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JANUARY 2, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Then Agriculture Has Its Say

JUST 71 years ago, when Kansas was only 10 years old, the State Board of Agriculture held its first annual Farmers' Convention, and has never missed holding this important meeting since that time. The seventy-second convention will be held in Topeka, January 13 to 15, 1943, in the city auditorium.

Notable as the record is for length of service, this meeting will represent a culmination in the importance and achievements of the Board. In its early days the convention was made up of representatives of the fairs, and the delegates were largely race-horse men. But under the present administration, the base of representation was broadened to make it truly representative of the agricultural interests of the state. It is now composed of delegates elected by the county organizations of the Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union, farmers' institutes, agricultural fairs, and crop and breed improvement organizations, so that no farmer need be without representation in this convention except by his own choice.

While this convention presents the best cross-section of the progressive and aggressive farmers and stockmen ever to assemble in the state, its annual meetings are not "closed." Instead, they are freely opened to the public for participation in the discussions which follow presentation of selected subjects by men of outstanding reputation in their several fields of accomplishment.

In preparing the program for this meeting, Secretary J. C. Mohler fairly outdid himself in obtaining talent of the highest order for every session, with special features for the now famous "Get-acquainted" dinner in the Roof Garden of the Hotel Jayhawk on Wednesday evening, January 13. At that time our newly elected governor Andrew Schoepel will open the session with his first address after his inauguration. This ought to be worth hearing, as the new chief executive grew up in Ness county, knows the farm from the inside and speaks the Kansas language. Moreover, he is expected to gain moral support from the Elk County Cowgirls Chorus, who entertain with a Kansas quality. Dr. Kenneth McFarland, the newly installed superintendent of the Topeka city school, has an excellent reputation as an after-dinner speaker, and is expected to make us forget about rubber and gas, and wish the session had been longer. This is the real beginning of the mental feast to follow.

Thursday morning Dr. Larry F. Livingston, manager of the extension division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, will speak. He is a graduate of [Continued on Page 7]



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and strong, won't you?"

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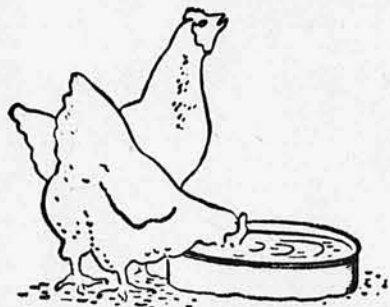
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FARMING ACROSS THE NATION

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON



Climbing Tomato Vine

MISSOURI: J. L. McCord, of Montgomery county, has hit on a method of making tomato vines produce more "love apples." He had a tomato plant come up next to a grape vine. With a favorable season the plant climbed the vine, reaching a height of 16 feet, and bore 18 tomatoes.

If You Like Rabbit

UTAH: With meat rationing approaching, expert cooks say now is a good time to start raising rabbits. All the meat on a domestic rabbit is white and delicately flavored—if you like rabbit. It can be cooked virtually the same way as chicken. And they do say that rabbits multiply.

Fighting Gourds

ARKANSAS: Dishrag gourds from the Western Hemisphere will supply the U. S. Navy and Merchant Marine with oil filters to replace those formerly imported from Japan. The dishrag gourd, or loofah, is one of the common gourds grown in dooryards throughout the South.

Turpentine Farmers

GEORGIA: Small farmers in the piney woods of this state are becoming independent gum producers with government loans, and expect to work 600,000 trees for war-vital rosin and turpentine. May mean around \$180,000 for 500 men working trees never tapped before.

Inside an Egg

NORTH DAKOTA: An average of nearly 1½ ounces of feed and 1½ ounces of water are required for the production of an egg. This is in addition to the feed requirements necessary for the growth and maintenance of pullets and hens. Even a small reduction in feed means a sharp reduction in egg production.

2 to 1 Better

WYOMING: In terms of pounds of lamb to the acre, seeded pastures out-yielded native pastures last year by a minimum of 2 to 1 in spring grazing trials at the Archer field station, near Cheyenne.

Paint Knowledge

GEORGIA: Painters are short. Two Greene county 4-H Club boys took note of this and applied for the job of painting the interior and the exterior of a school building. This job proved so satisfactory the cafe owner had them do his building. Now they are making college money and doing the home community a service. They learned how to paint in a 4-H Club project, doing so well they were selected as a paint demonstration team.

If You Get Them

NEW YORK: Shortage of farm help has greatly increased the use of mechanical milking machines in many dairy herds of New York state during the last 6 months.

Powerful Wheat

AUSTRALIA: Wheat will be turned into power alcohol, enough to produce 10 million gallons a year. It is a government project.

On Time on Tractor

GEORGIA: With just barely enough time to get to her regular monthly home demonstration club meeting,

Mrs. L. C. Fincher, Newton county farm woman, rushed out to the car only to find a flat tire. Determined to keep her "on-time" record clear, she promptly mounted the farm tractor, drove it to the meeting. What these women will do with the Jeeps when they come home from war!

Egg Shells Help

IOWA: Egg shells have a lime value for soil. Coarsely crushed shells are not as valuable as fine commercial lime, according to the state college, so shells should be recrushed, screened and placed on the ground many months in advance of seeding. Egg shells contain about 84.5 per cent calcium carbonate or lime, and small amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. All this is interesting if you live near an egg-drying plant.

Dry Milk

ARKANSAS: To "make" a quart of milk that tastes very much like pasteurized milk and has approximately the same food value, just add 4½ ounces of powdered whole milk to a quart of water. This brings to mind that milk must be tremendously important in the diet, or Uncle Sam wouldn't be powdering it to send to our fighters and Allies. Also indicates how important it is for cows to have plenty of fresh water all the time to make the whole milk in the first place.

Musical Detective

NEW JERSEY: Most efficient and cheapest way to detect udder infection in a herd is by the use of a piece of black metal or black composition material such as the smooth side of an old phonograph record. Use a piece 4 by 8½

inches, fitting it, sloping fashion, into a 10-cent baking pan. "Foremilking on this black device is superior to the use of the wire strainer strip cup," says E. J. Perry, extension dairyman at Rutgers. "A watery type of milk can easily be distinguished from normal milk. Milk with a bloody tinge shows up plainly as pinkish on the black background. Milk from the 4 quarters can be put on the plate at one time and a comparison of the type of milk can thus be made from each quarter. Flakey or ropery milk can be easily seen. Takes only a few minutes to examine each cow this way, may catch an infected cow early enough in mastitis to save her, and will help keep down bacterial count in milk."

Cider From Pears

MISSOURI: When making 5,000 gallons of cider at the mill in Daviess county, Sam Graham carried on an experiment. He turned pears into cider, then made sirup out of the juice. The green pears showed a 16 per cent sugar content and 100 gallons boiled down made 16 gallons of excellent pear sirup. This product is rather tart but it is believed with the use of a portion of ripe pears that objection will be removed and an excellent imitation of sorghum molasses can be made from the fruit.

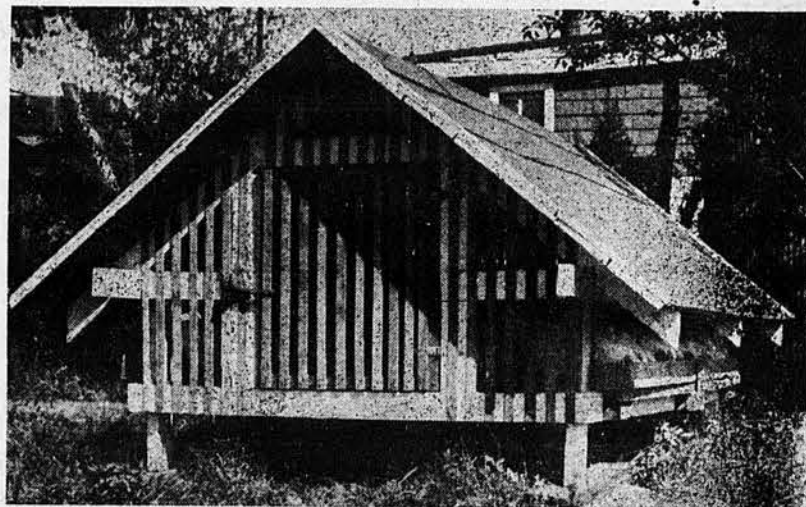
Dig Your Coffee

MISSOURI: If you must have your coffee you probably can find it in chicory on the home farm. Most Missourians consider chicory a weed but it is used as an adulterant by the French descendants of pioneers and is a prime favorite with the "cajuns" of Louisiana. Chicory also is known as succory, coffee weed and blue daisy. This root is found in Missouri pastures, is a perennial reproducing from seed. Chicory flaunts a bright blue flower, a coarse branch stem, a rosette of basal leaves and a deep, flashy root which is dried, pulverized and used as an adulterant or coffee substitute. There'll be no rationing if you decide to dig up chicory root, dry and store for future use. Missourians who still can recall Civil War days probably drank chicory coffee. But not many formed the habit.

Soft Explosive

ARKANSAS: Cotton linters, the fine fibers that remain on the seed after the cotton has been ginned, is the best source of cellulose used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Linters is also used for the plastic from which bomber windows are made.

Wireless Pen



Poultry-wire netting for range shelters may be difficult to get this coming season. One good neighbor solved this problem by using laths thruout the structure he built instead of netting. Note also the outside feeders which can be reached by the chicks from the inside. This type of shelter is both efficient and economical.



OUR WHEAT REPUTATION CAN BE HURT



By **JOHN H. PARKER**

Director, Kansas Wheat Improvement Association

SIX varieties of winter wheat that are on an approved list are grown on 91 per cent of the total wheat acreage in Kansas, according to a survey of the distribution of the varieties and classes of wheat in 1939. This survey was published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently. Four of these varieties are hard red winter wheats grown mostly in Central and Western Kansas. These 4 hard wheats, named in the order of their acreage in 1939, are: Blackhull, Turkey, Tenmarq and Kanred. The 2 varieties most widely grown in Eastern Kansas are Kawvale, a semihard wheat, and Clarkan, a true soft wheat.

Thus it is clear to me that a large majority of Kansas farmers understand the importance of uniformity and high quality in the wheat they grow for sale to millers in Kansas and other states, and finally to bakers and consumers, most of them in the eastern states.

However, to face our problem, the minority of Kansas fields that grow 23 other varieties—11 hard and 12 soft—on 9 per cent of the Kansas wheat acreage, do much harm to the reputation of certain areas in the state where some of these varieties predominate, making it difficult to uphold the slogan, "Kansas grows the best wheat in the world." Kansas ranks first in wheat production, wheat storage and in flour milling. All of us can work together to see that Kansas keeps in the front ranks as to the quality as well as the quantity of her wheat and flour. To do this, as I see it, we must teach ourselves to become quality-conscious and variety-conscious. The following brief descriptions of the 6 recommended varieties, and of the 23 others that are grown in Kansas, but which are not on the list approved by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, may help all of us see this need more clearly:

TURKEY wheat was brought to Kansas by Mennonite settlers in 1873, and is still a widely grown and popular variety in Kansas, especially in the north-central and northwest counties. Turkey is winter-hardy and drouth-resistant but has rather weak straw, ripens several days later and yields less, on the average, than Tenmarq. Turkey has excellent milling and baking qualities.

BLACKHULL is a selection from Turkey made by Earl G. Clark, of Sedgwick, Kan., in 1912, who selected 3 black heads in a field of

Turkey wheat. Blackhull ripens a few days earlier than Turkey, has heavier test weight and softer kernels, with thick bran coats. Flour yield of Blackhull is not as good as from Turkey and Tenmarq of the same test weight. Gluten of Blackhull is not as strong as of Turkey and Tenmarq, but flour milled from Blackhull wheat is well liked by many bakers, especially for making twist bread.

TENMARQ is a selection from a cross between Marquis hard red spring wheat and a Crimean hard red winter wheat similar to Kanred. This variety was developed by plant breeders at Kansas State College and distributed to Kansas farmers in 1932. Tenmarq is less winter-hardy than Turkey, but has much stiffer straw. It has lighter test weight than Blackhull, but produces good yield of flour of excellent baking quality.

KANRED is a pedigree selection of Crimean wheat, made at Kansas State College in 1906 and distributed to farmers in 1917. Kanred, like Turkey, is winter-hardy, but has weak straw. It is still a popular variety in Northwest Kansas.

KAWVALE is a pedigree selection made by

Top picture shows 6 varieties of wheat which Mr. Parker names as being approved for Kansas. The four at left are hard winter wheats. The two at right are soft winter wheats—semihard Kawvale, and the true soft wheat, Clarkan.

Milled and baked in the department of milling at Kansas State College, the 2 loaves of bread at right tell the story of a small, coarse loaf from a "poor" baking quality wheat, as compared to the large, fine loaf from a "good" baking quality grain.

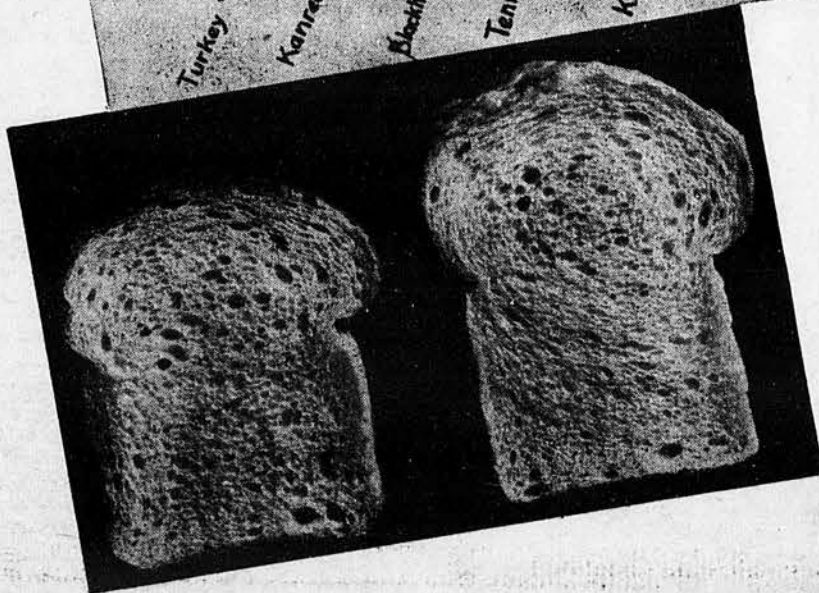
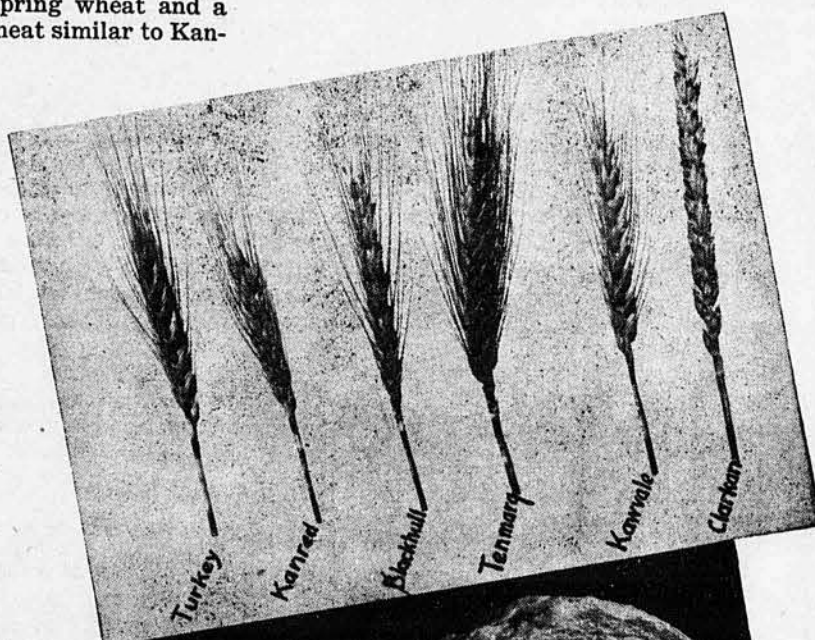
plant breeders at Kansas State College from an old variety of soft red winter wheat known as Indiana Swamp. Kawvale is winter-hardy, has stiff straw and yields well. It is resistant to leaf rust and loose smut, and tolerant to stem rust and Hessian fly. Grain of Kawvale is semihard, altho classed as soft red winter wheat under Federal grain grades. The semihard nature of the kernels makes its quality undesirable as a soft wheat, and flour milled from Kawvale wheat is not suited for making cakes, pastries or crackers. Kawvale is unsatisfactory for an all-purpose family flour.

CLARKAN is a beardless soft red winter wheat, developed by Earl G. Clark, of Sedgwick, Kan., and distributed to farmers in 1934. The female parent was Blackhull, the male parent probably Harvest Queen. Clarkan yields well and produces grain of heavy test wheat, fairly well liked by soft wheat millers.

Among the 23 varieties not recommended are the following hard red winter wheats:

CHIEFKAN was bred and distributed to farmers by Earl G. Clark, of Sedgwick, Kan., in 1935. Superhard Blackhull is one parent, a beardless soft wheat may be the other parent. Chiefkan produces high yields of grain of heavy test weight. The baking quality of Chiefkan flour is poor and many bakers will not have it, hence many millers do not want it.

[Continued on Page 14]



Passing COMMENT

SINCE "necessary" farm men can be deferred, or may be drafted to the farm, however tardy this action comes, it is a duty to stay there. We are aware that a great many essential farm men were called before Official Washington was convinced that a food shortage might develop. Such a mistake is a tragedy. Making the best of a bad situation is all that can be done now, while the country is warned that we will be forced "to tighten our belts in 1943."

America finally is waking up to the fact that feeding fighters is fully as important as arming them and fighting with them. So Uncle Sam should not be remiss in awarding honorable recognition now and after the war.

In later years, some of our patriotic farm men will be asked the question in that embarrassing way some folks have: "And where were you when American soldiers, sailors and marines were fighting the Nazis, Italians and Japanese?"

The answer: "I was driving a tractor on the home front, feeding hogs and cattle, milking cows to help win the war," should never mean raised eyebrows and sneers. If anyone thinks we can get along without the greatest production of foods on record, let's see what such a person has to say by the end of this year. If anyone thinks food to "win the war and win the peace" can be produced without able-bodied help and equipment, let him take a whirl at it.

Kansas Farmer insists on honorable recognition for our land army. There should be more than a notice of deferment. There should be, at the very least, a certificate of achievement for worth-while war service in food production. Back in October, Kansas Farmer urged Uncle Sam to give men on the farm front a certificate of induction, high public recognition for fine, unselfish, patriotic service. Farm soldiers have a tremendous job ahead of them. Their efforts will save the lives of thousands of our fine boys on the many battle fronts; and make "Peace on Earth" seem attainable to people of many lands. "Cast your bread upon the waters . . ."

