**DECEMBER 16, 1944** 

# LANSAS FARMER CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



A deep cooker compartment in an electric stove gives Mrs. Herman Putthoff, of Atchison county, an opportunity to put a meal in the stove, then do other work. This pump house on the Putthoff farm contains a 3-way pump that supplies water for the house, the stock and the yard. Note hand faucet alongside the door.





Savings of \$50 a month thru use of electricity on his farm is reported by F. E. Irons, Brown county dairyman, shown here putting milk in an electric cooler. Mrs. Irons finds it fine for ice-box puddings.

# Swamped With Requests for electricity after the war

OMORROW'S generation of Kansas farmers will look back at the oil lamp-hand-■ pump economy of today, and it will seem a far-distant world—because rural Kansas is ready to enter the power age, with low-cost, dependable electric lines threading the state.

War has brought home to the average farmer, as nothing else could, the tremendous advantages of electric power for better living and top production. Struggling long hours under great handicaps and without sufficient help, he has looked around and found many of his neighbors doing much more with less effort thru electric power and, at the same time, enjoying all the comforts of city life.

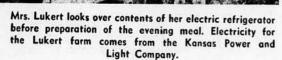
Only 3 years ago representatives of REA co-operatives were making house-to-house canvasses along rural routes, trying to sell electricity to the farmer. Many were convinced and hooked on to the lines, but many more did not. Today, this situation is entirely changed. Farmers now are taking the initiative and are swamping REA officials with requests for service. Some relaxation of restrictions by the Federal Government is permitting a few farmers near established lines to get this service, but the great bulk of the rural population will have to wait until after the war.

Aroused to their need, farmers are not sitting by idly. They are calling organized meetings in rural schoolhouses over the state and inviting REA officials to sign them up in blocks so surveys can be made and plans laid out now for extension of lines as soon as materials are

A typical example of these meetings was one held recently at the Pleasant Grove School,



Having an electric sweeper gives Mrs. F. H. Lukert Shawnee county, one of the prized conveniences of city life. Most any farm wife would delight in possessing such a helper.



Jackson county. Locally organized in less than 24 hours, it was attended by 44 farm men and women from 4 townships, and was only 1 of 6 such meetings held within a 10-day period on the outskirts of the area served by the Brown-Atchison REA Co-op.

Park Hatch, manager of this Co-op, said that 3 years ago an attempt had been made to put a line in the neighborhood represented at the Pleasant Grove meeting but that it had been unsuccessful. At this meeting, however, 20 farm families signed at the conclusion of the discussion, and most of the others planned to sign as soon as they could contact landlords or neighbors unable to attend the meeting. A preliminary check by the REA indicated that a line would be assured as soon as materials can be obtained.

What farmers want once they get on the power lines runs the gamut of everything electrical, because their wants are as varied as their personalities. But above all they want light—light in the home for comfort and convenience, and light in the outbuildings and in the barnlot for chore speed-up and safety.

"If anyone needs electricity, the farmer does," says Mrs. Fred Bareiss, Jackson county, whose husband signed up at [Continued on Page 12]



Anticipates Expansion of Farm Co-operatives

PICTURE of industry, labor and A agriculture walking hand in hand toward a common goal of high production at fair prices was painted recently by representatives of the 3 groups appearing before the annual convention at Topeka, of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

Co., stated that in his belief there is little danger of too much production in the postwar era, but that full em-ployment at high wages might mean considerable adjustment in produc-

For instance, he pointed out that as wages and salaries in the cities rise families have a tendency to eat less Speaking for industry, Jay C. Hor-mel, president of the Hormel Packing grain products and more meat prod-

ucts. Such changes in eating habits would mean adjustments back on the farm in the kinds of crops or products grown, but would not mean over-all reduction in farm output, he explained.

Mr. Hormel also believes that when the full force of chemungs is felt in

the full force of chemurgy is felt in the industrial world it may keep farmers busy on every acre supplying the needs for food and manufacture.

James Carey, executive secretary and treasurer of the national CIO, told

Farm Bureau members that labor realizes full employment at good wages is impossible unless farmers get a high price for the things produced on the

farm. "If the farmer doesn't have money to buy farm machinery we don't work in the machinery plants,"

It will take more than full industrial production and full employment for la-bor to bring prosperity to the farmer, said Dr. Roger G. Corbett, general secretary for the American Farm Bureau Federation. To illustrate, he reviewed the situation in 1927 when industry and labor were both prosper-ous, but when farmers were frozen out of the buying market thru a cheap food policy.

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He pointed out that industry can gain a monopoly by shutting off production and maintaining high prices; labor, thru closed shops, backed by strikes, has a certain monopoly in its field, while the farmer has no way of the control over his production absolute control over his production or marketing.

The only protection the farmer has is to fight for a parity with industry and labor in the economic life of the nation, indicated Mr. Corbett.

Harold Harper, Beardsley, was re-elected president of the Kansas Farm Bureau. W. L. Olson, Dwight, was re-elected vice-president. J. A. Martin, Mound City, John Ramsey, Benkel-man, Neb., and Emmett Blood, Wichita, were re-elected to the board of directors. W. I. Boone, Eureka, was elected to the board for the first time.

Mrs. M. Hendrikson, Atchison, was re-elected chairman of the state home and community group.

and community group.

Elected to the committee were Mrs.
Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, Mrs. Dan
Lynn, Liberty, and Mrs. Doris Ham, Hugoton.

The three top-ranking officers also were elected to the same positions in the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, was renamed treasurer.

In the closing session the convention adopted resolutions calling for: Administration of the AAA by

Commendation of the ever-normal granary and commodity loan pro-

Recognition of the need for sound crop insurance. Support of the 1910-14 parity formula.

Improvement of livestock and livestock products. Commendation of Congressional

postwar parity laws. Improvement of rural schools. Support of a military training program best suited to the best interests

of American youth.

More and better farm-to-market

Further expansion of the Rural Electrification Administration.

#### Hybrid Did Best

Five hybrids averaged 2.2 bushels an acre more than the 3 best adapted open-pollinated varieties in the corn test plots in Jefferson county in 1944.

Top yielder was Kansas 2234 with an average of about 100 bushels an

acre. This variety on one plot made 105 bushels, and 93 bushels an acre on another. The best open-pollinated was Pride of Saline with acre averages of 72 and 75.5 bushels.

#### Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

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## **Wrong Idea About Farming**

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FARMERS must quit thinking of farming either as a "game of chance" or as a "way of life" before it can be put on the sound business basis where it belongs, said E. L. Hoff-man, Dickinson county, in a talk before the annual convention of the Kansas Farm Bureau, at Topeka. "I don't agree with the kind of think-

"I don't agree with the kind of thinking that implies the joy of farming is more important than the money," he said. "Farming has got to provide the average man and his family with as much money as he could get in any other kind of work or business, or else there is something wrong with the world from the farmer's standpoint.

Speaking for a more stable price level from year to year, Mr. Hoffman stated he had sold wheat at prices ranging from \$3 a bushel down to 30 cents, and hogs from 14 cents a pound

cents, and hogs from 14 cents a pound to 3 cents. "As a practical farmer I would rather raise hogs over a 10-year period for 12 cents a pound than to get 8 cents in 5 of those years and 6 cents

Concluding his talk, Mr. Hoffman said the farmer will have neither parity with other forms of endeavor or stable farm prices unless the farmer is willing to fight for them. "As I look back over what my generation of farmers went thru I realize I'm lucky to own the shirt on my back. I would like to think that the next generation of farmers will have a price structure that will enable them to operate like business men—not like a lot of suckers betting on a horse race."

#### May Feed Cattle

The large production of sorghum grains, along with increased producion of soybeans in Eastern Kansas, is bringing about a condition in which full-feeding of cattle in Western Kansas could be a prosperous undertaking, thinks E. A. Stephenson, Ford county ranchman.

Speaking before the Hutchinson Rotary Club, Mr. Stephenson pre-dicted that the combination of soybeans and sorghum grains in Kansas would mean considerable development of full-feeding in Western Kansas in the near future.

#### Asks School Change

Calling on Farm Bureau members calling on Farm Bureau members to support a complete revision of the Kansas rural school system, Mrs. E. J. Richards, Republic county, said at the annual Kansas Farm Bureau convention in Topeka that Kansas is the third largest state in the United States in number of school units, but is the third smallest in average enfollment. rollment.

Mrs. Richards suggested 3 methods by which the overhauling might be done. First, building strong 1-teacher schools by enlarging the districts and reducing the number of districts. Second, by setting up "natural community" districts, having both elementary and high schools. These districts would be determined by social community lines, trade areas, marketing activities, or natural boundaries, and could be large enough to contain several grade schools and a high school. They would be community-controlled, give equal opportunities, and be more efficient.

Third, the county-unit plan suggested by the legislative council and explained in previous articles in Kansas Farmer.

#### Like "Blue Cross"

Forty counties in Kansas now have Farm Bureau Blue Cross groups containing 9,181 families, it was disclosed at the annual meeting of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

Farm Bureau.

Dr. Roger G. Corbett, general secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told members rural health is one of the most important rural problems for the postwar era, pointing out that the war had disclosed more farm boys rejected for health reasons than any other class.

If farm people do not work out their own health problems they will have a government-controlledprogram forced upon them, he said. The American Federation is working on the idea of having the medical profession require

having the medical profession require 1 year of rural practice for second-year internes as 1 step in solving the

rural health problem.

Many rural areas now are without any medical assistance, he said, and it is his belief that something must be done to encourage young doctors to enter the rural field.

#### Hybrid Corn Improved

Changes in the breeding of hybrid corns for this area were explained to Eastern Kansas farmers recently by L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College. The first hybrids introduced into Kansas, he said, were bred for Iowa, Illinois, and other eastern and northern conditions. They matured too early for Kansas' long-growing season and generally were unsatisfactory.

and generally were unsatisfactory.
For the last 6 or 7 years hybrid seed companies have developed medium-season hybrids made especially for the southern half of the Corn Belt and these hybrids now are giving an excellent account of themselves in Kan-

More recently seed companies are going to a late hybrid that has even higher possible yields for Kansas than the medium type. There is some possibility they may be too late maturing for some seasons, however.

# The Boys Are Coming Back

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

AS CHRISTMAS approaches the yearning of millions of mothers and fathers for their soldier boys and lathers for their soldier boys away from home is sure to intensify. How they do watch for the postman. They expect word any day that the boys are coming. And they are! Most of them will be big and strong, perhaps developed out of all remembrance, hearty in voice and appetite and full

But there will be others! No inconsiderable number of the returning soldiers will be found to have tubercu-losis. Fortunately, most of this will be in so early a stage that the soldier will know it only because the chest X-ray, taken when he goes to the "Separation Center" for his discharge, shows a suspicious shadow. Yet it is a fact that, right now, the United States Armed Services are discharging each month about 500 young men by reason of

about 500 young men by reason or early tuberculosis.

The thing to do is to be cheerful about it; for this young soldier can get well. He must be encouraged to accept the offer of the Veterans Administration to go into one of their hospitals and hospitals treatment. and begin immediate treatment. His fight now is for his own life. To take the treatment. To get the case thoroly in hand. To get the infection com-pletely arrested. In other words—to

As citizens all of us should be keenly

interested in the great problem of hospitalization of these disabled veterans of World War II. Back of the Veterans Administration is the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and all of the veterans' organizations. There is no organization so deeply concerned in this matter as your tubercerned in this matter as your tuberculosis association. It is alive to every phase of this service. Right now you can help by buying their Christmas





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HERE is a lot of talk going the rounds these days about how, in some not-exactly explained way, "foreign trade" is going to afford markets for tre-As I See Them mendous amounts of surplus farm

commodities. Some American farm commodities and products will be exported, of course. But I do not believe the American farmer can place as much dependence upon foreign markets for his surpluses

after the war as some of the more enthusiastic in-

ternationalists are suggesting.

I am much more inclined to believe, that in the years ahead, the American farmer is much more interested in building up the purchasing power of American industrial and white-collar workers, than in the development of foreign markets for his products.

There are several reasons for this hunch I have. For one thing, foreign trade is just exactly what the words mean. That is, foreign trade is the trading-the exchange-of American-produced goods and services for foreign-produced goods and serv-

Now foreign trade for a nation which produces largely agricultural commodities and raw materials, but comparatively few manufactured products, not only is a healthy trade, but actually is a necessity. Argentina—the United States a century or even a half-century ago-would fit into that

Similarly for a country that is devoted largely to manufacturing—perhaps also to shipping—but does not produce food and feed and fiber sufficient

for its own consumers.

The United Kingdom-British Isles-is a good example of this second class of countries. Britain must exist thru foreign trade. Otherwise it relegates itself to a small bunch of islands with a population one third to one half of its present population, unless it drops back to the living standards of most of the Orient.

But the United States does not fit into either of these categories. It is becoming the greatest industrial nation in the world. It also can produce food and feed and fiber for its entire population; altho our people, of course, will live better if they import sugar, coffee, some fats and oils, rubber and a number of scarce strategic materials.

Probably the United States is more nearly selfsufficient than any other major nation. Russia, when industrially developed, will be in the same

class; possibly even more so.

In other words, the fact that Britain must have a large foreign trade, imports and exports, to exist, does not necessarily mean that the United States must have, or even can have profitably, a large foreign trade. What is healthy for Britain, if carried very far, might prove very unhealthy for the United States.

If the United States were divided into two nations, one of them largely industrial, the other largely agricultural, then these two (imaginary) nations, of course, would have a large foreign

trade with each other.

We have the large industrial sections. We have the large agricultural areas. And they exchange products very profitably. But the trade is domes-

This free exchange of goods inside the United

States, as long as both the agricultural areas and the industrial sections are prosperous and produce abundantly, has given the United States, and can continue to give us, the highest standard of living in the world. High wages, high prices, abundant production, and unrestricted exchange of commodities mean a prosperous America and prosperous Americans.

But trade being ultimately an exchange, as before mentioned, if either industrial America or agricultural America goes after too much foreign trade, there is a strong probability that both will

For example, if the industrial Atlantic seaboard and Great Lakes industrial areas should arrange to get their food supplies say from Argentina and other foreign shores, the American farmers lose their market for their products. And at the same time the industrial sections suffer from lack of purchasing power in agricultural America—and the foreign markets they get would not take as many goods at as high prices as the American farmer and farming regions take. Also, if the Farm Belt should arrange to ex-

change its farm products for manufactured goods, more cheaply produced, from European industrial states, American industrial sections would lose their best market—the domestic market—and the resultant loss of the American workman's purchasing power would kick back like a load of brick

at the American farmer.

Neither American industry, nor labor, nor agriculture, can afford to risk losing the good American market thru attempting too great an expansion of foreign trade.

#### Family Farms First

AM CONVINCED that one of the strongest foundation stones on which our country will build in the future is the family-size farm. Nothing that has happened in the past has shaken my faith in it. I know farming has its ups-and-downs. Plenty of them. Back in the years between 1916 and 1930, things got pretty bad. There was a marked downward trend in farm population, due to reasons which are well known to you. But the depression years starting about 1930 changed that picture. As jobs became scarce, thousands of people looked longingly toward the land. Hundreds upon hundreds of families sought refuge on farms that would feed them. As a result the farm population began to grow.

Now I am not contending this was a desirable situation. Yet some of those families stuck to the farm and are glad they did. Others gave up in failure. They knew too little about agriculture. They were not temperamentally suited to farming. Forcing people to take up farming as a last resort isn't my idea of family-size farming. And that isn't what I wish to see in the future.

What I do want to see, however, is more of the right kind of people on farms that will be of suf-

ficient size to make them a good living. I am well aware that a family-size farm will not make the owners rich. But I am confident it will provide safety, a satisfying kind of life, and an ex-cellent environment for growing children. Family-size farming will spare children and parents those experiences of destitution so common to many people in the cities when hard times strike. And I feel sure family-size farming will

tend to make agriculture more stable.

Currently there is evidence to prove that the farm again is losing out in population. One official source shows that away-from-the-farm movement in the last 4 years has more than wiped out the effect of the depression on the trend back to the farm. Here are the figures. In January, 1944, there were 25,521,000 persons living on farms in the United States. From 30,269,000 in January, 1940, the farm population has decreased in the last years by 4,748,000 persons, or 15.7 per cent.

War is responsible for much of this loss. And I believe for that reason it can be considered a temporary loss. Half of this decrease mentioned took place in 1942, when movement of farm people into war industries and entrance of farm men into the

armed forces were heaviest.

Now I say much of this can be considered a temporary loss. Without doubt many of the essential factory workers will wish to return to the farm when the war is over. Common sense tells us that a great many jobs in those factories will end as soon as fighting stops. Also, and to me very important, there are 1,650,000 men in our armed forces who were living on farms at the time they entered military service. I hope a good majority of these men will come back to the farm. They are the kind of men agriculture needs. I also hope to see more of our young folks of 4-H Club and Vocational Agriculture age aim at farming as their life's

I know there are problems to be solved if we are to get our men from the armed forces satisfactorily located on family-size farms. They must have sincere encouragement in this. They will find, for example, that farm real estate values have increased 36 per cent in the last 4 years. So where help is needed it must be provided in the form of loans, especially to those who seem well qualified to handle the business of farming. That would be enough inducement to get back on the land.

