

MARCH 7, 1942

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



"In Like a Lion"

## 50 Years of Service

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

A WARM handclasp and a salute to J. C. Mohler, who on March 1, 1942, completed 50 years of service to Kansas thru our Board of Agriculture. We join his admirers, who are legion, in hearty congratulations—

Because he knows the language of the soil. Because he is kin to all who till it. Because he senses the importance of each growing thing as it fits into the great panorama of

production. Because the freshly-turned earth, the hum of the reaper, the song of layers, the contentment of good herds all join for him in a grand symphony of useful living.

Because he knows full well the problems of the farm; because he has eased their burdensome weight. Because he cherishes each measure of progress. Because of his sincerity of purpose. Because he delights in the success

[Continued Page 16]

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# HABITS

## That Save Your Chicks

By EMIL G. GLASER

WITH more than 50 billion eggs set as the poultry raiser's contribution to our country's food production effort—that is 4,200,000,000 dozen—the 2-brood chick idea is likely to be quite generally practiced.

Some poultry raisers already are in the habit of starting an early and a late brood. They say it makes the most efficient use of brooding equipment, and makes it possible to have pullets coming into production late in summer and early in fall. Chicks purchased in March and in April are ready to start production in late August and in September, just at a time when the hens are beginning to molt and slow up pro-

duction. May and June chicks are ready to lay eggs later in the fall and aid the earlier pullets in maintaining a steady flow of eggs in winter.

Two broods of chicks create certain health hazards that need not be dangerous at all if preliminary steps are taken to prevent outbreaks of disease.

In starting the chicks follow a good system of raising them, and if this system is your own and it has worked in the past, don't let anyone change it save to add to it precautions such as will mean greater health protection for the baby chicks and growing birds. Of course, there are few communities in the country where a well-trained poul-

try service man cannot be found within a few miles of your farm, ready to lend assistance and give practical help in regard to chicks and chickens, and necessary disinfectants, antiseptics, and medicines with which to fight disease germs.

After ordering the chicks, scrub out brooder house with hot water to which a good, all-round farm disinfectant has been added. Collect all the feeders and fountains and scrub these, too. To effectively disinfect the walls and ceiling, and to get at those remote places such as cracks and crevices, many poultry raisers set up their brooder while the house is still wet, start the brooder for its test run, and put on top of the stove a pan containing a liquid fumigant.

### Now Is Common Practice

A tiny chick has a high rate of metabolism, and in the course of the first few weeks its droppings are frequent and numerous. The bacteria held in a tiny piece of dropping and deposited in unprotected water soon may develop into millions if nothing is done to stop or at least slow down their growth. Many poultry raisers use a drinking water medicine to check the germs and also medicate the delicate digestive tracts of chicks. This method of aiding in health protection for baby chicks has become a very common practice.

A poultry raiser never knows when respiratory trouble in chicks may break out, so it is a commonly recommended practice to keep a simple hand sprayer filled with a good inhalant spray handy for convenient use. The average brooder house is pretty dry the first weeks, due to the high temperature it is necessary to maintain, especially early in the season, and to correct this the regular use of an inhalant spray the first 2 weeks is helpful.

### For Baby Chicks, Too

Baby feeds line the shelves of grocery stores nowadays, and all the fond mother does is to pick out her needs. She can go to her feed dealer and select a feed of equally high quality for her brood of chicks. She realizes that her chicks are babies too, and require a well-balanced ration. Scientifically mixed starting mashers are the most advisable, since they are correctly balanced in all essential elements necessary for rapid growth and health maintenance.

Poultry raisers who prefer to start feeding their chicks on cardboards or paper find common tar paper very desirable for this purpose, since the feed is easily seen by the chicks on a black surface. Many poultry raisers seem to get good results starting the chicks out of the feeders immediately. A good preliminary step prior to putting the chicks in the brooder house is to dip the beaks of each once or twice into sweet or sour milk.

Always keep the feeders raised above the vents of the chicks as this prevents contamination of feed and water with droppings.

A suitable plan of feed trough and fountain sanitation is to remove them 2 to 3 times a week after dark, wash them in hot water into which a pleasant-smelling, all-round disinfectant has been added. Then allow to dry during the night.

If you don't like to sit at a crowded table, then you'll sympathize with chicks that are forced to stand 2-deep at feeders and drinking fountains. Let each chick have 2 inches of feeder space. Give each chick 1 inch of drinking space.

Get the chicks out into the sunshine as soon as the weather permits. A good way to capture the warmth of the sun on warm days is to board up the sides of the pen leaving only the top open.

A Sincere **"THANK YOU"**  
to KANSAS FARMERS  
from *T. Roswell Garst, Chas. W. Thomas.*

We want to thank Kansas Farmers most sincerely for the grand amount of Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn they have ordered, and will plant this spring.

So outstanding and profitable were the results Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn produced in Kansas last year—and in spite of a materially increased supply of seed—we were forced to stop sales on some kernel sizes of many of our medium and late-maturing Pioneer Varieties, as early as last September. By October, it was necessary to stop sales on most kernel sizes of these varieties—and since early in January, no Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn of suitable maturity for general planting has been available.

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### AMPLE PIONEER AVAILABLE FOR REPLANTING PURPOSES

To all farmers who are going to plant Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn this spring—we give this assurance. Enough Pioneer Hybrid Variety No. 317 has been held in reserve to take care of all normal replanting requirements.

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**HYBRID CORN COMPANY**  
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**Name Beef Production Winners**

*Tops to Famous Butler County Community*

FOLLOWING a "habit" developed in previous years, cattlemen from Butler county just about monopolized awards in the grain-fed yearling class of the 1941 Kansas Beef Production Contest. When winners were announced during the recent Livestock-Pasture Conference, at Kansas City, 5 of the first 7 in this class were from Butler county's famous Whitewater community, often spoken of as the deferred feeding capital of Kansas.

First place went to C. J. and P. U. Claassen, who put an average gain of 657 pounds on their lot of 150 Herefords. The calves were started on feed November 1, 1940, at a weight of 421 pounds, and were sold January 2, 1942, at a weight of 1,078 pounds. Selling price was \$13.26 a hundred. The average dressing per cent was 59.5, and the net profit to the steer was \$48.10.

John Entz and Albert Claassen, also of Whitewater, ranked second and third, respectively, in the yearling class. Brethour Brothers, of Riley county, won fourth, while fifth and sixth prizes went to Entz Brothers and John Wiebe, both of Whitewater. R. D. McCallum, of Chase county, ranked seventh.

**Saved 93 Per Cent**

In the feeder-calf class, first prize went to Philo Gregg & Sons, of Comanche county. The Greggs earned their award by expert management practices which enabled them to save 339 calves for a 93.3 per cent calf crop. At 223 days old the calves averaged 470 pounds and were sold at \$12.10 a hundred, giving a selling value of \$56.87 each.

E. R. and Earl Perkins, of Elk county, ranked second, and Elizabeth Briggs, of Kiowa county, was third in the feeder-calf division. Other winners in this class were: H. P. Parkin, Kiowa county, fourth; Roy Ellis, Comanche county, fifth; Charles Naegle, Lincoln county, sixth; and Cecil Hepler, Chase county, seventh.