There is another side to this. Our plea is for deserved recognition for the boy or man who is willing to serve in the front lines if needed, and not for the slacker who attempts to evade service as an agricultural worker. Unfortunately, such can be found.

Members of county draft boards and regional appeal boards become a bit cynical as they study pleas for re-classification and deferment. It is not so much the boys as certain parents who appear to have no hesitancy, in extreme



"Can you enlarge him a little?"

cases, in presenting perjured evidence to keep a son out of the army. Genuine slackers and a few cowards, also, can be found. Such are the exception. But if Selective Service boards are misled, neighbors are not. It is certain that deliberate slackers and cowards will be properly branded. So why not give honorable recognition for those willing to fight who are held for the line of defense on the farm?

We emphasize the point that food production must reach new record highs if war demands are met. So farm boys, and their parents for them, simply must feel it their patriotic duty to ask deferment where a patriotic farm man cannot be spared.

Mobilization Day

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has proclaimed Tuesday, January 12, as Farm Mobilization day. On that day, farmers thruout the nation will take part in meetings, hear radio addresses and join in other activities designed to start the 1943 farm season with a bang.

In Kansas, Farm Mobilization day will fit into a schedule of meetings designed to inform all farmers of the 1943 food goals which call for the greatest farm production of this state's history. The goals were officially announced by the State War Board on December 22, and were explained at district meetings in different parts of the state during the week of December 28.

County meetings will be held during the week of January 4, and community meetings are scheduled for the week of January 11. It is during this week of community meetings in Kansas that Farm Mobilization day will be held thruout the United States.

That Corn Increase

APPARENTLY someone needs to co-ordinate something or other. Provisions of the 1943 AAA program allow an increase of 5 per cent in corn acreage in commercial corn-producing counties. At the same time Kansas is asked to increase her total corn acreage 10 per cent over 1942. Since the AAA allows an increase of only 5 per cent in our so-called commercial corn-growing counties, where corn is best adapted, the rest of Kansas, not so well adapted to corn, according to the AAA, must increase production considerably more than 10 per cent if the Government's goals are met.

Adopt a Definite Plan

FEW farmers are in position to set aside 10 per cent of their earnings for purchase of War Bonds or Stamps because income is not fixed. But there is one way that every member of the family can support the war effort, and that is by having a definite investment plan. Assign a pig to Little Jim as his war project. Assure Jimmie that when that pig is sold every dollar of return will be his for bond buying, and watch the boy conjure up a picture of planes and guns every time he bends over the pen. Give Mary full charge of the poultry flock, allocating a fair per cent of the egg return for bonds. You'll probably find production increase big enough to make the family return as great as before. And even now it is not too late to adopt the "Lord's Acre" plan. The setting aside a full acre of corn to be shucked, sold and invested in bonds.

Surely there can be nothing impious about purloining the "God's Acre" idea in this battle

for freedom. If we lose, we lose more than liberty; we lose the right to worship in public as have those beaten-down peoples of conquered Europe. We might well adopt a motto, "Plant With Prayer." Those pioneers who carried a hoe in one hand, a rifle in the other and a Bible in a pocket when they went into a field were on the lookout for a foe no more ruthless than those we fight

today. The savagery, the brutality, the inhumanity of our enemies, would be unbelievable were it not for repeated proof that such tales are true. Produce for God and country. And pray as you take the field.

Is Help Scarce?

A RECENT government survey reported by the State War Board, minimizes the seriousness of this state's farm labor problem. Results of the survey are also interpreted as indicating the draft has not seriously reduced the Kansas farmer's supply of help.

These conclusions certainly do not agree with observations of Kansas Farmer editors who visit farmers thruout the state. Likewise, the survey does not agree with letters and cards from farm readers who tell of farming operations being cut down because of boys leaving the farm for armed service or war work.

Surely we cannot remedy the labor problem by turning our back on it and refusing to recognize how serious it is. No matter how much we may kid ourselves into believing otherwise, the shortage of farm help is a serious threat to Kansas food production. Refusing to recognize the facts will not revive production of livestock herds that are being dispersed, and it will not cause crops to grow on soil that is being deserted. What do other readers say?

A School Problem

ACTIVITIES at Kansas State College will be turned topsy turvy by Selective Service. This fact seems relatively certain. But, so far, there has been no official word concerning the intentions of army and draft officials, regarding the draft of college students.

The college hopes that some plan may be worked out whereby agricultural students may remain in school for specialized training in work that will be of value to the war effort. To develop this possibility, all students in agriculture at Kansas State College were asked to fill out a questionnaire before leaving Manhattan for the holidays.

The questionnaire called for information about the student's college work, his draft status and special skills of the prospective draftee. Among other questions was one asking whether the student is a member of the enlisted reserves. Students who take advanced military training are classed as being in the enlisted reserves, and there is strong possibility these students may be called to the army within the next few months.

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Continuing Mail & Breeze

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A CONGRESS that is new in more respects than one will convene in Washington next Wednesday. The 78th Congress is definitely a war Congress. The entire House membership, and slightly more than one third of the Senators, were elected or re-elected while the Nation is at war.

The people held a referendum November 3 on Washington's management of the war program. So the new Congress might be said to have a mandate from the people that the Government must do a better job of running the country while the military forces are engaged in winning the wars overseas on three score and ten battle fronts.

For the first time in 10 years, a Congress not largely dominated by the Chief Executive will organize and settle down to the 2 years' grind of financing the war at home and abroad, and at the same time preserving the American form of government, and as much as possible of the American way of life.

This new Congress will back up the President and the military services 100 per cent on every demand for moneys and powers necessary to win the war.

But it also is my judgment that the new Congress will scrutinize very carefully every demand and request from the White House for the delegation of legislative powers to the Executive. Those powers needed to win the war will be granted. Those judged as likely to be used to remake our domestic economy after the war will be granted more sparingly. I believe, and expect to see my belief justified, that the end has come to those grants of so-called "blanket powers" to the Chief Executive. And such powers as are granted will be carefully restricted to what Congress has decided are necessary to prosecute successfully the war effort, and with definite provision made for return of such powers to the people—Congress—at the earliest possible time consistent with winning the war.

I believe the President did the right thing—altho pretty late—when he made Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard food administrator. As I understand it, Secretary Wickard is in entire charge of farm production, subject to supervision by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization. I will say this for Secretary Wickard. In the past year most of the programs affecting farmers that have been put into effect by OPA Henderson, and particularly the stupid ODT program for handling gasoline rationing for farm trucks, were opposed by Secretary Wickard as unworkable and tending to decrease production. And I happen

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

to know that Secretary Wickard for months has been trying to get more adequate allocations from WPB for farm machinery and equipment.

And I also happen to know that the Department of Agriculture did not approve the OPA's handling of price ceilings on meats and on flour, and has been trying to persuade the Administration to depend more on farm prices and less on a huge subsidy program to get farm production. Secretary Wickard does want to sell government wheat for feeding purposes at considerably lower than parity prices. While there is a huge surplus of wheat and a real need for wheat production, such a program can be justified.

The point is that Secretary Wickard, altho I cannot agree with all his ideas by a good deal, does have a firsthand understanding of what farmers have to do to grow crops and get dairy and meat production. And that is what is most needed in Washington officialdom—a few people in high places who know something about farming and industry and business. And I am in hopes that he will carry more weight as Food Administrator than when he was only Secretary of Agriculture. If Secretary Wickard is to succeed on his job, he needs the co-operation of farmers, and until and unless he goes wrong, he should get that co-operation.

Thru the county war boards and local AAA committees the farmers and Secretary Wickard can keep in close touch. I hope this is done.

If I were Secretary Wickard, I would conduct, thru these committees, a census of farmers. I would get out a short form, asking each farmer to state briefly what he needs in order to get maximum production from his farm. And then I would fight to see that these needs are as nearly met as is consistent with military needs. If this is done the American farmer will go all-out, in my judgment, to respond to the admittedly almost impossible demands for foods and fibers to supply so much of the world in the coming 2 or 3 years.

On that kind of program, I believe Secretary Wickard can get the whole-hearted co-operation of Congress. If the Secretary as Food Administrator on the other hand falls

for the Henderson-Hopkins ideas of how Agriculture should be handled, he will not get the co-operation of Congress and he cannot hope to get the support of farmers.

The Farmer's Voice

BURDENED, as they are, with the assigned duty of feeding the Allied Nations in

wartime, and the distressed peoples in the postwar period, the farmers of America are faced with grave difficulties that are constantly mounting in a shortage of labor, priorities, quotas, conflicting authorities and an expanding regimentation.

The war must be won, and among these farmers there are none more patriotic than those of Kansas, and none more willing to test their mettle. Dark portents obscure the vision of difficulties and dangers from within, as well as the open threats from across the sea. Our Government is swamped in bureaucracy, overloaded with commissions and controlled by independent czars, each with dictatorial power and fertile with unpredictable edicts and requisitions. In such a confusion of authority, confidence in governmental agencies to win the war has rapidly dimmed.

Great as these burdens and responsibilities are, a more lasting one will fall upon the shoulders of the American farmers in the postwar period of reconstruction. With a national debt never equalled by any sum of money anywhere or at any time in the world's history; with the return of the veterans who must have a place in productive employment; with all the machinery of life geared to wartime production, to be dismantled, and with a decentralization of official power before any reconstruction can begin, the farmer's voice will be all-powerful as the word of the largest and most influential voting unit.

All of these duties and responsibilities will best be met thru united action, and for this purpose the annual Farmers' Convention, held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture in Topeka, January 13 to 15, 1943, will afford one of the best and most practical opportunities to develop ideas and crystallize thought into action. It is my earnest hope and belief that in the proceedings of this great body of agricultural leaders there will develop such information and ripe judgment as will be of highest value in forming national legislation to relieve these war fighters on the home farm and restore America to itself.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

More Farm "Bargaining" Power

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It looks more as if the American farmers are going to "get the tools to do the job"—paraphrasing the Winston Churchill of 1940—than it looked 6 weeks ago.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, as Food Administrator, is in better position now to go to the War Production Board and demand more farm machinery for 1943 than when he was just Secretary of Agriculture.

He also is in better position to go to Selective Service and Man Power Paul V. McNutt and insist on the point he could only urge all last summer and fall, that without farm man power the American farmers cannot reach the

production goals set up for them—feeding a good part of the world.

Also, Secretary Wickard has more bargaining power, if you wish to call it that, when he discusses with James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, the question of ceiling prices on farm commodities and on products made in whole or substantial part from farm commodities.

Wickard knows that to meet the huge demands for food for Britain, Russia, China, North Africa, and before long a large part of Western Europe, farmers must have:

1. Farm machinery.
2. Farm and highway transportation.
3. Farm labor—at higher and higher wages.
4. Farm prices that will cover these costs of production.

The resignation of Leon Henderson as Price Administrator, including administration and enforcement of all rationing programs—was in large measure brought about by Administration insistence that no matter how high industrial wages went; no matter how high other farm production costs went; no matter what, retail price levels must be held down to the levels of last March. And at the same time farmers must increase production to meet the war demands of the United States, plus possibly almost an equal population

outside the United States by the end of 1943.

The program is not working, probably cannot work. The dairymen discovered it first. Dairy farmers met the brunt of increased labor costs, then absolute shortages of help, higher operating costs all around, bumping up against those retail price ceilings as early as April in war industry areas. The OPA was adamant on milk prices—and dairy cows were slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands.

Milk and dairy products shortage promise to be acute during the coming year; no one likes to figure on 1944.

The most unexplainable, logically, of (Continued on Page 6)



If You OVER-FEED BEES

By J. M. PARKS



DOES it pay to feed bees? What form of feed should be used? When is the proper time to feed? What method of feeding gives best results? These are some of the questions for which "freshmen beekeepers" are seeking answers.

To begin with, kindly be reminded that the honeybee is the symbol of industry. It is referred to, and deservedly so, as the "busy bee"—never as the "busybody." There may be times when it would consider a loan, but never a dole. There are digger bees, but no "gold-diggers." There are carpenter bees, but no overtime union wage scale. There are quilting-bees, but no cover charge.

Lend a bee a cup of sweets in time of famine, and it will pay you back in due time—heaped up and running over. Bees fulfill their obligations whether they be war debts or otherwise. Even an Italian bee will do that despite any order to the contrary from Mussolini.

Yes, it pays to feed bees under certain conditions.

Now, assuming that you did not overrob your bees in the late summer and that each hive started the winter with 20 to 40 pounds of honey stored away, it is safe to say they will make it all right at least until late February. On warm afternoons toward the first of March when your bees come out for short cleansing flights, you should heft the hives to see whether the larder is amply supplied.

A light wooden hive body with nothing in it except 4 or 5 pounds of bees doesn't have very much weight. It is not good policy to break the propolis and open a hive during cold weather, but with a little practice in lifting hives, you should be able to judge whether one is virtually empty or whether it has 5 or 10 pounds of honey. If a hive seems too light, you should contact the queen, or the worker who happens to be acting as her business manager at that particular time, and

suggest that you would like to swap a quart of nice sugar sirup for 2 quarts of clover honey to be delivered at the hive about July 10.

Use caution as to the quantity of groceries you provide. Rations in abundance may give her majesty, the queen, the mistaken idea that prosperity has returned suddenly from his prolonged jaunt and that a labor shortage is in the offing unless she does her duty. In that case, she will put her egg-laying apparatus in repair and start operating at a rate equal to that of a Yankee machine-gunner on the tail of a Jap Zero. As a result, the next census will show an abnormal increase in population.

Since the nectar and pollen factories are closed down at that season of year, the inevitable outcome will be widespread unemployment. Then what started out to be a small emergency loan to prime the pump will end up in a revival of the WPA which will have to keep functioning until the next honey-flow starts. So, don't overdo the feeding. Hold the allowance down to a sort of bread-and-meat sustenance schedule with nothing left over.

Sirup to be fed for sustenance only should be 2 parts sugar to one part water. Pour the water in while it is hot so all the sugar will dissolve. Later in the spring, after the weather warms up, slow, moderate feeding of sirup, one part water to one part sugar, will stimulate brood rearing and insure an abundant supply of labor—both skilled and unskilled—by the time the busy season comes on in June.

The question of how to serve the sweets is one that can be answered in many ways, for there are several types of good feeders on the market. Some beekeepers use simple homemade feeders with good results. Perhaps for spring feeding there is no better feeder than the Boardman, which consists of an inverted Mason jar with a perforated cap and a low creep leading into

the hive body. The mouth of the creep is inserted into the main entrance without opening or disturbing the hive. If the weather is fine, word is soon passed around that every bee, who can present a birth certificate and show that he has been a resident of the hive for 60 days, is welcome to "come and get it—cafeteria style—but bring your own container."

More Farm "Bargaining" Power

(Continued from Page 5)

another threatened shortage is that of bread. The United States has more than a 2-year's supply of wheat on hand. In the face of that fact millers all last month have been out of the market for wheat; have not been making contracts for flour deliveries after January.

Why?

Well, it happened this way. One pet theory of the Washington Planners has been that under no circumstances must the cost of bread be allowed to rise. Bread prices when the war broke out in Europe were based on wheat at less than 70 per cent of parity price. Farm prices were around 60 cents a bushel, and were held to that point only by commodity loans.

As national income rose, and wages and other prices went up, Congress attached to an appropriation bill a provision that made commodity loans on wheat compulsory at 85 per cent of parity. Also, a provision that the Commodity Credit Corporation could not sell Government-owned wheat at less than parity. Last July this was modified—several Farm State Senators joined forces with the Administration to get it thru—so that 150 million

bushels of wheat could be sold for feed and for making alcohol at less than parity.

When the first Price Control Act was passed, the Congress wrote into the bill a provision that, (1) maximum prices on farm commodities should not be less than parity, or, (2) the prices prevailing on certain specified dates. Congress also thought it wrote into the bill a direction that agencies should not set maximum prices on products made from farm commodities which would reflect less than parity price to the producers.

The OPA observed the prohibition against less than parity prices on farm commodities as such, but ignored the direction on products made from farm commodities. The OPA dealt with retail prices on finished food products, and based these on selling prices generally of last March. That made a squeeze, which kept rolling back more heavily against farm prices, except on a few items that were especially needed for military and Lend-Lease purposes.

In the Anti-Inflation Act of October 2, the prohibition against price ceilings which would reflect less than parity to producers was made more specific. But the OPA interpretation remained the same—prices were then set at the level of approximately October 1. Flour ceilings were based on \$1.22 wheat, Kansas City, or \$1.026 on the farm (average) which was 76 per cent of parity.

Farmers could get a commodity loan on the 1942 crop at \$1.27 a bushel, Kansas City, so not much wheat went to market. By December 1, the Kansas City price was up around \$1.28; farmers who had not taken loans held their wheat, anticipating a further rise. It is now about \$1.34 at Kansas City, by the way.

Flour mills took the squeeze this time. Their ceiling price was based on \$1.22 wheat. Henderson was obstinate. Economic stabilizer Byrnes was firm. Bread prices must not be raised. The so-called "farm bloc" in Congress went on the warpath. The millers sent delegations to Washington, pointing out that they were not buying wheat, could not and had no intention of making flour at the established ceiling price, unless they got wheat at a corresponding price to protect operating margins.

The OPA directed Commodity Credit to arrange to pay subsidies to farmers to take up their loans and then sell the wheat at around \$1.22 at Kansas City.

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A Prayer for the New Year

LORD, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, yet Thou art mindful of the needs of Thy children as they march down the highways of time.

As the old year fades away, we bless Thee for its achievements, and in deep contrition, we confess its failures. Forgetting now both victories and defeats, we press on toward the goal of perfection as it is revealed in the life of Jesus Christ.

For the persecuted peoples of the earth, we ardently pray. Hear Thou the cry of those who languish in prison. Make us ministers of Thy mercy to allay the pangs of the homeless and the hungry.

May Thy favor be upon the President of our beloved nation. Guide him and all other leaders of our land in the momentous decisions which they must make. Let this blessing which

By the Reverend L. E. Schwarz

we desire for ourselves be the portion of every other country, too.

To Thee, we commend sons, husbands, and loved ones who are absent from our homes. Strengthen and sustain them as they follow the light of freedom. As they struggle to stop aggression, and sacrifice to establish democracy, keep them ever in the hollow of Thy hand. Thou knowest what hardships and suffering they must endure. Thou knowest what temptations they must face. Keep them from evil, O God, even as we desire that they be saved from harm.