But there can be, and will be, other inducements for bringing men back to the farm and keeping new generations interested in agriculture. Rural homes must have all the advantages of electricity, water systems, adequate heating and cooling systems. These will be available after the war. And they must be made available to farm families thru their receiving profitable prices for their products.

There are plenty of problems to be solvedmany of them by farmers taking the initiative themselves. And greater strength will lend itself in these battles in the form of more families on more family-size farms. I know farm folks have not lost faith in the land. Recent surveys show that two thirds of all farms bought during the last few years have been purchased by farmers who are operating them.

Athun Capper Washington, D. C.

# Too Many Farm Crops Face Surplus Problem

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

ASHINGTON, D. C.—Importance of the "cotton convention" held in Washington last week by the postwar subcommittee of the House Committee (Rep. Claude Pace, of Georgia, chairman) does not depend entirely upon the big part that King Cotton takes in the farm economy of the United States.

To a lesser degree in most instances, other crops and farm products besides cotton are facing similar problems of oversized production in relation to the domestic and foreign markets that can take American farm surpluses. Dairy products, pork, wheat, tobacco, rice, peanuts, are the principal products facing probable surpluses within a

relatively short time after war's end. And most of them, unwillingly, are going to come to Congress to get government to help solve their marketing problems; probably production-adjustment problems. The war, as always, has brought immediate money prosperity to the American farmer; not many of these believe that the war has solved the so-called farm problem that menaced prosperity not only of agriculture but of the entire nation during so much of the interval between

World War I and present World War II. Some 400 cotton producers, textile operators, and dealers in cotton, as well as exporters and importers and statisticians and economists attended the hearings of the Pace committee in the Senate caucus room. There will be hearings for producers, processors and handlers of other commodities

Here is the cotton picture as seen by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard:

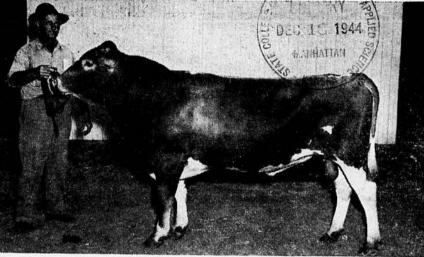
"More than half of the nation's farm people live in the 13 Southern states; they have among them less than one third of the nation's crop land, and receive only one fourth of the nation's farm income. The great majority of these families receive most of their

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cash income from cotton.
"Even if farmers received parity for every pound of cotton that could be produced, the income of a great many of them would still be too low to afford an acceptable level of living. And the prospect of marketing at a satisfactory price all the cotton this country is capable of producing is, to say the least, doubtful."

(Continued on Page 14)





More stress on good herd sires for both beef and dairy herds has been prevalent in Kansas during 1944. This is a prize Guernsey bull belonging to Harold Hansen, Hillsboro, and being shown by Frank Conyers.

# **AGRICULTURE** Carves Another Notch By DICK MANN

S MAJOR BOWES so often puts it: "The wheel of fortune spins. Around and around it goes, and where it stops nobody knows." Agriculture in Kansas during 1944 followed that pattern.

When January 1, 1944, opened its eyes on a new year the prospects for meeting the Government's huge 1944 food goals were not too rosy. In the major part of the Wheat Belt, dry fall weather had choked off growing aspirations of the wheat crop. Thousands of acres were abandoned and still more thousands were so sick farmers expected nothing of them at harvest time. Labor and machinery shortages made harvest prospects dismal even tho the crops might come thru.

Floods in the spring, and again in August, did their best to discourage. Western Kansas harvest time was handicapped by heavy rains. But the weather thru most of the growing season was close to perfect and when the smoke of the farmfront battle had cleared away here is what Kansas farmers had accomplished during the year:

They had raised an estimated 112,608,000-bushel corn crop, approximately 3 times the 10-year average of 1933-42, which was only 44,701,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop was the third largest on record at 198,458,000 bushels, more than 50 million bushels above the 1943 crop, and 73 million bushels above the 10-year average.

Grain sorghum production was 45,000,000 bushels, more than twice that of 1943, and 3 times that of the 10-year average. Soybean production was 3,045,000 bushels, compared to 1,354,000 bushels in 1943, and only 383,000 bushels for the 10-year average. Broomcorn production was up 1,400 tons over a year ago and 1,200 tons above the 10-year average. Tame hay production was 1,915,000 tons, which was 300,000 tons above 1943 and 700,000 tons above the 10-year average. Alfalfa hay made up 1,610,000 tons of the total of tame hay and was 200,000 tons above 1943 and 638,000 tons above the 10-year average. The alfalfa seed crop, however, was one of the worst on record.

Even the grape harvest was excellent this year, with 2,730 tons being produced as compared to 2,200 tons last year. Unfavorable weather cut the oats crop almost in two, while the barley crop was slightly below 1943, but above the 10-year average by almost 100 per cent. Rye about held its own with 1943 and was still almost double the 10-year average. Flax suffered the largest drop, with only 684,000 bushels, compared to 2,051,000 in 1943. This was due to the fact farmers planted more soybeans and legumes this year.

The Irish potato crop in 1944 was less than half that of 1943, but the apple, peach and pear crops were above last year, altho below the 10-year

Kansas started the year with the greatest number of cattle on farms since 1903, the highest number of hogs since 1933, largest numbers of chickens since 1931, 40 per cent fewer sheep, about the same number of horses, 15 per cent fewer mules, and 9 per cent fewer turkeys.

Better utilization of grass and roughages was a feature of 1944 farming practices. Shown here are Chase county farmers putting grass silage in a trench silo for storage.



Portable spraying machines, like this one being used for demonstration work at Kansas State College, speeded up the fight against cattle grubs during the year.

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Hog numbers were down in 1944, so those left, like the ones in this picture, could have a better break on the feed supplies.

By September 1, there had been heavy marketings of cattle and hogs with almost a 40 per cent reduction in spring farrowing of pigs compared to a year ago. Culling had cut the number of hens to 12,442,000 compared to 12,587,000 on September 1 a year ago.

Egg production for the first 9 months, however, showed an increase with a total production up to September 1 of 1,869,000,000 eggs compared to 1,844,000,000 for the same period of 1943. Increased production was due to rise in the number of eggs produced per 100 layers.

The turkey crop for 1944 amounted to 891,000 birds, compared to 958,000 in 1943. Decrease was due to a wet, cold spring unfavorable to poults, losses to increased numbers of predatory animals, and difficulty in obtaining feeds.

Wool production was 5,563,000 pounds in 1944, compared to 7,155,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 4,128,000. Number of sheep shorn totaled 685,000, compared to 839,000 in 1943, and 527,000 for the 10-year average. The average weight to the fleece was 8.1 pounds 8.5 last year and 7.8 for the 10-year average.

Pasturing conditions during the year just about set an all-time record. The Bluestem grass region of the Flint Hills had an unusually long season and grass was lush. Record numbers of cattle from other states were shipped in to be fattened on this paradise of grass. This fall similar conditions have obtained in regard to wheat pasture. "It looks like the biggest cattle and sheep pasture season Kansas ever has known," reported Will Miller, state livestock sanitary commissioner, as his office was

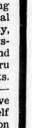
swamped with health certificates on scores of thousands of animals coming into the state.

These figures are the obvious results of what Kansas farmers achieved during the year but they do not tell the story of what went on behind the scenes to make those results possible. Here are some of the significant developments and trends in Kansas agriculture for 1944.

CROPS: Most noticeable trend was tremendous increase in use of lime and phosphate. Last year, the all-time high, there were 152,000 tons of lime spread on Kansas farms. This year, by September 30, the amount was somewhere between 285,000 and 400,000 tons, nearly half the one million tons AAA officials say should be spread yearly. Increase in use of phosphate has been comparable.

Farmers planted 14 per cent more of their corn acreage to hybrids this year, raising the total to 44 per cent compared to 30 per cent in 1943. This, with a favorable [Continued on Page 7]





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SINCE the next Kansas legislature will be considering will be considering establishment of a special marketing division in the State Board of Agriculture, it might be well to take a look at what other states have been doing along

this line.

Forty out of the 48 states have market services operating thru an established agency specializing in that function. The remaining 8, including Kansas, have no developed market service.

In 28 of the 40 states having active agencies, a bureau or division of markets has been organized under the state board of department of agricul-ture; 8 states have no separate offices ture; 8 states have no separate offices designated for this purpose altho some of the functions are carried on by the department; one state, Arkansas, has

department; one state, Arkansas, has an independent agency—the state plant board; and agencies in 3 states are under the supervision of the state university or college of agriculture. While divisions of markets have been organized in the department of agriculture in 28 states, not all of these have been established in the same manner. Altho created by statute in 18 states, the division has been established in 10 other states by a department order issued under general statutory powers.

In the 10 states where market agencies were established by administrative regulation and in 6 of those in which the division was created by statute, functions have been assigned entirely on the basis of administrative order on the basis of administrative order rather than by law. The legislature has conferred general powers and duties on the department, and the internal organization has been left for the determination of the administrator in accordance with the requirements of efficient and economical service.

Arizona Maryland and South Gore

Arizona, Maryland and South Caro-lina have state marketing services car-ried on under supervision of the state college of agriculture. In Arizona, market functions are administered by the division of standardization and in-spection. The supervisor of inspection, who is in charge of the division, is ap-pointed by the dean of agriculture of the university.

#### Haven't Figured Cost

While no detailed study has been made of the cost of operating state market divisions, it appears that in most states the greater part of expenditures is borne out of special fee collections. A bill now pending in Congress would appropriate 5 million dollars each year to be distributed by the secretary of agriculture among the state departments of agriculture or other agencies engaged in marketing activities. In allocation of the fund, the secretary would be required to the secretary would be required to take into consideration the total population, farm population, income from agricultural production, and need of the various states. Not less than \$20,-000 would be available for each co-

operating state.

The basic reasons for adoption of official grades with respect to agricultural products may be illustrated by the Michigan experience as summa-rized by its state department of agri-culture. Michigan generally has a large surplus of potatoes, onions, apples and grapes. In order to find markets for these surplus crops it is necessary they be sold in surrounding states having markets which are highly competitive. Furthermore, to receive full value, resolved to the stand-Furthermore, to receive full value, marketable products must be standardized as to pack and grade. It appeared desirable that all shipments prepared for sale be inspected under the federal-state inspection service. Inspection certificates covered pack, size, quality, and grade to give both seller and buyer a complete picture of the product.

Proof that high standards are essential to an orderly marketing program for fruits and vegetables, says the Michigan report, can be demonstrated by the experience of the potato

"During the last year's program, in the face of one of the largest crops ever grown in the late-producing potato areas, prices in Michigan were maintained at a steady leve, thruout the entire shipping season. These prices ranged from 40 cents to \$1 a hundred to the grower for U. S. No. 1 stock. There was a gradual increase in prices from the low price paid during the

early months, and the market closed strong with all potatoes available for sale moved in the market. In former years when standardizing and inspecyears when standardizing and inspec-tion were not the general practice, prices dropped as low as 15 cents a hundred to the grower, and millions of pounds of No. 1 potatoes were dumped

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because of no consuming market."

In most states use of standard grades has not been made mandatory and producers and shippers are free to disregard them or to follow the official grades only if they consider it profitable to do so. Under the optional laws, such producers as desire to do so may take advantage of services offered as take advantage of services offered as an aid in the sale of their products. The proposed Kansas law will be op-

tional.

While activities of state market agencies in developing standards have been primarily for the benefit of producers, shippers and dealers, a recent development is of direct benefit to consumers as well. Several states are beginning to make use of state "trade marks" or "quality labels." This gives promise of making it possible for consumers to purchase foods on the basis of quality with confidence they are getting the particular grade desired.

Plan Is Simple

Plan Is Simple

Plan Is Simple

The plan is a simple one in which quality is represented by color of the label. A map of the state usually is displayed on such labels, and some bear outlines of both the state and of the United States. A state map indicates that the product has been certified by officials of the particular state shown, and use of both maps indicates that inspection has been made by the federal-state inspection service.

The blue-quality label used in some states represents products of the highest quality. The red label represents quality food for general use, and which is of a superior quality to that often sold as the "best." Orange and green represent grades of lower standards. This system now is being used for Virginia eggs, canned tomatoes and turkeys. Maine uses the quality label for marketing its potatoes.

Work of the Colorado department of markets under the division of agriculture is divided into 6 sections.

of markets under the division of agri-culture is divided into 6 sections. These are: Fruit and vegetable inspection, commercial-feed control, poultry-and egg-laws administration, produce-

and egg-laws administration, produce-dealers regulation, turkey-grading supervision, and co-operative marketing.

The poultry and egg section has been set up to carry out a 4-point program of the Colorado egg law. Organization of the section is designed to accomplish the following objectives: Promote and develop the poultry industry; prohibit the sale of eggs unfit for human food: prevent deception in for human food; prevent deception in for human food; prevent deception in the sale of eggs, and encourage greater consumption by means of standardiz-ing grade classifications and labeling all shell eggs offered for sale, and per-mit the importation only of standard grade eggs and prohibit importation of uncandled eggs.

It is reported that the work of the section has resulted in higher prices for Colorado producers.

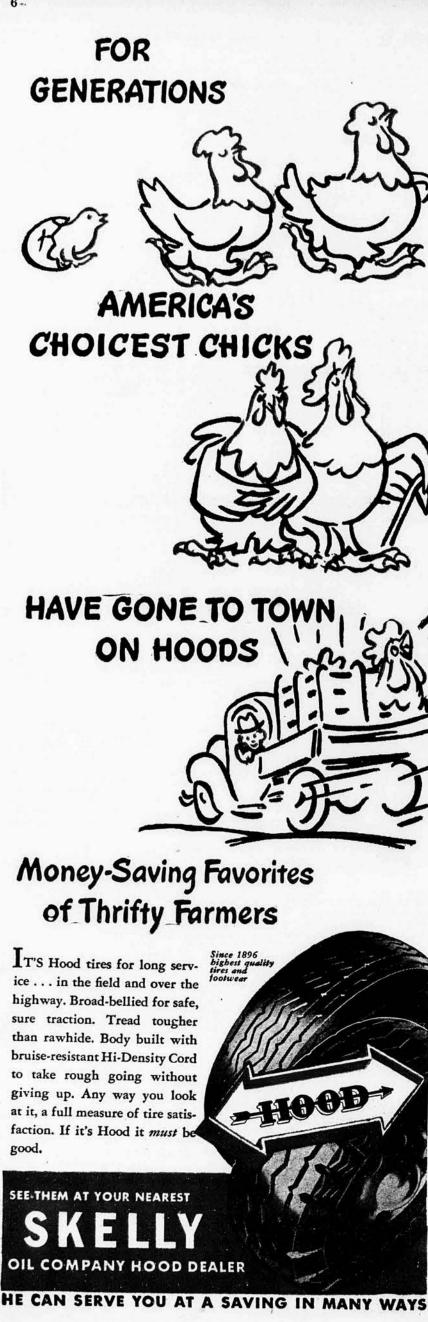
for Colorado producers.

At present more than 20 states have extensive market news services, which is one of the principal functions of a marketing agency. An illustration of one type is that of Verment, which issues market news letters, apple storage stock reports, maple stock reports, maple production records, turkey re-ports, and crop and livestock reviews.

For more than 10 years the Maine division of markets has issued a weekly news sheet condensing matters of most interest with respect to New England markets. A summary is broadcast every Thursday and also is distributed to the press for release. California, Colorado, Florida, and Maine, thru active market agencies, have beined build up the sale of their

build products and a tremendous volume now is being shipped to other sections. This can be done only by an agency equipped to study conditions, analyze trends, obtain up-to-date information on commodity movements, and use this effectively in promoting sales. up the sale of their

Editor's Note: Information in this article was obtained from a survey of state market agencies, made by the research department of the Kansas Legislative Council.



SOMETHING new was added to the Douglas county corn-test plot demonstration of 1944 when Deal Six, county agent, had farmers attending the demonstration on the Willis Colman farm shuck out the plots, count barren and lodged stalks and weigh the corn from each variety plot. The farmers thoroly enjoyed taking a hand in the demonstration and learned much in the demonstration and learned much Douglas county corn-test plot demonstration of 1944 when Deal Six, county agent, had farmers attending the demonstration on the Willis Colman farm shuck out the plots, count barren and lodged stalks and weigh the corn from each variety plot. The farmers thoroly enjoyed taking a hand farmers thoroly enjoyed taking a hand in the demonstration and learned much more from the results than if the work had been done in advance and results

just told to them. Yields on the Douglas county tests were not high as the plot was located on top a knoll on old ground that had been farmed for 80 years, according to Mr. Colman. It had been planted to soybeans the year before, was limed

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ing back from corn selected from the corncrib, a common practice among farmers growing hybrids. The first-year seed made 56 bushels an acre compared to 43½ bushels for that planted back, an advantage for fresh seed of 12½ bushels an acre. The sample planted side by side the ple plots were planted side by side the same day and got the same care thru-



Willis Colman, Douglas county, looks over a graphic illustration of what happens when a farmer plants his hybrid corn back the second year instead of buying new seed. The 2 piles in the foreground are from first-year Carlson 33. Note large pile of good ears and small number of nubbins. The 2 piles in the background are the same variety planted from corn selected from the corncrib. The first-year seed produced 121/2 bushels more an acre in the

## **Agriculture Carves Notch**

(Continued from Page 5)

growing season, accounted for the huge corn crop produced. Introduction of several new wheat varieties, wider use of certified seed, increased use of temporary pastures, and continued improvement in soil-conservation practices, including increased seedings of legumes, all tended to raise crop production for the year.

