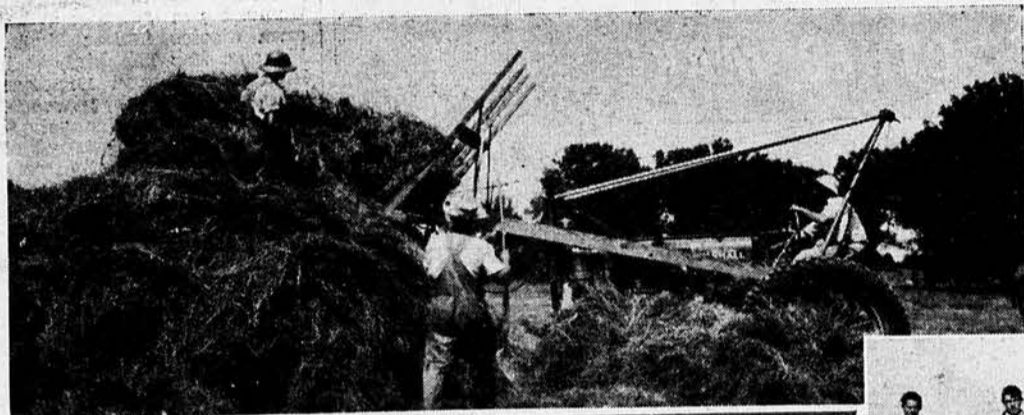


MARCH 4, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Alfalfa and other hay crops suffered greatest losses in 1943 for lack of labor. Farmers have tried to solve the problem by use of labor-saving machines like this combination hay buck and stacker attachment mounted on a tractor or truck.

~ ~

High-school boys like these did fine work in the sorghum harvest, and in wheat, fruit and truck gardens. Their use probably will be increased in 1944.



Farmers Must Perform a MIRACLE If Food Goals Are Met!

MY KINGDOM for a good hired hand," is a cry that will rise from all farm sections of the state during 1944, but little experienced farm help is present to answer the call. While the picture is not too bright, neither is it entirely hopeless.

At this time last year, few thought it would be possible to get all crops harvested, but except for the loss of considerable alfalfa and other hay crops, the huge 1943 production was handled with amazing efficiency and dispatch. The question now is—can we do it again?

A survey of the problem indicates some phases will be less favorable this year, while others will be more favorable and may offset the handicaps. Hay and corn again will be the critical crops from a labor standpoint, plus a continued lack of dairy and livestock help.

Tragedy in Oklahoma in the form of a drouth last year helped Kansas wheat farmers. Many skilled Oklahoma operators, having no wheat of their own, came into Kansas, many bringing their tractors and combines. Western Kansas farmers agree they owe these men a debt of gratitude, and realize this out-of-state help probably will not be available again and must be offset with local labor.

There were several factors last year that made the wheat harvest more difficult than normal. For instance, hundreds of farmers, urged by the Government to sell their combines if not desperately needed, allowed theirs to be taken to Nebraska and the Dakotas. Loss of so many combines was a limiting factor during harvest, and these farmers now are being penalized by being put last on the list for replacements.

Then, too, the 1943 wheat crop ripened almost simultaneously over the state, a situation which never had existed before, say old-time growers. This peculiarity brought a maxi-



Eighty-five per cent of more than 20,000 women working on Kansas farms last year operated farm machinery. Women constitute the largest source of available labor for harvest needs this year.

~ ~

Meeting hog and other livestock goals takes a lot of full-time help, and this type of farm assistance will be most difficult to find in 1944.

mum demand for farm labor in all sections at once, yet final reports show little grain lost. A delay of 3 weeks in harvest, it is said, would have cost Kansas the loss of 26 million bushels—enough to feed the entire U. S. Army for a year.

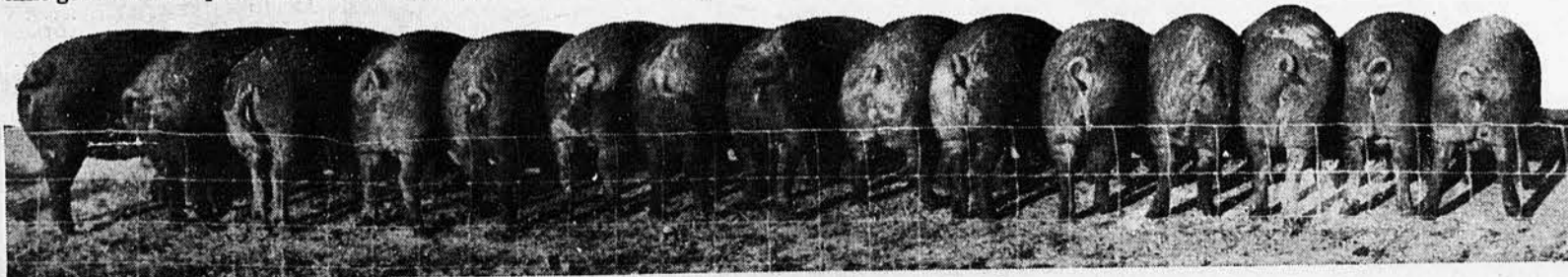
The same situation should not occur again this year and a longer harvest season will permit better distribution of labor as needs arise. The abandonment of nearly 4 million acres of wheat due to drouth also will have its effect and should lessen farm labor needs during harvest.

One problem giving farm labor leaders concern is the unknown number of farm boys and prospective farm hands drafted since last harvest. Draft boards recently were ordered to review more than 65,000 Kansas farm deferments and to take those not producing a surplus. This at first appears to be a death blow to the state, but close examination makes it look less disastrous than first believed.

Selective Service originally had set 8 units as acceptable for deferment, but Kansas draft officials have used 16 units as a guide, and have insisted that registrants devote a major share of their time to agricultural production. They have given credit to those producing no surpluses on their own farms but who have helped neighbors or relatives who were surplus producers. Since May, Kansas U. S. D. A. War Boards already have reviewed more than 26,811 cases and are reviewing about 1,000 cases a week. State War Board officials believe that Kansas already has called about all the farm registrants who should be taken, and that the new order from draft headquarters will not affect this state to any considerable degree.

Many young men in towns and cities who volunteered last year for service on farms, however, will have been taken. Even last year there was a definite drop in farm help in the age group from 18 to 27 and an increase in the group from

[Continued on Page 17]



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Land Boom Is Homemade

A LAND boom now is in progress in Kansas, but the real threat will come immediately after the war, says Professor Harold Howe, of the department of economics and sociology, Kansas State College. He urges farmers not to contribute to the danger by entering the speculative market.

Explaining the trend now in progress, Professor Howe points out that land values in Kansas had risen 34 per cent from 1941 to March 1, 1944, compared to only 22 per cent for the comparable period in World War I. Investigations made in 23 counties scattered throughout the Northern Great Plains area disclosed that Haskell county, Kansas, has the highest increase in land values, and Dickinson county, Kansas, the lowest increase.

The fact that Kansans themselves hold the key to control of the boom is pointed out by Professor Howe when he says investigations reveal that little outside capital has been involved in land transfers to date. Land operators, he says, are buying wheat land in the western section which may result in pushing off farmers. Farm land in the central section is selling for 20 to 30 per cent above normal and most sales throughout the state are for cash.

Many farmers are planning to return to farms after the war for sons returning from the armed services, he says. The same tendency was a major factor in the boom after the last war and responsible for the heavy losses which followed when depression hit.

Another Market Fades

Demand on American farmers' livestock to restock European countries after the war will fall far short of general belief existing in this country, thinks Dr. O. E. Reed, Chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has talked to many representatives of occupied countries.

"I find they are interested primarily in obtaining livestock for utility purposes," says Doctor Reed, "and they are not interested in breeding stock except possibly in a few sire lines of superior value."

It is well to remember, reminds Doctor Reed, that most European countries that plan to import breeding stock will want the breeds they have been using. Consequently, not many breeds American farmers have to offer. The problem of rehabilitation of herds and flocks in Europe after war will be primarily a matter of encouraging the natural increase in numbers as soon as feed is available and that relief by livestock shipments from overseas will not be in great volume, he concludes.

Lumber Still Scarce

Tightness of the lumber situation precludes any possibility of relaxing present restrictions on construction for civilian purposes, says the War Relocation Authority. The armed forces will need 70 per cent of the estimated total lumber requirements for 1944, set at 34 billion board feet.

Shipping lumber alone, used chiefly for crating and packaging munitions and supplies shipped to the fronts, will require 15,500,000 board feet.

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Livestock Numbers Hit New Marks

CATTLE numbers on Kansas farms are the largest since 1903, hog numbers are largest since 1933, and farm holdings of chickens are highest since 1931, announces the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Kansas State Board of Agriculture. On January 1, 1944, figures for all classes of livestock in the state are as follows:

Cattle, 4,039,000 head, compared to 3,050,000 head January 1, 1938, the low point in recent years. Hogs, 2,601,000, more than 3 times the 1938 inventory of 804,000 head, and an increase of 8 per cent over January 1943. The value to the head this year is \$14.40, compared to \$20.70 a year ago.

Milk cows, 841,000 head, an increase of 1 per cent over last year's estimate of 833,000 head, and the highest since 1935.

Sheep, 974,000 head, or a decrease of 1 per cent from last year due to reduction of sheep and lambs on feed, which was 321,000 on January 1 this year, compared to 924,000 a year ago. Horses and mules, 423,000, composed of 375,000 horses and 48,000 mules. Sales have declined 6,000 head from the previous year while the number of horses is unchanged.

Chickens and turkeys, 21,220,000, with chickens showing an increase of 1 per cent for a total of 21,042,000, the largest number on farms in 13 years. Turkeys numbered 178,000 for a 9 per cent decline from last year.

At the turn of the year, marketings of cattle and hogs were substantially higher than a year ago, and feed supplies materially reduced. With a 38 per cent reduction in this year's spring crop, the January 1 livestock totals probably were the highest point that will be reached in the upward swing starting in 1938. The total value of livestock on farms on January 1 was \$10,992,000, or about 10 per cent below the all-time record reached a year earlier.

From a national standpoint animal products of the 5 species, excluding poultry, were 3 per cent larger on January 1 than a year earlier, and 15 per cent above the 10-year average. In terms of man-consuming animal units, the increase over a year ago was about 7 per cent, and in terms of hay and pasture units the increase was about 1 1/2 per cent.

Old 4-H Festivals

District spring 4-H Club festivals will be held over the state, according to J. Harold Johnson, acting club leader. At these meetings members will present short demonstrations, either by individuals or teams, brief project talks, and written project stories. Also they will have club meetings, dramatics, dances, ensembles, bands and orchestras. Better entrants in the district competition will be invited to the roundup, if one is held this year. Schedule for 1944 district 4-H festivals include: Effingham, March 17; Manhattan, March 18; Erie, March 24; Lawa, March 25; Wellington, March 26; Cottonwood Falls, April 1; Osage, April 8; Ulysses, April 14; Dodge City, April 15; Lyons, April 21; Colby, April 22.

Get Tools

Vocational agriculture departments should be planning now to obtain their share of the thousands of shop tools which probably will be disposed of by the Government after the war, thinks L. Welton, vocational agriculture instructor at Tonganoxie. No definite action can be taken until after the war, he says, but he feels that drills, wrenches, drill stands, and other equipment, lathes, and many other tools suitable for farm shop work are sold for a cheap price after World War I. At that time professional traders bought much of it and resold to individuals at high prices. Mr. Welton thinks it only logical that the Government should allocate tools and equipment to the schools for the war because "adequate equipment for in-school training under the supervision of a qualified instructor, part of whose salary already is paid by the Federal government, will be of great worth in training postwar youth who may better prepare themselves

for self-support and thus avoid a return to the made-work level of the 30's. Who will deny that the boys in our schools are really the ones who need training in repair, farm carpentry and general mechanics?"

Cut Calf Losses in Half

Calf losses have been cut 50 per cent by new methods adopted in the 100-cow dairy herd at Iowa State College, said C. Y. Cannon, head of the Division of Dairy Husbandry, in addressing Kansas dairymen.

The day the calf is dropped, says Mr. Cannon, 250 c.c. of blood are taken

from the mother and put into the calf. In addition, all calves are fed by nipple for 20 days, as experiments at the college have proved that milk taken by the calf out of a bucket is not acted upon by the secretions of the mouth which cause milk to coagulate in the stomach. Failure of the milk to coagulate causes digestive disorders and increases the death losses.

Honor a Kansan

Clarence Warren, Harper county, recently received the W. G. Skelly Award for Superior Achievement in Agriculture. The Warrens own 1,000

acres and rent 320 more. This year they will have 400 acres in wheat, 60 in oats, 31 in Sudan, 67 in clover, and 140 in crops for silage. They have 120 head of cattle, including a milking herd of 26 Holsteins, 20 calves, and 61 Herefords, 4 brood sows, 23 other hogs, and 1,350 chickens. The Warrens have 4 sons in the armed services.

Clarence Warren is a leader in his church, secretary of the Wild Life Protective Association, on the executive board of the Farm Bureau, treasurer of the Farmers' Union Co-operative, director of The Federal Loan Association, and president of the rural telephone company.



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WOULD appreciate a few firsthand and up-to-date reports as to whether farmers are getting their farm machinery needs supplied this year. We know that WPB allocated enough materials for 100 per cent of the farm machinery production of 1940. But I have my doubts about that materializing as farm machinery that farmers can

don't like the tone of some of the statements out of Washington drafting farm labor for army service. Some of these statements seem to imply, or at least leave room for the inference to be drawn, that a large number of farm deferments have been obtained in order to escape army service. But no one in official circles seems to feel that way about deferments for work in airplane and other factories making war materials.

The fact is that food also is a war material, a very essential one. American farmers are asked to increase their production of food this year. And they are asked to do it in the face of the fact that a lot of those who did increase production last year found that prices were held down while production costs went up, so that they had to do extra work—and it took a lot of extra work for nothing.

Of course, the armed services must have the men they need to insure victory, and as early a victory as possible.

But it also is true that the men and women in the armed services, and in our industrial plants, in fact our entire civilian population, must have food. And we are meeting larger and larger demands for Lend-Lease food, food for our Allies' armed services and civilian populations; food for peoples in lands liberated from the enemy Axis powers. I hope the Selective Service does not reach deeply into the nation's supply of farm labor. Particularly, I believe draft boards should think twice before taking away an only son on a small farm, or the only hired man on the small farm.

To a considerable extent I share the fears being expressed that we may be overstocking the range with cattle in the Western states. On the whole, the weather and range conditions have been very favorable the last few years. These conditions cannot be expected to last. The War Food Administration is urging that 3 million more head of cattle be slaughtered this year, first, to meet demands for beef; second, to hold livestock population down to available grain supplies; third, to save range pastures, which could suffer a lot from overgrazing them, especially if we should run into dry year.

I think one of the healthiest things that has happened in public life for some time was the reversal of Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, Democrat, leader in the Senate, to stand for the President's message vetoing the tax bill. The issue raised is a fundamental one. Under our form of government, developed by degrees since the days of Magna Charta, we thought we had

firmly established the principle that the representatives of the people (Congress) controlled the levying of taxes. In his veto message, it seems to me that the President attempted to take that power away from Congress, and dictate to the Congress how much taxes should be levied and upon whom they should be levied.

This is not a fine legalistic distinction, this question of who should levy the taxes. The people, in my judgment, should insist that Congress not abate one inch from the position that the representatives of the people, not the rulers, should control tax levies. The President's veto was ill advised, in my judgment; and certainly his choice of language—accusing the Congress of writing a tax relief bill for the benefit of the greedy, a statement for which I have been unable to find any excuse—was unbecoming the dignity of the high office which he holds. I hope the Congress remains firm in its stand against allowing the White House to encroach as much as one inch upon its constitutional power to levy taxes. Retaining that power in the hands of their own representatives in Congress is absolutely necessary if we are to retain a free government by the people.

Make All Farms Better

I KNOW a great many Kansas farmers are thinking more than ever about the kind of farms they are going to have in the future. That is a healthy sign. It means strict attention will be paid to building back lost fertility and saving the best soil we now have. According to many farmers, one of the major problems right now, as well as after the war, is more careful use of the land. I like the way one good Kansas farmer puts it. He said that regardless of everything else, the solution to a great many of the farmers' problems must be settled beginning with better methods and soil conservation, and carrying thru with livestock improvement and better marketing methods. He has great faith in the future of agriculture, and so have I.

Our country hasn't always been as careful with the soil as most farmers would like. This has been due to many things, including the need for quick cash crops, lack of money and equipment, and the desire of nonresident owners to dig the greatest possible profit out of the land. It is a country-wide problem. And today we find that 2½ million farms, out of the 6 million in the United States, are occupied by marginal and subsistence farmers

who are trying to eke out a living on unproductive soil.

If we divide 2½ million farms by 48, we find that gives us a rather large number of marginal farms to the state. Kansas isn't exempt. I find that out of our 156,000 farms, about one sixth are too small or too poor to make a living for folks residing on them. Of course, in this number are a great many from 3 to 50 acres which never should have been called farms in the first

place. But others are just completely worn out. The job ahead is to keep our real farms from joining this poor-quality group, as well as to bring back those farms that have a chance of making a decent living for their owners.

We very likely will see some growth in part-time farming after the war. It is quite possible that the years following the war will see more industries built up in our state. Factories may set up parts plants and that might be helpful to the earnings of some of our people on low-income farms. It might be possible for them to divide their time between parts plant and small farm with a resulting higher standard of living and a chance to improve their small places. I hope we can have more industries because that would mean more people in the state, and an increase in profitably employed people means better markets near at hand for farm products.

But regardless of the changes that may come, Kansas always has been and always will be a farming state. It is one of the best and most versatile agricultural states in the union. And it must be made possible for all of our farms to be made better. Farmers will do their part, I know. But they must have the right kind of co-operation all along the line from market prices to taxes if they are going to maintain the right standard of agriculture.

It must be understood that farm prices cannot be squeezed dry of all profit and still expect farmers to invest money as well as hard labor in long-range soil-building practices. The country seems to think farmers are getting rich during the war. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Farm prices have gone up, but nothing in comparison to wages and prices in other lines of business. It also must be understood that farmers cannot have their "excess" siphoned off in higher and higher taxes if they are to have a backlog to go on in carrying thru their livestock improvement.

If agriculture gets the kind of co-operation it deserves there won't be any question about holding the best farmers on the land. Future agriculture must be able to offer such a high standard of living that our fine young farm boys and girls will look forward with eagerness to getting into the farming business on their own.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

"Blanket Powers" to Be Eliminated

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The White House won another victory over Congress last week. That was when Senate and House agreed to a resolution extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation until the 30, 1945, without any "hampering restrictions," as the President called them in his veto message, on the use of consumer food subsidies.

However, written into the new bill are all the provisions for accounting funds of the CCC, which virtually make the corporation an agency of Congress, responsible to Congress, after the bill is signed and becomes

law. The consumer subsidy fight will be renewed when Congress rewrites the stabilization act and extends the life of the Office of Price Administration. The present act expires next June. Present intention of Congressional leaders is to rewrite the act entirely, bringing the OPA as nearly as pos-

sible under Congressional control—"blanket powers" provisions are to be eliminated.

Congress faces realistically that price controls will be necessary for a considerable period after the war ends, but intends to write the act so that Congress, not the White House, will fix the termination dates.

Present food subsidies are expected to be continued. The President still has plenty of funds and control of borrowing power that he can use if necessary. But Congressional opposition has cramped the style and modified subsidy programs considerably, even though the veto power has defeated Congressional ambitions to eliminate consumer food subsidies.

Judge Marvin Jones, former chairman of the House Committee on Agri-

culture—Congressman from the Amarillo, Tex., district—has just about completed his job of stream-lining the War Food Administration. Jones now is clearly established as the boss of WFA, and hopes to spare some of the headaches to farmers and food trades that characterized WFA activities last year.

However, Jones is facing a manpower shortage, also. The shortage of meat inspectors, especially veterinarians, is serious. And he needs more meat graders, fruit and vegetable and dairy and poultry inspectors. The army is getting these from the "trade," and Jones may have to ask some draft powers to man his far-flung organization.

Food and feed supplies are getting steadily tighter, altho Government pol-

icies forcing livestock to market will make the meat shortage look like there is plenty at times between now and next fall.

One of the latest worries in the Department of Agriculture is overstocking of grazing lands.

Feed grains are likely to be rationed thru dealer allocations by next fall, similar to the way feed wheat has been handled in the Northeast. Feed grains on hand January 1 were down nearly 15 per cent from a year earlier; the grain-consuming units on farms up about 7 per cent.

Feed grains are disappearing more rapidly than a year ago; feed wheat nearly half again as rapidly; corn some 12 per cent quicker. Alcohol demands are drawing heavily on wheat, also. Prospects now are for a carry-over of about 300 million bushels of wheat June 30. Millers fear a shortage for milling unless the 1944 wheat crop

(Continued on Page 21)

Paid \$12⁰⁰ a Month TO LEARN FARMING

WHEN Walter Lillieqvist, of Barber county, was honored as a Kansas Master Farmer, it simply added to a successful career for one of this state's most colorful citizens. The story of his life weaves an exciting pattern of adventure that leads from London, where he was born, to Switzerland, where he grew to manhood, and finally across the water to America, his land of opportunity.

Experiences in the life of Walter Lillieqvist vary from roping steers as a Western Kansas ranch hand, to dining with the nobility of Europe, in formal attire. He has traveled extensively in Europe, and has crossed the ocean several times. But he still likes the hills of Barber county, where he operates a well-diversified farm of 840 acres, near the historic town of Medicine Lodge.

His best friends speak of him good naturedly as "Swede" Lillieqvist. But this nickname, handed down from his cowboy days, does not give a true picture of Walter Lillieqvist's unusual background. His father was a fish merchant in London, England, and his mother was a Swiss artist, the daughter of a prominent hotel owner in Bern.

When still a small boy, Mr. Lillieqvist was taken to Bern, the capital city of Switzerland. There he and his 4 brothers grew up as 5 active Swiss lads who enjoyed the skiing, skating and other outdoor sports so common in that mountainous country.

Mr. Lillieqvist recalls their favorite recreation consisted of ski tours up into the mountains. Sometimes these tours would lure them to points more than 100 miles from home. Some lasted 2 or 3 weeks and it was not uncommon to travel 25 or 30 miles a day.

At one time Mr. Lillieqvist belonged to the "Rainy Weather Club" which made regular trips of this kind, regardless of good or bad weather. He recalls the president of Switzerland, who resided at Bern, was a loyal member of this club and took part in the tours whenever possible.

Of the 5 Lillieqvist brothers, Walter held the keenest interest for livestock and agriculture, even as a boy in Switzerland. He explains that the first money he ever earned was a \$5 gold piece which he received for working 2 weeks on a Swiss farm.