As we think of the courage which they are

manifesting, we pray that we may be worthy of their devotion. Strip us of petty selfishness. Give us strength and fortitude in the time of testing. And as we increase our efforts to establish righteousness and peace around the world, banish bitterness from our hearts lest in our passion we sow the seeds of even greater conflicts. Help us to do with our might, O Father, all and only those things which shall enable Thy children to live together in the coming years as brothers.

And as we walk thru this shadowy valley, make us aware of Thy presence. Truly we need the comfort of Thy rod and staff. Our days are fraught with uncertainty. Problems of procedure perplex us. Whether we be on the farm or in the factory, we need the assurance that all things work together for good to those who love Thee. On Thee we cast our every care, confident that Thou carest for us. Let Thy love be our portion, and Thy will our obsession until Thy kingdom comes and Thy will is done on Earth even as it is in Heaven. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.



James E. Brown
... back from Moscow.



J. B. Angle
... board president.



Governor Andrew Schoeppel
... his first address.



F. W. Atkeson
... the dairy situation.

Agriculture Has Its Say

(Continued from Cover Page)

the University of Washington State in engineering, has a broad background of experience in land clearing for the University of Wisconsin, was an officer in the engineers with the American Expeditionary Force abroad in the first World War, was head of the agricultural extension work at Michigan State College, and since 1929 has been speeding up research work in developing chemical products and replacements for unavailable materials required by America in the present war effort. These chemical products will be illustrated by samples and color pictures in connection with his address, showing how large quantities of farm products may become weapons of war.

A touch of real war will be added to the Thursday morning program by the related experiences of James E. Brown, Moscow correspondent of the International News Service, now on furlough. He will be able to paint a vivid word picture of the gallant Russians, how they live and how they fight those incredible battles and arrange the last rites for so many Nazis daily. His experiences cover Warsaw when the Nazis struck, London during two "blitzes," Paris, Bucharest and again Moscow. He has seen a lot of action in critical places by reason of his versatility of languages, and will doubtless make the occasion of his address a memorable one.

Notwithstanding the attractive features of the Thursday forenoon program, the afternoon will be of greater direct concern to the husbandmen of Kansas as it will pertain to their own industry and welfare. Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, and recognized by many as one of the

soundest and most constructive farm leaders of the country, will give an address on "The Farmer and the War." He has been engaged in shaping policies in Washington in the thick of the fight to free agriculture from government shackles that the industry may not be handicapped in its wartime efforts for maximum production. No one interested in agriculture and its efficient functioning can afford to miss this address by the National Grange Master. At the same session Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas-U. S. D. A. War Board, Manhattan, will tell about the man power and machinery problems, and how they are to be worked out. Thursday evening will be given over to dinner meetings and district delegations.

Well-known authorities will provide the Friday program. Dean L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, will discuss "War-time Farming in Kansas." Ed Robbins, president of the Kansas Livestock Association and an extensive rancher in Kiowa county, will discuss "Meat Production and Wartime Requirements," while Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the dairy division of Kansas State College, will analyze the dairy situation. A completion of the formal program will be a talk on "Victory Gardens" by William G. Amstein, chairman of the state committee and extension horticulturist of Kansas State College.

With the adoption of resolutions, election of members and miscellaneous business, the seventy-second session of the Kansas Farmers' Annual Convention will come to a close, filled with memories of a most profitable meeting and of renewed friendships.

With all this talk about "cost plus" in connection with war contracts for everybody else, isn't it about time we figured out a way to give farmers the same kind of deal?

It looked like the good old days to A. C. Bergman, of Vermillion, when he recently saw a deer. Not being tame, it jumped over a ditch and a 4-wire fence to get away from him.

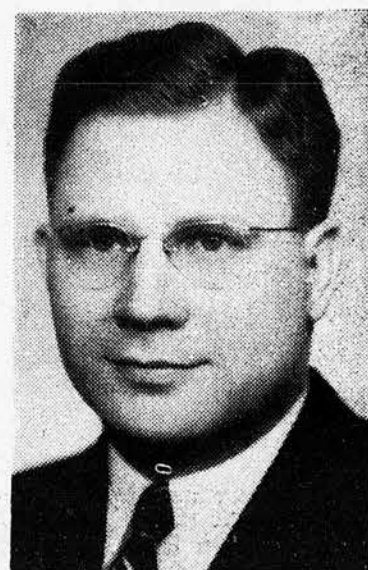
A state "plastics" laboratory will be established soon at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, to learn how to turn Kansas farm products, coal, oil, natural gas, salt, soybeans, sunflowers, castor beans and many other things into different materials. May be the means of bringing manufacturing plants to the state.

Rubber boss W. M. Jeffers sides with farmers in their criticism of gasoline rationing. He calls it justified, says rationing forms ask for information that is neither pertinent nor important. "We've got to see that gas rationing doesn't get in the farmer's way."

Dry edible beans are named as the nation-wide Victory Food Special for January 18 to 23. With a record production in 1942, supplies on hand are the greatest in history and ample for all current needs.

America has been flying veterinarians and scientific equipment to England, to help increase food supplies there by combating Bang's disease among Britain's herds.

New Year Prayer



The Reverend L. E. Schwarz, author of "A Prayer for the New Year," found on page 6, this issue, is pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, in Topeka. When men of his high quality and intelligence choose to dedicate their lives to religious living and teaching, we come a step nearer that kind of world in which we wish to live.

Just a Minute . . .

Hundreds of school teachers may be "enlisted" to help first-timers with their income tax. They will carry on an educational program to spread tax information, but probably will not help taxpayers fill out their returns.

Farmers are free to butcher hogs and other meat animals for home use. "They should do their normal amount of butchering," said Secretary Wickard. "Rumors that farmers will have to pay a fee for a butchering permit are false!" However, it will be patriotic to limit meat consumption to 35 ounces a week.

An alcohol plant for making synthetic rubber may be built at Kansas City, capable of producing 17 million gallons of alcohol a year from farm crops. Cost of the plant will be \$1,800,000.

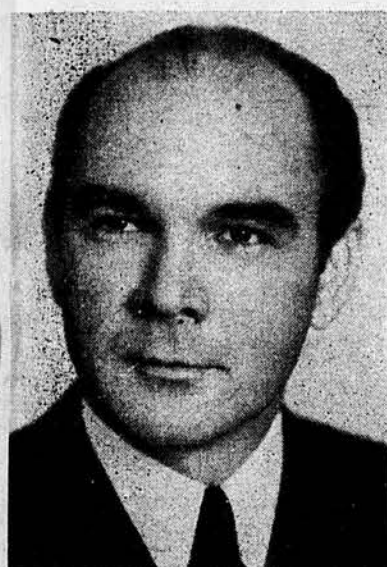
Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Co-Operatives, is a

new member of the Kansas State U. S. D. A. War Board. He will represent the Farm Credit Administration.

Mrs. Frank Davis, of Holton, sold 268 turkeys recently for \$1,605.48. They were 26 weeks old. Hens weighed 16 pounds and the toms 25.

Rail travel may be rationed, according to T. M. Lillard, Topeka, of the Union Pacific. He says railroads are doing their tremendous job of moving troops and freight now, with 7,000 fewer locomotives and 500 fewer cars than they had during the first World War.

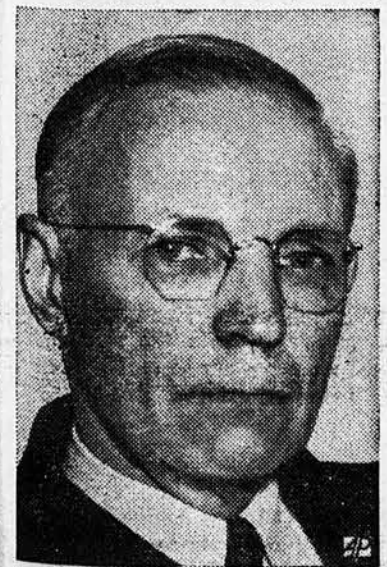
Food price ceilings have produced such a tangled mess that OPA has announced retail ceiling prices for each type of food will be standardized in each community according to the type of store. At present each store might have a different set of "legal" prices. Stills sounds tangled.



Dr. Kenneth McFarland
... forget gas, tires.



Dean L. E. Call
... war farming.



Albert S. Goss
... free agriculture.



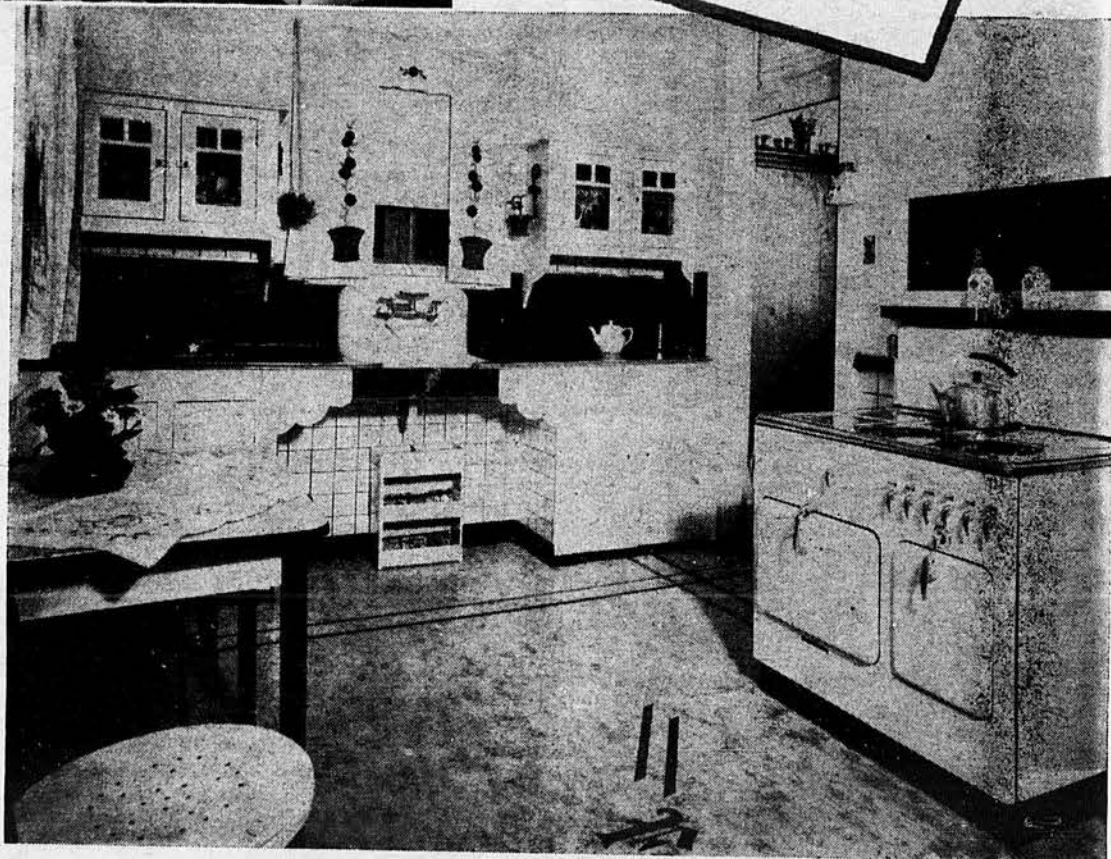
"Dizzy" is the effect of the hodge-podge design of the linoleum in the lefthand picture. Now "rest your eyes" on the same kitchen, shown below, after it had been transformed, but ever so inexpensively.

**IT'S
THE SAME
KITCHEN!**

OUR kitchen was convenient and roomy. But it wasn't restful, yet no one seemed to know why until the linoleum wore out and had to be replaced. Then the truth came to light!

The linoleum—which was just a cheap print—was a hodge-podge design that kept your eye following it and never arriving at a suitable stopping place. Besides covering the floor, this jitter-creating covering "uglied" the wall behind drainboards. Walls and woodwork were tan and an old and clumsy range that had more than done its duty for many years simply refused to bake. We bought a new range because we either had to or else resort to eating raw food. The stove seemed to call for new linoleum, since the old was so badly worn in spots. This seemed a good time to revamp the rest of the room—as inexpensively as possible. But look at the "before" and "after" pictures. They tell the story.

A cream linoleum in unobtrusive marbled design was selected for the floor, with narrow bandings of red and black to add "oomph." Behind the drainboards and above the stove and table, black marbled linoleum was installed and offered a dramatic contrast against cream-painted walls and woodwork, tying in nicely with black and white table and stove and black baseboard. Red flowers were applied on unbleached muslin curtains, cupboards were rearranged for more storage, and our job was done.—Louise Price Bell.



LUCKY ARE WE

Who Have Meat to Store

ACCORDING to accounts given us by our grandmothers, farm folks used to either enjoy a feast or endure a famine the year around, in so far as fresh meat was concerned. The feast lasted from butchering day until the spareribs, backbone, liver, heart and other "trimmin's" were used up; and the "famine" was endured for the remainder of the year, when only smoked meat was available. There was even an old song, each verse of which ended with the line:

"For we have had a butchering day, and we are living high."

That was, of course, long before freezer lockers had been dreamed of, and modern methods of canning had not yet helped to solve this problem. While these two excellent means of meat preservation are available today, gas and tire rationing now make it not exactly expedient to dash into town to the locker plant when the fancy strikes us we'd like a beef roast or some pork chops for dinner. Nor is canned meat always to our liking.

The ideal setup is to have fresh meat and temporarily-cured meat right at hand to use

thruout the winter season. To those homemakers who live in regions where temperatures stay at freezing or below, the whole winter long, the keeping of a winter's supply of meat does not present any problem. But to those who have winter temperatures of above freezing much of the time, it becomes necessary to can or otherwise preserve the meat we wish to use during the winter.

This will be more important than ever this year, when every pound of meat must be made to go as far as possible, and not an ounce of this precious protein food wasted. Already town people have been asked to limit their consumption of meat to 35 ounces a week, and city housewives are finding they have to shop early in the morning or else they find the butcher's counter as bare as old Mother Hubbard's cupboard. All of which seems to point to the rationing of meat early in the new year if the voluntary "Share the Meat" plan does not work out better than it has so far.

Just how this will limit farmers who butcher their own meat has not yet been propounded by our food administrator, Claude R. Wickard,

but country people, too, have been asked to "Share the Meat" so that the army may be supplied and civilian needs met. Even if the number of animals we are permitted to slaughter is limited—and farm folks are 100 per cent willing to share the food they produce—the advantage in doing our own butchering is that we have a better grade meat than can be bought upon the market at any price. And are we lucky in that! Just order a meal at any hotel or restaurant and you'll mighty soon find out—if you survive the shock of the check the waiter presents you.

But to go back to our midwinter butchering orgy. It is a good plan to kill hog and beef "critters" at the same time. Two or more carcasses hanging up at one time, waiting to be stored away looks to be—and is—a big job, but the advantage of having pork and beef together for sausages, bologna, and meat loaves amply compensates for the extra work.

Hams and bacons are cured and stored for summer use. Meats processed in fruit jars will keep permanently and may be used for summer meals, or for quick meals and unexpected company at any time.

A method of temporary preservation is desirable for meats that will be used in the near future.

For the storage of such meats a large stone crock or jar

[Continued on Page 9]

Let Pigtailed Penelope Help



Here's Penelope to make most attractive pictures for your kitchen. She's primly garbed in color to harmonize with the print corners, which may be blanket-stitched in brown to match her pigtailed. A minimum of work completes the varied designs for the different days. In the right-hand corner above, she appears in her Sunday-best bonnet to decorate a panholder. Pattern C9470 brings you the hot-iron transfer that will stamp pigtailed Penelope to make a set of 7 tea towels and the matching panholder.

The pattern is 15 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing), and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Worth Time It Takes

By N. E. A.

Do you find appetites lagging at breakfast time; the youngsters grown tired of, or indifferent to, the warm cereal so essential to a good start these snappy, fall mornings? Try these little "decorating" tricks and watch interest perk up and enthusiasm take a decided turn "for the better." Sprinkle hot cereal with brown sugar, and as it melts quickly drop raisins to make a "funny face"—eyes, nose, a long, grinning mouth; and you might add a cocky triangle of crisp toast for a hat.

These "little men" so intriguing to small children are a grand way to include fruits with their health-promoting minerals and vitamins: Use a slice of orange for the body, 4 strips of toast, either French or buttered, for arms and legs (gingerbread could be used), a slice of banana for the head, with eyes, nose and mouth of raisins bits, and a triangle of toast for a hat.

These little tricks really take very little time and children are pleased greatly when their foods take on amusing decorations.

Lucky Are We

(Continued from Page 8)

containing corned beef brine is indispensable. Into this brine are put chunks of boned beef, long pieces of meat cut parallel to the bone, to be made into dried beef after curing, potato sausage, flank rolls, and wieners all of which can be freshed in clear cold water, when they become too salty.

Equal parts of raw beef, pork and potatoes ground with the desired amount of onions, seasoned with salt and pepper, and stuffed in casings, make delicious potato sausages that are good boiled, either fresh or cured.

Flank rolls are made from the flank or belly of the beef by tearing or cutting out the layers of meat from the sheets of connective tissues and arranging the pieces of meat, brushed with vinegar, seasoned to taste, and laying so muscle fibers run parallel to the length of the roll. Then using a sheet of the thin connective tissue for outer covering, sew with needle and thread.

These rolls are best when made about 10 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. When the cured rolls are

boiled, they should be put under a press while cooling. Sliced thin this makes nice sandwich meat.

Steaks are packed in stone crocks or jars in layers, each sprinkled with a mixture of 2 cups salt, 1 scant tablespoon powdered salt peter, 1 tablespoon sugar, and 1 teaspoon black pepper, and pressed down with a weight.

Meat loaves made according to your favorite recipe, baked and covered with hot lard will keep for weeks in a cool place, and can be reheated in the oven in a short while.

Raw hamburger—and did you know it's now virtually impossible to buy this old standby at the butcher shop?—if packed firmly into small stone crocks and covered with melted lard will stay fresh and ready to use for the ever-popular hamburger sandwich, for as long as winter weather prevails.

These precautionary methods insure against spoilage and lend variety to the meats you are able to serve in your menus during the winter months. —Mrs. Nora H. Koppang.

Way to Press Flannel

By MRS. A. H. P.

After repeated washings, or a number of pressings, the nap of the flannel in those gay skirts and dashing suits just seems to disappear. Here's a trick worth trying—and it's so simple! Flannels should be thoroly dry before being ironed, you know. Always cover flannel with damp cheesecloth and press it with a warm iron. Pull away the cheesecloth—and up comes the nap, soft and fluffy, making it look like new.