LIVESTOCK: Outstanding developments were made in treatment for cattle and sheep parasites on a mass scale. Introduction of spraying ma-chines for use against cattle grubs made possible treatment of thousands rather than hundreds of cattle, while the use of dry phenothiazine and other ingredients in the feed to treat sheep and hogs for internal parasites had the same effect in time saving and re-

the same effect in time saving and reduction of livestock losses.

Other outstanding trends in the livestock industry included better utilization of grass and roughage, with resulting reduction in grain feeding; improvement of herds by use of better herd bulls as reflected at the 2 big fairs; further expansion of the show and sale plan of spreading good foundation stock.

DAIRY: Organization of the first Central Laboratory Testing Associa-tion in Northeast Kansas to encourage testing of smaller herds was an out-standing achievement of the year, as was the development in Atchison and Leavenworth counties of a new milk shed that resulted in erection of several hundred grade A dairy barns. A great increase in number of milking machines was evident.

POTILTRY: Closer cu spread improvements of laying houses and equipment. More attention to ventilation in the laying house.

MACHINERY: The sweep thru the state of a fleet of giant, self-propelled combines of the Massey-Harris Harvest Brigade was an innovation during the grain harvest. Worthy of highest merit was the ingenuity of farmers in building or remodeling old farm machines into modern implements ca-pable of speeding up dozens of operations. Contributions by the vocational

agriculture classes in farm machinery repair played an important part in getting the jobs done.

LABOR: Exchange labor among neighbors was responsible for the bulk of the work done this year but Frank Blecha, Kansas State College Extension Division labor representative, and local committees should be given a lot of credit for their excellent work in lining up Mexican Nationals for the apple and beet harvests, and German prisoners-of-war for many other har-

GENERAL: The Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce started what may be a new trend in town-farm rela-tions by appointing a full-time agricultural commissioner and by working out a comprehensive farm-improve-ment program. Salina is considering a similar program and other towns no doubt will take increased interest in agriculture.

Not shown on the cash register, but appreciated by all, was the great beauty of state's scenery during the year. Crops and grass were never more colorful and foliage of all kinds preced its leaves as never before. The preened its leaves as never before. The beauty of Kansas in 1944 was best expressed by an eastern pilot who had been stationed in Texas but trans-ferred to Kansas during the summer. "I went to bed one night on the train after months of seeing nothing but desert country. The next morning I awoke in Kansas and, brother, I thought I was in Heaven."

#### From "Sod Bound" Brome

A lot of farmers are bothered with the problem of what to do when brome grass becomes sod bound. Charles Topping, Douglas county, had a field of so-called "sod bound" brome grass and his answer was to treat it with 250 pounds of ammonium nitrate an

acre in the spring of 1944.

The following fall he increased his seed income over the year previous by \$22 an acre. Cost of applying the ammonium nitrate was \$8 an acre, which left him a net increase of \$14 an acre. Seed was sold as certified seed.



# for healthy livestock and poultry - more weight at less cost.

dd AGRISOL to your feed rations for better feeding results. Actual tests at university extension stations prove its value. AGRISOL—Distiller's Dried Solubles increases average daily weight gains, reduces death losses in young livestock and poultry, and cuts the cost per hundred pounds of gain.

This feed concentrate, by-product of industrial alcohol, is over 35% Protein and supplies these valuable Vitamins: G (Riboflavin), B<sub>1</sub> (Thiamin) and Niacin in substantial quantities.

Talk to your feed dealer about AGRISOL — or write today for complete information, including technical feeding data.





ECEMBER 25, 1944, is the country's fourth wartime Christmas, but the old-fashioned Christmas

spirit will be "right on tap" despite it. The hospitality, the warm feeling around the heart, the mutual exchange of gifts, all will be in the usual tradition. Packages for our soldiers long since will have been on their way to the far distant and remote spots all over the world. There will be the usual scurrying around to get the little handmade gifts finished early so there will be no danger of late arrival. Early mailed packages carry with them a better spirit than those caught in the last minute rush.

Have you been saving boxes all year? You'll wish you had, for they are scarce and expensive, too. But this year it's both popular and patriotic to put the gifts in old boxes, even wrapped in secondhand paper and tied with last season's string.

A carefully selected gift, one that will be used by the recipient, is certain to hit the spot, no matter how little the cost. A small house plant, some extra special flower seeds, a jar of home-conserved food, a gay potholder that cost only a little time will be received with delicht by friends.

will be received with delight by friends.

Recalling a boy's gift that clicked may give others an idea. He filled 10-pound woven sacks with pine cones that he gathered in the fall. In the cities pine cones are expensive and considered quite the thing for Christmas decorations. Tied with ribbons and perhaps a bell, they are perfect for suspending on the front door or in the windows for they have all the gay appearance of holly wreaths. The edges of the pine cones can be tipped with white paint to resemble snow or with silver paint for make-believe frost.

#### **Eggshell Decorations**

Camilla Walch Wilson has decorated her Christmas tree with homemade trinkets and says that very unusual effects can be created with some imagination. From baking day she saves the whole eggshells by running a darning needle thru the shell at both ends and blowing out the contents. It might be necessary to make the holes a bit bigger for the next step is to run a bright-colored string with a knot in the end, thru the egg so that it may be swung gaily from the tree. But before putting it in its place on the tree, make designs on the shells by drawing with a lead pencil such things as scrolls, leaves or figures and here is a place to let the children make their own designs without adult supervision. Fill in the designs with color and outline with black crayon. Christmas seals pasted on white eggshells will be bright and shiny, then there are confetti dots which can be used instead.

on

Christmas Day

By Florence McKinney

A lollypop doll will be both good to look at and good to eat and both are part of the Christmas season. Use bright-colored crepe paper or lace-paper doilies for dresses and hang among the branches.

#### Make Peanut Dolls

Peanut dolls to hang on the tree can be made by stringing suitable sizes together and tying the cord tightly to keep them in shape. They can be painted gold or silver or most any other color which will liven the tree and give the little folks an important part in the decorating. A half-dozen star Santas swinging from the tree will help out the lack of store trimmings. Make some 5-pointed stars from heavy paper. Paste a Santa head onto the top point and draw white mittens on the next 2, draw a belt and it's done. Run a bright string thru Santa's hat and tie to a branch.

A large wooden bowl filled with variegated fruits, gourds and little green squashes will make the prettiest centerpiece possible. Grapefruit, oranges and polished red apples in themselves make a colorful centerpiece. Paint the gourds with shellac or varnish so they will retain their freshness and you will be able to use them for many weeks.

For added table decoration, make poinsettia salads by arranging 4 sec-

tions of grapefruit on lettuce and over it pimento strips cut to resemble leaves of the flaming Christmas flower. Children might prefer a Santa salad made by placing half a canned pear with cut side down on lettuce. Make up the brows, nose and mouth of small pieces of a red candied cherry. With a pastry tube put whipped cream on for hair and beard.

For window boxes where the flowers are long since dead and dejected, fill them with sturdy boughs of any kind of evergreen. Water the soil well and they will stay green for weeks. Pine cones with tips painted red or white, mixed in with the greenery will add to the effect.

Cuttings from your evergreen trees are good possibilities but be certain to cut, not break the branches—this for the sake of the tree. Wreaths can be made by tying them together by means of wire with dried colored berries also of your own interspersed among the greenery. Ribbon and tiny tinkling bells will help to make any homemade wreath have the air of a professional one.

Plain sugar cookies sprinkled with colored sugar or decorated with red candies make interesting Christmas tree decorations. Cut them into varied shapes, a Christmas tree, a miniature Santa, a half moon and a bell. Run a bright-colored string thru the top and swing them from the branches.

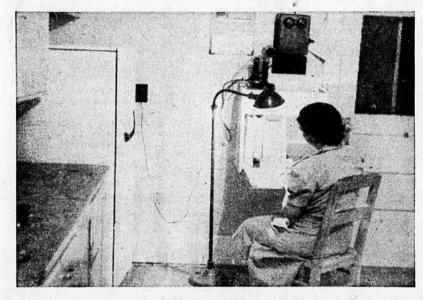
#### Make Santa's Boots

Those of school age can make Santa's boots out of red construction paper perhaps from four to six inches from heel to toe. Mark the lacings and seams with crayon and stitch around all the outside except the top. Fill with candies, sew or pin the top together and hang from the branches. These can be personalized too, by adding the names of the family members to the boots.

The small fry will have loads more fun with this Christmas—they've had a part in making it.

#### **Work Center Improves**

**Both Farm and Home Management** 



Mrs. Schwarz sitting at the work center which is located at one end of the kitchen within sight of all kitchen activities.

S PART of the 3 years work in A home management under the guidance of Gladys Myers, home management specialist, Kansas State College Extension Service, and Irene Morris, home demonstration agent, Mrs. Phil Schwarz, of Solomon, constructed a work center in her kitchen where all farm and home records are kept. Mrs. Schwarz has been the home management leader during the past 3 years for the 15 members in the Garfield Extension Club in Dickinson

But the mechanics of keeping the joint farm and home record book is only a small part of the 3 years' pro-gram. The first year the members learned the elementary mechanics of keeping the book, the second year they worked out the farm and home inven-tories and the net worth statement. They analyzed the health expense in relation to total expenses and compared it to the budget and learned the intricate details of the income tax forms. During the third year they learned how to measure financial progress, taking into consideration gross income, net income and family living. The first 2 years separate records were kept for home expenses but since that time, joint records were encouraged and approved record books were provided by the extension service. Seventy-seven such books are being used this year by Dickinson county farm families, most of them running from January to January with a few using March as the beginning date.

Mrs. Schwarz employed a carpenter

to construct the work center in a convenient spot at the end of the kitchen near the cabinet, believing that leisure moments in the kitchen could well be utilized in jotting down items in the record book and planning farm and home business. The front is constructed with hinges at each side which allow it to drop down for writ-ing purposes and when raised it closes the center. Inside she constructed vertical compartments as well as a drawer and horizontal shelves. She keeps in it all the correspondence paper, the all-important record book, a filing box for permanent records and a place for keeping bills until they are posted. The telephone is kept on top and is movable so that she may sit at the desk while talking. Mrs. Schwarz believes that a smiliar work center could be constructed for about \$5 if some of the work was done by members of the family. It is convenient as far as location is concerned for she can work at the desk at odd moments.

#### Home-Roasted Nuts ARE HOLIDAY FAVORITE

Nuts are among holiday favorites and this year's record crop makes it possible to indulge in this luxury. By roasting and salting them at home the

cost is considerably reduced.

If you have plenty of fat, frying them the deep-fat method will produce the top results. But since fat is scarce with many, the oven- or frying-pan methods make good substitutes.

Don't blanch pecans, hickory nuts

or walnuts as they have tender delicate skins that are good to the taste. For the oven method use two teaspoons of cooking oil or vegetable fat for every cup of nutmeats. Combine the nuts and the melted fat in a single layer in a shallow pan. Heat in a moderate oven (375° F.) stirring frequently until they are thoroly heated. Drain on absorbent paper and sprinkle with one teaspoon salt for every cup of nuts. This method will take a little longer for peanuts than for pecans or

For the frying-pan method also use two teaspoons of fat and one teaspoon salt for each cup of nutmeats. Add the fat to the nuts in the frying pan and place over a low heat, stirring constantly until they are heated thru. Be careful to not overcook. Drain on absorbent paper and sprinkle with salt.

#### Lift the Spots

Spots and stains on thick materials like mattresses, upholstery, pillows, rugs and even wallpaper are more suc-cessfully removed by drawing out than sponging out. If possible start removing the spot while it is still fresh and moist. Common household materials like cornmeal, talcum powder, salt or cornstarch can all be used to absorb a moist stain. Magnesia powder and fuller's earth can be purchased at most drugstores and are also good for this purpose. Shake the absorbing material on the spot, then brush off with a soft brush. Repeat until all the moisture has been absorbed. Finally cover the spot with more of the powder and leave for several hours before brush-

ing off.

If the spot has dried, make a paste of cold water and one of these absorb-ents and spread over the spot. When dry brush off and repeat until the stain disappears. If it is likely that the spot contains grease, make the paste of the absorbent and some grease solvent like carbon tetrachloride instead of water. Grease spots on wallpaper can be removed by this latter method.

#### **Pork Chops Creole**

For a meal-in-one this cannot fail. It's easy to prepare and one the men-folks will enjoy.

6 shoulder pork chops, cut thin 1 tablespoon fat 4 potatoes 4 onions ½ cup hot water

Flour in which to roll chops Salt and pepper to season 1 green pepper, sliced

Melt the fat in skillet with tightfitting cover. Roll chops in flour, brown in fat. Season. After browned, remove 3 chops, add layer potatoes and onions. season and top with remaining chops, potatoes and onion. Add hot water, bring to boil, simmer tightly covered

for 30 minutes. Add the green pepper and cook 15 minutes longer. Menus planned around this pork chop dish and suitable for the season: Pork chops creole, carrot and raisin salad, wholewheat biscuits and butter, fruit gelatin dessert and milk. Or do you like the following better? Pork chops creole, cole slaw, combread and butter, baked apple with cream.





leaks out in the container, you'll never get beautiful, light baking.

But you can count on KC Baking Powder for high, light, handsome baked things every time, as countless millions have always counted on this fine baking powder. KC stays full of rise to the last pinch. It's sealed tight in glass—sparkling, modern Duraglas. Air and moisture can't get in to steal its strength.

Laboratory tests show: KC in glass, after five months, still 98.4% strong. Baking powder in ordinary, old-style containers, strength losses up to 17.9 times as much.

Double-action of KC gives two lifts to the cake—one in the mix, one in the oven. And the Duraglas jar has double use-for canning later with standard Mason jar caps.



Mix and sift all dry ingredients four times. Add other ingredients and beat hard, until thoroughly mixed. Bake in tube pan, in moderate oven for 30 to 45 min. COPYRIGHT 1944—JAQUES MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

# The heart of the cake

TRY THIS KC-TESTED

RECIPE FOR SPICE CAKE

1½ cups pastry flour (6 oz.) 21/2 level tsps. KC Baking Powder

1/8 tsp. salt

1 tsp. cinnamon

½ tsp. nutmeg

1/4 cup shortening (2 oz.) 11/2 cups light brown sugar

2 eggs

1/2 cup water

1 cup raisins

LISTEN TO "KC JAMBOREE"— NBC, SATURDAY 10 a. m. EWT 9 a. m. MWT

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# Can't Keep Grandma In **Her Chair**

She's as Lively as a Youngster-Now her Backache is better

Now her Backache is better

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and lizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

What 1945 Promises By W. E. GRIMES

PROSPEROUS times seem to be in prospect for Kansas farmers in 1945. The level of prosperity may be somewhat lower than in 1944 if weather conditions are less favorable or if the war in Europe is over early in the year. There may be somewhat less the year. There may be somewhat less keen demand for farm products during the coming year if war demands slacken and unemployment results from shutting down some war industries. On the other hand, most farm prices, are green that the state of the state prices are guaranteed at about 90 per cent of parity. This guarantee is in federal legislation and will continue for 2 or 3 years after the close of hos-tilities on all fronts.

Prices for most farm products are expected to move within the rather

narrow range between ceiling prices as a top and support prices as the lower level. The support prices for some products are in the form of loans. These loans may be conditioned on a favorable vote by farmers on marketing quotas for certain products if these products accumulate in surplus proportions. It is doubtful whether such a situation will develop in 1945, but it may develop before the end of the period covered by the price guarantees.

antees.

The farmers of America have increased production materially during the war years. Production in 1944 has been about one third larger than in the average of the years 1935 to 1939. It is estimated that when the war closes the farmers of the United States will the farmers of the United States will be in position to produce about 30 per cent more than they produced in the average prewar year. This rate of production may be further increased if there are material purchases of im-proved farm machines. This indicates that there will be keen competition among farmers if and when price sup-ports are removed 2 or 3 years after the war ends. Kansas farmers will feel this competition keenly since the chief products of Kansas farms are widely grown. Specialty products grown in limited areas may not feel this competition so keenly, but such products are not important in Kansas agriculture.

