think you agree these farmers deserve our thanks.

Your Safeway Farm Reporter



This chemical laboratory at Manhattan is the scene of some of America's most advanced tests with sorghum grains. The official chemists are Dr. H. N. Barham, left, and Dr. H. H. King, right, who holds a small bottle of starch made from Kansas sorghums.



By ROY FREELAND

SORGHUM STARCH

May Start Something!

SOME day Kansas may have a vast starch industry, based on our sorghum production. Great plants manufacturing the starch may loom alongside our flour mills, and sorghum grain may be classed on the same list with wheat as a valuable cash crop.

New possibilities along this line have bubbled out of experimental laboratories at Kansas State College, where agricultural chemists are conducting some of the nation's most advanced tests with sorghum grains. They have found that most of the sorghums produce starch very similar to cornstarch, while others yield starch that can substitute for rare tapioca starches now imported to this country from the tropics.

According to the official chemists, Dr. H. H. King and Dr. H. N. Barham, sorghum starches are well suited to household and industrial uses. At the same time, J. W. Greene, chemical engineer for the investigations at Manhattan, reports progress in developing newer and better methods of extracting starches from the sorghum grains.

From the agricultural viewpoint sorghums offer alluring advantages to the commercial starchmaker. L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Stations, points out that sorghum grain can be produced more economically than corn, which is our leading source of starch now being produced in this country.

Sorghums grown in Western Kansas are produced on less expensive land, and by cheaper labor, than corn grown in the Corn Belt proper. The sorghums are grown on more extensive acreages and are adapted to heavier power machinery, including the combine.

As conclusive proof that sorghums may be produced more economically than corn, Dean Call reminds that farmers continue to plant increased acreages of them despite the fact that sorghum grain sells at prices 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than corn, on the open market.

Most immediate chances of a starch plant in this area hinge on developments regarding the tapioca type of starch. This starch is now imported from the tropics, where it is extracted from roots of the tropical cassava plant. Normally this country imports 250 to 300 million pounds a year, for manufacture of foods and for special industrial uses.

Now, such importations are impossible because of wartime shipping conditions. Industrial leaders in the starch trade have already recognized the fact that certain sorghum starches can fill this demand. One of the nation's leading food companies has actually prepared several carloads of sorghum starch and used it successfully in making tapioca. The same type of starch is essential for certain mucilages, of the kind used on envelopes and postage stamps.

If the sorghum grains inherit this starch in-

dustry as a wartime emergency move, they will have a chance to prove themselves in the role of commercial starch production. It seems reasonable to expect that sorghums will continue as the principal source of tapioca starches, even after the war is over.

We cannot expect any immediate action on production of sorghum starches which serve the same purpose as cornstarch. This is because the starch industry is set up for use of corn, in states east of here. Even in normal times, the starchmakers might be reluctant to shift their operations to fit a different type of grain, produced in a different area.

Therefore, when the war is over, it may be necessary to show conclusive proof that sorghums offer more economical means of starch production than corn. The industrialists may call for more experimental data than we now have. They may even demand that manufacture of starch from sorghums be tested by a pilot plant, which is a small replica of a genuine industrial plant.

On possibility of such demands our Kansas experimenters are continuing their work. The Kansas Legislature may be asked to appropriate funds for expansion of important tests and possibly for establishment of the pilot plant, so Kansas can show proof that her sorghums offer a permanent and valuable source of raw material to the nation's starch industry.

Hearing of developments with sorghum starches, the average farmer immediately wants to know what varieties are most suitable for making the different kinds of starch. His question is being answered by Dr. Barham, who has studied the starch from 14 sorghum varieties commonly grown in this state. He expects to study at least 6 more, bringing the total to 20 Kansas sorghum varieties, tested for starch character.

One of the important tests is to determine pasting behavior, or consistency of starch from the various varieties. In this respect, the more starchy sorghums such as the milos, feterita, blackhull kafir and club kafir, produce a highly



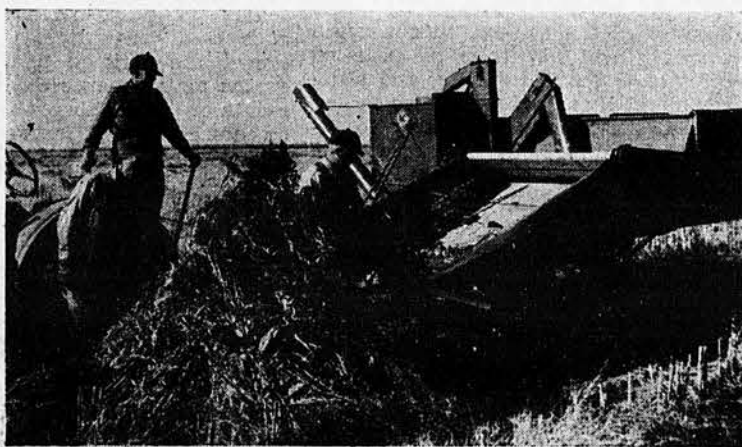
Type and value of sorghum starch vary with variety of the grain. A. F. Swanson, left, of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, and Dr. H. H. Laude, agronomist at Kansas State College, admire heads of 2 new sorghum hybrids developed by Mr. Swanson.

viscous starch. This is the kind that would substitute for cornstarch.

The other extreme is starch with low viscosity, produced by sorghums with the so-called "waxy" grain. This is the kind that is so much in the spotlight right now because it can substitute for the rare, imported tapioca starches. Leoti red and Schrock are the 2 leading sorghum varieties that produce this type of grain in Kansas.

Other Kansas sorghums produce starch of intermediate viscosity, about half way between the characteristics [Continued on Page 21]

The sorghum starch industry offers possibility of a new market for Kansas sorghum grain. Altho the industry probably would be supported mainly by grain combined from the standing stalk, many stockmen could top their bundles as shown below. Grain would be sold for commercial purposes while the fodder would be fed.



Passing COMMENT

EVERY time a new recruit enters our armed services, Uncle Sam needs 4,000 pounds of metal. That isn't guesswork. It is based on facts showing exactly what that fine young fellow, who is investing everything he has for his country, needs in the way of arms, ammunition, tanks, airplanes, ships and the many other things to give him his best fighting chance. We cannot let him down—not his own United States of America.

But where to get all of this metal is a problem. One of the best sources is farm scrap. True enough, there already have been farm scrap drives. And farm folks responded in a magnificent way. Yet it isn't enough. War's appetite is tremendous. Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, has asked Kansas Farmer to tell every reader that the need for scrap metal is even more urgent right now than ever. Too many people think "it's about all over," but it isn't. The toughest, most grueling part of the war still is ahead of us.

The "easy" scrap has been gathered. Now we must dig for it. Uncle Sam is asking farm people for 3 million more tons just as soon as possible, but not later, please, than June 30.

That means 78,000 tons from Kansas farms. It means 1,000 pounds of scrap metal from each one of our 156,000 farms in Kansas. So will you folks please start on this new farm scrap metal hunt and keep after it until the goal of 1,000 pounds has been reached on your farm? Kansas Farmer editors would be mighty proud to receive a postcard from you saying, "Our farm has met its 1,000-pound scrap metal goal." We should like to turn those cards over to the War Production Board as another indication of the 100 per cent "plus" effort on Kansas farms.

Sell the scrap to your local junk dealer. Donate it to the community scrap pile. Give it to the Red Cross. Every pound you turn in is like a warm handclasp for a fighting man from your home community. Maybe your effort in scrap hunting will save his life.

Don't let it bother you if somebody says, "Why there are tons of scrap on the piles in town and they are not using it, just letting it rust away." That isn't true. We asked about that just a few days ago, and the WPB folks explained it like this:

You see, there are many different kinds of scrap metal being turned in, so it must be sorted and invoiced. Then as a certain kind of

scrap metal is needed at the various war production plants an order goes out and trainloads of it head for the right places. This plan obviously saves time and labor, and can be fully appreciated by farm folks who know the need for labor-saving ideas on their own account.

If you have any questions about this new scrap drive, Kansas Farmer editors will be glad to get the answers from WPB for you. But you have the biggest and most important answer of them all. Will you dig up another 1,000 pounds of scrap metal from your farm?

A 1,700-Mile Trough

WITH 120 million pigs—the number called for in 1943 national production goals—threatening to eat up the available feed supply, Triple-A is encouraging maximum production of feed grains. Line up all the hogs Kansas farmers are expected to produce in 1943 for one feeding, and it would take a trough more than 1,700 miles long, clear around the state 1½ times, 25 inches to the pig—and think of the corn it is going to take to keep this trough full! Of course, surplus wheat can be used. It might help ease the protein shortage.

The penalty for overplanting corn allotments has been eliminated, and so has the requirement that for full payment a farmer must seed 90 per cent of his special crop allotments like corn and wheat. Now it is up to each farmer to plant the feed crops that will produce the most on his farm. If he planted no wheat last fall, that is okay . . . he'll still get wheat payments in full. However, he must still plant 90 per cent of his total goal for war crops such as flax and soybeans. If he has a corn allotment on his farm and thinks grain sorghums will produce more grain under average conditions, there will be no reduction in payments if he shifts corn acreage to kafir or any other sorghum.

This change is expected to result in increased corn acreage in the Corn Belt of Kansas. Farmers with ground in condition for corn will be encouraged to plant all the corn they can. At the same time, they will be cautioned not to forget soil conservation. This may be a long war, and farms must be kept in condition to produce maximum yields of feed and war crops for a period of years.

And let's add peace crops, too. Depleting the farm to grow a big corn crop in 1943 would be poor business for the individual farmer and the welfare of the nation. However, now is the time to cash in on soil fertility stored up by past soil-building practices.

Farmers in the flax and soybean area are urged to maintain flax and soybean acreage at least as high as last year. The 1943 price increase of 15 cents a bushel for soybeans and 30 cents a bushel for flax should make both profitable. These essential oil crops should have number one priority on farms adapted to their production.

Untrustworthy

THE most uncanny person you bump into is a fellow you never meet. In ordinary times he is talked about and quoted more than anyone else. Good-intentioned people have whispered along his "secrets" from one end of the country to the other; writers have commented about him, too.

Now that war is on he's head-over-heels in work, mostly confusing every issue that comes up. He somehow can get on both sides of a question at once. He is rumor and humor; dark tragedy and sparkling laughter; he's a liar but sometimes the truth.

You may smile when he sides with you, maybe frown when he doesn't. But in neither case do you fully trust him. He's that fellow who is called "They Say."

He has a lot of relatives helping him now. There is that haughty aristocrat, "Usually Reliable Sources," and a cousin by marriage, "A Fellow I Know, Knows a Fellow Who Knows." They are all adding to confusion by cluttering up the public mind with trash.

But we can "treat all these imposters just the same," because that proverbial grain of salt isn't likely to be rationed.

★ ★ ★ From a MARKETING Viewpoint ★ ★ ★

By R. W. Hoecker, Poultry & Wheat; F. L. Parsons, Dairy & Grain; Peairs Wilson, Livestock.

I am interested in the outlook for spring chickens.—R. A., Mitchell Co.

When permanent price ceilings were put on poultry prices, no provision was made for a seasonal adjustment in prices. From December, when ceilings were put on, to April the average increase in price is 40 to 50 per cent; but, because of the ceilings this increase probably will not take place. Feed costs have been increasing and altho commercially mixed feeds have ceiling prices, other feeds are likely to increase in price. Labor and equipment are becoming both scarce and expensive. These factors would indicate that during 1943 there will be rising costs but more or less stationary returns. This situation may be changed if there is sufficient pressure on poultry-price ceilings to have them raised.

How will the recent order which put a ceiling on corn prices affect the local market which goes from a self-sufficing to a ship-in basis? Are other feed

grain prices likely to get out of line with corn prices?—R. C. J.

A ceiling was placed on corn prices at the highest levels prevailing during the period January 8 to January 12, 1943. Ceilings apply to both terminal and local prices. There is provision for some adjustment in local corn prices when an area goes to a ship-in basis, but the details have not been announced.

The supply and demand situation is such that corn prices probably will crowd the ceilings and other feed grains may advance during the next month or two. Ceilings may be applied on oats, barley and grain sorghums but probably not until they reach parity.

When shall I sell my 1942 wheat crop?—W. E. B., Gray Co.

Bullish factors in the immediate outlook for wheat are the recent move by the farm bloc for higher parity prices, the statement by the Secretary of Agriculture that no price ceilings on wheat are anticipated, and the active demand for wheat by the millers. Unless counter-balanced by more active deflation-

ary action, all of these factors are likely to cause prices to move upward during the next few weeks.

In an attempt to cause a larger movement of wheat to market, the Commodity Credit Corporation made available at parity prices its entire wheat holdings. The present cash price for hard winter wheat is about 14 cents below this figure so the action will not necessarily prevent some rise in the prices of this kind of wheat. Most producers will become less reluctant to sell as April 30, the maturity date of their loans, and the new harvest season approaches. This spring's peak in prices may be reached during the latter part of February and marketing of your crop should not be delayed beyond this time.

I have a bunch of white-faced steers that are being wintered on wheat pasture. They are coming thru in good condition but are not fat enough for killers. Shall I sell them off wheat pasture this spring or put them on grass and sell next fall?—L. C. O.

Gains from grass are cheap and gains added at existing cattle price

levels are valuable. Altho you may take slightly lower prices for your cattle next fall, due to seasonal factors it is probable that you can increase your profits by going to grass with them. There is little to indicate any decline and much to indicate prices may be expected to stay near current levels.

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I THINK that William M. Jeffers, better known in western railroad circles as "Bill Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific, is a healthy thing for Washington.

It is true that he has been stymied at getting synthetic rubber production started. He has been given the old Washington run-around. He was brought back to Washington by President Roosevelt himself, and directed to put into effect the recommendations of the Baruch committee. The Baruch committee had found fault with the delays and dilly-dallying and playing for post-war trade position in which the rubber program had bogged down by last July.

The Baruch committee recommended that the program set up and started under WPB, while not giving sufficient place to making rubber from alcohol processed from grain, should be rushed to completion. Jeffers was named to do the job.

At the end of 2 months Jeffers found that the program was slowed down. The War Production Board had allowed materials on the basis of 55 per cent of the program approved by the Baruch committee. The Army wanted the materials; the Navy needed the materials. And perhaps underneath all that was the quiet, subterranean attempts of one or more groups to make the synthetic rubber production a failure, altho this of course is difficult to prove.

Anyway, the program wasn't getting anywhere.

So when Mr. Jeffers was asked, at a round-table discussion at the annual meeting of the Council of State Governments, what was wrong with the rubber program, "Big Bill" told them exactly what he thought. Included in the list of hindrances that Jeffers reported were "Army and Navy expeditors loafing on the job."

Washington officialdom was scandalized. The office of War Information issued forthwith a statement that Mr. Jeffers had not obtained "clearance" from OWI to make any such statement. And Elmer Davis, head of OWI, wrote Mr. Jeffers a clever letter telling the Union Pacific man where to head in—and keep his mouth shut.

"They asked what was wrong and I told them," said Jeffers. "I shall continue to speak my mind."

My guess is that if he does not get fired Jeffers will get results. He is made that way. And my guess, also, is that if Mr. Jeffers is fired, Congress will have something to say about that.

Sometimes a little "pitiless publicity," as the late Woodrow Wilson once said, is a good thing.

Just for example, and this is of interest to every farmer, I cite the case of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and the War Production Board, and Senator Truman, of Missouri, and

the War Production Board, in connection with farm machinery.

From June, 1942, until January, 1943, Secretary Wickard labored earnestly—constantly was his own language—with WPB to get materials allocations for adequate farm machinery manufacture in 1943. With the loss of 3,500,000 farm workers, Secretary Wickard contended the farmer needed more machinery.

But Wickard did not explode in public. He followed OWI and kept all disagreements out of the public prints and records. And he got just nowhere at all; 23 per cent of 1940 manufacture of farm machinery was all WPB would allow.

Then the Truman committee investigated the farm machinery situation. Senator Truman made a detailed report to the Senate, and publicly declared that WPB had "dangerously and unwisely gambled with the food supply" by refusing to allow needed farm machinery to be manufactured. Senator Truman exploded in public.

In less than 4 hours after the Truman report was made public, WPB announced thru Donald Nelson himself that an additional 30 per cent of materials had been allocated for farm machinery for the first quarter of 1943.

I hope Bill Jeffers wins his fight, and gets us rubber.

We need the rubber.

And I hope Secretary Wickard gets his back up and insists on more adequate provision for making farm machinery.

Without labor, without farm machinery, without rubber, the American farmer just cannot be expected to produce the food required to feed as much of the world as we have been committed to provide with food.

Let's Ration Government

OFFICIALS hired by tax money have been pretty free with advice on how farmers can "get out of debt" during this period of high prices. Now, that is good advice, altho they don't need to throw a fit over farm prices. They have a long way to go before catching up with present high wages; and they certainly have a lot of catching-up to do, if they ever can, to even things up for the hard years of the recent past. Ask any farmer about those years.

Right now I would like to join my Kansas farm friends in passing that "get out of debt" idea right back to Official Washington. And I shall do everything within my power to make it stick back here in the Nation's Capitol. This is brought forcefully to mind again by one of the resolutions adopted at the recent seventy-second annual

meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

This resolution stated that "In the interest of economy, we earnestly recommend that all federal boards and bureaus not essential to the war effort and necessary functions of national government, be abolished; that all necessary agencies be examined critically as to duplicating service; and that a program of consolidation be carried out. We recommend further that an honest effort be made to eliminate unnecessary forms and questionnaires, and to simplify as much as possible those that are found to be essential."

I know the delegates to this important annual meeting, selected as they are by fellow members of the various farm organizations, represent the best there is in our agriculture, and the soundest thinking. They speak very sincerely against red tape, waste, delay and confusion. Certainly they hit the nail on the head, because all of these vices are rampant in our Government at this time.

If ever there was a time when our Government should try to "get out of debt" even a little bit by cutting out super-streamlined, non-essential luxuries, that time is here. It is entirely necessary, but it isn't going to be any fun, to pay a big share of the war expenses. If we don't watch our Ps and Qs we'll get the lion's share to pay—we did before. Taxes are going to be so heavy we will pay until it hurts, to paraphrase that old saying, "Give until it hurts." Some little help could come from an honest effort to ration Government expenses. At least we could find a little refreshing satisfaction in knowing that an effort was being made to run the Government on a sane business basis.

Kansas farm people are important stockholders in our Government. They have set a good example in these current demands for economy and efficiency in Government. I hope they will keep pounding away at this and that farmers in other states will join them. The farm voice is heard in Washington. This isn't a political issue, but one of ordinary common sense in which all agriculture can join.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

An Inkling of What We'll Pay

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was 3 years ago that forward-looking men started telling the people of the United States: "This is our war." The extent to which this is our war is just beginning to be understood.

President Roosevelt gave a good insight into this, measured by the dollar sign, in his budget message to the Congress a few days after the new Congress convened.

He told Congress that in the coming fiscal year—July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944—the United States is planning to expend some 108 billion dollars. The

entire national income for the year just closed, measured by the dollar sign, was around 115 billion dollars.

Total war expenditures President Roosevelt listed as 100 billion dollars, or a little better than 8 billion dollars a month.

According to the Associated Press, the budgets of our principal Allies in this our war for the coming year are as follows:

Great Britain, 20 billion dollars.

Russia—very much estimated; Stalin is close-mouthed—15 billion dollars.

Canada, 4 billion dollars.

Uncle Sam is financing, to a large extent, the United Nations' fighting forces, and to a great extent their Governments.

The United States is committed, and making increased commitments, to do a good share also of feeding the peoples involved in this war.

One third of the food production of the United States this year is scheduled to go abroad; some for our own fighting forces; some for Lend-Lease to Britain, Russia, China and a few lesser countries.

In addition, we are committed to

feed to keep pacified the peoples in reconquered countries. Some of the delayed action in North Africa since that campaign opened last November is due to complaints from North Africans that free food promised them from the United States has not arrived in sufficient quantities.

And as rapidly as the United Nations reconquer sections of Europe now in German hands, food from the United States is to take care of the starving populations. Every country so fed, it is hoped, will encourage other countries

(Continued on Page 24)

Getting the Most

Out of the 1943 Vegetable Garden

By S. W. DECKER

Department of Horticulture, Kansas State College

UNCLE Sam has taken steps to place in the field the best fed army in the world. Our country is undertaking to see that, in so far as possible, the peoples of the world do not want for food. It is estimated the United States will be called upon to feed 500,000,000 people. Our country, during this conflict, is the breadbasket of the world.

Uncle Sam's needs for the armed forces and for Lend-Lease in 1943 will be twice that of 1942. The commercial producers were not able to expand production in 1942 sufficient to meet the needs of Uncle Sam and to supply the normal outlet at home. This was anticipated in the Victory Garden Campaign started in 1942, and in Kansas a most noteworthy record was established by home gardeners. However, the food situation is sufficiently serious to require further expansion.

Food rationing serves to stress the importance of home vegetable gardens. It is a challenge to everyone to help win the war on the "Food Front" by producing the family's food needs and preserving the same by canning, drying or freezing for winter use.

It is highly desirable that the garden area produce the maximum of food for each unit of area and for labor expended. How can this be accomplished?

The following steps are essential to successful gardening:

1. Make a list of the family's requirements. The number of servings of each group of vegetables. See Garden Budget on this page. For health, vegetables from each group should be included.
2. Determine the area required to produce

the family's needs. See Garden Budget. Some crops are short seasoned and may be followed by other crops.

3. Make a garden plan using your garden area. See Garden Plan on this page. Don't become discouraged as this is not an easy problem but is one of sufficient importance to justify considerable time.

4. Make a planting schedule as most vegetables produce maximum yields when brought to maturity at definite seasons; others may be planted at intervals so as to supply the family needs with fresh products over a long time.

5. Give consideration to protecting the garden from wind and drought.

6. Thorough preparation of soil is essential to success.

7. Plant high-quality seeds of recommended varieties. See recommended varieties on this page.

8. Cultivate the garden to control weeds. Shallow cultivation is preferred to deep cultivation.

A good starting point is to study the Garden Budget and prepare one of your own. The Kansas Garden Budget was developed by food specialists and vegetable experts to serve as a guide in determining the family's needs. The budget is "per" person. If there are 3 in the family the need will be 3 times that shown.

May Waste Food

Give consideration to your family's vegetable likes and dislikes. You want their enthusiastic co-operation. And there is no need giving space to a vegetable which you know will not be eaten. But the number of servings for each group of vegetables is believed to be worthy of consideration.

When the quantity of each vegetable desired has been determined, it is easy to figure the area to be allotted to each vegetable with the aid of the information given in the Garden Budget. Of course, making a garden plan is not as simple as the plan presented would lead you to believe for it does not fit every plot of land.

The space between rows may be sufficient for power cultivation, by horse or large tractor, in which case rows will average 3 to 3½ feet apart. If the garden area is to be cared for by hand the width of the rows will be determined by the type of tools used. Radishes, lettuce, spinach, beets and carrots may be grown in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Under most intensive culture, rows of these crops are spaced 6 inches apart. Tomato plants vary much in size and will need be spaced accordingly or confined to small areas by training. The tomato varieties recommended for Western Kansas may be spaced 3 by 3 feet and permitted to grow naturally, while Marglobe should be spaced 4 by 4 feet under favorable conditions.

Helps in 4 Ways

Staking tomatoes conserves much space, holds the fruit up off the ground, improves quality and increases yield. Peas may be staked and planted in rows 15 inches apart or 2 rows close together with 18 inches allowed for wide spacing. Commercially, rows are spaced according to vine growth. If a variety produces 20-inch vines the rows are spaced 22 inches apart and the vines are not supported. This spacing is used to reduce the danger of tangling of vines.

Planting dates vary from year to year, but, in general, vegetable crops may be placed into 4 groups as to planting time. Spring travels north at the rate of 15 miles a day. Other factors, however, such as altitude, soil type and the garden site, also influence to some extent the planting date. The dates suggested here are for the Kansas City area.

The first 2 groups are cool weather crops and because cool spring weather is so often of short duration in this region, early planting is highly desirable. It is better to gamble with cold weather,

for late planting is certain to be damaged by hot weather.

GROUP I—Radishes, spinach, peas, lettuce, and turnips may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked after February 20. The first planting should be the main one. A second planting may be made at the time the Group II is planted to prolong the season. Yields for the latter may be expected to be small and quality somewhat inferior to that of the earlier planting.

GROUP II—Onion sets, beets, carrots, potatoes, parsnips, and cabbage plants are best planted during oats planting time, March 10 to 31. These crops, although cool weather crops, cannot endure temperatures as low as the crops of Group I. A second planting of beets and carrots is commonly made for late season use and winter storage. However, under most favorable conditions these 2 crops can be grown in the fall in this area.

GROUP III—Tomato plants, pepper plants, beans (snap), sweet corn, and okra are warm weather crops, and are best planted after all danger of frost has passed, after April 25. However, home gardeners often desire early crops and run the risk with small plantings early. Nevertheless, the main planting should not be made too early.

GROUP IV—Squash, melons, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, beans (lima and pole) are warm weather crops that are best planted in warm soil. Plant about 10 days after frost-free date or May 5. Many of these crops require large amounts of space and therefore are not recommended for gardens confined to a small area.

A list of recommended varieties for Kansas is given on this page. In the case of tomatoes, one list of varieties is given for Eastern Kansas where growing conditions are more favorable than for Central and Western Kansas.

Just the Right Spot

Three things are highly desirable in a good garden site: A fertile soil which can be easily worked, protection from the hot southwest wind, and some method of adding water during drought periods. The first 2 are considered essential to successful gardening in the western two thirds of Kansas, and irrigation is considered highly desirable. A good, fertile soil is common to Kansas. It is available to most farmers and to many town and city folks. However, many soils will be improved by the use of well-rotted manure, leaves or similar material. If applied as well-rotted material, it will not compete with the growing crop for moisture, but will rather store up moisture for the growing crops.