ACT FAST WHEN A COLD THREATENS

At the very first sniffle, sneeze, or any sign of a cold just try a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril. If used in time, Va-tro-nol's quick action helps prevent many colds from developing... And remember this, when a head cold makes you miserable, or transient congestion "fills up" nose and spoils sleep—3-purpose Va-tro-nol does three important things. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) relieves irritation, (3) helps clear clogged nasal passages. Enjoy the relief it brings. Follow directions in folder.



JANIE..YOU HAD ME JEALOUS TONIGHT!

TOM: All those brothers of yours... talking up your hot rolls. I didn't have a chance to tell you how swell they were!

JANIE: Silly! They weren't any work, either. They're a new Fleischmann 2-hour kind... and full of extra vitamins when you make them with Fleischmann's Yeast.



Folks, be sure you buy Fleischmann's. It's the only yeast that has added Vitamins A and D as well as Vitamins B₁ and C!



When you bake with Fleischmann's, all those extra vitamins go right into your breads with no great loss in the oven!

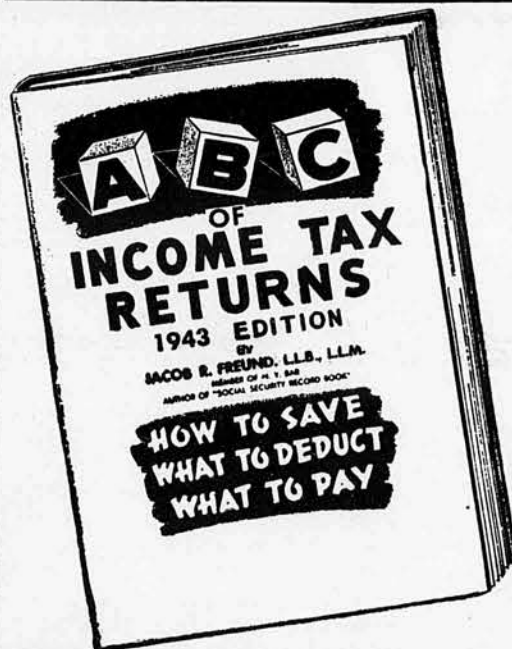


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YOUR INCOME TAX

What to Deduct, What to Pay This Book Will Tell You

Whether you live in the country or in town, every single man or woman who in 1942 earned more than \$9.61 a week and every married person who earned more than \$23.00 per week must pay income tax on or before March 15, 1943. This 32-page tax guide book is written in a simple and concise way so that it is easily understood. It tells you who must make out an income report, how to make the payments and what you can legally deduct. It explains net income and gross income all in a simple form.

Because income tax laws have been changed this year, the problem will be even more difficult than last year and those who last year paid no income tax (or very little) must now pay a sizable amount.

This Guide Will Save You Money

You may be one of the 7 million persons who will pay income tax this year for the first time. We know that most people cannot afford to hire accountants and attorneys to help them; therefore, we have arranged to secure a supply of these tax guides and we will send you a copy free with your three-year new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer for only \$1.00. If you are now receiving Kansas Farmer, your present subscription will be extended three years.

There are two good reasons why you should get this book now: first, many taxpayers must set aside part of their income FROM NOW ON, to meet payments due March 15; second, these "highest rates in the United States' history" will upset the entire household budget unless you prepare yourself now for the new tax.

Write your name and address on the coupon below and return it with a \$1.00 bill, money order or personal check, and the New Edition of the Income Tax Guide book will be sent to you by return mail.

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And Help Build Up Resistance Against It!

If at such times you suffer pain, tired, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities"—due to functional monthly disturbances—start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on one of woman's most important organs.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Also a fine stomachic tonic! Follow label directions.

For free trial bottle tear this out and send with name and address to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 852 Cleveland St., Lynn, Mass.

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HANDY IDEAS

For Kansas Farms

Out of Danger

To keep tools in place, attach 2 short 2- by 4-inch blocks to the wall of the farm shop. They should be set about 2 feet apart. Hinge a 1- by 4-inch board to one of the 2- by 4-inch blocks and fasten to the other end a hook. This makes a convenient place to stand the shovels, spading forks and pitchforks where there is no danger of being knocked down or trampled on by the livestock.—O. O. Chilton.

Care of Galoshes

Soiled or muddy galoshes can be washed in cool water and soap, rinsed and dried either with a cloth or in cool, dry air. After they have dried, they should be stuffed loosely with wadded-up newspaper and put away in a dark, cool place.—N. N. S.

Wool for Quilts

The best parts of worn blankets can be used for quilts and comforter padding instead of cotton or wool batting. It is easier handled and will not lump.—Mrs. Beatrice Crawford.

Ski-Barrow

Since it is difficult to push a wheelbarrow over icy ground, an ingenious sled-like arrangement may be devised. Make a box into which the front wheel will fit and nail this box to a barrel stave. The stave acts as a runner so that when the wheel is placed in the box, the wheelbarrow will slide easily over the ice.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

Unusual Toast

Remove crusts from sliced bread, butter them lightly on both sides and

toast in a hot waffle iron. They come out in crisp waffle pattern and make an excellent base for creamed chicken, peas or salmon.—Mrs. B. L. Gibson.

Clothes Won't Stick

To prevent clothes sticking to the line in freezing weather, dampen a cloth in kerosene and wipe the line just before hanging the washing.—B. M.

How to Ring Hog

A simple method of ringing a 200-, 300- or 400-pound hog alone is to get a half-hitch on a rope into the hog's mouth around the upper jaw, tie the other end, pull on the rope and the hog will back up until the rope is tight, and the hog will stand there and pull and pull back.—J. M. Swenson.

Horse Management

The best way to get a horse out of a burning barn is to blindfold the horse. A mean horse may be held if a twist is put on his upper lip. Better still, prevent fire in the first place.—J. M.

Screen for Rats

To prevent rats from chewing hose connections on car, truck or tractor, place a wire screen around the connection. This hose is especially valuable these days.—Vernon Blakesley.

Paint Chimney First

For that chimney that makes the wallpaper damp and unsightly, tear off all the paper and then paint the chimney twice with a good quality of aluminum paint. This prevents any further dampness and chimney is ready for new wallpaper.—Mrs. Will Sunbarger.

Keeps Hens Off Fountain

A small horseshoe or clevis suspended above the big round fountain, by means of a stout cord, will keep the fowls from roosting on top of the fountain. When the birds fly up they strike the shoe—or clevis—and start it swinging. Any other similar weight



An aid to clean milk, and no mistake about it, is the filter-type strainer which filters all of the milk thru a very efficient absorbent pad.

will serve the purpose, but be sure it is not heavy enough to injure the birds.—B. E. M.

Horseshoe Scraper

Nailed to the edge of a step, a large horseshoe provides a good scraper to clean shoes and it is safe, because there are no sharp edges on which children might injure themselves.—Mrs. Wayne Thompson.

Ball Darner

When darning stockings, I use a soft rubber ball instead of a darning. As the needle is worked in and out the ball "gives" and makes the task much easier.—Mrs. Wayne Thompson.

A Soldering Hint

When soldering holes in pails or metal containers, I always invert the container and place an electric light bulb underneath. This makes it easy to see the holes.—Mrs. Paul Lacey.

New Use for Mousetrap

We found a new mousetrap a convenient file for cream accounts. The trigger was removed from an ordinary snap trap and the base attached by a screw to the wall.—Mrs. Ocie Chilton.

Live a Little Longer

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

LOOKING back on 1942, with all its historic events, we can say that it was short—very short. Perhaps the velocity of its passing was enhanced by the momentous happenings that filled every week in every month. However, as a matter of fact, the more years you put behind you the shorter they seem to be. Anyone who has reached middle life will assure you of that.

Since longer things are in vogue, possibly suggested by a fuel shortage, we venture to suggest a few health projects that might well have a hem let down or a ruffle added for 1943:

LONGER NIGHTS: We know that we need sleep but few get enough. Eight hours sleep means—be in bed by 10 o'clock.

LONGER MEALS: Since everything is to be rationed, you will have more time for mastication of the food that comes to the table. Bolting your food is just as criminal as ever. Take time to chew your food so thoroly that no "gulp" is needed when you swallow.

LONGER HOME PERIODS: Gas rationing invites the family to stay at home and revive old friends and old pleasures. This will give physical and mental rest that will sustain you in the special duties that every citizen now adds to his routine.

LONGER LIVES: With the doctors

away it is more important than ever that there be no precipitancy in your living. Persons with a tendency to high blood pressure will naturally gain by slow motion. But whether high blood pressure or not, there is no one but may gain a better physical balance by taking things with such leisure as may be permissible. If you have a good doctor still available, and this may mean one too old to go into the army, have him take your blood pressure and find out whether heart, lungs and kidneys are working right.

People of this country are living longer lives than we did in the 19th century. Our longevity has increased so that a gain of 16½ years in the expectation of life has been made during the last 3 decades. The 1941 figure for white females is approximately 65 years, and for colored, 58 years. It has always been true in our history that the white race has been longer lived than the colored and this despite the venerable colored persons who are reputed to have lived to great ages. Mortality among men is a little greater than among women at any age of life, so that where one may give the present rate of white females at 65, that of males will be about 63.

This means a tremendous improvement over 50 years ago in the expectancy of life. There is no need to die so young.

PUT THE OCCO SERVICE MAN



on your Board of Strategy



When there's a tough battle ahead, the problem goes to a board of strategy which lays a plan of attack. Farmers today are faced with a tough battle to meet the ever increasing demands for more and faster pork, beef, dairy products, and poultry production.

You need the Occo Service Man on your board of strategy. He is an experienced livestock man, further trained to assist you in getting your livestock and livestock products to market faster, at less cost, with less waste.

He can show you, for instance, how to work out balanced rations, using the feeds you grow on your own farm, which will help you to increase production, cut feeding costs, eliminate waste of time and feed. Call him today, or if you don't know him, write for his name and address. Take advantage of Occo assistance in your part of our all-out fight for victory.

Occo
MINERAL COMPOUND

for
Livestock
and Poultry
OELWEIN CHEMICAL CO.
Dept. 63, Oelwein, Iowa

WE NEED MEN... to work with our district managers in handling and servicing Occo products direct to farmers. No selling experience necessary. We train you. Men over 25 with farm experience, car, write today to Dept. 63, Oelwein Chemical Co., Oelwein, Iowa.

Good Reason For Quality

THERE are several reasons why Mrs. A. N. Gann, of Cowley county, has one of the best flocks of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds in this state. She uses good breeding stock, she feeds them well, and she is careful to follow management practices that insure high production of top-quality eggs.

When the Gann flock was certified 15 years ago, it was the first flock of chickens in Cowley county to be certified and blood tested. Since that time quality and production of this flock have gradually increased, and last year Mrs. Gann's hens scored a laying record near the top for all certified flocks of the state.

From February to June, Mrs. Gann sold between 70 and 75 dozen hatching eggs each week from a flock of 232 hens. She succeeded in keeping the same number this fall. At present her 24 roosters are being kept in a separate pen, where they will be held until the hens are culled.

The Ganns provide their hens with a home-mixed feed, which is fed in the form of a wet mash. They believe less



One of the best flocks of Rhode Island Red chickens in the state belongs to Mrs. A. N. Gann, of Winfield. She is shown here inspecting a valuable layer.

feed is required with a wet mash. They also believe that when it is used in this manner all the chickens are more likely to get the same amount of feed.

What Makes Chick Quality

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

PASSING of the shortest days of the year brings plans for spring on the farm. With poultry raisers, this means getting good-quality hatching eggs. Especially from January to June, most hatcheries are interested in having owners, who supply eggs for hatching, give special attention to feeding and caring for their flocks. Some hatcherymen insist that certain brands of commercial feeds be given the breeding flock, and a premium is paid those owners who use this feed.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Hatchability means a lot to the hatcheryman—but livability of chicks means even more to flock owners. It has been proved that eggs which hatch well, usually produce chicks that live and grow well. So hatchability and livability go hand in hand.

Hatching eggs must contain all the elements that are needed by the chick before it is hatched, and all that it needs to start off and grow well. This means chicks must be hatched from healthy hens that have been fed the right kind of feeds—and that have been cared for in such a way that they have good vitality.

Healthy hens that have been well cared for, as a rule, are good layers if their breeding has been along production lines. Hens that do not have the right feed and good care are usually in

poor physical condition, and will lay few eggs before March, when natural conditions cause them to start.

Located as we are, we can produce feed for our poultry more cheaply than folks in most other parts of the country. However, we need to add certain foods that contain necessary vitamins in which our grain is deficient. If we buy a reliable commercial laying or breeders mash, usually, we do not need to worry over it not being complete.

Dried milk has been one of the important poultry feed ingredients used in late years. Meat scrap is another. But both of these may be difficult to get during the war. Fish meal and soybean oil meal are taking their places as substitutes. But we may need to add yeast, alfalfa leaf meal, or plenty of greens, or a combination of the 3 to get the best results. This is necessary on account of getting plenty of vitamin G which guards our flocks against certain poultry diseases and promotes growth.

We are told by chemists that sardine oil, if obtainable, may be used as a substitute for cod-liver oil, and that we should get our flocks out in the sunshine on free range as much as possible. If there is any surplus milk on the farm that cannot be marketed conveniently, then we may use it for the poultry flock, and in doing this we can be sure that we are adding to the good hatches we intend to get. There is no food better than milk for keeping hens healthy and producing eggs that will hatch strong, livable chicks.

If flocks are on free range a part of each day and have access to green pastures and sunshine, we need not worry much about their health if they have plenty of milk and home-grown grains, fortified with needed vitamins.

Green feeds supply vitamins essential to winter production and they also help in providing the pigment which gives the egg yolk a rich yellow color. Greens contain many minerals that help in digestion and they are also laxative. They whet the appetite and encourage mash eating.

There are several ways of providing greens if snow covers the ground and outside range is impossible. Legume hay may be fed in wire racks, the hens enjoy the leaves and will consume quite a lot of it. Alfalfa leaf meal may be added to the mash. Germinated oats are an old standby and difficult to beat if they can be sprouted under glass substitutes that admit ultraviolet rays.

Keep in mind the elements that are supplied by greens, and remember

that eggs are made from the feed the hen eats, and it can only produce a chick as complete in strength and vitality as are the feeds given. One must take into consideration that hens confined to their houses most of the time must have all the minerals, foods and vitamins provided in some form that they would ordinarily get on range, including sunshine.

Cooking With Gas

General "handy-man" around the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Rayl, Kingman county, is butane gas. The Rayls use this type of fuel for heating, cooking and refrigeration. After trying it for these purposes they consider it more convenient and just as economical as any other fuel they could use.

Before installing a butane system, the Rayls heated their house with a base-burner. Now they heat with butane and the cost is no greater than before. For cooking, they say butane gas is quicker and more satisfactory than either kerosene or natural gas.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

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

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

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

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

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS



"I KNOW today that my tractors, trucks and farm machinery will require lubricants next season. That's why I'm taking advantage of Sinclair's money-saving offer by buying now for Spring delivery.

"You farmers can save money the same way, too. Ask your nearby Sinclair agent to tell you about his special offer on transmission-differential oil, motor oils and greases. Just go over your farm needs with your nearby Sinclair Agent and see how much money you can save by ordering now."

SINCLAIR FARM OILS

Motor Oils...Tractor Fuels...Distillate, Kerosene, Gasoline...Cup and Axle Grease...Cream Separator Oils...Harvester Oil...Gear & Chassis Lubricants...Pressure System Grease...P. D. Insect Spray...Stock Spray

"SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR"

Sorghum Production

Interest in sorghums is increasing because of the many potential possibilities of this crop. Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station has 2 bulletins which will be of help to those who wish to study sorghums. They are:

No. 265—Sorghum Production in Kansas.

No. 266—Varieties of Sorghum in Kansas.

A copy of one or both of these bulletins will be sent free and may be obtained from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Food Goals Changed Again

So There's a Bigger Job Ahead

KANSAS food production goals have been changed again, and the new figures outline a bigger job for Kansas livestock raisers. Announced at Manhattan recently by the State War Board, these goals set new peaks for requested production of hogs and sheep, while demands for other products remain near the high levels outlined in a previous announcement.

To summarize the matter briefly, Uncle Sam wants all the livestock, dairy and poultry products that can be produced. If the goals are attained this state will produce more than ever before. Every acre must be in use, and every farm must be operating at full capacity.

In the struggle to meet 1943 livestock goals, farmers will be boosted by a reserve feed supply carried over from 1942. The feed grain carryover is about 20 per cent above the requirements of our grain consuming animal units. The carryover of roughage is about 5 per cent above. However, with normal crops in 1943, we will need the carryover feed supplies to meet the production goals outlined for this state.

New goals call for an increase in corn production and decreases in oats and barley production. Goals for soybeans and flax request minimum production in 1943 to be slightly less than the actual production of 1942. In regard to these crops, however, the War Board makes it plain that "the sky is the limit," so far as production is concerned.

Might Be Unfair

Last year, production of soybeans and flax was exceptionally high because of reduced wheat planting. It might be unfair to demand that much this year, especially when there is a penalty for failure to meet the allotted farm goals on these crops in provisions of the AAA. But the more you can produce of soybeans and flax, the better it will suit the men planning America's food supply.

Original plans had called for a wheat goal of 11,094,000 acres, which would be a 3 per cent increase over 1942 production. However, figures on fall plantings show that about 10,449,000 acres were planted. This figure pleases the State War Board, because they point out that in the case of wheat, the goal represents maximum production wanted. It is better, they say, for some of the wheat acreage to be diverted to other crops.

Following is a summary of the revised 1943 Kansas food goals as announced by the State War Board:

Dairy Cows—An increase of 3 per cent. This calls for Kansas farmers to milk 796,000 cows this year.

Milk—An increase of one per cent, calls for producing 3,320,000,000 pounds. This goal will not supply the demand, but it is realized that increased milk goals will be met only with great difficulty.

Beef Cattle—An increase of 11 per cent over 1942. Kansas is expected to

market 2,008,000 head this year. Meeting this goal may reduce the number of heifers and cows. Beef cow population in Kansas is expected to drop from 624,000 on January 1 this year, to 600,000 on January 1, 1944.

Hogs—A 30 per cent increase over 1942. This calls for 350,000 spring litters and 351,000 fall litters.

Sheep and Lambs—An increase of 10 per cent over 1942. To meet this goal Kansas must market 1,248,000 head of sheep and lambs. The War Board estimates that meeting this goal will reduce sheep numbers one per cent during 1943. However, this would leave the same number of sheep on hand January 1, 1944, that Kansas had on January 1, 1942.