It now appears that material adjustments in agriculture will need to be made soon after hostilities cease. In view of this prospect, 1945 would seem to be the opportune time to start making those adjustments that will place Kansas farmers in good position to withstand the shock of less pros-perous times in the postwar period. These adjustments could well include careful culling of cows and heifers from beef herds, culling the poultry flock, and reduction of the acreage seeded to wheat in the fall of 1945. In addition, the reduction of debts or their complete payment in 1945 and the avoidance of new debt will help to place Kansas farmers in a relatively strong position if and when lower prices come. Ample farm-grown feed supplies that will help avoid the purchase of feed will help to keep returns

from livestock on a favorable basis.
In general, 1945 should be a prosperous year, altho the cost of farm supplies may be a little higher than in 1944. The labor situation should be somewhat easier as men are released from the armed forces and from war industries. The level of costs may be

In the postwar period those farmers will be in the strongest position who are free of debt and who can produce at the lowest costs. Practices put into effect in 1945 which will make possible lower cost of production in succeeding years should pay excellent dividends in the postwar readjustment period.

In the postwar period purchasing power that has been stored up during the war years will be released. This will tend to maintain prices but its effects on agriculture probably will be indirect. Luxury products and durable goods that have not been available during the war years will be most in demand by those who possess this stored-up purchasing power. Its effect on Kansas agriculture probably will be chiefly thru maintaining a high level of industrial employment and the ability of industrial workers to buy food products at relatively high prices.

WHEAT: Production of wheat in the United States has averaged more than 900 million bushels during the last 5 years. Domestic uses of wheat for usual purposes average less than 700 million bushels. This leaves about 200 million bushels in excess of usual domestic needs. During the war years is excess has been stock feed and for industrial purposes. It seems probable these needs will be less in 1945 than in the immediately preceding years. Unless these uses are subsidized there seems little prospect for increased use of wheat for livestock feed or for industrial purposes in

the postwar period.
Tentatively, the International Wheat Agreement suggests that the United States be allotted about 72 million bushels in the export market. This is far short of the 200 million bushels

## Record Book for 1945

Handy as the pocket in a shirt is the 1945 Farm and Livestock Record Book, published by the Continental Steel Corporation. It is now ready for distribution. There is space in the booklet for egg, milk, crop, livestock and farm machinery records, also handy measuring rules and tables. Two pages are devoted to federal income tax information, and there is a page illustrating the Army and Navy insignia and grades to help you know your servicemen. For a free copy, drop a card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Toneka. Topeka.

that will be available to export if re-cent levels of production are maintained. Furthermore, the price of wheat in the United States is more than 30 cents above an export basis. An export subsidy of 34 cents a bushel was announced recently. The outlook for material increases in wheat exports are not bright. Exports of wheat probably will not be made unless there is readjustment of wheat prices either in this country or in foreign markets so that wheat from the United States can be purchased or unless the United States continues the policy of subsidizing wheat exports.

The safe procedure for Kansas farmers, under such circumstances, would seem to be to reduce wheat production and to follow those practices which result in high yields with low costs to the bushel. The low-cost producer will be in position to compete altho prices may be low.

FEEDS: Feeds now are relatively abundant in the United States. Production of feed grains was larger in 1944 than in 1943. Livestock numbers have been decreased. As a result there is about 7 per cent more feed grain to the animal unit than was avail-able during the 1943-44 season. Livestock producers in Kansas who need to purchase grain should obtain the grain at lower prices than prevailed during most of the past season. Larger pro-duction of corn and grain sorghums in Kansas in 1944 should make more grain available nearer at hand so that price differentials to cover transpor-tation costs will be reduced.

Protein concentrates probably will be available in relatively larger quantities during 1945. Supplies probably will be a little larger and the number of livesteel relatives. will be a little larger and the number of livestock requiring protein concentrates will be smaller than during the 1943-44 feeding season. Production of tame hay in Kansas in 1944 was about 13 per cent larger than in 1943 and prairie hay production was 6 per cent larger.

Wheat pastures in the fall of 1944 have been much better than last year and the open fall has made possible the use of more pasture so the season when roughages must be fed has been reduced. All fall pastures have been excellent.

BEEF CATTLE: Numbers of beef cattle are at high levels. Limited feeding operations have reduced the tonnage of beef on the market. The lower grades of cattle are selling at good prices and it now appears that 1945 will be a good year to send the lower grades of cows and heifers to market. Reduction of herds to the numbers that can be carried safely in years of short crops will place beef cattle producers in position to withstand any adverse conditions that may come in

The reduced tonnage of beef reaching retail market is expected to maintain prices of beef cattle during 1945. With reduced feeding, the average weight of carcasses is low and this indicates that beef gurplies will be dicates that beef supplies will be relatively low during most if not all of of peer cattle are held down by ceiling prices and price regulations on beef. There is no support price or loan program for beef cattle so there is no floor under prices and in the postwar period they could fall to low levels.

DAIRY CATTLE: The supply of dairy products during 1945 is expected to be less than would be taken at ceiling prices. Dairy cow numbers are at record levels. Production in 1945 may equal or exceed the record of 119 bil-



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jion pounds in 1942. Demand has been increased materially, chiefly as a result of the needs for the armed services and for Lend-Lease purposes. In 1944 about 20 per cent of the total production was taken for war purposes. It is expected that the high level of consumption by those in the armed services will result in some increase in the consumption of dairy products in the consumption of dairy products in the postwar period. The dairy production payments now in effect continue until March 31, 1945. It is expected they will be continued after that date but the rate of payment may be reduced during the summer months. Feed supplies in Kansas are ample and Kansas dairymen should find 1945 a profitable wear. profitable year.

HOGS: Numbers of hogs have been reduced during 1944. On January 1, 1944, the number on farms in the United States was 84 million head. This was an all-time high. It is probable that the number on hand January 1, 1945, will be materially less than this record number. As a consequence, it is expected that hog prices will be at ceiling levels during most of 1945. Hog prices are supported at \$12.25 a hundredweight, Kansas City basis, until June 30, 1945, for

City basis, until June 30, 1945, for choice barrows and gilts weighing 200 to 270 pounds. Ceiling prices are \$14.50 at Kansas City for hogs weighing less than 270 pounds, and \$13.75 for those weighing more than 270 pounds.

With reduced hog numbers it is probable that pork will be relatively scarce during 1945. Feed supplies are abundant this year and the Kansas farmer who has continued his hog enterprise on a stable basis should find hog production profitable during 1945.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: The number of stock sheep in the United States has been declining for several years. This reduction has continued during 1944. High prices for slaughter lambs are expected during 1945. There are no support prices or programs for sheep and lambs, altho there is a support program for wool. Wool supplies in this country are large and lower wool prices probably will prevail in the postwar period excepting as they are prevented by the support program. Despite this relatively unfavorable wool outlook, it appears that Kansas sheep producers will fare well in the years ahead. Shortage of other types of meat during 1945 insure that slaughter lamb prices will continue on a high level.

POULTRY AND EGGS: The production of eggs in the United States in 1944 has been nearly 50 per cent larger than in the average of the years 1933-1942. The number of hens has been large and these hens have laid at a high rate. Reduction in poultry numbers seems desirable if surplus conditions are to be avoided. The number of chickens raised in 1944 was 20 per cent less than in 1943 but still further reduction seems desirable. Somewhat reduction seems desirable. Somewhat lower prices for eggs are expected during 1945 than prevailed during 1944. Support prices will continue in effect but support buying may be shifted to a grade basis and this might result in some lowering of average prices. The reduced supplies of beef and pork in prospect during 1945 will tend to maintain poultry prices. So careful culling of hens is wise.

## **Attack Codling Moth Now**

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

THE apple trees in the state experimental orchard at Blair have had the loose bark scraped from their trunks until they stand gaunt and naked reminding passers-by of skinned rabbits. It may be an example for the orchardists in this section to follow. The work has been done to eliminate as many as possible of the overwintering codling moth larvae.

A number of years ago this practice was quite general in these parts and as the depression was just setting in at that time every orchardman had at his disposal 5 or 6 men on relief. Labor conditions are quite the opposite now but the codling moth menace has not improved. In fact, 1944 has been the worst codling moth season in 15 years.

Most everyone who has anything to do with the situation has come to the conclusion now that the codling moth can no longer be controlled by spraying alone. It is the most destructive and vexatious insect that fruit growers have to deal with and more money is spent for its control than for that of any other insect. At this season the codling moth is to be found in its larval or worm stage under scales of bark on the trunks and larger branches and

also under rubbish around the bases. It is wrapped in a thin silken cocoon and lies in a little pit or cradle which it excavated for itself under the scale of bark before it spun its cocoon. It is the only insect of the fruit orchards that spins a cocoon in the fall and remains in the larval or worm stage during the winter. In the early spring it transforms into a pupa or chrysalis and remains in this stage, yet within its cocoon until near blossoming time.

If war is to be waged against the enemy while it is in this stage, now is

the time to attack. Thousands of the larva which would otherwise appear as moths next summer can be de-stroyed at this time. The first thing to do is to spread a tarpaulin carefully under the tree before any scraping is done. A good homemade scraper is made from a triangular mowing ma-chine section to which a handle is attached in the center. Some orchardists use butcher-block scrapers. Others use short-handled hoes. The important thing is to keep all the scrapings on the canvas and burn them as each tree is completed.

Along with the bark scraping there must be a thoro clean-up of the orchard if all overwintering larvae are to be exterminated. Broken baskets, barrels and picking boxes must be dis-posed of. Decayed apples invariably contain worms and should be raked up and removed from the orchard. Brush piles should be burned and all wood piled in or near the orchard should be hauled away before time for moth emergence in the spring. Scraping off all rough bark from the

trunk and larger branches is a necessary step before the trees can be banded. This is done at blossoming time and consists of tacking naphtha treated corrugated paper bands around the upper part of the trunks, bands serving as traps for ascending larvae Whether or not much of this bark scraping will be done in Doniphan county this winter will depend upon available labor. Only women and high-school boys are available.

When that new wonder insecticide, DDT, was first announced apple growers had high hopes that after the war they would have something with which codling moth could be controlled. Now comes news to dampen their ardor. DDT is made from chlorine, alcohol and sulphuric acid and is a poison if taken internally by man or animals. If the blossoms of apple trees were sprayed with it the apples would have some on them, its effectiveness is so long-lasting. A person eating a dozen apples, each with a tiny bit of DDT, might suffer as a result. Washing apples as they do now to remove arsenate of lead residue would be ineffective with DDT. This statement is based on the fact that clothes sprinkled with DDT remain insectproof thru 6 or 8 washings.

Plants sprayed with DDT are insect traps for weeks. Rain doesn't wash it away. So here is another very good reason apple men will not become enthusiastic about it. It would kill the honeybees and other pollen-carrying insects on which the orchardist is so

It is probable that hog numbers will completely dependent for his crops. In-be increased after 1945. completely dependent for his crops. In-dentally, did you know that DDT is short for dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethane?

The insecticide problem is being studied by scientists everywhere. The most recent accomplishment is by Dr. Thomas C. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin, who, after 6 years of experimenting, has produced an insecticide made from the sabadilla plant. A more common name for the plant is Indian barley and it belongs to the lily family. The outstanding feature of this new spray, which is said to have high value in destroying leaf-hoppers, squash bugs, cabbage worms and grasshoppers, is that it does not destroy bees or lady bugs and its poisonous quality lasts only from 5 to 10 days when it is exposed to sunlight and moisture.

#### A 2-Ton Cutting

Charles J. Johnson, Allen county farmer, got 2.4 tons baled weight alfalfa from the first cutting on a 5-acre field in 1944. He had limed the soil, applied phosphate, and plowed under 2 crops of sweet clover.

## For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This **Home Mixture**

Saves Big Dollars.

No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective medicine for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Spark plugs repay you for regular care with quicker starting and more engine power. Help to maintain top performance in your tractor (1) by having plugs cleaned and regapped at your nearest AC Spark Plug Cleaning Station when you change engine oil and (2) replacing worn plugs with AC's of correct Heat Range. AC's give you utmost reliability.



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#### Two Plays

"Hitch Your Family to a Star," is a 1-act play, suitable for entertainment for school or community group. It has parts for 5 people, 2 male and 3 fe-male characters. "Angel With-out Wings," another play, has parts for 10 people, 5 male and 5 female. It takes about 20 to 25 minutes to present. Order 1 copy of either play, enclosing 10 cents to cover mailing costs, or send 25 cents for 11 copies of either play. Address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, To-

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#### **Swamped With Requests**

(Continued from Page 1)

the Pleasant Grove meeting. The Bareiss family puts lights ahead of everything else but is planning for many more things, too. A complete electric shop for repair of farm machinery is in the picture, but ahead of that will come an electric milking machine and separator.

The interesting part of the meeting was that all of these farmers knew it would be several years before service can be available. Already the REA Co-op at Horton has 2 extensions that were approved earlier and which have a priority on postwar installation. All of the extensions being worked out by farmers now must wait until those already approved are built. But they also

know that the sooner they lay the groundwork the sooner light and power will come to their farms after the war. That time may be from 3 to 5 years away, but they know what they want and are willing to plan that far ahead.

W. T. Hune, another Jackson county farmer who signed up at the meeting, looks forward to both lights and refrigeration as the primary needs on his farm. Refrigeration stands high on the list of most farmers, impressed as they have been during the war with the need for food preservation as well as food production. Women upon whom the job of milking has fallen during the war say a milking machine will be the first thing they buy once electricity can be obtained.

obtained.

What electric power already has done in this respect was related by Elmer Johnson, REA director and also chairman of the Jackson county rationing board. "When I took over rationing, there were only about 6 milking machines in the county," he recalled. "Now there are at least 100."

How electricity has "taken hold" in rural life was outlined by Mr. Hatch.

How electricity has "taken hold" in rural life was outlined by Mr. Hatch. In June, 1942, the Brown-Atchison REA had 1,016 users. Since then, despite war restrictions, 164 new members have been added. At least 400 new ones will hook up in the first 2 years of postwar work is his estimate. Already 50 miles of line, serving 85 users, are approved and ready to build when the green light is flashed. This is in addition to the present mass meetings being held to organize additional lines.

#### Put It to Work

The enthusiasm of present users of electric power knows no bounds. "We just can't say too much for rural electrification," says Mrs. N. E. Beckwith, Brown county. The Beckwiths are no strangers to rural electricity as they had their farm power unit as early as 1919 and were among the first to sign up with REA in 1938. Like others on the lines, they state that "if you really want to get the benefit of electricity, put it to work." They mean by that it is poor economy to be a "minimum" user. The more jobs on the farm you can find for electricity to do the cheaper it is and the more benefits can be obtained. Here is the way the Beckwiths have backed up that belief.

They have lights in the house and all outbuildings, plus 3 yard lights. An electric pump handles the job for an inside water system. In addition the house is equipped with fans, electric sewing machine, electric clocks, electric mixer, refrigerator, range, washing machine, iron, radios, vacuum cleaner and toaster. In addition they have an electric miking machine and separator, an electric welder, a power drill, emery wheel and other shop equipment, and an electric brooder. "The milking machine and cream

"The milking machine and cream separator alone save 2 hours a day," reports Mrs. Beckwith. The separator is started with the first pails of milk and is completed almost as soon as milking is done. And what do all these things cost to operate? Well, Mrs. Beckwith says their average bill is less than \$10 a month, which is smaller than many city folks pay with less than half the equipment.

Like other farm wives interviewed, Mrs. Beckwith says electric refrigeration means a substantial saving in food and allows the family to have fresh fruit on the menu regularly. Her electric stove is cheaper to operate than kerosene, does a better job, and is safe. "I can put a meal in the stove and do other work either in the house or about the farmstead," says Mrs. Beckwith, "knowing there is no danger of fire and that the meal will be ready to serve when the men come in."

You would think the Eeckwiths had everything, but they plan for further expansion by adding a deep-freeze unit when available. Mr. Beckwith also will add motors for grinding feed, elevating and other manual jobs and will build a new machine shop 16 by 20 feet so he can drive the machinery inside for repair. This will mean additional shop equipment.

When her husband died, Mrs. Marie E. Jones and a daughter ran their Brown county farm alone for awhile until her son Kenneth was released from the armed service. "We never could have done it without electricity," says Mrs. Jones. She has lights in the

house and poultry buildings, the barn and in the yard. She also has an electric milker and a brooder. In the house she has an electric refrigerator, stove, sweeper, washing machine and iron. She also has an electric pump for an inside water system and to pump water for the stock. "Electricity has taken the drudgery out of housework and the farm chores," in her opinion. Her postwar wants are a deep-freeze unit and an electric water heater for the laying house.

Electricity has saved expense of a hired man on the Alton Rockey farm, Brown county. Mr. Rockey is farming 320 acres alone and wouldn't have stayed on the farm thru the war without it because of labor conditions. A new water system for the house, including an electric pump, was installed recently. Other uses of electricity here included lights in the house, a stove, iron, mixer, sewing machine, waffle iron, fans, radio, refrigerator, milking machine and separator, hot plate in the milkhouse for washing milking utensils, 2 washing machines, lights in the barn and laying house—all for about \$9 a month. An electric water heater for the house system is next on the list.