A natural windbreak will not be available to many. However, many

Kansas Varieties

Beans, Snap—Stringless Green Pod, Bountiful, U. S. Refugee No. 5, Wax—Pencil Pod Wax, Golden Wax.
Pole—Kentucky Wonder, Lima—Henderson Bush Lima, Fordhook.
Beets—Early Wonder, Crosby's Egyptian.
Cabbage—"Yellows" Resistant Golden Acre, Marion Market.
Cabbage—Chinese-Chihill.
Carrot—Chantenay, Danvers Half Long.
Corn—Golden Cross Batam, Country Gentlemen.
Cowpeas—Blackeye, Crowder.
Cucumber—Straight 8, Chicago Pickle.
Lettuce—Grand Rapids, Black-seeded Simpson.
Okra—Dwarf Prolific, Long Green.
Onion—(seed, sets, plants)—Yellow Globe Danvers, Riverside, Sweet Spanish, Bermuda.
Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
Peas—Little Marvel, Alaska.
Potatoes (Use Certified Seed)—Cobler, Warba, Triumph.
Potatoes, Sweet—Nancy Hall, Little Stem Jersey, Red Bermuda (in west).
Radishes—Spring White Icicle, Early French Breakfast.
Soybean—Bansel.
Spinach—Bloomsdale Long Standing, Victoria.
Summer Spinach—New Zealand.
Squash—Summer: Table Queen, Crook Neck. Winter: Delicious, Hubbard.
Swiss Chard—Lucullus.
Tomatoes—Eastern counties (Wilt resistant): Rutgers, Pritchard. (Non-wilt resistant): Bonny Best, Earliana. Central and Western counties: Bison, Allred, Danmark.
Turnips—Purple Top Globe.

may find a site where trees will provide at least some protection. Further protection may be provided by growing pole beans upon the garden fence. This fence might have carried grapes, or sweet corn may be planted to provide protection. Fences of many kinds may be used to advantage, such as snow fencing set 50 to 100 feet apart in large gardens, Russian thistle stacked between 2 fences, corn stover or kafir stood up against a fence or wire. The fences have the advantage of providing protection without competing with the crop for the needed moisture.

Many may find it to their advantage to take the late tomato plants into the cornfield for protection rather than to build fences, or move corn into the garden to provide the needed protection.

Early spring gardens will usually mature without irrigation; frequently the late spring crops, especially in the eastern third of Kansas mature without irrigation. But in all sections of the state, the summer and fall crops need irrigation for maximum yields.

Above all, remember to buy high-quality seed for all garden needs; but do not over-buy, as seed is scarce in many cases.

Suggested Plan

For a Garden 50 Feet Wide

Width of row in feet

- 1½ Onion sets for green onions followed by late carrots.
- 1½ Spinach followed by late beets.
- 1½ Lettuce and Kolk Rabi followed by late tomatoes, staked.
- 1½ Radishes followed by late tomatoes, staked.
- 1½ Carrots followed by late tomatoes, staked.
- 1½ Beets followed by late tomatoes, staked.
- 1½ Parsnip.
- 1½ Onion sets for dry onions, followed by pole beans and New Zealand spinach.
- 2 Early cabbage followed by pole beans and New Zealand spinach.
- 2 Peas followed by beans.
- 2 Peas followed by beans.
- 2 Beans followed by sweet corn.
- 2 Beans followed by sweet corn.
- 3 Tomatoes, staked.
- 3 Tomatoes, staked.
- 3 Potatoes followed by winter radishes or turnips.
- 3 Potatoes followed by winter radishes or turnips.
- 3 Potatoes followed by Chinese cabbage, if irrigation is available, or spinach.
- 3 Potatoes followed by Chinese cabbage, if irrigation is available, or endive.
- 3 Sweet corn.
- 3 Sweet corn.
- 4 Sweet potato.

This plan may readily be adjusted to meet the family's needs. There is leeway in choice of crops to follow the early one. The main features of the plan are: The grouping of crops requiring a given width of row and of grouping crops as to time of maturity. A satisfactory garden should have a variety of vegetables in harvest over as long a period as possible. Such crops as beans should be planted at intervals. Tomatoes, beets and carrots may cover the season by 2 plantings.

Kansas Garden Budget

Suggested servings per person	Home-grown vegetables and fruits	Amount to store or preserve per person per year	Amount to plant per person based on average yield
Yearly distribution			Spring Fall
300	300	Tomatoes	15 plants
	180	Cabbage	40 lbs.
310	90	Chinese cabbage	15 plants
	40	Lettuce	8 feet
		Greens: spinach, New Z. spinach, beet tops, wild greens	15 feet 4 feet
	100	Carrots	30 lbs.
	50	Turnips	15 lbs.
240	40	Kohlrabi	12 feet
	40	Beets	7 feet
	10	Parsnips	15 feet
	40	Onions	12 feet
	70	Beans (green): limas, snap, cowpeas pinto, soybeans	27 qts. 100 feet
155	80	Beans (dried): (see beans, green)	10 lbs. 100 feet
	5	Asparagus	6 pts. or 3 lbs.
	30	Okra	5 crowns
	50	Peppers	5 feet
80	365	Peas	5 plants
	100	Corn	4 pts.; 1 lb. dried
495	365	Potatoes, white	25 feet
	100	Potatoes, sweet	3 bu. 400 feet
	30	Squash	1 bu. 75 feet
510	360	Apples	1 plant 3 plants
	100	Peaches	12 qts.
	50	Pears	9 qts.
170	170	Strawberries and other fruits	17 qts.

Be It Resolved . . .

As Board of Agriculture Delegates See Things

IT WAS a serious and thoughtful group of farmers who gathered in Topeka recently for the 72nd annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Their mood was reflected in resolutions which expressed full co-operation in the war effort and called for essential labor and materials necessary in maximum farm production.

Quietly adopting 21 of 22 resolutions submitted, the delegates appeared in perfect agreement on all but one proposal. The one which unleashed a storm of heated discussion before it was rejected by a standing vote of the delegates was a proposed resolution calling for the enactment of a law to control new wheat varieties in this state.

Legislation of that type was attempted during the last Kansas legislative session, and a similar bill has been introduced in the present legislature. The proposed legislation would prevent advertising or selling seed of a new wheat variety unless the variety first is given official approval by a committee of agricultural and milling specialists.

Delegates favoring a resolution recommending such legislation argued that Kansas has too many wheat varieties, and that our reputation is being hurt by some of the inferior varieties. Those against such legislation countered with the viewpoint that farmers are already governed by too much control, without asking for more.

One farmer delegate pointed out that such legislation could easily prevent farmers from using valuable new varieties that might be developed. He clinched his point by citing the history of blackhull wheat, which might have been eliminated if such a law had been in force at the time blackhull was developed.

Now It's One of Best

When first distributed, blackhull wheat was bitterly opposed by agricultural scientists and commercial interests. But farmers continued the use of this high-yielding, high-testing variety. As blackhull wheat gained popularity with practical farmers, the millers and bakers gradually learned to use it and to like it. Now, blackhull is accepted as one of our most valuable varieties, because it had a chance to prove itself over a period of years, under widespread production.

Taking a firm stand on the matter of agricultural prices, the farm delegates asked that all factors, including labor, be considered in establishing ceiling prices. They commended the Farm Program as being valuable in adjusting farm production either upward or downward, but denounced subsidies as a substitute for fair prices at the market place.

One resolution called for abolition of the 40-hour week in industry, and

urged that overtime pay be eliminated. The farmers commended the War Production Board in its efforts made to adequately meet the requirements of farm people in rationing of gas and rubber. Likewise, Claude R. Wickard was commended on his fight for making material available for the manufacture of new machinery amounting to 50 per cent of the 1941 supply.

The delegates went on record as favoring continued vigilance against possible introduction of some foreign scourge such as foot-and-mouth disease, thru importation of livestock or livestock products. They urged that Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard immediately take steps to fairly apportion available supplies of protein feeds.

Coyotes came in for their share of farm attention, as the delegates approved a resolution urging that present laws be strengthened for eradication of predatory animals. Delegates also urged continuance of the Board of Agriculture's Bang's Disease Committee.

They recommended that the Kansas Livestock Commissioner immediately promulgate a plan which will prohibit the movement of Bang's infested animals within the state except for slaughter, and encourage owners to develop

immunity in their herds by use of calf-hood vaccination.

Pointing to the value of fairs in time of war, the delegates adopted a resolution expressing belief that encouragement be given to holding county, district and state fairs, war permitting.

Another resolution urged that all possible speed be used in developing plans for production of synthetic rubber from any product that proves most economical and available.

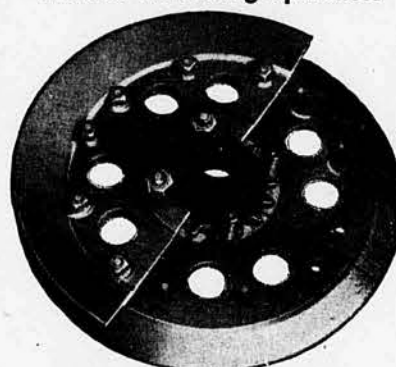
W. A. Martin, of Mound City, was elected president of the board for 1943. The new vice-president is Gaylord Munson, of Junction City, while Walter A. Hunt, of Arkansas City, was named treasurer. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, is still filling an unexpired term of office. Three members were re-elected to their places on the State Board of Agriculture. They are: P. A. Wempe, Seneca, first district; W. A. Martin, second district; and R. C. Beezley, Girard, third district.

No Curing Sugar

Extra sugar for curing hams and other meats will not be issued as was extra canning sugar, OPA officials say. To get sugar-cured meat you can reduce the amount of sugar in the usual mixture to a pound and a half. Or you can use other sweetening such as honey, maple sirup, sorghum, corn sirup or corn sugar. Another possibility is to buy ready-mixed curing compounds.

Change Combines From CHAIN to V-BELT DRIVE

Without Removing Sprockets



Westwood Sprocket Pulleys Bolt on Over Original Combine Drive Sprockets

Perfect Alignment—Quickly Changed

New Westwood Pulleys are centered over old sprockets, saving many hours of adjustment time. Can be furnished for all Gleaner-Baldwin and 12 ft. M-M Combines. More than 8,000 Westwood users. These Pulleys are all equipped with Gates Belts.

Some good territories open; dealers write for prices.

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SERVICE FOUNDRY

Phone 31242

330 N. Rock Island WICHITA, KAN.

THIS HARVEST IS FOR

HIS old chore jacket has been hanging there for a long time now. Just today I shook some chaff out of the pockets, and realized that he has been gone since harvest time last year.

Some folks say, "You have given a boy to your country . . . isn't that enough? How can you hope to carry on without his help? Without new machinery and all the other things you are called on to sacrifice in wartime?"

I'll tell you how we feel about it. We are not giving the boys in our community to Uncle Sam for keeps. We want them back. And it seems to us the surest return ticket we could send them is the biggest bumper crop we ever grew. To be dead certain of saving it, we had our All-Crop Harvester completely reconditioned this winter. If we had waited until harvest time, we might have had a breakdown in the field that would have cost us the whole crop.

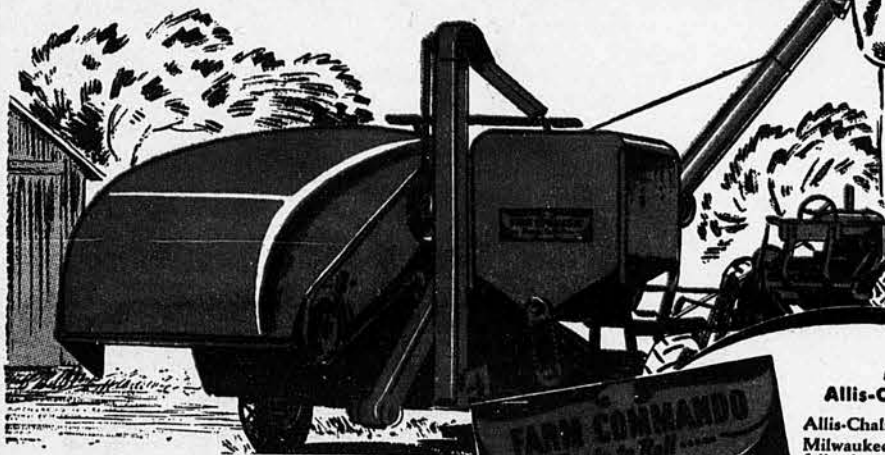
It's mighty reassuring to see our All-Crop Ready to Roll . . . with its handsome Farm Commando emblem. I'll feel safe driving the tractor myself. It will help Dad out, and goodness knows it will be easier than cooking for a gang of threshers the way we used to.

* * *

Your Allis-Chalmers dealer is going all the way in preparing every possible All-Crop Harvester for peak mechanical performance. Further than that, he is holding Farm Commando schools to give you the benefit of expert factory instruction on how to operate and adjust your harvester in all kinds of crops. He asks only that you have your equipment checked over now before it is too late. He has one purpose, one goal: let's help bring our boys home victorious . . . and soon!

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Tractor Division — Milwaukee, U. S. A.



Eagle Emblem of Honor

Your Allis-Chalmers dealer challenges every All-Crop Harvester to report for a thorough checkup immediately . . . be ready to save crops even if storms strike . . . to save precious seed crops that might otherwise be lost. He will award the red-white-and-blue Farm Commando eagle to every A-C machine passing inspection. Be sure to attend his Farm Commando School; get valuable operating tips from factory-trained experts.

mail this **COMMANDO-GRAM**. Allis-Chalmers may be able to help you.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Dept. 19, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis. Sirs: Can you help me locate the following equipment, no obligation to me:

I have the following equipment for sale to someone who needs it:

PLEASE PRINT SIZE AND DESCRIPTION—Name and Address

Name _____ R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____



J. A. Martin, Mound City, newly elected President of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Incentive Payments

... \$8 on Sorghums; \$50 on Vegetables

LATEST word from the Department of Agriculture reveals incentive payments totaling 100 million dollars will be made to farmers, to boost production of vital food and fiber crops. At the same time, state and national production goals have been raised for most of the crops included in the incentive payment plan.

Crops influenced by the new plan include soybeans, flax, sorghums, peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry edible beans, and fresh vegetables. For each of these crops, there will be payments for each acre over 90 per cent of the farm goal, up to 110 per cent of the goal. Amount of the payments vary from \$8 an acre on sorghums to \$50 an acre for fresh vegetables.

Soybean payments will be \$15 an acre, peanuts \$30 an acre, and dry edible beans \$20 an acre. The incentive payment on Irish potatoes will be 5 cents a bushel for the normal yield on each acre over 90 per cent and up to 110 per cent of the farm goal. Sweet potato payments will be 50 cents a bushel.

How Plan Works

To illustrate how the plan works, supposing a farmer's goal for sorghums is 100 acres. If he plants exactly 90 acres, there is no payment. However, if he plants 91 acres he gets an incentive payment of \$8. If he plants 110 acres he gets paid for 20 acres at the rate of \$8 an acre, giving a total sorghum payment of \$160.

In the case of sorghums, fresh vegetables and sweet potatoes, there is no penalty for producing less than 90 per cent of your goal. But on certain designated war crops such as flax, soybeans and peanuts, there is a definite penalty for planting less than 90 per cent of the goal for your farm. However, one war crop may be substituted for another. In other words, it is not necessary to meet the goal for any one war crop, if your total acreage of war crops is equal to the combined goals for those crops.

Boost Crop Goals

New crop goals for Kansas announced along with the incentive payment plan boost the requested grain sorghum goal from 1,574,000 to 1,800,000 acres. The flax goal was boosted from 258,000 acres to 320,000, while requested dry-bean production was jumped from 3,000 acres to 3,600 acres.

The most prominent goal revision affects our state's soybean production. In contrast to the old goal calling for 200,000 acres, the new goal requests Kansas farmers to produce 275,000 acres of soybeans in 1943. This is about equal to 1942 production, but it must be remembered our 1942 soybean crop hit an all-time high, largely because this crop substituted for wheat, on land where it was impossible to get wheat seeded, during the wet fall of 1941.

According to AAA officials, the origi-

nal soybean and flax goals were left at a moderately low figure because these crops are war crops, and therefore are subject to penalty for under-planting. Apparently the incentive payment can be considered as a means of reconciling farmers who might look with disfavor on the request for increased production of these "penalty" crops.

New Loans To Farmers

FARMERS may be short of labor and machinery, but they certainly will not be short of credit. Already supplied with more sources of Government credit than farmers ever have had before, they now have a new source of funds, announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The new credit, called Farm Production Loans, is labeled as a war emergency measure, designed to make certain that every farmer, large or small, has the funds available for maximum production of needed food products.

Under this program, a county loan representative has been established in each county. Loan money will be passed out upon approval of this representative and the chairman of the county war board. The new loan program gives county war boards more authority for immediate action than any other program so far announced.

Individual loans apparently will be limited only by the amount needed for adequate production. All loans will be for one agricultural season, not to exceed one year, but may be renewed if circumstances warrant. Interest is 5 per cent—collateral a first lien.

In announcing the expansive loan program, Secretary Wickard explained its purpose is to provide adequate financ-

ing to assure maximum wartime production of needed commodities. Loans will be made, if they will enable the borrower to engage in or increase his production of essential agricultural commodities. For an applicant to qualify for a loan, his farming operations should afford every reasonable assurance that the indebtedness will be liquidated.

Alfalfa Never Fails

Obtaining a good stand of alfalfa is not so difficult if you follow a careful plan of seeding. So says Dan Otto, of Clay county, who has never failed to get a good stand since he adopted a definite set of practices in preparing the seedbed and planting the seed.

The first step in the system is to summer fallow the ground. Then the seedbed is prepared early, and Mr. Otto puts careful attention to the matter of having the seedbed firm. This is accomplished by shallow plowing and by packing.

Mr. Otto never plants until after a good rain has fallen on the prepared seedbed. Then, as soon as the ground is dry enough, he drills the seed and rolls the ground. With moist soil packed against good seed, the alfalfa usually comes up before another hard rain comes along to ruin it.

A Plastic Puzzle

We make plastics out of cotton,
We make plastics out of milk,
We make them out of wood-pulp,
We make them out of silk.
The milk ones look like woolen,
The wood-pulp ones like glass,
The plastic glass like cotton,
And the silks as paper pass.
We can take a little water,
Some coal, and add some air,
And soon we have a toothbrush
Or silk stockings for the fair.
A surface which looks like metal
From photographic film is made
A coat which looks like rabbit,
From cornstalk pulp is sprayed.
From goldenrod comes "rubber"
For a raincoat or a tire,
While with plates from rubber
plastic
False teeth we can acquire.
If you think you know what's in it
Be it furniture, clothes, or paint,
Just let us tell you surely
That what it seems, it ain't!

—H. M. F. in National Farm Chemurgic Council News Bulletin.

Protein for Feeders

Beans Shipped South, Then Meal Comes Back

FEEDERS hard pressed to find protein concentrates are now hearing of another interesting development in the protein situation. It is revealed the Commodity Credit Corporation has a supply of protein feeds and is now shipping soybean oil meal into Eastern Kansas, under direction of the Kansas U. S. D. A.-War Board.

First carloads were unloaded at Manhattan and Wichita, late last month. Other counties followed with protein

orders, and latest information indicates counties in the Eastern Kansas region will receive at least 23 carloads in the near future. Much more than that is expected some time this month and the supply will probably increase during the spring months.

Protein feeds shipped in by the Commodity Credit Corporation are ordered by county war boards, and the meal is handled thru local dealers, who agree to sell it only to farmers or feeders. They are not permitted to use any of it in their mixed feeds.

How does it happen that Commodity Credit has this feed? Commodity Credit has made this meal available by shipping soybeans to southern cottonseed mills for processing under agreement that the meal would be shipped back into the Midwest.

This is a valuable service, because processing is the bottleneck that is causing a major portion of our protein problem. Mills in the heavy soybean-producing areas of Eastern Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois do not have the capacity to process the record 1942 crop. In their plants, normally used for processing cottonseed, the South has ample processing capacity for oil-bearing seeds. This capacity is available until the next cottonseed crop is ready.

Price of the Commodity Credit soybean meal now being shipped into Kansas in 100-pound bags is \$35.75 a ton basis Decatur, Ill., plus freight and fixed handling charges. For example, the net cost to farmers, off the car, at Topeka, is \$44.58 a ton. The price out of dealers' stores in Topeka would be \$49.08 a ton. Prices at other Kansas points are the same, except for differences in freight figured from Decatur, Ill.

To Keep Tractors Rolling



Here is the forerunner of the synthetic rubber tractor tires that will help farmers "keep their tractors rolling" in the battle against food shortages. Manufacture and satisfactory testing of the synthetic Ameripol tractor tires was announced at Wichita recently by J. J. Newman, right, vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, who said the tires would be available sometime in the future, after synthetic production has met military needs for rubber. At left is Emmett Blood, chairman of the local Department of Agriculture War Board in Wichita, and owner-operator of a 600-acre Sedgwick county farm.

Correct Feeds Win

Since the need for farm products is greater now than ever before, it means that more eggs, more chickens and more turkeys must be produced this year. Better feeds and feeding are essential for increased production, and wise poultrymen know that they get from their flocks exactly what they put in. A little booklet, "Poultryman's Guide," has 16 pages of timely, valuable information on poultry feeds with descriptive charts. This will be sent free to anyone requesting it of Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Tractor Service

Of interest to farmers operating tractors will be the booklet issued by the Extension Engineering Department, of Kansas State College, entitled "Getting the Most From Your Tractor." There are many descriptive drawings and charts and the information is reliable. A free copy of the bulletin will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please ask for Circular No. 43.

PLAN YOUR VICTORY GARDEN NOW RAISE MORE FOOD—AND SAVE IT ALL!



FOR YOUR FAMILY—FOR YOUR COUNTRY

FOOD is being rationed in the land of plenty! America is at war, and FOOD is a weapon as powerful as all our planes and battleships. If FOOD fails, we cannot win the peace.

This year farm production will be strained to the utmost, but farm fields alone cannot produce enough food to meet the nation's needs in 1943.

This year that great American institution—the family garden—will come back into its own. Millions of Victory Gardens will yield a vast store of vegetables and fruits, and Uncle Sam will give his blessing to each and every one. Home-grown health and energy will supply the tables all summer and stock the pantry shelves against the winter. Millions of tons of precious food will be released for shipment to our Armed Forces and to supply the vital re-

quirements of our fighting allies on every front.

The Victory Garden Program, sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Civilian Defense, can make all the difference between war and Peace!

Have a Victory Garden this year and make plans for it *now*. It will take planning, and it will mean extra work for your busy household, but there will be big rewards in health and in profits. You will be thankful in summer to have fresh vegetables each day for the family table—and *doubly thankful* next winter to have abundant food when the markets are bare of canned goods.

Plan a *big* garden. If you had one last year, don't be afraid to *double* your acreage. Remember it's for Victory in a year of scarcity! Plan the long rows that are quickly cultivated with

other farm crops; and see that the soil is made fertile and rich. Plan your way through the picking and harvesting, the canning and preserving, the disposal of your surplus crops. Plan to *share* your garden—*both the work and the yield*—with families in town who have no room for gardens. And buy a War Bond with Victory Garden profit!

Start things right now, by filling out the coupon below and send for Harvester's garden booklet. It's a dandy. Yours for Victory—INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

Free! "HAVE A VICTORY GARDEN"
84-PAGE BOOKLET LOADED WITH INFORMATION ABOUT VEGETABLE GROWING

You'd expect *International Harvester* to have the best handbook. This is it! Detailed facts on soil, seedbeds, fertilizers, hotbeds, cold frames, planting, cultivating, insect and disease control, harvest, winter storage, etc.

WRITE ADDRESS BELOW FOR YOUR COPY

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
I'm going to "Have a Victory Garden." Please send the booklet to

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



**LABOR SAVER
HEIL HYDRAULIC LIFTS
TO FIT YOUR BODY**
TRUCK PARTS EQUIPMENT CO.
820 E. Harry Wichita, Kans.

Checking Your Business

For Income Tax Reporting

By W. E. GRIMES, Kansas State College

VIRTUALLY every farmer must report his income for income tax purposes this year. The federal income tax law now provides that all married couples having gross incomes of \$1,200 or more in 1942, and all single persons having gross incomes of \$500 or more in 1942, must file income tax reports. Most Kansas farmers probably will have incomes in excess of this low limit and consequently must report for federal income tax purposes.

Filing a report does not necessarily mean that everyone who files such a report will have to pay income taxes to the federal government. However, the law requires that the report be filed even if there is no tax to pay.

The taxes are computed on net taxable income after business expenses and certain other deductions are sub-

tracted from the gross income. A husband and wife living together receive one personal exemption of \$1,200. A single person receives a personal exemption of \$500. A credit of \$350 is allowed for each dependent. A dependent is a child or other person wholly dependent upon the one reporting.

It is important to farmers who are reporting for the first time this year that they give careful consideration to the methods that may be used in reporting. Two methods are approved. One is known as the cash receipts and disbursements method. The other is called the accrual method.

Under the cash receipts and disbursements method, all cash receipts are reported as income. If a wheat crop is produced in 1942 but it is not sold until in 1943, it is not counted as income in 1942. If spring pigs are produced in 1942 and sold in December 1942, they are a part of the 1942 income; however, if not sold until in January 1943, they become a part of the 1943 income. Similarly, any crops or livestock produced prior to 1942 but sold in 1942 would be a part of the 1942 income since their sale would be a part of the 1942 cash receipts. Under this method the purchase price of livestock or other farm products which were purchased prior to 1942 and then sold in 1942 can be deducted.

Under the cash receipts and disbursements method of reporting income, all cash disbursements for the purposes of conducting the business are deductible. This includes such items as feed purchased, labor hired, and the board and lodging of hired labor, taxes, interest, insurance, veterinary fees, seeds purchased, twine, threshing bills and other cash expenses for machine work hired, farm organization dues, subscriptions to farm papers, repairs, fuel and oil for farm machinery, and other necessary farm expenses. Personal expenses are not deductible. Depreciation on capital investments such as farm equipment, farm machinery, and farm buildings not including the dwelling can be deducted.

Figuring on Accrual Basis

Under the accrual method of reporting, inventories at the beginning and the end of the taxable year are required. The net income is determined under this method by adding the amount of all sales to the value of farm products on hand at the end of the year and subtracting the sum of the value of the farm products on hand at the beginning of the year and the farm expenses. This method is fairer for the farmer who varies the date of sale of his farm products from year to year. For example, pigs produced in 1941 but not sold until in 1942 would figure largely in 1941 income if the farmer had been reporting on the accrual basis. Pigs produced in 1942 and sold in January 1943 would constitute income in 1942 excepting for their increase in value after January 1, 1943.

The accrual method of reporting income is preferable under usual circumstances for the livestock farmer. The cash receipts and disbursements method is simpler and may be satisfactory for the farmer who always sells his farm products in the year in which they are produced, or who consistently carries over into the next year approximately the same share of his production.

Under either method of reporting, it is necessary to include income from non-farm sources and business expenses not connected with the farm business.

The person who is reporting for the first time in 1943, and who consequently would be reporting 1942 income, may choose the method of reporting. However, anyone who has previously reported must continue to

use the method under which he first reported unless permission to change is obtained from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. If the accrual method of reporting is used, sufficient records to permit its use must be kept.

Under either method of reporting farm accounts are essential if accurate and fair reports are to be made. If few records are kept, it usually is possible to determine the amount of the total receipts. These receipts usually come at regular intervals such as a cream check or they are of sufficient size that their amounts can be determined from available records. However, many farm expenditures are in smaller amounts and are more difficult to determine unless an accurate record is kept. If this situation exists, the net income as computed usually will be higher than it really was, since all of the expenditures will not be deducted. In fairness to all concerned, accurate records should be kept.