Best showing with grain-fed calves was made by George and Neil McCallum, of Chase county, who nosed out Bert Noble, of Butler county, the second-prize winner. The McCallums won with 22 Hereford calves which rated as a 96 per cent calf crop. With an average birth date of March 1, the calves were sold when 310 days old at an average weight of 792 pounds. The price received was \$13.50 and selling value for each calf was \$103.73. Average dressing percentage for the calves was 60.

The winners received their awards from Louis E. Hawkins, agricultural commissioner for the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce. Each year this organization co-operates with the Kansas State College Extension Service in conducting the Beef Production Contest.

**Based on Grass and Roughage**

Along with the presenting of contest winners, a full program of agricultural speakers was featured at the Annual Livestock and Pasture Conference. Occupying a prominent place on the program was J. J. Moxley, Kansas extension beef specialist and Hereford breeder. Mr. Moxley told the group that a good livestock program based on grass and roughage has been the stabilizing influence in Kansas agriculture. He declared the ideal farm is one with crop land and grass, side by side, contributing to a year-around livestock program.

Mr. Moxley praised good forage sorghums as capable of producing more pounds of beef to the acre than

any other crop. In addition, he reminded, they are more drought-resistant and more dependable for feed purposes. As feed crops to go hand in hand with sorghums, Mr. Moxley emphasized the importance of legumes in any livestock-producing program.

He explained that the average Kansas beef cattle raiser produces feed and cares for cattle enough to produce about one carload a year. In production of feeder calves, he says, the top men are aiming at 500-pound spring calves, to be weaned around November 1. This represents a gain of 1.5 to 1.7 pounds a day from the time the calf is dropped.

Most successful men who grain-feed their calves aim at producing 700-pound calves at the age of 10 months. The calves are expected to dress about 60 per cent. Such calves consume about 30 bushels of grain. Best cattlemen who practice deferred feeding strive for 600 pounds of gain produced from grass and roughage, along with about 40 bushels of grain, Mr. Moxley explained.

**Save the Wire**

Farmers of the nation will need 100,000 tons of baling wire this year—wire weighing as much as 3 of our big battleships, or 3,000 medium tanks. Therefore, anything we can do to use old baling wire will be a big aid to war efforts.



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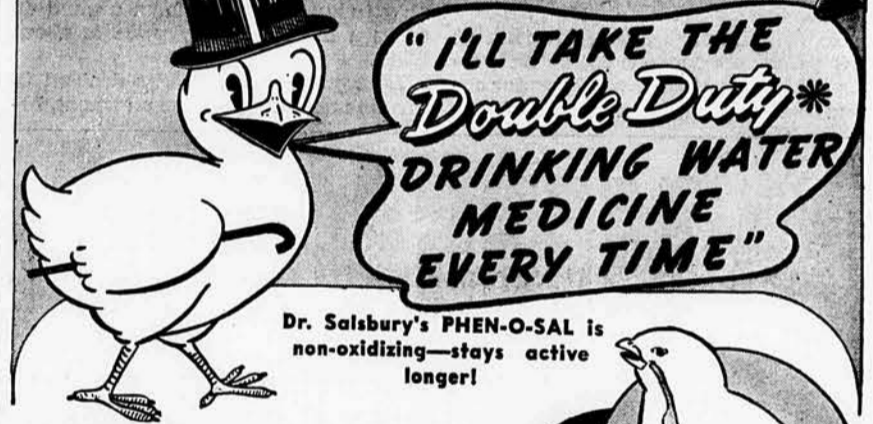


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CAN-PHO-SAL, medicated spray and inhalant; first aid for colds, brooder pneumonia.



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# Why Penalize Farm Prices?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For almost a decade one announced major objective of the National Farm Program has been parity price and parity income for Agriculture. Another announced objective has been Henry A. Wallace's "ever normal granary."

Theoretically, parity price will give a bushel of wheat the approximate purchasing power—for things the farmer buys—that a bushel of wheat had in 1909-14.

The "ever normal granary" program would have the Government lay up supplies of foodstuffs and fibers during years of plenty—surpluses—and release these surpluses in times of scarcity.

In carrying out these combined programs, the Government, thru the AAA and companion Government activities, has engaged in a large number of operations in connection with agriculture and farmers. It has inaugurated and put into effect control of production and control of marketing in attempts to hold down production to market demands, and to keep surpluses from tearing down market prices.

## Big AAA Payments

Conservation and parity payments amounting to as much as 700 million dollars a year have been made to growers of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice and a few other commodities to reduce acreages. Marketing quotas—by two-thirds vote of growers subject to the quotas—have been imposed upon tobacco, cotton and wheat, with penalties on all marketing of commodities subject to quotas.

To sustain prices, the Government has made commodity loans on surpluses, has purchased surpluses for export and for distribution for relief pur-

poses. These commodity loans have been made all the way from 52 per cent to 85 per cent of parity price on the commodities affected. As a result the Commodity Credit Corporation has in its possession huge quantities of wheat, cotton, some corn, taken over when loans matured.

## Can Operate Both Ways

The commodity loan program enables Government to operate both ways in regulating the market prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and other commodities on which loans might be made. Similarly outright purchases, as of butter, enable Government to exert a large influence on market prices. When prices are low, Government make loans or purchases, and prices respond by moving up toward the loan figure, or the purchase figure. To lower prices, the Government sells.

Just before World War II broke out, prices of major farm products were away down; the average was about 70 per cent of parity, even where commodity loans were sustaining prices. The war resulted in an upward movement of prices on foodstuffs, except on wheat and a few others. But on wheat the war killed off the remaining vestiges of foreign market demands. Without Government aid, wheat prices probably today would be down around 40 cents a bushel. Parity price is about \$1.40.

Last year, when it was decided to invoke marketing quotas on wheat, be-

cause of the record surpluses and lack of market, Congress amended the Agricultural Adjustment Act to require commodity loans on wheat, cotton and corn be made at 85 per cent of parity. Penalties for marketing excess wheat, cotton and corn were made one-half the loan value of 85 per cent of parity.

When the price control bill was up, there was a sharp struggle, marked by considerable bitterness, between consumer interests and producer interests, over price control on farm products. Consumers naturally want to buy at low prices; producers want to sell at high prices.

## Hold Down Farm Prices

With taxes rising, wages rising, living costs rising, consumers were looking for ways to hold down prices paid. Metropolitan newspapers, whose readers are mostly consumers of foodstuffs, waged a determined campaign to keep foodstuff prices down as close to pre-war levels as possible. Farm groups, faced with impending shortages of farm help, and higher prices and taxes due to higher wages and higher costs brought on by war, were urged by Government to increase production of dairy products, meat products, poultry and eggs, and fats and oil beans, and vegetables. These farm producers asked guarantees of prices high enough to meet higher farm costs.

The upshot was that Congress passed a price control measure which prohibited the Price Administrator from

fixing prices of farm products below 110 per cent of parity, allowing prices to go that high before prices could be fixed by law. Congress refused to change the parity formula so that the ceiling actually would be 120 per cent instead of 110 per cent. The price control act also requires the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture before any price fixed by the Administrator on farm commodities could become effective.

Following passage of the price control act, the Government found a different way of holding down farm prices. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard started selling Government-owned wheat and corn and cotton at 85 per cent of parity prices. The farm groups countered with a bill in the Senate prohibiting the sale of Government-owned farm commodities at less than 100 per cent of parity.

The metropolitan editors protested this was a move toward inflation.

President Roosevelt sent a message—via letter to the floor leader—to the Senate denouncing the measure as inflationary, and asking the Senate to kill the bill.