#### **Actually Saves Money**

Savings of \$50 a month from electric appliances are reported by F. E. Irons, Brown county dairyman. He had been using 350 pounds of ice a day in the summer at \$1.40 a day for cooling the milk and during delivery to retail trade. Now his electric milk cooler does the job and provides all his ice for about \$5 a month. Mrs. Irons also finds the cooler convenient at times for icebox puddings and other frozen desserts. Electricity also pumps water for his dairy stock, the milkhouse, and the home, and electricity has brought all the modern city conveniences to the farm.

Already using many appliances, Mrs. J. N. Peterson, Brown county, next wants an electric stove and a vacuum cleaner for her overstuffed furniture.

Mrs. Herman Putthoff, Atchison county, also has about every convenience one could want, but one of her favorites is the stove. She likes the deep cooker compartment, in which an entire meal can be prepared with a minimum of attention, and in which food shrinkage is at a minimum. A 3-way electric pump supplies water for the house, the stock and for an outside faucet from which water can be drawn quickly for any use about the farmstead.

Many farmers are planning on electric welding equipment when power is available on their farms. Operation costs of these units are very cheap, 25 to 50 cents a month, but Mr. Hatch issues this word of warning in installation. Welders take a heavier transformer than the average farm load and, unless installed, service for other operations will not be satisfactory.

From these farmers who now have power it is evident that rural electrification has "grown up" in Kansas. Further evidence of its growth was indicated last May when rural electrification in the state celebrated its 20th anniversary. In 1924 there were only 900 electrified farms in Kansas. By last May there were 36,000. Future growth will depend upon ability of power plants to produce the power and density of population. The time never will come, perhaps, when it will be practicable to run a power line to every farm in the state but the time will soon arrive when the majority of Kansas farmers will step out of the "dark ages" into the dawn of a new era.

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"Wotcha mean, our set's getting old? Don't we hear the very latest war news every day?"



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It's Easy To Make Anytime With This Simple Recipe

6 Medium Sized Oranges

(2 lbs. Sliced) 6 Cups Water
1/2 Cup Lemon Juice (About 6 lemons) 1 Package M.C.P. Pectin 91/2 Level Cups Sugar (Measured ready for use)

1. Cut oranges in cartwheels with very sharp knife to make slices thin as possible. Discard the large flat peel ends. Sliced fruit should weigh 2 pounds.

2. Put sliced fruit in 8-quart kettle. Add the water and lemon juice.

3. Bring to a quick boil; boil gently for 1 hour (uncovered). If peel is not tender in 1 hour, boil until tender.

4. Measure the cooked material. Due to boiling, the volume will be reduced below 7 cups. Add water to make total peel and juice exactly 7 cups.

5. Put back in kettle. Stir in M.C.P. Pectin; continue stirring and bring to a full boil.

Add sugar (previously measured). Stir gently until it has reached a full rolling boil, and BOIL EX-ACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire; skim and stir by turns for 5 minutes.

7. Pour into jars. If you use pint or quart jars, seal hot and invert jars on lids until Marmalade begins to set. Then, shake well and set jars upright. This keeps the peel evenly distributed throughout.

NOTE: This recipe works equally well with Navel Oranges or Valencias. When either variety is overripe and peel is soft, use 34-cup Lemon Juice instead of 12-cup. (Be sure to discard any seeds.) This recipe makes 7 pounds of prizewinning Orange Marmalade.

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WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel punk as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on lazy "innards", and help you feel bright and chipper again.

DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful senna laxative contained in good old Syrup Pep-sin to make it so easy to take.

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CAUTION: Use only as directed.

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CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN



# From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

There has been much discussion and publicity about holding farm prices after the war. I wonder whether this can be done, and if so, how it will be done for wheat? Kansas farmers will raise a lot of wheat if prices remain at recent levels.—M. M. at recent levels .- M. M.

Congress has passed legislation which provides that prices of basic farm products shall be supported at 90 per cent of parity (about \$1.35 on farms for wheat) for 2 years from the January 1, following the end of the war. There is one provision of the price-support program which is not generally understood.

The law provides that loans to support prices shall not be available if marketing quotas are proclaimed but are not approved by two thirds of the farmers voting in the marketing quota referendum. It seems reasonable to expect that if surpluses of wheat accumulate, action will be taken to limit acreage or the quantity of wheat marketed.

Do you think corn prices will get back to the ceiling?—E. R.

Corn prices advanced sharply during late November and early December. At the end of the first week in December, prices were close to ceiling limits. It may be a week or two before farm prices are back to the ceiling but they probably will be at ceiling limits during the winter months. Corn prices may not hold firm at the ceiling during the late spring and summer as they did last year.

I have heard there is talk of placing a ceiling on prices of live sheep. Do you think there is much chance for such a ceiling to be made effective in the near future?—R. J.

The ceiling prices now in effect on lamb and mutton in the carcass seem to be quite effective in keeping prices for live sheep and lambs in check. Con-sequently, live-animal ceilings do not appear to be necessary. If the much-threatened live-animal ceiling is placed on slaughter cattle prices it is prob-able that a live-animal ceiling also able that a live-animal ceiling also might be applied to slaughter sheep

I heard something recently regarding changes in support and ceiling prices, and support weights for hogs. Can you tell me what changes have been made recently!—S. H.

Two announcements have been made Two announcements have been made recently regarding hog-price regulations. First, the weight range to which support prices apply has been changed from good to choice barrows and gilts weighing 200 to 240 pounds to the same grade and class weighing 240 to same grade and class weighing 240 to 270 pounds. Second, the support weight for good and choice barrows and gilts weighing 200 to 270 pounds is definitely established at all markets at \$2.25 below the ceiling price for the same grade and class of hogs at each of the markets. This does not change the support price at the Kansas City market, which is \$12.25 guaranteed until June 30, 1945.

#### One Herd Didn't Drop

Value of warm water in maintainvalue of warm water in maintaining dairy production in cold weather is well known, but Allan Goodbary, Allen county Extension agent, tells of an interesting survey made in his county in 1943 that illustrates the

point.

In January of that year the temperature took a hard drop in a few hours following a continued warm spell. About 10 days after the cold snap hit, Mr. Goodbary and Ray Stover, Kansas State College Extension dairyman, made a tour of the a tour of county to check on the weather's effect on dairy production. Dairymen over the county reported reductions of from 25 to 50 per cent.

The herd of George Harris, how-

ever, showed a small increase by actual weight for the same period. Investigation disclosed that Mr. Harris had moved his stock water tank into the barn the night the temperature changed because his tank water heater wasn't working. He also got up in the night and supplied the cows with warm drinking water and maintained

the warm supply thruout the cold spell. This winter Mr. Harris plans to install a gas tank water heater so more even temperatures can be maintained.

Agent Goodbary explained that when drinking water is too cold for the cows they not only will drink less but will eat less, both of which add to the loss in production.

#### Costly Weather

Floods along nearly every river in Kansas during 1944 caused property damage exceeding 12 million dollars, states S. D. Flora, federal meteorol-

ogist for Kansas, in an annual report.

A total of 26 tornadoes were reported in the state during the year but caused damage totaling only \$382,-350, while 23 violent windstorms caused an estimated loss of \$835,600 and 50 hailstorms caused an estimated loss of \$3,520,900 to Kansas crops.

Floods from small streams caused the greatest damage in 1944, with Wichita suffering a loss placed at 5 million dollars, and Winfield 2 million. Reports obtained by the Extension service of Kansas State College showed

that during April, the worst flood month of the year, 1,172,000 acres of crop land and 175,920 acres of pasture land were under water.

#### Feeds Cows Potatoes

Feeding raw potatoes to milk cows and sheep is a practice followed by Howard Good, Jefferson county farmer living in the Kaw Valley. He says that both cows and sheep relish the raw spuds and feeding the culls pre-

vents loss of the product.
For cows, Mr. Good feeds 1 gallon of raw potatoes a day a head along with some grain, pasture and hay. Four pounds of potatoes are equal to 1 pound of grain but cannot be sub-stituted entirely for grain, he reports. Sheep are fed at the rate of 35 pounds a day to 20 head.

Mr. Good has fed lots of cooked potatoes to hogs but says the trouble of preparing them about offsets the value of other feed saved. ANTISEPTIC OIL

SOOTHING! AIDS **HEALING** of MINOR CUTS or BRUISES

You'll find, as thousands have, grateful, soothing relief when you apply Dr. Porter's Oil. Don't just leave a little wound untended and invite infection and real pain. Here's a splendid preparation: First, because it soothes. Second, because it aids natural healing. Use Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Oil for all kinds of minor burns or scalds, non-poisonous insect bites or stings, local itching or chafing. Use only as directed. You'll find three convenient sizes at your drug store. Farm animals too, will be grateful if you take care of their barbed-wire cuts and wounds the same way. Ease the saddle galls, halter burns, or minor hide irritations of animals.

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HELPS RELIEVE DISTRESS DUE TO

Yes, NEOL has been the favorite of poultry raisers for more than 20 years ... for NEOL is the original oil base preparation, for use in the drinking water. NEOL contains menthol, oils of thyme and eucalyptus, beechwood creosote and other active ingredients. NEOL floats on the drinking water...penetrates the nostrils of each bird that drinks...helps relieve distress.

**Cold Weather Menaces Flocks** 

Wintry weather often ruins egg wintry weather often ruins egg production, and causes severe losses. Colds, neglected, may turn into roup. Get NEOL now, and use it in the drinking water. Get NEOL today at your local hatchery, drug store, feed or poultry supply dealer. 6 oz., \$1; pint, \$2.

FLOATS ON DRINKING WATER

The Gland-O-Lac Omaha, Neb.

NEOL IS A PRODUCT OF.

**GLAND-O-LAC** 

MAKERS OF QUALITY POULTRY MEDICINES FOR OVER 20 YEARS

# Profit depends on weight gain-low death loss

PROTECT YOUR PROFITS WITH



# SULFAGUANIDINE

Livestock intestinal diseases kill enough animals every year to feed millions! When YOUR stock dies the United States loses vital food supplies and you lose feed, labor and profit.

Lederle's SULFAGUANIDINE is re-ducing losses from intestinal diseases such as swine enteritis (Necro), calf scours (White Scours), lamb Coccid-iosis and poultry Coccidiosis. It fights the germs right where the trouble is—IN THE INTESTINES. It works fast before weight loss becomes serious. It has saved millions of valuable ani-mals. Protect your livestock the proven way-with sulfaguanidine.

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ANIMAL HEALTH IS OWNER'S WEALTH



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呈 Dannen Dairy Feed 子 You Don't Have to Sell Me on DANNEN DAIRY Of all essential foods, none are so scarce as milk and milk products. So this winter, do everything you can

to help your cows maintain their milk flow, and to keep them earning. Use plenty of Dannen Dairy Feed. It is rich

in milk-making ingredients . . . palatable and nutritious. And many dairymen feed it year after year.

So see your local feed dealer today, and arrange for a supply of Dannen Dairy Feed. It's economical, easy to feed, and fully tested both in the laboratory and on many farms.

DANNEN MILLS St. Joseph, Missouri





## Farm Crops Face Surplus

(Continued from Page 4)

In other words, King Cotton is a very sick potentate.

Here is the statistical picture, as presented by C. V. Wells, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Cotton is America's most important cash crop. Almost 1,600,000 farms—on which lived one fourth of the farm population—were growing cotton in on which lived one fourth of the farm population—were growing cotton in 1939. Then there are some 500,000 workers in cotton textile manufacturing plants; an uncounted number of others engaged in ginning, merchandising, and transporting cotton; and some 50,000 retail stores in which cotton goods are sold.

The acreage of cotton under cultivation in the U. S. decreased from 44,-448,000 acres in 1929 to 20,472,000 acres in 1944; this is 4,400,000 acres less than in 1940.

#### **Production Has Increased**

But while cotton acreage has been more than cut in two in the last 15 years, in the same period production to the acre has increased about 60 per cent. The average yield the last 5 years is around 260 pounds an acre, 90 pounds more than in the decade 1923-32. Cotton production is currently estimated at 12,320,000 bales for 1944, compared to 14,667,000 bales average for 1928-32. Increases in acre yields have offset two thirds of the acreage reduction.

Carryover of American cotton used to run from 3 million to 5 million bales; for the last 10 years the carryover has exceeded 10 million bales. To "protect" prices and cotton income, Government has been trying to take surtect" prices and cotton income, Government has been trying to take surpluses off the market; government stocks were 5,487,000 bales last August 1; slightly more than half of the 11,049,000 bales owned by or under, loan in August, 1939. Foreign consumption of American cotton has tended downward from the 2041,000 tended downward from the 9,041,000 bales used by foreign mills in 1927-28. Cotton has been held close to parity price in the United States; result is that world price runs 5 to 8 cents a pound less; government is subsidizing 4 cents a pound at the present time. cents a pound at the present time, in effort to move some into foreign trade.
At the same time, synthetic products at much lower prices are displacing cotton in the domestic market. High prices are not compensating for the loss of foreign and domestic markets.

King Cotton is a sigh potentiate.

King Cotton is a sick potentate. As soon as the abnormal war demands for foodstuffs and other farm products drop back toward normal, wheat, tobacco, almost any farm commodity produced in surplus over domestic demands, if not riding in the same boat with cotton, will be in the same fleet on unfriendly oceans.

Latest reports are that the cotton conference did a good job of getting the rather gloomy picture painted; found a general agreement that something ought to be done; that govern-ment ought to help get the job done; but had not found what is to be done.

#### Spoiled a Notion

Tom Linder, agricultural commissioner for Georgia, speaking for the commissioners of agriculture of 10 of the 13 Southern states, and a Democrat, spoiled some preconceived no-tions that the Cotton states expect world trade—especially on a free or at least a freer basis—to solve the

problems.

In the New Deal jargon of Washington, it is to be feared that Tom Linder, Georgia, is not a Liberal.

First, Mr. Linder declared that it was not Mr. Herbert Hoover who caused the market crash and collapse in 1929, and the depression that followed

It was the importation of 9 billion dollars worth of agricultural products from abroad in the 4 preceding years that caused the collapse, according to Linder. He is an advocate of the theory that dollars received by farmers turn over 7 times; therefore national income is 7 times farm income, and depends upon farm income.

"Since the 9 billion dollars was paid to foreigners, it was not paid to the American farmers," said Linder. "Therefore it did not get the 7-times turnover that it would have gotten had it been paid to the American farmer for American farm products. When we imported \$7,000,000,000 of farm products from abroad, we reduced our national income \$63,000,000,000 over the same 4-year period. The market crash swept away 15 billion dollars, but during the 4 preceding years im-ports of farm products cost us 63 bil-lion dollars."

#### How Alfalfa Helps

The lasting soil-building effects of alfalfa were demonstrated dramatically this fall on the farm of Guy Newland, Wilson county. Mr. Newland had one 20-acre field that was in alfalfa for 15 years.

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falfa for 15 years. Four years ago he plowed it up and planted corn.

Following his corn crop he sowed oats and lespedeza. This fall he harvested 800 pounds of lespedeza seed an acre from this 20 acres while a 10-acre field right alongside made only 400 pounds.



Whenever teat or udder irritations appear, such as cracking, chapping, scratches or abrasions, massage affected parts with Dr. Salsbury's Udder Ointment. Antiseptic on contact. Soothes and softens skin; with massaging, helps stimulate local circulation and thereby promote healing. Creamy, not "sticky." Pleasant to use. Full half pound only 50c at drug, feed, other stores, hatcheries. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

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Dr. Salsbury BACTERINS
Garget: Use Autogenous Garget Bacterin.
Tailor-made for your own herd from milk samples from affected quarters. Write for literature and directions for sending sample. Blackleg Bacterin (Whole Culture); Hemorrhagie-Septicemia Bacterin; Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 1; Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 3; Omplete instructions with every package help you do the vaccinating yourself. Ask your Dr. Salsbury dealer about these bacterins.

# 1,000 EGGS N EVERY HEN

If You Keep Chickens

#### **CUT THIS OUT**

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of the hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, nationally famous Poultry Expert, for nearly eighteen years Editor of "Poultry Success."

famous Poultry Expert, for nearly eighteen years Editor of "Poultry Success,"

The average pullet may lay 150 eggs or more—in second year may lay 100. Then she goes to market, Yet it has been definitely established that every pullet hatched has from 1,000 to 3,000 or more minute egg germs in her system—and may, in many instances, be made to lay on a highly profitable basis for as long as five years—if given proper care.

How to work to get up towards 1,000 eggs from hens instead of discarding them after one year of laying; how to keep up production from fewer birds, save on upkeep, cost of breeding, rearing and feeding expense, and so get more net profit from every dozen eggs. These and many other money-making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's 1,000 EGG HEN PLAN of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent free to any reader of this paper who keeps SIX hens or more. Eggs, this year, will be in great demand—at good prices—to take the place of rationed meat. Means real profit to the smart poultry keeper who can make birds produce. Mr. Trafford tells how, If you keep chickens and want them to pay with EXTRA EGGS, cut out this notice and mail with name and address to PENN POULTRY SERVICE, Suite 418, 333 North 15th St. Philadelphia (2) Pa., and free copy of the 1,000 EGG



Just Put Nic-Sal On the Roosts

Nic-Sal's nicotine is volatile. Fumes kill lice, feather mites that check laying. Easy, effective method. Hens rest, do better. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa



#### **Well-Bred Hens Come First**

#### Early Chicks Favored Despite Their Problems

WELL-CONSTRUCTED laying A house is absolutely essential to full winter egg production, but there are a lot of other things that contribute to the success or failure of the flock, believes G. M. Reed, of Labette county.