The farm records kept need not be complicated and few farmers will have any serious difficulty in keeping sufficient accounts to permit accurate reporting. The account book kept should be sufficiently simple to be easily understood and yet record the items systematically and correctly. If the accrual method of reporting is used, the account book must include the beginning and the closing inventory. Also, in reporting under either method a record should be available of the depreciation claimed this year and in previous years on capital investments in the farm business.

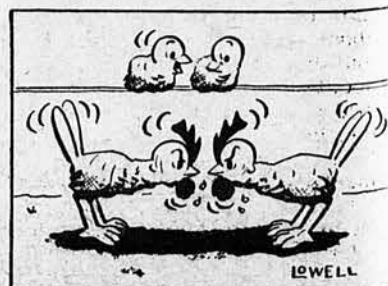
Farm Account Book Big Help

The Kansas Farm Account Book has been prepared by members of the staff of Kansas State College and used by many Kansas farmers for a number of years. This account book is proving satisfactory for the usual farm business. Copies may be obtained at the offices of most county agents at a reasonable cost. This account book is designed to aid in properly recording the information needed in reporting for income tax purposes, and summary pages are included which if properly filled out will give the information needed to fill out the federal income tax reports and also the state reports.

The federal report for the calendar year 1942 must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue, Wichita, Kansas, by March 15, 1943. One fourth of the tax must accompany the report. The remaining three fourths is payable in quarterly installments on or before June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1943. (Unless Congress makes some change.)

The Kansas income tax reports are similar to the federal reports. If the federal reports are made out, copies should be retained and used in making out the reports for the state income tax. The state reports are due on or before April 15, 1943. They are sent to the Director of Revenue, State Commission of Revenue and Taxation, Income Tax Division, Topeka, Kansas. The personal exemptions, credit for dependents, and certain other items differ in the state reports compared with the federal reports but instructions on these items accompany the forms or are readily obtainable.

If accounts have not been kept, it is desirable that they be started at once so they will be available for use in reporting income for 1943. They will pay well for the time involved.



"Bet if someone'd yell 'boo', they'd both run!"



ATTENTION FARMERS! Right now is the time to place your order for next season's supply of transmission-differential oil, motor oil and greases needed for your automotive and farm machinery.

Your nearby Sinclair Agent will tell you about the special advantages you get when you order Sinclair products now for Spring delivery. Go over your farm needs with the Sinclair agent and see how you can save money.

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

Motor Oils...Tractor Fuels...Distillates...Kerosene, Gasoline...Cup and Axle Greases...Cream Separator Oils...Harvester Oil...Gear & Chain Lubricants...Pressure System Greases...P.D. Insect Spray...Black Spray

"SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR"

Far Behind on Machinery

By HARLAN DEAYER, Sabetha

THE limited supply of new farm machinery is one of the main problems confronting the American farmer today. Possibility of meeting the 1943 production goals depends partly upon its proper solution.

Less than a normal amount of farm machinery is to be found on farms today. During the depression years following the other World War farmers bought less machinery, not because it wasn't available, but because they did not have the money.

Instead of buying new, we repaired old implements again and hoped they would last until there was enough money to buy new. The old became badly worn and much of it beyond repair.

More prosperous times came when our defense program started. Soon the amount of steel and defense materials that could be used for non-defense purposes was decreased. This lessened the amount of farm machinery that could be manufactured, and when the farmers had the money to replace their worn-out machines with new, they found it was not to be had except in small amounts.

Many farmers wish to spend their money for new implements because they can be operated more easily, and are more efficient, having new improvements that save time and man power. Both of which are very important now. Many of the old machines were single-row or of a small type and horse-drawn. These were to be replaced in many cases with power machinery of 2-row type or large units. It has become necessary for many farmers to add more land to their farming unit this year, because many operators have gone into the armed services or into war plants. Must they do this with less labor and little more equipment?

Might Make It Do

If the labor supply is decreased, more work must be done with machinery. To do this farmers must plan ahead. Possibly the farmer can repair much of the old machinery again altho he thought it was past repair. By welding, many repair parts can be saved that otherwise would need to be replaced with new ones.

In some cases, because of the machinery shortage, it may be necessary to buy new parts for old machines that would only be serviceable for a year or two after they are repaired. This may not seem economical, but possibly the farmers can do so, because their business is more profitable than in previous years. This additional one or two years' service of such machines will be one of the contributions that the farmers are making during this emergency toward winning the war.

New attachments such as power hitches for horse-drawn implements can be made or bought in many cases. This may increase the amount of work

that can be done with no increase in man power.

Repair parts are available now and should be ordered as soon as possible. This will give the manufacturer an opportunity to know the demand for the different parts, so he can plan his work and order raw materials more intelligently. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of overhauling and repairing machinery this winter when farmers have time.

A little more care of machinery when thru using it on a job, also adds

much to the length of time it can be used. Protecting the moldboards of plows, listers and shovels of cultivators with oil or grease will save time when next they are used, and quite often they will do a much better job. Implement sheds will soon pay for themselves, but they need not be elaborate or very expensive.

A machine can be run more hours each year if there is better co-operation among the farmers in a community. This can be accomplished by renting or exchanging machinery. If one neighbor cannot buy a machine, possibly he can use his neighbor's, or they can work together thus making one machine serve 2 farms. Don't get me wrong. I don't mean "mooching" on

your neighbor or using his machine and returning it broken or out of repair. To co-operate with your neighbor means to be able to return a machine in as good or better condition than you found it. This policy makes good friends and neighbors.

If and when the farmers have prepared their machinery for maximum production and still the labor and machinery shortage will prevent the meeting of the 1943 production goals, the responsibility then is that of the United States Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board. They must provide additional machinery to make it possible for the farmers to do their job in winning the war. Production must be kept high.

How Farmers May Now Get New Tractor Tires If Present Tires Must Be Replaced

New OPA Release of Tractor Tire Quotas and B. F. Goodrich Conversion Plan Makes Tires Available to Thousands of Farmers



**OPA SETS
HIGH TRACTOR
TIRE QUOTAS
FOR 1943**

HAVE you tried to get new tractor tires to replace your old ones? If you have, you probably had difficulty or found it impossible.

But now this new B. F. Goodrich plan offers farmers a way to replace worn-out rear tractor tires easily, quickly, and economically with new wide base Silvertowns.

Under this conversion plan your present tractor rims can be cut down to form the foundation on which wide base rims can be welded. The job is a simple one, and with the rims changed new wide base tires can be mounted. Stocks of most sizes of these Silvertowns are now readily available.

If your tires must be replaced, go to an Official Tire Inspector who can inspect and certify that your tire or tires should be replaced. Most B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores and dealers are Official Tire Inspection Stations and can supply you with the necessary certification to the ration board. They will also take care of cutting down your rims and mounting the new tires.

This new plan now makes it possible for thousands of farmers who would not otherwise get new tires to keep their tractors in efficient running order.

See your B. F. Goodrich dealer today about this new conversion plan. In war as in peace, B. F. Goodrich is first in rubber.

Garden Planning

Plans are now being made for the 1943 Victory gardens which are expected to number 2 million more than in 1942. An 84-page booklet, "Have a Victory Garden," published by International Harvester Company, is full of reliable information about vegetable growing. It contains detailed facts on soil, seedbeds, fertilizers, hotbeds, cold frames, planting, cultivating, insect and disease control, harvest and storage. Arrangements have been made to send a free copy of the book to anyone upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



**See your B. F. Goodrich
Dealer for Truck Tires!**

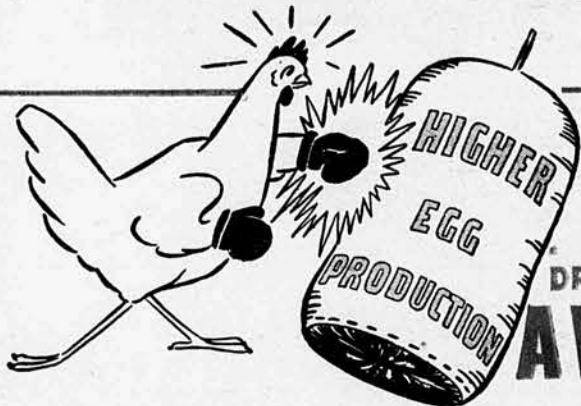
Get more miles out of your truck tires. Your B. F. Goodrich dealer can offer you recapping service—or new tires if your tires cannot be recapped. Silvertowns are still constructed with the broad, flat profile long mileage tread, and every tire is built with Duramin, a combination of chemicals which adds extra life to rubber.

In war or peace

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

top CONDITION!



... Thanks To
DR. SALSBUARY'S
AVI-TAB

Are you sure your hens are in top condition—able to lay their best? Why not give them the benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab?

Avi-Tab is a concentrated conditioner; contains nine essential drugs—tonics, stimulants, correctives—that's what it takes to stimulate lagging appetites and promote body functions! Trace elements furnish important minerals needed for good nutrition.

Many users report excellent results against digestive tract mycosis. That's because the drugs, contained in Avi-Tab, inhibit the growth of many common molds.

Try This 10 Day Treatment

Mix Avi-Tab in your birds' feed for ten days each month. Note their response. Look for redder combs and wattles, increased appetites, greater thriftiness, more eggs. Note how extra pep pays dividends!

Don't Let LICE Sap Layers' Strength. USE NIC-SAL!

For easy, effective delousing, apply Dr. Salsbury's NIC-SAL on the roosts. 100% active; contains the essential nicotine in a volatile form; deadly to lice, yet safe for the birds.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa
A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service



For sound poultry health advice and genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your hatchery, druggist, feed or produce dealer who displays this sign.

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

**Dr. Salsbury's
AVI-TAB**

THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER



THE NAME—DR. SALSBUARY—IS YOUR
ASSURANCE OF SATISFACTION

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

\$5,000,000

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Topeka, Kansas**

First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month) First Mortgage 5% Bonds (5-year)
First Mortgage 4½% Bonds (1-year) First Mortgage 5½% Bonds (10-year)

Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc., TOPEKA, KANSAS

CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder



• A NEW DISCOVERY... of perfection in baking results is being made by the hundreds of women who are turning, every day, to the baking powder that has been the baking day favorite of millions, for years and years.

HULMAN & CO. — TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Founded in 1848

Scrub Out the "Setbacks"

By EMIL G. GLASER

GIVE chicks every chance to develop rapidly and uniformly, with out setbacks from the diseases and disease conditions that may have been left in the brooder house last fall, by a thoro clean-up and scrub-up.

It may be possible to get the brooder house clean simply by removing all of the dirty litter and droppings and covering the floor with new litter. But the chances are against it. A better job results from scrubbing the brooder, using a little disinfectant in the water. But the brooder house still may not be clean. To help do the job of cleaning the brooder house thoroly, the following suggestions may help.

The most useful tools for this job include shovel, rake, hoe and a stiff broom.

Sweep down cobwebs and dust from ceiling and walls. Rake litter and filth toward the door and shovel into a spreader to be hauled away. Scrape floor and corners free of adhering particles of droppings because of the filth and germs they contain. Especially should the filth be scratched and swept out of the spaces between the floor boards.

Scrub the floor thoroly from back to front, giving the lower walls a drenching, too. Use a stiff broom. Pour several pails of water over the floor and allow it to soak for an hour. Then when you scrub with warm water, to which some disinfectant has been added, the films of filth will scrub off easily. Do not be afraid to get the brooder-house floor soaked down while scrubbing. That's the secret of getting the floor clean. This is where the chicks live during the first 6 to 10 weeks of their lives, and a clean brooder house is a definite safeguard against diseases, which in chicks usually appear as bowel and respiratory troubles.

Before the brooder house has dried, spray it from top to bottom with a good, general farm disinfectant, using a hand sprayer or knapsack spraying machine. The machine does the more effective job of forcing the disinfectant into the boards, but even with a hand

spray the job can be done effectively you will take the time to spray every nook and corner.

Disinfecting brooder houses has been made much more pleasant in recent years because of the availability of disinfectants which are pleasant smelling and which will not burn the skin or eyes.

This cleaning and disinfecting makes up the big cleaning job of the season and between broods. The job of "follow-up" disinfection also is essential, however, to maintain sanitary conditions in the brooder house. "Follow-up" disinfection is advisable after each cleaning of the brooder house during the brooding period. Remove the old litter and spray the floor and the lower walls thoroly with a good, pleasant smelling disinfectant, cover the floor with new litter and replace the feeders and fountains. Thus the chicks will have a clean house to live and grow during the entire season.

Each Point Important

Purdue University conducted striking sanitation tests: "When 'Gro Healthy Chick' campaigns were carried thru the country extension program in co-operation with the Purdue Poultry Husbandry Extension Division, practices were recommended: (1) clean chicks; (2) clean ground; (3) clean house; (4) clean litter; (5) clean feed; (6) clean management."

"Each flock owner in the 9 counties co-operating kept a record and reported on the mortality from the time the chicks were placed in the brooder house until the time of housing the pullets. The results obtained in the counties showed that mortality jumped 100 per cent or more when any one of the practices listed was neglected."

Thus, it is essential to provide sanitary conditions, and this can be done by cleaning and disinfecting your brooder house frequently thruout the chick-growing season. You will be surprised at the beneficial results you can get by following this program, not neglecting any of the six points.

Dried Eggs, \$1 a Pound

So Kansas Wants More Processing Plants

SHOULD Kansas have more egg-drying plants? If you have been wondering about this question you are "in the same boat" with Government officials, poultry experts and industrial leaders who met in Topeka recently to give the matter some close-up attention.

The meeting was conducted by Robert M. Terrell, Jr., Washington, D. C., who is in the poultry products division of the Food Distribution Administration. Mr. Terrell pointed out there already has been tremendous expansion in America's egg-drying industry. During the last 18 months more than 246 million pounds of dried eggs have been supplied for Lend-Lease alone.

For the benefit of those representing cities or firms interested in establishing plants, Mr. Terrell called attention to the hazards of egg drying. Equipment for a plant, he says, varies from \$15,000 to \$70,000. After the plant is established, egg drying is a hazardous business. The product is worth more than a dollar a pound, and it must meet strict Government requirements.

Anyone planning to operate such a plant needs to be experienced in handling eggs and in purchasing eggs on a vast commercial scale. Therefore, to make sure that capable persons receive the valuable materials allotted for construction of drying plants, the Government is supervising this business very closely.

To obtain approval for constructing a plant, it is necessary to fill out a Government form giving details of your experience and facilities. When this

form is approved by the Government you may receive priority for the necessary materials.

Despite the close supervision and the warnings of danger, the Government is eager for more expansion in the egg-drying industry. Food administrators are asking for 480 million pounds of dried eggs in 1943. They hope that 37 per cent of all the eggs produced in this country will be dried, although only 25 per cent of our 1942 production.

Kansas now has 8 plants, operating in 7 cities, and 10 other cities have requested drying plants. It is generally agreed that Kansas can probably expand her egg-drying industry, but there cannot be too much expansion of egg driers will meet difficulty in finding enough eggs to keep their plants operating at full capacity. Investigation and reports following this meeting will determine the extent of expansion in this state's egg-drying industry and may presage further development.

Quilting Frames

Frames for quilting are easily and quickly made if the directions given in our leaflet, "My Handy Quilting Frames," are followed. A free copy of the leaflet will be sent to anyone upon request. Please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Resetting a Loose End Saved this Fence Line!

A leaning end post means a loose, sagging fence line, easily damaged by livestock.

The same fence, re-stretched, with new end post... good for many more years of service.

It Will Save the Lambs

ELECTRIC pig brooders have been found so successful that electric lamb brooders are now being suggested. No perfect method of warming and drying the lamb has been developed, but case histories show that deaths at birth have been reduced as much as 97 per cent by immediately placing the lamb in a temperature-controlled brooder.

Lamb brooders are simple to make and need not be expensive. The materials often can be found on the farm. The brooder is merely a heated box. Heat is supplied either by an electric light bulb, radiant heater or a heating element. The addition of a thermostat guarantees that the brooder will always be at a constant temperature, protecting the lamb against chill or overheating.

A plan for one such brooder contains a thermostat heating element and fan for circulating the heat. The brooder is 48 by 28 by 28½ inches, has a hinged door on one side with a double glass panel, and is lighted with a 60-watt lamp. A partition is put in place in the end that contains the heating element and fan so the lamb cannot come in contact with the element. This partition has a 14- by 16-inch screen in it. The brooder has 6 to 8 lamb capacity and is inexpensive to operate. Total cost if everything is purchased would run around \$25.

High Honor For Production

HONOR came to the Harry Elcher family, living near Brewster, in Thomas county, for an effective, all-out food production program. This was in the form of the weekly W. G. Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award on the Skelly farm news broadcast Saturday, January 16, NBC, 7 a. m., central wartime. The Elchers received a \$100 War Bond, lapel buttons, an official scroll and an achievement pennant. This is one of 52 such awards to be made during 1943. Other Kansas farm families very likely will be among those honored.

In making the announcement, the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award committee related that Harry Elcher last fall harvested a victory crop of 16,000 bushels of wheat and 4,600 bushels of barley; marketed 100,000 pounds of beef and 12,000 pounds of pork. He now has 100 hogs on his farm and has expanded his beef herd from 175 to 290 head. The family also cares for 1,250 chickens. In addition, Mr. Elcher led successful community War Bond and scrap collection campaigns.

Mrs. Elcher did her share with a victory garden that emerged victorious over grasshoppers. Four children in the family—Lillian, Kenneth, Edith and Esther—have achieved enviable records thru their 4-H Club projects. The fifth child, 7-year-old Curtis, eagerly is awaiting his opportunity to participate in Club work.

The family was unanimously nominated for the award by the Brewster community.

Livestock Men to Wichita

The 30th annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association will be held at Wichita, March 10 and 11. Due to transportation problems and shortage of labor on the farms, the convention is to be held for 2 days only this year. The theme will be "Production for Victory."

The first day's program will consist of business sessions for the directors and executive committee, and the second day, problems faced by the industry because of wartime needs. Because farm production is so vital to the war effort, and with the many handicaps confronting the industry, there should be plenty to discuss.



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For that reason farmers everywhere who were burning kerosene or distillate in low compression tractors are switching to gasoline. With only a few minor adjustments, gasoline will step up the power of a tractor as much as 12 per cent. And by installing high altitude pistons at the time of an overhaul you can convert a low compression tractor to high compression at little or no extra expense. Changing to high compression plus gasoline will yield up to 30 per cent more power. More trac-

tor power means more acres plowed in a day; more production with the same amount of labor.

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There is no serious shortage of gasoline for tractor use. Nationwide rationing for cars and trucks is necessary to save rubber, except where transportation bottlenecks exist. But even in most eastern seaboard areas gasoline for tractors is likely to be more plentiful than kerosene or distillate.

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PATRIOTIC PARTY

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

PARTIES are such an important part of every child's training that mothers should not let their own added activities these times crowd them out. Even doing double duty inside and outside, as you likely are, with sons in the service and hired men in defense plants, no matter how much Red Cross or other Defense Work you are carrying, remember that childhood is at best a fleeting time of happiness, and we don't want the small fry burdened with the cares and worries of this great conflict. At best, they hear more than is good for them in most homes. War should not affect children, if avoidable.

The children who learn how to play host and hostess at their own parties are at ease in these roles later in life. Those who help with the preparations feel an important responsibility that is good for them. So let them help make invitations, plan guest lists and food, and definitely feel that the party is theirs, not yours!

Simplicity should be the keynote for juvenile parties. Elaborate fiestas tire, confuse and sometimes even bore youngsters. They want to play games, have good food and take something home with them—when these things are accomplished, you may be pretty sure the kids will have fun.

Because all children are patriotic and love anything of that nature, plan a get-together for your children with that theme. February being the patriotic month, what with both Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays' it will be apropos at this time, and if Daddy will dress up like Uncle Sam and award small patriotic gifts for the "take-homes," you'll win the guests' favor forever. Red-white-and-blue pencils, small lapel flags, and many similar gadgets may be bought for a mere whistle, yet will delight childish hearts.

For invitations, white correspondence cards with flag stickers at the top will delight the small hosts who are allowed to make them. Then let them write the summons themselves in red pencil, stamp, seal, and mail them. Or the correspondence cards could be addressed, stamped and mailed as postcards thus conserving on paper and postage since these will go for a cent. Children are urged to conserve, so should do so at all times. Their pennies saved will buy Stamps, which will grow into a Bond, before even mother would have thought it possible.

As soon as the guests have all arrived, have them form in a circle, close their eyes, and keep them closed until a signal from you. Swiftly walk about the ring and place a red-white-and-blue paper hat atop each tousled head; these are for them to wear all afternoon and take home. They'll adore them.

Ask, "What song shall we sing that is about the red-white-and-blue, or about America?" Choose the one which most children mention whether it be the national anthem, "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue" or as it most probably will be, "There's a tall thin man,

with a long gray beard."

Next have a Sharp Eyes test. Blindfold the youngsters, one at a time, and take them to some spot on the wall where you have previously tacked up a large sheet of paper containing pictures. The pictures should be of people or buildings or objects which, according to the age of the guests, you feel they should be likely to know. All should be associated with their country or flag. For instance, here are suggestions: The White House, Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Statue of Liberty, Declaration of Independence, Washington Crossing the Delaware, The Capitol at Washington. Award a simple little patriotic prize for the winner.

Touch Tag is always popular with children. As a wand, use rolled newspaper, wound with bunting. A paper wand is safer than a stick and, of course, the flag would never be used in this way, while bunting is perfectly permissible. Choose one child as "It" and give him the wand. When he succeeds in touching another child with it, he drops it and starts to run from his pursuer. A suitable goal might be an American flag placed flat against one end of the living room. When one child is caught, another is made "It," and so on.

When time for supper—or refreshments, if



it's an afternoon party—give each child a flag and let them form in line, and march to the table to the tune of "The Stars and Stripes Forever" played on piano or victrola. Let them march around the house—perhaps even up and down stairs—before they go to the table. They'll find it very important doing this.

Have the party table as gaily patriotic as possible. Paper napkins cost but little, but red oilcloth makes a beautiful and "safe" covering and can be used elsewhere later on, even covering the children's schoolbooks. Use white dishes with gummed flags pasted on sides, cups and glasses, or patriotic paper ones. Tie a balloon on the back of each chair, rotating them in red, white and blue order. Lay "snappers" at each place, but not the kind with paper hats since the children will already have those.

Dress up one of the children's dolls as Uncle Sam, for a centerpiece. From his hands make go red, white and blue ribbons to the snappers. Or—fasten red, white and blue balloons to the sticks, insert in a per- [Continued on Page

Homemakers Help in the

"FOOD FOR FREEDOM" PROGRAM

By Mrs. Nell P. Davis

EVEN before Pearl Harbor rural America was being made conscious of the part we must play in the global conflict with such slogans as "Food will win the war and write the peace." Now we are only too well aware that the food we raise is ammunition—as important as guns and shells, tanks and planes and ships. We are planning this spring to just about double our Victory gardens of last year. Town folks, too, seeing the handwriting on the wall, with the "new point rationing," will plant backdoor gardens if they have so much as a pocket-handkerchief scrap of ground.

But the "Food for Freedom" program also means making the best possible use of available food. It means using the home-grown perishable foodstuffs instead of buying in the markets. It means finding interesting ways of varying home-canned foods so they will not become monotonous. It means—if we are so fortunate as to

have an old-fashioned cellar, with root crops and squash and apples—that we should use those products as winter draws to a close, they begin to wither a bit.

Apples that are not quite as fresh as could be desired may be used to make apple butter. But those that are a bit withered may be made into pie or relish. Squash may be canned in the pressure cooker or water bath, or may be canned in a kettle if the sugar and spices are added to the cooked product, just as you would do if you were preparing to make pies. Then when opened, need only add eggs and milk, and the squash pumpkin is ready to go into the pastry-lined plates.

"Food for Freedom" means serving wholesome meals, but frugal and simple. It means eating what we need—but no more than we need—we who are fortunate enough to have home-produced milk and eggs—should in-

incorporate these excellent foods into the family diet to as great an extent as seems practical. It means we should not overlook the possibilities of the cheaper cuts of meat, and meat substitutes so that those less fortunate may share our meat. We are going to hear and learn much about substitute and alternate foods in the months to come, when we may not be able to get as much as we want of the things we like. We may have to learn to like foods we're prejudiced against.

Combining different basic foods, or varying the flavors or seasonings unexpectedly, will inject new interest in common meals and foods which must appear on the table with considerable regularity. For instance, dried dill used as a flavoring for soups and stews, makes a welcome change from parsley. When canned tomatoes are used in combination with other canned vegetables—green beans, corn, peas or okra—try using diced bacon, lightly browned with minced onion, for richness, and flavoring with a liberal dash of chile powder. Other foods and flavorings that combine well with tomatoes, besides onions, pork and chile powder, include celery, butter, cheese, parsley and paprika.

The following recipes make delicious use of home-canned vegetables, and will add variety to your daily menus.

Sauerkraut Cottage Pie

Mix together 1 cup cooked, minced, leftover meat, 1 cup chopped sauerkraut, 1 cup meat stock or gravy, salt needed, ¼ teaspoon pepper and a dash of tabasco sauce. Pour into a greased casserole, and lightly pile 2 cups of well mashed potatoes on top. Dot with 2 tablespoons butter. Bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes, or until the potatoes are brown. Serve hot.

Canned Greens With Wilted Lettuce

Spinach, or any other canned greens, may be used for this recipe, and will stretch lettuce which is so high priced this time of year. Shred a small head of lettuce into inch strips, and mix with 1 cup of canned greens which have been drained and chopped, and 1 chopped onion. Place in a hot serving dish. Sprinkle with ½ teaspoon salt. Sauté 3 or 4 strips of chopped bacon until crisp. Drain the bacon from the fat and sprinkle it over the greens. Heat ½ cup vinegar in the bacon fat,

and pour the mixture over the lettuce and greens. Mix lightly with a fork, and serve hot.

Tomatoes-Cheese-Eggs

Rub a baking dish with a cut clove of garlic. Pour in 1½ cups canned tomatoes. Slice 4 hard-cooked eggs and lay the slices on the tomatoes, sprinkle with 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, and a dash of paprika and white pepper, all mixed together. Over this sprinkle ½ cup grated American cheese. Cover with 1 cup of bread crumbs and dot with 2 tablespoons butter. Add another layer of ingredients just like the first, beginning with tomatoes, and ending with the butter-dotted crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until the crumbs are nicely browned, and serve hot.

Fancy Baked Peas

Heat a pint can of peas in their own liquor, drain, pour in a shallow baking dish, and sprinkle with salt and pepper to taste. Save the liquor to use in soup, stew or gravy. Break 4 eggs gently over the peas, dot with bits of butter, and bake 10 minutes in a hot oven. Serve at once.