## Senate Didn't Listen

Instead the Senate passed it, by a vote of 50 to 23. That size vote in the Senate would indicate the measure has a little better than even chance of passing the House. If it passes the House, presumably the measure will be vetoed by the President.

When the O'Mahoney amendment to the price control bill was under discussion in the Senate—it would in effect have made 120 per cent of parity the price ceiling for farm products—the big city groups discovered they favored parity prices. When the bill (Continued on Page 17)

# A MESSAGE TO THE FARM FRONT ABOUT TRACTOR FUELS - from STANDARD OIL COMPANY

● FOR YEARS through the pages of this magazine we have reached thousands of midwest farmers with our advertising messages. But this year we have a message that is more important to you, and to us as well, than any other we have ever delivered to the farm.

It is a message tuned to the times and one we wish to impress on you regardless of whether or not we have enjoyed your patronage in the past, or whether you will be counted among our customers in 1942. It is this:

**Regardless of from whom you buy your tractor fuel this year be positive beyond all doubt that you are buying the very best for your tractor.**

You simply cannot afford, and the nation cannot afford to have you run your tractor on a fuel that may injure your engine. That means you must burn a fuel of *uniform quality*—a fuel that has been produced scientifically and shipped to you under the

*safeguards* that only a company with an unquestioned reputation and with the most modern refining and distributing facilities can supply.

Last month we told you through this magazine that Standard Oil men on the "Farm Front" had mobilized to help you with your power farming problems—to be of service in any way they can to make your equipment last longer, and operate at tip-top efficiency. That is a far more important part of their job than ever before.

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Eureka Belt Dressing	Semdac Flor-Glaze

parts such as the oil filter or carburetor to insure better performance and lessen the chance of costly breakdowns.

**Prevent Breakdowns.** He can tell you how tractor fuels unsuited to your engine may cause engine failures.

**Fuel Selection.** He can advise you what type of fuel is best suited to your particular make and age of tractor.

**Wide Choice.** He offers you your choice of fast-starting, long-lasting Standard Red Crown Gasoline, economical Standard Blue Crown Gasoline or low priced Standard Power Fuel for two-fuel tractors.

**Dependable Service.** He gives you delivery when and where you want your fuel with assurance that each successive gallon will be of uniform quality and give maximum power.

And last but not least, he may be able to help you in many other ways to save you time and money and keep your farm machinery running for the duration—and beyond.

Remember—the Standard Oil Dealer in town is putting service ahead of sales to keep America's cars on the road.

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The sign of Car Conservation Headquarters



# CHANGES COMING at Breakneck Speed

**A**S LIVELY happenings write new chapters in world history, sudden changes appear at breakneck speed to alter the course of Kansas agriculture. Farming systems, crops and even types of agriculture are being rapidly juggled to meet the problems of war, unusual weather and impulsive economic trends.

Best state-wide picture of this situation is given by county agricultural agents who are thoroughly familiar with activities thruout the various Kansas farming areas. Naming noteworthy changes to be expected in farming practices this year, they reveal the most sweeping trends. Over most of Kansas there will be more livestock, more feed crops, less wheat, more silos, and more oil-producing crops.

From far western Sherman county, Evans Banbury tells of the change toward diversified farming. Livestock and feed are replacing cash crops, while farm families give more attention to production of food for home consumption. Harold Borgelt reports that Edwards county farmers will increase hog production 77 per cent, while farm gardens will increase 17 per cent.

Greater diversification in Edwards county will feature the handling of more cattle, sheep and hogs. Grain sorghums will be increased from 9,000 to nearly 14,000 acres. Sweet sorghum production will be nearly doubled, and corn acreage this year will be more than 3 times greater than the 1941 acreage. Three-fourths of their corn acreage will be planted "every third row" on diversion land.

This same trend toward diversification carries thru the state to Eastern Kansas where the shift from wheat to livestock and oil crops was virtually forced by unusual weather and soil conditions. Woodson county is one of many where most of the usual wheat acreage will be planted to spring crops such as flax and soybeans. Altho this was forced by the weather, Eugene Payer considers the change in cropping systems may prove beneficial by ushering in a more stable and more profitable type of farming.

Last fall Labette county farmers sowed less than 10 per cent of the usual wheat acreage. Now, according to Maurice Wyckoff, the other 90 per cent is ready for spring feed and oil crops. A. H. Stephenson reports Sedgwick county has the worst wheat prospects in sev-



Haying scene on Marion Blair farm, Bourbon county, illustrates important trend in Kansas agriculture. To support livestock needed in the war effort, large acreages of feed crops are replacing wheat.

eral years, while indications point to record crops of oats, spring barley and newer crops with limited adaptability, such as flax, soybeans and cowpeas. Greenwood county expects a 70 per cent cut in wheat acreage and a 200 per cent increase in soybean acreage. Along with this will be a big increase in corn, hogs and sheep, says William A. Wishart.

Without doubt, the 1942 season will feature a greater acreage of corn than has been planted in Kansas for many years. This is due partly to the need for feed, and partly to a widespread feeling that the drouth is broken. The trend is especially prominent in north-central counties which ranked high in production of corn and alfalfa, along with extensive livestock feeding, before the dry seasons.

Typical comment on this comes from Jewell county, where C. E. Bartlett says there will be a heavy swing back to larger corn acreages and more alfalfa will be seeded in the spring. Willard Kershaw reports the same trend is in full swing on Smith county farms.

Farther west, E. O. Graper reports the apparent change in moisture cycle will bring corn increases to Thomas county, but he points out the county is still in a wheat-producing area and that farming practices do not change overnight.

Osage county is making a rapid shift away from wheat farming. George Gerber thinks this shift is for the best, but he hopes it will not bring too large an increase in corn. He reminds that Osage county is in a high risk area, and that sorghums or other feed crops are much more dependable.

In changing to more livestock, during times of labor shortage, many farmers will find ways to let the livestock do more farm work. J. D. Smercheck says with the shortage of labor in Sumner county, a larger per cent of the land will be put into crops that may be pastured off. This same idea is prominent in Phillips and Osborne counties.

Along with the livestock, more efficient use of power equipment [Continued on Page 14]



Greater efficiency is named by Kansas county agents as one of the safest and most effective means of increasing production. It was an important factor in filling this egg bucket for Mrs. M. E. Rohrer, Dickinson county.



With war effort focused on herds and flocks, production of food for victory is steering Kansas back to best-adapted type of agriculture. Above, Polled Hereford herd of Wesley Walker, Meade county.



Rapid expansion of livestock herds has caused new interest in quality breeding stock. In some areas problem is to find enough suitable purebred stock. Above, Kansas Farmer's 1941 dairy calf winners.

Below, because hands on the tractor today may be in the army tomorrow, many farmers are selecting crops, according to labor requirements, rather than on the basis of profits. By planting crops that can be grazed off by livestock, resourceful operators will let livestock help solve the labor problem.



# Passing COMMENT

**A** NEW variety of sweet corn has been developed by C. C. Cunningham, Butler county farmer and agronomist. You will find an article in this issue telling about it. First of all it proves there is always something new and interesting for farm-minded people, provided they have eyes to see new things. As a matter of fact, the future holds tremendously important progress for agriculture so long as we have keen-minded people like Mr. Cunningham. And there are a great many farm folks in Kansas with just such minds.