You might consider that to be low wages, but it followed a period when Walter Lillieqvist actually paid to work on the farm. In Switzerland, farming was thought of as a trade, the same as any other business. It was considered a privilege to have the opportunity of learning how to farm, so he paid



The 5 Lillieqvist daughters and the one son are energetic young Americans who have learned how to work well and live well. This picture shows Pearl, with her champion Hereford steer in 4-H classes at the 1942 Kansas State Fair.

\$12 a month for the experience of working with crops and livestock.

Swiss crops, Mr. Lillieqvist relates, were more like ours than you might first guess. Meadows there were principally clovers and timothy. Red clover and white clover were both common in that country. Some alfalfa was grown, and the principal grain in Switzerland was Speltz, a crop similar to our wheat. Swiss people eat large quantities of rye bread, so that called for a liberal acreage of rye in the cropping program.

Farming land in Switzerland is quite fertile, Mr. Lillieqvist reports, and an acre was the amount considered necessary to maintain one cow for a year. Grass and hay grew high, yielding heavy supplies of feed. However, the farms were extremely small, compared with our Kansas farms. Seven or 8 acres was considered a big farm in Switzerland, Mr. Lillieqvist says. His place in Barber county covers 100 times that area.

Dairying was the principal livestock enterprise in Switzerland and, as you might readily guess, the leading breed was Brown Swiss. At one time during his youth, Mr. Lillieqvist worked for Brugi Gretner, famed Brown Swiss breeder who ex-

ported purebred cattle all over the world. When working for this man, Mr. Lillieqvist accompanied shipments of cattle to Russia, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and many other countries.

Kansas farmers familiar with the rugged characteristics of Brown Swiss cattle will understand the reason Brown Swiss were the leaders, from Mr. Lillieqvist's account of how cattle were used in that country. They were produced primarily for dairy purposes. But they also were used for field work and for beef. Mr. Lillieqvist tells of working a yoke of oxen in the Swiss fields. One noon, the yoke was removed and the gentle oxen were turned loose to graze at their own free will during the noon hour.

As he followed the oxen in those Swiss fields, Walter Lillieqvist dreamed of the day he could own a prosperous farm in some foreign land. When he was 19, an uncle advised him to cross the water to seek his fortune in America. He deliberated between North America and South America, finally deciding to come to the United States.

It was one of several moves which scattered the brothers to far distant points. Erik is the only one still living in Switzerland. Arvid lives in Sweden and Freddie is in Germany. Gustaf followed Walter to America and now lives in Chicago.

When Walter Lillieqvist landed in New York at the age of 19, it was truly a "new world" spread before him. All alone in a strange land, he could neither speak nor read the English language, although he had learned the meaning of a few words. He tells of feeling hungry soon after landing. Entering a restaurant, he pondered the menu and finally pointed at what he thought might be pork. But instead of pork the waitress brought a plate of pickles.

Following his boyhood urge to be near livestock, the energetic young Swiss worked his way west, finally landing in Western Nebraska, where he worked for several months as a farm hand. From there he went to Plains, Kan., where he worked for 2 years as a ranch hand, before taking employment on a farm near Sawyer.

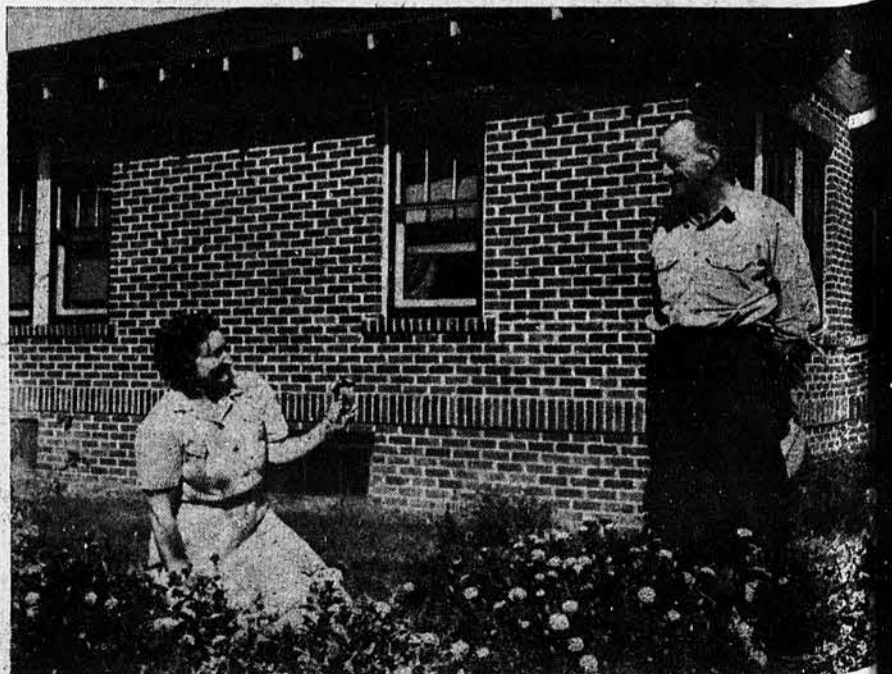
In 1919, Walter Lillieqvist married, and the newly-married couple started farming for themselves. It was a slow start, and their first home was a cook shack on wheels. Looking back to the day, the Lillieqvists say they "had a lot to learn about Kansas farming."

Recognizing this fact then, they welcomed information from the [Continued on Page 14]



Mr. Lillieqvist recalls fond memories, while showing prized heirlooms brought from Switzerland. The picture on the wall was painted by his mother, a famed Swiss artist. On the mantel, left to right: The family cup; set of gold-plated spoons from Bernhof Hotel, operated by his grandfather; Swiss cookie jar used by his grandmother.

Following a Swiss trait, the Lillieqvist family pays special attention to little things that boost the enjoyment of home life. Mr. and Mrs. Lillieqvist are seen among colorful flower beds growing in the yard at their farm home.



A Kansas Master Farmer, respected by his neighbors and financially independent. That's the result of Walter Lillieqvist of Barber county.

How to Guess Right

About Planting Spring Crop on Abandoned Wheat Land

By L. L. COMPTON

WESTERN KANSAS will have its 1944 food production task complicated by rather widespread abandonment of winter wheat. Many acres of wheat were left unplanted last fall because the soil was dry. Other acres were seeded but soil moisture was so low that yields are virtually certain. Even well-prepared fields with an abundance of subsoil moisture were dry on top and germination did not occur until after January 1. Wheat fields left unplanted or abandoned will be summer-fallowed or planted to a spring crop of barley or sorghum. Some farmers are even considering spring wheat. Whether to fallow or plant a spring-sown crop should depend upon the moisture in the soil. The Dalhart Field Station in the Panhandle, soil that contained more than 2 inches of available water produced an average yield of 6.8 bushels of sorghum per acre. Seventy-five per cent of the crops grown under such conditions averaged 10 or fewer bushels an acre and only 17 per cent yielded more than 20 bushels. However, with 4 or more inches of available water in the soil at planting time the average yield increased to 34.2 bushels an acre, 92 per cent yielded as little as 10 bushels, and 93 per cent exceeded 20 bushels. Terms of depth of moisture, 1 inch of water will wet Western Kansas soil about 6 inches deep, the depth depending on the texture of the soil. Soil containing less than 2 inches of available water would be wet less than 4 inches deep, and soil with more than 4 inches of available water would be wet deeper than 2 feet. A preliminary study of the effect of soil moisture on spring crop yields in Western Kansas indicates a very significant relationship, although no data as definite as from Dalhart has been computed. Soil wet 2 feet or deeper at planting usually will produce profitable spring crop yields; but where the soil is no deeper than 1 foot the chance of a paying crop is so remote fallowing is preferable to planting. In the spring-sown crops available in Western Kansas, sorghum is the most dependable and spring wheat the least dependable. At the Colby Branch Experiment Station in Thomas county,

the 29-year average yield of milo is 12 bushels an acre on continuously cropped land and 23.7 bushels on summer-fallow land. Spring wheat, in the same 29 years, has yielded 5.3 bushels on cropped land and 8.3 bushels on summer fallow. Spring barley has been slightly better than milo on continuously cropped land and nearly equal to milo on fallow land.

At the Garden City Experiment Station in Southwest Kansas, barley too often succumbs to hot, dry, preharvest winds, but milo has a 32-year record of 12.1 bushels on continuously cropped land and 28.3 bushels on fallow land.

Farmers' experiences with milo are in agreement with experiment station results. In the fall of 1942, Abe Buck, Syracuse, failed to get a stand of wheat on a summer-fallow field in northern Hamilton county. There was deep moisture in the soil but the surface was dry below drill depth. Spring precipitation connected up the surface moisture so Mr. Buck planted the field to Westland milo which yielded more than 30 bushels an acre. The same Westland planted on an adjoining continuously cropped field yielded less than 1 bushel an acre. In a sorghum-production demonstration conducted by County Agent W. W. White, on the John B. Smith farm, south of Richfield, Morton county, Westland milo following wheat yielded 37.1 bushels an acre but Westland on fallow yielded 68.8 bushels an acre.

So, it would seem that in deciding whether to plant a spring-sown crop or to summer fallow a given field, the depth to which the soil is wet should be determined. Fields that are dry or wet down somewhat less than 2 feet at planting time might better be fallowed this summer in preparation for a good crop in 1945 than devoted to the unprofitable production of a low yield this year. But where moisture has been stored in the soil 2 feet or deeper, the chance for a paying yield of barley or sorghum is good.

The problem of what to do with wheat that did not come up until after January 1 is not so simple. However, a similar situation prevailed in many Western Kansas communities in 1940. A review of farmers' reports on 73 fields that year reveals that wheat which came up after January 1 aver-

aged 5 bushels an acre. Thirty-four of the 73 fields yielded less than 5 bushels and only 12 yielded as much as 10 bushels. Co-operating farmers commented that stands were thin, wheat was weedy and much that was left was never cut. The average test weight reported was 53 pounds a bushel. Ripening was late, and hot, dry winds shriveled the grain. In most cases, the decision to abandon was made after the failed crop and weeds had used up the soil moisture and it was too late to plant a spring crop or to begin summer fallow. The maximum effect from summer fallowing is lost when tillage is delayed.

Fallow begun early in the spring has returned 23 per cent more wheat an acre than fallow begun late in the spring at the Western Kansas Experiment Stations. AAA regulations require that fallow must be kept clean and free of weeds from May 1 until seeded. At Garden City, milo planted on the best early-tilled fallow has yielded 56 per cent better than milo planted on late-tilled fallow and the 4-year average yield of milo was increased 58 per cent by contour farming.

Summer fallowing and seeding on the contour has increased wheat yields 19 per cent over fallowing and seeding up and down the slope at the Dodge City Experimental Field. The land slope there is one fourth of one per cent. On a 3 per cent slope at Garden City contour farming and seeding increased the wheat yield 24.6 per cent.

Fun With Kites

If you want plans for a kite, perhaps you'd like to have our leaflet with some ideas for making kites as well as flying them. Please address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and enclose 2c for mailing with your request. They will be mailed immediately.

But all of the advantages of timely tillage, contour farming and other moisture-conserving practices may be lost if unadapted crop varieties are planted. The best barley varieties are Flynn and Beecher. They are about equal in yield but Beecher is somewhat earlier and has stiffer straw.

In Southwest Kansas Westland milo excels as a grain-sorghum variety. It is a high-yielding combine type. However, Westland is a bit late maturing for the northwest and should be replaced there by Colby, Early Kalo or one of the dwarf kafirs. For forage, Early Sumac, Leoti and Norkan all are good. Norkan is likely to make more grain than any other sorghum variety but when it does the forage is not so palatable. Atlas is satisfactory for irrigated fields but too late for dry land.

Spring crop seed supplies are not plentiful so order early.

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"In these war times I can't always get just the fuel I'd like to use in my John Deere but I've no fuel problem."

"I can use successfully just about any fuel that's available in my locality—whether it's power fuel, tractor fuel, distillate, or gasoline. I can burn them all."

"I've been using the low-cost fuels ever since I bought my John Deere—because it's designed to burn them and it does burn them at a real saving in cash."

"By burning the less-critical fuels today, I figure I am doing my patriotic duty, for I'm conserving badly-needed gasoline for tanks, planes, and ships and for necessary home use."

"I'm mighty fortunate in owning a John Deere Tractor in times like these."

★ ★ ★

THE owner of a John Deere Tractor is indeed fortunate. He can co-operate in a most effective and patriotic manner in the conservation of gasoline and still SACRIFICE NOTHING OF EFFICIENCY in the operation of his tractor. He doesn't have to make any changes in his tractor, or go to any expense in using lower-priced, more powerful fuels or gasoline. The John Deere was made to operate at utmost effectiveness on distillate, power fuel, tractor fuel, and similar low-cost fuels, but it will operate on practically any fuel that is available.

Yes, the John Deere owner, by using the less-critical fuels, can do his patriotic duty with better performance and greater economy and without detriment to long life and continued, uninterrupted operation.

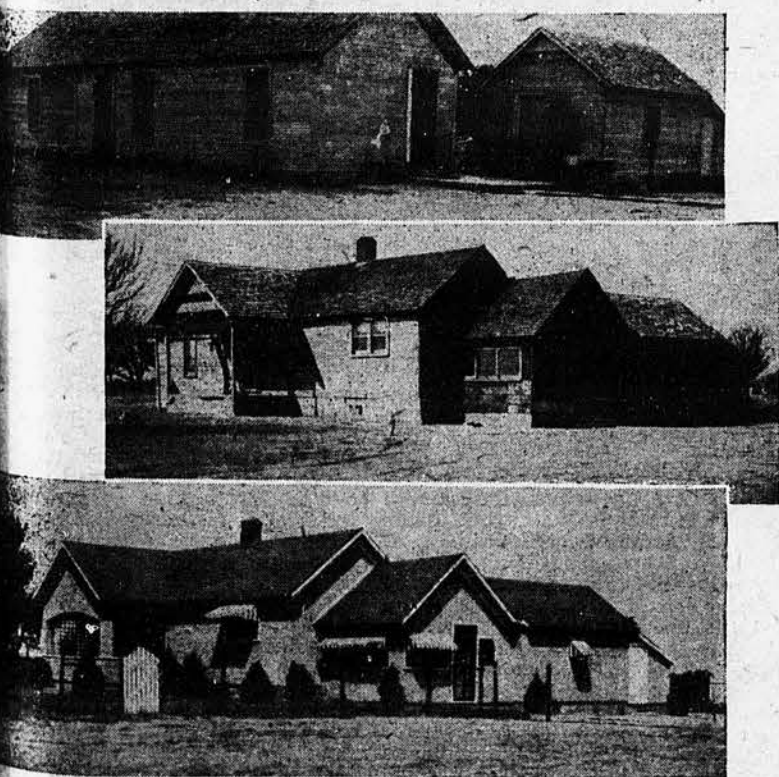
Talk to your John Deere dealer about tractors and other equipment you need.

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JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois

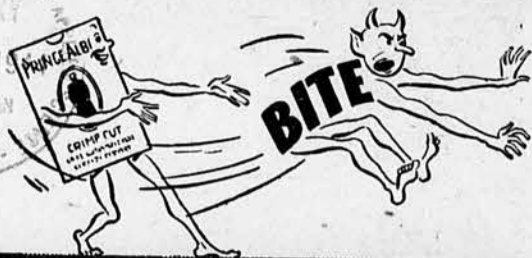
BUY MORE BONDS ★ GET IN THE SCRAP

A DIFFERENT PICTURE



Years ago, when Mr. and Mrs. W. Fred Bolt moved to their present farm, in Pratt county, they faced a discouraging picture. Buildings were old and rundown. There was no fence, no lawn and no shrubbery. Top picture shows the house they moved into. Then started to remodel and improve. It was a big job and it required a lot of time. Middle picture shows real progress. But well worth the work and expense is the Bolt home as it is today, bottom picture. This modern, attractive farmhouse stands in a well-kept yard surrounded by a neat fence. Other buildings about the farm were improved in like manner so that Mr. and Mrs. Bolt now have one of the attractive farmsteads of Pratt county.

**Chuck
out
BITE**



BUCK UP PIPE-JOY!

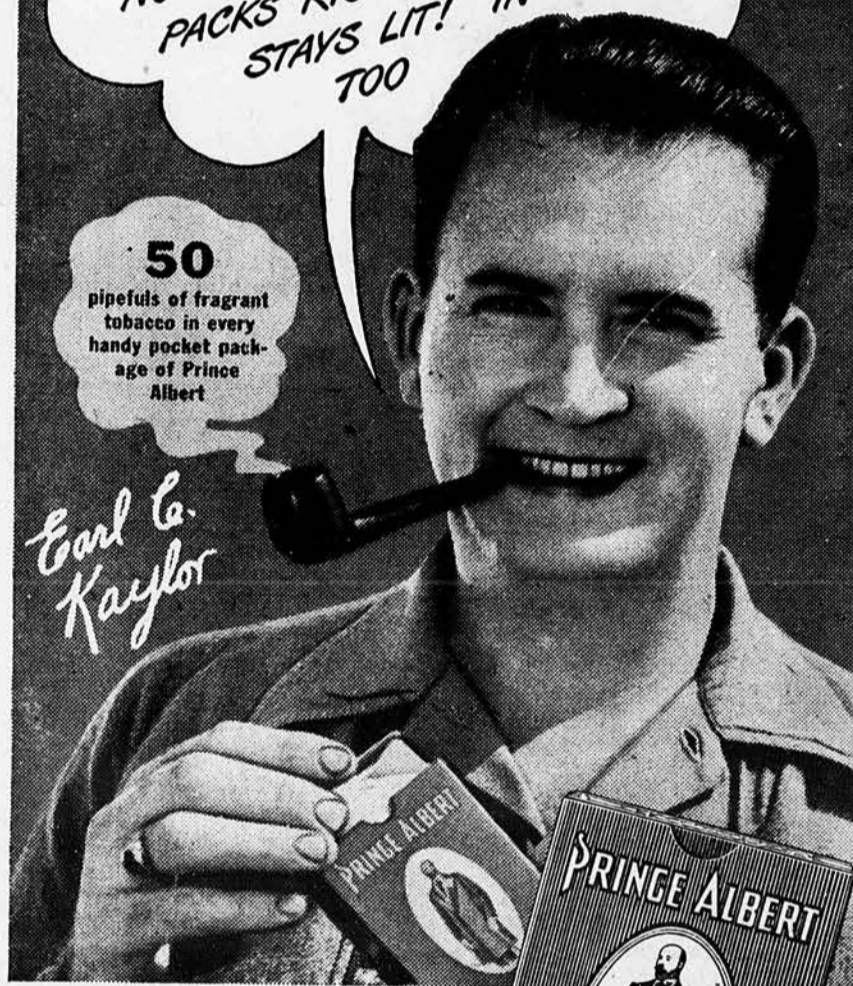
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that smokes SO MILD...

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NO BITE—MILD! CRIMP CUT—
PACKS RIGHT, DRAWS SMOOTH—
STAYS LIT! IN PAPERS
TOO

50

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

*Earl C.
Kaylor*



COIN COLLECTING is a hobby with Earl Kaylor, but he finds collecting Prince Albert pipe-joy even better fun. "Easy puffin's with P. A.," says he. "And always so mellow, so easy on my tongue." You bet, Earl—there's no other tobacco like Prince Albert.

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

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

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

Pruning Hits a Snag

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

APPLE growers in Doniphan county like to delay pruning their orchards until late winter or early spring, because they believe fall and early winter pruning has something to do with winter injury. Orchardists are so handicapped by scarcity of experienced labor, however, that hundreds of trees will go unpruned this year. An unpruned tree is an unprofitable tree because the fruit it produces will be small, and is likely to be both scabby and wormy on account of the difficulty of doing a thoro job of spraying such a tree. Since lack of good orchard help has become such a problem some of the apple men have adopted the policy of pruning half their orchard one year and the other half the next. If they can get nothing more done than the dead wood and water-sprouts removed that is something.

Young Trees Need Training

It is almost necessary to do some pruning of young trees that have been set out in recent years if they are to attain strength and fruitfulness. In training these young trees the orchardist strives to get desirable vertical and radial spacing of wide-angled scaffold branches. Most growers here believe that low-headed trees grow better and bear earlier than high-headed trees, so, with that in mind, they try to select their lowest branch not more than 18 or 20 inches from the ground. If possible, they like to have this lowest branch on the southwest side of the tree so as to shade the trunk, preventing sunscald.

Four scaffold branches spaced at least 8 inches or more apart spirally around a central leader are considered sufficient to develop a good tree. Experience has taught our orchard men that it is best for these scaffold branches to leave the trunk at a wide angle. When they leave the trunk at a sharp angle it has been found that the union with the trunk is weak at the upper side and for this reason splits easily as the trees get older.

New Dust Will Help

Fruit growers everywhere are talking about the new war-born insecticide that is now being used so effectively by the army in ridding soldiers of body lice. It is said that one application of this new chemical compound dusted on clothing will give protection

from disease-carrying vermin for days. The army is keeping a secret of its potential possibilities, but it is known that its amazing qualities as an insecticide will make it invaluable to fruit growers and farmers when it becomes available to them after the war. It is a very complex chemical compound with a very long, scientific name, so long that it is referred to mostly as DDT, the name highly abbreviated.

Harmless to Humans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has given it a thoro test and announces it to be harmless to the human body but deadly to the larvae of the codling moth, the Colorado potato beetle, the cotton boll worm, the pests and many other insects including flies, mosquitoes, roaches, bedbugs and body lice. DDT is the swiftest acting contact insecticide that ever has been discovered. The moment it touches it a paralysis starts in their bodies and spreads quickly thru their bodies and they die almost immediately.

Another outstanding quality of DDT is its stability. One application of powder to the walls of a room makes the room a death chamber for flies 3 months. Its effectiveness remains many weeks when it is sprayed on screens or mosquito netting. All of the powerful insecticide that is being produced in this country at present is being used by the Army and Navy. However, it may not be long before some of it will be released for agricultural use because several American firms are manufacturing it and production may exceed war requirements.

A Shortage of Containers

The question of containers for this year's crop of fruits and vegetables becoming a serious one. Farmers and fruit growers have been warned repeatedly by the War Food Administration that new wooden containers going to be scarce. According to officials in Washington, if yields are normal this year wooden container materials will be short of the demand 10 to 20 per cent. We will be expected to use the containers we have, or get, over and over and the buying public must not be too persnickety about insisting on having their fruits and produce delivered in new lugs, crates, boxes, baskets or tubs.

Don't Want Federal School Aid

IN KANSAS FARMER you ask our opinion on "Federal Help for Schools?" A thousand times NO! A great number of Americans are losing their individualism, their desire to think out, and work out their own problems. They take the easier way of turning it over to someone else. Hence the terrible grip the "burro-crats" have on this once wonderfully free country. As a result, America is tottering on the brink of a complete centralization of power in Washington, the removal of state's rights and the loss, completely of individual rights, then one step to total dictatorship from Washington. There is no other course.