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In the first place you don't have anything if your pullets are not bred for egg production, he thinks. The males in his breeding flock are selected from trapnested hens of 300

eggs or more a year.

Mr. Reed this fall took about 200
Leghorn pullets into the laying house
from a March 23 hatch. He likes early chicks because they come into production earlier, but admits early chicks bring the flock owner some problems.

For instance, early chicks are in-creasing production as the days be-come shorter thru the fall and early winter. If lights are not used so they get a full feeding period daily they will fall off feed, slow down on pro-

duction and, perhaps, go into a molt.

While this problem has to be met with early chicks the compensation is

with early chicks the compensation is that they produce the best when egg prices are highest. His pullets were laying 60 per cent in 1944 by the middle of November.

In order to prevent molt he uses lights in the morning and supplies extra vitamins and minerals. He feeds green alfalfa leaves in an open hopper and a commercial vitamin-mineral and a commercial vitamin-mineral mix. His 1943 flock got the same care, except for this extra vitamin-mineral mix, but did not produce as well as the 1944 flock with the mixture added.

Mr. Reed feeds one fourth of the scratch grain mixture as whole oats and started this feed when the chicks were 10 weeks old. He says oats promote better growth and vigor and holddown worm infestation. He worms

each fall, however.

Going into the housing needs, Mr.
Reed feels that the Kansas strawloft house is the best available. He uses a deep litter because if the litter isn't deep a warm spell following a cold spell will leave the floor colder and damper than the surroundings, causing colds or other diseases.

His experience is that windows should never be entirely closed, even with muslin, as it shuts off some of the evaporation. If the laying house gets steamy and the litter clammy, pro-duction will drop. His production dropped about 20 per cent in a week in 1943 because of this and it tool: a month to get back. Muslin also shuts out the sunlight, which should be available as much as possible for health.

One improvement Mr. Reed would make in the standard Kansas laying house in the standard Kansas laying

house is more insulation of the back walls. He feels that pullets roosting near this back wall need more protection from cold than they ordinarily get and is planning to insulate his north wall in another year.

He has been feeding warm skim milk, 2 gallons for each 100 hens, and adjusting protein in the mash by cutting down on meat scraps. A kerosene fountain is used to keep water tem-peratures at 50 degrees or above as he believes any temperature below 50 de-grees causes a drop in production.

least, some commercial mite preparation may be brushed on the roosts and nests with a paintbrush. Or the old re-liable 1 gallon of kerosene to which is added 1 pint of crude carbolic may be

painted on the roosts.

Another thing to check on at all times of the year is worms. If any round worms are found in the drop-pings, better give a worm powder in the dry mash. In some localities a mash can be purchased that has the worm treatment already mixed in it. This will doubtless be a practice with most makers of commercial feeds some time in the future, as it is a handy way to worm the flock with no extra mixing.

#### Paid to Treat

Does it pay to treat flaxseed? C. J. Johnson, Allen county, believes so. In 1942 his treated flax yielded 11.8 bushels while untreated seed in the same field yielded only 6.2 bushels. In 1943 the increase was 2.1 bushels an acre following treatment with Ceresan. Treatment, says Mr. Johnson, cost only about 1 cent a bushel.

#### Big Electric Expansion

Plans for a \$12,600,000 postwar expansion program that will bring electricity to 23,300 unserved Kansas rural consumers within 3 years after the program starts, have been announced by Manager State College following by Kansas State College following word from the Rural Electrification Administration.

Nine million dollars would be used to build distribution lines and \$3,600,-000 to finance generation and trans-mission facilities, installation of plumbing and electrical equipment on farms, and improvement of existing

rural systems.

It is estimated that within 5 years after electric service is made avail-

able, farm consumers receiving service for the first time will spend an average of \$145 for wiring and \$400 for electrical appliances, and that 35 per cent of their number also will spend \$225 each for plumbing.

Farm consumers now on rural lines could spend an average of \$40 for additional wiring and \$300 for electrical equipment, and 50 per cent of them would spend an average of \$225 for plumbing.



# Hens Beat the War Goals

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

POULTRY planning is lining up quite differently from what it was 2 years ago. At that time poultry raisers were asked to greatly increase the output of poultry and eggs. Eggs especially were wanted to send to our allies in dried form. Poultry producers responded to the demand. They raised even more poultry than was requested.

Today there are large reserves of eggs in storage. So many in fact, that we have in prospect for the coming months 25 million more cases of eggs than we will be needing next year. This year there were produced 48 per cent more than the 10-year average, and 6 per cent more than last



Mrs. Farnsworth

year. One reason why there has been such a remarkable production is that there are better egg-bred hens in the flocks of today than there were a few years ago. Since there are such large numbers of hens in the country it natu-

rally makes a big showing.

Now, our government has asked that producers cut down on their flocks in order to avoid such a big production that will inevitably lead to a situation in which there will be no profits. For the next 60 days Uncle Sam would like to see 50 million hens marketed so the production could be held down to the 1945 demand. Naturally, when the war ends there must be still further reductions-or else. So it might be well to start putting our house in order so it will be easier to conform to postwar

There may be plans put into opera-tion to see that there are reductions in the number of poultry in the country, but it will not be needed if the growers themselves voluntarily market a per cent of their fowls. There is still a good demand for market poultry and no reductions of broilers or fryers are asked at this time. Keeping the flock well culled and culling every month is the best method known to make more profit to the bird anyway. Look over the flock frequently to see whether there are a few birds that can be marketed and missed very little from the flock. Some may not be laying, or they may have developed off-colored eyes which denote trouble in the future, or there may be other defects that show up now that didn't a few weeks ago.

Heavy-breed hens that have been fed heavily on corn may be too fat to do much laying. If this is the case it is a hint to cut down on feeding grain, corn especially. This hint is better applied to dual-purpose and the meat breeds rather than to the Leghorns or other egg breeds, which are rather difficult to fatten. There may be pullets that have not developed into good producers and had as well be marketed. It wouldn't take so very many fowls from each person's flock all over this country to get the 50 million hens reduction needed. And it is better to reduce some now than to have to take it all at some time later. We should take into consideration that we do not need to house so many hens to get a better production than we got a decade ago. Most all hens are capable of laying more eggs now under good care than they were even a few years ago.

We should take better care of the layers now during the 3 cold months. Some cases of cannibalism may have developed since the flock is confined to the house most or all of the time. It may be necessary to attach some of the anti-picking devices to settle this trouble. A salt treatment may be tried if picking has just started. Salt may be added to the drinking water using 1 tablespoon to each gallon, and giving it one-half day twice a week at 3-day intervals. Two pounds of salt may be used in each 100 pounds of the dry mash. But if the picking habit has become established, then the best preventive is guards or similar devices.

Damp litter may be another trouble after the houses are closed. It may be best to use some commercial litter for the winter, such as peat moss or the sugar-cane pulp which absorbs a lot of moisture. Straw is cheaper and more readily available on farms and is very satisfactory if the litter is deep enough. Stir the litter once a day. It helps it

in keeping it dry.

This fall has been especially warm and favorable for mites to get a start. If hens drop in production, look pale and are listless and slow moving, there may be mites hiding away in the crevices around the perches, dropping boards or nests. Just because a house is new is no reason for thinking there are no mites present. New lumber, it seems, is an excellent place for mites to get a start and they multiply rapidly. In order to disturb the fowls the



THOUSANDS of progressive poultry raisers and hatcheries use Avi-Tab regularly. Many report benefits and improvements.

This is because in many flocks there are some birds which a tonic appetizer will benefit.

Perhaps you have some birds like that in your flock right now. If so, try a ten day treatment with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Watch how those birds respond.

Avi-Tab is easily mixed in wet or dry mash; birds eat it readily. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer now. Ask for genuine Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab.

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# Uncle Sam Says . . .

#### Push Grade B Eggs

I'm and the rich supplements a could take a pro-

With high incomes, many housewives do not buy medium-cost or grade B eggs. This, plus the fact that total egg production is running about 6 per cent above last year's record while consumption has remained about the same, has slowed up sale of other than top-grade eggs. Also, war requirements for dried eggs, which usually are made from eggs scoring grade B or under, are considerably less than last year. So the War Food Administration is making an 8-weeks campaign to get housewives to use more grade B eggs to relieve the shortages in grades A and AA.

#### **Obey Fertilizer Ceilings**

Landlords selling fertilizers to tenant farmers cannot charge more than the applicable retail ceiling price of these products, says OPA. An additional mark-up by landlords never was authorized. Also, on sales to farmers, the f. o. b. factory price of fertilizer is applicable only if the farmer arranges for his own delivery, or if the f. o. b. price plus freight does not exceed the applicable farm delivered price.

#### Apply for Trucks

The Office of Defense Transportation says applications for certificates of transfer for the purchase of new commercial motor vehicles to be built during 1945 may now be made to ODT district offices. ODT desires to notify manufacturers of heavy duty trucks of the names and addresses of successful applicants 60 days in advance of production so these vehicles may be shipped into the areas where certificates of transfer have been approved. Light trucks applications may be made beginning January 1, 1945.

#### Drop Tire Lists

The requirement that local War Price and Rationing Boards post a weekly list of applicants granted ration certificates to buy new tires has been canceled by OPA. Instead, local boards will make names of persons granted new tire certificates available to any interested persons.

#### Tires for Deep Mud

OPA has amended the tire rationing regulations to provide for the issuance of a certificate for a tractorimplement tire to be used on a passenger car. This was done to provide for the tire needs of passenger automobiles rebuilt to operate in deep mud and snow.

#### No More Fuel Oil

Fuel oil rations will stay the same. Published statements that fuel oil supplies have become so abundant that larger rations will be justifiable next month or the first of the year are "unfounded" says the Petroleum Administration of War. Because of increased requirements and threatening transportation trouble, PAW says supplies will be no more than enough to meet military demands, plus civilian requirements on the present ration basis.

#### Eat About the Same

Total civilian supply of food for 1945 is expected to continue about the same as in 1944, when per capita civilian consumption has been at least 7 per cent above the prewar average, 1935-39. Supplies of some fruits, turkeys and beef may be larger next year, but pork, potatoes, butter and perhaps chicken and some fresh vegetables may be smaller. Civilian supplies will not be generally changed by the end of the European war.

#### Not Much Change

The number of cattle fed for market during the coming winter and spring will be little different from the number fed a year earlier.

#### No Food "Dumping"

WFA promises as little disruption of trade as possible for the thousands of food dealers thru the sale of government-owned food stocks which may be disposed of during and following the war. "Dumping" of foods on the market will be prevented, and there will be a decided effort to prevent price slashes and price wars. Note: The editors believe every effort should be

made to prevent these stocks of foods from forcing farm prices down thru the promised government floors.

#### Meat Demand Strong

Domestic demand for meat will be almost as strong in 1945 as in 1944. If adequate credit arrangements can be made, exports of pork and lard in the next 2 years may exceed the prewar volume which would aid in sustaining a relatively strong total demand for meat in the domestic market. Meat production in 1945 may be about 2 billion pounds smaller than in 1944, when total output will exceed 24½ billion pounds—dressed meat basis. Production likely will continue at a reduced level in 1946, but this level will be considerably higher than in the prewar period. Total meat production increased from an average of 16 billion pounds in 1934, and reached a new all-time high in 1944. Output probably will be between 22 and 23 billion pounds for the next 2 years. Meat prices are likely to hold close to ceiling levels in 1945, but may decline in 1946.

#### Big Pig Crops

The 1944 pig crop is estimated at 88 million head, compared to the extremely high level of 122 million head in 1943. Present indications point to a pig crop of about the same size in 1945 as in 1944. Pig crops in prewar years, prior to the extreme drouths of 1934 and 1936, averaged about 78 million head annually.

#### **Use Kitchen Matches**

About 90 per cent of all penny-box matches and 25 per cent of all book matches produced during the next 6 months will be delivered to the armed services. But the household or kitchen variety that will strike anywhere will be produced in sufficient quantity to meet all civilian needs.

#### Still Need Mules

The traditional army mule is still a requisite for war, especially for fighting over muddy and mountainous

#### **Heads Editors**



Raymond H. Gilkeson

Raymond H. Gilkeson, of Topeka, editor of Kansas Farmer, was elected president of the American Agricultural Editors Association at the annual meeting held last week in Chicago. He has been vice-president for the last 2 years. Membership in the association includes editors of all types of farm papers in the United States. Combined circulation of all the papers represented is more than 50 million.

"Farm publications generally have done such good work in selling War Bonds and in boosting scrap-metal and fat-saving campaigns," Gilkeson said, "that they have received special awards of merit from the Secretary of the United States Treasury."

of the United States Treasury."

The association's program for the year ahead, the new president announces, will be continued emphasis on everything that will help win the war, from food production to saving wastepaper.

#### 87 Meat Recipes

A new meat cook book for 1945, "Timely Meat Recipes for Meal Appeal," has just been published by the National Livestock and Meat Board. This is more than just a recipe book. In addition to a new collection of 87 tested recipes, its 40 pages include complete menus built around each meat dish given. Also, helps on buying meat, facts on the food value of meat, and pointers on cooking meat the modern way, are given. The booklet has many illustrations in color. Anyone interested in having a copy of this recipe book may address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It is free.

terrain. The War Shipping Administration has announced allocation of 17 vessels to the War Department for use as mule carriers.

#### To Dry Frozen Eggs

WFA is making arrangements to dry its stock of frozen eggs. These eggs to be dried were purchased to support producers' prices, as required by law. Because they are not needed now in the domestic market they will be converted into dried eggs, for export purposes, to avoid interfering with the domestic frozen-egg market. Plants doing the job must be ready to deliver the powdered eggs by January 31, 1945.

#### Drink More Milk

Milk production in 1945 may reach 119 billion pounds, if returns to dairy farmers, including dairy production payments, are held at about the same level as in 1944, up a billion pounds over this year. Milk supply was insufficient to meet demand this year. Per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream may not decline much if any in 1945 from the record of 411 pounds to the person now indicated for 1944.

#### Milk Helps Pigs

Liberal feedings of skim milk will rid young pigs of most of their internal parasites, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has found in recent tests at the Beltsville Research Center. Satisfactory gains and freedom from severe parasitism can be attained by feeding milk moderately each day or by giving large quantities for a few days at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks.

#### Waste too Much

Surveys by agricultural economists and garbage analysts, says WFA, show that people of U. S. waste from 20 to 30 per cent of all food we produce. Losses occur in harvesting, storing, shipping, processing, selling and at the table. The amount wasted is more than enough to feed 10 million soldiers and meet the Lend-Lease commitments to our allies.

#### Visual Education

Fundamental farm skills—horse-shoeing, sheep shearing, repairing tractors and mowers—now are being taught with the assistance of motion pictures produced by the U. S. Office of Education. A series of 6 films on maintenance and repair of farm equipment has been produced. There also are pictures on community canning and repainting frame buildings. In addition to motion pictures, there are film strips, which review and clarify important points in the films, and instructor's manuals describing best ways of using the visual materials. These pictures will be used in vocational agriculture classes, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America meetings, extension groups, and community gatherings.





# **Classified Advertising Department**



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



Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas

It is interesting and instructive to listen to a conversation among a group of stockmen who have long since decided for themselves what is the best breed of beef or dairy cattle. I can recall when such discussions were largely critical of the breed or breeds that other stockmen had chosen. Defects and shortcomings were pointed out in much the same fashion that one faults of his opponent, who may be running for the same office that he aspires to. But it is different now. I refer to breeders of cattle. All good cattle, regardless of breed, are recognized and appreciated. Of course, many breeders of cattle look forward to a time when others will see the error of their way and change over to the kind that are better adapted and more

But changes are not as numerous as one might think. Usually changes are only made because of relocation, scarcity of help, or some condition making it more profitable to keep a different type of animal. The predominance of any given breed in any state or locality cannot be accounted for on the theory that it is a superior breed. Dairy and beef cattle are grown profitably on adjoining farms, and different breeds of both beef and dairy cattle are to be found in the pastures and in the dairy barns in every locality.

Recently I was interested to learn that several leading Holstein breeders of Kansas attribute the dominant position of their favorite breed in this state to the early practice of holding neighborhood auctions. "Unable to bring the mountain to them they went to the mountain." A third of a century ago Holsteins were scarce in Kansas. About that time W. H. Mott, of Herington, started the practice of holding sales. Among the first were sales of cattle brought in from Wisconsin and New York. Later as the herds grew in number, what come to be better. number, what came to be known as combination sales were organized. A state organization was created and members used such sales as markets for surplus stock. A breeder in some outlying district would provide a nucleus and small numbers would be consigned. Neighbors came to the sale as spectators and often went away sold on Holsteins.