Duchess Turnip Potatoes

Bake 3 smooth potatoes until thoroughly done. Cut in half lengthwise and scoop potato out of the shells. Mash the potatoes and mix with an equal amount of hot mashed turnips that have been boiled. Add 2 tablespoons butter, ¼ cup light cream, 1 teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper. Whip until fluffy, pile lightly back into the potato shells, place on a heat-resistant platter, sprinkle lightly with paprika, and bake in a moderate oven for 10 minutes. Garnish with parsley and serve at once. Everyone likes this combination.

Patriotic Party

(Continued from Page 16)

forated flower-holder and set in a blue bowl. Or you can use red and white flowers in a blue bowl if you prefer to do so, with tiny bouquets at each child's place.

Serve simple food. This should be the children's supper and so won't cause upset digestions, or schedules. Creamed chicken on toast with flag-red pimentos garnishing the top, bright red gelatin molded to represent Uncle Sam's hat with wee flags at the crown, tall glasses of milk with red flags showing up against the white sides and the great American dessert of ice cream with crushed red fruit over it... this makes a delicious and nourishing meal. And it's colorful and popular with children, too!

Handy Clothes Rack

By INDEPENDENT JANE

Are you waiting for a rainy day so the man of the house can put up that broomstick you have been saving for a clothes-hanger bar? The closet would be so much neater, the clothes fresh and unwrinkled, when their hangers can slip over that bar! Here's one you can fix yourself: Select an old window shade spring roller, leaving the spring end intact, saw the roller to fit. No brackets are necessary to hang it. Simply place it in the desired position, and the spring will hold it firmly in position.

"Slip Cover" Bedding

By MRS. OCIE CHILTON

Lately I've been making my comfortables in a novel style and find it a most satisfactory way. I tack the cotton batting or old blankets into mosquito netting first, then slip the "foundation" into its pretty silkoline covering where it is tied occasionally with short lengths of baby ribbon. When necessary to wash the case it is an easy matter to loosen the thread at the end, pull out the ribbons and slip off the cover, and only a trifle more trouble to put the whole together again.

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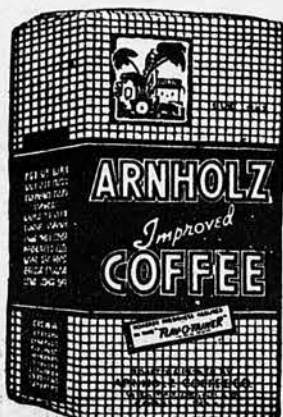


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AT your Grocer's

Save "Borderline" Cows

To Help Meet Demand for Milk

HOW to keep 'em down on the farm" is still a serious problem. It now applies to dairy cows. This problem is so important that the Farm Security Administration has initiated an expansive program to check the marketing and slaughtering of cows that could provide even a small amount of milk for the nation's wartime food supply.

Under this program, FSA will buy milk cows that have been marketed, and will hold them for sale to farmers or dairymen who might desire additional cows. When possible, milk cows "tagged" for market will be spotted before they are sold, with the intention of finding a farm buyer before the animal goes to market. Another part of the program calls for purchase of heifers in areas of surplus, and moving them to areas where young breeding stock is needed.

Centers on Purchase and Resale

However, the program centers primarily around purchase and re-sale of mature cows capable of giving some milk. As explained by Joe Ryan, chief of FSA information for Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota, the Farm Security Administration does not plan to interfere with the normal trade of good, high-producing dairy cows. He explains that cows of this kind will stay in production anyway.

So, instead of high producers, the FSA plans to deal in "borderline" cows, which still produce some milk but might be culled and marketed by the man who is short of help. In general, the FSA officials expect to be handling cows that produce 125 to 150 pounds of butterfat a year.

Buyers on the central livestock markets already have started purchasing such cows, and are shipping them to special concentration points managed by the FSA. From the concentration points, cows are to be distributed to farmer buyers in need of extra milk cows. The entire program is open to all farmers or dairymen, regardless of whether they have FSA loans.

Not Always Easy to Know

It will not be easy for buyers on the central markets to know which cows are worth another trial in the milk lot. This problem will be especially prominent in the case of dry cows going to market. At the same time, cows giving milk present another problem. By the time they are marketed, purchased and shipped to a concentration point, re-sold and shipped again, their milk flow will be seriously interrupted and reduced.

This suggests the serious responsibility involved in handling such cows in transportation and during their stay at the concentration points. Buyers on the central market may experience considerable difficulty in knowing which cows will have calves and how soon they will have them. Likewise,

they may meet serious difficulty knowing which cows are free from disease. All such matters will be of extreme importance to the prospective farm buyer.

When the "borderline" cows are purchased and penned at concentration points, the next job is to get them back on farms again. No one knows how eager the farmers will be to purchase cows of this kind. In fact, such cows were probably marketed the first time because of some good reason. Maybe they were poor producers or maybe the owner was short of help. Possibly the owner was pinched between the squeeze of milk ceilings and high labor rates.

Because of these same factors, it might not be easy to find ready buyers. However, it is assumed that some areas and some individuals are in position to make use of cows which fail to produce a profit for other areas or individuals. Likewise, some areas and individuals may not feel the labor shortage so much as others.

Most dairy observers commenting on the program feel the greatest good can be done by preventing usable milk cows from ever going to market.

To perfect this part of their program, the FSA officials will try to bring farmer buyers and sellers together, out on the farm. It will be done thru the offices of county supervisors for the Farm Security Administration. They ask that farmers intending to market milk cows report their intentions to this office, so the information will be available for any farmer buyer who might be interested.

Likewise, any farmer wanting to buy cows is asked to inquire at the county supervisor's office. He will see the list of cows offered for sale in that county, and will have a chance to bargain for these cows before they are hauled to market.

Twin Habit

Lee R. Johnston, of Bourbon county has vivid evidence that twin calves is a hereditary characteristic with dairy cattle. At present, Mr. Johnston has one set of twin heifers and one set of twin bull calves in his herd of high-producing Holsteins. The 2 mothers are half sisters and the 2 grandmothers, also, are half sisters. It is the second set of twins for one cow.

Protect Bearings

We use front wheel bearing grease in our tractor front wheels. This is the same grease used in packing the front wheel bearings in late model automobiles. Packing wheels once a year is usually enough. Each year we take wheels off, clean out all old grease and repack with new. It saves time greasing these when in the field and avoids the danger of breaking the seals, allowing dirt to enter the bearings. — Ted Hollis, Ottawa Co.



"Birthday gift from my boy in the armed forces in Australia!"

Top Counties

In 1943 Food Production Race

HEARING of sharp increases called for in 1943 Kansas food production, you may wonder what counties and what parts of the state will figure most prominently in total production and per cent of increase. The question answered by county food goals which show the responsibility set for each Kansas county in this state's production job for 1943.

In meeting the request for a 30 per cent increase in Kansas hog production, greatest help is expected from Nemaha county, where farmers are asked to raise more than 11,800 litters, in spring and in fall. Miami county expected to raise pigs from about 100 sows, while Brown county holds third place of responsibility with a request for nearly 9,000 litters in spring and in fall.

The call for an 11 per cent increase in egg production puts heavy responsibility on Butler and Barber counties, where stockmen are scheduled to have the largest numbers of cattle on hand this year and at the first of next year. Greatest numbers of brood cows and greatest egg production are expected from Barber county, with Clark county ranking second and Comanche county third.

Two Lead in Milk

Milk production goals depend on strong support from Sedgwick and Washington counties. These 2 counties are expected to have the most milk cows in production and to lead the list of counties in pounds of milk produced. Washington county ranks third in each case. Sheep goals call for heaviest supplies of lamb and mutton from Finney, Stafford and Kearny counties, in the order mentioned. However, largest increases expected in Greeley, Ness and Scott counties, all in the Western Kansas area.

Washington county has the biggest assignment for number of chickens raised. Reno ranks second, Marshall third, Sedgwick fourth, and Marion fifth. Washington also is expected to produce the most eggs, with Marshall second, Reno third, Dickinson fourth and Republic fifth. Greatest egg increases are expected in Northwest Kansas counties.

To help meet the state's turkey production, Jewell county is asked to raise 1,800 birds, which is nearly double the quota set for any other county. With county turkey producers have the second highest turkey goal, while Washington is third and Sumner is fourth.

Look to Southwest Kansas

Greatest corn production is expected from the veteran corn and livestock counties of Northeast Kansas. Marshall leads first place and Nemaha second. However, a north-central county, with, is third and Jewell is fourth. Washington and Smith counties are asked for larger increases in corn production than any other counties.

Southwest Kansas figures prominently in the parade of counties called for greatest grain sorghum production. The first 4 in order are Stevens, Morton, Hamilton and Finney. Rank next to these counties was Lyon county. Labette county, in Southeast Kansas, was assigned the biggest oats goal, while Smith county is expected to produce the greatest acreage of barley. Sedgwick county drew the heaviest hay assignment, while Douglas county was called on for the greatest acreage of Irish potatoes.

In the field of strictly war crops—such as flax, soybeans, castor beans—Northeast Kansas was assigned heavy responsibility. Cherokee county is expected to lead the state in soybean production with 14,340 acres. Labette is led on for the second-high production, with Crawford third, Franklin fourth and Osage fifth.

In the same general area, Allen

county is scheduled to lead Kansas counties in 1943 flax production. Johnson is second, Anderson third, Wilson fourth and Neosho fifth. Counties in Northeast Kansas are asked for the greatest increases in flax production over 1942. Atchison, Brown, Doniphan and Leavenworth are all requested to increase their flax acreage 140 per cent over last year.

Following are figures on production goals for leading counties in each type of food production. They provide an excellent guide for all counties.

Sows to Farrow in Spring of 1943—Nemaha, 11,840; Miami, 9,630; Brown, 8,980; Jewell, 8,430; Linn, 7,750.

Cattle on Hand at End of 1943—Butler, 84,440; Barber, 74,930; Greenwood, 67,410; Lincoln, 66,800; Reno, 64,630.

Beef Cows on Hand at First of 1943—Barber, 21,320; Clark, 16,910; Comanche, 16,520; Pottawatomie, 14,620; Riley, 12,300.

Average Number of Milk Cows During 1943—Sedgwick, 18,520; Reno, 18,330; Washington, 15,530; Sumner, 15,080; Labette, 14,880.

Sheep and Lambs on Farms at End of Year—Finney, 48,780; Sedgwick, 45,830; Kearny, 42,330; Thomas, 41,930; Wichita, 37,610.

Percentage Increase in Marketings and Farm Slaughter of Cattle and Calves—Cheyenne, Sheridan, Sherman, Gove, Ness, Scott, Finney, Ford, Haskell and Hodgeman, all 130 per cent over 1942.

Percentage Increase in Marketings and Farm Slaughter of Sheep and Lambs—Greeley, 130; Ness, 125; Scott, 125.

Pounds of Milk Produced—Sedgwick, 79,636,000; Reno, 78,862,000; Washington, 65,252,000; Sumner, 64,844,000; Marshall, 62,359,000.

Number of Chickens Raised—Washington, 849,000; Reno, 812,000; Marshall, 802,000; Sedgwick, 790,000; Marion, 774,000.

Eggs Produced—Washington, 63,000,000; Marshall, 46,900,000; Reno, 44,300,000; Dickinson, 43,800,000; Republic, 43,100,000.

Turkeys Raised—Jewell, 81,810; Smith, 43,690; Washington, 38,770; Sumner, 33,140; Sedgwick, 30,280.

Acres of Corn—Marshall, 131,500; Nemaha, 120,800; Smith, 114,700; Jewell, 109,200; Norton, 104,500. (Restrictions on corn acreage have been removed.)

Acres of Grain Sorghums—Stevens, 87,460; Morton, 58,410; Hamilton, 42,950; Finney, 40,270; Lyon, 40,080.

Acres of Oats—Labette, 62,520; Sumner, 61,810; Marion, 61,420; Butler, 54,470; Dickinson, 46,870.

Acres of Barley—Jewell, 62,590; Smith, 51,190; Sherman, 44,510; Sheridan, 42,950; Thomas, 41,540.

Acres of Tame Hay Harvested—Sedgwick, 36,200; Nemaha, 35,730; Brown, 31,860; Marshall, 29,650; Reno, 28,440.

Acres of Soybeans—Cherokee, 14,340; Labette, 13,020; Crawford, 10,960; Franklin, 8,380; Osage, 8,100.

Acres of Flax—Allen, 28,570; Linn, 27,140; Anderson, 24,840; Wilson, 17,200; Neosho, 15,820.

Acres of Irish Potatoes—Douglas, 2,020; Wyandotte, 1,580; Leavenworth, 1,540; Johnson, 1,410; Shawnee, 1,270.

Acres of Sweet Clover Seed—Allen, 9,080; Nemaha, 3,510; Anderson, 3,010; Butler, 2,580; Jackson, 1,910.

Acres of Lespedeza Seed—Wilson, 7,160; Johnson, 6,480; Miami, 4,725; Neosho, 4,345; Labette, 4,070.

Acres of Alfalfa Seed—Reno, 7,190; Sedgwick, 7,050; Washington, 6,890; Rice, 5,200; Harvey, 4,190.

Acres of Red Clover Seed—Brown, 4,715; Atchison, 2,565; Doniphan, 1,885; Leavenworth, 1,375; Nemaha, 1,025.

Number of Farm Gardens—Sedgwick, 2,960; Reno, 2,917; Sumner, 2,555; Marshall, 2,416; Washington, 2,336.

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Syrup, at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

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

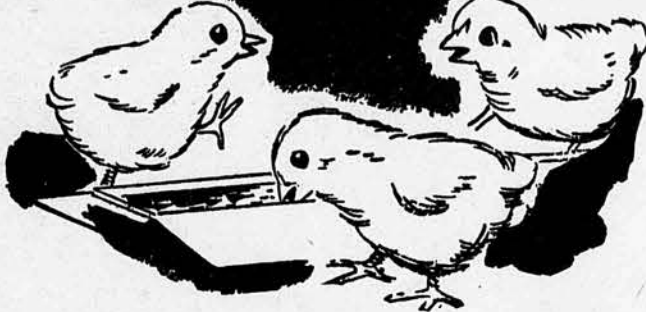
It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

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

YOUR CHICKS ARE WORTH PROTECTING



CORIDENE WILL HELP YOU RAISE THEM

CORIDENE will help you avoid many common chick troubles . . . costs only 1c per chick for three weeks. Do you have these troubles?

Chicks eat litter and gravel Feed medicated with CORIDENE has a taste and odor unlike anything else in the brooder house. Chicks like it and come back to it.

Chicks gorge up on food? CORIDENE supplies the same type acids as in digestive juices, helps avoid impacted gizzards.

Chicks chilled? CORIDENE creates a sense of warmth, wakes up digestive organs, liver and gizzard.

Chicks pasted up? Contaminated feed causes simple diarrhea and constipation. CORIDENE helps relieve these conditions in the intestines.

Ask your hatcheryman or poultry supply dealer for details of the famous CORIDENE starting program. This year, start 'em on CORIDENE!



FUNJOL for the Drinking Water

Check slime and mold growth in the fountains and you'll check many intestinal troubles. Insist on a fungicide and antiseptic—use liquid FUNJOL. Highly concentrated. Easy to use.

BUY U. S. Savings Bonds and Savings Stamps

DE LAVAL Takes to the AIR



The same kind of precision work that went into your De Laval Separator and Milker now produces an important device for U. S. Bombers

AN example of the work being done by De Laval to speed the war effort is the manufacture of an important device used on U. S. Bombers, for which De Laval precision machinery and skilled personnel are ideally adapted. Thus the same kind of work that made De Laval Separators and Milkers the world's best is also helping to make our air fighters supreme . . . This is

only one of many things being done by De Laval, in addition to making as many new De Laval Milkers and Separators as our Government desires us to make . . . On thousands of farms De Laval Milkers and Separators are saving time and labor and conserving and adding to our vital supply of milk and butterfat. We must keep them running at greatest efficiency.



Keep Your De Laval Milker Pulsating and Separator Humming

De Laval products are backed by the best dealer service organization of its kind and De Laval dealers everywhere are checking, adjusting and reconditioning separators and milkers. See your local De Laval dealer about having your machine checked.



THE DELAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
427 Randolph St.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.

Grows Pigs Under Sunlamps

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

PAUL H. GUTHRIE, of Highland, in Doniphan county, makes no claim to being a beauty specialist, altho part of his equipment is almost identical with that used by many matrons and debutantes in their efforts to make themselves more attractive. The many sunlamps he uses in his farrowing pens, brooder rooms and laying houses are of the same general construction as those found in milady's boudoir. The principle is the same whether the sunlamp is used as a beauty aid or as a health-giving device for farm livestock. These lamps do a good job of substituting for the sun during these long winter months when Old Sol is so seldom seen.

Sunlamps have either infrared rays, ultraviolet rays or a combination of both. Mr. Guthrie uses the ultraviolet

ray lamps on his farm for their therapeutic value; they tend to heal and cure. The Guthrie farm is doing its full share in the greater production of food for victory. Hog-raising operations have been expanded until now at least 45 sows farrow each spring and fall. More litters and larger litters would result in larger pig losses if the sunray lamps were not used. In one corner of each of his farrowing pens Mr. Guthrie has built a triangular "brooder," in the ceiling or roof of which he has installed one of these winter sunshine lamps. Under these homemade hovers the little pigs find both warmth and strength, without danger of being crushed to death by an obese mother sow. Mr. Guthrie believes it is important these days to save every pig for the production "line."

Production increase in this time of desperate need would not have been possible had not the REA brought cheap electricity to the Guthrie farm. One pig saved pays for the bulb and the power. To Norris V. Wakeman, manager of the Doniphan Electric Corporation, goes the credit for introducing the sunray lamps in this area.

But Paul Guthrie does not stop with the use of sunlamps on his pigs. He believes they are just as essential in the brooding of healthy chicks and is enthusiastic over the results he obtains from using them on laying hens. He has a barn loft which he has converted into a "chicken-house." Little or no direct sunshine ever filters into this place. Yet the way the hens confined here sing and scratch, one knows they are healthy and contented. Their keeper is thoroly satisfied with production. Vitamin D, so essential to healthy birds, is supplied mainly by the ultraviolet lamps that hang in this pen, providing a constant source.

Folks who use sunlamps for health and beauty know it is not necessary the entire body to be covered by lamps' rays. Ultraviolet rays thru the blood stream and exposing any body area is sufficient. However to get a healthy glow or tan one must regularly expose the skin area which is desired to become healthy looking. The infrared rays are the heat used solely for sore muscles or when baking is required in a treatment. An airplane factory in Southern California which the writer visited a few weeks ago, there isn't a window in the whole plant which houses several thousand workers on 3 shifts. Light assembling the fighting planes turn out at this plant is supplied by a row of sunlamps in the high ceiling. The faces and hands of the workers have a characteristic greenish hue.

Long a Major Project

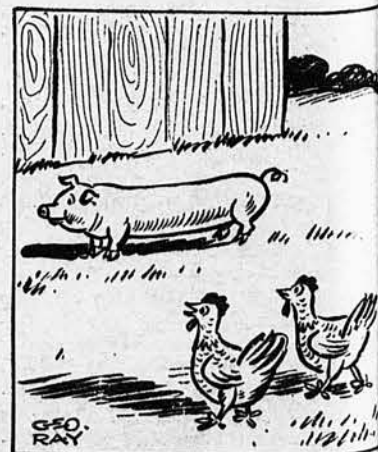
Raising hogs for market has been a major project on the Guthrie farm. Mr. Guthrie is thoroly sold the Berkshire-Hampshire cross as ideal market hog. For his breed stock he uses purebred animals, probably a Berkshire boar and a Hampshire sow. He never uses a cross gilt for breeding. One of his reasons for preferring this particular cross is that the hogs can be fed to heavy weights without suffering any penalty on price. Paul is a great believer in good pasture and it is his opinion that until pigs reach 150 pounds in weight a good pasture will just about cut the feed bill in half. He is a good feeder and recognizes the importance of feeding the pigs properly before they are born. His brood sows receive special attention during the period of gestation and as a result he gets huge litters.

The land which Paul Guthrie farms so well today was homesteaded by great-grandfather. Three generations of Guthries before him have more than made a comfortable living on this same farm and have handed it down to Paul, too, is farming this land with eye to the future, expecting it to stay in the family yet other generations come. Paul's father, A. W. Guthrie still keeps a watchful eye on the goings-on, but the actual management of affairs has been turned over to son. The elder Guthrie is quite a hobbyist. He delights in showing visitors his valuable collection of Indian relics such as arrowheads, spearheads and tomahawks.

Drop "Test-Tube" Plan

After 2 years of operation, the Kansas Valley Breeding Association, Topeka has been dissolved. This association received state-wide attention because it was thought to be the first organization in Kansas built on the principle of artificial or "test-tube" breeding.

Altho the association produced many outstanding test-tube calves, and improved the herds of many dairymen and farmers, it had to be dissolved because not enough dairymen took advantage of the association to pay the expenses of operation.



"Crossing 'em with a Dachshund to increase pork production."

"ALL OUT" FOR VICTORY



To over 600 MM employees in the armed services; to ALL in our armed services; to our loyal MM dealers; to all the millions of farmers who use our equipment; and to all those who would like to buy MM MACHINERY now, we address this Message:

All at Minneapolis-Moline are doing their best to back up the men on the fighting and farming fronts so that victory may be ours in due time, so that all of us can return to our NORMAL ways of living.

MM was awarded the Maritime "M" Pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag and Maritime Labor Merit Badges for its employees by the U. S. Maritime Commission in recognition for MM's outstanding production achievement.

MM products are on almost every Maritime ship that sails the seas . . . so MM products help produce the food for freedom, and help get it to our boys in the service wherever they may be.

All MM Employees are investing over 10% in War Bonds regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan. For this, Minneapolis-Moline was recently awarded the Treasury "T" Minute Man Flag.

MM has contributed to the War Production Fund of the National Safety Council to stop accidents that have killed or injured 11,600 American workers every day since Pearl Harbor.

Minneapolis-Moline was awarded the Governors' Safety Award Pennant for a well established safety program in every plant. Every accident now is a victory for our enemies. Think SAFETY and act SAFELY . . . your family and your country depend on you.

If this war had not been thrust upon us, we would far rather build ONLY farm machinery, farm tractors, industrial engines, etc., BUT with world conditions as they are, the WINNING OF THE WAR must be the first objective of ALL . . . because what good would it do if we could give you all the machinery you might desire and we lost the war FOREVER.

We will NOW build all the farm machinery, tractors, and repair parts allowed under Government Limitation Orders, and QUALITY PRODUCTS for our Armed Forces to the full extent of our capacity. When Victory is ours, we will again supply our customers with the world's most modern tractors, and farm machinery. In the meantime, we are all out for Victory as we know you are too. Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps regularly and keep them! Get all your Scrap into the Big Scrap NOW! . . . Get all your Machines in usable condition NOW! . . . Scrap all Machines not worth repairing!

"Care for Your Tractor for Your Country"
"Brave Men Shall Not Die Because We Faltered"



THE JEEP—originated by Minneapolis-Moline in 1938 . . . so named by Army men in 1940 . . . later other small Army vehicles were also called Jeeps.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

HOW

our implement dealer can help you in this emergency



These days when maximum food production is so essential, new farm equipment so hard to get, and farm help a real problem, it's mighty important to take care of your tractor and farm equipment as never before. The man to help you do this is your implement dealer. Have him check over your equipment regularly. From long experience and thorough familiarity he knows better than anyone else how to service and repair the farm machinery you bought from him. John Deere dealers are in a particularly good position to help you with your John Deere equipment. Since long before Pearl Harbor, they have been adding new tools... modernizing their shops... improving their shop practices... providing new services. They are better equipped than ever before to service your tractor and equipment in a kind of service that assures maximum efficiency and performance throughout their long life.

GENUINE PARTS IMPORTANT

Your John Deere dealer sells genuine John Deere repair parts—parts which are exact duplicates of those they replace, made to the same specifications, by the same workmen, on the same machines. John Deere repair parts fit and wear like the originals.

SEE YOUR DEERE DEALER

Make his store your headquarters for expert mechanical service and repair parts. Also ask him about urgently needed new equipment. While he can't supply you with all the new machines you might want, he can perform a real service for you in conditioning your present equipment to meet the unparalleled demands of this national emergency.



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

Something Doing With Plastics

PLASTICS made by combining Kansas farm crops and Kansas minerals may soon take a place in war production under plans of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission. A \$25,000 grant has been made to establish and equip the Kansas Industrial Laboratory at Kansas University, to test such plastics and determine how they may be adapted to industry.

From dairy farms come the ingredients for casein, one of the earliest of plastics. Crops such as soybeans, sunflowers and castor beans produce oils for making plastics and grain crops can be fermented into alcohol, also a plastic ingredient. From Kansas coal, natural gas, oil and salt can be taken other valuable sources of plastics which, when combined in countless ways with crop meals and with volcanic ash, cretaceous chalk, calcined clay, silts, marl, bentonite and gypsum, produce items with myriad characteristics.

The laboratory will prepare batches of the various plastics and test them for abrasion resistance, tensile strength, optical characteristics, the effects of heat and heat changes, resistance to acids and other studies.

The commission avers that plastics have risen to a place of high importance and there are countless places where plastics are not only as good as, but in some cases better than, the original materials used. After peace arrives, this is one industry that is being counted on to bolster the state's economy and provide another market for farm products against the losses to be expected in removal of war industries.

Sorghum Starches

(Continued from Page 5)

of cornstarch and tapioca starch. The commonly known sorghums in this group include Atlas sorgho, early sumac, early kalo, pink kafir and red kafir.

At present, of course, major attention is focused on the waxy sorghums which produce starches of the tapioca type. Apparently the best Kansas variety for this is Leoti red, but there is one shortcoming. Its red color is a disadvantage in the starch extraction process.

To remedy this, Kansas plant breeders are combining forces with our agricultural chemists on the starch problems. A. F. Swanson, who is in charge of sorghum experiments at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, has crossed Leoti red with atlas sorgho. The resulting hybrid produces white sorghum grain with the same tapioca starch quality possessed by Leoti red.

Makes Dual Purpose Crop

Swanson's hybrid produces a high grain yield and also a high forage yield. Better still, the forage has a sweet stalk, making it highly desirable for feeding purposes. This means the farmer could sell the grain as a cash crop and keep the remainder as valuable feed. Such arrangements would make the sorghum crop even more versatile than it has been up to this time.

Another hybrid developed by Swanson is designed to provide a combine variety bearing white grain that is suitable for producing the tapioca type of starch. This hybrid was obtained by crossing Leoti red with club kafir. Having a stalk short enough for combining will be an important characteristic to farmers who produce vast acreages for commercial plants.