When the professional "burro-crat," who is not elected by any vote, who answers to no one for his mistakes, who makes rules and laws without Congress even hearing of them, placing penalties without regard to constitutional rights, gets control of the schools, America is due to collapse as far as democracy is concerned.

Read your history. Hitler took control of the schools and Germany raised a generation of Nazis . . . and so on thru all the Axis nations. . .

We are stabbing our soldier boys in the back if we let freedom die at home while they are giving their all to preserve freedom.

We can only save that freedom for them by governing ourselves again and kicking the "burro-crats" where it will do the most good. If the present powers in Washington gain control of the schools, it is only a matter of a few short years until the four freedoms that are so freely spoken of in Washington will be dead. . .

Let us face this thing with a will to remain a free people. Let us still govern ourselves by rule of majority rather than big order. . .

Let America live, for the people, the people, and of the people and freedom ring. Keep Washington out of the schools.—Walter Sharpe, Chase

Keep Schools Free

I read your article regarding Federal aid for schools. Let's keep schools free from Federal control. This is what Federal aid would lead to. Let's do away with all subsidies and have a free country.—Emmet C. Penolosa.

Need Common Sense

In answer to the question, "Federal support for our schools?" I say, "No." If the people of the district, county and state cannot help raise the standard, what can Federal control do?

We can see by all directives issued out of Washington so far, that much of it is theory and not common sense, and that Government by the people is nearly a thing of the past.

Let control of our school system for Federal support and the hope of Government by the voice of the people will be gone forever.—Mrs. Harriet Toews, Fredonia.

To Import Farm Help

Congress has agreed to appropriate 30 million dollars this year for recruiting new farm labor and importing estimated 120,000 alien workers to set the manpower shortage.

The War Food Administration will be in charge of importing and housing foreign workers and transporting them between states, while the tension services will handle recruitment and placement within the states.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs; F. L. Parsons, Live-Stock and Dairy.

I have some 800- to 850-pound cattle on feed that probably will grade out medium, altho some would go as good goods. What is the market outlook in the next 30 to 90 days? Will it go on with these cattle until late April? I have enough grain and roughage to last.—T. S.

It probably will pay you to finish these cattle to a grade of good. The price of cattle prices may be 50 cents higher by late April or May, and probably would go even higher if it were not for the Cattle Price Stabilization Plan. Cattle on feed are estimated to be 16 per cent less than last year and a much greater proportion than that will be marketed by April 1. This means a beef shortage in the spring which will be emphasized by seasonally reduced supplies of hogs, sheep and lambs. If you are in an area

where hogs largely have been liquidated there is likely to be a strong local demand for beef.

I have 50 to 60 head of 180- to 220-pound hogs, and a few sows that I plan to sell. When is the best time to sell or does it make much difference under present price regulations? What do you think is the longer-time outlook for hogs?—J. B.

Hog prices probably will reach a peak this year by late March or early April. Hog prices are expected to be "off the floor" by early March, and by early April may be at the ceiling price, or about \$1 higher than in late February. A good plan would be to market your hogs in another 2 to 3 weeks if prices are near the ceiling. If prices are still at the floor it might pay to delay marketing until about April 1 altho the cost of additional gain in feeding above 240 pounds is slightly unfavorable.

From a price viewpoint, April or May should be a good time to market the sows. The hog outlook for late 1944 and early 1945 is not too bright. Late this year feeding ratios may not be favorable. Hog numbers and feed supplies must come into a more normal relationship before the hog enterprise becomes very profitable.

There has been a lot of talk about control prices, but feed prices have gone right on up. Will this continue during the next year?—S. M.

Feed grains and nearly all kinds of feed except hay and roughage are now under price ceilings. Alfalfa hay probably will be put under ceiling before next fall. There probably will be relatively little increase in prices of feeds and feed grains during the next year.

I have some wheat under loan, should I sell it now or is there a chance that it will be higher?—R. J.

There now is a ceiling on wheat prices. It is expected that the ceiling will continue next year and perhaps for the duration of the war. The market prices of all wheat, except for very high protein wheats, are at the ceiling. There is little, if any advantage, to be gained by holding.

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	\$16.25	\$15.75	\$16.30
Hogs	13.55	13.55	15.60
Lambs	16.50	16.25	16.15
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards	.32	.33	.36
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.47
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.68	1.68	1.45
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.00
Oats, No. 2 White	.87	.87	.66 1/2
Barley, No. 2	1.16 1/2		.89
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	25.00	21.00
Prairie, No. 1			12.00

Feed Cows Sawdust

A desperate Germany is using all kinds of substitute livestock feeds to maintain production during the war, states Burch H. Schneider, of the University of West Virginia.

"Among the materials used," he said, "are sawdust and various straws treated with sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, sodium sulfide, or hydrochloric acid of different strengths for various periods. Included also are wood sugar, wood-sugar yeast, wood cellulose, cellulose manufacturing residue, tree leaves, heather, lichens, silt, peat, potato by-products, potato tops, urea and amid mixtures, horn meal and the rumen contents of slaughtered animals."

The West Virginian asserted that while chemical treatment of sawdust and straws can increase their digestibility, these feeds in livestock rations almost invariably depress the digestibility of one or more nutrients.

Mr. Schneider believes that the greatest progress made in Germany and other European countries in meeting the feed emergency has been in the use of better quality roughages from immature legumes, grasses, and other crops fed fresh and dried, and ensiled by various methods.



A Hungry World Wants More Wheat

Wheat, for countless centuries mankind's mainstay against famine, once more is needed to save oppressed peoples from starvation. Wheat, normally consumed mainly in many forms of human food, now must help out its cousin, corn, as a feed for livestock.

Wheat, formerly considered unsuited for fermentation, is made by new methods into alcohol for munitions. Not on the basis of price, but for its priceless part in winning the war and the peace, wheat again is the golden grain.

Thanks to the combine, the tractor and other modern machines, farmers now are able to grow and harvest four acres of wheat with the hours of work required for one acre by the methods that prevailed during the last World War. New varieties now resist the ravages of rust, and are better suited to swift, sure harvest with the combine.

When you put precious acres into wheat to replenish the world's fast-falling reserves, make every effort to find fertilizer for increased yield. Make full use of fast, modern machines to conserve more moisture, make a better seedbed, con-

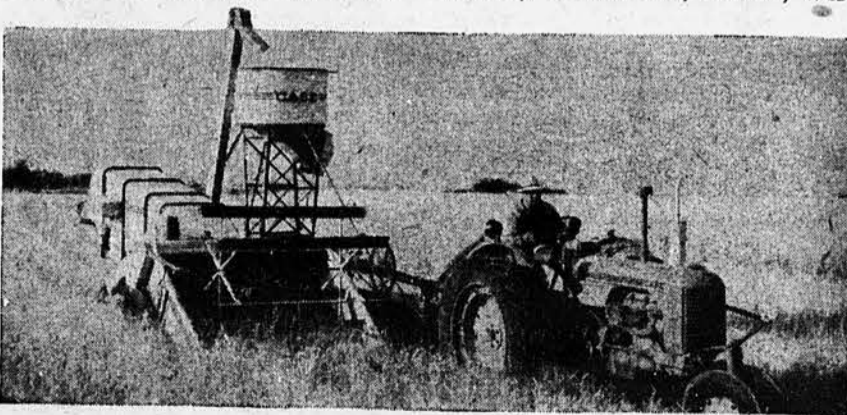
trol weeds, and sow swiftly at just the proper time.

If you have a Case combine, use its extra threshing and cleaning capacity . . . the place that capacity counts . . . to hustle your own harvest and help out your neighbors. Let them repay you by work of similar value with other modern machines they may have.

Save Your Grass Seeds, Too

Use your Case combine also to harvest every possible pound of the grass and legume seeds which are sharply shorter in supply and higher in price. Use its speed to skim the seed from grown-up pastures and from meadow not needed for hay. Remember, Case threshing machinery was famous for saving all manner of seeds long before the days of tractors and combines.

Use your Case dealer's service to keep your combine in the pink of condition and at the peak of performance, and to make its long life still longer. Take advantage of his counsel in the fine points of harvesting grains, seeds, and beans. Call on him ahead of time when you can, in a hurry only when you must. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



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raise most of our own feed for livestock, and we simply couldn't follow crop, and livestock rotations and build the soil fertility without lots of good wire. Woven wire fence has been basic part of our every-year plan to raise the farm income."

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RED BRAND's special copper-bearing lasts years longer than plain wire without copper. Also, the protective coating on RED BRAND is bonded to wire by the patented "Galvannealing" process . . . it won't chip or peel.

TE—Keystone fence, made of long last-copper-bearing steel wire, galvanized, is available at authorized Keystone dealers extra heavy coated Red Brand because continued war demands for zinc.)

KEystone STEEL & WIRE CO.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

RED BRAND FENCE

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New Improved with
CERESAN
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

1 New Improved CERESAN helps produce bigger yields from oats, barley, sorghums, flax and wheat.

2 Generally controls smuts of oats, covered and black, loose barley smuts and stripe, loose and covered kernel smuts of sorghums, and reduces damping-off and seed decay of flax.

3 Easy and economical to use. Only 1/2 oz. per bu. of grain or flax. See your seed, drug or hardware dealer today.

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A Treatment for Every Major Crop



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USE **Innes** WINDROW PICK-UP
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Windrowing, the increasingly popular method of harvesting, allows you to (1) Choose your combine time; (2) Cover more acreage; (3) Protect your crops from damage. Because Innes Windrow Pick-Ups are wrapless, clogless and self-cleaning, they are the most popular. Innes "Piston Fingers" retract into the drum, clean-

ing themselves of vines and weeds automatically. Easy to attach—simple and sturdy construction. The faster, more efficient Innes costs no more than ordinary pick-ups. Consult your local implement dealer today—or write us direct for low prices on Innes Windrow Pick-Ups. Write Dept. N-20.

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BUY WAR BONDS NOW

More Flax Needed for War

Winter Wheat Belt "Trades Places" With Spring Belt

This is the second of a special series of articles relating to improved crop yields for 1944. Suggestions made here will be in the nature of a review for many readers. For others the practices may be new. We hope they are of interest and service to all.

KANSAS is asked to seed at least 350,000 acres of flax in 1944. This is a larger acreage than was planted in 1943. Soils and climate of Eastern Kansas are well adapted to flax production, and superior production practices give high flax yields here.

It is particularly important that Kansas meet the state flax goal, and exceed it, we are told. Here is the reason. Normally, a large acreage of flax is planted in the spring wheat states. This year, these states are being asked to increase their acreage of spring wheat, because dry weather in the winter wheat area prevented seeding the desired acreage of winter wheat. The poor condition of much of the winter wheat also makes it desirable for the spring wheat area to increase wheat, so Kansas farmers should increase flax, Government authorities say.

Flax is a vital war crop. The oil is

used to paint ships, tanks, jeeps and trucks. The meal is a valuable protein feed for livestock. Flax has been produced on Kansas farms for more than 70 years. It is good as a companion crop with clovers or grasses. The straw is a good feed. Flax competes with corn and with wheat for a place in the rotation. It is best adapted to heavier soils and it has been produced most frequently on upland soils. On such soils the crop frequently makes a better turn to the acre than oats or wheat. Flax does best when seeded in a rotation following a legume crop. Very good yields have been obtained when it is seeded on disked soybean land. Good yields can be expected when the crop follows any other legume. Yields often are increased one third by seeding in the rotation following legume as compared with flax following a non-legume crop.

The land for flax should be prepared early. Soybean land can be disked ahead of seeding with good results, but most land should be plowed the previous summer or fall in a manner similar to plowing for wheat. The seed bed needs to be firm and compact and free of weeds.

A good rule is to seed flax as soon after March 1 as possible. It is a good practice to seed in April. When seeded late, the crop must mature before the hot summer and the yield will be reduced. The seed is drilled and covered lightly, the field cultivated after seeding or press wheels used on the drills.

Linota, Bison and Redwing are varieties recommended for Kansas. They are wilt-resistant. The wilt disease is a serious problem and no one should take a risk with a variety that is not resistant. Linota and Redwing are planted at a rate of 40 to 50 pounds seed an acre; Bison, 55 to 65 pounds.

Seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan has improved the stand of flax in demonstration plots. This is especially valuable when used with seed of rather low viability. One half ounce Ceresan is used to each bushel of flax seed. The treatment should be given the seed at least 24 hours ahead of seeding and not more than 2 weeks ahead. The best method for treatment is to use a homemade seed-treating machine which can be used not only for flaxseed but for other seeds. County Agricultural Agents have information about homemade seed-treating machines.

Good Crop With Legumes

Flax is a very good companion crop with legumes and grass. When used as a companion crop, phosphate fertilizer applied with the legume or grass seed will increase the yield of flax only slightly, but the yield of the legume-grass companion crop will be increased significantly. On sloping fields contour planting of flax will increase the yield and help to save the soil.

Congress recognizes the value of conservation practices in the production of flax and other crops and has authorized the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to make conservation payments to farmers who carry out conservation practices in 1944. Payment for use of phosphate with a legume-grass with flax as a nurse crop is \$1.40 a hundred pounds of 20 per cent phosphate. For seeding flax on the contour, a farmer can receive 50 cents an acre. These payments can be made to a farmer who signs a 1944 food production farm plan before May 1, and carries out the conservation practices in a workmanlike manner.

Need for flax is great and demand expected to be good thruout the 1944 season. The War Food Administration has stated a desire to support the price of U. S. No. 1 flaxseed at \$2.85 a bushel at Emporia and Fredonia, Kan. The support price will be made effective in the form of non-recourse loans on flax seed stored on farms or in warehouses. Support prices for flaxseed grading U. S. No. 2 will be 5 cents a bushel less. The support price program will be effective only if Congress makes provision for it.

Information in this article was provided by Dr. H. H. Laude, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station; E. Cleavinger and J. O. Miller, Kansas Extension Service; and Lawrence Newton, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**"Big year on top of us, Old-timer,
we'd better be on our toes!"**



With food production goals set sky-high, power farmers everywhere are counting on their tractors this year more than ever. And they know that means proper attention to vital tune-up points. To help keep your tractor fit and fighting, we offer here a few suggestions.

Front wheels—should be removed once a year, and bearings and hubs thoroughly cleaned with kerosene. Then, if wheels have grease fittings, fill bearings and hubs with pressure gun grease—also lubricate daily. If wheels are not equipped with fittings, pack with wheel bearing grease—at least once a year. In this case, pack only the bearings. When wheels are off, install new dust seals.

Clutch parts—too much lubrication of these is just as bad as too little. Excess grease causes slipping which results in scoring of the plate. Then the clutch grabs, giving "jack rabbit" starts.

There are scores of tractor and other farm operating hints in our popular farm handbook, "Dawn to Dusk." Introduced last year, it has been reprinted by popular request. Your Standard Oil Man has a copy for you, if you wish it. Write, phone, or ask him for it when he calls.



Before you get too far into the heavy operating season have your dealer put your tractor in first class condition. Overlook no important precautions that will help your tractor and keep it ready for the vital work it must do this year.

And to keep all your war equipment fit and fighting, your Standard Oil Man is ready, as usual, to supply Standard Oil's famous line of top quality farm products, including:

Standard Power Fuel—Gives top performance in all two-fuel tractors. Produces more power at lower cost than gasoline. Use it and help conserve vital gasoline supplies.

Standard's Iso-Vis Motor Oil—Low in engine carbon, long-lasting—top quality—first choice of midwest motorists.

*Standard Power Fuel is sold throughout Standard Oil (Indiana) marketing territory except in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

Buy more War Bonds. Oil is Ammunition... Use it Wisely.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

**STANDARD
SERVICE**

SERVING FARM FRONT FIGHTERS



16 War Units Not New Here

THE new Selective Service regulations affecting farmers provide for the same co-operative action by local Selective Service Boards and S. D. A.-County War Boards as has been true in the past, and the 16 war unit requirement will not be new for Kansas registrants, according to General M. R. McLean, state director of Selective Service, and Russell Reitz, Manhattan, secretary of the State S. D. A. War Board.

The officials point out that in the past, production of at least 16 war units were required in Kansas to be eligible for a II-C or III-C classification. In making recommendations on the individual cases County War Boards considered in addition whether the individual was fully and regularly engaged in farm production.

The County War Boards have made recommendations on more than 26,000 cases referred to them by Selective Service in recent months. In September the State War Board and State Selective Service requested a review of many agricultural registrants in classes II-C and III-C so that those not meeting the II-C and III-C requirements could be given their proper classification. This review has been continuous since last fall, Reitz said.

Under the new regulations Class II-C is abolished. General McLean said this would make it necessary for local boards to review all III-C cases. Farmers meeting requirements for II-C classification will be placed in that class. Local Selective Service boards will have the benefit of recommendations of County War Boards in this reclassification work.

The new regulations provide that Class II-C deferments shall hereafter be for 6 months or less. The regulations provide for the usual appeals.

The Red Cross At Their Service

NOW, as the industry and will of the nation are geared for victory, so are the major resources of the American Red Cross concentrated upon service to the armed forces and to their families. In 1944, approximately 140,000,000, nearly three fourths of the national Red Cross War Fund goal, will go to this service. More than 20 per cent of Red Cross personnel is overseas.

In battle areas Red Cross provides recreation, rest homes, tends wounded and sick, bringing kindness and hope to help speed recovery. Red Cross field directors accompany troops, offering counsel, financial assistance and the ingredients of morale. Red Cross serves as a 2-way channel of communication between camp or battlefield and home.

In U. S. training camps, the Red Cross serves camp and hospital councils, furnishes recreational equipment or camp lounge rooms, serves as volunteer in canteen and carries steaming coffee to men in the field. In hospitals the Red Cross recreation and social workers give psychiatric and recreational consultation. Red Cross Gray ladies administer to the needs of convalescent patients.

The American Red Cross has recruited thousands of nurses for service, and thousands of nurse's aides in civilian and government hospitals are trained to relieve professional nurses. One of the most vital activities is the blood donor program which, by the

end of 1944, will have supplied 10 million pints.

Prisoners of war who can be reached receive American Red Cross food packages weekly, designed to provide nutritional values needed to supplement prison rations.

Thousands of volunteers in more than 3,700 chapters in the U. S. knit scarves, sweaters, package food and medical kits, and fill gift boxes. Almost a billion surgical dressings have been produced by them.

For those who come back from the war the Red Cross will help in filing and presenting claims for benefits, and help in the readjustment to civilian life, even to the point of financial assistance during the adjustment period.

The home front is not being neglected. More than 4,000 men and women are qualified as instructors in first aid and water safety. Red Cross home nursing, nutrition and first-aid courses equip the housewife to meet wartime responsibilities. Thru its 17 million members in schools throughout the nation, the American Junior Red Cross is helping by inculcating the principles of humanitarianism and social consciousness. They have created the National Children's Fund which gives aid and comfort to suffering children of war-ravaged lands, and now are producing thousands of comfort items for our Army and Navy. By his participation, the school child is made to realize his role in a program which encircles the world.

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IOWA SUPER ELECTRIC

A post-war model now here. Completely designed for "all electric" operation. No gears, no oiling. Easy to clean. Low supply tank. Three sizes.

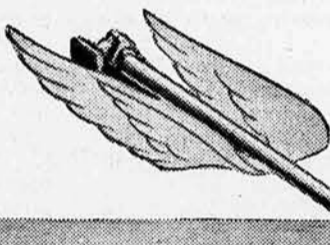


For nearly half a century, dairy farmers have relied on Iowa Cream Separators, and they know from experience that the close skimming, long life and dependable performance of Iowa Separators is a major factor in increasing dairying profits. Made in a complete line of hand or electric models—a type and size to exactly suit your needs.

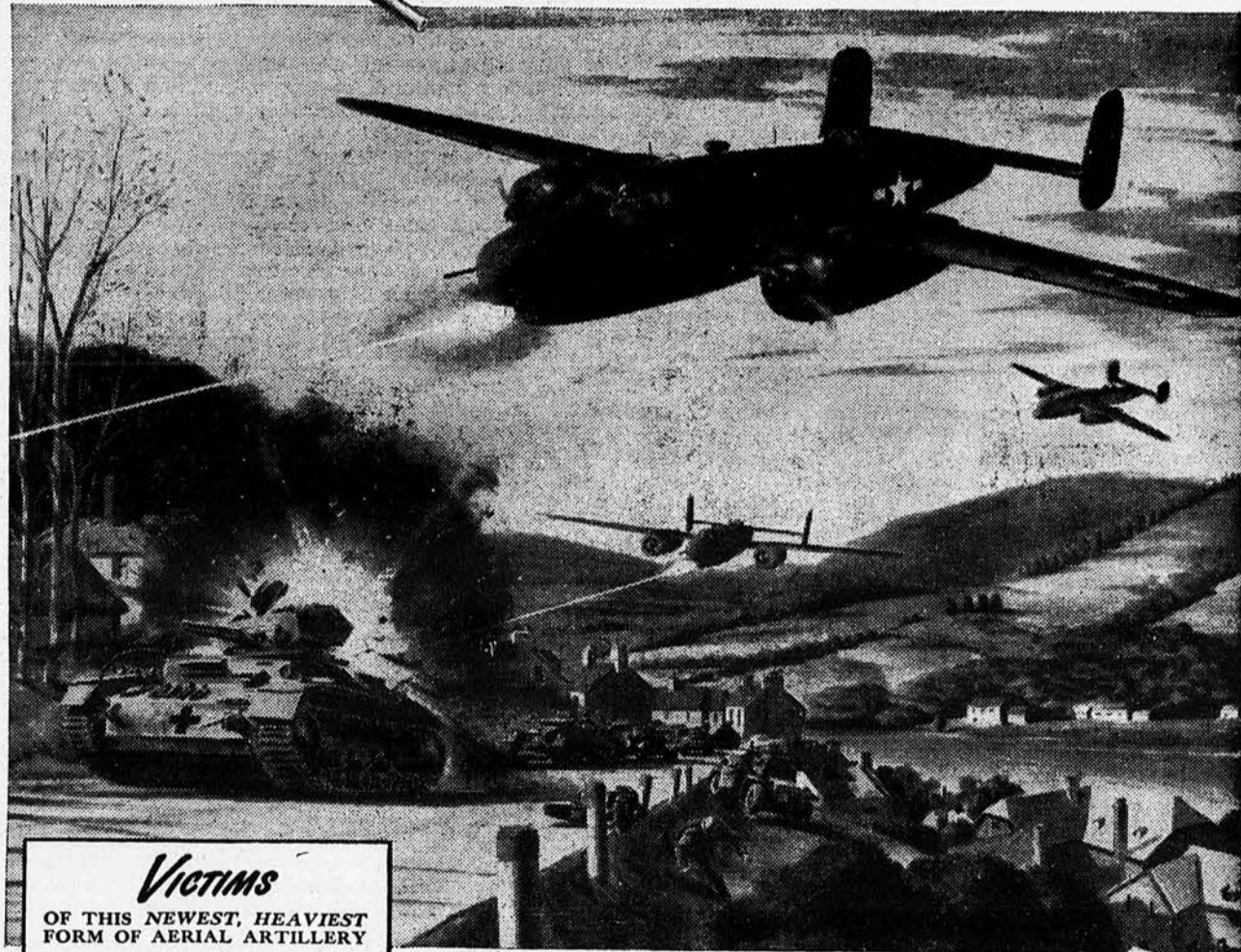
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BUY WAR BONDS

and Help Fire a "Flying 75"

Imagine firing a 14-pound, high-explosive projectile from a fast-flying Army plane! You can help—your War Bond dollars will buy more shell to keep 'em firing!