Hens and Pullets—An increase of 8 per cent over 1942. This calls for 17,207,000 hens and pullets in the state during 1943.

Chickens—An increase of 12 per cent. Kansas poultrymen are asked to raise 34,937,000 chickens in 1943.

Plenty of Wolf Trouble!

IN READING Kansas Farmer from cover to cover, I note paragraph in regard to the wolf trouble. Our ranch is located in the western part of Gove county and have lived here for 32 years, but have never seen the coyotes as numerous as they are this winter. I have shot 2 from the car and the boys have caught a lot of them with hounds, but there are still packs of them that have not been disturbed.

They are going to be hard on the turkey, chicken and even the calf crops unless we get rid of them.—J. H. Abell, Gove Co.

After Our Calves

Dear Editor—In regard to your article, "Any Wolf Trouble," I want to say that there are a lot of coyotes in this part of the country. We have to keep calves shut in the barn at night

Eggs—To be increased 12 per cent. The Kansas goal calls for 176,371,000 dozens.

Corn—An increase of 10 per cent. Kansas is asked to raise 3,579,000 acres, compared with 3,254,000 acres in 1942.

Oats—A decrease of 2 per cent. The goal calls for 1,872,000 acres, compared with 1,970,000 acres last year.

Barley—A decrease of 5 per cent. Production goals call for 1,713,000 acres, compared with 1,803,000 acres last year.

Soybeans—A decrease of 6 per cent. This calls for 200,000 acres, compared with 212,000 acres last year.

Flax—A decrease of 8 per cent. The 1943 goal calls for 258,000 acres, compared with 280,000 acres produced in 1942.

Other Crops—A 300 per cent increase in dry beans; 9 per cent increase in sugar beets; 22 per cent increase in Irish potatoes; 20 per cent increase in sweet potatoes.

Gardens—146,000 farm gardens. This goal calls for a garden for every farm and every farm family. Last year the goal was 115,900, and Kansans actually raised 129,000 gardens.

Farmers' Host



J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who has arranged an unusually interesting program for folks who attend Farmers' Week in Topeka, January 13 to 15.

Also, because a coyote that has escaped from captivity does a lot more damage to lambs and pigs and poultry than one that has never lived in captivity, I would require a man who wanted to keep a coyote in captivity to procure a license for the privilege, and make the license so high that no one would care to pay it.—C. W. Yoder, Brown Co.

Killed 10 Calves

Dear Editor—In response to your request for information on the destructiveness of coyotes, will state that they are worse in this territory than they have been for years. It is impossible to have a successful hunt anymore due to the shortage of men in the community. In the last 14 months, the coyotes have killed more than 10 calves and accounted for the death of 2 cows in our own township. We have trapped a few of these animals and haven't heard of any recent calf killing, but feel that the coyotes are gaining on us.—R. E. Dresser, Pottawatomie Co.

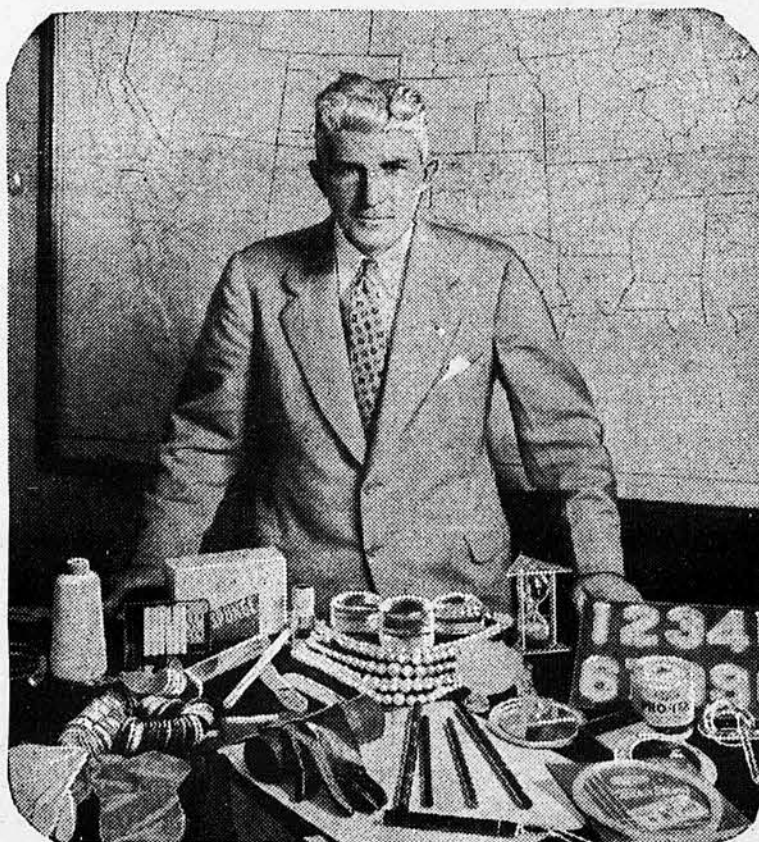
Ruined Turkey Crop

Dear Editor—Regarding the coyote problem, they are more numerous than ever before. They killed my 6 turkey hens early in the spring, and all but 6 of the young turkeys. My turkey crop was certainly ruined by them.—Mrs. Francis Dorman, Trego Co.

Killed 99 Turkeys

Dear Editor—After reading your article about coyote and wolf trouble, I am here to say yes to the fact that we need something done about it. I raised 150 turkeys this summer and the coyotes left me 51. They caught them in daytime and also caught my chickens. I hear they are killing lots of sheep in this locality, and have been seen in packs of 6 or 7. I for one would surely like to see something done about this, as they seem to be getting more plentiful every year.—Mrs. O. E. Nevins, Thomas Co.

There'll Be Magic Afoot



Dr. Larry F. Livingston, manager of the extension division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, will show how thru the magic of chemistry, large quantities of farm products may become replacements for unavailable materials, weapons of war, implements of peace, when he speaks before the folks attending Farmers' Week in Topeka, January 13 to 15.

1943 Record Book

A handy, pocket-size book for keeping records, and containing other useful information for the farm, is ready for distribution by the Continental Steel Corporation. It will save you time and money and show you just where your business stands. A copy of the record book will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Plan for Baby Chicks

It is not too early to plan now for this spring's baby chicks. Early plans may mean more chicks saved, less disease and bigger profit. Thousands of poultry raisers are using the Hendriks Method with excellent results. It is so simple and easy you avoid mistakes. Everything you should do is listed 1, 2, 3, in "The Hendriks Method of Feeding Chicks." For your copy, please send a 3-cent stamp for mailing charges to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

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

If parity is revised to include labor cost, will this affect livestock prices? —B. H., Clay Co.

If labor cost is included in figuring parity it will not affect livestock prices. The ceilings on meat are not based on parity but are higher than parity. On November 15, hog prices were 119 per cent of parity, cattle prices were 136 per cent of parity and lamb prices were 132 per cent of parity. If labor costs were figured in calculating parity it would be to the disadvantage of the livestock producers because feed prices would advance. On November 15, corn and wheat prices were 76 per cent of parity, oats prices were 72 per cent, barley prices were 60 per cent and grain sorghum prices were 55 per cent of parity.

Will egg production continue to be profitable during 1943? —F. H. H., Allen Co.

The Department of Agriculture has announced an egg goal for 1943 which is 8 to 10 per cent larger than the expected production in 1942. The 1942 egg goal was surpassed. The principal reason was because the feed-egg ratio has been favorable for heavy egg production. To attain the increased 1943 goal, the feed-egg ratio probably will be kept favorable for the poultryman thru Government price policies. If the labor is available, the poultry flock may be expanded profitably during the coming year.

There is a good cheese plant in this community and they are soliciting my

milk business. At present, I am selling my milk as butterfat to the local cream station. Would it be more profitable to sell to the cheese plant? —R. V. G.

It takes slightly more than 2 pounds of cheese to equal a pound of butter in butterfat content. Therefore, cheese prices per pound are usually about 45 to 50 per cent the price of butter. On December 1, the Government announced a new support level for cheese prices on the basis of 27 cents a pound at wholesale for No. 1 American cheese at Plymouth, Wis. The old price was 23½ cents. The ceiling on wholesale butter prices at Chicago at the present is 46 cents a pound, for 92 score butter. This means a cheese-butter price ratio of about 59 per cent. This makes it relatively more profitable for cheese producers, and they can afford to pay higher prices to milk producers.

Will wheat advance in price soon, that it would pay to hold what we have in storage, and pay interest on a loan? —B. G., Harper Co.

Wheat prices for the balance of the season will depend largely on Government action in regard to ceiling prices on wheat and flour. It is generally believed that the permanent flour price ceilings which are to be announced soon will permit a higher level of wheat prices.

There is virtually nothing to indicate lower wheat prices for the next 2 or 3 months, and there are numerous adjustments in governmental programs which could allow wheat prices to go higher. It is probable that the advance in wheat prices from December to early March will more than pay interest and storage.

More Farm "Bargaining" Power

(Continued from Page 6)

The millers protested; the grain trade protested; the farmers sat tight and the farm organizations protested. Even the Farmers Union Co-operative Grain Dealers left the Administration on the flour price ceilings. The subsidy plan, they maintained, would take everyone except the Government out of the grain business—which may have been what the Planners surrounding Henderson wanted; maybe not.

Meanwhile studies of the election returns indicated that outside the Solid South, the farm counties of the Nation had almost without exception "gone Republican" in the November election. Defeated Democratic Congressmen, rightly or wrongly, blamed Leon Henderson for their defeat. He got the blame for farm truck rationing—which was really the fault of ODT, not Henderson—and well, the fire was too hot, and Henderson resigned.

His departure is taken as meaning that the farm policies of the Administration will be considerably modified.

How to Dry Foods

Drying is the simplest and cheapest method of preserving foods, and it is recommended when freezer-lockers are lacking and canning equipment is inadequate. Also, to have a pleasing variety of meals from home-produced foods, it is advisable to dry some fruits and vegetables. For reliable instructions and modern drying methods, you will want to send for the pamphlet, Preservation by Drying, by Gertrude E. Allen. It is a new publication of Kansas State College Extension Service. A post card request addressed to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring you the pamphlet.

Farm Land Enlists

The Army and Navy, operating thru the Land Division of the Justice Department, have, since Pearl Harbor, purchased or are in the process of purchasing, land tracts from private property holders equal in size to the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and four-fifths of New Jersey.

At the rate at which requests for further sites are daily being sent to the Land Division, it is estimated that before the war is over 30 million acres—the equivalent of the entire New England group of states—will be taken over by the Government.

So far 64,368 tracts already have been acquired and 57,000 more are in process of condemnation. The 121,368 thus affected embrace 12 million acres which, with improvements, are valued at 284 million dollars.

The land seized is used for army camps, naval bases, air fields, housing areas, bombing ranges, artillery fields, shipyards and drydocks.

Step Up YOUR HENS

... WITH DR. SALSBUARY'S

AVI-TAB




If you think your hens aren't doing as well as they should, strengthen their feed with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab! Avi-Tab is a concentrated conditioner; contains nine essential drugs—tonics, stimulants, correctives—that's what it takes to stimulate lagging appetites and promote body functions! Trace elements furnish important minerals needed for good nutrition.

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

Try This 10 Day Treatment

Mix Avi-Tab in your birds' feed, for ten days each month. Note how sluggish flocks respond. Look for redder combs and wattles, increased appetites, greater thriftiness, better laying.

Our country needs more birds, more eggs. Give your flock the benefits of Avi-Tab!

NIC-SAL Kills Lice That Sap Birds' Strength

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

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

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

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE

Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TAB

THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER

DE LAVAL

Milk and Cream



HARVEST

DAIRYING

Over 3 BILLION DOLLARS FARM VALUE in 1941

MILK and Dairy Meat 23% Total Farm Income

Keep Your De Laval Milkers Pulsating and Separators Humming.

TWICE A DAY—365 DAYS A YEAR

MILKING the dairy cows and separating the cream are the biggest jobs of food harvesting in this country... De Laval is proud of the part its Milkers and Separators are taking in this most essential work, and the saving in time and labor and increase in quantity and quality of milk and butterfat made by them... There are more of them in use than any others, and they are known as the World's Best... Back of them is the greatest service organization of its kind—local De Laval Dealers specially trained, who are now vigorously checking and reconditioning De Laval machines so that owners may continue to get best and continuous use... De Laval Factories, famous for quality workmanship and precision manufacture, are needed for and are busily engaged in important war work, as well as taking care of farmers' needs as far as permitted... There will be no limit, however, to De Laval Service, to keep your milkers pulsating and separators humming... If you do not know the name of your De Laval Dealer, write nearest office below.

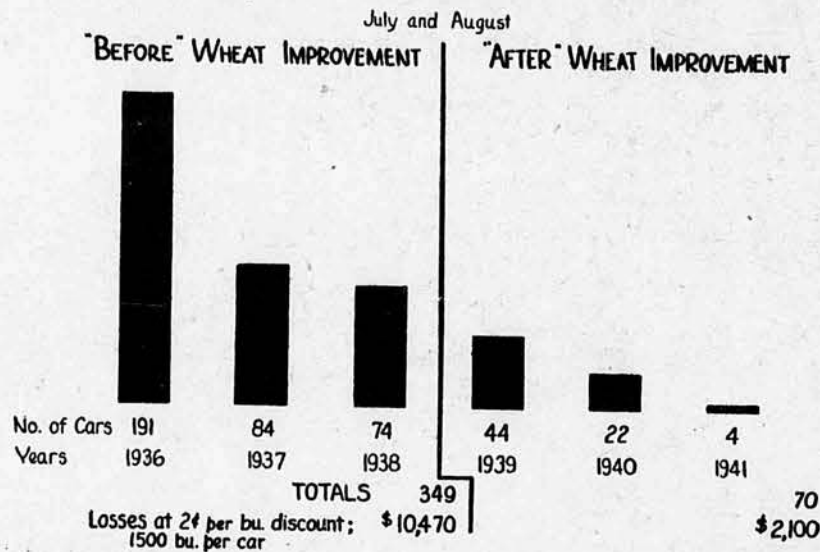
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 427 Randolph St. 61 Beale St.

Our Wheat Reputation

(Continued from Page 3)

EARLY BLACKHULL, which most farmers call Haerberle, was selected from a field of Blackhull wheat by A. P. Haerberle, of Clearwater, Kan., and distributed to Kansas farmers from 1928 to 1933. This variety is about 8 days earlier than Blackhull, has very weak straw and is less winter-hardy. Early Blackhull produces grain of heavy test weight but flour of very poor baking quality.

IOBRED is a selection from Banat, made in 1915 at Iowa State College and distributed to Iowa farmers in 1923. This variety has "leaked" down into Northeastern Kansas where it gained popularity in rust years because of its ability to produce fairly good yields of heavy test grain. Over a period of years Iobred does not produce as high average yields as Tenmarq, Kawvale and Clarkan in Northeastern Kansas.



This diagram shows what has been done in 3 years in Marshall county to reduce losses from "mixed" wheat. Eighty per cent of the wheat acreage in this county is now planted to 3 varieties of hard red winter wheat—Tenmarq, Turkey and Blackhull.

RED HULL is a brown-chaff selection from a field of Blackhull made by F. E. Tonn, of Haven, Kan., in 1924. This seed was increased and sold to farmers in Central Kansas by R. M. Woodruff, then of Pratt, Kan. Red Hull has no advantages over Blackhull and is not equal to Tenmarq in yield or quality.

CHEYENNE is a pedigree selection from Crimean wheat made at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station in 1922, and distributed to Nebraska farmers in 1927. Cheyenne is grown by quite a few farmers in Northwestern Kansas who like the variety because it is winter-hardy, has very stiff straw, does not shatter and yields well. Cheyenne is very susceptible to leaf rust and stem rust and is not as good as Turkey and Tenmarq in baking quality.

COOPERATARKA was introduced from the Odessa Experiment Station, U.S.S.R., in 1927-28. This variety is taller and later than Turkey, has purple straw and softer kernels and is less winter-hardy.

EAGLE CHIEF is a selection from Kharkov made by C. H. Hyde, of Alva, Okla. It is probably the result of a natural cross between Kharkov and Fulcaster or some other soft wheat, and has never been purified. Mr. Hyde sold 2,000 bushels of seed in 1927 and 5,000 bushels in 1928. This variety is not equal to Turkey, Blackhull and Tenmarq.

IOTURK is a selection from Turkey wheat made at Iowa State College and distributed to Iowa farmers in 1926. Ioturk ripens later than Turkey.

IOWIN is a pedigreed selection from Theiss wheat made at Iowa State College and distributed to Iowa farmers in 1930. Iowin is taller and later than Turkey, has purple stems and slightly softer kernels and is moderately resistant to stem rust. Grown to some extent in Reno and McPherson counties.

NEBRASKA No. 60 is a selection from Turkey wheat made at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Sta-

tion and distributed to Nebraska farmers in 1918. Ripens later than Turkey.

MINTURKI is the result of a cross between Odessa and Turkey, made at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1902 and distributed to Minnesota farmers in 1919. Minturki is taller and later than Turkey, more winter-hardy and has softer kernels.

Soft red winter wheats which are not recommended are:

FULCASTER, a hybrid between Fultz and Lancaster or Mediterranean wheat, made in Maryland in 1886. Fulcaster has long been one of the most popular and widely grown varieties of soft red winter wheat in the United States. Formerly widely grown in Southeastern Kansas; not equal to Clarkan in yield or test weight.

HARVEST QUEEN is a beardless or smooth wheat selected by E. S. Marshall, of DeSoto, Kan., from some other variety in 1895. Formerly widely grown in Northeastern Kansas where it was well liked by farmers and soft wheat millers; inferior to Clarkan in yield and test weight.

CURRELL was selected from a field of Fultz wheat in 1881 in Virginia. Formerly widely grown in Southeastern Kansas. Farmers liked it because of its earliness. Soft wheat millers liked its quality. Currell is not winter-hardy and yields much less than Kawvale.

MEDITERRANEAN has been known and written about in the United States since 1842, when it was widely grown. Probably introduced from the Mediterranean sea region. Mediterranean is still a popular and widely grown variety in North-Central Texas. This variety is not equal to Clarkan in yield or test weight.

FULTZ is a beardless selection from Lancaster wheat made in Pennsylvania in 1862. This old variety is still grown on more than 1 million acres in 17 states. In Kansas, Clarkan produces higher yields of grain of heavier test weight.

GIPSY was grown in Missouri as early as 1877. Its origin is not known.