The sorghum starch industry is not here yet, but practical leaders in agriculture and chemistry believe it is on the way. If and when it gets here, manufacture of sorghum starches will elevate another Kansas grain to the position of a valuable cash crop. Then, perhaps the sorghums will be known as our "cash-feed" crop.



IT'S A
**RAILROAD-
SIZE JOB**
*and here's your
part in it*

It's no reflection on the good old bully beef, beans and "gold fish" of other wars to say that food for our Army has kept pace with what we have learned about calories and vitamins these 20-odd years. The fighting forces get good food, fresh food and plenty of it — they need and get almost twice as much as the folks at home.

But that's not the only call for extra food that reaches America's farmers. Every day about 13½ million pounds of American foods go to our Allies, the other United Nations.

Most of this food must move by rail. Put that on top of hauling coal and oil; on top of delivering materials to the plants which are pouring out guns, tanks, planes and ships; and hauling the finished products from these plants — and you begin to realize what the railroads have on their hands these days.

To do it they start a loaded freight train off every four seconds of the day and night. They move a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute. Every freight car averages 50 per cent more work than it did before the war, which is fortunate, because other war needs are such that very few new cars can be secured today.

But there's a way you as a shipper can help relieve the pressure. So remember these rules whenever you ship: Don't let a car lose a minute; load as soon as it arrives — and load it to the limit. Then it's up to us to get it on its way fast.

And count on it—the railroads are putting everything they have behind a single purpose — winning the war.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN



RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LET NEW IMPROVED
CERESAN
HELP YOU
**STOP WASTE IN
YOUR GRAIN
FIELDS!**

Reduce seed losses, conserve labor, go "all out" for good stands and high yields. Treat seed oats, barley, sorghum, flax and wheat with New Improved CERESAN to combat certain seed-borne diseases. Your dealer has this low-cost disinfectant.

DUBAY
SEED DISINFECTANTS
A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

Write "Du Bay", Wilmington Del., for free Grain Pamphlet.

AUTHORIZED CERESAN JOBBERS
The Barteldes Seed Co.
894 Mass. St. Lawrence

FOR VICTORY

FOR LIBERTY

For preservation of the
American Way of Life

BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Best Poultry Awards

Stay Right Here in Kansas

ONE of the most successful poultry expositions ever held in Kansas was the Kansas State Poultry Show, in the Municipal Auditorium at Topeka, recently. According to the records of J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders Association, this show featured 95 exhibitors from 12 states, who showed more than 1,500 of the nation's finest birds.

There were more entries than in last year's state show, Mr. Cowdrey says, and quality was exceptionally good. Altho the show birds represented flocks from Tennessee to Oregon, a lion's share of the championship awards went to Kansas exhibitors.

Grand champion bird of the 1,500 on display, was a White Rock pullet, exhibited by Floyd Christ, of Quinter. The champion old pen of chickens was exhibited by George Weideman, of Kansas City, who shows single-comb Rhode Island Reds. The championship award for young pen was claimed by H. C. Lee, of Pond Creek, Oklahoma, on his fancy entry of Dark Cornish.

J. C. Baughman, of Topeka, exhibited the champion cock, a Buff Orpington, while Jack B. Rensing, of Fort Scott, captured the champion hen award on his Dark Cornish entry. A Rhode Island Red exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Roy L. Smith, of Edmond, was declared champion cockerel of the show, and a Black Cochon cockerel,

shown by William F. Caskey, of Topeka, was chosen as the best bantam on exhibit.

Even in turkey competition, the top honor went to a Kansas showman. The champion turkey of the show was a White Holland bird, exhibited by N. R. Kardosh, of Stockton. The champion broad breasted old Tom turkey was exhibited by the Nichols Turkey Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.

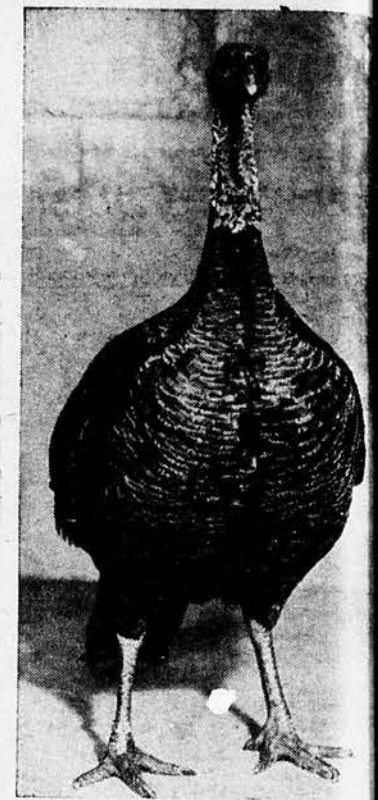
Three experienced poultry judges tied the ribbons. They are: R. P. Krum, of Stafford; H. B. Patten, Hutchinson; and G. D. McClaskey, Topeka. Officers of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association are: D. D. Colgazier, Hutchinson, president; J. C. Baughman, Topeka, vice-president; and J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

Now Cattail Is Useful

MIDWEST swamps may in the future provide a vital war material, according to a noted Chicago scientist. He has discovered that the "down" from the common cattail makes a highly acceptable stuffing floss, comparable in many ways to Kapoc and other widely used stuffing materials. The new product is known in commercial circles as "Typha."

The fluff from the cattail seed clump can be processed into a light-weight, water-resistant material which seems well suited for many commercial purposes such as stuffing toys, mattresses, pillows, and sporting goods. It also appears ideal for filling lifejackets and rafts as well as insulating airplanes and tanks.

Kapoc came chiefly from Java and downy feathers were imported from China. Already a pilot plant for proc-



No wonder this Broad Breasted Bronze turkey is proud of herself. She was the first-prize young hen in her class at the recent Kansas State Poultry Show in Topeka. The stylish prize winner is owned by Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gideon, of Shawnee county.

essing cattail fluff has been established in Wisconsin. Farms for miles about have been searched for cattail and this unusual farm crop has been harvested bringing in a good income. These farmers are even thinking of scattering the seed of the plant, until now considered a weed.

It would seem from observation that Kansas-grown cattail is just as good as anybody's so why not a cattail industry for us?

Just a Minute . . .

After the war, Selective Service will try to work in reverse. Instead of taking men from private employment into the armed forces, it will attempt to honorably discharge them from the armed services into decent jobs. It isn't Uncle Sam's idea to dump his fighting men into the breadline.

Incentive payments of 100 million dollars may be offered farmers by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to increase vital war crops—soybeans, peanuts, grain sorghums, flax, sweet potatoes and dried peas. Wickard said Congress will be asked for an extra appropriation for this program. Growers would receive extra payment for each acre they exceed 90 per cent of their farm goals, up to 110 per cent of the goal.

A volunteer "Land Army" of 3½ million persons is sought by the Man Power Commission. Town folks will be asked to leave their jobs temporarily this spring and summer to help relieve the farm labor shortage. Pay, 30 cents an hour and up.

Kansas had 26 per cent more cattle on feed for market on January 1, 1943, than a year ago. The number on feed in the 11 Corn Belt states was 8 per cent larger than last year, setting a new record.

Sodium chlorate will be available for weed eradication in 1943 in quantities sufficient to care for major needs without rigid state quotas, says the War Production Board. It will be distributed thru regular commercial channels. This situation is easier than a year ago.

The Commodity Credit Corporation's feed wheat sales program will be continued until further notice, on virtually the same basis as in 1942. Penalty has been increased to 75 cents

a bushel on wheat bought for feed and used for other purposes instead. Cattle feed wheat sales are running about a million bushels a week.

If you give a gasoline coupon to another person you may be liable to \$10,000 fine or 10 years in prison, both. Using a "borrowed" coupon threatens the same penalties.

There is talk of OPA setting up special rationing plan for the vegetarians or non-meat eaters.

Before 1658 when the "correct" spelling was adopted, coffee was spelled "chaoua," "coffe," "couphie," "caphe," and "kauphy," in England. Some folks make it differently, too.

Purchases, sales and deliveries of oilseed meals for the manufacture of mixed fertilizer for sale are prohibited by Uncle Sam. This action was taken to increase the supply of meals needed by livestock feeders. Cottonseed, soybeans, peanut and linseed oil meals and cake are included.

WPB has given farm machinery companies authority to manufacture repairs up to 167 per cent of the amount made in 1940, but even with this increase, dealers' stocks—depleted during the past year—are expected to be low on most parts.

Bright spot in the new farm machinery picture is milking machines. Acting on advice from the Department of Agriculture that dairymen would be hard hit by labor shortage, WPB permitted a relatively large number of milking machines to be manufactured. More than 500 have already been allocated to Kansas dairy counties. Recent quotas, and there is a possibility of increasing this quota. The dairymen who needs a milking machine should see his county farm machinery rationing committee.



TO SPLICE TELEPHONE WIRE
File ends of wire clean, place them side by side, and twist tight with two wrenches. A splicing sleeve helps, but is not essential.

We're ready if needed on our telephone line!

Jim Wagner, farm line chairman, says: "At our meeting last month we made up our minds to keep our farm telephone line talking better than ever during these war years. We can't get new material, so we're working hard to make what we have do a better job.

"We share maintenance work on our telephone line the way old-timers used to

share at a logrolling — each of us puts in his lick at clearing away branches and brush from the wire, taking up slack so that it sags about 15 inches to 150 feet of span, keeping the splices tight and the insulators right.

"It only takes a few hours a month of each fellow's time. And if some of us ever should be needed for aircraft warning service our telephones are ready right now!"

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



WARDS HAVE THE *correct size* FOR YOUR *present rims*

TRACTOR TIRES

53²⁵

INCLUDING Federal
Excise Tax

11.25-24 Size—Your Choice of
knob or bar-type tread

SIZE	"POWER GRIP"	"SUPER POWER GRIP"	"POWER TRAC"
9.00-36	\$44.75	\$52.75	\$52.75
9.00-40		58.00	58.00
10.00-36	51.05	60.10	
11.25-24	45.25	53.25	53.25
11.25-28		58.20	
11.25-36	65.80	77.50	
13.50-32	86.50	101.75	

Federal Tax INCLUDED. Other Sizes Also Low-priced

LET WARDS HELP YOU APPLY

If you need replacement tires for your tractor get your Rationing Application at Wards. Our tire man will be glad to help you fill out the form required by your local Rationing Board.

GET PREWAR QUALITY TIRES

If your Board issues a Ration Certificate to you, bring it to Wards. Wards still have most sizes of PREWAR QUALITY Tires available! (Prewar tires are getting scarce.) Ask about Wards "Crop Payment" Plan.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—Under Rationing Regulations, tractors now equipped with steel wheels cannot be changed-over to rubber tires. This ad is not intended to offer tires to the owners of tractors now equipped with original steel wheels.



HERE IS A **MONTGOMERY WARD** RETAIL STORE
NEAR YOU

How to Keep Your Water System In Working Order

Get this FREE BOOKLET from your FAIRBANKS-MORSE DEALER NOW

HERE is a little booklet that may mean the difference between having running water under pressure — or doing without — for the duration. It tells you *what to do* — and *what not to do* — to keep any Home Water System in good working order.

That is very important to you right now. A breakdown due to neglect may cause you serious inconvenience and loss of money. Peacetime products are scarce these days. Replacement of worn or damaged parts MAY be impossible.

If the water system you have breaks down, regardless of its make, see your Fairbanks-Morse dealer at once. He is in a position to render service and secure replacement parts for you if such parts are at all available. Remember that his service is available to you on any make of water system.

Stop in at your F-M Dealer's store at your very first opportunity and get your free copy of "How To Keep Your Water System in Working Order." You'll be glad you did!

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
HOME WATER SYSTEMS

If you want to BUILD UP RED BLOOD!

And Also Relieve Distress of 'Periodic' Female Weakness!

If you want to build up red blood corpuscles to promote a more refreshed bloodstream, more strength—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound TABLETS (with added iron).

Pinkham's Tablets are also famous to relieve distress of female functional monthly disturbances. This is because of their soothing effect on ONE OF WOMAN'S MOST IMPORTANT ORGANS. Taken regularly they help build up resistance against such symptoms. Follow label directions. *Worth trying!* For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 856 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

An Inkling of What We'll Pay

(Continued from Page 7)

and peoples to help throw Hitler out, so they can be fed.

The United States also is to have a big share in fighting the war. The present program calls for close to 11 million men under arms in the uniforms of the United States fighting forces. That is close to 11 out of every 15 physically fit males in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45.

For war purposes, since July 1, 1940, the Congress of the United States has appropriated some 230 billion dollars. With the 100 billion dollars additional to be appropriated and authorized for the next fiscal year, that calls for war expenditures of 330 billion dollars. That is almost one third of a trillion dollars. Included in the total is some 60 billion dollars of Lend-Lease funds, directly appropriated for Lend-Lease, and made available for Lend-Lease appropriations from Army, Navy, Maritime and Merchant Marine funds.

President Roosevelt told the Congress:

"There are available about 170 billion dollars of unspent war appropriations and authorizations; about two thirds of this is already obligated or committed."

Huge Unspent War Chest

Allowing for expenditures at the rate of 8 billion dollars a month, by the time Congress passes its appropriation bills for the next fiscal year, the President will have at his disposal some 250 billion dollars of unspent war funds. The biggest war fund any ruler ever had in the whole history of the world with which to wage war.

The United States actually, up to now, has barely begun its job of feeding, financing and fighting this World War, which has turned out in reality to be our war.

The flow of foodstuffs to Europe and Africa and Asia is not much more than a trickle, compared to the stream when it reaches full flow.

Only 1,500,000 of our projected 11,000,000 fighting men are actually overseas.

And only some 80 billion dollars of our projected 330-billion-dollar war fund so far actually have been expended.

This last item explains why President Roosevelt was able to tell the Congress that by next June 30 the national public debt will be only 135 billion dollars; by June 30, 1944, the President said in his budget message, it will have passed 210 billion dollars—how much beyond that figure he did

not say. At present the national public debt is right at 115 billion dollars. Before the end of February, Congress will have passed an act increasing the statutory debt limit from 125 billion to 210 billion dollars.

President Roosevelt told the Congress in his budget message that he wants one third of the war costs in the next fiscal year to be financed by taxation. Present tax laws will raise, it is estimated, some 25 billion dollars a year.

Accordingly, President Roosevelt in his budget message suggested that individual-income and victory-tax collections be increased from \$8,338,500,000 the present fiscal year to \$13,750,000,000 next fiscal year.

He also suggested that corporation income taxes be levied upon for an additional 5 billion dollars. Then his program would require an additional 6 billion dollars in enforced savings—these will taste almost exactly like taxes, by the way.

"I believe that we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxations, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944," the President says in his budget message.

While it is not specifically stated, that means the President wants Congress to enact legislation which will insure about 45 cents of each individual's dollar of income in the fiscal year will be paid into the federal treasury. You can do as you please with the other half of your dollars, after paying state and local taxes, increased living costs, and perhaps investing in War Bonds.

Have Puzzling Problem

To tell the plain, unvarnished truth, Congress right now is in a blue funk, trying to figure out how to finance, feed, and fight this global war without levying burdensome taxes on the "low income groups"—as requested by the President—and how to lay down a sound fiscal policy to meet expenditures of 108 billion dollars by the federal government of a nation that previous to this year has never had an income of as much as 100 billion dollars.

And the fiscal problem is far from being the big end of the task ahead of the people of the United States this year, and for several years to come. A national economy geared to rubber finds itself without rubber except for military uses. Military needs for petroleum products are so great that the

(Continued on Page 29)

Idea Hunt

In Which You Help Bring Victory

IDEAS are worth money any time. New ideas. Improvements on old ideas. But right now they are more valuable than dollars or diamonds; as necessary as guns and ships and courage. Your ideas. Because they may save the most precious possession—a life; thousands of lives. Maybe an idea you have can be the means of bringing Victory earlier. There isn't a man or woman on a Kansas farm who wouldn't give the last ounce of energy to bring our boys back home safe and sound and soon.

Knowing these things, the Massey-Harris Company—tractors, combines, farm implements—has opened up an idea-hunting campaign which every reader of Kansas Farmer is invited to join. Please read the details of this idea contest in the advertisement on page 13, of your January 16, 1943, issue of Kansas Farmer, if you haven't already done so.

You may be the winner of one of the \$2,400 worth of War Bonds. But you have the added incentive of knowing you are doing something extra to help win the war. Massey-Harris says: "Just

as American farmers have met emergencies in the past, they will find new ways to combat today's problems, and Massey-Harris wants to help by an interchange of the ideas and plans that develop out of this emergency. You may have ideas that will help other farmers. Other farmers may have ideas that will help you. We believe that the exchange of these ideas will be so valuable that we are offering valuable prizes for them. Send us yours. As a contribution to agriculture, Massey-Harris will later publish a book for free distribution containing the most helpful of the ideas received."

So share your ideas of how to win the battle of production. No entry blank is needed. Just write a 200-word letter or less, describing any special plans or short-cuts you have used or expect to use in your farm work. Anyone living on a farm, or a student of agriculture, is eligible. Get your letter in by March 25, 1943, addressed to Massey-Harris, Department 85, Racine, Wisconsin. Include the name of your nearest Massey-Harris dealer. Your idea may be one of the winners.



**HOG RAISERS!
UNCLE SAM
NEEDS MORE
MEAT!**

Rely on Proved Methods of Sanitation! Your government is calling for more and fatter hogs! Today it's vitally important to protect your herds against roundworms and diseases spread by contaminated surroundings. To help you do this, use the proved LEWIS' LYE method of hog sanitation!

Save Critical War Materials! Please don't waste LEWIS' LYE. Buy only what you need right now, for LEWIS' LYE packages are made from critical war materials that must be conserved, and to use your LEWIS' LYE with maximum efficiency, follow instructions carefully. Detailed directions will be sent you on request.

**Raise MORE Hogs!
Raise FATTER Hogs!
BUY MORE WAR BONDS!**

Pennsylvania
Salt Mfg. Co.
Dept. 292
20 N. Wacker
Drive
Chicago, Ill.



FOR LIBERTY

BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS



**"My Mom Gives Them
LEEMULSION
When They Catch Cold"**

Every Chick Raised is **DOUBLY** important **THIS YEAR!** At the first sign of a cold get busy with Leemulsion in the drinking water. Helps prevent spread; relieves symptoms. Works from inside, much like cough medicine for people.

For growing or adult birds either spray with

VAPO-SPRAY

or put Leemulsion in their drinking water too. Either Leemulsion or Vapo-Spray alone is usually enough for older birds. But in severe cases it is better to use both of them. Prepare now. At your Dealer. (Drug, Feed, Hatchery)

Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

Put Feed Ahead of Food

Or Latter May Run Short

FARMERS everywhere are talking about the shortage of protein feeds. Figures show it is a genuine shortage of serious proportion.

According to a recent report submitted to Washington by the Feed Industry Planning Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, American stockmen will need a 25 per cent increase in the supply of essential feed ingredients this year. To meet the actual need of livestock on American farms, about 11,700,000 pounds of high protein feeds, minerals and vitamin supplements will be needed in 1943. But experienced feed men, scanning the field of possible supply, say only about 9,516,000 tons are now available. That indicates a shortage of 2 1/4 million tons.

It is no laughing matter because, as pointed out by R. M. Bethke, animal nutritionist of the Ohio State Experiment Station, human food cannot be available unless animals are fed. Bethke even went so far as to say that we must reverse our thinking process and put feed ahead of food in our over-riding plan.

Throughout Kansas, farmers are citing their experiences with the protein shortage. Feed stores have only limited quantities to sell, and that is usually "piled up" at record speed. Many farmers accustomed to feeding concentrated protein supplements like alfalfa, cottonseed meal and soybean meal are finding the only protein for their area is that which is sold in the form of commercially mixed feed supplements.

At the same time, commercial feed companies complain of severe protein shortages in their business. Except for instances where far-sighted manufacturers obtained big commitments of protein several months ago, feed supplies are reducing the output of mixed feeds. Most firms report that the shortage is preventing them from operating at full capacity.

Need Crushing Plants

One seems to know what will be done about it, but the Feed Industry Planning Committee has some suggestions to make. They say the "immediate bottleneck" is lack of processing facilities for production of high quality protein ingredients such as soybean and other oil meals. Therefore, they urge that immediate action be taken to strengthen cottonseed, soybean and linseed crushing facilities. In addition, the committee recommends that additional grinders be made available to take care of more plentiful grain, and that a supply of most feed milling repair parts be made available. They recommend, also, the importance of vital feed ingredients be considered in the setting of prices, and that these be set to help direct scarce ingredients where they will do the most good.

Protein supplies needed to meet 1943 production goals were compared with protein supplies actually available, as follows:

Soybean Oilmeal: Needed, 3,676,000 tons; available, 3,000,000 tons. Lack of crushing facilities is main bottleneck.
Soybean Meal: Needed, 1,113,000 tons; available, 850,000 tons.
Cottonseed Meal: Needed, 2,275,000 tons; available, 2,200,000 tons.

Free Calendar

A beautiful 7- by 10-inch 1943 yearbook and calendar, published by the Minneapolisoline Power Implement Company, is offered free to readers. It makes a handy reference as well as an attractive decoration for the walls. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Linseed Oilmeal: Needed, 1,161,000 tons; available, 892,000 tons.

Fish Meal: Needed, 370,000 tons; available, 100 tons. Enemy subs have driven fishing boats to shore.

Bone Meal: Needed, 275,500 tons; available, 110,000 tons.

Alfalfa Meal: Needed, 698,000 tons; available, 600,000 tons.

Dried Milk: Needed, 197,000 tons; available, 85,000 tons.

That Protein Shortage!

Like everyone else in his business, Ray Moody, prominent Anderson county stockman and farmer, is facing a shortage of protein feeds. But Mr. Moody isn't waiting for someone else to solve the problem on his farm. He already has devised a "victory ration" that keeps his stock in the production line, despite protein shortages.

With a liberal acreage of alfalfa on his fertile farm, Mr. Moody produces a good supply of high-quality alfalfa hay. It has always been a valuable source of protein, but it was never more valuable than now, when other proteins are scarce. So Mr. Moody

grinds the alfalfa and mixes it with cottonseed meal. His protein formula calls for 1 pound of cottonseed meal to 5 pounds of alfalfa meal. If you are plagued by the protein shortage, you might like to try Mr. Moody's plan. He says it does the job.

His Favorite Color

A color scheme dominated by red is in vogue on the farm of Sebastian Hahn, Montgomery county farmer, who sticks to the same color for his livestock, poultry and fruit. Mr. Hahn declares he grows red apples, red peaches, red cows, red sows and red hens, to help keep his bank account out of the red.

What, No Garden?

We read recently that there were more than 1 million farms in the United States without a garden. Personally, we find it impossible to picture a real, honest-to-goodness farm, not a show-place, without a sizable garden, but the lady, or gentleman, who wrote the piece seemed to be tickled pink that the number had been reduced to so few. No wonder we have to ration food! Surely not many gardenless farms are in Kansas.—B. M.

JOHN, I DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO GET THAT \$64 IN THE SUGAR BOWL WHICH YOU SAVED BY NOT RENEWING OUR FARMERS ALLIANCE POLICY!



SEE OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OR WRITE THE FARMERS ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF McPHERSON, KANSAS, FOR AN INSURANCE QUOTATION ON YOUR CITY DWELLING, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, BUSINESS BUILDING AND CONTENTS, SCHOOL, CHURCH AND GENERAL FARM PROPERTY IN KANSAS. FREE 1943 CALENDAR—WRITE US

He's an essential worker in America's war effort...

Food production will be a decisive factor in winning the war. To produce the necessary food, every serviceable piece of farm equipment must have the fuel and lubricants to keep rolling. That makes the man who brings petroleum products to your door an essential worker in America's war effort. Just realize that:

Over two million farm tractors till the soil and harvest the crops.

More than a million farm trucks haul vital crops to market. About an equal number of gasoline engines must be kept in service.

Every farmer must do a certain amount of necessary driving, as provided for under the rationing system.

A large proportion of the necessary fuels and lubricants must be transported to the farms.

Yes! The battle of food production is being won and your Standard Oil Man is proud of the vital part he is playing in America's War Effort! You can count on him—he'll carry on!

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)



Help Uncle Sam: Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps. Drive under 35—share your car.

WORD RATE

8c a word on the basis of 4 or more issues, 10c a word for less than 4 issues. 10 words smallest ad accepted. Count initials, numbers, name and address as part of ad. See tabulation of costs below.

KANSAS FARMER

WORD RATE					
Words	One Issue	Four Issues	Words	One Issue	Four Issues
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	18.....	\$1.80	\$5.76
11.....	1.10	3.52	19.....	1.90	6.08
12.....	1.20	3.84	20.....	2.00	6.40
13.....	1.30	4.16	21.....	2.10	6.72
14.....	1.40	4.48	22.....	2.20	7.04
15.....	1.50	4.80	23.....	2.30	7.36
16.....	1.60	5.12	24.....	2.40	7.68
17.....	1.70	5.44	25.....	2.50	8.00

DISPLAY RATE

Inches	Issue	Four Issues	Inches	Issue	Four Issues
Column	One	Four	Column	One	Four
1/4.....	\$4.90	\$16.80	2.....	\$19.60	\$67.20
1/2.....	9.80	33.60	3.....	29.40	100.80

Livestock Ads take different rates. See our rate card on special requirements and limitations on Classified and Display Classified ads.

BABY CHICKS

Coombs' U. S.—ROP Leghorn Chicks. 250-322 egg sired and backed by 23 consecutive years of 250-355 egg sires. Trained-pedigree bred under supervision Kansas ROP Association, for high egg production, high livability. Continuous progeny testing from large families with proven livability and egg averages. Very reasonable prices. New, free catalog, 24 pages. Every poultry raiser should have it. Also, free leaflet clearly describing successful method of feeding brooding chicks used on our farm. Benefit by 30 years experience raising chicks. Write today. We will send it free by return mail. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

"Blue-Blood" Super-charged, power-link hybrid chicks from crosses of top-notch, U. S. Certified Pullorum Controlled purebreds. Austra-Whites, Minorcas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Leghorns. Also best pure breeds. Phenomenal health, growth and egg production. Livability guaranteed 95% for three weeks. Discounts for Early Orders. Write for customer proof and low prices on quality chicks. Ross Poultry Farm, Box 35, Junction City, Kan.

Immediate Delivery. Limited time. Thousands weekly. Our regular terms. Folder free. Liberal guarantee. Bloodtested. Approved stock. White Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas \$5.90. Pullets—\$12.95. 3 to 4 weeks started White Leghorn Pullets—\$18.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$6.90. Pullets—\$9.90. Heavy Assorted—\$5.95. Surplus cockerels—\$2.95. Send money order. Squaredale Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Tom Barron Breeding. Large English Imported strain, lopped combed, big bodies, great producing White Leghorns. Unsexed \$7.75; Pullets \$13.50; Cockerels \$2.95. Also, Holtzapfel Strain White Rocks Big Husky Ozark bred for meat and egg production. Unsexed \$7.75; Pullets \$11.00; Cockerels \$7.50. Cullled, Bloodtested. Order from this ad or write for catalog. Allen Hatchery, Box 100-K, Windsor, Mo.