Through a tiny country village, far behind the lines, an Axis armored column rumbles toward the front. It's safe here for Nazi tanks, out of Allied range . . . Or is it? For suddenly, a formation of planes comes streaking into sight. They're "Flying 75's," bringing heavy artillery into action miles behind the front. Now, they're over the armored column, their cannon blazing . . . until the road is strewn with wreckage . . .

Yes, the heavy artillery has taken to the air! The same size of cannon that gained fame as "French 75's"—the same type Oldsmobile has been building for General Sherman tanks—now are being mounted in planes! And since the day when the first cannon-

firing B-25 Mitchell bomber surprised an enemy destroyer and left it sinking, the "Flying 75's" have taken a heavy toll. We at Oldsmobile salute the men who made this development possible—the men of Army Ordnance, and the Air Forces, and North American Aviation, Inc. Until Victory, Fire-Power is Our Business. In addition to 75's for tanks, we also build another size cannon for tank destroyers, and automatic cannon for fighter planes, plus shell for both Army and Navy, including the size and type used by the "Flying 75's."

**FIRE-POWER
is Our Business!**

OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

KEEP 'EM FIRING

Garden Guide

Soil preparation, garden fertilizers, location and planting suggestions, cultivation, irrigation, insect and disease control are some of the features contained in the Kansas State College Extension circular No. 101, "A Garden Guide for Farm and Town." One section recommends vegetable varieties and planting dates. A valuable booklet for gardeners. The Farm Service Editor of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will have a copy of the booklet sent free to anyone requesting it.

Refinishing FURNITURE

It's Work ~ But Fun and Fascinating

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

REFINISHING furniture can be fun and, for some, even a hobby. Old chairs, tables, desks, beds and chests have a right to challenge us, for underneath all the old, cracked varnish or paint a very attractive wood might emerge. Some of these old pieces have an air of quality and character not attained by some of our newer pieces. A new finish will give the room an appearance of well-being and you a glow of satisfaction.

But the most fun and satisfaction comes from refinishing some treasured heirloom. Even if in a dilapidated condition, there may be splendid possibilities of turning out something of which you will be proud. But there is one thing to keep in mind when planning any refinishing project. Take your time and remember that Rome was not built in a day. For, frankly, refinishing furniture is hard, manual work. Let us say right here that applying another coat of paint or varnish does not come under the heading of refinishing. The real refinishing is slow work, takes patience, time and energy. A conscientious amateur is better than a careless professional.

There is an amazing amount of good and fairly good furniture in the country which is covered up with numerous layers of paint and varnish. It hides in some cases really valuable wood, or wood that is more attractive in a natural finish which shows both the grain and the color.

Some of the best old furniture, that of possible value to an antique collector, is made of several kinds of wood—it is characteristic of some of the finest Early American furniture. If you have a piece of this type, treasure it for its historic value and do not stain to give it color. Its natural color and the luster of a dull varnish followed by much rubbing will be most attractive.

If you are a greenhorn at the game of refinishing, tackle first something small and easy, as a table, plain chair or footstool. A small piece well done will give you courage. It's even exciting to find out what is underneath the heavy paint and varnish and watch the wood grain come to life.

There are some things to plan for when you undertake the job. Select a place where spilled varnish remover will not mean a catastrophe and where you can put newspapers on the floor without upsetting the housekeeping routine. Make this spot a convenient one to your daily work for you will be spending odd minutes to give a few rubs.

It takes some equipment and it will be well to

gather it in the beginning. Varnish remover, a scraper, steel wool if you can get it, 2 or 3 grades of sandpaper, old rags, turpentine, and, of course, brushes are included in every list of supplies.

Any piece of furniture first should be repaired, caning should be completed and then the removal of the old finish can start. Remove knobs and handles and then start to brush on the varnish remover. Let it stand a few minutes and then scrape off with the scraper or rub vigorously with clean old rags. It may be necessary to apply several coats of remover. When you come to carvings or turnings in the wood, it will require steel wool, rags, or perhaps sandpaper to get the old finish off.

After all the old finish has been removed, brush on a coat of turpentine or denatured alcohol and wipe clean with rags. Then sandpaper, first with coarse, then fine grade, and it is well to finish with steel wool, if you can get an adequate supply in these rationed times.

The dark stains and varnishes no longer are used except in rare instances as they give a room a gloomy atmosphere. Consider well, the possibility of finishing in natural color—this is especially advisable for walnut, cherry, maple, and in the last few years, old pine, hickory and birch are being left in their natural beauty. If, however, you decide on a stain, apply it with a brush and rub off the excess with a cloth. Let this dry for 24 hours, then apply either the linseed oil or varnish. All the shellac is being used for war purposes so varnish will have to be used instead until the war is over. Linseed oil is the simplest finish to apply but is not suitable for light woods. It's practical for walnut, mahogany and cherry and gives an unusually soft finish. Mix ¼-part turpentine with ¾-parts boiled linseed oil, then rub in with a cloth. The more rubbing it gets, the more attractive the finish. After several coats have been



This unusual schoolmaster's desk of walnut and birch was covered with extremely dark varnish and needed some pairing, too, to put it in presentable condition. Its owner allowed the natural color and grain of the wood to show thru by applying several coats of varnish, well sandpapered and rubbed after each layer. A final rubbing of pumice stone then rottenstone and oil, gave it a soft, lustrous gleam.

applied and each rubbed in turn, wax may be applied.

For a durable, lasting finish that needs almost no care, use a varnish, a dull one that will not shine, and apply with a brush. Let it dry thoroughly then rub it down with sandpaper of a fine quality or rub with steel wool. It will take 2 or 3 coats and don't fail to rub between each coat. For a finish you will admire, follow this with a rubbing with pumice stone and water, then last with rottenstone and oil. The latter will soften the appearance remarkably—none of the hard, shiny gloss will remain. This finish will be resistant to water and somewhat to the usual knocks most furniture is likely to receive. Spar varnishes are not suitable for use on chairs for they stick on bodily contact. Shop carefully when buying varnish as you will not be disappointed.

For more details of refinishing, removing stains, dents, as well as application of finishes, we offer a mimeographed bulletin, "Wood Finishes," prepared by the Extension Service of Kansas State College. Write to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a free copy.

1944 GUIDEPOSTS

To Pressure Cooker Conditioning



DO get out your pressure cooker this week and scrutinize it carefully.

Do ask your Home Demonstration Agent or Home Management Supervisor or Home Economics teacher to test the gauge if the pointer does not rest on zero, or if the lid has been dropped, or if you have had trouble keeping food.

Do study the manufacturer's book of instructions.

Do arrange to obtain repairs at once. The factories will be swamped with orders during the vegetable and fruit canning season.

Do take off the gasket, if the instruction book advises and, if you have that kind of cooker, turn it upside down and around to prevent leaking.

Do rub the adjoining parts with steel wool if the lid sticks, then oil with a fat containing no salt.

Do write to the manufacturer for advice if your cooker is warped. This has been caused by sudden cooling or by heat while dry.

Do plan to purchase a cooker this year, if you do not already own one. Some will be manufactured of aluminum which will please many homemakers. No aluminum cookers have been made for several years. There will also be victory models available. These are covered with enamel and have a series of weights to indicate the pressure.



ARE you one of those women who has never seen the inside of the petcock on your pressure cooker? Have you ever taken it to a clinic for inspection and a gauge test?

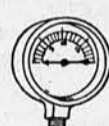
Last year's experience in pressure cooker clinics led us to believe that petcocks and gauges and safety valves were the mysterious "bogey men" to some of the overcautious. Some never had been removed from the cooker and the too-hesitant owners were under the impression that it was against the rules.

The first law to insure safety for you, the food and the cooker is to get acquainted with every part, know its name, its use and how to take the whole apart and reassemble it again. Know all the direction book has to say about your cooker.

Unscrew the petcock and give it a careful check. If it is not clean to the point of being shiny, drop the whole in vinegar and then scrub with hot, soapy water. If you have reason to question the accuracy of the gauge, check both the safety valve and petcock before buying a new gauge. Occasionally the gauge may not work because the valve is clogged.

If a local clinic is not planned, send it to the manufacturer for testing. Pack it carefully as it is a delicate precision instrument.

In cases where it appears that the cooker needs considerable repairing, write to the manufacturers and let them advise as to whether it should be sent to them for repairs. They have repair parts for most models.



DON'T allow the petcock and exhaust valve to get clogged. The parts should shine like the outside of your cooker.

Don't use your cooker if the ball and socket are immovable. It's dangerous.

Don't wait until summer to get repairs—you can't order too soon. The manufacturers are urging all of us to get repairs now.

Don't operate your cooker without the manufacturer's instruction book. Order one, if you have misplaced it.

Don't think that all the parts are in working order just because you had them checked last year. Have the gauge tested once a year.

Don't be afraid to take your cooker apart. That is the only way you can take good care of it.

Don't write to the manufacturer for repairs if your pressure cooker is cracked. It cannot be repaired. If the enamel only is cracked the trouble is not serious for the immediate future.

Don't forget to wash your cooker, outside and inside. Dry it thoroughly and store in a dry place.

Don't allow water to get into the gauge. It will prevent its proper functioning.

Don't expect to get quick repair service from the manufacturer during the busy canning season. Check all of it carefully now.



Recipes With Flavor and Looks

This English apple pie recipe has been used in a well-known tea room for many years. It's one of their most favored recipes.

6 or 8 apples
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 cup white sugar

1 cup flour
1/2 cup butter
1 cup brown sugar

Pare and cut the apples in slices, mix them with cinnamon and sugar. Press into baking pan. Mix the other ingredients thoroughly and spread over the top of pie. Press down firmly. Bake 40 minutes in moderate oven—25° F. Cut into squares.

Soon after butchering, this pork chop recipe might be tried. You will be pleased with the apple and pork combination.

6 pork chops
3 apples
2 tablespoons lard

Flour to dredge
pork chops
Salt and pepper

Dredge pork chops with flour, season with salt and pepper and brown on both sides in hot lard. Pare and core the apples and cut into rings about 1/2 inch thick. Place rings on top of each chop. Add a few tablespoons water, cover and simmer until chops are done and apples are tender.

Amazing Cough Relief, Mixed In Your Kitchen

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

Yes ma'am, right in your own kitchen, you can easily mix a cough medicine that is a wonder for quick results, and gives you about four times as much for your money. And it's no trouble at all. A child could do it.

You'll need a syrup. Make it by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

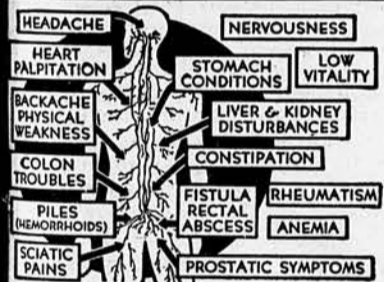
Now get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex from any drugist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Then add your syrup. There you have a pint of really remarkable medicine for coughs due to colds. It lasts a long time, and tastes fine.

You'll say this beats anything you ever tried. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the passages. Eases the soreness, and let's you rest at night.

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

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Anyone suffering from Fistula, Rectal Abscess, Piles or other rectal or colon troubles is invited to write today for a FREE copy of a new 122-page book telling about these ailments and related disturbances. The McCleary Clinic, 341 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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

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a scientific preparation for curing meat. Contains everything except salt. Cures meat better, with less work and gives delicious flavor. Guaranteed—your druggist has it.

FREE ask your dealer or write direct for free 36-page book on curing and smoking meats.

E. H. WRIGHT COMPANY, Ltd.
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Homemade Noodles

Do you go in for noodles? They are easy to make and look attractive when served with meat.

1 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt

1 egg
2 tablespoons water

Sift the flour and salt, beat egg slightly and add water. Add to the flour mixture, combining and kneading until smooth. Roll out to paper thinness and dry for about an hour. Roll loosely, then cut across the roll in 1/4-inch strips. Shake out slightly and continue drying until ready to use. If you wish to keep them for any length of time it will be necessary to dry them completely.

Peanut Butter Bread

This peanut butter bread, you will note, also has soy flour in it to give it still more of the better type of food elements. It will make excellent sandwiches for the school lunch.

1/4 cup shortening
1/4 cup peanut butter
1/4 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 cup milk

1 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour
1/4 cup soy flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt

Cream together shortening and peanut butter. Add sugar and continue creaming until light. Add well-beaten eggs. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Add alternately with milk to creamed mixture. Mix until well blended. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven, 350° F., 1 hour. This will make 1 loaf.

Eat Your Way To Health

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

People used to think of raw carrots as food for rabbits only, but today all America eats them—and likes them. Not only that, but medical science tells us in no uncertain terms that they are mighty important to our health.

Grandma used to tell us that carrots would give us beautiful complexions, not knowing that she was actually making an accurate statement. What she really was trying to say—and we moderns now know—was that the best place to find vitality and good health is in the food we eat. Just recently a well-known dietitian said, "The kitchen is the best beauty shop," and physicians everywhere claim there would be about 50 per cent less illness if people ate correctly, wisely and in moderation.

Vitamins were unheard of in Grandma's day and some people think they are given too important a part in our conversation today. But the fact remains that many people in half good health have been helped by diets high in vitamin content. The carrot is one of the better sources of vitamins. The vitamin A which it contains helps eyesight and since this fact has been established, carrot juice has become one of the popular types of canned food at the grocery.

Once you know the real worth of raw carrots, as well as learn to enjoy their delicious flavor, you'll wonder why you ever cooked them. There's nothing juicier and more flavorful for that mid-morning or mid-afternoon nibble, either, than a crisp cold carrot—and what a satisfaction to know that besides enjoying the colorful little vegetable you also are storing up good health. It is well to keep whole washed carrots in the refrigerator—a supply for hungry children who always romp in from play, begging for something to eat. Carrots will hardly spoil their appetites for the next meal.

There's a salad made with carrot juice that we think is tops to serve to guests, and we hope you try it for you will receive all sorts of compliments. The basic recipe is 2 cups of carrot juice and 1 package of lemon gelatin

powder, the 2 ingredients combined in the usual way. When partially cool, add drained peas or finely cut-up celery, or minced cucumbers and onions.

For salads, raw carrots offer all sorts of interesting, colorful and healthful combinations. Equal parts of grated raw carrots and ground seedless raisins may be well mixed, blended with enough mayonnaise or other dressing to moisten well and piled in mounds on crisp lettuce leaves. Or the mixture may be used to stuff canned pears on a salad plate.

You might combine equal parts of grated raw carrots, finely minced celery and diced apples for another treat. Then there's carrots, coconut and finely chopped raisins or shredded cabbage and raw carrots. With any of these a French dressing made with lemon juice instead of vinegar adds just the right touch.

For the school lunch, try a sandwich filling made of equal parts of ground raw carrots, peanut butter and mayonnaise. Spread on whole wheat bread, add a lettuce leaf, cut in half and listen to the exclamations of delight.

Have you ever stuffed inch lengths of celery with a mixture made of equal parts of grated cheese and grated raw carrot, moistened with mayonnaise? If not, try it for your next party or club meeting, and you'll discover none of these delicacies left after your guests have departed. With all the evidence in favor of carrots as food, give them plenty of space in your garden this spring. Plant at the first safe date, then at intervals. They are in the "must" list of all garden plans.

No More Omelet Trouble

Having omelet troubles? Perhaps it does not puff as you had hoped or it may puff in the pan looking like a cooks dream come true—then when it reaches the table, puffs, it goes! The cure is in making the omelet mixture. Measure out one-fourth teaspoon baking powder for each egg used and beat it into the frothy egg whites just before folding them into the seasoned, well-beaten egg yolks. Then follow good omelet procedure—long, slow, thorough cooking before the folding-over stage and onto a hot platter—and your omelet troubles are over.—By Monette.

Defend Rural America's eye-sight



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Make them with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast—the only yeast with more EXTRA vitamins

NO-KNEADING BREAD ROLLS

1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
1/4 cup lukewarm water
1/4 cup shortening
1 1/4 teaspoons salt

2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup boiling water
1 egg, beaten
3 1/2 cups flour

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water. Place shortening, salt and sugar in a separate bowl; add boiling water. When lukewarm, add yeast and beaten egg; mix well. Add flour to make a soft dough; beat well. Place dough in greased bowl, cover with plate and chill 2 to 24 hours. Pinch off dough and fill greased muffin pans 3/4 full. Brush tops with melted shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 2 hours. Bake in hot oven at 425° F. for 20 minutes. Remove from pan immediately. Makes 2 dozen.



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When you cut buttons from any garments, string them on a piece of embroidery thread and tie the ends. When you want buttons you won't have to hunt thru a button-box to match them.

—Mrs. Elton Burch.

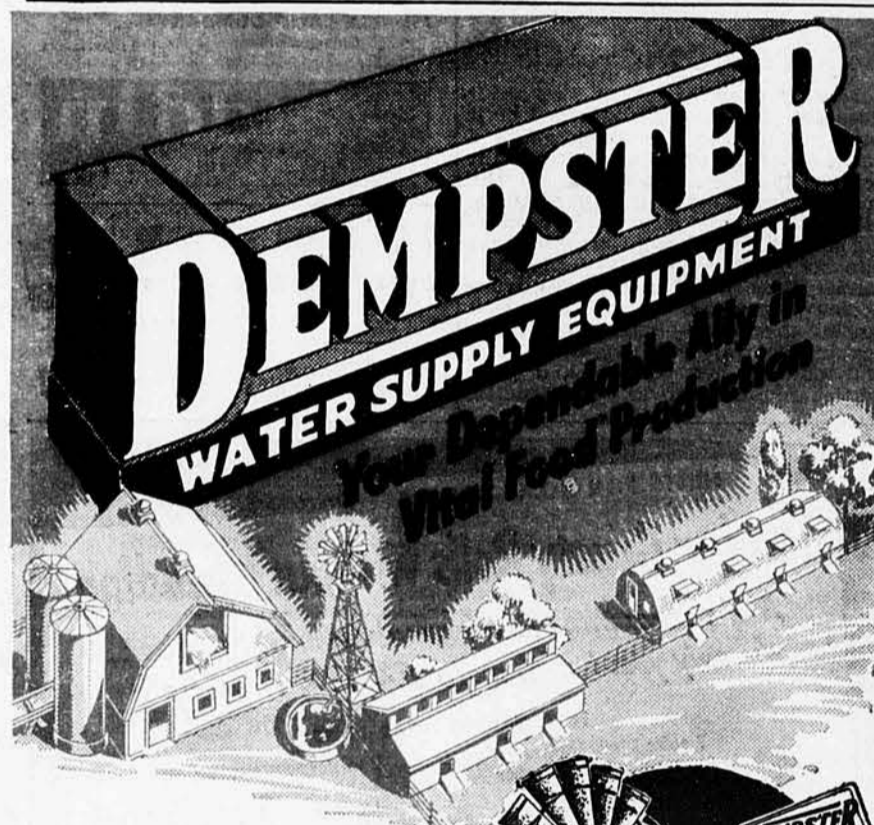
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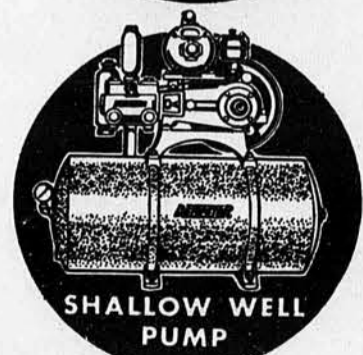
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Dempster equipment is now providing unfailing supplies of running water for live stock, poultry, crops and domestic use on thousands and thousands of farms. Its long-lasting qualities and efficient operation are vital to peak wartime farm production.

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

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
BEATRICE, NEBRASKA



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WINDMILLS	PIPE	WATER SUPPLY	WOOD TANKS
PUMPS	WATER SYSTEMS	ACCESSORIES	VALVES
CYLINDERS	STEEL TANKS	CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS	FITTINGS

Farm Women Know How

And Their Ideas May Work for You

A "Hand"-y Tip

If you wear jersey work gloves, lined or unlined, you can mend them with adhesive tape wherever they wear thin.

—Clara Hood.

Save the Hat

I turn down the sweatband on the inside of a new hat, and insert a strip of cellophane around the crown, then turn the sweatband up in place. No amount of oil or perspiration will ever penetrate the cellophane.—Mrs. H. H.

Clean the Brush

If you paint, especially if using shellac, brushes are easily cleaned with Old Dutch Cleanser. It will clean them as well as wood alcohol which isn't always available.—Mrs. L. C.

Polish With Burlap

To smooth and polish both metal and wood parts of farm equipment, use 1-foot square pieces of old burlap folded into a pad. This takes the place of sandpaper or steel wool which are scarce. A little light oil with pumice or scouring powder used with burlap will quickly give excellent results and not injure the surface.—Mrs. R. G.

Need a Knife?

Good knives may be made from old, broken scythe blades or even from small rods of iron. It is not difficult to hammer them into shape with an ordinary hammer, then take them to a shop and have holes punched so handles may be easily bradded on. Pieces of discarded or broken handles of other implements are excellent for the knife handle after fashioned into desired shape. These homemade knives give good service and can be made on a rainy day or at odd times.—Mrs. L. C.

Slicing Fresh Bread

To cut fresh bread, dip knife in boiling water and slices may be cut as thin as desired. A piece of apple in the breadbox will keep bread and cake fresh for days.—Mrs. L. H. Moore.

Easy on Knees

I have found a pair of basketball knee pads a great comfort in jobs where it is necessary to be on one's knees for any length of time. I use them when painting, waxing or polishing floors.—Mrs. C. C.

Height may be added to a low-ceilinged room by using striped wallpaper and long window draperies.—Mrs. C.

Saves Sugar

When preparing any tart fruit like cranberries or gooseberries, I use a little salt, and it is surprising how little sugar will sweeten the berries. The salt also brings out the flavor.—Mrs. P. W.

Pie Meringue

After the meringue stands awhile on pie, it becomes tough and sticks to the knife when cut. To prevent this, I always cut pies immediately after removing them from the oven and the meringue cuts smoothly.—Mrs. P. R.

Keeps Them Straight

When hanging silk hose on an outdoor line, drop 1 or 2 marbles into the toe of the stocking and it will not blow and wrap around the line.—Mrs. Beulah Thompson.