Mr. Cunningham modestly says the beginning of his new sweet corn was an accident. And that accident was caused by a severe drouth. When dry weather ruined his sweet corn crop he might have given it up as a bad job. But he didn't. He noticed another variety of corn planted nearby came thru the dry spell in pretty good condition, and that started him thinking about crossing this variety with his sweet corn for drouth resistance.

Now that might have been an accident. But it rather looks to us like a good example of a man finding success instead of defeat in a bad set of conditions. Mr. Cunningham had the eyes to see the need for a sweet corn that would withstand drouth. In addition he had the determination to do something about it.

From what little we know about plant breeding, we realize it required a high degree of determination and patience to undertake this crossing job and carry it thru. Yes, the patience of the ages. It was 20 years ago that Mr. Cunningham started to develop his new sweet corn. He went at his job by selecting a kernel at a time. This work and the careful crossing of different varieties had to be carried on for 10 years before a very large per cent of the right kind of kernels was available. This was to be followed by 7 more years of patient work and faith before the new variety was reasonably stable. And now for 3 years, Mr. Cunningham has seen the successful production of the kind of corn he wanted.

It is impossible to read his story without being inspired by it. In it we find a challenge for all of us to take advantage of the countless opportunities that present themselves—if we only have eyes to see them.

## With a Smile

**B**EATING plowshares into swords for the grim business of ridding this world of murderous gangsters, so we again can beat swords into plowshares, is the costly, heartbreaking job ahead of us. With fine farm boys leaving to join our fighting forces, with the supply of

## United Nations

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

United Nations now, as one  
That stands for human right;  
United Nations, hear the call  
From vale to mountain heights  
Not for oppression is this call  
But for the ones who dare  
To uphold Justice in the world,  
Though it be here or there.

United Nations—thrilling words  
That fire the hearts of men  
And lift the spirit of despair  
To freedom's heights again.  
The die is cast, the world awake—  
No fear, for God is Just.  
United armies in its sway  
Shall trample them to dust.

## By T. A. McNeal

farm labor draining into armament production, with the bad news from the Pacific, with our own West Coast being fired upon and ships being sunk along our Atlantic Coast, we know we are at war. So Midwesterners naturally resent the charges of complacency that are hurled at us in ever mounting volume. At least we resent the "tone of voice" used by those making the accusations. It's getting to the point where folks better smile when they say that.

Maybe the dictionary will clear the air a bit, however. Complacent, according to that useful book, means satisfied. Well, we are satisfied we can produce our full quota of food in the victory campaign. Complacent also means a "disposition to please." Fine! We will please the Japs and Nazis if it is a fight they want. It may be necessary to mark time for awhile, as the President has indicated. But when we are ready, we will be tough enough. If those who charge us with complacency mean that kind of complacency, fair enough. But if they mean it like it sounds—well, they had better smile.

## Volunteer Wheat

**T**O BE in compliance with the AAA program and to avoid the payment of penalty on excess wheat if wheat marketing quotas are approved, farmers may, according to AAA officials:

Pasture volunteer wheat until June 15, or the jointing stage, whichever is the earlier—then it must be destroyed.

Substitute volunteer wheat for seeded wheat that has been killed out by any natural cause not under the control of the farm operator. For example, volunteer wheat may substitute for an acreage of seeded wheat that has winter killed.

Destroy all volunteer wheat above the acreage allotment by June 15, or jointing stage, whichever is the earlier.

Seed oats, or barley in the wheat to such an extent that at harvest time the wheat in the mixture will not be more than 40 per cent wheat by weight. If more than 40 per cent, the acreage will be counted as wheat. It is recommended that farmers till the volunteer wheat so that most of the plants will be killed to make certain that at harvest time the wheat in the mixture is less than 40 per cent. In no case can the wheat be separated from the mixture without the acreage being classed as wheat. AAA doesn't see any possible need ahead for more wheat, and is trying to keep it under control.

Volunteer wheat harvested in excess of the acreage allotment will be subject to any marketing quota penalties in force at that time, and a deduction under the Agricultural Conservation and Parity programs.

According to Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas State AAA Committee, this nation faces its largest wheat supply in history without harvesting any volunteer wheat. Prospects are that the amount of wheat after harvest will be even larger than the record-breaking supply of a year ago.

The time may come when we will wish we had more wheat. But just now these are the rules laid down by the Farm Program officials and they likely will not be changed for the wheat to be harvested this year.

## We Hear That . . .

**Debt:** Our federal debt is around 60¼ billion dollars and probably soon will reach the 65 billion mark, which amounts to \$500 for every man, woman and child in the United States. It now is reported that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau wants the debt limit raised to 110 billion dollars, or perhaps removed

entirely. We hope Official Washington will stop "spending as usual" on some things not essential to winning the war.

**Third Draft:** Men between 20 and 44 who registered for possible military duty February 16, will have their numbers drawn from the famous war goldfish bowl on March 17. In keeping with St. Patrick's day, numbers for the 9 million men concerned will be enclosed in green capsules. These new registrants will be placed behind those previously signed-up and none of them will be called before May.

**Shipping:** One success we hear little about is the ability of Uncle Sam to ship food to Great Britain. The British food mission some time ago advised the U. S. that the one millionth ton of American food being shipped under the Lend-Lease Act had arrived safely overseas.

**Courage:** Russian troops retreated under pressure of early Nazi onslaughts, and burned everything they could as they went, applying the "scorched earth" policy. Now that Russia is beating back the Nazi hordes, Russia has launched a campaign to "Plant the Scorched Earth" with garden seeds from the United States. Plans now call for 10 tons of seeds by April 1, and another 10 tons by May 1, to offset crop deficiencies which are certain this year because of ravages of the Nazi invaders and the scorched-earth policy. Seed varieties especially needed are beets, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, onions, radishes, turnips, tomatoes, parsnips, collards, swiss chard and squash. Such seeds as peas and beans take too much shipping space. Is this just an inkling of what the U. S. will be called upon to provide after the war?

**Small Farms:** There are about 16 billion acres of land on the earth lying in a climate favorable for crop production, says U. S. D. A. But that is only 8 acres for each person. Could you make a living on such a small farm? We not only must protect our farm land from human enemies, but from erosion and poor farming methods as well.

**Canning:** Not counting home-canned vegetables, war-time goal in the U. S. provides for 1942 packs of 40 million cases of canned tomatoes, 38 million cases of canned peas, 12½ million cases of canned snap beans and 24 million cases of canned corn. This will set a new high record. Gardens better be good this year.

## KANSAS FARMER

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# COUPON FARMING

By FRANCIS FLOOD

## Rations Everything



When Flood saw this nurse in a London hospital feeding a bombed patient the boy was reading a book, "The American Gunman."

THIS one story represents better than anything else I know, the difficulties of farming in England today and the English farmers' attitude toward these difficulties.

A Sussex farmer was showing me the bomb craters over his farm—big holes 4 to 10 feet deep and up to 20 feet across, scattered over his best fields, which he had to farm around, fence off or fill up. The bombs had scattered infertile subsoil over the topsoil he had fertilized at such great cost. They meant damage to his stock and his crops.

There were 53 bomb craters on this one farm. I said I'd think that would be too much. "Don't you feel like quitting, like they've got you licked?"

"No, I figure it this way," he told me. "When you figure what it cost Hitler to make those 53 bombs—and then deliver them over here, losing a few planes in the delivery—well, my farm has done a mighty good service just to catch 'em!"