JONES FIFE, also known as Burbank's Super, was bred by A. N. Jones, of Wayne county, New York, in 1889. One of the few hairy-chaff wheats ever grown in Kansas.

KRUSE is a selection from Kanred made in Montana in 1922, possibly the result of a field hybrid between Jones Fife and Kanred. This is a bearded wheat with hairy chaff, soft to semihard kernels, lacking in winter hardiness.

NIGGER is said to have been distributed from the farm of a colored man in Ohio. Grown in 6 states, including Southeastern Kansas.

RED MAY or Michigan Amber or Michigan Wonder was reported as a

(Continued on Page 16)

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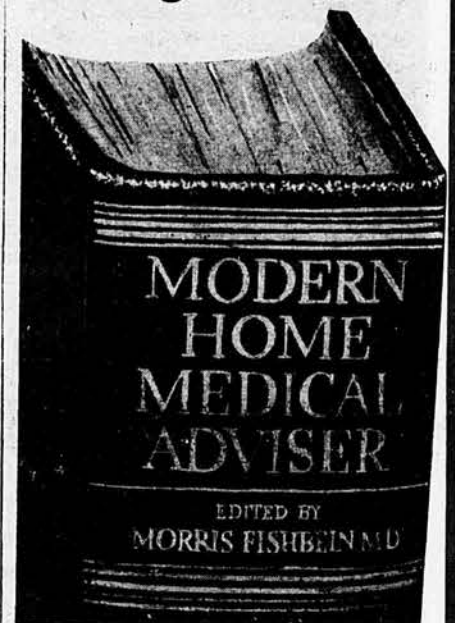
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660 acres 5 miles Junction City, fine modern improvements and feed lots, 210 cultivated, 160 bottom in one field, 20 meadow, 410 pasture, living water, \$28,000. 880 acres St. Marys Highway, modern improvements, 300 cultivated bottom, 120 alfalfa, 580 fine pasture, \$40,000. 640 acres pasture, living water, Junction City, \$20 acre. 5,440 acres pasture, Ottawa county, blue-stem buffalo and grama grass, well watered, \$22 acre.

O. MARTY, LONGFORD, KAN.

80 Acres near Emporia, modern buildings, on good highway, electricity, nice place, \$5,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND-OKLAHOMA

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

LAND-MISCELLANEOUS

Invest now in American soil, help win the war and assure future security for yourself and family. 102-acre Missouri stock farm, only \$2,500 including 16 head sheep, 4 cows, team horses, all equipment, crops! Good 5-room home, in sight of village, barn, sheep shed, poultry houses, well; 60 in cultivation, part-wooded pasture, spring, variety family fruits; immediate possession, only \$2,500, \$1,200 down. Page 16, free winter catalog, 7 Midwest States. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Partners Wanted

I am going to War

Want partners or working interest managers on 40,000-acre Western Kansas ranches. Will handle 2,500 cattle, 20,000 sheep, 13,000 acres under summer fallow cultivation. You may go in on all or part. Give recommendations, family help, financial status, etc. first letter. If not 100% reliable don't apply. You will be investigated thoroughly.

HERB J. BARR, LEOTI (WICHITA CO.) KAN.

Wanted men and women to buy cream and produce west Missouri and east Kansas. Cash and equipment furnished. Our representative will help you start and operate a business for yourself. Write Post Office Box 4026, Kansas City, Missouri.

For Rent—On "Livestock Share Lease" basis, 200-acre improved farm near Marysville. Must have some capital or livestock, no equipment needed. Write P. O. Box 3, Marysville, Kan.

DOGS

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

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

RABBITS

Angora Rabbits, Super Wool Angora Breeders. C. E. Lynn, Esbon, Kan.

HORSE TRAINING

How to break and train horses. A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 431, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK FEED AND REMEDIES

Abortion vaccine; calfhood vaccination. Government licensed strain 19. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Department P. Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus, owner.

Hogs worms? Try Dr. Hinrichs' Hog Powder. 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.

PHOTO FINISHING

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade deckle edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Rolls Developed: Two prints each negative 25c. Reprints 2c each. Summers Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Roll Developed—Three enlargements, 16 prints, 25c. Dick's Photo, Louisville, Ky.

LIVESTOCK INSTRUCTION

Be a Livestock Expert!—Learn at home, in spare time. New fascinating Home Study Course now ready. Make more money by learning to feed, treat, and handle your own livestock successfully. Easily understood lessons. Personal advice on your livestock problems. Write for free details about this low-cost instruction. Dr. David Roberts Practical Home Veterinary School, Dept. C-119, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

TOBACCO

Guaranteed Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette, Five lb. \$1.75, Ten \$3.00 Pipe free. Pay postman. Carlton Farms, D-85 Paducah, Ky.

WANTED TO BUY

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

STOP TRESPASSING SIGNS

Stop Trespassing. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place. 5 Signs 50c Postpaid. (These signs are so worded and arranged that you can cut them in half making 10 signs, if desired.) They are printed on heavy, durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches. T. H. Hahn, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

TRAPPERS

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

FARM BOOKKEEPING

Farmer's Bookkeeping System—Last average farmer two years or more. Records all sales and expense under proper heading. Simple and easy for anyone who can read and write. Shows how to prepare yearly statement of income and expense needed for tax purposes. Money back if not entirely satisfied and returned. Price \$1.00. Ohio Motor List Co., D-22, Zanesville, Ohio.

INSURANCE

Automobile Insurance—\$5.00 premium farmers bodily injury and property damage liability auto policy. Also special low rates to other holders of A, B and C gasoline ration cards. City and farm property insurance at a substantial saving. Write for further information. Farmers Alliance Insurance Company and Alliance Mutual Casualty Company, McPherson, Kan.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

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

PERSONALS

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

EDUCATIONAL

Make up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn—many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicals. High school not required. Our 42nd year. Write for free booklet and sample lesson pages. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept SE-1, Chicago.

FEATHERS

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

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

We pay more for feathers. White goose \$1.20. Grey goose \$1.15. White duck 85c. Colored duck 80c. Must contain original down. For highest price of used feathers submit samples. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halstead St., Chicago, Ill.

New Goose and Duck Feathers positively bring highest prices and prompt payment from us. Send today for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1914. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago, Ill.

QUILT PIECES

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Call on Friends with Greeting Card Assortments: Easter, Birthday, other occasions. Personal Stationery: Gift Wrappings. Big Profits! Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. 8-124, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

MacDonald's Farmers Almanac for 1943 now ready. Price 20c copy. Send by mail postage paid. Atlas Printing Co., Binghamton, New York.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

Our Wheat Reputation

(Continued from Page 14)

high-yielding variety by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in 1911. Grown on one half million acres in 9 states, including Northeastern Kansas. This variety is not equal to Clarkan in yield or test weight.

RED ROCK is a red kernel selection from a white wheat made at Michigan State College in 1907. Similar to Mediterranean, but with harder kernels. Grown in 7 states including Kansas.

RED WAVE is a cross between Early Red Clawson and a Russian hybrid wheat, made by A. N. Jones, of Genesee county, New York, in 1906. Grown in 12 states, including Kansas.

By way of summary, it may be said that of the 6 recommended varieties, Turkey is an introduction from the Crimea brought to Kansas by Menomone immigrants in 1873. Kanred and Kawvale are pedigree selections and Tenmarq is a hybrid made by plant breeders at Kansas State College. Blackhull and Clarkan are selections made by Earl G. Clark, a farmer at Sedgwick, Kan. The 23 varieties not recommended have come into Kansas from foreign countries, other states, or have been selected in the field by Kansas farmers, increased and sold as seed. Wheat and flour would be much more uniform if the 10 per cent of our growers would follow the example of the 90 per cent and produce only the recommended varieties.

What Do You Say?

EDITOR'S NOTE: This wheat variety article by Mr. Parker is of particular interest to Kansas wheat growers just now. This is true because of a wheat variety bill that very likely will be introduced in the next session of the Kansas legislature which will meet on January 12.

If such a bill is introduced it will be for the purpose of having "a wheat seed control measure and that restrictions to safeguard wheat seed should be in the matters of advertising and registration of new varieties before they are distributed or offered for sale as seed. This does not apply to the varieties which are now grown commercially on Kansas farms."

That part quoted was in a motion presented before, and passed by, a meeting of the Policy Committee of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Note, please, this would concern

Some New, Some Old

We have selected these timely and pertinent U. S. D. A. bulletins to offer our readers, as they contain information that will be found most helpful and serviceable. Each bulletin is prepared by an authority on the subject and contains many illustrations. As long as the supply lasts, these bulletins will be sent free to readers. Please order by number and address your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. 122—U. S. Graded and Stamped Meat.
No. 204—Fats and Oils for Cooking and Table Use.
No. 228—Nodular Worm Disease of Sheep.
No. 302—Nuts and Way to Use Them.
No. 1474—Stain Removal From Fabrics—Home Methods.
No. 1791—Farm Production of Sorgo Sirup.
No. 1889—Fireplaces and Chimneys.
No. 1907—Equipment and Methods for Harvesting Farm Woodland Products.

new varieties only, and not those now grown commercially on Kansas farms.

In the September 5, 1942, issue of Kansas Farmer, on page 17, your editors brought you the findings of the Kansas Wheat Varieties Committee, which was set up to study the influence of wheat varieties on the Kansas wheat industry. Among other things the committee recommended that Kansas producers of hard red winter wheat adhere to recommended varieties with the capacity to make good flour which, in turn, will make high-quality bread under commercial baking conditions.

It is urged by many that "no new varieties of wheat should be commercially introduced or grown in Kansas until after official, unbiased tests, over adequate periods, show their superiority in essential factors. Kansas producers can do themselves and the state of Kansas a distinct service by studiously avoiding any hard wheat varieties of questionable value for bread-making."

Kansas Farmer would like to know how Kansas wheat growers feel about such a measure. Since it likely will come up before the legislature, perhaps your senators and representatives also would like to know.

Not So New

Dear Editor—"Something new has been added?" The overly-worked motto is being used for the new campaign for making over old clothes. Every paper or magazine which we read today has an article explaining the principles of remodeling old clothes, as if we mothers didn't already know from years of experience.

This campaign is, of course, a good idea. A plan which will save time that can be devoted to advantageous war work, money that can be invested in War Savings Bonds and Stamps, and materials such as wool that are so badly needed in the war effort.

However, it seems to me they have forgotten—or are they trying to make us believe they have come across something new—the fact that our grandmothers and our great-grandmothers made over clothes out-grown by Mary to be worn by little Susie. But we need not look back so far. It is nothing new for us farm mothers of the present generation to make over cast-off clothes for the children.

And as to mothers, for hours we have pondered over the matter of fixing a dress, coat or suit so that it could be worn another season and still be in style.

No, nothing new has been added—just the old practice of making over clothes, an idea which in recent years has been rather looked down upon, has now taken the limelight.—H. M. T., Osage Co.

Farewell



J. C. Seyb, prominent Reno county farmer, and a Kansas Master Farmer in the class of 1933, passed away Friday, December 11. Mr. Seyb farmed on an extensive scale, near Pretty Prairie, and specialized in production of purebred Shorthorn cattle. Because of his active interest in agricultural affairs, Mr. Seyb was known and respected by Kansas farm people throughout a wide area. His passing is a serious loss to Kansas agriculture.

January 16
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by
Saturday, January 9

Our Service Is Fourfold

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE Protective Service, which has been maintained for the benefit of Kansas Farmer readers for more than a decade, is best known for its record of paying rewards for the conviction of thieves who steal from farmers. But all the while it is active along several other lines. While it is important to rid the community of stealers by putting them in prison for a time, it is also desirable to prevent those dishonest persons who are still at large from taking what does not belong to them. A loss is a loss, whether it is caused from theft, a swindle, a misunderstanding or lack of information. For that reason, the Protective Service aims to prepare its members against loss from any of the 4 following causes:

1. We Prevent Loss From Theft

So far as the property owner is concerned it is more important to prevent theft than it is to capture a thief. Law enforcement officers are generally agreed that their first aim is prevention of crime, rather than punishment of criminals. Officers, therefore, approve of the Protective Service plan of encouraging its members to keep their farms posted with warning signs and to mark all farm property for identification, as a means of curbing thievery.

When a theft actually occurs, one of the first actions of the Protective Service is to assist the owner in recovering the property. Daily broadcasts are made over station WIBW, Topeka, giving a description of the stolen property so officers and others interested can be on the lookout for the missing articles. Here are the names of a few service members and a brief description of unrecovered property recently stolen from them:

Perry Aspley, Liberal, 15 to 25 turkeys, back toe on left foot clipped, outside web on left foot slit.
William J. Kull, Oneida, a Chevrolet coupe, engine No. AA990219.
J. H. Souders, R. 2, Burlingame, dark green Chevrolet coupe, engine No. 4124465.
Fred Holt, R. 3, Salina, 1 white-faced bull calf.
William Martin, R. 1, Brookville, 3 broad-breasted turkeys, marked with a slit in the outside web in the left foot.
Carl Christianson, R. 3, Salina, 1 white-faced heifer, branded with a bar over a lazy B on the right hip.
Fred Aldrich, R. 1, Bellaire, 55 turkeys.
Mora E. Glendon, Emmett, 1 set of double harness, with extra rivets at every splice.
Clarence E. Sher, R. 2, Minneapolis, 1 yearling heifer, brockle face, branded with an H on the right hip.

Anyone who has information on any of these thefts, and who is interested in rewards offered by Kansas Farmer should please report to the Protective Service at once.

2. We Effect Adjustments

Much of the correspondence coming to the Protective Service is from members who are dissatisfied with purchases they have made from companies some distance away. In some instances they have called for refunds and have been unable to get them. In all instances of this kind the Protective Service first gets both sides of the transaction and then tries to arrive at a settlement fair to all concerned. Quite often the main trouble is a misunderstanding. Legitimate companies and honest individuals usually co-operate with the Protective Service promptly, and a very large per cent of the transactions are adjusted satisfactorily.

To cite one example: R. E. Foster, Jennings, recently reported his inability to recover \$50, paid by his minor son to a Wichita company. A while after the Protective Service had intervened, Mr. Foster wrote: "I am thanking the Protective Service for helping me recover the \$50. I believe I would never have received the refund if it had not been for your help."

3. We Warn Against Crooks

There is one class of complaints which the Protective Service is unable

to take care of in a satisfactory way. Those are the complaints against companies which have no intention of carrying on legitimate business. What we try to do, however, is to warn our Protective Service members against having anything to do with such. Companies believed to be in business for the purpose of defrauding customers are given wide publicity by the Protective Service, as a means of warning its members.

One of the latest reports on companies of this class had to do with a concern operating out of Winona, Minn. Service members have received letters from this company announcing that money from an estate can be had for the asking. After paying 3 cents postage to send a letter for his share in the estate the member, to his surprise, receives one cent. Misleading, to say the least. Those who answer will likely hear more about this for in all probability its purpose is to get names and addresses of persons who are believed to be easy marks for other schemes to be developed later.

4. We Supply Information

The Protective Service has access to various agencies and information bureaus thruout the country which makes it possible for us to answer questions on many subjects. Service members who are in doubt about the reliability of companies or propositions in which they are interested are invited to ask the Protective Service to investigate. Many losses have been prevented as a result of Service members inquiring into new propositions before investing. Make the most of your privilege as a Service member by contacting the Protective Service when in doubt on any of the subjects mentioned.

To date, in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer had paid out a total of \$33,450 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,453 thieves.

Criss-Cross Pork

You may not like mixed colors in your hogs, but Herbert Meyer, of Finney county, is convinced that the practice of cross-breeding is one sure way to increase gains. Mr. Meyer crosses Durocs and Poland Chinas and the resulting pigs, he says, put on weight quicker than purebreds of either of the original breeds. He uses a purebred boar, but saves the crossbred gilts for breeding purposes. Mr. Meyer normally raises about 100 head of pigs a year and fattens them on milo grain.

When to Seed Brome

I am interested in the recent article in Kansas Farmer about brome grass. However, it does not answer one query. When should brome grass be seeded and how should the seedbed be prepared? Is Harvey county close enough to Franklin county that I could use T. H. Savage's seed?—Arza B. Bogle, Franklin Co.

Brome grass may be seeded either in the fall or spring. However, fall is recommended as a more ideal time of seeding and most good growers of the crop consider September 10 to 25 as the best time of planting.

Preparing the seedbed is exceedingly important. As a rule, it is necessary to summer-fallow. Experienced growers find they have the best results when they plow early and plow shallow. Small-grain stubble may be disked satisfactorily. Then keep the ground free of weeds by disking or harrowing until time of planting. At seeding time the seedbed should be smooth and firm, very much the same as a seedbed for alfalfa. As a rule, 15 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre is recommended when brome grass is seeded alone. A great many farmers seed 3 or 4 pounds of alfalfa seed along with 12 to 15 pounds of brome seed. Brome grass should be covered lightly, about one half inch. It is very much worth while to use a surface-soil packer after sowing the seed if such an implement is available. In regard to using Harvey county

seed, I would say the nearer home you can find good brome grass seed, the better your results will be. However, any Kansas brome seed should be close enough to give you satisfactory results if your seedbed and the weather conditions are favorable. Even with the best seed, the job of obtaining a good stand is probably the most difficult part of growing brome grass.—R. F.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Bred Gilts

For sale: Top quality gilts sired by McClure's Roller and bred to Special Balance, meaty, rugged son of Knockout Special, and to Newtimer, a smooth compact son of Cor-rector. Also some dandy weanling boar pigs by McClure's Roller.
C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Rowe Offers Poland Hogs

Buy the good ones at Rowe's. Now offering a few good spring boars, bred gilts and fall pigs. Either sired by Rowe's Belgian or bred to him. Priced right.
C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

DAVIDSON'S PROVEN POLANDS
100 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by Modern Design and Iowa Lad. 4 boars and 2 gilts by the \$345 Meddler. 40 spring gilts, last of March and first of April farrow, weighing from 125 to 200. All bred gilts sold. See us at the fair.
W. A. Davidson & Son, Simpson, Kan.

POLAND GILTS AND BRED GILTS
Choice fall pigs, one good spring boar and one proven herd boar. Also a few bred gilts. Priced right. ROY ROEDIGER, LONGFORD, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND FALL BOARS
A fine selection of choice individuals. New blood for old customers. Also bred gilts. Various bloodlines. Registered and double immuned.
Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

The Oldest Berkshire Herd

(Since 1898)
Choice selection of bred gilts and fall pigs for sale. Best of type and breeding.
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KAN.