Limited time. Immediate shipment. White Leghorns—\$6.90. Pullets—\$12.95. 3 to 4 weeks White Leghorn started pullets—\$18.95. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes—\$6.90. Pullets \$9.90. Heavy Assorted—\$5.95. Surplus cockerels—\$2.95. Leftover Cockerels—\$2.95. Folder free. Our regular terms. 18 breeds. Send money order. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Missouri.

Superior Ozark AAA Quality Chicks—5% cash discount. Missouri State Approved. Prepaid Shipments. 100% live arrival guarantee. Big English White Leghorns \$9.90; Pullets \$16.90; Cockerels \$4.50; White Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds \$9.90; Pullets \$12.95; Cockerels \$8.50. Monett Hatchery, Box C, Monett, Missouri.

Super-Quality AAA Chicks: Best trapnest, pedigree, 300 Egg Bloodlines. Missouri Approved. Bloodtested. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery. Assorted \$5.90. Liberal early discounts. Also sexed chicks. Beautifully illustrated catalog and prices free. ABC Farms, Box K. F. 33, Garden City, Mo.

Schlichtman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Prepaid. Leghorns \$8.90; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$8.90; Assorted \$6.95. Pedigree Sired and sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Griffith Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepaid. Big-type White Leghorns \$8.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$8.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 412, Fulton, Missouri.

Pullets—White Leghorns, white egg White Romans, White Rocks, or New Hamp Whites. Range size (fully feathered). Also 4-weeks old or 3 weeks old. Prices 25c up. Day-old pullets, Baby Chicks 7 1/2c up. Pictures and catalog free. Rucker's Breeding Farm, Dept. 5-243, Bethany, Missouri.

Best Prices! Fastest growing bloodtested White Rocks, Wyandottes, Hybrids, average 3 lbs.—10 weeks. Best Matings, Hanson, Cochran, 300-egg double-pedigree strain Leghorns. Exclusive territory, aggressive Midwest Dealers. Pioneer Hatchery, Dept. V12, Boone, Iowa.

Bush's Money-Making AAA Chicks. 20 breeds. Thousands weekly. Limited time. Surplus broiler cockerels \$3.95 up. Sexed pullets \$12.95 up. Big English White Leghorn Started Pullets to 4 weeks \$20.95 up. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Johnson's Triple test chicks. Production bred. Rigidly cullled. Pullorum tested parent stock. Purebreds, hybrids, sexed chicks. Order early. Descriptive circular free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 West First, Topeka, Kan.

R. O. P. Sired, 200-354 Egg Matings. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Early Order Discounts. Free Catalog. Ivan Berry Hatchery, Box 431, Sedalia, Missouri.

Chicks on a 90 days trial guarantee. All varieties. Missouri Approved. Bloodtested. Easy buying plan. Low Prices. Chicks Manual free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 271, Butler, Missouri.

Baby Chicks and Turkey Poult. Embryo-fed. Pure and cross breeds. Thousands hatching weekly. Write for free catalog. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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Booth's Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Started. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 508, Clinton, Mo.

Tudor Profit Bred chicks—Purebreds. Hybrids. Superior parent stock. 100% Pullorum tested. 36th year. Circular Free. Order Early. Tudor's Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

Purebred and sexed Chicks in Buff, White Minorcas; Leghorns. Heavies, Austra-White, Leg-Rox, Leg-Red Hybrids. Bozarth's Ideal Hatchery, Eekridge, Kansas.

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Kansas Largest Baby Chick Producer

For over 22 years we have been breeding our layers for Livability and High Production of Large Eggs. 17 Years ago our hens won the Oklahoma Egg Contest, and they have been making high-laying records ever since—including such great laying contests as Chicago World's Fair, 1933-34. Hundreds Pedigreed 200-355 Egg Males in our 1943 Matings producing chicks that Insure you More Eggs-Greater Profits.

FREE CATALOG tells about Sex and Livability Guarantees, Bloodtesting Methods. Gives reports from many satisfied customers. 12 popular breeds and assorted at \$6.90 per 100 up.

MATHIS POULTRY FARMS, BOX 508, PARSONS, KANS.

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SEXED PULLETS
\$9.75 per 100 UP

MALES
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SAVE UP TO 2¢ PER CHICK ON ADVANCE ORDERS

28 LEADING VARIETIES

BROOKFIELD CHICKS

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250-325 R. O. P. TRAPNEST FOUNDATION BREEDING

Brookfield chicks are famous big profit-makers. GROW FAST, LAY heavy, LIVE to a ripe old age. Rich in high egg record bloodlines. All breeders 100% bloodtested.

IF YOU BUY 300 OR MORE CHICKS

... Don't fail to write for our special prices!

Big Volume Permits Low Prices
We cut chick costs to the bone because we hatch such a large volume. We don't have to add a big margin of profit. Prompt live delivery guaranteed.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Tells why Brookfield Chicks win more friends. Write today for literature and low prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

These 4 ways

- 100% Live Arrival
- 90% Sex Accuracy
- 10 Day Livability
- Prompt Delivery

BROOKFIELD CHICKERIES, BOX 12K, Brookfield, Missouri



Gee Whiz Folks—

Did you see the picture of Grandmother's Blue Ribbon Pen of American S. C. White Leghorns in the paper? They were so outstanding that both the Governors of Kansas, Mr. Ratner and Mr. Schoepel had to have their pictures taken in front of them. And no wonder, the Cockerel in this Pen has an egg record back of him over 275 eggs. The pullets, Grandmother says have records of over 250 eggs. No wonder our Governors liked this pen. I bet they like eggs for their breakfasts. Grandmother took a blue ribbon on every breed she showed at the State Poultry Show. If you will send me your name and address, why, I'll send you our circular telling all about these Blue Ribbon Winners.

Little John Ruff, Box 150-A, Ottawa, Kansas

UP TO 343-EGG BLOODLINES

BLOODTESTED—APPROVED—GUARANTEED CHICKS

Big Discounts for Early Orders

Large English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Big Bone

White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds. FREE Literature.

QUALITY CHICK HATCHERY, Box 187-N, Clinton, Mo.

Hi-Quality Grade Low as 350 Postpaid



BUSH'S SEX-ED CHICKS \$3.95

Started Wh. Leg. Pullets \$20.95

Hurry—book chick orders early. BUSH offers 18 best profit-breeds. Now in 41st year, 107,000 customers in 48 states. Save 1c to 2c per chick. Husky, separately hatched, livable. Low prices. Cockerels \$3.95 up. Day old pullets (300 egg strain) \$12.95 up. Hand picked Big Eng. Wh. Leg. Started Pullets \$20.95 up. Blood tested—State approved.

FREE 1943 attractive calendar-catalog gives prices, terms, guarantees. Live delivery. 95% Sex Accuracy. Get our calendar-catalog.

BUSH'S HATCHERY, Box 218B, CLINTON, MO.

JULIAN'S Famous CHICKS

EGG STRAIN UP TO 354			BLOODTESTED			FREE LITERATURE		
Big Eng. Type	White Leghorns		Heavy Type	White Rocks				
Straight Run	Pullets	Cockerels	Straight Run	Pullets	Cockerels			
\$8.95	\$15.95	\$3.95	\$8.95	\$11.95	\$8.95			

Postpaid, 100% Live, Prompt del. Order direct from ad.

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AAA GRADE CHICKS

Choice stock; winners at American Royal and Kansas State Show. Extra large eggs. High production. Kansas Approved—Pullorum Tested. Replacement Guarantee. Customers report raising 98%. Postpaid. Price per 100.

As Hatched	Pullets	Males
Large White, Buff or Brown Leghorns.....	\$9.95	\$18.90
White, Barred, or Buff Rocks.....	9.95	14.95
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Big Type WHITE LEGHORNS

16 Years Continuous Use of 225 to 323 Egg Sires
This is our 24th year in the Hatchery Business and each year we have striven to improve the breeding of our flocks. Our Leghorns will double your profits over ordinary Leghorns. They combine the necessary elements of BIG PROFITS—BIG BIRDS—HIGH EGG PRODUCTION and LONG LAYING LIFE. Olander's Leghorns can improve your flock. Send for folder and price list.

Also 7 Other Breeds and Cross Breeds \$10.90 Per 100

Olander's Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

U. S. Approved Chicks

200- to 300-Egg Bloodlines R. O. P. Sired

LET US SAVE YOU MONEY

Sexed or straight run chicks. White Leghorns, White or Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. Reds. Guaranteed to live. Bloodtested. Postpaid prices. Breeding Certificate Free. Write us today for New Low Prices. GENERAL CHICKS, Box C, RICH HILL, MO.

MARKLEY'S AAA CHICKS

Kansas Approved Bloodtested—Bred for High Flock Averages

We don't Custom Hatch from untested stocks, insuring you the healthiest chicks possible. We don't do sexing, insuring you 100% straight chicks. For 17 years Mr. Markley has personally culled, selected and bloodtested the flocks supplying the Markley Hatchery with eggs.

We specialize in large early feathering White Rocks; Bar Rocks; Rhode Is. Reds; New H. Reds; Buff Min.; Wh. Giant; Large Wh. Leg.; Austra-Wh. Brown Hamp. and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Write for Price List. MARKLEY HATCHERY, Blue Rapids, Kan.

REX O CHICKS

Make your dollars grow and cackle. Bloodtested. U. S. Approved. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Austra-White, large White Leghorns. Postcard brings prices quick. Owen's Hatchery, 618A North Ash, Wichita, Kan.

DISPLAY RATE

60c an agate line on the basis of 4 or more issues, 70c a line for less than 4 issues. 1/4 inch or 7 lines minimum copy. Send in your ad and let us quote you on it. That is part of our service.

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Fisher's Chicks from U. S. Approved Pullorum Controlled Breeders. Life-time experience. Popular Breeds and Hybrids. Fisher Hatchery, Wilson, Kan.

Colonial Chicks. World's largest producer means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Log Free. Colonial Poultry Farm, Wichita, Kansas.

Superfine Chicks. White Giants, Black Buff Minorcas, Other Breeds. Literature. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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Save Dollars, Labor, Time. Chicks out of the shell. Our Five Completely Separate Breeds. Plants, insure health and vigor. Only sexed healthy chicks brooded, and shipped. \$1.39 per 100 non-sexed. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 6610, Newton, Kan.

Started 3 and 4 week chicks—out of the shell, healthy, strong. Large sanitary brood plant saves you worry, work, money. We have the loss. Pedigree sired chicks. Low prices. Special bargains. Catalog Free. Berry Brothers, Box 3313, Atchison, Kan.

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Profitable Austra-White

10,000 SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. High ability. Develop Faster. Healthier. Cocker weight 2 pounds seven weeks. Hens 6 1/2 pounds. Many pullets laying 4 1/2 months. Averaging 200 eggs yearly.

BREEDING FARM HEADQUARTERS 55,000 Super Deluxe Leghorn Hens mated. Record Australorp males. Write Free Illustrated Catalog. Low Chick Prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 6661, Newton, Kan.

Big Profit AUSTRA-WHITE

Many Customers report laying at 4 1/2 months. 2 lb. fryers 7 weeks. Year around layers. Case resistant. BLOODTESTED. Baby chicks or started. Poultry Book FREE. Write. BERRY BROTHERS FARMS, Box 502, Atchison, Kan.

Ajax Austra-White Customers report sensible profits. 2 pound broilers 7 weeks. Laying months. 310 eggs daily from 325 hens. Around large eggs. Higher vitality, health, quicker maturing, higher livability, big egg producers. Investigate pioneer strain "Wonder" hybrids. 30,000 hatching weekly. Blooded. Pedigreed strains. Guaranteed chicks. Prices. Colored Catalog Free. Ajax Hatchery, Box 241, Quincy, Illinois.

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Super Austra-Whites, America's Greatest Hybrid Strain, scientifically mated by Bar Farms. Pedigree record breeding produces usual quality. Quickest maturing for meat, eggs. Sexed and non-sexed. Reasonable prices. Free literature. Bartlett Farms, Route 5, B5, Wichita, Kan.

We use Old Hens only in our breed improvement work. Some nine years old, greatly increased vitality. Customers report as low as 2% mortality thru winter. Raising fourteen per cent. Write for more information. Stants Farm, Abilene, Kan.

DeForest Austra-Whites for profit. Guaranteed Livability. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kansas.

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Champion Pen Australorp

Chicks pedigreed from 1940-1942 Champion Australorp pens, all National Laying Contests. Other grades of Championship bloodlines. Also best standard making varieties. Write for descriptive folder and prices. Laclede Hatchery, Box K-900, Lebanon, Mo.

Australorps new sensational egg layers. Hardy, big size. America's largest brood Show and Egg Contest pedigreed matings. Bloodtested, guaranteed chicks. Low Prices. Catalog Free. Berry Brothers, Box 3314, Atchison, Kan.

Black Australorps—Breeders of High Production and Exhibition Foundation Matings. Bloodtested. Illustrated Catalog. Low Chick Prices. Write. Berry, Box 6611, Newton, Kan.

DeForest Production Bred Black Australorps. John DeForest, Peabody, Kansas.

CORNISH

Cockerels, Dark \$2.50, white \$2.00. Peabody drakes \$1.00. Toulouse ganders \$3.00-4.00. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

Dark Cornish—Cockerels \$2.50. Pullets \$1.50. World's best for Hybrids. Ralph S. Miller, Kan.

HYBRIDS

Free Facts About Hybrids

WORLD'S LARGEST AND OLDEST FARM Crossing Pure Breeds. Obtaining Faster Growth, Better Health, More Eggs. Write for Catalog. Low Chick Prices.

Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 6665, Newton, Kan.

FACTS ABOUT HYBRID

MAKE MORE PROFITS

LARGEST Producers. Pioneer Hybrid Breeders. From 100,000 Eggs. Many Flocks AVERAGE OVER 200 Eggs Yearly. FREE Catalog. LOW Chick Prices. Write. BERRY'S Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 555 Newton, Kan.

With America at War don't waste time, feed valuable laying house room on stock of questionable breeding. Play safe—raise Bockstette's Austra Whites. Big discounts now in effect guarantee you the lowest chick price for entire season, but you must act at once. Verne Wolfley-Bockstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

Hybrids Proven Profitable. World's largest producer sensational Austra-Whites. Five successful crossbreeds. Higher vitality, maturing, better egg layers. 100,000 chicks weekly. Bloodtested guaranteed strains. Guaranteed chicks. Low prices. Catalog Free. Hatchery, Box 245, Quincy, Illinois.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Kansas Certified Seed

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed

Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas
Orange, Early Sumac, Blackbull, Pink, Club,
and Red Kafirs, Colby, Early Kalo, West-
land, Wheatland.

Sudan Grass.
Brome Grass, Flax: Linota.
Corn: Hybrid U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H.
38, Ill. 200. Open-pollinated: Midland, Reid,
Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Kansas Sun-
flower, Colby Yellow Cap.

Popcorn: Supergold.
Soybeans: Hongkong, A. K. and Dunfield.
Oats: Kanota and Fulton.
Barley: Lynn.
Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.
Sweet Clover: White.
Red Clover: Kansas Strain.
Write for list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

Assn. Member Ads

Seed Corn, certified hybrids U. S. 35 and U. S.
13. \$6.50. Henry Bunck, Everest, Kan.

Pure certified seed of Atlas Sorgo, Norkan,
Pink Kafir, Early Kalo, and Wheatland
Milo for sale. Fort Hays Experiment Sta-
tion, Hays, Kan.

Certified Atlas Sorgo 5c a lb. Rolland
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Certified Midland Yellow Dent seed corn.
\$3.00 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan,
Kan.

Certified Hybrid Seed Corn. KIH-38, Ill.-200,
US-13 and US-35. O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kan.

State Certified Midland Yellow Dent seed
corn 99.5% pure, 97% germination. Mex-
ican June seed corn 98% germination. St.
Charles white corn 97% germination. All corn
shelled and graded. \$2.50 bushel. Herb
Hewitt, Oswego, Kan.

Fulton Oats, 85c Recleaned, bagged, FOB
Salina. Irving G. Walden, New Cambria,
Kan.

For Sale—Certified Wheatland and Wheat-
land Milo Seed. W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Kan.

Certified Hongkong Soybeans. A. L. Brod-
rick, Fall River, Kan.

Kansas Certified Hybrids U. S. 35 and U. S.
13. \$6.50. Dunfield Soybeans. Harold
Stadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Biennial White Sweet Clover \$6.30 bushel.
H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

Certified Fulton Oats, 85c bushel. John V.
Hansen, Hiawatha, Kan.

Fulton Oats, high yields, heavy weight. Har-
vey Armstrong, Reserve, Kan.

Wheatland Milo, germination 77% laboratory
purity 99.50%, 2000 bushel 4c per pound
FOB. K. E. Ancell, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

U. S. 13 and U. S. 35, \$7.50 per bushel pre-
paid. A. K. soybeans. Otto Rosenau, Eu-
dora, Kan.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

NURSERY STOCK

25 Mammoth Rhubarb, red, whole root... \$1.00
100 Asparagus, 2 yr. Washington Rust-proof 1.00
20 Horseradish, crown, White, Bohemian. 1.00
50 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb, 12 Horseradish 1.00
4 Elberta or 4 Champion Peach, 4 ft. 1.00
4 Hale or 4 Mayflower Peach, 4 ft. 1.00
4 Jonathan or 4 Winesap Apple, 4 ft. 1.00
25 Early Harvest Blackberry, 2-yr. plants 1.00
12 Concord Grapevines, 2-yr. 1.00
12 Concord Grapevines, 1-yr. 1.00
25 Native Plum Seedlings, 18-inch. 1.00
25 Native Persimmon Seedlings, 12-inch. 1.00
20 Russian Mulberry, 4 to 5 ft. 1.00
30 Russian Mulberry, 3 to 4 ft. 1.00
30 Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. 1.00
200 Chinese Elm, nice 9 to 12-inch trees. 1.00
100 Chinese Elm, nice 18 to 24-inch trees. 1.00
50 Chinese Elm, nice 2 to 3-ft. trees. 1.00
10 Chinese Elm, nice 3 to 4-ft. trees. 1.00
50 Black Locust, 2 to 3-ft. 2-yr. branched 1.00
30 Black Locust, 3 to 4-ft. 1.00
20 Black Locust, 4 to 5-ft. 1.00
100 Honey Locust, thornless, 18-inch. 1.00
100 Osage Orange (hedge) 18 to 24-inch. 1.00
12 Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4-ft. 1.00
12 Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3-ft. 1.00
15 Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3-ft. 1.00
100 Gladioli Bulbs, choice, blooming size. 1.00
15 Canna Bulbs, assorted colors. 1.00
35 Liberty Iris, assorted colors. 1.00
25 Spirea Vanhouttei, white, 18-inch. 1.00
25 Packets Assorted Garden Seed. 1.00
Quality Stock... Spring Dig... All Prepaid
Our values often imitated—never equaled.
Pritchard Nurseries, Box F, Ottawa, Kansas

FRUIT TREES

CHOOSE ANY FOLLOWING OFFERS

\$1 EACH POSTPAID; 6 FOR \$5 POSTPAID

5 Apples 2-3 ft. Red Jonathan, Delicious,
Stayman, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent

4 Fruit Trees 2-3 ft. Compass Cherry, Doug-
las Pear, Yellow Trans. Apple, Elberta Peach

75 Chinese Elm Seedlings, 18 inches

25 Rhubarb (Pie Plant) Roots, 1 yr.

15 Concord Grapevines, 2-yr. vines

35 El Dorado Blackberries, midseason

6 Peonies; 2 each, pink, red, white

15 Hansen Bush-Cherry, 1 to 2 feet.

Big catalog free, Kansas' largest nursery.

WILLIS NURSERY, DEPT. K, OTTAWA, KAN.

200 Dunlap Strawberry Plants. \$1.00
12 Giant Rhubarb & 50 Asparagus. 1.00
12 Concord Grapes or 16 Boysenberries. 1.00
2 Red & 2 Pink Roses, 2 yrs. 1.00
4 Elberta Peaches or other sorts. 1.00
2 Red & 2 Yellow Delicious Apples. 1.00
2 Sapa & 2 Burbank Plums. 1.00
20 Chinese or American Elms. 1.00
Prepaid. Good four ft. trees. Catalog Free.
Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa

Free—Catalog 1943, describing all kinds of
vegetable plants. Tells how to plant, spray
and care for the garden. Write for your copy
today. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Georgia.

Thin-shell Black Walnuts—Rapid growers, beau-
tiful shades; bear 2nd year. Nuts large, easily
cracked. Catalog free. Corsicana Nursery, Cor-
sicana, Texas.

\$1 prepaid—Six choice 3 to 4-foot apple trees,
varieties labeled. Free catalog. Clingers'
Nurseries, Rogers, Arkansas.

TOBACCO

Postpaid: Good, clean, mild, Redleaf Smoking,
5-lbs. \$1.00. Best A-1 grade smoking, 5-lbs.
\$1.25. Best handpicked chewing, 5-lbs. \$1.50.
Guaranteed first class tobacco. Direct from
farmer. Edwin Nooner, Sharon, Tennessee.

SEED

Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be
F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.

When You Buy

Minnesota CERTIFIED Seed Potatoes

You are investing in a commodity pro-
duced by a group of Minnesota potato grow-
ers who understand the many problems in-
volved in growing High Quality Seed Stock
and who know how to meet these problems.
The growing of

Certified Seed Potatoes
in Minnesota

is a co-operative enterprise between these
growers and the State Department of Agri-
culture under strict regulations which, when
met, entitle the potatoes to be tagged with
the official blue tag certificate. Careful
growing methods under ideal conditions
mean dependable Minnesota

Certified Seed Potatoes

All important varieties available.
List of growers supplied on request.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Seed Potato Inspection and Certification
University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota

Planters Seeds

The 1943 farm production goal requires our
best efforts. Good seed requires good seeds. Let us
furnish them to you. Red clover, \$15; scarified
sweet clover, \$6.60; adapted alfalfa \$19.80
timothy, \$2.70; all per bushel; Korean lespedeza,
\$5; Kansas brome grass, \$14; permanent pasture
mixture, \$12; unhusked sweet clover, \$8; these
per 100 pounds. The best vegetable seeds for your
garden. Dealers of Funk's hybrid seed corn,
Missouri 8, Midwest 23, Missouri 47, U. S. 13.
Descriptive catalog and complete farm seed
price list on request.

THE PLANTERS SEED COMPANY

513 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Hardy Recleaned \$16.90
ALFALFA SEED

Grimm \$19.80; Sweet Clover \$5.40. All per 60-
lb. bushel; Brood \$15.90 hundred. Track
Concordia, Kansas. Returns if not satisfied.
GEO. BOWMAN, BOX 615, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Victory Gardens essential to food supply. Our
early vegetable plants yield more vegetables
two weeks earlier. Free: 1943 Color Catalog of
hardy, fieldgrown Cabbage, Onions, Lettuce,
Beet, Broccoli, Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper
Plants. Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Al-
bany, Ga.

Alfalfa, \$18.90; Red Clover, \$15.00; Sweet Clo-
ver, \$6.00; Timothy, \$2.75; Mixed Clover and
Timothy, \$5.25; all per bushel; Korean Lespe-
deza, \$8.00 per 100 pounds. Samples, Catalog
and complete Price List upon request. Standard
Seed Company, 19 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Clover \$8.40, Alfalfa \$11.85, Blue Tag Hybrid
Seed Corn \$3.50, all per bushel. Also many
other bargains. Postal card us today for price
list and samples. Hall Roberts' Son, Postville,
Iowa.

Hybrid Seed Corn, Iowa 306—Indiana 608—U.
S. 13. Also white hybrid. Dealers wanted.
Allen Joslin Seed Farms, Holstein, Iowa.

Buy Hardy Alfalfa Seed, Spartan Barley 80 bu.
per acre. New Winter Oats 117 bu. per acre
from Sam Bober, Newell, S. Dak.

Best Quality Sweet Clover—white or yellow, 12c
FOB. Bolton, Kan. Write Bender Hdw.
& Seed Co. for samples.

EDUCATIONAL

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 physi-
cians. High school not required. Of 12nd year.
Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages.
Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. SF-2, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

FEATHERS

Feathers Go to War: Your government needs
new duck and goose feathers for sleeping
bags, hospital and barrack pillows. Ship
to an accredited feather broker. Highest market
prices paid. Cash in 48 hours, 20 years of honest
your guarantee. West Chicago Feather
Company, 3415 W. Cermak Road, Chicago, Ill.

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 feather business.
Honest grading. Prompt payment. Ship
Central Feather Works, Dept. R, 1717 S. Hal-
sted, Chicago.

Uncle Sam Needs Feathers for the Armed Forces!
Be patriotic! Ship now! Every pound counts!
White or Grey goose \$1.20. White or colored
duck \$0.87. Must contain original down. For
highest prices of used feathers submit samples.
Thousands of satisfied customers. Southtown
Feather Co., 6754 So. Halsted St., Chicago.

New Goose and Duck Feathers positively bring
highest prices and prompt payment from us.
Send today for our latest prices and shipping
labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather
Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago, Illinois.

Feathers Wanted—New Feathers containing
original down. Good \$1.15 pound. Duck \$0.85
pound. Prompt remittance. South Feathers, 1242
South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

Inventors: Learn now—without obligation—how
to protect and sell your invention. Secure
"Patent Guide" free. Write—Clarence A.
O'Brien & Harvey Jacobson, Registered Patent
Attorneys, 319-B, Adams Building, Washington,
D. C.

WANTED TO BUY

Horse Hair Wanted 50c to 20c pound for tail
hair, mane hair and tail combings. Checks
mailed promptly. Also cash buyers of Raw
Furs. Give us one trial to convince you. W. H.
Sturges Co., Winner, South Dakota.

MACHINERY

Hammer Mill Owners, here it is—The Square
Bar Screen. No more clogging. Remove your
present screen, slip the No-Clog in its place.
Square bars spin when Mill is in motion. No
bundles too wet. Go thru fast. Write for names
of those using them, and price list. D & F Hard-
ware, Halstead, Kansas. Fits John Deere 10-14,
other makes, special order.

Tractor and Truck Owners, clean those Motors
of Sludge and Carbon. Save repair bills. Guar-
anteed. Information. Prices. Blue Streak Pro-
ducts Co., Hiawatha, Kan.

One used two-row cultivator and one lister com-
plete with chain drive type power lift for
Case C C tractor. Both for \$150.00. Charles
Davis, Elmdale, Kan.

For Sale—John Deere 5 C 14-inch 3-bottom
tractor plow used two seasons. McCormick
15-30 tractor 28 model. Earl Nottingham, Ef-
ingham, Kan.