"Figure it up. It cost Hitler more than this whole farm is worth!" He actually gloried in those bomb craters.

That's all he cared about—to feel that he and his farm had done a good service toward winning the war. He wasn't worrying about parity or price sellings. He and his farm had done a service.

### Wife Helped in Field

And I remember, up in Dundee, Scotland, the old farmer who boasted to me, with his red face glowing with pride, that his wife had followed him last summer in the fields, hand-tying grain bundles behind his scythe, for the first time in 59 years. They had been married 51 years, he told me, but she'd followed him behind the scythe before they were married. He was proud that he wasn't asking for draft deferment for farm labor, but they were able to take these extreme measures themselves and get the job done.

Near Edinburgh I visited another farmer, William Thompson. His 272 acres include 160 under plow, 30 of hay and 82 grazing land. His 30 acres of potatoes, which made 12 tons an acre, brought him in about \$200 an acre of income, including his government potato subsidy. His 85 acres of oats averaged 80 bushels and he was required to sell two-thirds of the crop, at \$1 a bushel. His 15 acres of wheat averaged 48 bushels an acre, which he sold at the government-controlled price of \$1.60 a bushel.

Those are good yields and good prices. So I asked Mr. Thompson about expenses.

I learned those yields come high, as they do everywhere in England—the result of careful, costly farming; plenty of barnyard and commercial fertilizer; and expensive grass rotations.

For example, Mr. Thompson said he spends about \$560 a year for grass seed alone. He keeps 3 teams of horses and 1 tractor. Gasoline costs about 50 cents a gallon. He keeps a married couple and a boy for dairy work, and 2 men for field work. For a man's labor he provides a house, milk up to 2 quarts a day, depending on the number in the family, plus one ton of potatoes and 750 pounds of oatmeal a year, and \$40 a month wages.

His cows average 9,000 pounds of 3.6 milk and he sells about 400 quarts of milk a day, but that costs, too. He feeds daily about three-fourths pound of a compound of cottonseed cake, maize meal, bran, rice meal, molasses and mineral which costs \$52 a ton, and in

the evening about twice that much of a grain mixture with some ground nut cake or fish cake, at \$50 a ton.

A good cow, a 325-pound production cow, costs a minimum of \$300 and would bring about \$8.25 a hundred for beef. He can sell all his heifer calves, a week old, for \$40 each.

Make money? Yes. But he paid \$800 last year in EPT tax, above his high income tax charges. EPT is excess profit tax which is a 100 per cent income tax on any income above the 1937-39 base.

I visited another farmer near Edinburgh who is another example of "coupon farming"—government-controlled farming, which is simply a common, united effort by all the farmers to win the war on an even basis for all, with an eye to the nation first and themselves second.

It's called coupon farming because so many other things in England are on the coupon basis. Food, butter, eggs, sugar, tea, meat, milk—so many ounces a week which you can buy against coupons issued according to the number in your family.

Clothing, for instance. You are issued, each year, a book of 56 clothing coupons. For every article of clothing you buy you give up coupons. So many for a pair of shoes, so many for a shirt. When they're all gone you're thru buying clothes. They go rather quickly. A man's suit, pants, coat and vest, takes a lot; if you buy a suit, no more clothes this year. I mention this to illustrate the coupon principle that prevails in so many fields in England.

This McDonald farm, for instance. He showed me, first, his feeder cat-

tle, 12 Aberdeen Angus-Shorthorn crosses in a 35-foot pen in his barn, which they'll never leave during the feeding period. He bought them in October weighing about 800 pounds at about 14 cents. He expects to sell them in March at about the same price but expects them to gain enough weight so he'll break even on the cost.

"No, I don't expect to make anything. They're just a manure factory—a way to get free fertilizer," he explained. "But they are well worth the work, for that."

"I'd liked to have started them on 8 pounds of concentrate a day but could get coupons for only about 3½ pounds a day. You see, I get one protein coupon for each 500 pounds of oats I sell, and I get 9 per cent as many protein coupons as cereal coupons. So unless I raise oats I can't buy cattle feed." He also feeds about 30 pounds of swedes (turnips) a day to the head and all the oats straw they want and 8 to 10 pounds of second-cutting Italian rye grass hay. His dairy cows get the first cutting.

### Government Grades Cattle

"When I get ready to sell I notify the county committee and within 14 days the government buyer grades them and takes them to a government slaughter house. They won't make me any money themselves, but their manure will. It works out okay. Every 4 years, in my rotation, I apply 20 tons to the acre, plus 1,500 pounds of superphosphate and potash, and, if I can get it, 100 pounds of lime."

Here is McDonald's rotation. First year, potatoes. Then he plows 7 inches deep, spike-tooth harrows once and then drills wheat, 3 bushels to the acre in 6-inch drills. He doesn't pasture the wheat because it's usually too wet but harrows a time or two and rolls it in the spring. He cuts it with a binder and expects to average a minimum of 50 bushels an acre.

He plows late in the fall, to kill volunteer wheat. In the spring he applies 500 pounds of commercial fertilizer, harrows, drills 4 bushels of oats, and rolls. A week or two later he broadcasts grass seed, 40 pounds to the acre and rolls again. By harvest this grass is 3 inches high and ready for sheep grazing for a few weeks. He expects to harvest 4,800 pounds of oats an acre. He pastures and limes in the winter and expects to cut 3 tons of hay in June. Then he top-dresses and cuts another 1½ tons in August. In November he applies 20 tons of manure, plows 9 inches deep and leaves until March when he plants potatoes again. That's farming.

McDonald has coupon complications with his hogs, too. He is allowed to buy feed for only one-third as many pigs as he had in 1939, on a coupon basis, at the rate of one protein coupon to 7 cereal coupons on a hundredweight basis. Since he had 300 pigs in 1939, he now gets coupons for 100. This allows him about 4 pounds to the pig a day of this feed mixture. If he feeds more he must find it elsewhere, and when I was there he had a few contracts with army camps and towns for garbage.

The trouble with the garbage is that it has to be cooked before it's fed, and army camps are always on the move (Continued on Page 15)



Past St. Paul's Cathedral in London goes a cartload of eggs from America. Note bomb damage in the background. Photo released by British Ministry of Information.

# FARM MATTERS

## As I See Them

THERE has been considerable criticism of the action of the Senate in voting, 50 to 23, for the so-called farm bloc bill to prohibit sales of Government-owned grains and cotton at prices below parity.

President Roosevelt wrote a letter to the Senate, denouncing the bill as inflationary, and in the selfish interests of one group of people at a time when what is required is sacrifice by all. The big city newspapers, as usual, saw in it only another attempt by farmers to get higher prices for their products.

Now I voted for that bill. So did my colleague from Kansas, Senator Reed. And I want to tell you why I believe a Government which for 10 years has advocated parity prices for farm products when it was unable to get parity prices, owes it to itself as well as to farmers now not to take action to hold farm prices of grains below parity.

That is the background of the bill we voted for. During past years the Government, thru the Commodity Credit Corporation, has acquired title to huge amounts of wheat and cotton, some corn. Now that, owing partly to war conditions, and partly to the commodity loans, the market prices on grains are approaching parity figures, the Secretary of Agriculture has been selling some of these holdings at 85 per cent of parity. Such selling, of course, prevents prices rising above 85 per cent of parity.