BERKSHIRE BRED GILTS
Offering choice registered gilts bred for late February and March litters. They are sired by Prewitts Master and Cavalier King. They are bred to Prewitts Typesetter. Inquire of J. E. PREWITT, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

DUROC HOGS

DUROC BRED GILTS

Short-legged, dark-red, feeder-type. Mated to the best of boars. Offered at moderate prices. Registered, immune, photos.
CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

Huston's Shorter-Legged Durocs

BOARS—the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for gilts for spring 1943 farrow. Many to be bred to our new herd boars. Registered. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Literature.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Duroc Bred Gilts—Duroc Boars

For choice gilts and sows bred to my definitely thicker, shorter-legged, heavier-hammed, quality boars. Proud Cherry Orion, Fancy's Parade and Aces Parade. Also boars. Write
G. M. SUTHERD, LYONS, KAN.

One Fancy Spring Boar

Sows and gilts, bred to sons of Grand Champion boars.
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PETERSON'S REG. HEREFORD HOGS

Choice selection of weanling pigs, boars and gilts. Sired by the thickest, broadest boar of the breed ever brought to the state. The farmers' real market hog. A fine cross on any breed. Foundation from best Iowa herds.
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HERD BOAR FOR SALE

Alfalfa Just Rite, son of Alfalfa Wonder (prize-winner of many Kansas and Nebraska fairs). A proven breeder and extra good individual. Registered and immuned.
C. F. KUHLMANN & SON, WELLS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Hampshire Ewes

Sired by or bred to the 1938 CHAMPION of the Iowa State Fair. Also splendid ewes bred to CANADA SUNSET by Sunset Stallwart the 1940 CHAMPION at the Iowa State Fair.
J. F. STAADT, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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Stallions for Sale or Trade

Sired by Carino, Oak Forest Synod, Don Degas and Norval J. (by Damascus). Also few mares with best of breeding.
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Stallions, Jack, Jennet

For sale: Registered Morgan Stallion, chestnut, strip, white legs, light mane and tail. He is well broke for ladies or children, also good with cattle. Mammoth Jack, white points. Jennet, Belgian Stallion, Palmino Horse Colt and a good cow horse. Inquire of
WARREN H. MILLS, PROTECTION, KAN.
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Easiest operating Scraper made. Loads and dumps forward and backward. Many other exclusive features! FREE! Five day trial. Write for details and literature.
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Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.
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WANTED
Old Live Horses
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We Pay More for Them
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Highest Cash Prices Paid

For Pigs — Ear Corn — Shell Corn — Barley — Oats — Sargo
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THE KAW VALLEY LIVESTOCK COMPANY
Office Ph. 8811; Residence Ph. 2-2419 225 N. Jefferson St., Topeka, Ks.

The Fifth Kansas Hereford Association SHOW AND SALE
Kansas State Fair Pavilion
Hutchinson, Kansas
SHOW—January 6, 1943 SALE—January 7, 1943
Save Time—Save Travel Expense. Your Opportunity to get the Top 100 Bulls and Heifers. 80 Selected Bulls—thick, beef-type bulls of most popular bloodlines. Two-year-olds, long-aged yearlings, and a few calves, including some very promising herd bull prospects. 20 bred and open heifers selected for individual merit and breeding.
The cattle being offered have been selected and reserved for the show and sale as the 100 best cattle available in Kansas.
SALE COMMITTEE:
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O. K. Throgmartin, Fort Scott Kenneth Walte, Winfield Jas. Wright, Ash Grove
Write for Sale Catalog to
J. J. MOXLEY, Secretary, Kansas Hereford Association, Manhattan, Kan.
A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

HEREFORD CATTLE

At the Fifth Annual SHOW AND SALE KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION January 6-7, 1943

5 Bulls sired by REAL PRINCE D 18th. For catalog write J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kansas. We invite you to see our cattle at the farm. JOHN LUFT, RICHARD LUFT, Bison, Kan.

Winners' Herefords to Hutchinson January 6 and 7

5 Bulls, one a double Bocaldo 6th summer yearling, good enough to head any registered herd. 3 bulls are summer calves and also sons of Old Faithful. 1 late senior calf sired by the Will Condell bull, WHR Real Domino 41st.
3 October Heifers, the same combination of breeding and suited well for 4-H Club calves.
We invite inspection of our consignment, also our herd on the farm.
For catalog of sale write J. J. MOXLEY, Manhattan, Kan.
R. O. WINZER and BILLY Leon, Kan.

We'll Be at Hutchinson January 7

With Three Herd Improvers
Two bulls of serviceable ages and a bred heifer. Sired by our Hazlett and W. H. R. herd sires.
See and buy one of these quality Herefords in The Kansas Hereford Assn. Sale at Hutchinson, Jan. 7.
LEON A. WAITE & SONS
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MOFFITT SELLS HEREFORD BULLS At State Sale Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 7 4 BULLS SELL

A 2-year-old Polled bull of horned breeding, outstanding in growth and quality. A December 2-year-old champion at four Kansas fairs the past year.
Two very good fall yearlings, (October 6 and December calving dates). The Three Horned Bulls are sired by Publican Rupert 2240000 by Hazlett Rupert 25th. Remember Moffitt Herefords are of Hazlett Bloodlines.
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Our Hereford herd bull, 3 years old, bred by Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Plenty of Prince Domino blood. A good individual and siring extra good calves.
LEONARD B. JOHNSON, Kansas.

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Sired by Paul's Domino 11th. Some of the bulls are of serviceable age. Choice heifers 7 months old. Everything registered. Pasture-raised, moderate prices.
J. M. PARKS, 1305 Wayne St., Topeka, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Offering registered Hereford bulls, age 8 to 12 months. Nicely marked, compact kind with lots of quality. Reasonable prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5 miles N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Grand View's Polled Herefords

Eight choice bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Sired by Marvel Domino. Our herd is 100% polled. Not a horned animal in herd. Prices right.
O. J. SHIELDS, Lost Springs, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

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One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

I HAVE BEEN asked by several livestock producers to sound a note of alarm, or at least give a word of caution, regarding the danger of excessive registered livestock prices. I had already given some thought to the problem of runaway prices and certain disaster that would follow, as it did after the first World War. And I have cautioned my friends against boom prices, and directed their attention to the heavy personal losses that followed the last boom-price period, to say nothing of the almost irreparable loss to the registered livestock industry as a whole.

But as we enter the second year of our present World War most of the threatened danger from this source appears to be without foundation. At least up to now there has been little if anything happen to threaten the stability of the purebred livestock business.

The most encouraging fact connected with present buying is that it is practically all on a cash basis. And despite greatly increased buying, with few exceptions Kansas herds are still small in numbers. This is due to wider distribution and the fact that high beef prices have resulted in more herd culling than in other years. This is to say the registered herds have increased more in quality than in numbers. The more inferior animals have been sold for beef and the money received has been used to purchase animals with more uniform quality and with a greater pedigree value.

The tendency to continue overstocked and to winter with insufficient feed was largely due to prevailing low prices. Now with a good demand and satisfactory prices, the breeder can sell to advantage and keep the size of his herd in line with his ability to feed and give proper care.

ROY ROEDIGER, of Longford, has one of the good Poland China herds in his section of the country. His breeding is largely of Strongheart and Rows Belgian. He saved more than 50 fall pigs and has selected fewer than half of them to offer as breeding stock.

As noted by a recent letter from H. A. ROGERS, the NORTHWEST KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual spring sale at Atwood, April 8. Mr. Rogers is the manager and secretary, and any information regarding the sale should be addressed to him at Atwood.

FRANK E. LESLIE, Sterling, regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, calls attention to the fact that every calf he exhibited at the State Fair last fall won a ribbon. They were sired by Golden Marksman, one of the good Shorthorn breeding bulls of the state. Mr. Leslie invites inspection of his herd.

J. E. PREWITT, well-known Berkshire breeder of Pleasant Hill, Mo., advises us that he has bred 45 sows and gilts for late February, March and April farrow. They are raising around 75 fall pigs. For several years this breeder has been supplying breeding stock to Kansas farmers and breeders.

LATZKE ANGUS FARM, located about 12 miles south of Junction City, has one of the oldest and strongest herds of Aberdeen Angus cattle in the entire country. They have now in service the good breeding bulls Proud Cap, K. and Elba July 2nd, both excellent individuals and bred along the lines that have made the breed famous thruout the Corn Belt.

H. A. ROHRER, Junction City Milking Shorthorn breeder and Kansas Farmer advertiser, reports heavy inquiry and good sales. Among recent sales is a yearling bull to Frank Shalter, Mahaska, and 2 bred cows to G. W. Schmidt, Junction City. Mr. Rohrer says the cattle are starting into the winter in good flesh and the prospect for their wintering well is excellent.

MARSHALL KROTZ, manager of the Aberdeen Angus Association sale held recently, says it was the best sale ever held in the West. About 1,000 attended. The entire offering sold for an average of \$270, with a bull average of \$270. The top sale was to a Wyoming breeder, a cow and calf, at \$610-73 head were sold. Vernon Hill, of Logan, was a good buyer of females.

Four head of the registered Hereford bulls that will sell in the KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' SALE at Hutchinson on January 7, will come from the John Moffitt herd, of Lincoln. His bulls are all of serviceable age and handled as they are on the Moffitt farm, they are the kind that will make good in the hands of their new owners.

A letter from the well-known Duroc breeder, O. H. SHEPHERD, Lyons, advises us that business has been very good considering the tire ra-

tioning. "Have sold a good number of boars from \$50 to \$115 each. Also gilts from \$65 to \$90. Have sold 2 of the Fancy's Pride (All American Jr. 1941) boars. Have been using 2 that are very definitely short-legged, wide and deep-bodied, would sell one of these as breeding season is well along."

PHILIP K. STUDER, Atwood, reports inquiry and sales from his Shorthorn bull advertising now being carried in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Studer has one of the outstanding herds in the western part of the state. He is consigning several head of bulls to the coming Denver Stock Show and Sale, January 16 to 23. Mr. Studer's bulls will be found with the Lowell and Miller Livestock Commission Company in Denver.

LEON A. WAITE AND SONS will bring from their well-known WALNUT GROVE HEREFORD RANCH at Winfield, 3 head of herd improving Herefords to the association sale at Hutchinson on January 7. The Waite Hereford herd is composed of Hazlett, Foster Farms and W. H. R. breeding. They invite inspection of their Herefords both at the ranch and at the 2-day show and sale at Hutchinson on January 6 and 7.

PHILIPS BROTHERS, Manhattan Holsteins breeders and Kansas Farmer advertisers, recently sold a choice young bull to W. M. "BILL" ROGERS, of Alta Vista. The calf was sired by the great breeding, prize-winning bull Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol, and from one of the highest-producing cows in the Philips herd. Mr. Rogers maintains a good herd of registered Duroc hogs and is building a herd of high-producing unregistered Holsteins. He was a good buyer at the Washington county sale last October.

HARRY BIRD, Albert, Polled Shorthorn breeder and regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, reports heavy inquiry and good sales. Among recent sales have been young bulls to W. A. Sidelton and William Jaehde, of Ransom; cows and heifers to W. Carl Johnson and Dale Johnson, Salina; Guy Carr and Son, Pawnee Rock; Marman Fritsch, Claffin; Glen Radenberg, Claffin. The last two named are starting herds of registered cattle. Mr. Bird says cattle are doing fine and the future looks good.

The DUNROVEN FARM Angus herd, Belton, Mo., just south of Kansas City, is one of Missouri's better herds of this breed. This herd is not large but bloodlines represented are of the best. The herd bull is Blackcap Eileenmore of Thousand Hills by Eileenmore 122 by Eileenmore 32. The herd is owned by W. H. James and is under the management of Kenneth Conzelman. Kenneth is well known to many Kansans, as he has been an exhibitor of Southdown sheep at many Kansas fairs during recent years. He has many of the Lonjac Southdowns at the Dunroven farm.

BAUER BROTHERS, of Gladstone, Nebraska, breeders of the wider and thicker kind of Polands, authorize Kansas Farmer to claim October 18 as the date for their select offering of Bauer-type Poland China bred sows and gilts. Writing on December 10, they say "Boars are being sold every day, sold two today and they will soon all be gone." Just as buyers hurried to get the boars sired by Selectee or State Fair, or out of State Fair, so will they look forward to getting this same breeding and type in the bred-sow sale. Watch Kansas Farmer for information about this important sale.

MR. AND MRS. J. B. DOSSER, successful breeders of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle, live at Jetmore. The Dossers herd was established at a time when the breed was not as popular as it now is. Their early herd sire, General Clay 10th, was a double grandson of old General Clay. He was followed by another deeply bred Clay bull and for some time the Dossers herd had more close-up Clay breeding than any other herd in the entire country. Everything is going fine on the Dossers farm, only there are a few more cows than can be taken care of properly. Mr. Dossers says he hates to get up so early in the morning. So some of the good producing cows and the herd bull are being sold to make room for the others and a new bull for replacement.

The LUFT BROTHERS, JOHN AND RICHARD, write to say they are consigning 5 extra choice bulls to the KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE to be held at Hutchinson, January 7. All of them sired by the great breeding bull Real Prince D., the sire of so many good sale-toppers the brothers have sold at Hutchinson in the last 5 years. Among them a daughter, the highest-priced female ever sold in any of the association sales. One of the bulls selling this year is a full brother to the \$500 son of Real Prince D that went to the Dr. Scott herd in the 1940 sale. His dam is a daughter of Real Prince Domino. Luft brothers extend to readers of Kansas Farmer an invitation to visit their Hutchinson sale consignment, also the herd at any time. The Luft Farms are located at Blson.

One hundred five head of registered Hereford cattle were taken to the GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW AND SALE at Los Angeles, Cal., from Reno county. This consisted of 5 carloads of cattle. The consignors were A. R. Schlickau and Sons, W. H. Schlickau, W. H. Tonn, Elmer Dierks, John Hays, Lawrence Cooley and Don Shaffer. The sale was the most successful that has ever been held in connection with this important show.

The general average of the sale was \$356. Don Shaffer was able to sell his 2-year-old bull Domino Mixer 50th, for \$525. This was the highest-selling individual of any of the Reno county consignment. He stood second in his class at the Los Angeles show. All Kansas cattle shown were in the money and they won more than \$300 of the prize money offered.

John Hayes, of Castleton, Kan., sold a pen of 2-year-old heifers for \$425 each. A. R. Schlickau sold a pen of heifer calves for \$400 each. Lawrence Cassidy, herdsman for the Don Shaffer herd, won a \$25 Defense Bond in a judging contest. This certainly speaks well for Kansas Herefords and it indicates the type and quality of registered Herefords bred by Kansas breeders.

Marion, Kan.
December 1, 1942.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thanks for the advertising. The bulls are all sold, the yearling November 9 and have 6 or 7 inquiries about him since. Still have a small red bull which would make someone a good sire.

I enclose check for amount of advertising.

LEO J. GOENTZEL

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Buy GIESS ANGUS at Hutchinson, January 12

I invite inspection of the Aberdeen Angus Bull and Heifer that I am consigning to State Breeders' Sale at Hutchinson, Kansas, Tuesday, January 12. Both Earl Marshall and Prize-winning bulls at the farm, 2 nice coming yearling bulls.
HAROLD GIESS, Arnold (Ness Co.), Kan.

Try Dunroven Farm Angus

Now offering serviceable age Bulls and Open Heifers, sired by Prize-winning 387. Herd sire: Blackcap Eileenmore of Thousand Hills. Farm just west of Belton, Mo. Belton is 20 miles south of Kansas City on Highway 71, and just over the Kan.-Mo. line. Write Kenneth Conzelman, Mgr., Belton, Mo. W. H. JAMES, Owner

Maple Dale Angus Farms

Offers a choice selection of registered Angus bulls and females, in age from 8 months to mature animals. Out of Earl Marshall and Prize-winning cows and sired by sons of Revolution 81. All less desirable bulls go to market.
Priced reasonable and guaranteed to please.
L. E. LAFLIN, CRAB ORCHARD, NEBR.

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires. Proud Cap K. 541403 and Elba July 2nd 652100.
OSCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.
(Where beef type predominates)

BULLS FOR SALE

Also choice heifers, bred and open. From a herd whose discards top best markets.
F. L. BARRIE, EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls, Shorthorn Steers

15 outstanding Shorthorn bulls, sired by Red Masterpiece, dams high in Brownhead breeding. Reds and roans, low-down, blocky type. Age 10 to 24 months, \$125 to \$225. 8 steers sired by Violet's Lad, 8 months old, dehorned, castrated when 2 weeks old, just right to put in carload groups or for club or vocational work. Farm 3 miles S. E. of Atwood.
P. K. STUDER, Atwood (Rawlins Co.), Kan.

"Bulls by Glenburn Destiny"

Reds and roans 10 to 14 months old. Short-legged, thick rugged fellows. The kind that make friends. Our cow herd numbers 60 head.
E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KANSAS.

Beef-Type Shorthorn Bulls

Eight choice red and roan bulls, 10 to 24 months of age. Beef type with plenty of milk. Price \$125. Also cows and heifers.
CLARENCE H. RALSTIN, Mullinville, Kan.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL for Sale

5 years old, sired by Marshall Emblem, his dam is Bleumont 4th by Marshall Rodney. This is a real sire. Also bull calves for sale.
W. F. INSKEEP, WAMEGO, KAN.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

8 short-legged, thick, rugged fellows, sired by Golden Marksman. Reds, Whites and Roans. Every calf shown at State Fair won a ribbon. 10 to 15 months old. Will deliver for cost, \$125 to \$175. Frank E. Leslie, R. 1, Sterling, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers

Choice young bulls, including calves. Also females of different ages, bred and open. All registered. Harry Bird, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

Dual-Purpose (Hornless) Polled Shorthorns

20 bulls, 7 to 14 mos., \$100 to \$200. A few females. Some among the best of the breed and high in milk production. Sanbury & Sons, Plevna (Reno Co.), Kan. Ph. 2807.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

HERD BULL FOR SALE

Petnub Grandee M2022720 by Retnub Reon Model out Retnub Helen 8th R. M. This bull is a roan, 3 yr. old, a sure breeder and a producer of good calves. A few young bulls sired by Retnub Grandee, H. E. Stucky, Moundridge, Kan.

Malone's Milking Shorthorns

Bred for the best dual-purpose performances. Selected bulls of breeding age by an IMP. bull and out of heavy-production IMP. cows. Nice reds and roans. Backed by the best Register of Merit ancestors. Jas. F. Malone, Lyons, Kan.