For Sale: Combines and tractors, late models,
various sizes and makes. Ramona Tractor &
Imp. Co., Ramona, Marion county, Kansas.

For Sale: Two International Tractors, one on
new rubber one on steel, and one 37" M. M.
Tractor on rubber. R. E. Cobb, Wilson, Kan.

John Deere tractor blocks rebored and fitted
with new Pistons, Pins and Rings, \$24.50.
Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

For Sale—28-46 steel ball bearing Rumely sep-
arator, with twenty foot steel extension feeder.
G. L. Yarrow, Wakefield, Kan.

DeLaval Speedway Milkier, Electric Motor, two
stainless steel single units. Used two months.
Ralph Lupier, Larned, Kan.

For Sale—Belt Pulley attachment McCormick
Deering T20 tractor-tractor. C. F. Montgomery,
Quinter, Kan.

Baldwin, Moline, International Combines. Mo-
line Tractors. Thompson Brothers, Minne-
apolis, Kan.

Case Combine 16-ft., good condition. J. H. Hiatt,
Plains, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted for Defense—Kohler Light Plants, or
any type or make; also Caterpillar Tractors
and Gasoline Shovels—Draglines and Ma-
chinery. Machinery Sales Company, 3415 Wyand-
otte, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted: Good used two-row corn binder, field
ensilage cutter, John Deere grain elevator.
Jay Pounds, Coldwater, Kan.

Combine—12-ft. Late Model preferred. Also
Lister for Model B. John Deere. Walter Teske,
Onaga, Kan.

Want Combine 5 to 12 foot. Give full particulars.
Address Box 25, Care Kansas Farmer, To-
peka, Kan.

Looking For Avery Undermounted Steam En-
gine. Elmo J. Mahoney, Dorrance, Kan.

Wanted—Case Slicer; Pickup Baler. Will pay
cash. Ralph Vogt, Hesston, Kan.

Wanted—Avery B Combine. W. H. Craig, R. R.
2, Salina, Kan.

Wanted—10-foot Moline plow. Jerry Horinek,
Atwood, Kan.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

Large stock Genuine Parts for all models.
Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants
Dealers Wanted—Factory Distributors
General Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas

Repair Parts for Light Plants, Delco, Westing-
house, Stearns, Western Electric, Fuller John-
son, Phelps, National. Also Farm Light Bat-
teries. Republic Electric Company, Davenport,
Iowa.

Welders, Arc, New and Used, \$20.00 up. Power
line or 35-volt plant. Circulars, Allmand,
Huntley, Nebr.

TRACTOR PARTS

Write for big, free 1943 tractor parts catalog;
tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-231,
Boone, Iowa.

Save 50% to 75% on used Tractor Parts for all
makes of tractors. Write for Free 1943 Lowest
Price List. Reliable Tractor Parts Co., Hastings,
Nebr.

Free 1943 Catalog. New, used Tractor parts. All
makes. Quality guaranteed. Prompt shipment.
Low prices. Acme Tractor Salvage, Lincoln,
Nebraska.

Buy Tractor Parts Now! Large Stock. New or
old. Quick service; low prices. Free 52 page
catalog. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Wichita, Kan.

POSTS WANTED

Wanted to buy—Catalpa or Hedge Posts. Ad-
dress N. E. Berry, Lamar, Colo.

PERSONALS

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for un-
married girls. State licensed. Working re-
duces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

TRAPPERS

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

MEDICAL

Free Book (122 pages)—Piles, Fistula, Colon-
Stomach, associated conditions. Latest meth-
ods. McCleary Clinic, E2740, Excelsior Springs,
Mo.

REMNANTS AND QUILT PIECES

Remnants for garments and quilts, 2-lb. package
—about 15 yards—\$1.00. Samples free. Cagles,
Terre Haute, Ind.

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

HOSIERY

Beautiful Full-fashioned Stockings! Three pairs
\$1.25 postpaid. Slight imperfections. Moneyback
guarantee. Dworkin Sales Company, 2423 Mer-
maid, Brooklyn, New York.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Call on Friends with Greeting Card Assortments;
Easter, Birthday, other occasions. Personal
Stationary; Gift Wrappings. Big profits. Ex-
perience unnecessary. Samples on approval.
Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. T-124,
New York.

LAND—KANSAS

Own Your Own
Kansas Farm
KANSAS FARM INC

Up 50 Per Cent in 1943

Select from 1,000 choice Kan-
sas farms the one that fits your need.
We have prepared a list of the
divided by counties for those in-
terested.

A small down payment, low in-
terest, and reasonable yearly in-
stalments on principal make the
attractive properties ideal buys.
card or letter will bring you a
complete list of available land.
Please advise section of Kansas
which you are interested.

The Warren Mortgage Company has
making loans in the eastern two-thirds
of Kansas for more than 70 years.

Listen to Cedric Foster at 1 p. m., Mon-
day through Friday, over KTSW, Emporia,
KVGB, Great Bend, 1400 Kilocycles,
KSAI, 1150 Kilocycles

For information on farms or loans, write
(When writing from Rural Route state
you live from town and direction)

Warren Mortgage Co.
Emporia, Kansas

Farms for Immediate Possession

163 Acres Coffey County, near Waverly.
plete set of good improvements. One-half
land, balance pasture. Good road, close to
and high school. \$43 per acre. \$1000 will
Balance 4 1/2 %.

200 Acres Anderson County, east of Co.
Complete improvements, including silo, Co.
plowland, balance pasture. Good road,
bus, \$41.25 per acre. \$1250 will handle.
Such farms as these will not be available
No trades.

G. E. MAHONEY, 204 S. Oak, IOLA,
Kan.

80 Acres near Emporia, modern building
good highway, electricity, nice place, \$1000.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Improved Farms—Improved ranches: pos-
sible. Get list, pictures. Buxton, Ransom,
Kan.

LAND—OKLAHOMA

Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas—
for sale in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado,
New Mexico. See National Farm Land
association in your county, or write direct
location preferred.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR CHOICE WHEAT FARMS
AND STOCK RANCHES

priced to sell, see me for real bargains. Pro-
never were better. C. N. OWEN, Dighton,
Kan.

North-East Missouri—250 acres for livestock
grain farming, on electric line, phone
mail route, bus to school, within walking
distance small settlement; 90 acres cultivated
bottom, 25 acres lespedeza pasture 45
grass and red top, diversified orchard 45
good 7-room frame house, electric lights,
phone, water inside, 50-ft. barn, well and
with windmill, poultry buildings, granary
other house and barn; full price only \$8,000.
down. Page 10, free winter catalog 7
States, United Farm Agency, KF-428
Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Excellent Farm Bargains in Kansas, Okla-
Texas farms, improved or unimproved.
Investment Company, Oswego, Kan.

PINON NUTS

Pinons—The Sweetest nut grown. 5 lbs.
Shelled, 5 lbs. \$2.85. Postpaid. H. A.
Durango, Colo.

February 20
Will Be Our Next Issue

Ads for the Classified and Live-
Sections must be in our hands

Saturday, Feb. 13

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

March 1 and 2—Hereford Round-up Sale,
sas City, Mo. R. J. Kinzer, Secy.
American Hereford Association, Man-
Kansas City, Mo.

April 6—Northwest Kansas Hereford As-
socation, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, As-
Secretary-Managers.

Shorthorn Cattle

February 15—Jack Mills, Alden, Kan.
May 3—Miles-of-View Dispersal, Kennett,
May 4—Sn-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Holstein Cattle

February 22—Geo. F. Carey, Reading, Kan.
Jersey Cattle

February 16—E. C. Latta, Holton, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

February 8—Harvey A. Deets, Kearney, Mo.
Hampshire Hogs

February 24—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Mo.
Poland China Hogs

February 16—Erickson Brothers, Ludell,
Sale held at Oberlin, Kansas, at
pavilion.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Carey's Reduction Holstein Sale Monday, February 22

Head comprising 13 cows—8 bred and 5 unbreeds—6 bull calves—10 steers. All B. and abortion tested.
Also 5 Head of Mules and 7 Horses.
Also 16 Chester White and Spotted Poland gilts bred for last of April and May farrow to a boar.
Also a Farmall F20 with equipment. Sale farm five and half miles northwest of Lebo, and five miles south of Miller, Kan.
LEO. F. CAREY, Reading, Kan.

Bulls For Lease

Write us about our lease and the bulls from proven bloodlines we have for lease. Over 30 bulls have been leased to Progressive Kansas Holstein breeders.

SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY
Topeka, Kansas

Triune and Billy Bred Bulls

A son of INKA VALETRIUNE F0BES, classified very good, highest production daughter of "Triune." INKA'S three highest consecutive yearly records are: 697.9, 4.2 and 952.4 lbs. fat.
MIKE J. SCHROLL, Greenleaf, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Bred and developed the first and only cow Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in consecutive days. Young bulls with high production dams or granddams.
H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Registered Jersey Cattle Sale

Tuesday, Feb. 16
On farm two miles east of Holton on Highway 116.
6 Cows (with good DHIA Records.) All fresh or to freshen soon.
4 Bred Heifers.
2 Heifer Calves and 2 Bulls (1 earling grandson of Philidore's you'll do). The cattle are all of excellent breeding, mostly of ALLIATOR and VOLUNTEER bloodlines.
E. C. LATTA, Holton, Kan.

Rotherwood Jerseys

Is the only Kansas herd ever to win the American Jersey Cattle Club's Constructive Breeder's Award four times. A Rotherwood Jersey calf will help you!
Lewis Oswald John Craig Oswald
Hutchinson, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Heifers for Sale

Freshen in March. 15 head outstanding two-year-old Guernsey heifers. They are large, nicely bred and in good condition. TB and Bang's PAT CHESTNUT, Denison, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULLS SERVICEABLE

Baby Calves for sale. From A. R. Dams. A few cows, Langwater breeding. Oak Lawn, Jacob H. Wiebe, Whitewater, Kan.

GUERNSEYS—GUERNSEYS

Recent reservations for bull calf. Offer one 4-year-old. High production history.
LEE GUERNSEY FARM, Hillsboro, Kan.

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$119

4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey calves \$119. All express charges paid by us. Also bred bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
11th and Main Avenues
Topeka, Kan.

JACKS—JENNETS—STALLIONS

GOOD JACK FOR SALE

3½ hands high, 3 years old, sure gentle and safe. Price \$200.
ROY MOYER, Coffeyville, Kan. RFD-4

Percheron Stallion for Sale

Bred, sorrel stud for sale. Big Mammoth age four. Jins, young mules and mares.
DAVID DEMARAY, Burr Oak, Kan.

An Inkling of What We'll Pay

(Continued from Page 24)

Atlantic coast faces severe suffering from shortages of fuel oil; the Mid-Continent is short of coal and faces shortage of pipeline facilities for natural gas. By the time all our forces, and our Allies' forces, are engaged, the demands for gasoline and oil will be far beyond any previous production records.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has been made food administrator. Part of his job is to get in 1943, approximately 140 per cent of the average food production of American farms for the 5 years, 1935-39.

To do this, the American farmer faces 3,500,000 fewer persons working on farms than 2 years ago; and he must do it with less farm machinery.

It was not until a few months ago that any other officials in Washington paid any attention to Wickard's pleas that unless industry and draft boards quit draining farms of needed man power, the farmers simply could not meet the 1943 food production requirements. Now Paul V. McNutt, Man Power Chief, has made a start by making Wickard responsible for getting needed man power; Selective Service Director Hershey is in the process of telling local draft boards they need not necessarily fill draft quotas if it means taking away essential farm workers.

Wickard, until late in January—he started last June—had got just nowhere with the Office of Civilian Supply in the War Production Board in his campaign to get the allotment of materials for farm machinery manufacture increased beyond 23 per cent of the 1940 manufacture.

Finally, in late January, the Truman (Senate) committee, issued a report "blasting" the OCS for gambling unwisely and dangerously with needed food production. A few hours later Donald Nelson, head of WPB, announced that farm machinery had been increased 30 per cent—for the first quarter of 1943. But it was 30 per cent of the 23 per cent, or 6.6 per cent added to the 23 per cent, and that for only one fourth of the year.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

WALTER BRILES, of Springfield, Colo., is a breeder of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. His is a quality herd of Register of Merit breeding. Farm is located one mile from Springfield.

ROY ROCK maintains a good herd of high-producing Milking Shorthorns on his farm near Enterprise. The Rock herd has been established for many years. Foundation breeding stock came from leading herds of the East.

"We have received 40 letters and inquiries from the little card in Kansas Farmer; 4 from Colorado, 1 from Utah and the rest from Kansas," writes M. H. PETERSON, Assaria, breeder of registered Hereford hogs.

C. E. McCURE, Republic, sends change of copy and reports big demand for Hampshire bred gilts. He writes that he is entirely sold out and is now moving fall boars and gilts. Among recent sales was one of 10 bred gilts to Bryon Davidson, of Glasco.

THE SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY, located at Topeka, is doing good work by leasing bulls of high quality, proved bloodlines and backed by high record ancestors. To date more than 30 such bulls have been leased to Kansas dairymen and Holstein breeders.

MAVIEW FARMS, located at Hudson, in Stafford county, are devoted to the production of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. Grand champion bulls head the herds, and the cow herd is composed of high-production animals. Milking Shorthorns are kept on several farms.

FIESER BROTHERS, EARL and EVERETT, Spotted Poland China breeders of Norwich, are breeding 20 sows for spring farrow and plan to breed their fall crop of gilts next spring for fall farrow. All except the top boars from the litters will go on the market. These will be sold for breeding purposes.

I have just received letters from both members of the W. A. DAVIDSON & SONS firm, Poland China breeders at Simpson. Paul writes from Fort Leonard Wood where he is in service, and one comes from W. A., who states they have been sold out of bred gilts for several weeks, but the inquiries continue. They are now selling fall boars and gilts. The Davidson type has been going out to strengthen farmers' herds for more than 40 years.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Established in 1906 with six cows of GUDGELL & SIMPSON breeding, and a BEAU BRUMMEL bred bull and the continuous use of proven HAZLETT and WHR breeding, has brought individual and uniform excellence into our herd beyond our greatest expectations.

With Our First Appearance

At the annual Hutchinson Show and Sale, January 6-7, we won 3 firsts and 2 Grand Championships.

WVHR FLASHY DOMINO 16th was Grand Champion bull and sold in the sale to the veteran breeder, G. L. Matthews, Kinsley, Kan.

WVHR DOMINO BEAUTY, Grand Champion female, was bought by Wm. Condell for C. Sivright of Chicago, who is establishing a herd at Hutchinson.

WVHR RUPERT DOMINO 2ND, our other entry, first in his class, was purchased by the Kansas breeders, Adams & Stewart.

The three head sold for an average price of \$680. Both of the champions were sired by our herd bull, WHR CONTENDER DOMINO 1st 2751173.

We thank Kansas Hereford breeders and farmers for the interest and encouragement they have given us in our efforts to produce better Herefords, and solicit their continuous patronage.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, Winfield, Kan.



LEON A. WAITE,
Founder of the herd, 1906

Mills' Reduction Shorthorn Sale

on farm mile and half south of Alden,
(Rice Co.) Kansas

Monday, February 15

Starting at 1 P. M.

60 HEAD Scotch and Scotch-topped, strictly quality Shorthorns.

34 COWS with calves at foot or not far from calving, (two to seven years old.)

6 HEIFERS, part of them bred to VALIANT COUNT (By Imp. Lawton Favorite.)

12 BULL CALVES 5 HEIFER CALVES

These cattle are of good Shorthorn type, low to the ground and thick, mostly sired by A. L. Premier 8th, Gregg Farm's Archer, Proud Marksman, Browndale Magnet (grandson of Browndale Premier). The young bulls were sired by a grandson of Edellyn Premier. They are from 6 to 13 months old. The cows are bred to a grandson of Imp. Gallant Minstrel. Write now for catalog to

FRANK C. MILLS, Owner, Alden, Kan

BOYD NEWCOM, Auct. JESSE R. JOHNSON, with Kansas Farmer
(A full line of farm machinery sells in the forenoon including tractor)



Highest Cash Prices Paid

For Pigs — Ear Corn — Shell Corn — Barley — Oats — Sargo
Kafir Corn — Straw — Prairie Hay — Alfalfa — Ensilage

W. C. HENTZLER, Jr., Vice-President

W. C. HENTZLER, President

THE KAW VALLEY LIVESTOCK COMPANY

Office Ph. 8811; Residence Ph. 2-2419

225 N. Jefferson St., Topeka, Ks.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

"Bulls by Glenburn Destiny"

Reds and roans 10 to 14 months old. Short-legged, thick rugged fellows. The kind that make friends. Our cow herd numbers 60 head.
E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KANSAS.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

8 short-legged, thick, rugged fellows, sired by Golden Marksman. Reds, Whites and Roans. Every calf shown at State Fair won a ribbon. 10 to 15 months old. Will deliver for cost, \$125 to \$175. Frank E. Leslie, R. 1, Sterling, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers

Choice young bulls, including calves. Also females of different ages, bred and open. All registered. Harry Bird, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

Dual-Purpose (Hornless) Polled Shorthorns

20 bulls, 7 to 14 mos., \$100 to \$200. A few females. Some among the best of the breed and high in milk production. Banbury & Sons, Plevna (Reno Co.), Kan. Ph. 2807.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Hampshire Ewes

sired by or bred to the 1938 CHAMPION of the Iowa State Fair. Also splendid ewes bred to CANADA SUNSET by Sunset Stallwart the 1940 CHAMPION at the Iowa State Fair.
J. F. STAADT, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Livestock Advertising Rates

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Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

T. J. L. Hereford Ranch



BULLS—ALL AGES
The kind that sire more and better beef. Several real herd bull prospects. Come and see them. We will meet train or bus. Visitors and buyers alike welcome. Farm two miles from U. S. Highway 54.
T. J. L. RANCH, Rosalia, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Offering registered Hereford bulls, age 8 to 12 months. Nicely marked, compact kind with lots of quality. Reasonable prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5 miles N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan.

HAZLETT BRED HEREFORD BULLS

Two outstanding October yearling bulls. Sired by a grandson of Hazford Rupert 25th. Herd bull prospects, very shortlegged, similar to compressed type. (Other plainer bulls.)
SCHRAG BROS., Pretty Prairie, Kan.

HEREFORD BULLS

HEREFORD HEIFERS

For Sale: Registered bulls from 10 to 16 months old. Also coming yearling heifers.
W. H. SCHLICKAU, Haven, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls

We are offering 12 extra good 22 months old bulls. Strongly bred in DOMINO and MISCHIEF bloodlines. They are picked bulls of extra quality. Come and see them.
GOERNANDT BROS., Aurora, Kan.

Polled Hereford Bulls, Serviceable

Young bulls of good quality and breeding. State Accredited for TB and Abortion.
JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, Enterprise, Kan.

O'Bryan Ranch Accepts Responsibility

for helping to increase pork supplies asked for by our government

Our February 24 Sale is the answer

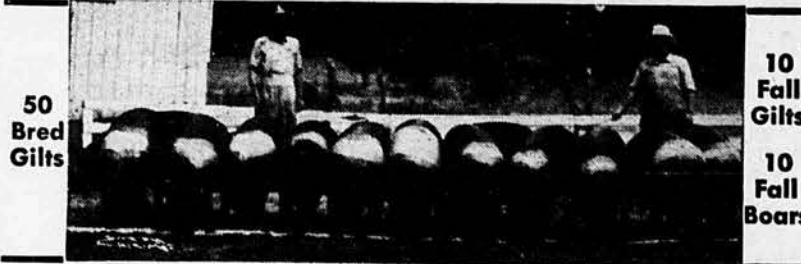
50 GILTS

bred to or sired by 10 of the best boars the breed affords. Will farrow and save at least 400 pigs that will go on the early fall market weighing at least 250 pounds apiece. Over 6 tons of pork and the sows left for fall litters.

SALE at

Hiattville, Kansas

50 Strictly top bred gilts
10 Selected FALL BOARS
10 TOP FALL GILTS



50 Bred Gilts

10 Fall Gilts
10 Fall Boars

The farmer's feed lot and the packing house is the O'Bryan Hamps. Proving Ground

When better Hampshires are bred Joe O'Bryan will breed them.
Jesse R. Johnson

In 1942 we grew 2,350 Hamps

About one fourth of them went for breeders. The others topped the big markets at 7 months and were converted into 225 tons of pork. We plan to equal or beat that record in 1943.

For catalog address,

O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, Kan.

Send sealed bids to Mr. Johnson in our care.
All-weather roads lead to Hiattville, Bert Powell, Auct.

D-U-R-O-C-S

In Your Hoglot---Spell

P-R-O-F-I-T-S

On Your Farm---Yes---

DUROCS--

Produce larger, thriftier, huskier litters of pigs which are ready for market sooner and which sell at market-topping prices. For "DUROCS GROW FASTER ON LESS FEED." Write for information on where and how to buy DUROCS.

UNITED DUROC RECORD ASSOCIATION

B. R. Evans, Secy.

Room 2, Duroc Bldg., Peoria, Illinois



This "Old Red Sow" Will Pay Off Your Mortgage and Feed Your Family When Other Ventures Let You Down.

Erickson Bros. TENTH ANNUAL Poland China Sale

will be held in heated and disinfected SALES PAVILION

Oberlin, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 16

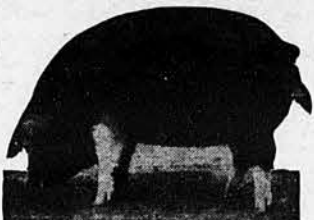
1 P. M.

50 Head Sell—45 Bred Sows and Gilts, 5 Choice Fall Boars

THE SALES OFFERING: These are the prolific, medium type, easy feeding kind. The gilts and sows are bred to boars of championship bloodlines. These boars are BIG A, sired by A's Defense; HUBS SUPREME, sired by The Hub Jr.; KAYO JR., sired by Kayo.

VACCINATION: All hogs selling are double vaccinated for cholera. Write for free catalog to

Paul Erickson, Ludell, Kan.



Auctioneers:
Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas
Art Leitner, Herndon, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Bred Gilts

(Just over the line in Nebraska)

40 Head, to save sale expenses, going at private treaty. Many daughters of the State Fair champion (STATE FAIR) and bred for March and April to SELEETEE, LO-SET and IMPERIAL. Also fall boars and gilts by above boars.
BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr.

Rowe Offers Poland Hogs

Buy the good ones at Rowe's. Now offering a few good spring boars, bred gilts and fall pigs. Either sired by Rowe's Belgian or bred to him. Priced right.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

Sold Out Of Bred Gilts

Demand was never better. Farmers co-operating with program for increased pork supplies. 75 fall boars and gilts—the Davidson kind. Herd established 40 years.

W. A. DAVIDSON & PAUL, Simpson, Kan.

Hartmans Proven Polands

36 years of herd building. Now offering 20 gilts bred to a son of Rowe's Belgian. Also selected fall boars. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

Poland China Bred Gilts

The blood of such sires as State Fair. Bred to a good son of Seleete.

HARRY ARKELL, MILFORD, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Huston's Shorter-Legged Durocs

BOARS—the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for gilts for spring 1943 farrow. Many to be bred to our new herd boars. Registered. Immured. Shipped on approval. Literature.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Duroc Bred Gilts—Duroc Boars

For choice gilts and sows bred to my definitely thicker, shorter-legged, heavier-hammed, quality boars. Proud Cherry Orion, Fancy's Parade and Aces Parade. Also boars. Write

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Choice Sows and Gilts

bred to Top Son of Minn. Champion and to the Top Son of twice Nebraska Champion.

B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kans.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Choice White Fall Boars

Sired by White Ace, son of (Model Ace) from the C. T. Keen herd. The kind that get up and go.

B. V. STEINERT, Olinitz, Kan.

HEREFORD HOGS

Hereford Hogs For Sale

"New, Different, Profitable." Bred gilts, boars, pigs. Registered. Vaccinated. Illustrated circular. Prices. YALEHURST FARM, Peoria, Illinois.

JACOB WIEBE, owner and manager of Oak Lawn Guernsey Farm, located at Whitewater, continues with high-testing cows largely of Langwater breeding. Mr. Wiebe has bred the best in Guernsey cattle for many years, and the gradual increase in both quality and production is evidence of careful handling and judgment in herd bull selecting.

WHITE GIANT MILKING SHORTHORN FARM is located a few miles west of Lyons. The proprietor, GEORGE HANGER, is one of the enthusiastic breeders of Milking Shorthorns. Most of the herd is white, but some are of other colors—nice reds and roans. He believes in kinds capable of making big records, but demands quality with production.

In a recent reader appearing in this department, M. M. BEACHY, of Hutchinson, was represented as a breeder of Jersey cattle. This was a mistake as Mr. Beachy breeds Guernsey cattle and has a good, high-producing herd. The bloodlines should guarantee type and the herd butterfat average for 1942 was 497 pounds of fat, with an average milk production of 8,602 pounds.

CARLETON HALL, of Coffeyville, breeds registered Guernsey cattle and Chester White hogs. Among the young bulls now on hand is one whose sire and dam are both state champions. Also, the Chester Whites are of prize winning bloodlines. The dam of one litter of pigs is litter mate to grand champion barrows at Chicago, for the last 2 years.

JOHN YELEK, of Rexford, is a veteran breeder of registered Milking Shorthorns. His herd was established in 1918, the year he purchased his first herd bull, followed shortly by females. Two years later he founded a herd of registered Hampshire hogs. At that time Rexford was really "Out Where the West Begins." Now good crops are the order of the day, with cow-testing associations, county fairs and as good livestock as can be found farther east.

LEO F. CAREY, of Reading, announces a Holstein reduction sale to be held on Monday, February 22, when he will sell about 40 head. Most of them are cows and bred and open heifers; some mules and horses and a nice lot of bred gilts. It is necessary to reduce the stock on farm and a Farmall and other machinery also sells. The stock is all of good quality. The farm is located about 5 miles northwest of Reading and about the same distance south of Miller.

MIKE J. SCHROLL, of Greenleaf, has one of the good Holstein herds, not only of Washington county, but of the entire country. In the Washington county sales the Schroll cattle always stand well to the top from the standpoint of quality, breeding and production. The herd is rich in the blood of the great Triune and Billy bulls that have done so much for improving Kansas Holstein herds. Mr. Schroll has an interesting announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

We have an unusually interesting letter from MRS. C. E. MCCLURE, of Republic. Mrs. McClure reports a lot of activity with sales of Hampshire hogs. She says, "Trucks have been coming and going over the hill almost daily and the gilts are virtually all sold." This has been a busy season on the McClure farm—big fields of corn to husk, hundreds of pigs to care for, sows to breed, and spring pigs soon arriving. But always the McClure family is in good spirits, and faces the future with courage.