During the last 27 years Mr. Mott has planned and managed sales in 73 Kansas towns, located in 53 counties, and during the time has held as many as 4 sales at one point. These sales served to introduce the breed. Early the farmers attention was directed to the value of the Holstein cow as the best machine for converting cheap, usable rough feed into cash. The message was carried to every part of

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

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# **January 6 Will Be Our Next Issue**

Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by

Saturday, Dec. 30

the state and the Holstein cow took her place beside the silo.

During the early sale period many cattle were sold with little to recommend them but their spots and ancestors. But with the passing years but-terfat-testing associations have been weeding out the low producers and official herd classification is gradually disposing of sloping rumps and oldfashioned udders.

R. W. SLATER, Spotted Poland China specialist of Savonburg, writes as follows: "Thank you for the fine job you did on the small advertisement we ran in the November 4 issue of Kansas Farmer. We received many inquiries and sold over \$400 worth of boars from this ad."

HARRY COTTON, wheat farmer and Milking Shorthorn breeder of St. John, with the help of his sons recently completed one of the finest and most complete dairy barns in his part of the state. Mr. Cotton was among the first farmers in Western Kansas to discard the one-crop farming practice.

The COLE BROTHERS HOLSTEIN sale, held at Clay Center. November 24, was attended by about 300 buyers and visitors. Fifty-seven females sold for an average of \$136.28. The herd bull sold for \$317.50 and the buyer was Kenneth J. Nosdboe, Salina. The top cow sold for \$220. The day was uncertain, raining as the sale closed.

After spending the last 7 months at Hammond General Hospital, Neodesha, Calif., PAUL DAVIDSON has been dismissed from the Service. He is back on the farm and already is starting to build up the herd of registered Poland Chinas. His father, W. A. Davidson, one of the oldest breeders in the state, passed away while Paul was in the Service. away while Paul was in the Service.

The Polled Shorthorn cale of LEWIS THIE-MAN-ALPINE FARM, held at the Thieman farm, Concordia, Mo., November 15, averaged \$330 on 90 lots. Fourteen bulls averaged \$471 with a top of \$1,750. This bull, with 8 females from the sale, went to Donald Hostetter, Chino, Calif. McManus Bros., Keokuk, Iowa, bought the top female at \$1,050. Seventy-six females averaged \$303. Three bulls and 2 females came to Kansas, J. E. Halsey was the auctioneer.

RUBEN WAGNER, of Lincoln, Nebr., reports the state Holstein breeders' sale held at Omaha in November a decided success. The ofering was well fitted and, while the crowd was small, the buying interest was good. The day was cold, which kept many buyers away. The top animal went to O. S. Davidson, Sprrry, Okla., at \$475. The females averaged \$267.64 and the bulls averaged \$250, with a general average on the 51 head of \$267.64. Thirty-four head stayed in Nebraska.

SAM GIBBS, of Manchester, held another of his successful Hereford bull and heifer calf sales at Clay Center, November 15. Thirty-six head, 16 bulls and 20 heifers in ages from 5 to 11½ months, sold for a general average of \$134. The bulls averaged \$140 and the females \$127. The top animal of the sale went to T. L. Welsh, of Abilene, at \$220. About 250 buyers and spectators were in attendance. The offering was sold in just fair condition, the local demand, as always, was good. Jas. T. McCulloch was the auctioneer.

About 700 buyers and interested visitors attended the annual NEBRASKA ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' sale held at Columbus, Nebr., early in November. One hundred head were sold. The bull average was \$226 with a top price of \$800 paid by Max Hoffmaster, of Imperial, for an outstanding individual from the Krotz Farm consignment, of Odell, Nebr. The female average was \$165 with a general average of \$190 on the entire offering. The offering was a good useful one and very well appreciated by the crowd assembled.

R. O. WINZER AND SONS report very good prices received in their farm sale held November 9. The 27 head of mostly young Herefords sold for a general average of \$206. Five top bulls averaged \$304, and the entire number of bulls, 19 in all, averaged \$226.50. The cows and helfers—some of the helfers only 7 months old—averaged \$160. The crowd numbered about 300. The number of cattle sold was not large enough to attract buyers from a distance, but the local demand was good. The top bull went to Ben Hermer, Andale, at \$480. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

TOMSON AND CLARK SHORTHORN sale, TOMSON AND CLARK SHORTHORN sale, held at the Free Fair grounds, Topeka, on December 1, made a \$303 average on 50 lots; 13 bulls averaged \$375 and 37 females \$278. Number 8, a February 3, 1944, roan bull gired by Maxwalton Harvester and one of the best bulls produced by the Tomsons, sold for \$1,000 to L. C. Walts and Son, Cassidy, Tomson's Red, October 12, 1943, heifer, a half sister to the \$1,000 bull, sold to Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo., for \$1,000. Thirty-five of the 50 head selling stayed in Kansas. J. E. Halsey and Bert Powell were the auctioneers.

In his dispersion sale of registered Polled Herefords November 18, ISAAC RIFFEL, of Woodbine, sold 70 head of good cattle at a general average of \$300. Sixty head stayed in Kansas. The top buil went to Jesse P. Riffel at \$950 and another top price of \$500 was paid by Ira Riffel. The Riffel family is a large one and most of them breed Polled Herefords, so it is no surprise that the sons or grandsons should avail themselves of the opportunity to own some of the good cattle being dispersed by a relative. the good cattle being dispersed by a relative. About 250 buyers and visitors were in attendance. This was one of the oldest herds in the state.

KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS held their first annual futurity show and sale at Hutchinson, November 16. Fifty-three head of outstanding young buils and helfers made up the show and sale. Many in position to know pronounced the offering the best collection, considering age, ever to be assembled in one sale in Kansas. Dan Thornton, of Colorado, was judge. Rupert Domino 75th, consigned and shown by Will Condell, of El Dorado, was grand champion of the show. Reserve champion went to J. J. Moxley on Worthy Domino Jr. The grand champion heifer award went to Foster Farms, Rexford;

reserve champion helfer to Frank Condell, El reserve champion heifer to Frank Condell, El Dorado. The grand champion bull sold for \$1,475 to Roy Rasmussen, of Fay, Okla. Reserve champion bull was purchased by Master Farmer Roy Ellis, of Coldwater. Grand champion heifer topped the sale at \$1,825, and the buyer was Paul Conrady, Kingman. The reserve champion heifer was purchased by CK Ranch, Brookville, and the price was \$1,150. The entire offering sold for a general average of \$491, the 34 bulls averaging \$426, and 19 females, \$607.

The BEAL BROS. dispersion sale of registered Jersey cattle held at Iola, November 17, was attended by about 100 visitors and buyers. The 55 head sold for an average price of \$134 with 55 head sold for an average price of \$134 with a top going to John Clark Wilk, of Clearwater. Five bulls averaged \$130 and 32 cows averaged \$145.30, including 7 blemished, or old cows. Seventeen yearling helfers averaged \$102.90 and one bred helfer brought \$327.50. Lester Frey, of Manhattan, bought 5 head, and George Schurle the same number. James Coleman, of Abbeyville, took 6 head. The sale was managed by Ivan Gates, of West Liberty, Iowa. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The WABAUNSEE COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS' sale held at Manhattan, November 15, was satisfactory considering the fact that it was the association's first sale. The offering was presented in everyday clothes, so to speak, with excellent breeding and a good useful lot of breeding stock. The 62 lots sold for a total of \$7,965, an average of \$160 a head. The bulls averaged \$190, and the females \$151. The top bull went to Carl Miller, of St. Marys, at \$285. The females topped at \$260 for a cow and calf. The cow went to Jake Southard, of Manhattan, and the calf to B. L. Umschied, St. George. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

C. R. ROWE AND SON, Poland China breeders, held their annual fall sale on the farm near Scranton, October 21. The offering of 38 head spring boars and glits was the best the firm has ever offered, being a little thicker and shorter legged. A good farmer crowd, sprinkled with purebred breeders, made up the audience. The top boar went to Chas. Kinsel, of Lindsey, Calif., at \$150, and the top glit was bought by W. F. Quinland, of Perry, at \$162.50. The attraction of the sale was a litter of 10 that sold for a general average of \$101 a head. The entire offering averaged \$90. Mrs. Rowe served a big free dinner to everyone present. H. S. Duncan, of Creston, Iowa, was the auctioneer. About 300 were in attendance.

With an average of just a trifle over \$1,000 on 63 lots, plus a \$6,000 top on bulls and a \$5,000 top on females, the Shorthorn sale of MERRYVALE FARM-ALLEN CATTLE COM-MERRYVALE FARM-ALLEN CATTLE COM-PANY sale, Grandview, Mo., December 2, was one of the best Shorthorn sales held in the Midwest in recent years. While Kansas buyers didn't get either of the high-selling animals just mentioned, they did succeed in buying sev-eral good ones in both bulls and females. E. L. Stunkel and Son, Peck, bought a bull for \$3,600. This was third highest-selling bull in the sale. Nine bulls of the 21 head sold went to Kansas buyers. Fourteen females came to Kansas for a total of 23 head altogether. J. E. Halsey and Roy G. Johnston were the auctioneers. Roy G. Johnston were the auctioneers

The HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held another good sale on November 11 in the big sale pavilion on the Harold Tonn farm, following a Hereford beef barbecue furnished by the association. Fifty lots were sold for a general average of \$176.40. The bulls averaged \$144.62, with a top of \$400 paid by Clinton Koontz, of Haven. The top female, a cow with calf at side consigned by A. R. Slickau, sold for \$435 to Alvin Herzman, of Stafford. Thirty females averaged \$195. The offering was the best so far presented by the association. Some new buyers were present and new herds started. The cattle were better fitted than in previous sales and the attendance was large, as usual. Harold Tonn did the selling. HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS' AS-

The PREMIER HEREFORD FARM sale, held on the farm near Wolcott, November 17, brought out an unusually large crowd of Hereford fans, willing to back their judgment with dollars, and one of the best sales of the season was made. Buyers were present from 7 states. Real Prince D. 87th topped the sale at \$1,500, the buyer was Kenney Brothers, of Butler, Mo. The top female went to Frank Flynn, Garden City, Mo. The offering of 58 lots sold for a general average of \$496. The 10 bulls averaged \$610, and the 48 females \$472. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer. Among the best Kansas buyers were Harold Knudston, Basehor; I. E. Muillis, Pleasanton; T. J. Engleman, Great Bend; Warren Woody, Barnard; and George Nettles, Pittsburg.

The ETHYLEDALE HAMPSHIRE FARM at The ETHYLEDALE HAMPSHIRE FARM at Emporia, was the scene of another public sale heid late in October. The offering was one of quality, with bloodlines to match the best. But too many boars for the crowd, reduced on account of heavy farm work, resulted in an average not in keeping with the offering. A group of the best boars sold for an average price of \$98.25 with a top of not much above the average. Gilts \$80.70 on them at the best. The high boar went to Joe O'Bryan at \$150, and the high gift, a litter mate to the high boar, sold for \$150 to an Illinois breeder. W. C. Glover, of Raytown, Mo., was the heaviest buyer. A bunch of off-marked gilts sold for prices ranging from \$32.50 to \$50. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The A. N. JOHNSON AND SONS' Milking Shorthorn dispersal sale held at the farm, at Assaria, was a milestone in the development of this fast-growing popular breed. Fifty-three head, which included some calves selling separate but figured as one lot in the price average, brought a general average of \$308. The buil average was \$217, with a top less than that of the females. The females, including unbred helfers, averaged \$335. The top cow went to Heldebrecht Brothers at \$600. The Johnson herd was established several years ago with modest purchases, followed by lean years for growing feed and locating profitable sales. But by close attention, hard work and honest salesmanship, it had come to be known as one of the outstanding herds of the state. The sale was made to close up an estate and friends of the family and the breed look forward to a time in the near future when the farm will again be devoted to the growing of dual-purpose Shorthorns. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer, assisted by Gus. Heldebrecht and Art McAnarny.

#### HOGS



O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires Hiattville, Kan.

K

Pigs \$35,00 each. Two gilts and unrelated boar \$100. Bred gilts \$100 each. Registered. Cholera immune. Crated.

Quigley Hampshire Farms
BOARS: BOARS: BOARS: Choice fall and
spring boars. Every one registered and from
"Register of Merit". Qualifying litters. On
Highways 40 and 24.

BOARS Scheel's "Better Type"
HAMPSHIRES Best of bloodlines, easy feeding and good-doing kind. Visit our farm or write for de-scription and prices. DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

#### BERKSHIRE BOARS

Ready for service. Guaranteed to please. Registered. Some sired by The pleaser, \$500 champion-bred boar. The thick, short-breaded kind, 200 to 300 lbs. Write today.

SHADOWLAWN BERKSHIRE FARM Roy Gilliland, Jr. Holton, Kansas

Fancy Serviceable Duroc Boars 8 to 14 mos. old, quick maturing, low built, thick, deep, heavy hammed, cherry red. Fall and spring gilts bred for February, March, April farrowing, Immuned, Reg., priced right. Herd sires, Ace's Parade, Proud Cherry Orion, Builder's Victory Ace are tops in quality and breeding. Come or write describing your wants. Phone 25F3, Lyons, G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

DUROCS
A few yearling sows of Col.
Orion breeding, out of Proud
Cherry K.ng dams. Bred to a
real boar of Proud Wave Ace breeding, out of a
Pathfinder-bred dam. They are strictly tops in
type and conformation. One yearling boar by
Golden Fancy and one boar of Proud Wave Ace
breeding. Registered. Immune.
B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

BETTER: Duroc Boars and Bred Gilts, Individually they are blocky. None bet ter bred. For particular farmers and breeders ter bred. For particular farmers and breed Registered. Immuned. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Bauer-Type Poland Boars Thick, short legged, late spring farrow. Also fine selection of fall boars and gilts. Bred sow sale February 17. BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBRASKA



WITTUMS' Better-Feeding POLANDS
75 short-legged, broad-headed, wide, deep-bodied fall pigs, boars and gilts. F. E. WITTUM & SON, Caldwell, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS Also one litter sow. Fall pigs. Vaccinated and Reg. From top placing sows at Hutch. State Fair. EARL & EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

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



O. I. C.

Pedigreed Hogs

Blocky, easy-feeding type.

PETERSON AND SONS

Osage City, Kan. **Pedigreed Hogs** 

O. I. C. BOARS for Sale Farrowed in May, weight about 175 lbs. Good individuals and registered. A. L. ALVEY, R. 2, Kansas City, Kan. Telephone F.A.8459.

# Dual-Purpose CATTLE

# Mardale's Milking Shorthorns

1936—1944
Registered Milking Shorthorn buils for sale.
3 serviceable age by Clay Conjuror Price 2 and
Holandals Knave. Also a few 4 to 10 months of
age, sired by Hollandale Knave. Priced right. age, sired by Homanus. Call or write J. E. HUGENOT, MINEOLA, KANSAS

"Duallyn Farm — Milking Shorthorns" Bull calves of different ages, two of service age for sale. This herd produced two out of three National grand champion Milking a horn cows, each the product of several gettions of animals bred in the herd.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS -from heavy milk strains, with dual-purpose conformation. Foundation stock from the Clarence Strickler herd. Priced right. Farm 8 s southwest of town. S. O. LUKENS, R. S, BELOIT, KAN.

Blue Valley Milking Shorthorns Bulls, all ages, reds and roans. Some polled, some horned, 8 are service age. Sired by Elm-grove Star and Maplelawn Ensign and out of good-producing and blocky cows. Bernard Wassenberg, R. 3, Marysville, Kansas

OFFERING REG. MILKING SHORTHORNS Bulls and Bull Calves, from Record of Merit dams and sired by University of Connecticut bred bull. Herd Federal Accredited Bang's and Tb. Ralph Lupfer, Larned, Kansas

Offering Milking-Bred Shorthorn lls of quality and breeding, 12 to 18 months i. Also a few cows. JOHNSTON BROS., BREWSTER, KAN.

LOCUST DELL FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS, offering bulls from calves to 20 months with R. M. breeding. W. S. Mischler & Son, Bloomington (Osborne County), Kansas.

BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

#### Dairy CATTLE

## Remarkable Opportunity

Select young sire from registered Guernsey herd largely of "Fore-most Guernsey" bloodlines. Several now ready for light service. Prices reasonable. Sired by Royal Superb 268335, whose famous dam — Superb's Faithful 410579 A. R., is only cow of the breed to have made four consecutive records averaging over 1,000 lbs. B. F.

Write for prices and particulars.

J. C. PENNEY 830 West 34th Street New York, 1 New York

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#### **GUERNSEY CATTLE**

Private Sale

- Frivate Sale

  5 two-year-old grade helfers to calve in 60 to 90 days, \$125 to \$150, 
  5 yearling grade helfers, ready to breed, vaccinated for Bang's, \$65 to \$75.