Coal in Bags

I save all paper bags for use in sacking slack coal. The fire is kindled as usual and a bag of the slack coal placed on the kindling, over against one side

of the stove. Makes a dandy fire.

Mrs. C. D.

I have found the handy ideas Kansas Farmer much help in my work and always look first for the feature in the paper. Hope you will continue printing handy ideas.—H. H.

Try These

If too much salt is put in the soup, few slices of potato will remove it. raw potato in the refrigerator will absorb unpleasant odors.—Mrs. L. Jennings.

I use a toothbrush for polishing silverware and find it especially good for the fork tines and engraved handles.—Mrs. C. M. Dovel.

To lengthen the service of a broom as it wears down, cut 1 or 2 rows of the stitching.—Mrs. Mary Carr.

When drying a sweater or sweat shirt, I use a wire coat hanger and bend the ends almost together while putting the garment on the hanger and removing it. This prevents stretching the neck of the garment.—Mrs. Jess A. Eppard.

Timely Helps

Put the old dust mop in the wash and thoroughly remove the oil, then slip the mop back on the handle. It is now ready to use in cleaning the walls and ceilings.

A clean burlap sack folded twice to make 4 thicknesses and blanketed stitched around the edges with yarn cord, makes a washable, durable doormat.

I fill a No. 10 tin can about two thirds full of fine ashes, add used tractor oil and stir until the ashes are well saturated. A small amount of the is added to the kindling when starting a fire as it burns for quite some time.—Mrs. L. M.

Mending Aid

I have mended torn oilcloth by bringing the torn edges together on the wrong side with adhesive tape, then pressing.

In sewing on buttons, I place the knot between the button and material which prevents the knot from becoming untied.

To keep irons from sticking when ironing starched pieces, keep a piece of green cedar on the board to rub the iron over before ironing.—Mrs. C.

Three Helpers

I find that a cloth dampened with vinegar or coal oil and rubbed over the windows before washing, will remove the smoky look.

Common table salt is the best cleanser for a milk strainer. Rub both sides of the strainer vigorously with the salt.

A little bag of sulphur kept in a drawer or cupboard will drive away ants.—Mrs. L. B.

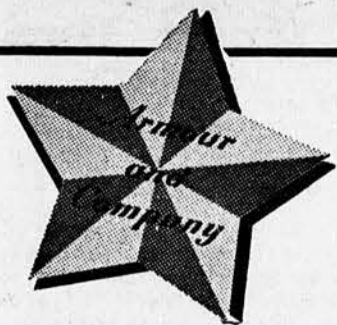
These Will Help

If you find fruit jars difficult to get clean after cold packing corn or meat, rub the jar with salt and wash in the usual way.

When cleaning fish, use a pair of scissors instead of a knife to cut off the fins, thus saving your fingers.

When the "A" battery on my radio gave out and I couldn't buy one, I took a discarded hot spark from an electric fence as a substitute. It worked perfectly.—Mrs. L. W.

Kansas Farmer will be glad to receive "Handy Ideas" from other readers.



What's a Steer Worth?

SOME people say a steer is worth what it costs to produce, plus a profit—but every business man, whether he be a farmer or a merchant, knows that anything is worth only what somebody will pay for it and its cost is a minor factor.

Do the producers of steers, hogs and sheep get the full value of their animals when they sell them at the nation's market places? The answer to that question depends on these factors:

- (1) How much the consuming public is willing to pay for the products which are made from the meat animal.
- (2) What portion of the consumer's dollar goes back to the producer?
- (3) Is the work of converting live animals into meat and by-products performed efficiently?
- (4) How much profit does the packer get?

Approximately 75% of what packers receive for meat and by-products goes back to the producers of livestock.

The efficiency of the packing industry is generally recognized and few industries are able to maintain themselves on as small a portion of their total income as is the packing industry.

Packers' profits over a long period of years have averaged less than two cents per dollar of sales and less than 6% on capital invested in plants, equipment, etc.

The smallness of packers' profits and the large portion of the total revenue which goes back to the producers are positive evidence that natural laws of competition and good business management are operating to make a steer net its producer all that the public says it is worth.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY



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50 HUSKY SEEDLINGS \$1
Windbreak—Shelter

Fast-growing, drought-resistant, Chinese Elm seedlings; ideal for windbreak shelters for buildings, orchards, gardens, feed lots; protect land against erosion. Use for fence posts and as wood lot. These seedlings 1 to 1½ foot high, also make excellent lawn hedge.

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Willis NURSERIES

Dept. B-4 Ottawa, Kansas

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Paid to Learn Farming

(Continued from Page 6)

Kansas State College Extension force. At first there was no Farm Bureau and no county agent in Barber county, so Mr. Lillieqvist belonged to the Pratt County Farm Bureau. Later he was a leader in organizing the Barber County Farm Bureau.

The Lillieqvists point out that nearly every feature of their farming business was put on a sound basis by timely suggestions from the county agents and extension specialists. For instance, they had a discouraging time getting started in the poultry business.

But one day when they were about ready to give it up as a hopeless job, the county agent came to their farm with M. A. Seaton, extension poultry specialist. Mr. Seaton advised the Lillieqvists to construct a straw-loft in their laying house. He suggested use of mash in the ration, and later pointed out the advantages of having an extra laying house for the pullets. These suggestions were followed and success resulted. In 1936, Mr. and Mrs. Lillieqvist were honored as "Poultry Management Champions of Kansas."

Turned Back to Cow Herd

Early experiences with beef cattle followed a similar pattern. Mr. Lillieqvist purchased a good herd of cows, but the first year they saved a calf crop of only 30 per cent. Discouraged by this experience, he sold the cows and bought steers. During the first year the steers made several thousand dollars. But the next year prices broke sharply and steer feeding caused a loss of several thousand dollars.

Then Mr. Lillieqvist went to a meeting and heard J. J. Moxley, extension beef specialist, tell about proper management of cow herds, creep feeding of calves, and other points in sound beef production. Once again he turned to the cow-herd plan, this time carefully following the suggestions of Mr. Moxley. Instead of 30 per cent, his calf crops averaged 95 to 100 per cent, and as a result Mr. Lillieqvist now maintains a valuable herd of about 80 Herefords, mostly purebreds.

In like manner, Mr. Lillieqvist followed the suggestions of Carl Elling, extension livestock specialist, in establishing a highly profitable flock of ewes for production of spring lambs. A few years ago when Mr. Lillieqvist decided to build a new barn, he called on the extension engineer to plan the design. At present the Lillieqvists are landscaping their farmstead, in accordance with suggestions from Linus Burton, extension specialist in landscape gardening. In 1927 they constructed a new house, modern in every respect and one of the most attractive in that area.

To help them enjoy it, they have a fine family of 5 girls and 1 boy, all energetic young Americans who are active farm workers and 4-H Club members. Pearl, one of the daughters, showed the champion 4-H Hereford steer at the Kansas State Fair, and that is just one of many high awards won by the Lillieqvist family.

Along with their American-won trophies, the Lillieqvists proudly display an unusual collection of relics and heirlooms brought from Switzerland. Among these is the Lillieqvist family cup, handed down, according to Swiss custom, from Mr. Lillieqvist's great-grandfather. Other relics include the old Swiss wine stein of his grandfather, and the quaint cookie jar used by his grandmother. Then there are articles of value from the Bernhof Hotel, which was operated by Mr. Lillieqvist's grandfather.

This hotel was near the Swiss White House, and its hospitality was enjoyed by national leaders from many countries. So the Lillieqvist collection includes a set of gold spoons, beautiful silver trays, platters and other articles that portray the Royal life of Switzerland.

As a family, the Lillieqvists apply many sound principles of living that reflect the ways of Switzerland. They enjoy family singing and other music. They give special attention to their flowers, rock gardens and other little things about the home.

Mr. Lillieqvist explains this in a comparison between Switzerland and America. He says the United States is a land of opportunity and is a wonderful place to live. At the same time, he feels the people in this country could get some worth-while tips from Switzerland on the art of living.

Kansas Farmers Are Planting 70% More Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn in 1944 than in 1943

WHICH IS ONE OF THE SOUND REASONS FOR RESERVING YOUR PIONEER FOR 1945 PLANTING NOW

Kansas farmers will be planting 70% more Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn this Spring—than they did in 1943—in spite of the fact that our entire seed supply was sold out by October 26th; last.

Even some of our former customers — farmers to whom we were under obligation, but who delayed placing their orders—will not be supplied with Pioneer this Spring, much to our regret.

In an effort to remedy this situation, we are expanding our seed acreage again this year. If we are favored with good growing conditions, we hope to have a more ample supply of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn for 1945 planting.

However, as you are all well aware, weather is beyond our control. Even with ideal moisture and growing conditions, we can hardly hope to fully supply the ever-expanding demand.

We either have started, or will shortly start, making seed deliveries in your area—for planting this Spring. In order to be as certain as possible that Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn will be available to you, for planting the Spring of 1945—it is our earnest suggestion that you place a reservation with your local Pioneer Sales Representative—NOW.

Please remember, that a reservation is subject to your confirmation next fall—and is for YOUR PROTECTION.

Garst & Thomas

HYBRID CORN COMPANY

Coon Rapids, Iowa



New 1944 Book on Chick Raising

This free book tells how you may cut down poultry losses, raise big healthy pullets with stamina to lay several years, at a saving of as much as 1/2 to 1/3 on feed cost. Gives full information on the rearing plan which has produced many World's Record egg-laying champions in the National Contests. A gold mine of valuable information on how to cash in on the profit opportunity for poultrymen in 1944! For your FREE copy write to THE QUAKER OATS CO., Dept. B-21, Chicago 4, Ill.

What AAA Will Pay On 160-Acre Farm

IF YOU have a 160-acre farm, what payments can you obtain from the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program?

The purpose of the program now is to increase total food production and conserve soil and water. Congress has indicated a willingness to provide about 1 1/2 times as much money for conservation practices this year as has been available in the past. Apparently Congress is recognizing that conservation methods of farming will increase yields immediately by saving soil and water.

A specific answer to the question will vary some between Eastern Kansas and Western Kansas, but suppose we use as an example farm, a quarter section in Eastern Kansas and see what the program offers in 1944. If you wish to make this more valuable, suppose you draw a picture of your farm and apply the explanation to your conditions. On our example farm there are 120 acres of crop land and 40 acres of pasture. It is rolling land.

Alfalfa occupies 20 acres on this farm. Phosphate fertilizer can be applied to the alfalfa this spring and an increased yield of hay will result this year. Value of this practice has been proved by farmer experience. According to experiments conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, if the stand of plants is good on a field, top dressing alfalfa with 20 per cent phosphate will increase the yield about 25 per cent in Eastern Kansas. The farmer who puts phosphate on an existing stand of alfalfa can be reimbursed for performing the practice at the rate of \$1.40 a hundred pounds of 20 per cent phosphate. The usual rate of application for 20 per cent phosphate is 200 pounds an acre so the man on our example farm can be reimbursed for 40 sacks totaling \$56. Payment rate is the same no matter where he buys the fertilizer.

50 Cents for Mowing Weeds

Virtually every Kansas pasture, like the one of 40 acres on our example farm, will benefit from mowing weeds at least once. If this practice is performed, the Triple-A program includes a pasture mowing payment of 50 cents an acre. One mowing on 40 acres would entitle the operator to a \$20 payment. If it is necessary to mow the pasture twice the payment is 50 cents an acre for each mowing. This practice requires prior approval of the County Committee.

Our example farm will have 20 acres of soybeans. The land needs 2 terraces, and the owner plans to construct them this year before planting soybeans. The slope is about 4 per cent, so the payment rate on this farm is \$1.50 per 100 linear feet of terrace constructed. On this field, 2,200 feet are necessary. When these are built up to specifications, the owner is eligible for a payment of \$33 for the terracing job. In addition to this the farmer will plant the soybeans on the contour with the terraces as the guide lines. To encourage this practice a payment of \$1.50 an acre will be made to the farmer for seeding and cultivating the intertilled soybeans on the contour. This contouring practice entitles the farmer to \$30 as a conservation payment this year.

Suppose the man on our example farm plans to sow the land going in soybeans to alfalfa in another year and wants to apply lime to the land this fall. Ordinarily about 2 tons of lime an acre are required. Payment rate varies between townships, but it will be about \$2.50 a ton in many cases. For spreading lime on this field the farmer is entitled to a payment amounting to \$100. This usually will be enough to pay for the application of lime.

On the other 80 acres in 4 fields of our example farm it is desirable that



"They don't want to lose her—cows are valuable these days!"

the land be handled on the contour with terraces. In order to get this started, a sod waterway is necessary in one field so 2 terraces at the top of the hill can be emptied into the waterway. If this waterway is started this year, the farmer can earn 75 cents per 1,000 square feet. On this farm the waterway ought to be about 30 feet wide and 800 feet long so the payment would amount to \$18 for performing this practice. The grass can be drilled, and can include brome grass, bluegrass, redtop, along with alfalfa or sweet clover.

Since the sod waterway is not established, terraces cannot be built before late fall, so the corn—26 acres—on our example farm will be planted on the contour this spring. On this farm the payment rate is \$1.50 an acre for seeding and cultivating the corn on the contour, so the farmer earns \$39 for handling the crop the contour way.

Twenty-six acres will be planted to flax. The flax is to be seeded on the contour and the farmer is entitled to a payment of 50 cents an acre for performing this practice. With 26 acres in the field, the payment will be \$13. Lespedeza can be seeded with the flax.

Our example farm is to have 15 acres of sorghum and will be handled on the contour like the corn. The farmer is entitled to a payment amounting to \$1.50 an acre for handling the sorghum crop in this manner this year. The payment earned will be \$22.50 for establishing this practice. The other 13 acres are in wheat.

Additional practices such as mulching, cover crops, green-manure crops, harvest of certain legume and grass seeds and pond construction are available for farmers under the provisions of the 1944 Conservation Program.

In the next issue a similar article will be published explaining practices which apply to Western Kansas farms.

Popcorn Pops Up

Efforts to make popcorn a major grain crop in the Kaw Valley will be made by N. L. Reader, representative of the Consolidated Popcorn Co., of Dallas, Tex. He already has contracted to purchase the entire crop of 600 acres in the valley—between Perry and Wamego—and hopes to have a total of 2,000 acres planted this year.

The company will supply a hybrid seed which has a 5-year production record of from 40 to 60 bushels.

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WICHITA, KANSAS

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INEXPENSIVE concrete improvements can work wonders in helping farmers step up war food production.

What are your needs? Maybe one of the improvements shown here. Or a new manure pit, dairy barn or poultry house floor.

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Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials

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☐ Milk Cooling Tanks

☐ Dairy Barn Floors

☐ Poultry Houses

☐ Hog Houses

☐ Erosion Check Dams

What AAA Will Pay

Possible conservation payments on 160-acre example farm under 1944 Triple-A program:

Field	Practices	Value
20 acres	Phosphate on alfalfa	\$56.00
40 acres	Mowing weeds once	20.00
20 acres	Terracing	33.00
	Contour seeding, etc.	30.00
	Lime application	100.00
26 acres	Sod waterway	18.00
	Contour seeding, etc.	39.00
26 acres	Contour seeding	13.00
15 acres	Contour planting, etc.	22.50
Total		\$331.50

Note: A limitation of \$2 an acre of cropland limits lime and phosphate use on each farm. Allowance on this farm would be \$240 for these 2 practices. In the example, it is proposed to use \$156, which is less than the limit, and therefore the whole \$156 can be paid. The 13 acres not mentioned in this table are in wheat.

Must Perform Miracle

(Continued from Page 1)

28 to 37. This year the latter age group also may be depleted by the draft.

Almost as serious as the loss of this man power, is the drafting of farm machinery mechanics from small towns and rural areas. Some communities now are barren of machinists capable of doing any kind of job on farm machinery. Since most of the machinery will be old and badly in need of repair, the machinist shortage may yet prove to be the most serious bottleneck at harvest time. Present indications are that repairs must be made by farmers or by vocational agriculture students in school shops. Some schools are adding equipment with this in mind, but vocational departments in Kansas have been reduced from 175 to 137 since the start of the war.

Gasoline and farm trucks may prove to be limiting factors. No one knows just what the truck situation will be and can only guess on the gasoline supplies available. Gasoline bulk stations in one county have been reduced from 51 to 31 and only 28 of these deal with farmers. If the supplies of closed bulk stations are lost to the areas it might be serious.

Partially offsetting the drop in man power, there will be an increase in nearly all types of new machinery this year. Much of the machinery allocated to Kansas for 1943 never arrived in

time to be of use. All of this will be available for 1944 in addition to increased allocations for this year, promised for delivery on time. Among other machinery allocations, 137 big 14-foot Massey-Harris self-propelled combines are being distributed among custom operators over the state.

In order to understand the possibilities for solving the farm-labor problem this year it is advisable to review a survey made by Kansas State College of last year's accomplishments, and measure this against plans being made for 1944 by the Extension division and the governor's farm-labor commission.

Most Help Was "Local"

Sample ballots were sent by the college to representative farmers throughout the state to determine how much help they used in 1942 and 1943, where and how the labor was obtained, what that labor did to help, and what labor needs will be this year. About 2,000 farmers reported and their answers studied on a "type of farming area" basis.

These representative farmers indicated that 67.2 per cent of all farm workers in 1942 were local in origin. This increased during 1943 to 70.7 per cent. Despite labor shortages, most told of expanding farm operations during the year.

Women probably performed 3.6 per cent of all farm work in 1942 and 6 per cent in 1943. Their greatest help was in operation of trucks, tractors and combines. Eighty-five per cent of them apparently operated farm machinery, 10 per cent did other field work, and 5 per cent did only the chores. Eighty-six per cent of all farm help in 1942 and 1943 was reared on the farm.

Relatives trading labor or hiring out to relatives composed 39 per cent of all farm labor used in 1943, the survey indicated, while the percentage of help other than relatives dropped from 66.4 per cent to 63.1 per cent. There was a definite trend toward members of families banding together to achieve the big production goals.

Wages paid during 1943 were reported as \$1 to \$3 a day higher than in 1942, and farm operators worked slightly longer days.

Altogether, there were 39,663 known farm workers placed last year. Of this total 23,218 were placed by Extension agents, 15,218 by the U. S. Employment Service, and 1,400 were soldiers, plus prisoners of war supplied by the Army in co-operation with extension.

Women Important to Success

Preliminary returns indicate that at least 20,000 women worked on Kansas farms with 90 per cent of them being farm-reared. Extension agents from 87 counties reported 10,046 nonfarm youths employed at farm work. None of these figures takes into consideration the large amount of work done thru exchange agreements made by farmers and by farm hands already located permanently before the labor drive began.

To overcome the reluctance of town and city boys to leave all-year or all-summer town jobs, the committee is arranging to have town women trained to temporarily replace boys at such times as they are needed and can be used on farms. Schools are co-operating by encouraging the boys to work on farms, rearranging school studies, and helping with placements on farms. Much credit for last year's youth program belongs to Vocational Agriculture departments.

Use of German prisoners of war was limited last year, but was pronounced successful by those farmers utilizing it. Handicaps were cost and red tape of constructing and maintaining work camps for prisoners, criticism of farmers using prisoners by neighboring farmers who didn't want prisoners in the community, and criticism by labor unions of the use of such labor.

Every effort is being made to eliminate these objections. The Government has taken over cost of constructing and maintaining prisoner work camps, which still will be placed only where no other source of labor is available and where the type of farming is suited to use of labor gangs.

Those using prisoner labor in 1943 cannot understand the objections of other farmers. Not a single case of trouble developed from the program last year, and prisoners are too well guarded to do any harm. They also

point out that 63,000 American boys, held prisoners by Axis countries, are being worked to produce food for our enemies. Many farm leaders believe it would be a major mistake not to make full use in like manner of the thousands of German prisoners available.

These are some of the problems confronting farm folks in their efforts to work out labor needs for 1944.


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Peters

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One lb. of Peters Swine Mixture Powder, \$1.20 (enough for thirty 25-pound pigs).

Equally effective with poultry

If your druggist doesn't sell Peters Products, write us.



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Columbian Red Bottom Stock Tanks... Red Top Grains Bins... Red End Hog Troughs... Red End Well Casing... "Automat" Hog Feeders... Dipping Tanks... Tank Heaters—these and many other famous Columbian farm products can be a big help in making your crop and livestock raising job easier and more profitable. Expertly engineered and skillfully built of finest quality galvanized steel they give you extra years of dependable service.



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COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



So Chicks Will Live

By EMIL G. GLASER

SAVE chicks by observing these 4 management points: 1. Good brooding. 2. Sound chick-raising methods. 3. Good feeding. 4. Disease control.

What Good Brooding Means

1. Clean the brooder house: All dust and cobwebs need to be removed from ceiling and walls, and dirty litter on the floor. Scrub the floor and the lower walls and all equipment, and then disinfect thoroly with a good disinfectant. Move the house to clean ground.

2. Repair the brooder house: Examine the walls, floor, doors, and windows carefully for places that may let thru drafts. Repair all open places. Look for leaks in the roof, too.

3. Set up brooding equipment: Make all necessary repairs of the brooder stove and set up and operate a few days before chicks arrive. Put a protective circle of poultry netting, building paper, or cardboard around the brooder 15 inches away from edge of hover.

4. Provide clean litter: Cover the floor with 2½ inches of clean litter and stir this litter every night and once during the day about noon. Be sure the litter used is free of dust or mold. There is no need to cover the litter with paper or other material the first few days. Have plenty of feed and water ready and the chicks will eat and drink without danger that they will eat the litter.

5. Supply fresh air: Sufficient ventilation should be provided day and night to keep air from becoming heavy and smelly. Drafts can be avoided by regulating the ventilation to prevent

cold air from striking the baby chicks.

6. Use protective measures: If you have a brooder house with corners, round them out so chicks cannot crowd into them. Use cardboard, short boards, or poultry netting. A night light (7½ watts) may be used to prevent piling, too.

For Sound Chick Raising

1. Use care starting chicks: Start shipped hatchery chicks at a temperature that is about 90 degrees, and those transferred directly to brooder house from the hatching trays at 95 degrees. Temperature in both instances is taken at the edge of the hover, 2 inches from the floor. In either case, reduce the temperature 5 degrees each week until it is down to 70 degrees. Allow at least 1 square foot for every 2½ chicks, and never put more than 300 chicks in one unit regardless of size of the house.

2. Encourage early roosting: Provide low roosts beginning the third week and if possible raise the hover to allow the perches to extend underneath a few inches. The roosts should be covered with wire netting to keep the chicks out of droppings.

3. Provide clean runs: Allow chicks to run on clean ground or on a sun-porch to get exercise and fresh air. A pen arrangement may be used that can be rotated to new spots around the brooder house, or a sun-porch that provides at least as much space as the floor of the brooder house. Protect the chicks from wind.