Now I am not criticizing President Roosevelt for trying to hold farm prices down. He is doing his duty as he sees it. I take that for granted. Nor do I criticize him for telling the Senate what he believes the Senate ought to do. That is well within his constitutional right to advise the Congress.

But I do say that if he is right now in advocating farm prices 15 per cent below parity, then his Administration either was "pulling a fast one" on the farmers in advocating 100 per

cent parity thru the years when it could not be attained, or was mistaken in advocating parity as a legitimate goal in his farm program.

While on the subject I wish to say a few other things that are on my mind.

Our Government is asking a great deal of the farmers in this all-out war effort. Thru Secretary of Agriculture Wickard farmers are being asked to produce food and fiber for our own use, for our armies, for the armies of Britain, China, Russia, and other Allies. Also our farmers are being asked to increase production of certain farm products to feed one-fourth to one-third of the population of the British Isles; also food for China and food for Russia.

At the same time war needs of industry are taking young men and middle-aged men from the farms, lured by higher wages and shorter working hours in the cities. And the boys and young men are being drafted for the army.

There already is a labor shortage in many farming areas. There will be more and greater shortages in the coming months. That means farmers are going to have to pay much higher wages to farm hands, when they can get hired help at all. The farmer's wife, the farmer's children, are going to have to work long hours—there is no 40-hour week for the farmer.

And to a considerable extent the farmer cannot substitute machinery for manual labor on the farm, because the manufacture of farm machinery has been sharply curtailed.

At the same time, wage increases and taxes and other expenses are being reflected in the cost of living and operations on the farm as well as in the city.

I say if the farmer ever was entitled to parity prices for his products that time is now. We know that the farmer who increases his production of foodstuffs beyond all normal market demands is hazarding his future against the time when war needs for foodstuffs are sharply curtailed. We hear that plans are under way for free trade in the Western Hemisphere—which means that cheaply produced foodstuffs from South America are going to compete with the American farmer in his home market as soon as shipping is available.

And we know also that the principal source of income for all but a few "war industry" communities in Kansas and other farm states during the war, is going to be farm purchasing power. So that all our people have a vital interest in fair prices for farm products.

It is not fair to place the blame for inflation upon farm prices. The inflation is caused by huge Government spending and the sharp diminution in the amount of manufactured goods for sale to employed workers in the war program. The per capita money in circulation has risen from \$55 to \$85 in the last 3 years. National income this year will be \$100,000,000,000 or more. The amount of goods to be bought will be approximately half what it was when the national income was \$78,000,000,000. There is the basis for inflation—not in parity prices for farm products.

I have no apologies to offer for voting for parity prices for farm products. I express the hope that the House will pass the bill, and that the President will see fit to sign it, in the national interest.

*Arthur Capen*

Washington, D. C.

## ★ ★ ★ From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint ★ ★ ★

George Montgomery, Grain; Peairs Wilson, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, Dairy and Poultry.

What do you think of buying some calves to pasture this summer? What quality shall I buy?—W. L., Illinois.

A pasturing program, if properly handled, should be satisfactory. There are a few danger signs that should be heeded: 1—Calves are relatively high in price this spring. 2—There may be a heavy run of grass cattle at the end of the grazing season next year which may cause a seasonally weak market for straight grass cattle at that time. 3—The possibility of price ceilings makes it fairly certain that there will be no great advance in cattle prices; however, the cattle market in general is expected to remain strong during 1942.

If you decide to go into the program, the following suggestions are offered: 1—Buy good-quality heavy calves. 2—Make your purchase soon, as an unusually strong demand is expected this year for stock calves as the grazing season approaches. 3—Either sell off grass earlier than usual next fall or take the cattle off grass early and full-feed for a fall market, preferably the latter, for altho there may be a heavy run of grass cattle next fall, well-finished slaughter cattle probably will be

relatively scarce and a substantial premium probably will be paid for finish.

I have some wheat on hand. Considering storage, interest and taxes, would it be profitable to hold until later in the spring?—C. F. K., Dickinson Co.

A few weeks ago it appeared that wheat prices might move a little higher during February and early March, but now the government is encouraging the stabilizing of prices at current levels. During the latter part of March and April, near the date for the maturity of the loans, it is probable that large quantities of wheat will be sold to liquidate loans if the market price is above the loan level. Therefore, there seems to be little to indicate strength in wheat prices in the near future. Unless you wish to carry wheat over until next fall or winter, it is doubtful whether it will pay to hold longer.

What looks like the best time to market well-finished cattle this fall?—E. H., Crawford Co.

The seasonal peak price for well-finished cattle will be determined by the rate at which they are marketed. This is difficult to forecast at this time since most of the cattle to be marketed this fall are not yet on feed. During the last

2 years, January has been the best market. As an average over the last 21 years, November has been the best market. It seems probable that the seasonal peak price will come earlier this year than it has for the last 2 years and may be earlier than the long-time average. Late October or early November would seem to be a good time to head well-finished cattle for market. It is probable that more cattle than usual may be put in feedlots during the summer and early fall. These may begin to come to market by mid-winter and have a depressing influence on prices at that time.

### 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.....	\$12.85	\$13.25	\$12.00
Hogs .....	13.00	12.25	7.75
Lambs .....	11.90	12.25	11.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs....	.21	.20	.15½
Eggs, Firsts.....	.26%	.30	.16
Butterfat, No. 1....	.32	.32	.27
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.24%	1.25%	.82
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.80	.81½	.60½
Oats, No. 2, White	.58	.60	.36
Barley, No. 2.....	.60½	.65	.49
Alfalfa, No. 1.....	15.00	19.00	15.00
Prairie, No 1.....	13.00	13.50	9.00

What would be the thing to do about selling our wheat?—G. C., Kingman Co.

If supplies of wheat were to exert a normal influence on prices, a lower level would be probable by harvest time. However, the prospect of a higher loan rate for the 1942 crop indicates that prices during or soon after harvest may be higher than the present level. If marketing quotas are approved, the law provides that the loan rate will be 85 per cent of parity. This suggests a loan rate of \$1.15 on farm or possibly higher.

It is doubtful whether wheat prices will decline much from current levels because the price is only a few cents above that necessary to redeem 1941 loan wheat.

### Crimp in Spud Acreage

Potato growers in the Orrick district of Missouri report they expect to plant 5,100 acres this year, according to report from the Federal-State Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. This is a reduction of 10 per cent from last year, and is 12 per cent below the 1941 year average. Growers say they expect to plant smaller acreages because of the price of seed potatoes, shortage of burlap bags, and uncertain labor supply at harvest time.





# To Those Who Are Troubled About Farm Equipment

## HERE ARE THE FACTS About The Supply and Distribution of New Farm Machines and Repair Parts

HERE has been so much public discussion concerning the supply of new equipment and repair parts needed for the year's food production program that a word of explanation is in order. While it is obvious that distribution cannot be uniformly satisfactory to all concerned, inquiries from customers and dealers indicate the existence of much misinformation on the subject.

The farm equipment industry sincerely regrets the hardships that these circumstances work on foresighted farmers, and the embarrassment and financial loss that is visited on the dealers. . . . Perhaps a review of the underlying facts will help to give everybody a better understanding of the unavoidable situation.

Last year the government, faced with a vast program of armament production, was forced to reduce the output of new farm equipment. The following steps were taken in planning the volume of 1942 production:

**Step No. 1:** In September the government asked manufacturers to estimate the 1942 demand for farm equipment. The manufacturers estimated that farmers would demand a 38% INCREASE over the 1940 production, or substantially the same as the actual demand and output in 1941.