  8 Reg. yearlings (by son of My Haven King)
  R. R. records on dams, vaccinated for Bang's, \$165 each.

  1 Reg. bull, 6 mos. old (grandson of Cooper's Rex and Cooper's Supreme, \$75.

  1 Reg. bull, 1 mo. old, by Boulder Bridge Viking, \$50.

  3 grade helfers, 6 mos. old, vaccinated, \$60 each.

W. L. Schultz, Hillsboro, Kan.

# HOLSTEIN BULLS

—for sale, from calves to serviceable age. Sired by Dixie, son of Triune (Kansas only Silver Medal sire) out of Abbekerk, one daughter with over 700 lbs. fat or by Lizzie, son of Triune from a 606-lb. 3-year-old daughter of Triune. From line-bred, high-producing Ormsby dams.

Martin Blanke

W. F. Frerking Herkimer, 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.

the four little letters of the alphabet which mean so much to Jersey breeders the nation over! It means ROTHERWOOD, the Kansas Farm to which and from which flows the richest blood of

the breed!
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.
A. Lewis Oswald John Craig Oswald

# AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE

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





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.

# Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Livestock Salesman

# **BERT POWELL**

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

Beef CATTLE

## Look Us Up at Denver See Our Angus Exhibit

A 5-bull group of 1943 calves and a single entry (Faidley Master Quality 744030). All sired by Applewood Quality 3d 551089. The same bull that sired the two bulls we sold at Denver last year, 51½% above the average of the sale. Also showing some 1944 calves.

QUALITY ABERDEEN ANGUS ram Faidley Farm, Burr Oak, Kan.

#### Registered Angus **BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE**

A choice lot of registered Angus buils and f males ranging from calves to mature animal Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load Choicely bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemet

breeding. L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

as much as you GIVE can—as often as U.S.U Following heavy rain and several inches of snow, the CAREY BROTHERS HEREFORD cattle sale, held on the farm at Manhattan, December 5, was short of buyers. With chores to do, and no extra help, farmers were reluctant to leave home. So a smaller crowd, as always or at least nearly always, means reduced prices. The cattle were an unusually good lot from the standpoint of everything but fitting. Bull calves sold from \$70 to \$150, and females averaged \$159, with a top price of \$295 paid by Joseph Dauber and Son, Bunker Hill. Mowyer and White, of Junction City, bought 12 head. Among other buyers were W. A. McCormick, Blaine; Roy McGee, Manhattan, and Clifford Hugos, Scandia. Under more favorable conditions the offering would have brought more money. The 45 lots brought a total of \$7,807, an average of \$147. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer, assisted by Lawrence Weiter.

Giancing over the list of buyers at the ELMER JOHNSON, Smolan, reduction Hereford sale held recently, one can but be impressed with the large number of neighbor buyers who were in attendance, and by their presence and bidding gave evidence of confidence both in Mr. Johnson's judgment and ability as a breeder of better Herefords. Every buyer at this good sale could have done his chores in the morning and returned in time to do them in the evening. This proves once again the fallacy of looking afar for buyers, when it is possible to find them right at home. The entire offering of 46 lots, which included several calves selling separately with dams but figured as one lot, brought a total of \$11,205, and scarcely made a dent in the herd from the standpoint of numbers or value. The top buil sold to a neighbor, G. Gillum, of Gypsum, for \$350. The top female brought \$360, going to Riffel and Elmer, of Enterprise. Not a single animal went to a buyer a hundred miles distant from the farm. The buil average, including many months away from service age, averaged \$189; females, \$270. General average was \$243. Fred Reppert was the auctioneer.

HAROLD AND BERNICE PORTENIER, of Colby, pioneered the Milking Shorthorn public sale practice when they invaded the established Hereford territory of Northwestern Kansas on November 6. Moving right into the heart of the Hereford kingdom, they put on at Atwood the first sale of Milking Shorthorns ever to be held in the far West, so far as Kansas is concerned. Mrs. Portenier grew up on a Milking Shorthorn farm in Eastern Kansas, and the fact that Hereford advocates did not at once accept in a big way the big, red, dual-purpose cows never fazed her interest in them.

However, the cattle went under the hammer in grass condition, most of the cows a long way from freshening. And this with gasoline shortage and a busy week on the farm resulted in an average not at all in keeping with values for which like cattle sell under more favorable conditions. The top cow went to Charles M. Allpin, Dighton, at \$235. The high bull was purchased by William Block, of Amhurst, Colo., for \$250. The entire 45 lots averaged \$135.14. Three went to Colorado and 3 to Nebraska, the rest stayed in Kansas. Bert Powell was the auctioneer. HAROLD AND BERNICE PORTENIER,

auctioneer.

The RALPH J. TAYLOR AND SON SHORT-HORN sale held at the fairgrounds, Hutchinson, November 30, was attended by a big crowd of buyers and visitors. The offering was one of the best of the season. The 72 lots, which included a good many cows with calves at foot, figured as one lot, brought an average price of \$232. The bulls averaged \$162, all but 2 or 3 quite young. The top bull sold for \$400, going to W. F. Huggins, of Inavale, Nebr. The female average was \$242, with a top of \$530 on a cow and calf going to L. M. Swanson, Rosalle, Nebr.

Alvin Otte, Great Bend, was a buyer of a female at \$400. Cantwell Stock Farm, Sterling,

Alvin Otte, Great Bend, was a buyer of a female at \$400. Cantwell Stock Farm, Sterling, took a helfer at \$510. The same price was paid for a helfer by L. M. Swanson. Several head went to Oklahoma and Illinois. The rest stayed in Central and Western Kansas. Among the good buyers were Mr. and Mrs. Webster Olson, of Clements; E. L. Stunkel and Son, Peck; Raymond Dietz, Ness City. Taylor and Son have disposed of their Garden City ranch and are moving to another ranch at Scott City. Jack Halsey did the selling, assisted by Jack Mills and others. Mills and others.

MRS. JOHN C. KEAS, Effingham, reports the recent classification and reclassification of 5 Ayrshire herds in Atchison county. The placings were made by Official Judge James Linn, of the dairy Extension department, Kansas State College. Barwood Farm, Effingham, placings were as follows on 18 head, reclassified: 1 "Excellent," 2 "Very Good," 11 "Good Plus" and 4 "Good," making an average classification score of .824, an increase from last classification score of .824, an increase from last classification of 10 points. Twin Oaks Farm, Huron, with 10 head showed an increase from .792 to .825 with 2 head "Very Good," 6 "Good Plus" and 2 "Good." A herd of 7 was classified for Otis Reece, of Huron, with 1 "Very Good," 3 "Good Plus" and 3 "Good," for an average score of .808. In the Richard and Raymond Scholtz herd at Lancaster, 9 rated as follows: 1 "Excellent," 4 "Very Good," and 4 "Good Plus," and this reclassification raised the score from .815 to .855. Locust Lee Farm herd, at Effingham, reclassified 10 head, rating 2 "Very Good," 5 "Good Plus" and 3 "Good," with a score of .82, no change from previous classification. The herd of 9 belonging to Hunn and Nelson, of Arrington, was classified for the first time with a score of .808—3 "Very Good," 3 "Good Plus" and 3 "Fair."

Kansas Holstein history was made and sale records broken November 13-14 at the T. HOBART MeVAY and CHAS. SUMMERS AND SON dispersion sales held on the fairgrounds at Hutchinson. Ninety-four head of registered cattle, mature animals and young cattle including a few calves selling as one lot with dams sold for a grand total of \$32,430, and 8 head consigned by M. A. Schultz and Son, Pretty Prairie, brought the total up to \$35,550. Not a single animal left Kansas, and not one buyer came more than 150 miles to attend the sale. The Summers' 41 head sold the first day at an average of \$316, the top female going to J. H. Mueller, of Halstead, at \$510. The calf included in the price went to another buyer. The top bull, Hope View Fobes Aspirant 7th, a 2-year-old, was purchased by C. P. Regier, Peabody, for \$400. All of the buyers but 2 live in the 15 counties nearest to Hutchinson. One buyer came from Topeka and one from Dodge City.

The McVay sale, held the following day, was with a slightly larger attendance. Something like 500 occupied the seats both days. The 43 head in this sale brought \$19,470, with a top on females of \$1,250 for the second "Excellent" classified cow ever to be sold in a Kansas Holstein sale. The buyer was Frank Fickelstein, of Hutchinson. F. W. Bartholmew, of Great Bend, took the promising young herd bull, Osborndale Count Tovarich, at \$1,350. The McVay cattle were also in demand by Kansas buyers, not an animal went from the state, altho several trucks came and went home empty. Kansas buyers were at their best, as abundant crops, green wheat pasture, high-priced dairy products, together with Government subsidies, were factors. But the chance to buy tops near home was the controlling factor. Only one of the McVay cattle went as far west as Dodge City, El Dorado was the most eastern point, Protection southwest, and Caldwell south and farther east. Raymond Appleman, of Linn, fieldman for the national association, together with Colonel Miller, of Ohlo, official classification judge, were in attendance. Bert Powell did the selling, ably assisted by Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole. attendance. Bert Powell did the selling, ably assisted by Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole.

A belated report of the MEIERKORD HOL-STEIN dispersion sale brings back a thrill to many fortunate enough to attend this history-making event. An attendance of more than 500 included buyers and visitors from at least 9 states. Kansas breeders made a hard fight to retain their share of the tops, but more than half of the best went to other states, including the top bull selling at \$850, along with 24 more to O. A. Puryear, of Ponca City, Okla., whose purchases totaled \$8,545. Another heavy buyer was A. P. Garrett, of Plainview, taking 10 head, including the top cow at \$800, a 4-year-old daughter of "Old Triune." Triune and 4 of his best daughters, however, stayed in Kansas. Nine others went to Oklahoma and 7 to Texas. The 50 head of Melerkord cattle sold for a general average of \$413. The entire 71 head, including consignments from Hatesohl and Son, K. W. Philips, Mike Schroll and Clarence Hincock, brought an average of \$384.93. H. P. Hales and Son, of Amarillo, Texas, bought 10 head. "Old Triune" selling at 15 years of age was bought by St. Joseph's Home, at Abilene. Twenty-three of his daughters, from calves to mature cows, averaged \$429. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by James T. McCulloch and C. W. Cole.

#### Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
April 12—Penney and James, Hamilton, Mo.

Hereford Cattle

December 16—CK Ranch, Brockville, Kan. February 22—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale at Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Secy., Manhattan, Kan. April 17—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Sale Manager.

Duroc Hogs February 8—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Poland China Hogs February 17—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

#### Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for the best quality offered: Week Month Year

	Ago	Ago	Ago
Steers, Fed	\$15.00	\$16.50	\$15.75
Hogs		14.50	13.55
Lambs		14.65	14.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs	.22	.22	.23
Eggs, Standards	.431/	.43	.41
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.47
Wheat, No. 2, Hard		1.67	1.6414
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.13%	1.13	1.13%
Oats, No. 2, White	.80	.70	.86
Barley, No. 2	1.13	1.04	1.161/
Alfalfa, No. 1	31.00	30.00	34.50
Prairie, No. 1		17.00	20.00

#### Extra \$31 an Acre

The effect of lime and phosphate on yield of blackhull kafir was demonstrated in 1944 by Carl Shively, Allen county. In 1943, he had an 8-acre field planted to this crop that produced 25 bushels an acre.

Following this crop he applied 3 tons of lime and 70 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate an acre. In the fall of 1944 the same crop on the same soil made 63.6 bushels an acre for an income of \$54.06 an acre.

Cost of liming and fertilizer based on the life of the lime application, was \$1.65 an acre. The added production netted \$32.81 an acre.

#### Beef CATTLE

#### Taylor-Made Herefords Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch

Offers at private sale selected serviceable age bulls by Real Domino 7th. Also matrons and heifers carrying service of Beau Zento 32d. Our Herefords are Domino and Hazlett breeding.

MRS. THOS. R. TAYLOR & SONS Great Bend, Kansas

#### 40 Prince Domino HEREFORD

Cows, Heifers and Calves
These cattle are on wheat pasture temporarily, one mile south of town. I have sold
my farm and have no place to winter them. MORRIS ROBERTS, HOISINGTON, KAN. Phone 553J Great Bend, mornings or evenings

## Registered Hereford Cows

22 head, good condition, young, bred and Bang's tested. \$225.00 head if all are taken. W. A. HERMAN, CODELL, KANSAS

#### Cedar Nole Hereford Farm

Buils from 7 to 18 months, sired by M. L. F. Dandy Domino and Yankee Domino. Heifer calves same breeding. Bred heifers carrying service of Beauty Mischief 6th.
RAY RUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.

WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH offers at private sale 2-year-old junior herd sire of straight WHR breeding. 25 bull calves 9 to 13 months old, all by WHR Contender Domino 1st or WHR Worthy Domino 41st. 12 yearling heifers and 25 heifer calves. Leon A. Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

#### LATZKE ANGUS FARM

25 registered females with calves at side for sale; also number of bulls, including one herd OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Reg. Angus—Popular Breeding
For sale: Few cows and helfers bred to
Applewood Bandoller 160th or Kevermere of
Wheatland 58th. Also bull and helfer calves for
sale sired by these bulls.
HAROLD GIESS, ARNOLD, KAN.

Clyde Miller's Polled Shorthorns Scotch bred sons and daughters of Coronets'
Master and Reserve Victor. Right type and
colors.

Mahaska (Washington Co.)

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

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

#### Good's Shorthorns

8 Shorthorn bull calves for sale, 7 to 14 months old, sired by Will-O-Pat Prince by Imp. Calrossie Prince Peter. EMERSON GOOD, BARNARD, KAN.

#### Shorthorn Bull and Heifers

10 to 18 months of age, nice colors, best of type and breeding. Also few cows with calves. E. C. and GLENN E. LACY & SON Miltonvale, Kan.

# Scotch Bred Shorthorns

with plenty of milk. Bulls for Sale from calves to 22 months, the right type. Also my herd bull by Gregg Farm Victorious and a few promising helfers and helfer calves.

N. E. Bert, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

# Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE Good ones, ready for service, sired by Designer Sultan. Inspection invited. MEAIL BROS., Cawker City, Kan.



OFFERING A SHORTHORN BULL For sale—a choice registered Shorthorn bull. Register No. 2073587.

J. B. HERRINGTON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

OFFERING SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Grandson of Proud Archer. Good individual and a good sire. 10 bulls from 12 to 18 months old. 10 heifers, all sired by above herd bull. Short legged, thick type. H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, ALMENA, KAN.

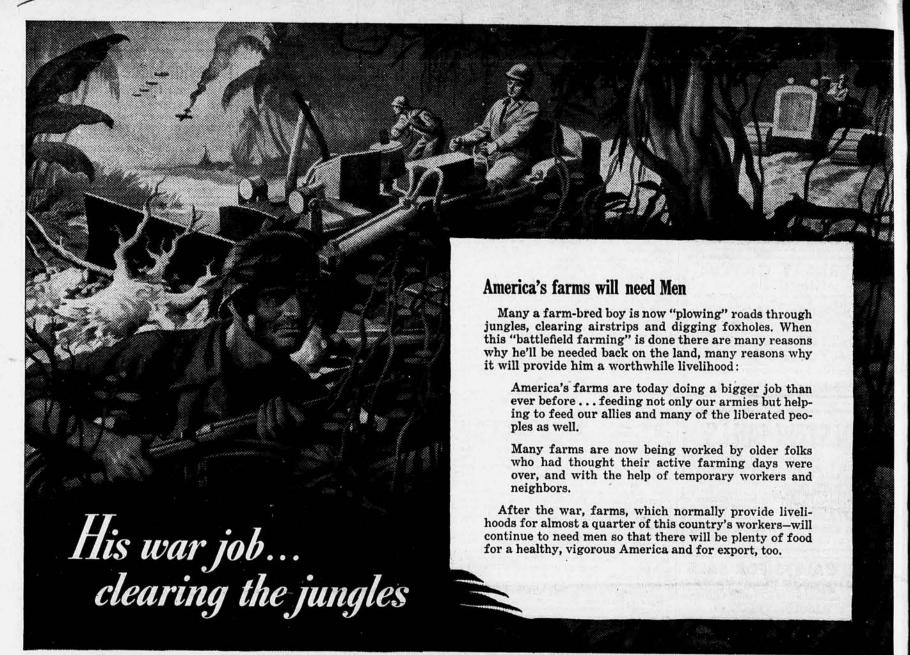


#### "Thanks a Million"

To everyone who helped to make our Milking Shorthorn sale a success.

The big crowd of interested spectators, the sincere comment and the spirited bidding was an inspiration, the memory of which will be lasting.

There is no greater thrill than to feel that one has met the approval of his friends and neighbors in the accomplishment of what he has undertaken. The average of \$308 was larger than we had expected. The biggest part of the offering went to neighbors and previous customers, and with the cattle goes our earnest desire that they prove profitable investments. The arrival of new calves is already being reported and we await with keen interest any news having to do with the stock so recently our property. Those who have bred and developed herds can understand our attachment to them. The settling of an estate made this dispersal necessary. But when the "lights come on again" we will establish another herd, and our hope is to begin where we left off.



Cut More Wood to Cut the Paper Shortage