The T. J. L. HEREFORD RANCH is located 2 miles from U. S. Highway 54, near Rosalia. The cattle on this ranch are grown out in the open under the most healthful conditions. The Flint Hill pastures of that section of Kansas are well suited to the developing of strong, rugged Herefords. The bloodlines maintained in the herd are a guarantee of quality and ability of cattle produced here to breed. T. J. L. Ranch invites inspection of its herd, and will meet trains or busses at Rosalia by appointment.

E. C. LATTI, who for years has been a breeder of registered Jersey cattle, will hold a public sale on his farm 2 miles east of Holton, on highway 116, Tuesday, February 16. The offering, while not large, will be composed of Alligator, Volunteer and You'll Do breeding. The cows selling have DHIA records and all will be fresh on or soon after sale day. There also will be bred heifers, heifer calves and young bulls. Readers interested should write Mr. Latti for further information regarding the stock to be sold.

SCHRAG BROTHERS, Hereford breeders located at Pretty Prairie, 18 miles south of Hutchinson, have bred registered Hereford cattle for more than a dozen years. During that time nothing but Hazlett bulls have headed the herd. The herd has grown uniform as to type because of this selection of herd bulls. The brothers also breed registered Shropshire sheep. Herman, a member of the firm, has managed the Reno county ram sale for the last 5 years. The farm is on highway 17, and visitors are always welcome.

The oldest active Poland China breeder cannot recall a demand for breeding stock equal to that of the past fall and winter. Breeders who had planned public sales have called them off and private sale buyers are taking everything offered. BAUER BROTHERS, just across the Kansas line at Gladstone, Neb., have called off their winter sale. They sold nearly 70 spring boars and now despite help scarcity they are breeding, or have bred, about 80 sows and gilts, half for themselves, and the rest for others who also are eager to help increase the pork supply asked for our Government.

No one breeder has done more to educate Kansas farmers to the value of breeding Herefords without horns than has JESSE RIFFEL, of Enterprise. Mr. Riffel, altho a young man, is a pioneer breeder of Polled Herefords and now that his herd has become nationally known, he still likes best to sell to his friends, the farmers. Over the years he has adhered to a definite and uniform type by infusing a large per cent of the best Anxiety blood. That the Riffel type is an accepted type has been proven by winnings in the biggest shows. Jesse Riffel and his sons now occupy an important place in the circles where the best in Polled Herefords is under consideration.

I have just received a nice letter from my friend, J. J. HARTMAN, of Elmo. He and his capable son own and operate the ELMO VALLEY POLAND CHINA FARM. The herd has been in existence now for more than 36 years and is one of the oldest herds in Kansas. It has been a good year and 35 head of boars were put out to old and new customers during the fall. A great lot of spring gilts are now bred for spring farrow to a good son of Rowe's Belgian.

now weighing, in ordinary breeding form, than 500 pounds at 11 months old. Mr. Hartman continues strong for the Poland China and is still breeding the heavy-hammed, sided kind.

The 105 Herefords sold in the KAN. HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE held at Hutchinson, January 7, made the Herefords show the day before, and were from the herds in the state and selected to compete the best. The quality was what might have been expected. They were judged by Prof. A. Webber, of Kansas State College. Leon Waite & Sons, of Winfield, won champion on both bull and heifer. Reserve champion went to O. M. Wright & Son, of Ash Grove, senior yearling bull, Aaron Bell, Stafford, senior yearling bull, Leon A. Waite & Sons, senior yearling, O. M. Wright & Son, September yearling, Waite & Sons, October yearling, George Conrady, Kingman, November yearling, Earl Sutor & Son, Zurich, December yearling, John Luft, Bison, Junior bull calf, J. M. Dordland, Gorham. Two bulls by same C. M. Wright & Son. Reserve champion heifer, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Junior heifer, W. J. Brown, Summer yearling heifer, W. J. Brown, Horton. Senior heifer calves, W. J. Brown, Junior heifer calf, Hanna & Son, Jetmore. Best pair of heifers, William Bell.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

McCLURE'S ROLLER FALL BOARS

Pigs sired by McClure's Roller have consistently been low down, thick, and well hammed. These fall boars were farrowed from mid-September to mid-October. Out of litters, well marked and vaccinated. We sold out of bred gilts.

C. E. MCCLURE, Republic, Kan.

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshire

Public sale—Wednesday, Feb. 24

50 bred gilts, 10 selected fall boars, 10 top gilts. Write for catalog. HIATTVILLE, KAN.

ETHYLEDALE FARM Products

Tested HAMPSHIRE

The champion Hampshire pen of barrows the 1942 American Royal was bred and shown by us. 100 fall pigs ready to go. Best of breed and individuality. Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

FIESER BRED SPOTTED POLAND

We offer a fine selection of extra quality, and richly fall boars. Out of big litters, the quick-maturing EARL AND EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

REGISTERED SPOTTED Poland China fall pigs. Choice individuals. related pairs. Inspection invited.

HARRY LOVE, Bago, (Kingman Co.) Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

—GUERNSEY BULLS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

—GUERNSEY BULLS

Husky Spotted Poland China fall boars. Guernsey bull calves from high producing cows. Telephone 37F14.

GEORGE CONRARDY, Kingman, Kansas

ANGUS CATTLE

Try Dunrovin Farm Angus

Now offering serviceable age Bred and Open Heifers, sired by Prize 387. Herd sire: Blackcap Elieen of Thousand Hills. Farm just west of Belton, Mo. Belton is 20 miles from the Kan.-Mo. line. Write Kenneth Conzelmann, Mgr., Belton, Mo. W. H. JAMES, Owner.

Maple Dale Angus Farms

Offers a choice selection of registered Angus bulls and females. In age from 8 months to mature animals. Out of Earl Marshall and Premier cows and sired by sons of Revolution. All less desirable bulls go to market. Priced reasonable and guaranteed to please.

L. E. LAFLIN, CRAB ORCHARD, NEBR.

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires. Proud K. 541403 and Eiba July 2nd 852100. OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN. (Where beef type predominates)

BULLS FOR SALE

Also choice heifers, bred and open. From herd whose discards top best markets.

E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

BROOKSIDE FLOSS

For Sale

Just fresh, giving 40 lbs. milk. Solid R. M. P. grade. Six years old and an excellent individual. Price \$300 F. O. B. Lyons. Also other Milking Shorthorns for sale. Inspection invited.

GEORGE HABIGER, Lyons, Kan.

YOUNG MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

10 good ones, sired by Island Christ (straight R. M.) pedigree. Dam 438 fat R. Also Register of Merit cows and Hampshire pigs.

JOHN YELEK, Rexford, Kan.

Maview Milking Shorthorn

Bull calves of different ages for sale. Three serviceable age. Grand champion breeding of high producing cows. Priced right. Herd credited for T. B. and Bang's disease.

MAVIEW FARMS, Hudson, (Stafford Co.) Kan.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Calves two to 14 months old. Best of breed and good milking ancestry.

ROY ROCK, Enterprise, Kan.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

Choice young milking-bred Shorthorn bulls. Good pedigree and from Register of Merit ancestors. Priced right.

WALTER BRILES, Springfield, Colo.

equal activity on the part of the breeders to purebred swine, to be used by the commercial pork producers as seed stock for increasing production, is strongly reflected in the number of recorded pedigrees issued by the various swine recording organizations.

In the office of the United Duroc Association, Peoria, Ill., at the close of the year on October 31, show 43 per cent pedigrees had been issued than were written by Duroc breeders in 1941.

Increases are due mainly to 3 factors: natural response of established purebred breeders to increased demand and better price ratios; return to the purebred breeding business of old breeders, and entry of new breeders into the business.

New demand is much in evidence and hog raisers of Kansas have more registered sows for spring farrow than in many years. To be paid for these bred gilts and sows is the best in years.

HERMAN AND LAWRENCE GRONNIGER, breeders of one of the oldest herds of registered Poland China herds in Kansas, continue the type that is acceptable to farmers and breeders. They now have their second litter of a pair of boars purchased from an Illinois breeder. A large per cent of the fine spring gilts bred by Diamond Boy, one of the best type hammed boars in the entire country. But the pair is not entirely responsible for the good the herd has sired. Gronniger Poland Chinas were never to degenerate into the tail-as-a-tree type. By careful selection size and feeding quality heavy hams continued to prevail in the established 50 years ago by Herman Gronniger and his sons. More than 40 boars sold from this herd last fall.

A. HEGLE, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Springs, calls attention to the fact that the name was omitted from the published list of breeders who advertised in Kansas Farmer 1942. This was an unintentional error. The year Mr. Hegle ran a small advertisement in one or more issues, from which he made more than \$2,000 worth of cattle. He is getting results. Among recent sales he made are to V. D. Jones, Council Grove, Laichman, Roma; Allen Rickett, Emma; Herbert Stenstrom, White City; C. W. Louisville; Everett Diepenbrock, Alma; Magathan, Marion, all of Kansas; and G. West, of Hallsville, Mo.

One of the good Polled Hereford herds of the country were established with breeding stock by **THE GOERNANDT BROTHERS** herd located at Aurora, in Cloud county. This strong continues to be headquarters for good Herefords. The herd is large and careful breeding is practiced. The continuous use of good and Michigan breeding has increased quality over the years. The brothers stay near home, and give their time to the herd improvement and better methods of feeding for growth and future usefulness they have gone into new hands. They have been scattered over a large territory and always a pleasure to show the herd to visitors.

Monday, February 8, is the date of the **VEY A. DEETS** Duroc bred sow sale to be on the fairgrounds at Kearney, Nebr. strictly top bred sows and gilts will be on this date. The Deets herd is one of the best and strongest herds in the entire country. Established a quarter of a century ago by V. A. Deets' father. The sows selling are mostly by and bred to grand champion boars. As Farmer readers will recall the good example made in recent years by Mr. Deets at his Fair. Kearney is well located for Kansas buyers living in the central and western part of the state. Don't wait for catalog—go to sale and a catalog will be waiting for you. Wire or telephone bids.

Look at the Shorthorns and the pedigrees of cattle that go in the **FRANK C. MILLS** auction sale, to be held on the farm near Olathe, Monday, February 15, suggests that Mr. Mills has been unusually quiet during the time he has been getting together his fine herd. A sale at the catalog will reveal much of the things that have been used in building some of the best herds in America. For instance, one of the bulls used recently was close up in

breeding to the great Canadian-bred bull, Gallant Minstrel, famous as a sire of herd headers and grand champion steers at the big shows. Vallant Count, the present herd bull to which some of the females that sell have been bred, is a son of Imp Lawton Favorite. The cattle will be presented in nice breeding form and are the good, useful kind. No old cows and no culls. Mr. Mills invites inspection any time before sale. The catalog tells everything. Write for it at once and mention Kansas Farmer.

A. LEWIS OSWALD and his son **JOHN CRAIG OSWALD**, proprietors of Rotherwood Jersey Farm at Hutchinson, start a series of good publicity in Kansas Farmer. Rotherwood Jerseys have provided and will continue to supply herd bull material of the highest possible quality both in breeding and correct Jersey type. Proved performances make certain of their ability to reproduce themselves. The herd is nicely and conveniently located just north of Hutchinson and its owners consider it a pleasure to show the cattle to prospective buyers or others interested in better Jerseys.

Indications point to a very limited number of bred gilt sales in the state during February and March. One of the important sales to be held will be the **ERICKSON BROTHERS POLAND CHINA** sale at Oberlin, Tuesday, February 16. It will be held in the sales pavilion built years ago for sales of registered livestock. The Erickson Brothers have been breeding registered Poland Chinas over a period of years. They kept their herd intact during drought years and, instead of holding sales, sold them at private sale. They have bought boars of popular bloodlines and now, when demand is favorable again, 50 head bred to these good boars are ready for breeders and farmers. In this, their 10th sale, they will sell the best offering they have ever developed. They are mostly bred for March litters and are medium type. While the sale will be held at Oberlin, inquiry for catalog should be sent to Paul Erickson, Ludell.

A few days before celebrating his 75th birthday, **LEON A. WAITE**, of Winfield, had the satisfaction of knowing the Hereford herd he established nearly 40 years ago, had taken rank among the best herds in the entire country. Showing and selling for the first time at the Hutchinson sale, January 6 and 7, he won 3 firsts and 2 grand championships. He received a general average of \$680 a head. The Waite cattle, and what they did, attracted unusual attention at this big show, where more than 100 head of tops from the best herds in the state were on exhibit. What has been accomplished in the 40 years makes interesting reading and sets a pace for men of energy and foresight. H. H. Blair, of Atlanta, who owns one of the largest beef-producing plants in Southern Kansas, recently purchased 6 bulls from the Waite & Sons herd. This reduces the selling bulls down to yearlings, writes Kenneth Waite, member of the firm.

I have just received another interesting letter from my friends, **J. C. BANBURY & SONS**, of Plevna. I have been receiving these letters for more than a dozen years. The Banburys have been using the columns of Kansas Farmer for that long, telling our readers about the registered Polled Shorthorns that are dropped and matured on the farm. During the years, hundreds of bulls have gone out to Kansas farms to help discourage horns, and in discouraging the use of inferior sires of any breed.

Last year was a great year on the Banbury farm and the rush of work and cattle demand keeps right on in 1943. With all of the boys gone but John, it takes long hours and courage to carry on, but it is being done. Bulls are going out right along. Among recent buyers are G. M. Gibson and V. K. Deniston, of Rush, Colo.; R. O. Neil, Chester; George Ankerholtz, Plevna; Jake Maranville, Langdon; Brooker & Beterson, Beloit; Ralph Henry, Zenith; and William Brandenburg, Bushton. Mr. Banbury adds that the trouble is keeping up with the demand. Some of the best bulls ever to leave the farm are among the ones listed here.

The **O'BRYAN HAMPSHIRE** hog ranch, at Hiattville, is a leader in numbers in the production of strictly top registered Hampshires. Last year the O'Bryans raised more than 2,300 hogs. This could not have been possible except for the large number of acres and many farms diverted to this industry. Only by visiting the

farms can one have the slightest idea of the magnitude of breeding operations. The importance of acreage for healthy hogs becomes more apparent when the O'Bryan method of careful separation is noted. Because of large numbers, it is possible to pick out for breeding purposes a large number of first-quality animals. Out of the 1942 crop, about one fourth were selected and sold as breeders. The others afforded market toppers and were a big factor in creating a demand for the O'Bryan type. This type is wider, with better hams and the kind of shoulders that make picnic hams.

With the large number of sows, the best boars can be purchased at an advantage, scarcely possible for the smaller breeder. So the firm is always on the market for a boar that suits, regardless of the big price he may command. But it is greatly desired that everyone think of this herd as headquarters for breeding stock. Nothing pleases the owners more than the farmers' trade. And they know the largest possible per cent of their breeding stock should and must go back to the farms of this and adjoining states. Joe O'Bryan has owned Hampshires since he was 12 years old. While in college he kept up on the breed and today is one of the best informed men in the business. For catalog of the February 24 sale, write O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, and mention Kansas Farmer.

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	\$16.50	\$15.25	\$13.25
Hogs	15.05	14.80	12.40
Lambs	16.00	15.65	12.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.25	.25	.20
Eggs, Firsts .....	.38½	.38½	.30
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.45	.45	.32
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	1.39	1.38½	1.25½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.94½	.96	.81½
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.64	.61½	.60
Barley, No. 2. ....	.85½	.80	.65
Alfalfa, No. 2.	20.00	19.00	19.00
Prairie, No. 2.	11.50		13.50

DODSON
"RED AND WHITE TOP" SILO
Are providing lower feed costs to thousands of beef and dairy cows. Our silo will step up your beef and milk profits. Send for prices and literature, then order quickly. Only a limited number of silos are available.

BLIZZARD ENSLAGE CUTTERS AND HAY CHOPPERS
DODSON MFG. CO., INC.
Concordia, Mo. - Wichita, Kan.

New DUPLEX Rotary Scraper
Easiest operating Scraper made. Loads and dumps forward and backward. Many other exclusive features! **FREE! Five days trial.** Write for details and literature.

DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 9
East Omaha, Nebraska

War Work on the Farm Calls for More ANIMAL POWER!

The answer to the farm and food problem in this critical year is greater, more efficient use of horse and mule power. Rubber, oil and man-power shortages make this more important than ever before. It will pay you to:

- 1—Replace unsound animals with good, sound type young mares;
 - 2—Get animals in fit condition now, so that four head may do the work of six;
 - 3—Get harness in shape at once.
 - 4—Breed mares to stallions and jacks to maintain present number of work animals.
- This kind of horse and mule program is good business—sensible—patriotic.

Facts concerning these and other vital animal power needs are available here at headquarters.

SEND FOR FOLDER 270
A new broadside filled with helpful suggestions based on long, wide experience. Price, 6 cents in stamps.

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PROTECT YOUR FEED SUPPLY

Erect your Silo in March or April. Shortage of Labor is Evident due to War demands. We are limited to the number of Silos we can build. Act Now. Place your order today for March or April delivery.

Built to last a lifetime of certified concrete, double power-tamped, vibrated and thoroughly cured. Corrugated stave holds heavier inside plaster.

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Everlasting TILE ROOFING.
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NO Blowing in Blowing Down Erect Early Freezing
Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters. Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
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What About Your INCOME TAX?

This Book Will Tell You
What to Deduct—What to Pay

Whether you live in the country or in town, every single man or woman who in 1942 earned more than \$9.61 a week and every married person who earned more than \$23.00 per week must pay income tax on or before March 15, 1943. This 32-page tax guide book is written in a simple and concise way so that it is easily understood. It tells you who must make out an income report, how to make the payments and what you can legally deduct. It explains net income and gross income all in a simple form.

Because income tax laws have been changed this year, the problem will be even more difficult than last year and those who last year paid no income tax (or very little) must now pay a sizable amount.

This Guide Will Save You Money

You may be one of the 7 million persons who will pay income tax this year for the first time. We know that most people cannot afford to hire accountants and attorneys to help them; therefore, we have arranged to secure a supply of these tax guides and we will send you a copy free with your three-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer for only \$1.00. If you are now receiving Kansas Farmer, your present subscription will be extended three years.

There are two good reasons why you should get this book now: first, many taxpayers must set aside part of their income FROM NOW ON, to meet payments due March 15; second, these "highest rates in the United States' history" will upset the entire household budget unless you prepare yourself now for the new tax.

Write your name and address on the coupon below and return it with a \$1.00 bill, money order or personal check, and the New Edition of the Income Tax Guide book will be sent to you by return mail.

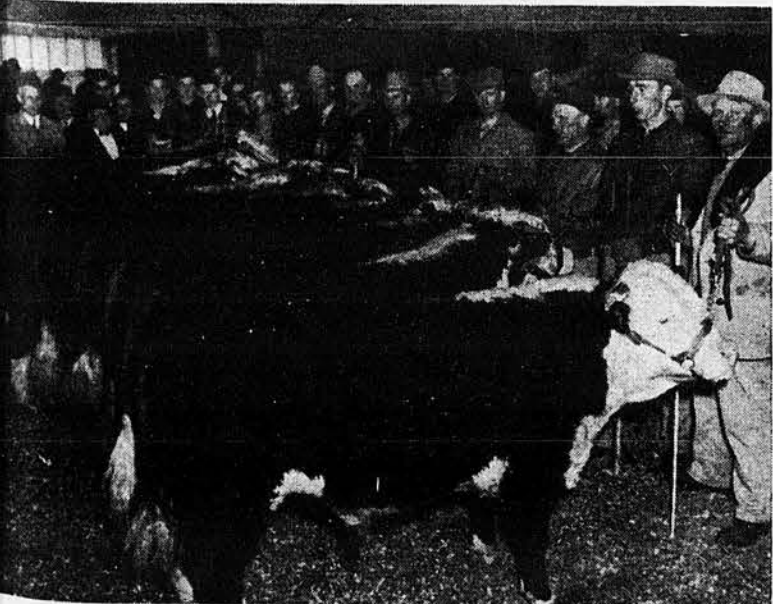
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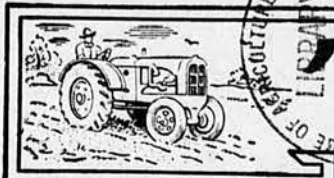
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Enclosed with this coupon you will find \$1.00. Enter my three-year subscription for Kansas Farmer and send by return mail postpaid, the Income Tax book illustrated above.

Name.....
RFD or Box No.....
Town..... State.....

Hereford Champions



These bulls were shown and won championships in various classes at the recent Hutchinson Hereford show. Eighty bulls from leading Kansas herds afforded the competition. Awards were placed by A. D. Webber, Kansas State College. Among the breeders and exhibitors of this group of winners, some of them standing in the background, are: Leon A. Waite and Sons, Winfield; O. W. Wright and Son, Ash Grove; Aaron Sell, Stafford; George Conrardy, Kingman; Earl Sutor and Son, Zurich; John Luft, Bison; Joseph M. Dortmund, Gorham; and W. J. Brown, Fall River. These young bulls were sold the following day of auction, going back to Kansas farms and ranches at prices as high as \$935 a head.



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



MEET A MAN WHO DOESN'T KNOW WHAT REPAIR BILLS ARE!

Just run over the items that go to make up "Operating Cost," and you'll see right off that the money paid out for lubrication amounts to mighty little compared with the savings that can result. Trouble is, the savings which show up as a reduction in items like *Repair Cost* are often overlooked. And some men just can't resist the temptation to look for fictitious savings by cutting down on the cost of lubricants.

But you'll notice that most good operators not only choose lubricants carefully, they're also mighty careful to credit lubricants with their due. Take a man like Frank Curtis who's been really successful in cutting down repair costs. He started using Conoco lubricants some six years ago on his ranch in the Big Horn country of northern Wyoming. And here's what he says about the help he's getting from Conoco Nth motor oil: "...am convinced that you really have the Nth degree of lubrication." Then to give you an idea of the actual results in hours per fill as well as engine protection, Mr. Curtis also says, "My tractor runs about 40% longer, the oil shows a remarkable degree of cleanliness, and as far as repair bills are concerned, I don't know what they are."

Long Life Explained

It's true that a man who can get such results might possibly "get by" with some other oil. But Mr. Curtis isn't interested in just getting by, any more than you are. That's why he insists on Conoco Nth oil. He knows that the added modern synthetic in Nth oil puts OIL-PLATING on inner engine parts... *actually surfaces them with lubricant.* And he knows that OIL-PLATING guards against lots of unnecessary wear, especially by reducing the chance of corrosion while the engine's not in use. And then when the engine is running, with the oil exposed to the harmful effects of speed, heat and pressure, Conoco Nth oil is protected by *Thialkene inhibitor*, Conoco's newest synthetic oil-improver. *Thialkene inhibitor* works to

give the oil a cleansing action that naturally helps the engine.

Now don't you agree that OIL-PLATING and *Thialkene inhibitor* are real reasons for the freedom from wear and the long oil life that Mr. Curtis reports? And that's not so different from such performance as Frank Konrad tells about in this recent letter from his farm at Windom, Minn....

100 Hours—No Oil Added

Mr. Konrad switched to Conoco products some three years ago and his letter says: "I haven't had a minute's trouble... due to lubrication or fuel. I run my Nth oil 100 hrs., never add between drains." Talk about the Nth degree of lubrication... there's economy to the Nth degree.

Another interesting angle on cost comes from Michael Balsick who farms 600 acres of his own, and does custom work on several thousand more near Calhan, Col. Speaking of using Conoco Nth oil, he says, "Our tractor has performed at its best at all times... even under the hardest conditions Nth has always stayed right on the job. The repair bill on the tractor was not enough to pay for a quart of oil, and it is in perfect condition."

Now with results like that in prospect, you well might wonder why any man would risk short-changing himself by taking just any oil. Soon as you can then, change to patented Conoco Nth motor oil for your car, your truck, your tractor. If you're near town, just stop at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station... or you might pick up Nth oil at your Conoco bulk plant, if that doesn't take you out of your way. Otherwise phone your local Conoco Agent. He'll be glad to see that you get whatever you need at your farm.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



Your Conoco Agent

DO YOU NEED YOUR TRUCK?

Just ask yourself how well you'd get along without your truck? ... and you'll get a good slant on why men like B. S. Spindle here are giving their trucks the extra measure of care that can "keep 'em hauling." Mr. Spindle uses his two trucks mostly for taking livestock to Denver from his ranch at Como, Colorado. And with ten years' experience behind him, he says, "I find in operating trucks especially that it is mighty important to have the right oil ... I cannot praise your oil enough as it is the best I have found in my trucking experience."

Today it's easy to spot the trucks that are sharing the road to Victory. For the U. S. Truck Conservation Corps emblem appears on every truck whose owner is pledged to drive under 35 miles an hour—to have his truck inspected regularly—and to have it properly serviced at 1,000-mile, 5,000-mile and 15,000-mile intervals. Get your U.S.T.C.C. emblem—along with specialized truck-maintenance service—at Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station.



The Grease Veteran Says:

"If I'd been in the market for a cotton gin back about the year 1800, you can bet I'd have done some digging to get one made by Eli Whitney himself. And when electric lights were invented, I'd have wanted to do business with young Tom Edison. 'Cause I've always figured that the fellow who does the spade work on a new idea is apt to know more about it than someone who picks up the idea sort of second-hand. In time, those late-comers may catch up. But why wait?—when you could be taking advantage of new developments!"

You'll find plenty of successful men who agree with the Grease Veteran. And if you're anxious to take advantage of a new development in heavy-duty lubrication, just try Conoco HD oil in your high-speed diesel. Perhaps you know that added synthetics are responsible for much of the im-

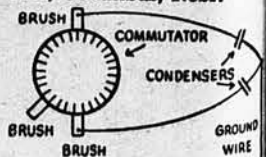
provement in today's heavy-duty oils. But do you also know that Continental Oil Company ranks among the *earliest pioneers in development of synthetic oil-improvers*? In Conoco HD oil there are synthetics guarding against rapid oxidation and the formation of harmful acids ... And synthetics provide the detergent or cleansing action which works to keep oil passages free from deposits of hard carbon ... Synthetics likewise help give Conoco HD oil the high film strength needed to prevent destructive cylinder scratching. But having the synthetics isn't the whole answer. For real heavy-duty service in diesels and gasoline engines of high output, an oil must have the right synthetics—in the right proportions. And that's what you get in Conoco HD oil. Just remember that Conoco HD oil is not recommended for passenger cars or trucks of less than ¾-ton capacity.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of the paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest and date entry arrives.

When drilling metal with a hand brace, you save time by denting the bottom of the hole with a steel punch between every few turns of the bit. D. W. Zobel, Columbus, Nebr.

Here's a good way to fix your wind-charger so that it needn't be shut off while you're listening to the radio. Max Hard, Blackburn, Okla.



To keep chickens from scratching in the nest and breaking eggs, put a piece of one-inch poultry netting in the nest and cover with straw or shavings. Mrs. Jacob Wertz, Tiffin, Ohio.