**Step No. 2:** At the same time the Department of Agriculture asked county agents to estimate, not the demand (what farmers would like to buy), but the minimum essential needs of farmers throughout the country. The county agents reported a minimum need for 1942 of 7% INCREASE over the 1940 production.

**Step No. 3:** Late in December the government issued its order to manufacturers limiting the production for 1942 to an av-

erage of 17% LESS than the 1940 production of new equipment. As to repair parts, the order provided for an average of 50% INCREASE over 1940 production, which was somewhat larger than 1941 output.

In fixing these limitations on equipment and parts, the government in no way guaranteed that the manufacturers would be able to produce up to these limits. It was saying, in effect, that the manufacturers could build these amounts IF they could get the materials.

### The Material Picture Changes

To assist the manufacturers in obtaining the required materials, the OPM assigned a priority rating of A-3 to new farm equipment and repair parts. At the time of the assignment this was a relatively high rating and showed reasonable promise of providing all or most of the materials needed.

Since then, however, the production picture of the United States has changed swiftly and radically. Vast new undertakings in war equipment require additional vast amounts of raw materials. These have naturally been given very high priority ratings, so that the ability of the A-3 rating to get materials for new machines and repair parts has steadily declined.

*Because of all these things there is not, and in the visible future there will not be, sufficient new equipment or repair parts to satisfy either the known demands or the reported minimum needs of the farmers of America.*

This situation is not the fault of the builders and distributors of farm equipment. Neither is it the fault of the government officials who were concerned with the matter. Nothing that we have said in this statement is in any sense a criticism of the government men who had the thankless task of apportioning among many industries and for many purposes a supply of raw materials which was certain to be inadequate. The true blame lies in Tokio, Berlin, and Rome. The truth is that you are feeling the impact of the world enemy on the American farm.

We wish it clearly understood also that nothing in this statement is intended as a complaint, as a demand for a higher priority rating or for larger allocation of materials. We do not know how much of the nation's stock of raw materials can be allotted to farm equipment. Only the government knows how large and how urgent are other demands. We do know this one fundamental fact—*there are not enough materials to meet all of the needs brought about by war.*

### Our Level Best in Wartime Service

There is nothing to be gained by wishful thinking about the farm equipment situation "as it ought to be." It seems to us to be the clear duty of us all to keep our chins up and do the best jobs we can with what we have. All of us acknowledge that *the needs of the fighting forces come first.*

As a manufacturer, Harvester has been building, and will continue to build, all the farm equipment possible under wartime conditions.

As a distributor, Harvester is using 110 years of experience and knowledge of farm conditions and farm practices to do the fairest job we know how to do. In distributing our machines, we take into consideration in each of our sales areas: (1) the shipments we made to that area in 1940 and in 1941; (2) the local effect of the Department of Agriculture 1942 food-production program; (3) the inventory of machines in the hands of dealers; and (4) the local crop conditions. We believe that these are the factors vital to the 1942 distribution of our products.

These things we know the American farmer will understand. We have a deep and abiding faith that nothing—no shortage, no handicap—will keep him from successfully handling his essential job and carrying the nation to eventual Victory.



**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

# Capper Scholarships

## Go to Clark and Leavenworth County 4-H'ers

By HELEN TOWLE

**Y**OU'LL find the Quaker State sign along every highway in the United States. It's a part of the landscape. It's always there. You can't miss it, no matter where you drive.

And remember, when you see it, that every mile of Quaker State's march from coast to coast was a fighting mile. It won its own battles. It proved its own quality. It came into leadership the hard way...by sheer merit.

Today, four great refineries supply millions of motorists with millions of gallons of Stabilized Quaker State Motor Oil. And every year the demand increases. Motorists know how stubbornly Quaker State resists oxidation, with its resulting sludge, varnish and corrosion. They know how really economical Quaker State Motor Oil proves to be...know that its extra protection is a money-saving device used by wise drivers everywhere... Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Retail price  
35¢ per quart



**C**APPER 4-H Club scholarships for 1941 have been awarded to Dorothy Simmons, Ashland, Clark county, and to Merle Eystone, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county. The announcement is made by M. H. Coe, state 4-H Club leader. Senator Arthur Capper awards these scholarships every year because of his great interest in the 4-H Club work.

"I believe you will be impressed with the achievements of these 2 young people. They rate among the most outstanding club members that we have," M. H. Coe said. "Neither Clark nor Leavenworth counties have ever had such awards before. Dorothy is already in college and this Capper scholarship award will make it possible for her to continue her education. Merle is eager to enroll in college as soon as possible."

Dorothy Simmons is 18 years old and has been a club member 6 years. During that time she completed 49 projects for a total income of \$2,834.07. She joined the Lexington 4-H Club in the fall of 1936 to have a good time, but she soon found there was a chance for a wonderful education. Her club activities have been diversified and numerous. She has given 21 demonstrations, worked on 23 judging contests, entered 8 style revues and 3 health contests, has given 10 talks other than at local club meetings, and has written 10 news stories for regional and state publication. She has missed only 2 club meetings in 6 years.

Her baby beef was awarded a grand championship in 1937 at the county fair. She and her teammate were successful in 1939 on their home beautification demonstration, winning in the county and district fairs, and placed high in the state contest. In 1940, she was a member of the state judging team and won a blue ribbon and a medal. She was awarded the Santa Fe trip to Chicago that year. Her family has lived on the same rented farm for 16 years, and thru her home beautification project interested the landlord in improving the farm, she and her brother doing all the work.

With the profit from her projects, she has purchased a violin, a clarinet and a typewriter, and financed her projects from year to year. She also has started to Kansas State College with the aid of her 4-H profits.

"I have learned that in order to be a successful 4-H member it is first necessary

to have a sound plan, then to carefully work that plan. In order to have a bigger ambition for next year, one must be able to look back upon a year of some achievement. It inspires one to try a little harder in the future," Dorothy says. She certainly has proved that this plan works.

Nineteen-year-old Merle Eystone, Leavenworth county, has been a club member for 7 years, completing 16 projects. He was county potato champion for 3 years, and won 2 red and 1 white ribbons on potatoes at the state fairs, also was county dairy champion in 1940. He is now realizing a profit from his dairy project and intends to build up a good Jersey herd. He carried conservation 3 years, using first contour planting in his community with a corn project, which proved very satisfactory.

He has held 3 offices in his local club, and states that his club has had 100 per cent completion for 10 years. He has missed only 6 meetings of the club in 7 years, he took part in 5 plays given by the club at county festivals, and was selected as one of the best actors on 2 occasions. Has been on 3 county demonstration teams, and placed fourth in state conservation division in 1940. He was a member of 7 judging teams in 3 state contests. He was mayor last year of the 3-county camp held at the State Lake near Tonganoxie. He was 1941 county champion in junior leadership, potato projects and best-groomed-boy contest, and blue-ribbon winner in the state best-groomed-boy contest at the State Fair.

Merle attended the 4-H Round-up in 1941, the State Fair encampment in 1940 and 1941, and was Rock Island trip winner to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in 1941.



Above, Merle Eystone Leavenworth county, has done outstanding work in junior leadership.



Dorothy Simmons, left, Clark county, has finished numerous projects realizing a good profit.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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★ This is Armour and Company's 75th consecutive year in business. 1942 is our Diamond Jubilee Year.