4. Watch damp areas in litter: Watch the litter around the water fountains and feeders especially; remove wet,

soggy areas and replace with clean, dry material.

5. Watch chicks closely: Look over the chicks every time you are with them and at the first sign of sickness, get in touch with your poultry serviceman if you don't know the cause.

Good Feeding Important

1. Provide plenty of feeding space: From the first to the fourth week, provide 1 inch of feeding space for each chick, or supply one 4-foot feeder for every 100 chicks; gradually increase until you have doubled this feeding space beginning the fourth or fifth week.

2. Provide sufficient drinking space: Provide two 1-gallon fountains or four 1-quart fountains for every 100 chicks. As soon as the chicks begin emptying the fountains before the day is over, provide one 3-gallon fountain for every 100 chicks.

3. Protect feeders and fountains: As soon as possible, place the feeders and fountains on wire-covered platforms. Wash the feeders and fountains 2 to 3 times each week to remove the slime. Use a little disinfectant in the wash water.

4. Use a good feed: Use a good mash from the very first day of feeding the chicks. Do not fill the feeders more than three fourths full of mash; rather, fill the feeders oftener in order to avoid wasting feed.

Disease Control Is Possible

1. Clean and disinfect often: As often as the brooder house needs cleaning and disinfecting, do the job promptly. Disinfect the house and the equipment.

2. Protect the chicks' drinking water: In addition to frequent cleaning of the fountains with hot water, to which a disinfectant has been added, use a "bacteriostat" in the drinking water from the very first drink taken by the chicks. In speaking of a drinking-water "bacteriostat," we are speaking of medicines which, when added to the drinking water, inhibit or even reduce bacterial growth there.

3. Keep the chicks' appetites active: If chicks show sluggish appetites and seem to be getting below normal, add a reliable conditioner to their mash. Its stimulating action on the appetite, blood-building properties, and nutritive minerals are helpful because the average farm flock of chicks may need these things.

4. Health protection measures: To protect the health of the growing chicks, vaccinate them for fowl pox and laryngotracheitis as soon as appropriate after they are 6 weeks old, but before the age of 12 weeks.

Growing chicks should be kept as free of large roundworm worms as possible by providing clean ground, clean houses, and by using a worm-removing product if an infestation is found to be present.

Turkey Growers Organize

A state turkey federation to better promote the turkey industry in Kansas was organized by growers and exhibitors attending the annual Kansas state dressed turkey show and turkey day program at Kansas State College during Farm and Home Week.

E. W. Runft, Belleville, was elected president of a temporary group of officers to set up the organization and to prepare the constitution and by-laws. John E. Tillotson, Springhaven Turkey Farm, Stilwell, was elected vice-president; R. G. Christie, Manhattan, secretary; Glen C. Bidelman, Kinsley, and E. R. Halbrook, of Kansas State College, directors.

Turkey Tips May Help

Turkeys do not balance their rations well in warm weather, according to E. M. Funk, University of Missouri. He told growers at Kansas Farm and Home Week, Manhattan, that turkeys eat too much mash and waste much of it in summer.

Experiments at the University of Missouri have proved, he said, that a 22 per cent protein diet gave a 4 per cent saving over a 27 per cent protein diet, a 25 per cent saving over a 31 per cent protein ration, and 67 per cent saving over a 39 per cent protein ration.

Male turkeys show quicker and more economical gains than females, he said, which may indicate a future trend toward sexed turkeys. The saving is about 2-cents a pound in favor of the males.

A study of the reasons why turkeys

Chicken Chore



An idea strictly for "educated" chickens. This trap door is designed to open in the mornings when the first chicken hops up on the release lever inside the shelter. In this way the chickens turn themselves out while you take another nap before rising.

are graded down, he said, disclosed that 45 per cent didn't have a suitable finish. He said many growers were marketing too early for the best finish.

Now "Can" Feathers

Use of a preservative discovered by U. S. Department of Agriculture research workers makes possible the industrial use of millions of pounds of chicken feathers formerly wasted or used as fertilizer.

Wet chicken feathers may be preserved several weeks, it was found, by treatment with salt and hydrochloric acid. The treatment uses 15 pounds of common salt and a pint of commercial concentrated hydrochloric acid, dissolved in 30 gallons of water, for each 15 pounds of wet feathers. A tight wooden barrel is preferable to a metal drum for the preserving process.

Bross on AAA

Harvey E. Bross, of Abilene, has been appointed as a member of the state AAA committee to replace Herman Praeger, of Clifton. It is announced by Lawrence Norton, Manhattan, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Bross has taken an active part in the direction and administration of agricultural adjustment programs since their inception in 1933. More recently he has served as a farmer fieldman assisting the state committee in the direction of agricultural conservation programs in the state.

Farm Needs Jossierand

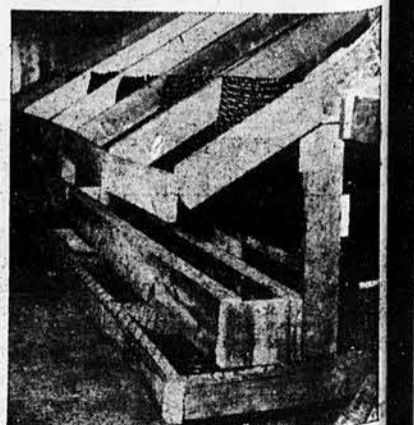
Demands of his extensive farm operations caused Guy D. Jossierand to resign as director of the State Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, effective March 1. Dave Leahy, assistant director, will attend to duties of the office until a successor is selected by the commission.

Mr. Jossierand had been director of the commission since the summer of 1939, but tendered his resignation February 11, 1944, to devote all his time to farming and cattle interests.

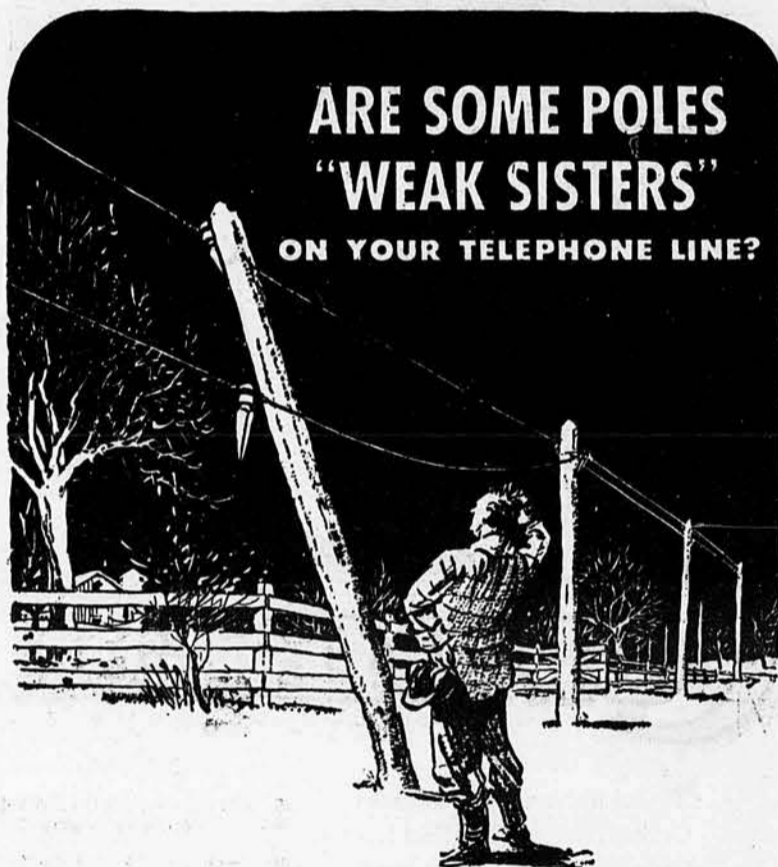
Moving Barbed Fence

When moving a barbed-wire fence, fasten the loose end of the wire to the cylinder of the manure spreader and set the machine in gear. In this way I can roll about 160 rods on the cylinder at one time.—A. B. C.

2-Way Feeder



New idea in range shelters is this feeder which can be reached either from inside or outside the shelter. Laths have been nailed on the lip to prevent beaking out of valuable feed.



ARE SOME POLES
"WEAK SISTERS"
ON YOUR TELEPHONE LINE?

That's an important question
for folks who have farm
telephones

When "weak sister" poles drag on your line, the wire is likely to break or separate at one of the joints. It pays to replace weak poles and keep your line shipshape in wartime.

When all the folks on the line help, the necessary telephone work should take only

a few hours every six months or so for each of you. It will pay you well in better telephone service.

If you need materials or batteries under government priority to repair your lines, the people at our office will be glad to tell you how to go about getting them.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL



TELEPHONE COMPANY

BUY WAR BONDS

FOLLOW THE POULTRY CONSERVATION PROGRAM



HELP MORE CHICKS Live

Raise more of the chicks you start with. Every chick lost means wasted feed. Each means that much less Food for Freedom.

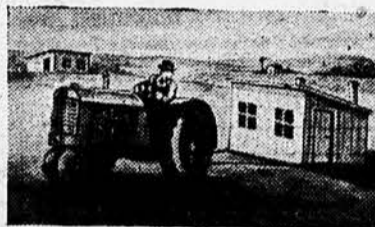
Nowadays you've neither feed nor chicks to waste. Your country can't afford to have you waste them. Take steps right now to save every chick you can. Follow the national Poultry Conservation For Victory program, as illustrated in the following six pictures:



BUY YOUR CHICKS RIGHT. Get quality chicks, from pullorum tested stock only, as urged by the Poultry Conservation Program. Reliable hatcherymen provide you with vigorous, healthy chicks. Be sure you keep them that way.



THOROUGH SANITATION. Clean up. Scrub up. Then, to kill common germs and parasites which cause disease, disinfect with a solution that effectively destroys coccidia and other parasite eggs. Disinfect hovers, feeders, waterers.



GOOD MANAGEMENT. Move brooder houses to clean ground. Don't overcrowd; allow at least 1/2 sq. ft. per day-old chick. Provide enough feeders and waterers. Let chicks out of doors as soon as weather permits. Separate cockerels from pullets early.



PROPER NUTRITION. Feed adequately. Avoid wastage by using properly constructed feeders, and not filling them too full. To conserve protein, provide fresh-cut, young, tender, green feed daily. Provide clean water. Provide grit to improve feed efficiency.



EARLY WORM CONTROL. If chicks become infested with roundworms, use a reliable worming treatment. Change litter the second day after treatment is concluded. Move to ground on which there have been no poultry droppings for two years, if possible.



COMBATING DISEASE. Secure early and accurate diagnosis as soon as the first symptoms of trouble show up. Get and use sound poultry health advice. Use the reliable management, sanitation and medication measures available for control and treatment.

START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT

WITH
**Dr. Salsbury's
PHEN-O-SAL**

The **DOUBLE-DUTY**
DRINKING WATER
MEDICINE



MORE than a million poultry raisers use Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal tablets in the water, because Phen-O-Sal does double duty: (1) Checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) Medicates the chick's digestive tract.

That's because genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal is non-oxidizing. It stays active longer . . . doesn't lose strength in the water . . . is still active when it reaches the chick's digestive tract.

No ordinary drinking water medicine can do all that. It takes a balanced formula of specially selected drugs, prepared right and thoroughly tested. So, take no chances. Start your chicks right with genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine.

COLDS, BROODER PNEUMONIA . . . when an inhalant is needed, try Dr. Salsbury's CAN-PHO-SAL.

- 1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH**
in drinking water
- 2. MEDICATES CHICK'S**
digestive tract

DISINFECT with PAR-O-SAN
KILLS GERMS, COCCIDIA,
WORM EGGS, on proper contact!

WANT CHICKS TO DO BETTER?
Try giving chicks a "lift" with
AVI-TAB. Mixes in mash.

for EARLY WORM CONTROL
Mix Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON in the mash. Easy flock treatment for large roundworms and cecal worms.

A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service to Help You

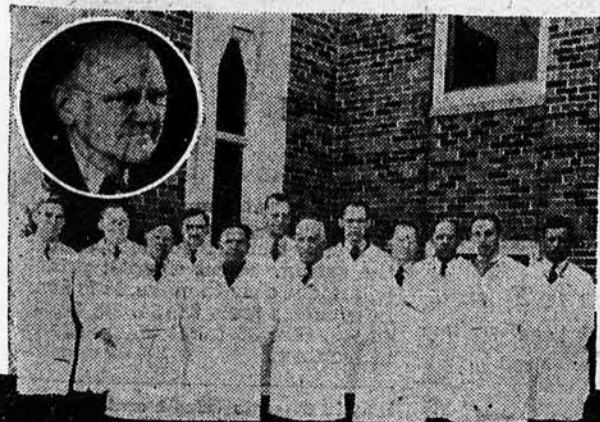
For poultry conservation information, sound poultry advice and proved poultry products, see Dr. Salsbury dealers at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores.

Behind these dealers stand the training, the diagnosis and research facilities of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories. Trained Dr. Salsbury service men help every dealer keep his knowledge up to date. Every month, all receive special bulletins with latest scientific disease information.

WHAT THESE SCIENTISTS MEAN TO YOU

Every time you use a genuine Dr. Salsbury product you know that it reflects the knowledge of the expert chemists, bacteriologists, zoologists and veterinarians who planned, prepared and tested it.

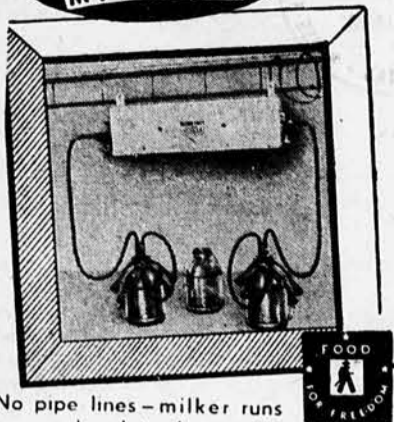
Yet these able scientists, actually, do even more than make dependable poultry medicine. Through doing that, and providing you and your dealer with sound poultry health advice, they're doing their real job: bringing you useful help in raising better poultry. No wonder poultry raisers have confidence in the name, Dr. Salsbury.



DR. SALSBU**R**'S Laboratories
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

A NATION-WIDE POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE

**Clean-Easy
MILKERS**



No pipe lines—milker runs on overhead track—up out of the way. "Clean-Easy Trackster" is sanitary, easy to keep clean, milks fast. Your youngster can operate it. See your nearest dealer before his allotment is sold. Ben H. Anderson Mfg. Co. Madison 3, Wisconsin, Dept. 218

AMERICA'S FAVORITE MILKER

Going to Texas?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IN FRONT of the courthouse was parked an old jalopy, a man with a hacking cough in the front seat and with him a bright little 3-year-old girl. The wife came up the steps as I went down. So appealing was her look of inquiry that I stopped. "I'm looking for somebody to tell me what to do next," she said. "My man and our little girl are out in the car. He's had a hemorrhage. Came from his lungs, our old doctor said, and he told us to get into our old car and drive to Texas where the days are sunny and the nights are mild. We want to see the Welfare so we can get a little somethin' to carry us along."

How many of us would listen to such advice from old Doc under such circumstances? It

seems so much simpler than the regular routine of examination, admission blanks, X-ray, and bed-rest in an establishment that is ruled by strange nurses and doctors. The sick mind that governs the sick body grasps eagerly at some plan that seems to promise a chance to "run away from it all."

Of course "old Doc" was not an up-to-date educated physician. He may not have had a degree from a medical school. Probably he would not know how to prepare a slide for the microscope so that the bacilli could be examined. Old Doc never did own an X-ray machine so the picture of the chest was quite beyond him. Old Doc was brought up in the belief that if consumption runs in the family it can never be cured, so it was a natural choice for him to order a trip to Texas.

Tuberculosis is not inherited. It is a germ disease. It is "catching." It is curable. It is especially dangerous to young children. Early signs of tuberculosis are "a cough that hangs on," hoarseness, daily fever, loss of weight, tired feelings all the time, pleurisy pains, or spitting of blood. Any one of these things is a warning to be examined by a good doctor. The tuberculin skin test is valuable, especially in children. X-ray pictures help in clearing up the diagnosis of tuberculosis and also in showing progress, but they must be taken by an expert doctor who knows how to interpret them.

It is foolish to refuse to accept a careful diagnosis. It wastes the precious early days in which recovery is most readily made. Get sanatorium treatment if at all possible. It is always better than trying to take treatment at home.

Change of climate is not a dependable cure. It gives some help but it seldom is advisable unless you are wealthy and can experiment without worry. Medicine prescribed by the attending doctor may be helpful in tuberculosis, but the advertised "Tuberculosis Cures" are fakes without exception. Tuberculosis is not a disease to be measured by weeks or even months. You may get the upper hand of it in 6 months, but you will have to fight it for 5 years at least.

Finish School First

Should a girl of 16 who is going to be a nurse go 2 more years in these wartimes to finish high school, or should she go right into a hospital now for training?—Marie.

Finish high school. Whether you go into army service or civil life, you need good foundation. Graduate nurses are called on for leadership in many lines of work, and education should be as thorough as possible.

Gall Bladder Pain

Will you kindly let me know the cause of gall bladder colic? Having one attack, is one in danger of another? Is there no cure other than operation?—Mrs. W.

Gall bladder colic may come from different causes. If from gallstones, you are not likely to get well without surgical help. Your physician can find out by X-ray what is the real trouble. One of my patients, nearly 80, was successfully operated and lived 6 more comfortable years.

Make Arm Straight

Does it ever pay to set a fracture a second time? Our little girl broke her arm and it is crooked. Doctor wants to break it again. Shall we allow it?—S. M. J.

Do not allow any further treatment until you have a clear X-ray picture showing the exact condition of the bones. I would take such a case to a specialist in this line of work. It is not a job that can be done in a hurry. On the other hand don't allow time to be wasted, and don't allow the arm to stay crooked, for you can get a straight arm if you go at it right.

Goiter of Poisonous Type

How long should it take to recover from an internal goiter after operation? I was operated on successfully 8 weeks ago but still have strange aches and feelings in my head.—F. M.

I think your goiter was of the exophthalmic variety and therefore of a

poisonous type. It is not surprising that at the expiration of only 8 weeks you still have distressing symptoms. You have probably absorbed the poison for many months, possibly years, and it will take a long time for your organs to eliminate it all from your system. Eat a variety of foods, including enough green vegetables to keep the bowels free, drink plenty of water to help the process of elimination, and don't allow yourself to be discouraged.

Shingles Are Serious

Please give a little information about the disease called shingles. What is the cause? And how to treat it? Is it anything serious?—C. M. B.

Shingles—medical name Herpes Zoster—is probably a virus infection. It is marked by an eruption of burning vesicles that seem to run parallel with the nerve distribution around one side of the body. There is pain and fever. Quite often neuralgic pain persists after the eruption goes. It is not a matter for home treatment, some cases being very serious.

Catarrh Can Be Cured

I am a victim of catarrh, and have treated so much that I am almost giving up. Is there a medicine that will cure it?—C. R. J.

If you mean a medicine for catarrh that will cure every case, my answer is "No." Catarrh can be cured but not merely by taking drugs. Sometimes surgical work is needed to clear up errors in the nose and make good breathing possible. Good habits of hygiene are required. A cool bath all over the body every morning, just enough to keep the skin active and glowing, is a great help.

Early Spring Model



4441
12-46

Simple, yet somewhat dressy—this softly cut 2-piece dress. Pattern 4441 is a smart choice for late winter into the spring. Select a small print—you will find it easy to make. It is available in women's sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards of 39-inch fabric.

Pattern 15 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing). Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

GET 'EM OFF TO A



Flying Start
Feed DANNEN
CHICK STARTER

Ask For
DANNEN FEEDS
AT YOUR
LOCAL DANNEN DEALERS

★ BUY MORE WAR BONDS and SAVINGS STAMPS ★

"Mom says chicks need Germozone more than ever this year"



Triple-Action Germozone a great help in 1944 sanitation and disease control programs

This year we must produce more eggs with fewer layers. Get your birds off to a good start now. Give them every protection against common crop and bowel troubles.

Germozone is the liquid poultry medicine. It protects your chicks in 3 important ways. 1ST. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE DRINK. It destroys many germs and bacteria there. 2ND. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE CROP. Ordinary tablets may purify the water itself, but lots of germs are picked up right from the litter. GERMOZONE acts in the crop against many of them, too! 3RD. GERMOZONE ACTS IN THE INTESTINES. It is astringent and soothing to the intestines. A liquid—mixes easily and uniformly. 4 oz., 40c; 12 oz., 75c; Economy 32 oz., \$1.50. Get GERMOZONE at your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, hatchery).

GEO. H. LEE CO., OMAHA, 8, NEBR.

GERMOZONE

The Liquid Drinking Water Medicine



"Blanket Powers" to Be Eliminated

(Continued from Page 5)

turns out better than now anticipated. Less than peace-time carryovers of corn, oats and barley are in prospect. Transportation difficulties probably will limit total Canadian wheat imports to 175 million bushels. Plans are to import from Argentine, perhaps in heavy volume by next year.

Will Squeeze Hog Production

Included in the program for handling feed grains, one can look for something like this: Limitations on sales of Commodity Corporation wheat for feed, allocation to certain areas, perhaps even a shutdown on sales of CCC wheat for feed entirely; possible allocation of corn (not owned by farmers) for movement to certain areas or uses; squeezing out of hog production outside the Corn Belt—marginal areas where feed wheat kept hog production going last year.

WFA hopes to rush cattle to market this summer, force more marketing this spring. Jones wants to ease what looks like an inevitable pinch on beef in April-May; head off a fall market cattle jam; reduce cattle numbers by fall to a safer relationship with feed and range capacity.

Plan Higher Milk Payments

WFA plans increased milk payments, also wants to divert more fluid milk to by-products. By-product ceilings are to be adjusted to tempt more fluid milk to dried and evaporated milk, and cheddar cheese. Farmers shipping direct may get more benefit from the program.

Military and Lend-Lease purchases of cheddar cheese will be at prices 3.8 cents higher soon. However, this is mostly a bookkeeping governmental device, as it will make more funds available for milk subsidies.

The foregoing indicates one of the ways by which Government can continue subsidy payments without Congressionally appropriated funds for this purpose. The President has at his disposal billions of dollars appropriated for military and Lend-Lease purposes. These can be used to buy high, and the extra prices paid will be available for whatever agency is designated to sell to Lend-Lease and military purchase agencies.

Present hog price program is a flat \$14.75 ceiling, Chicago, on all weights up to 240 pounds, then 3 sharp drops to \$13.50 for 300 pounds and over. Price floor curve would curve up from \$11.75 for 140-170-pounders to \$12.50 for 200-240s, drop back to \$12 for 300 and up.

More Men to Uniforms

Army is looking hungrily at some 1,700,000 farmers and farm help deferred as essential to agriculture. And it expects to get several hundred thousand of them this year if at all possible. The original 16-unit production has been put into effect, replacing the 8-unit judged necessary for deferment as essential thru last year.