"Duallyn Farm — Milking Shorthorns"

Bull calves of different ages, two of serviceable age for sale. This herd produced two out of last three National grand champion Milking Shorthorn cows, each the product of several generations of animals bred in the herd.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

4 GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES \$119

Four 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$119. All express charges paid by us. 150 registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

GUERNSEY CATTLE AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Cuernsey Bulls, Chester White Hogs

Several choice young Guernsey bulls, selected for breeding and type. Chester White boars and gilts from champions in the feed lot and show ring.
HALL GUERNSEY FARM, Coffeyville, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1531 Plaza Avenue
Topeka, Kan.

HARVEY A. DEETS, well-known Duroc breeder, of Kearney, Neb., has authorized us to claim February 8 for his sale of bred gilts. This has been one of Nebraska's leading herds for many years, and Kansas breeders are well acquainted with this herd as it has been shown at Kansas Fairs on several occasions. Advertising will appear in the January 16, issue of Kansas Farmer.

The tendency by consignors to the **STATE HEREFORD BREEDERS' SALE** to put in some of their best, grows as the years pass. The sale, to be held at Hutchinson, January 6 and 7, is the fifth annual sale. I have just received a fine letter from R. O. Winger and his son Billy, advising that they are putting in animals to measure up with the champion heifer they showed and sold in the association sale last January. With a degree of modesty they say the summer yearling son of old Faithful is good enough to head any registered herd. Old Faithful is a great grandson of Hazford Bocaldo 8th. The calf's dam is by Beau Blanco A, by Beauty's Bocaldo, a son of Bocaldo 6th. The remaining seven of the Winger offering are bred along the same lines and carry the quality that is the best proof of good blood properly mated.

DONALD TASKER, son of **ALFRED TASKER**, Shorthorn breeder of Delphos, now in his first year in high school, has written me this interesting letter: "I got first last fall in the county for the best fitted show calf, first high steer and heifer, also grand champion." He continues, "regarding the herd, we have 80 head of good registered cows. We have used 2 Tomson-bred bulls, and one from the E. C. Lacy herd—this was Highland Model, grand champion at Southern Kansas show and sale. We have a fine lot of heifers sired by him. Some of our cows are daughters of Model Archer, a son of Proud Archer. Just now we are using a son, Village Count. We call him Count Archibald. Father and I are having good demand for breeding stock. We think the future is good both for demand and good prices."

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
January 12—Kansas Aberdeen Angus Association, Show and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
Harry E. Peirce, Manager, Partridge, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary.
January 27—C. K. Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
March 1 and 2—Hereford Round-up Sale, Kansas City, Mo. R. J. Kinzer, Secretary, American Hereford Association, Manager, Kansas City, Mo.
April 6—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, Atwood, Kan. H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Secretary-Manager.

Shorthorn Cattle
February 15—Jack Mills, Alden, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
February 18—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
February 8—Harvey A. Deets, Kearney, Nebr.

Extra Wheat Did It

Years of prosperity would result in state-wide improvement of Kansas farmsteads if all farmers of the state used welcome profits in the same way they are used by Clyde Machin, progressive young farmer in Russell county. In 1941, he expected a wheat crop of about 20 bushels to the acre, but after harvest he found his crop had averaged 30 bushels. Using the increased cash brought in by that extra 10 bushels to the acre, Mr. Machin built a new machine shed, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide. Again last year his crop yielded 30 bushels to the acre, so other improvements were added to the house and barn. His attractive, well-painted buildings give genuine evidence of prosperity that has resulted in practical and permanent farm improvement.

Oldest Living Tree

If Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell, forestry experts of the University of Chicago, who compute the life of a tree by counting the rings, know their stuff a cedar in Jefferson county, Missouri, is the oldest living tree in the Mississippi Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Bell figure the cedar is 649 years old, senior by 39 years the age of a tree in Tennessee that previously had held the record. That old cedar could tell some tall tales if it could only talk.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$15.00	\$15.75	\$14.60
Hogs	14.75	13.45	11.40
Lamb	15.25	15.15	12.50
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23½	.21½	.18½
Eggs, Firsts	.38½	.38½	.32½
Butterfat, No. 1	.45	.45	.31
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.33½	1.27½	1.24½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.88	.85½	.79
Oats, No. 2, White	.58½	.55½	.55½
Barley, No. 2	.74½	.71½	.58
Alfalfa, No. 2	17.00	20.00	18.00
Prairie, No. 2	11.50	12.00	13.00

Herefords

D. E. Bacon
B. E. Bicker
Will Condell
Paul Creitz
Oscar Gideon
Gordon & Hamilton
Ross Hansen
J. A. Herpich
Elmer L. Johnson
Floyd Lawrence
Luft Bros.
James L. McIntyre
Philip Malone
J. R. Moore, Jr.
J. H. Moxley
J. B. Pritchard
Morris Roberts
Albert Schlickau
Schrag Bros.
Don Shaffer
H. A. Sluss
J. E. Stocker
Sundgren Farm
Frank Walstein
Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch
Waner's Hereford Ranch
D. H. Winger
R. O. Winger & Sons
P. F. Hansen
Leonard B. Johnson
Mora E. Gideon

Polled Herefords

Goernandt Bros.
W. S. Grier
Lester H. Kolterman
Fred W. Lamb & Son
Manuel & Henry Riffel
Jesse Riffel & Son
John G. Renyer
O. S. Shields

Shorthorns

S. B. Amcoats
Bellows Bros.
A. H. Bressler
R. J. Crockett
Perry K. Cummings
V. E. DeGeer
Dwight C. Diver
Earl H. Kelly
Faye Lechlitter
Clarence H. Ralstin
W. M. Rogers
Roy E. Scott
Sam Tittel
Tomson Bros.
Ed Visser
L. C. Waits & Son
Alvin T. Warrington & Son
Otto B. Wenrich
White's Stock Farm
E. C. Lacy & Son
P. K. Studer
Frank E. Leslie

Polled Shorthorns

Dwight Alexander
Max Craig
E. H. Erickson
M. E. Shufelbenger
J. T. Morgan
J. C. Banbury & Son
Robt. H. Hanson
J. A. Lohrentz
Love & Love
W. A. Rosenberger
Ellis G. Sparks
Harry Bird

Milking Shorthorns

Barton County Milking Shorthorn Assn.
Geo. Betz
Harry Brann
Leo Breeden
Walter Clarke
H. H. Cotton
J. B. Dosser
P. H. Ediger & Sons
A. E. Emrick
John B. Gage
Martin M. Goering
Leo Goentzel
Geo. Habiger
Heidebrecht Bros.
Heiken Bros.
John S. Hoffman
John S. Hoffman
Hunter Bros.
Gordon Janssen
H. R. Lucas
Ralph Lupfer
J. W. McFarland
Jim Malone
Maview Farms
L. C. Marshall
W. S. Mischler & Son
Everett Price
Harry H. Reeves
H. A. Rohrer
J. W. Skolaut

Joe Stucky
Bernard Wassenberg
John A. Yelek
Jas. P. Malone
Johnston Bros.
Lloyd Dickinson
A. N. Johnson
M. H. Peterson

Holsteins

G. R. Appleman
A. H. Atwood
Harvey Bechtelheimer
R. L. Evans
E. W. Evers
Gerhardt Farms
P. G. Hiebert
Frank Hoffman & Son
Clyde Hill Farm
Holstein-Friesian Assn.
Carl McCormick
Hobart McVay

John C. Keas
Fred Strickler
C. L. & G. C. White
G. Fred Williams
Floyd Johnson

Brown Swiss

E. Corn
Edd Gerberding
M. B. Miller
August C. Ravenstein
Jack Sanders
G. D. Sluss
J. W. Zimmerman

Aberdeen Angus

Geo. V. Cooke
Vernon Drake
Clarence C. Ericson & Son
H. L. Ficken
Harry Granzow

F. E. Wittum & Son
G. A. Wingert
Ed. Sheehy & Son
C. R. Rowe & Son
W. A. Davidson & Son

Spotted Polands

Henry G. Bletscher
Earl & Everett Fieser
Harry Love
LeRoy Love
Leo Schumaker
Virgil E. Walter & Son

Duroc Jerseys

Wm. Bohlen
Lee Franklin
Harry Givens
Martin Hajek
Howard Lindholm
Grant Poole
Ransom Farm
W. M. Rogers
Arthur E. Roepke
Ralph Schulte
G. M. Shepherd
Charles Stuckman
Oscar H. Swanson
Joe A. Wiesner
Sherwood Bros.
Weldon Miller
Clarence Miller
W. R. Huston
B. M. Hook & Son
W. H. Hilbert

Berkshires

Headings Bros.
Fred M. Luttrell
J. W. McManigal
J. E. Prewitt
Shadowlawn Farm
Three Oaks Farm
G. D. Williams

Chester Whites

A. Abrams
B. V. Steinert

O. I. C. Hogs

Cecil Dodge & Son
Harley T. Haxton
Peterson & Sons

Hampshires

R. E. Bergsten & Son
Kaine Bros.
Earl H. Kelly
O'Bryan Ranch
Patrick O'Connor
Warren Ploeger
Dale Scheel
Paul Cork
C. E. McClure
Chas. Summers & Son

Hereford Hogs

M. H. Peterson

Horses

Mrs. Chas. M. Baird
(Percherons)
H. G. Eshelman
(Percherons)
Neill R. George (Belgians)
Peter Goering
(Draft Horses)
Elmer Johnson Farm
(Albino Horses)
Leon Lalouette (Belgians)
Warren H. Mills
(Percherons and Belgians)
Lawrence P. Oberle
(Belgians)

Sheep

Gene Swenson
D. V. Spohn
Herman H. Schrag
Clarence Lacy & Sons
S. C. Kelman, Jr.
P. F. Hansen
Kenneth Conzellman
W. C. Christian
H. H. Chappell & Son

Jacks and Jennets

Leonard H. Parker
W. D. Gott

Auctioneers

Chas. W. Cole
Fred Peterson
Harold Tonn

Thanks for Your Co-operation

To the livestock breeders whose names appear on this page, we express our appreciation. Each of you carried a message of "Better Livestock for Kansas" during 1942 in the columns of Kansas Farmer.

Among the score or more outstanding general farm papers in the country that feature livestock and breeding of purebred livestock, Kansas Farmer was among the top four—thanks to you.

In feeding a world at war, your country will need more and better livestock in 1943. You will meet the problems that face you in performing that task and whip them.

Looking ahead twelve months, we pledge the support of Kansas Farmer without stint to the livestock industry of the state, fully confident of your continued co-operation.

KANSAS FARMER

JESSE R. JOHNSON
Livestock Editor

W. H. Mott
Regier Dairy Farm
C. P. Regler
Security Benefit Dairy
William Streckfus
Abram Thut
Jake Zarnowski
Phillips Bros.
H. A. Dressler

Guernseys

Pat Chestnut
Carlton Hall
Jo-Mar Farm
H. A. Kissinger
Eugene Kiefer
Lyn-Lee Guernsey Farm
J. L. Nelson
J. C. Penney Farms
Sun Farms
Elmer Holle
Lloyd Thisher
Elwood Thisher
Jacob H. Wiebe
Frank Williams
Lookout Farm

Ayrshires

G. B. Childers
C. P. Burger & Son
Clarence D. Beat
Ayrshire Breeders Assn.
J. L. Griffiths

Locke Hershberger
Oscar C. Latzke
E. L. Barrier

Jerseys

A. Lewis Oswald
Francis Wempe
Frank L. Young
E. L. Reep

Red Polls

M. D. Ayres
G. W. Locke

Dairy Cattle

Frank Kandt
Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co.

Poland Chinas

Homer Alkire
James Arkell & Son
Geo. Gammell & Sons
Herman & Lawrence
Gronniger
Geo. Hammorlund & Sons
John D. Henry
Malone Bros.
O'Brien Bros.
Dwight B. Robb
A. L. Wiswell & Son

Tents Instead of Beans 1943

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

WE ARE having the very thrilling experience of visiting Southern California in wartime. In this article I shall tell nothing that would be of value to our enemies. I shall reveal no military secrets. There will be no mention of what I saw in the greatest airplane factory in the world. Neither shall I write of my observations in a metal foundry making parts for the engines of ships.

The incredible speed with which things are accomplished here these days reminds one of that classic tale in which an army of fully-equipped soldiers sprang overnight from a planting of dragon's teeth. Here, one day there is a field of beans; next day the beans are gone and long rows of square khaki tents have taken their place. Army camps are many, and every airplane factory and war-production plant has a contingent of soldiers to guard it. Areas which only a short time ago were truck gardens and bean fields are now covered with pre-fabricated houses, homes for half a million men and women who are building the ships and planes of war.

Big barrage balloons resembling silvery elephants drowsing in the sky guard aircraft factories and shipyards. Ordinarily these balloons are swaying gently at their moorings but in case of attack they may be raised quickly to a height of many feet to frustrate enemy planes. War-production plants are further protected by as perfect camouflage as may be devised. Smudge burners connected to 50-gallon drums of oil are placed at frequent intervals thruout these areas so the factories may be lost in a cloud of dense smoke on short notice. Anti-aircraft batteries are craftily hidden underground to defend these plants against the constant menace of bombing raids. Interceptor planes are in continuous maneuver over this grim, bustling war city today. Coast guardsmen patrol the beaches. One quickly becomes accustomed to the army patrol cars along the coast highways with their guns pointed skyward.

Lights Out

The vast, sprawling city of Los Angeles was once the most brilliantly lighted area in the world. The war has changed that. Because the ships along the coast, silhouetted against the sky-glow from the city, would make easy targets for the Japs at night, the whole area is under rigid dim-out orders from sundown to sunup. The few street lights that are turned on are capped with black hoods and all other outdoor lights are deflected downward. Shades in every home are tightly drawn at nightfall. Cars run with parking lights only, guided by a luminous streak that has been added to the middle of the highway. Not a neon sign blinks in all this area. Despite the dim-out, looking out toward the sea, as we did one night from the Griffith Park Observatory, was an imposing sight.

That portion of the city called Little Tokio, which once housed the largest Japanese population in America, we found shuttered and deserted. In downtown Los Angeles soldiers and sailors on liberty crowd the wide pavements. Busses are jammed with thousands of war workers. Air-raid sirens are affixed to stop signals and arrows in the shopping district point to air-raid shelters. In the suburbs there are metallic gas alarms that look like inverted dishpans dangling from branches of trees in the yards or before the homes of air-raid wardens.

A visit to Southern California would not be complete without seeing the county that is richer per cultivated acre than any other county in the United States. So we spent 2 days in Orange county where the agricultural products marketed last year returned the growers \$45,000,000. Land in this county, which was arid waste 50 years

ago, now brings from \$2,500 to \$3,500 an acre. The principal crop return comes from Valencia oranges with navel oranges ranking second in value. Lemons, avocados and walnuts are crops of next importance. Truck crops, lima beans and sugar beets are grown commercially. Dairying and poultry raising make important contributions to the agricultural income. Pests and diseases of citrus fruits are not controlled entirely by spraying as we try to do in the apple orchards in Northeast Kansas. Spraying is supplemented by hydrocyanic-gas treatment applied to each tree which is covered with a tight canvas tent.

While in Orange county we drove up Lemon Heights, an elevation adjacent to the beautiful city of Santa Ana, with its walled gardens and colorful old-country atmosphere. From this point we looked out upon one of the world's grandest panoramas of mountains, valley and sea. While in Orange county we stopped at San Juan Capistrano, often referred to as "The Jewel of the Missions," founded in 1776. Of particular interest here is the return of the swallows each March 19 and their exodus each October 23. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant there has been no variation of the date. Our

visit to the writers' and artists' colony at Laguna Beach was interesting.

On our first night in Los Angeles we visited Chinatown and in a languid, incense-laden atmosphere steeped ourselves in the splendors of the Orient. On Gin Ling Way, the street of the Golden Palace, we browsed in quaint shops and enjoyed the tantalizing food delights of Yee Hung Guey.

Our visit to Olivera Street, where we easily imagined ourselves in Old Mexico, was made doubly pleasurable because our host, Howard Alleman, spoke the language fluently. On this narrow, cobbled street is the oldest house in Los Angeles, once the home of a wealthy Spanish landowner. Later we especially enjoyed the dinner at our host's home, consisting of typically Mexican victuals.

Out Sunset Boulevard, past tiny rose-embowered bungalows and magnificent hillside palaces we came to Hollywood. Here we visited Grauman's famous Chinese theater where we saw preserved in the concrete floor hand and footprints of well-known movie celebrities.

Southern California has had a glamorous history, dating much farther back than the colonial days of our Eastern states. The West Coast is steeped in fascinating traditions and captivating romance all of which is vividly symbolized by the 12 different flags that at one time or another have flown over this part of the country.

The weather out here is always interesting to the folks back home. The temperature variation between the the warmest month and the coldest month is only 16 degrees. In August, the warmest month, the average temperature is 71 degrees. January is the coldest month and it has an average temperature of 55 degrees. There are only 12 days in the year when the temperature goes above 90 degrees and only 13 days in the year when the temperature falls below 40 degrees.

Where there is so much war activity as there is here it is not surprising that the people are more war conscious than are the folks in the Midwest. Virtually every adult in this area is active in some kind of war work. Housewives who never did anything else in their lives find themselves at important jobs in war-production plants, many of them even working on the swing shifts and graveyard shifts. But even without its shipbuilding, its airplane industry and its munition work, Los Angeles is an important city for it is the chief terminus of the Panama Canal, the outstanding Pacific port near the end of the great waterway and the principal port of all ports handling canal commerce.

Oil is pumped to Los Angeles harbor from the great oil fields near by and shipped from there to all parts of the world in tank steamers owned by 37 tank steamer lines. Los Angeles has a fishing fleet of more than 800 boats.

Keep Him

Armed to the teeth!

Food is the big question mark of America's war production in 1943. The success of our fighting men as well as the strength of our Allies hangs in the balance. Will our old equipment hold together? Will we keep our heads and think fast enough to solve the labor and machinery emergency before it is too late?

It's a tough spot to be in. Some say there will be closing-out sales on every hand. That would be a dangerous thing. When their ammunition ran out, our boys on Bataan fought on with bayonets, but when food ran out, their knees gave 'way. Knees may give 'way in other places besides Bataan, if we fail on the food front this year.

It is time to act, and act quickly. The only substitute for hired help is machinery. Our job is to line up equipment ahead of time, rebuild old machines to take the place of new ones. Your Allis-Chalmers dealer is with you all the way, is arranging to inspect and recondition every possible machine. Every A-C tractor, All-Crop Harvester or implement pronounced "Ready to Roll" will be enlisted as a Farm Commando and awarded a beautiful eagle emblem of honor.

The men who operate the Farm Commandos will not be content to turn out just a "good" crop this year. Their goal is to arm our boys to the teeth with the biggest production of food in history!



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