One boy wrote home from Britain that if 2 more transports unload on the tight little isle "the island will sink." But the army wants more men, says it must have them. The invasion is expected to be very costly. Army believes there will be enough old men and women and boys and girls left in the country to take the place of farmers drafted. Farm draft this year is going to hit small farms especially.

Relief for Everybody

Government is getting ready to place orders with small plants for civilian goods—for shipment overseas in the wake of the invasion armies. Keep in mind that "relief and rehabilitation in Europe is part of the cost of victory," as Mr. Kiplinger puts it. The relief is food, clothing, medicines. The rehabilitation program will call early for farm tools, hand equipment, hoes, rakes, plows, shovels, some farm machinery, machinery for making tools and equipment. The \$1,350,000,000 for UNRRA is not going overseas as money—the bulk of it will go in goods.

Taxes High Enough

Passage of the new tax bill by Congress over the President's veto probably means that any more tax legislation this year will be confined to simplification of tax return forms. Congress has decided, for the time being at least, that federal taxes are just about as high as the taxpayers will stand altho President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie are each trying to outbid the other in urging higher taxes. Latest score, Roosevelt, 10.5 billion dollar tax increase; Willkie, 16 billions.

Political implications of the veto message and the passage over the veto by a wrathful Congress may prove far-reaching. Senator Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, Administration floor leader in the Senate, touched off a political powder-keg when he denounced the veto message as "an insult to the integrity of every member of Congress who voted for it," and announced his resignation as floor leader, saying he could "no longer carry the flag for Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Opponents of President Roosevelt for a fourth term declare this action alone should make it impossible for him to serve a fourth term—4 years of dog-fighting between the White House and Congress might well break the nation in two. But the President's supporters—and he has a lot of them—insist that his re-election is necessary for world peace, and that the remedy for the conflict is not to change Presidents, but to change a lot of Congressmen. Political campaign this year promises to be bitter and vengeful.

210 MILLIONS OF HOURS PER YEAR SAVED BY MILKING MACHINES

Says Bureau of Agricultural Economics of U. S. Department of Agriculture

MILKING MACHINES CALLED "WAR TOOLS"—USED MORE HOURS PER YEAR THAN ANY OTHER FARM MACHINERY

RECOGNITION of the very important part that milking machines are playing in the war effort now comes from an important Government source which in the January 1944 issue of "The Agricultural Situation" published by the Bureau of Agriculture of the U.S.D.A., says in part: "Milking Machines have played an important part in helping dairy farmers increase wartime production to peak levels . . . They have taken the place of men who went to war and helped those who lacked physical strength and experience to milk by hand. Without these machines many dairymen would have long since reduced

their cow numbers. . . ." The report also goes on to say: "With the machines in use in 1943 labor needs for milking were at least 210 million hours less than would have been needed if all milking had been done by hand" and, "Annual average usage of milking machines in 1944 was estimated to be 684 hours per machine. This is higher than other important farm machinery."

We are proud of the part De Laval Milkers are taking in this great effort. There are still many dairymen who need De Laval Milkers and we are doing our utmost to supply this urgent need.



DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY MILKING SAVES ADDITIONAL TIME

Even greater savings in time can be made by milking machine users by adopting the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking—frequently as much as half the time is saved as compared with older methods of milking machine operation. In addition, improved udder health, more and cleaner milk are usually obtained. The method is so simple that dairy farmers can use it with any make of milker, but it works best with a De Laval.

Ask your local De Laval Dealer about Speedway Fast Milking.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Some new De Laval Separators will be available . . . but the quantity we are authorized to manufacture will not be sufficient to meet all needs. Observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK 6
165 BROADWAYCHICAGO 6
427 RANDOLPH ST.SAN FRANCISCO 19
61 BEALE ST.

Make an Investment for Victory BUY MORE WAR BONDS!!



THE RIGHT WAY —

GET RID OF WORMS
CONTROL PARASITES
DISINFECT PREMISES

There is no time for nursing unthrifty sheep, hogs and poultry and no feed to waste on worms. Shortage of manpower on farms and shortage of high protein feeds make it a positive necessity to use proven products for your valuable livestock and poultry. Nema Worm Capsules and Nemazene Tablets for removal of worms and Kreso Dip No. 1 for farm sanitation are products that are

dependable. The high quality of Parke-Davis products is maintained . . . always. Thousands of farmers use them year after year because they are effective, easy to use and low in cost. Get Parke-Davis products at your drug store. If possible, order in advance. It will help you to get what you want when you want it.

Write for free booklets on "Farm Sanitation" and worming.

Animal Industry Division — Desk 28

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

Dodson
"Red and White Top"
SILOS

New, up to now improvements. Long life doors; triple 3-coat plaster finish; water proofed cement; long guaranteed staves.

WE CAN DELIVER NOW

Until Quota is Sold

Write or phone for free literature and prices. Place your order early for 1944 erection. Distributors of Blizard Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers.

Manufacturers of Concrete Boards for Poultry Houses, Cattle Sheds, Round Roof Barns and Water Tanks.

Dodson Mfg. Co., Inc.
Plants at Wichita, Concordia, Kan.

SILO Now AVAILABLE

The New K-M Silo First in every feature you want. Beauty, Strength, Durability, Vibrated Curved Staves, Waterproof Cement, Triple Coat of Plaster. Ten-year guarantee. 20 years' experience building Silos.

WE HAVE NO SALESMEN

Write, Phone or Wire us direct. Or, better still, come and see us. Place your order now for early 1944 erection.

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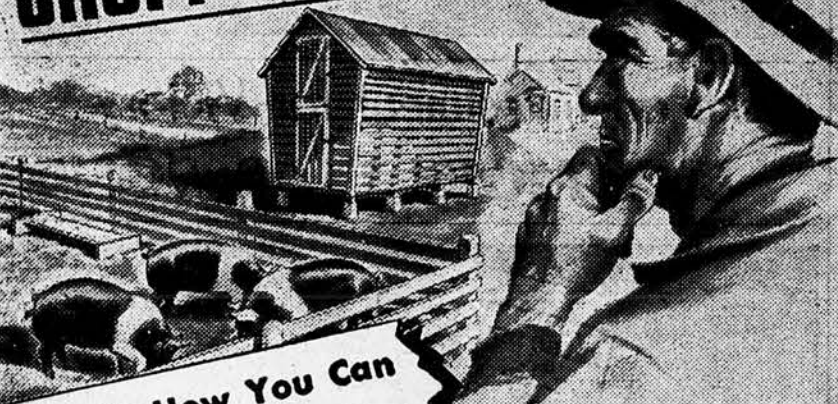
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Women Will Drive Tractors

But Want No Back-Seat Instructions From Friend Husband

KANSAS women in wartime are willing to drive a tractor or truck, says Mrs. Ethel Self, Kansas State College, and assistant state supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor program. She has traveled all over the state assisting in plans for the training schools which will aid these loyal Kansas women to do their jobs better.

A week's delay in harvesting wheat may mean a 5 per cent loss of the crop—enough to feed a sixth of Uncle Sam's armed forces for a year. But the loss in wheat production does not stop there. Delay in harvesting wheat means time lost in getting the ground ready for the next crop, and lower production for the following year.

A survey has just been completed by the college which largely determines the "way out" of the farm labor problem for the 1944 harvest. In the first place, the chance for out-of-state workers is smaller than last year. War industries such as ship building have taken another class of both out-of-state as well as in-state labor, both of which have been dependable labor sources in past years. Two and one-half times more women worked in harvest fields last summer than in 1942. There was more exchange of labor and more short-period workers—presumably town people taking a few days or weeks to work on nearby farms.

In the past, those in charge of the farm labor problem believed that it might be possible to recruit a considerable number of town women to work in harvest fields. This plan has been

abandoned in favor of one which meets general approval. Homemakers in town can take over management of a local filling station or drugstore fountain during the most critical days, thus relieving men to go to work on nearby farms. Farmers believe the town man is more efficient and physically able to operate farm machinery than town women. It is hoped that this plan will develop to the extent that a large number will respond.

The majority of the women workers last year were relatives of the farm operator, wife, daughter or other relative. This adds weight to the opinion of farmers that a farm woman is more adaptable, capable, and all-around more efficient for driving heavy machinery. Eighty-five per cent of all women who worked last year drove machinery—trucks and tractors. An average of 424 women worked on farms during the wheat harvest in each county in South-Central Kansas.

Not Like Family Car

Mrs. Self found farm women want training schools where someone other than members of their families will teach them exactly how to ease a tractor down into a ditch and up the other side, and how to turn around in a wheat field with the tractor hitched to a combine. They want to know how to oil the machine, to grease it and change spark plugs, but loudly deny any desire to make major repairs. They learned last year that driving the family car has little in common with the skill necessary in handling a tractor, and that their own "men folks" have little patience with them.

The Vocational Agriculture teachers are co-operating with the Extension service and have agreed to do the actual teaching at the training schools. If demand is great enough on the part of farm women these 2-day schools will be held in all counties west of Salina and will begin in April. Each class member will be given tractor driving experience, oiling, greasing, and some other of the more simple upkeep demanded of any operator.

The Women's Land Army on the national basis has adopted a work outfit which is both good-looking and practical, consisting of a cloth hat which covers the hair, blue slacks or overalls and a blouse, with a lighter blue shirt. Comments on this outfit sound most enthusiastic, and one of the desirable features is that at the ankles and wrists, the garment fits snugly, so that no part will catch machinery.

More Milk Results

Three things which have a favorable effect on milk production, but which are not always taken into consideration, were outlined in a recent farm meeting by James W. Linn, extension dairy specialist, Kansas State College.

One of these items is the varying digestible protein and total digestible nutrients of alfalfa hay cut at differ-



Schoolteacher Ruth Kadel was busy in the Kansas wheat harvest last summer operating the combine, driving the tractor, or hauling wheat to market for her father, J. F. Kadel, of Scottsville, Mitchell county. She taught last year at Barnard, Kansas, and last fall joined the Wichita grade school staff.

ent stages. Tests have shown that alfalfa at initial bloom stage has 14.2 per cent digestible protein and 53.2 per cent total digestible nutrients. At one-tenth to one-half bloom stage these figures drop to 11 per cent and 50.1 per cent, and at three-fourths bloom stage to 9.9 and 49.7 per cent.

The calving interval is another important item. At calving intervals of 18 months tested cows produced 297 pounds of butterfat a year. This was increased to 344 pounds when the calving interval was reduced to 13.6 months, and to 385 pounds when the calving interval was 11.2 months. It also was proved that a cow fat at freshening time will produce 10 per cent more milk the following lactation than if she freshens thin.

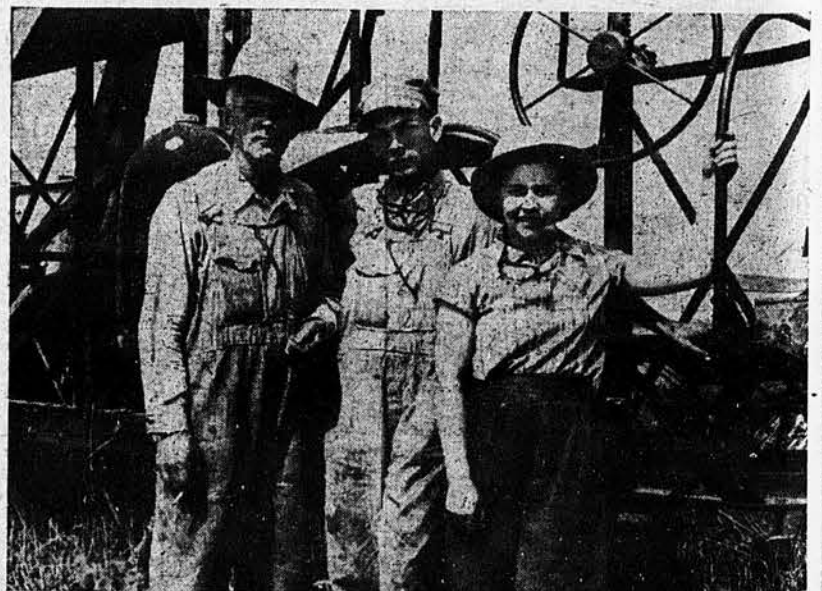
The effect of rest periods on production during the following lactations also proved interesting. A 55-day rest period was found to increase production 24.1 per cent on a cow capable of producing 10,000 pounds of milk a year. A 25-day rest period reduced the gain to 18.6 per cent, or 9,027 pounds milk, and no rest brought no increase, or 7,129 pounds of milk.

Help for Dairymen

Milking machines, needed desperately now because of the labor shortage, again are obtainable, announces the state AAA board.

About 40,000 machines will be manufactured and distributed this year in the U. S. Where electricity is available on the farm wire can be obtained to do the necessary wiring, it is reported.

Fewer than one half of the dairymen milking 10 or more cows have milking machines. Mechanical milkers will save from 1 to 5 hours of labor every day, depending on size of the herd.



Nineteen-year-old Lorna Cox, an assembler at the Cessna Aircraft Company in Wichita, spent her 3-week vacation helping her father Carl Cox and her brother Lindley, of Scottsville, Mitchell county, harvest 600 acres of grain. "She's ace-high on the tractor," proudly brags the brother.

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

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

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

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

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**MINNESOTA CERTIFIED
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Write for list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

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Korean Lespedeza \$3.50, all per bushel. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Samples sent upon request.
GEO. BOWMAN, Box 615, Concordia, Kan.

Seeds—Special Prices, Postpaid. Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn Lb. 36c. Radishes, 10c. Lettuce 15c; Beets 15c; Cucumbers 20c; Onions 40c; Carrots 20c; Cantaloupes 15c; Watermelons 15c—All per ounce. Seed corn, Bu. \$3.00. Send for seed lists. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan. (New address—We are now at 1004 N. Kansas Ave.)

Pure, certified Early Kalo, and uncertified seed of No. 617, a new disease resistant combine grain sorghum. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

For Sale—Sweet Clover, yellow—combines easily. Price \$7.50 bushel. Howard Strouts, Wilsey, Kansas.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

160-Acre equipped Missouri farm, only 120 miles St. Louis, \$3,200! Act now, get 5 cows, 3 heifer calves, sow, 185 hens and pullets, team mares, farming tools, crops time of sale included! Gravel county road, school bus, between 2 good county-seat towns, one with college, only 1 1/2 mile small village; 60 cultivated, more tillable, pasture with 2 ponds, part woven, part barbed wire, 45 wooded, plenty firewood and posts, 50 grapes; 4-room house, just fair, 32-ft. porch, drilled well, shade, 32-ft. fair barn, fair poultry buildings; taxes only \$13 last year; ideal for money-making sheep and poultry; only \$3,200 complete for quick action, \$1,800 down. Free catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

March 18
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock
Sections must be in our hands by
Saturday, March 11

Stock Tank Heater



This stock tank water heater, made of old oil well casing, was constructed at very little cost by members of the farm repair school at Junction City.

Aid to Milk Flow

Care in breeding cows to calve regularly is one of the secrets of consistently high milk and butterfat production, it is announced by the extension division of Kansas State College. A good system of calving and breeding records, prevention of disease, proper care, feed, and exercise for the bull, and making sure cows are bred between the second and third months after calving will help to give flush production over a longer time.

The extension division reports that a summarization of Iowa Dairy Herd Improvement Association cows showed a calving interval of 15 months. At the University of Idaho, figures collected on 161 cows over a 3-year period show that cows that calved on an average of every 11 months had an average production of 385 pounds of fat, while those calving on an average of every 18 months had an average production of only 297 pounds of fat.

Many dairymen, the extension bulletin says, fail to realize the disastrous effects of failure to have their cows calve regularly. They may not realize it until a bull goes sterile or the cows become diseased and a long period between freshenings results. The milk or cream check then hits the slide and the experience is a costly reminder that high production comes only to those herds where cows are bred to calve regularly.

New Bindweed Bulletin

A new bulletin on bindweed eradication by cultivation and cropping methods is just off the press. It will be of special interest to all land owners in Kansas who have enough bindweed to eradicate by cultural and cropping methods. In the past, erosion by water and wind has been a serious hazard in connection with bindweed eradication where farming methods were used. The new publication tells how to kill bindweed by cultivation and cropping, yet save the soil. "Use of machines equipped with wide sweeps and rolling coulters will make it possible to work bindweed-infested land by keeping trash on the surface which will aid much in controlling erosion," says T. F. Yost, author of the new booklet which graphically outlines 6 different methods or systems of eradication. A farmer may select the method best suited to his particular needs. All of these methods were proved experimentally first and have been successfully tried out by Kansas farmers in actual practice during the last several years.

Free copies of this booklet may be obtained from your County Weed Supervisor or by writing the State Board of Agriculture, State House, Topeka, Kansas.

Guard Against BLACKLEG



Every Calf Is a Valuable Investment!

Even during ordinary times all calves represent considerable cash value, but during wartime each calf is extra important because of its great food value. To help provide food for freedom it's both patriotic and good business to take added precautions to prevent losses of potential meat and milk.

Use dependable Globe Blackleg Bacterin, Whole Culture, (Alum treated) to help protect your calf crop from the deadly disease Blackleg. This "sterling quality bacterin in the silver box" has proved its ability to provide satisfactory protection under practically all field conditions. One dose, injected into normal calves under average field conditions, produces a satisfactory degree of lasting protection against Blackleg infection. Vaccinate early this year . . . help produce more food!

Always look for the famous Globe trademark when you need animal health aids for your livestock or poultry . . . it's a symbol of dependability!



GLOBE LABORATORIES

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

KANSAS CITY - DENVER - MEMPHIS - LOS ANGELES - LITTLE ROCK - CALGARY

Only
Ten Cents
a Dose

In 5, 10, 25,
and 50-dose
bottles



PUBLIC SALE Of Heavy-Producing Dairy Cattle and Dairy Equipment

Owing to the help situation we are selling this fine herd of cows, and closing our dairy. Sale will be held at the dairy farm 5 1/2 miles east of Hugoton, Kansas, 1 mile north of oiled Highway 270

Beginning Promptly **Friday, March 10**
at 11 o'clock

8 Registered High-Producing Holstein Cows, 9- to 11-gallon producers.
22 Grade Holstein Cows, large, heavy producers, ages right.
16 Jersey Cows, young, produce 5 to 6 gallons per day.
4 Grade Cows.

Up-to-Date Dairy Equipment

1 Walk-in Ice Box, 6x8, new compressor, coils and motor. This box is suitable for meat or vegetables in a store.
1 McCormick-Deering 8-can Cooler, extra good shape.
1 new C. P. Milk Bottler and Capper, 4-valve.
1 DeLaval Double Unit Milker, almost new.
36 Bottle Crates, 8 Hand Carriers, Cans, Buckets, Strainers, Vats, Power Brushes, Hand Capper, Power Bottle Washer, etc.

TERMS—CASH

H. E. MUELLER, owner, HUGOTON, KAN.

Col. Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Kleinschmidt's Production Hereford Sale

Sale Pavilion

**Herington, Kan.,
Monday, March 27**

—43 Head—

A selected, registered herd of home-grown, home-fed Herefords. WHR and DOMINO breeding.

14 Bulls (calves to breeding age).

29 Cows, bred, and many of them with calves at foot.

We have been buyers of top Herefords for many years. Herd foundation from leading breeders of the state. The cattle will sell in nice breeding form without heavy fat. Exceptionally nice coats. Write for catalog to

HAROLD TONN, HAVEN, KAN.

Auctioneer and Sales Manager

★ BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS ★

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR ROEPKE, Duroc breeder at Waterville, reports a heavy demand for breeding stock. He says it is a first-rate time to be in the business, but probably not the best time to expand. He is keeping 30 per cent fewer sows than he did a year ago for spring delivery.

The importance of increasing crops on many Kansas farms that have not been as yet motorized is resulting in added interest in horse breeding. Even where tractors are used to do the major part of the farming, one or more good teams will always be necessary. Many farmers use tractors just for heavy work such as plowing. Recently **DEWAIN GATCH**, of Woodbine, purchased a pair of well-bred Percheron mares from **MILTON HETTENBACH**, of Chapman.

The registered **HEREFORD BREEDERS OF WABAUNSEE COUNTY** have recently established an association to unite their efforts for the cause of better Herefords, says Howard C. Myers, county agent. Newly elected officers of the association are: Garland Gideon, president; A. H. Dieball, vice-president; and Bill True, secretary-treasurer. The other members of the board of directors are Harold Mertz and Aug. H. Zeckser. There are around 30 breeders of registered Herefords in Wabaunsee county from which a consignment will be made for a fall sale in October.

Buyers attending the **CLARENCE MILLER** Duroc sale, at Alma, February 12, or represented by mail bids, were from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Texas, Idaho, Wisconsin, Colorado and Iowa. The entire offering of gilts, and one mature sow, averaged \$105, or a total of \$5,325. Ten boars averaged \$91, for a total of \$910, making a grand total for all sales of \$6,235. The top gilt sold for \$270 and went to Colorado. Thirty-two gilts and 6 boars went to Kansas buyers. Eight gilts and 2 boars found new homes in Missouri. Many old customers were good buyers, thereby proving their faith in the Miller kind. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

A fine crowd of Kansas buyers turned out for the **J. H. BANKER and HERMAN MILLER** sale at Salina, January 20. Elmer L. Johnson, of Smolan, topped the sale paying \$455 for the cow, Lady Mischief 2nd, and her heifer calf. The top bull went to Ferd Meier, of Lincoln, at \$260. Jesse Riffel & Sons, of Enterprise, were contending bidders and purchased one of the best heifers which sold for \$335. Guy Campbell, of Salina, was a heavy buyer of tops. The entire offering of 36 head sold for a general average of \$197. The bull average was \$141, and the females averaged \$241. Every animal remained in Kansas. Fred Reppert was the auctioneer.

J. B. SHIELDS, pioneer Hereford cattle breeder of Lost Springs, passed away on January 21, at the age of 81. Mr. Shields was one of the oldest active breeders of Hereford cattle in the entire country. He bought his first registered Herefords from Gudgell and Simpson. Soon after he purchased a few Polled Herefords, and during the years that followed he bred and sold cattle in 28 states and Old Mexico. He dispersed the herd in 1942, and at that time was credited with having the oldest continuous herd of Herefords in the United States. Mr. Shields was active in organizing the first mutual telephone association in Central Kansas, and was the association's first president. He was the first state president of the Farmers Union and was a leader in organizing the Farm Bureau. He was active in school and church, served many years on the school board and was a Sunday school teacher continuously for more than 40 years.



Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

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

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

HOGS

Duroc Fall Boars and Gilts

Pairs, unrelated, short legged, broad backed, heavy hammed and cherry red in color. Golden Fancy and other best known strains. Farmer prices. Inspection invited.

ARTHUR ROEPKE, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Choice Bred Gilts and Sows

March and April farrowing. Excellent boars, all ages. Breed's best breeding. Prolific, easy feeders. Registered. Immune. Prices right. Come, phone or write. Durocs only since 1904.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

DUROC FALL BOARS

Thrifty, heavy-bodied, popular type, sired by Type Corrector, Queen's Ace, Golden Fancy and Liberator. Will ship on approval. Also a few extra good fall gilts.

L. G. WREATH & SON, MANHATTAN, KAN.

OVER DUROC BRED SOWS

Bred to "Perfect Orion," our greatest herd boar ever. Others bred to outstanding sires. Extra good boars for sale, all ages. Real easy-feeding, short-legged type. Immune, registered, shipped on approval. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

FIESER'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Bred gilts all sold but have some choice fall pigs, boars and gilts. Unrelated pairs. Immune and registered. **EARL and EVERETT FIESEE, Norwich, Kan.**

Dairy CATTLE

Stick to Proven Bloodlines

When we secured our former Carnation herd sire, his sire (Matador Segis Ormsby) was unknown for his greatness as a sire. He proved to be the Breed's best proven bull.

When we secured our present Carnation herd sire, his sire (Governor of Carnation) didn't have an enviable record for proven production. Now—no other bull at his age has ever made the record for production that Governor of Carnation has, so we expect him to become a greater bull for proven production than was Matador Segis Ormsby.

If you wish to tie into this proven breeding, let us know what age bull you want. Perhaps we can help you as we have many others.

SECURITY BENEFIT FARMS
Topeka, Kan.

AYRSHIRE SIRE FOR SALE

Born: March 22, 1942
Sire: Desert Crest Better Future, double granddam of the noted proven sire, Penhurst Peer, by Desert Crest Best Peer, out of Desert Crest Fluffy (HITL 12,204, 4.48% M., 547 F. at 3 years in 305 days). Dam: Belle's Mainstay Betty—Very Good with five records averaging 12.337 M., 453 F. Sire is out of Play Safe's Blue Belle, and by Betty's Mainstay of Fernbrook.

BYRAN UNRUH, PEABODY, KAN.
(3 miles north and 1 1/4 west of Peabody)

Sunnymede Farm

King Bessie Jemima Boast
Senior Sire

Herd born on 14th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KAN.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

\$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS.

SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., DALLAS, TEX.

High Grade Heifer and Bull Calves

(From Selected Herds)
Choice Jerseys 1 to 3 weeks \$22 each. Six only \$122 delivered prepaid express. Truck lot older heifers. Also Guernsey, Holstein, Shorthorn, Whiteface and cross-breed calves.

Plainview Stock Farm, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

Bates-Glenside Milking Shorthorn

Advanced age and poor health make it necessary to reduce the size of my fine herd of producing Glenside and Bates bred Polled and Horned Milking Shorthorns. We have 30 heifers, choice young heifers and bulls and will sell 20 of them at prices in line with quality and breeding. Write for prices or visit the herd.

J. T. MORGAN, DENSMORE (Norton Co.), Kan.

Milking Bred Shorthorn Bulls

ready for service from imported sires and dams. R. M. ancestors. Best of type. Nice reds.

J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KAN.

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

Choice young bulls from 1 to 4 months of age. Sired by Brookside Mapperton the 84th.

GORE BROS., OSWEGO, KAN.

HOGS



**O'Bryan
Ranch
Hampshire**

Hiattville, Kan.

Prolific—Easy Feeding—Packer Type.
STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

Quigley Hampshire Farms

All March-farrowed boars sold to Kansas commercial herds. Have three Perfect Registered-Merit May boars. Choice bred gilts March and April farrowing for sale. Registered. Immune. Guaranteed. High Score and Heavy breeding.

Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.

SHEEL OFFERS HAMPSHIRE GILTS

Bred for March and April to Commander's Role one of the good sires of the breed. The American 1943 aged sow was bred here at Ethel dale. Ours are the thicker, easier-feeding kind. Inspection invited. Dale Scheel, Emporia.

Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

Registered Chester White Hogs

For sale: Choice bred sows, bred gilts and some September-farrowed boars and gilts. All of breeding and quality. All in good health condition.

F. O. RINDOM, LIBERAL, KAN.



**Pedigreed O. I. C.
Spring Pigs
BOOKING ORDERS
PETERSON & SONS
Oswego City, Kansas**

Duroc Bred Spring Gilts

Good medium type, best conformation, the pink of condition. To farrow March, April, May. They are a real lot of matrons. Will make good breeders for 4-H Clubs or farm champion bred. Registered.

B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, Kan.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

**WANT BIGGER
PACKER CHECKS?**

**RAISE
\$ SHORTHORN \$**

Use Your Profits by Breeding Shorthorn Cattle.

are unrivaled in their ability to outgain and out-
any other breed of cattle on earth.

For our FREE illustrated booklet "Farm Security With Shorthorns" that
tells how Shorthorns respond
to greater wartime demands
for more meat and milk.

**IT'S PROFITABLE AND
Patriotic to Breed
SHORTHORNS.** Write for
list of members, thousands of
them all over America, who
have breeding stock for sale.

Subscribe to the official
breed publication, The Short-
horn World, published twice
monthly. Subscription rates
\$1.00 per yr.—\$2.00 for 3 yrs.

**AMERICAN SHORTHORN
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**
319 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Shorthorn Bulls By
Glenburn Destiny
to 20 months old. The thick, short-legged,
feeding type. Nice colors and best of
breeding. Also a few selected females.

ALSTIN SHORTHORN BULLS
Select a son of Divide Gold Porter, whose
was also the sire of the grand champion
of 5 bulls at the recent Denver Show.

WYNN SLOPE SHORTHORN FARM
fers 3 registered Shorthorn bulls: Master
man, a 3-year-old, deep red, splendid ani-
bred by W. J. Bayre, Manhattan. Also 2
his sons. Priced reasonably.

BANBURY'S HORNLESS SHORTHORNS
have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on
sale list. **BANBURY & SONS**
(Reno County) Kansas Telephone 2807

Med Shorthorn Bulls & Females
ring bulls of serviceable age, also bull calves.
sell a few cows and heifers. All Bays' tested.
calf crop this year. Harry Bird, Albert, Kan.

Compact Polled Shorthorn Bulls
Offer 12 red sons of Coronet's
Master up to 10 months at farm.
Will also sell 3 good ones in the
Beloit, Kansas, Sale March 30.

CLYDE W. MILLER
Mahaska Kansas

Beef CATTLE

Hereford Bulls and Heifers
We offer 8 extra choice yearling registered
fers, also a few coming yearling bulls.
sired by Real Domino 7th by Real
mino, from dams of Hazlett and Domino
eding.

MRS. THOS. R. TAYLOR & SONS
Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch
West Bend Kansas

Goernandt's Polled Herefords
choice lot of bulls for sale
m 10 to 22 months old. A
ple 30 months old. Also 10-
uth-old heifers. Cattle in
ed breeding condition, well
ed and have been cared for
practical manner. Come
see them.

GOERNANDT BROTHERS
(Cloud Co.) Kansas

Registered Hereford Bulls
ice Domino Mixer and Prince Domino Re-
loodlines. Seven bulls for sale, 10 to 14
s old. Two 18 months old. One 7 years
Good quality. Rugged individuals.

CORNWELL HEREFORD FARM
miles west and 1 mile north of town
John Kansas

ering Registered Hereford Bulls
ll, rugged, heavy-boned Hereford bulls.
11 months old. Choice individuals, sired by
inspector Domino Kay and Regulator herd
inspection invited.

SCOTT GILL, R. S., HARPER, KAN.

dar Nole Hereford Farm
o breeding cows in herd. Young Bulls for
sired by M.L.F. Dandy Domino 7th, Beau
so 7th and Yankee Domino.

RUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Registered Angus
BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE
oice lot of registered Angus bulls and fe-
a ranging from calves to mature animals
up to two years old. One or a car load.
ly bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemere
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Latzke Angus Farm
sired by our good herd sires, Proud Cap
41403 and Elba July 2nd 652100.
(Where beef type predominates)

C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

The KANSAS STATE ANGUS SALE, held at
Hutchinson, January 11, brought out a good
crowd and satisfactory prices were paid. The
35 bulls sold for a general average of \$208 with
a top of \$410 on an animal consigned by A. F.
Grenshaw, of Attica, and purchased by Glen
Jones, Mulvane. The top price female of the
sale came from the Simon herd at Maize, and
went to Carlton Corbin, Ada, Okla., at \$775.
Much of the offering was young and the gen-
eral average of \$232 on 68 lots was considered
very good. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.
The sale was managed by Harry Peirce, of Ab-
beyville.

Last spring so many problems seemed to con-
front the successful operation of SUNNYMEDE
HOLSTEIN DAIRY FARM at Topeka, that the
owner, C. L. E. Edwards, almost quit the busi-
ness that had meant so much to him for a period
of 20 years. The farm and lands used for grow-
ing feed for the cattle had been operated by
horse power. The labor shortage made it all but
impossible to find men to take care of the horses
and cows. But acting on the advice of some on
whom he relied, Mr. Edwards purchased a tractor
to use in doing the heavy work, and now he
has the largest number of cows in milk, and is
producing more grade A milk than ever before
in the history of the farm.

The SCHULTE, HEIDEBRECHT AND VOTH
Duroc sale held at Hutchinson, February 10, re-
sulted in a general average of almost \$60. The
crowd and buyers were limited by the cold,
threatening weather. The top animal sold for
\$102.50, going to H. R. Wilk, of Clearwater.
The second high price paid was by Harvey Far-
ney, of Sterling, at \$101. Both of these top gilts
were from the Ralph Schulte consignment. The
fall boars averaged \$44.50 with a top of \$51 on
a boar from the Heidebrecht Brothers offering.
The buyer was Gilbert A. Shuler, of Hutchinson.
The entire offering showed quality and careful
conditioning. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer,
assisted by Gus Heidebrecht. All consignors ex-
pressed themselves as well satisfied considering
the unfavorable conditions under which the sale
was held.

A representative crowd of Kansas breeders
and commercial cattle growers filled the sale
pavilion to overflowing for the ELMER L.
JOHNSON reduction Hereford sale, held January
22, at Lindsborg. The 49 lots sold brought
\$11,480; 16 bulls averaged \$223 with a top of
\$400 on lot 1 in the sale, a son of the herd bull
Whitelen Lad 373D. The buyer was R. G.
Hurdy, Delphos. The 33 females averaged \$239
with a top of \$360 on lot 51, a choice cow with
calf at foot. She was purchased by Bea Mar
Farms, Washington Court House, Ohio. The
same buyer purchased about a dozen head,
among them some of the top cattle sold. The
remainder of offering went to Kansas buyers.
The cattle virtually all were bred by Mr. John-
son and sold in excellent breeding condition.
The weather was ideal. Fred Reppert was the
auctioneer, assisted by Harold Tonn and others.

R. E. BERGSTEN AND SONS held their first
public sale of registered Hampshire hogs Febru-
ary 25. The day was perfect, and the arrange-
ments ideal on the farm just south of Randolph.
The usual interested crowd of Kansas buyers
and visitors made up the audience. The 46 head
of registered bred gilts sold for an average price
of about \$87, with a top of \$125 on a choice
gilt to O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Dwight Chap-
lin, of Wichita, was the heaviest buyer, taking
over a dozen head. E. C. Quigley, of St. Marys,
was a buyer. Two or 3 head went outside of the
state on mail orders, but the rest went back to
Kansas farms. The gilts were of the best accept-
able Hampshire type and properly conditioned.
The Bergsten family co-operated and expressed
themselves as well pleased. After the registered
sale, 9 off-colored, unrecorded gilts were sold
at an average of nearly \$64. Bert Powell was
the auctioneer, assisted by Ed. Fritz.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle
March 4—Glenn Gibbs, Manchester, Kan. Sale
at Clay Center sale pavilion, Clay Center,
Kan.

March 10—Schrag Bros. Hereford Dispersal,
Pretty Prairie, Kan.

March 14—Barber County Hereford Breeders'
Association, Medicine Lodge, Kan. Marion
W. Pearce, Secretary.

March 27—Louis Kleinschmidt, Hope, Kan. Sale
at Herington, Kan. Harold Tonn, Haven,
Kan. Sale Manager.

April 10—Reno County Hereford Association,
Hutchinson, Kan.

April 11—Morris County Hereford Breeders' As-
sociation, Walter Scott, Secretary, Council
Grove, Kan.

April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Associa-
tion, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.

Aberdeen Angus
March 21—Nebraska Aberdeen Breeders, Co-
lumbus, Nebr. M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr.,
Sale Manager.

May 8—Swartz & Krotz, Horton, Kan.
May 9—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr.
May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.

Guernsey Cattle
April 5-6—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.

Jersey Cattle
April 5-6—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle
March 29—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Sale,
Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Whitewater,
Kan., Sale Manager.

March 30—North Central Kansas Shorthorn
Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom,
Riley, Kan., Secretary.

Holstein Cattle
April 5-6—Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo.

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/4 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
1/2 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue
Per Column Inch.....7.00 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad
accepted.

Kansas Farmer is now published on the
first and third Saturdays of each month,
and we must have copy by Friday of the
previous week.

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

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

Barber County Hereford Breeders Association Sale

Medicine Lodge, Kan., Tuesday, March 14

Show and Judging at 9 a. m.—Auction at 1 p. m.



37 BULLS

In ages from 11 months to
3 years.

14 FEMALES

Comprising 2 mature cows
and 12 yearling heifers.

51 HEAD selected from the following
good herds of the association.

C. H. Cargill
L. D. Chain
Geo. L. Fritz
A. E. Greenleaf

W. F. Hawkins
Harry J. Means
Kendall C. Means
Paul Molz
Fred M. Root

F. F. Root
Otis Shore
Robert Shore
C. E. Pickens

W. R. LILLIEQVIST
President
PAUL J. MOLZ
Vice-President

Barber County Hereford breeders have been among the best
buyers for top breeding stock in the past, and this sale will
be the buyer's opportunity to buy good cattle in range and
farm condition.—Jesse Johnson.

For Catalog Address

MARION W. PEARCE, Sec., MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.
Auctioneer—Art McArnary

Hazlett Bred Hereford Dispersal



**Schrag Brothers Make a Complete Dispersion
of Their Herd**

We are 18 miles south of Hutchinson, Kan.; 16 miles due west of Andale,
Kan.; and 38 miles west of Wichita, Kan. Sale held at farm near

Pretty Prairie, Kan., Friday, March 10, 1:30 p. m.

25 FEMALES — 10 BULLS

The 25 cows and heifers are mostly young cows with calves by side or heavy
with calf. 10 tippy young bulls, several good enough to go anywhere. Selling in
range condition. Royal Rupert 7th sells. He is by Rupert Tone 19th by Hazford
Rupert 25th. This offering features the blood of Delson Lad 16th by Hazford Bo-
caldo 8th by Bocaldo 6th. Lassie Tone 8th by Lassie Tone by Hazford Tone.

Note: We have culled rigidly in the past and these are herd material. Our herd
has been producing a 100% calf crop.

Write immediately for Sale Catalog

SCHRAG BROS., PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

Auctioneer—Harold Tonn Jesse R. Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer



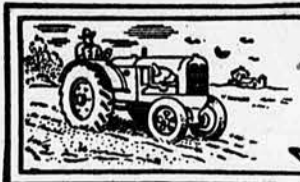
**Nebraska
Aberdeen Angus Sale**
Columbus, Nebr., Tuesday, March 21

Show at 9 a. m. Sale starts at 12:30 p. m.

70 BULLS . . . 30 FEMALES

A tippy selected offering of cattle from 36 leading Nebraska growers.
Bulls in number and quality suited to fill any order. Females right for a
place on any farm or ranch. For catalog write

M. J. KROTZ, Sale Mgr., ODELL, NEBRASKA



The Tank Truck

News from Your Conoco Agent about Lubricants, Farm Fuels, and Service



4 men on 1 oil...

TOTAL EXPERIENCE: 76 YEARS!

WHEN YOU WANT to settle a question of weather lore—or maybe it's woodcraft, or crop facts, or just plain problems of living—you like the chance to take it up with some "old timer" and guide yourself by his long experience.

And that idea holds good when it comes to choosing an engine oil for your tractor, truck, or car. New equipment isn't growing on every tree, so it's worth your passing judgment on what the "old timers" shown here have put down about Conoco Nth motor oil. They ought to know, for their total experience with Conoco products for the farm adds up to 76 years!

"Old Timer" No. 1 is William Kiefer, whose farm is located in the rich Gallatin Valley near Bozeman, Mont. Here's his verdict: "Started with old Model T Ford and have owned three tractors. Present McCormick Deering W-9 is humming on its third year. It does all my work and I do custom threshing in Fall. My separator is 12 years old and running smooth. My second tractor ran 6 years with only total repair costs of \$75.00. I also operate 1/2-ton Chevrolet truck and get 23 miles to the gallon on Conoco Bronz-z-z — hauling loads too. My car, truck, tractor and separator are all lubricated with Conoco oils and greases and powered with Conoco Bronz-z-z. Looking at my record and long experience I can't find an excuse to change."

"Old Timer" No. 2 is really "two fellows": Emil Munz and Jerry Merkley. Their 320-acre farm is near Duchesne, Utah, and they operate a Chevrolet pick-up, a Chevrolet sedan, a Case 15-27 tractor and a Case threshing machine. They report: "Our Case tractor was purchased in 1924 and we started using Conoco oils and fuel the first day we bought it. . . . During the time we have used the Case tractor and Conoco oils we have never had a breakdown and the tractor has had



William Kiefer (right)—a Conoco user for 37 years—swaps experiences with neighbor Jack Martinez. The fellow in the center isn't saying anything at all!

only one overhaul. It has never missed operating one season. . . . We have seen Conoco lubricants advance for nineteen years and can recommend Conoco Nth to anyone."

Chester L. Mayer, whose 500-acre farm is located one mile south of Eagle, Colo., is "Old Timer" No. 3. He's been on his present farm for over twenty-five years, and he writes, "During that time I have been using Conoco products for better than twenty years. I have tried other brands, but have always come back to Conoco products for use in my tractor, truck, farm machinery and private car. . . . With me—Conoco products are here to stay."

THE REASON IS OIL-PLATING!

There's a reason for everything—including the long satisfaction these men have had from Conoco products. Their unhesitating recommendation of Conoco Nth motor oil, for example, is easy to understand—if you know about OIL-PLATING!

OIL-PLATING is a protective surfacing that's fastened right onto inside parts of any engine sort of



Jerry Merkley and Emil Munz are a couple of "Old Timers" who believe in proving it, so they decked their 19-year-old tractor with Conoco cans that go back to 1924 so Salesman L. C. Labrum could see.

Tank Truck Salesman Glen Chambers calls on Chester L. Mayer—a Conoco user for more than 25 years!—at the latter's 500-acre farm one mile south of Eagle, Colo. From the wrench in Glen's hand, it looks like he found something to help fix!

THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"It appears to me this is a mighty good time to check all your equipment to be sure you're running with the correct grade of grease or oil. Of course, most folks remember to change oil or to lubricate pretty regular in their cars, trucks, and tractors—but how about pumping engines, discs, listers, light plants, windmills and other such machinery? All of them require the correct type of lubricant to turn out top performance—and that's just what we sure need this year!"

Your Conoco Agent has to agree with that opinion 100%—and he'll be mighty happy to help

you figure out just what lubricants your equipment needs—all the way from your car on down to the windmill. As far as your tractor is concerned—and that's just about your A-No. 1 "priority" machine these days—he'll present you with a FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart that tells at a glance exactly when and where to lubricate every part of your tractor. Just phone Your Conoco Agent today. He'll come out and tack up your FREE chart wherever it's handiest for you—and he'll advise you best on all your other equipment too.

"magnetically" by a modern synthetic in Conoco Nth oil. Being bonded to working parts as closely as the chromium plating on your car's bumpers, OIL-PLATING resists draining pell-mell down to the crankcase.

You can well imagine how much it helps your engine to have its vitals shielded by a layer of OIL-PLATING—joined up as if it were a part of the working surfaces. Then in starting up cold, for example, OIL-PLATING can start its protection "faster than instantly" without waiting for oil circulation to get going. And all the time your engine runs, you've got OIL-PLATING plus the extra-strong Conoco Nth oil film of the regular liquid type, to keep friction and other causes of wear at a minimum!

OIL-PLATING FIGHTS ACID TOO!

All the while any OIL-PLATED engine of yours is idle, too, it's kept mighty safe from acid corrosion! Acid, you

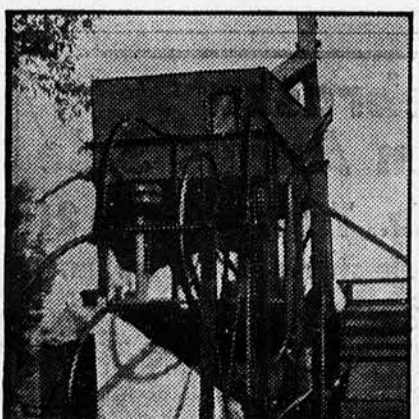
see, is always produced by combustion in every engine all the time runs. Now it's true, an engine that runs long enough to work up a good heat through and through every part may throw off some of the worst acid and save itself from immediate damage. With some or all of your engines working only in short stretches, though, a dangerous amount is liable to stay behind in cylinders, where it can start eating away at your engine's insides. Don't take chances with acid, when you can take care of it good and proper by keeping every engine OIL-PLATED!

It doesn't take extra time or money to OIL-PLATE. All you need Conoco Nth motor oil—popularly priced! Your Conoco Agent will be glad to arrange for regular deliveries of Nth oil. Call him today. Or if you're in town with your car, stop at Your Mileage Merchant Conoco station and try out a fill of Conoco Nth . . . oil that OIL-PLATES!

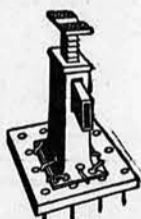
THAT'S AN IDEA

Ideas that help to make work easier are ammunition on the farm front. Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper. You win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed! Keep sending ideas and keep winning!

The accompanying photograph was sent in by John Faber of Wichita, Kans., showing a pane of glass, 4 by 6 inches, inserted in the bin on his combine so that he can see if grain is running in properly.



Mrs. George Shutterle, Jr. of Homestead, Iowa, reports that her 12-year-old son came to the rescue one muddy day when tires needed changing and the jack kept slipping out of place. The sketch shows his solution of the problem.



Mrs. Florence Wilczynski of Columbus, Nebr., seals washed pillow ticking with wax to keep it from leaking feathers. She just lays a sheet of ordinary waxed paper on the ticking and presses with a good warm iron—sealing and smoothing at the same time.

To eliminate high chairs in her crowded kitchen, Mrs. Charles Sparks of Devalls Bluff, Ark., built a shelf against the wall just the right height from the floor for tiny tots to eat at the table. When not in use, the table pushes back against the wall and the shelf is out of the way.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



Your Conoco Agent