We are naturally proud of this long record of progress.

But we are keenly aware that it would never have become a reality if it were not for our policy of full co-operation with you, the livestock producers.

The result of that policy is the kind of market we provide for your livestock.

A daily cash market.

At the best prices that can be paid.

By far the greatest share of every dollar we take in from the sale of meat and by-products goes back to you.

Some commodities are bought cheaply as raw materials . . . sold dearly as finished products.

That is not true of Armour and Company's products. For years this company has returned to you approximately three-fourths of every dollar taken in from the sale of meat and by-products.

With the balance of that dollar, we have built one of the world's great service corporations. We provide people with the fine meats they want . . . when and where they want them.

But the major "stake" in this company is held by you, for you receive the lion's share of Armour income.

That is why we are sure that you will be interested and pleased to know that Armour's policy of co-operation with you is now 75 years old . . . and still sound, still healthy, still growing.

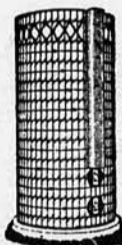
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Made by a new manufacturing process which makes our silo superior. You also have our 30 years of experience to assure you of a better silo.

Contract this month for a McPherson Silo for later delivery. This will give you a large discount and protect you from increase of material prices. Write to

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### FREE—SAMPLES OF REMARKABLE TREATMENT FOR Stomach Pain

**Due to Gastric Hyperacidity**  
Are you tortured with the burning misery of too much stomach acid? Use of the famous VON TABLETS is bringing comforting relief to hundreds of such cases. Sincerely grateful people tell us what they call the "wonder" Von's Tablets have done for them. This gentle formula acts to counteract surplus, irritating stomach acid and to soothe and protect inflamed stomach surfaces. If you suffer symptoms of stomach ulcers caused by too much stomach acid or you suffer from indigestion, gas, heartburn, bloating—due to this cause—you, too, should try Von's for prompt relief—right at home . . . without rigid liquid diet. Get FREE Samples of this remarkable treatment and details of trial offer with money-back guarantee if not satisfied. Informative booklet is included. Write  
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Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

## ADULT VACCINATION HAS A JOB TO DO

THE U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry finally approved calfhood vaccination for Bang's disease after cattlemen throught the country had been using it successfully for many years. Now, many farmers are asking "What about adult vaccination? Does it have a place in the cattleman's program, and does it offer protection against losses from Bang's disease?"

To date, it definitely is not approved by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. But E. L. Barrier, prominent Angus breeder, of Eureka, points out that adult vaccination is now in the same stage as calfhood vaccination several years ago. Altho not recommended by the official government department, it is being used by experienced cattlemen in all parts of the United States.

He explains its most common use is by cattlemen in an area highly infected with Bang's disease. These men wish protection for their adult animals right now, altho they are vaccinating calves and expect to eventually have a clean herd thru this practice. Mr.

Barrier declares he has never talked to a cattleman practicing adult vaccination who is dissatisfied with results.

This experienced cattleman points out one important consideration for dairymen on the matter of adult vaccination. Older animals take longer to "clear up" from the positive test after vaccination. In some areas dairymen operate under milk ordinances which would require pasteurization of milk from cows giving the positive reaction. Barrier agrees that the ideal method of controlling this disease is by calfhood vaccination. But he strenuously opposes any restriction which would prevent cattlemen from using vaccination for adult animals when doing so will protect against costly losses.

This view is upheld by a committee representing the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, appointed for the purpose of encouraging a sound program against Bang's disease in this state. The committee was active in helping formulate the Kansas Certified Calfhood Vaccination Plan, inaugurated recently.

## Big Increase in Livestock

### Cattle and Sheep Set New All-Time Records

THE annual livestock inventory released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows the total number of meat animals on farms January 1 this year was the largest on record. Cattle and sheep numbers both set new all-time high records, and hog numbers reached the fourth highest level in 15 years.

The unusual increase in numbers of meat animals this year was due to several factors. In the case of cattle, the increase was largely a continuation of the upswing in the cattle number cycle—a periodic increase in cattle production for 6 or 8 years followed by a decrease for a somewhat similar period. With sheep the increase reflected relatively high prices for lambs and wool, a favorable lambing season in 1941, and very good feed and range conditions. Governmental actions of several kinds encouraged a large production of hogs.

Chicken and turkey numbers both increased in 1941. Almost as many chickens were on farms January 1, as in the peak year of 1928, and turkey

numbers were more than a fifth larger than the average of the preceding 10 years.

Work animals were an exception to the general increase. Continuing a trend noted for many years, the number of both horses and mules continued to decline during 1941.

#### Highest in 22 Years

The total inventory value of all livestock on farms increased 31 per cent from a year earlier, and at \$6,590,535,000 was the highest since 1920.

**Cattle:** Number of all cattle on farms January 1 totaled 74,607,000 head—an increase of 3,146,000 head over a year earlier. Average value was \$55.13, compared with \$43.26 last year.

**Milk cows** totaled 26,303,000 head, an increase of 825,000 from last year. The value to the head averaged \$77.92, compared with \$60.90 on January 1, 1941.

**Sheep:** The 55,979,000 head of sheep reported on January 1 was the largest for all years. Despite increased numbers, the average value to the head rose \$1.89 to \$8.62—the highest since 1930.

**Hogs:** Hog numbers were up 6,270,000 head from a year earlier to a total of 60,526,000 on January 1. The average value to the head advanced sharply from \$8.34 a year ago to \$15.64.

**Chickens:** Chickens in farm flocks totaled 473,933,000 birds, an increase of 12 per cent. Average January 1 value to the bird increased from 65.4 cents in 1941 to 83.2 cents in 1942.

**Turkeys:** Farm holdings of 7,710,000 turkeys on January 1 represented an increase of 6 per cent from a year ago. Value to the bird on January 1 was \$3.08, compared with \$2.26 a year ago.

**Horses:** The number of horses, including colts, on farms was 9,856,000 head, a decrease of about 4 per cent from a year earlier. The value to the head of \$64.81 was a decline of \$3.46 from last year.

**Mules:** A further decline in mule numbers brought the total on January 1 to 3,811,000 head, a decrease of 3 per cent. The value to the head on January 1 was \$107.52, compared with \$107.21 a year earlier.

### Cold Aids Grinding

The short periods of cold weather this winter have been more than welcome on the farm of Gaylord Munson, Geary county farmer and purebred Angus breeder. Mr. Munson found that moldy and spoiled corn could be successfully ground when frozen. He has fed many bushels of this kind of corn without any ill effects on his cattle. With large acreages of feed crops and corn still in the field thru January, and with heavy spoilage due to the wet fall weather, grinding frozen, spoiled corn has been a big factor in reducing waste on the Munson farm.

### Handy to Water



A cistern pump inside the laying house eliminates carrying water to chickens on the Sydney Walton farm, Lane county. A stroke of the pump handle brings cool water in summer and water of moderate temperature in winter. Mr. Walton, at the pump, was chosen one of 5 Kansas Master Farmers for 1941.

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Timken Bearings assure positive protection against all wheel loads—radial loads (up-and-down); thrust loads (sidewise) and any combination of both. They also simplify lubrication—save time and lubricant. It will pay you to "plow on air" with Timken Bearing Equipped wheels. Make sure you have them on your new plow.

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A worthy companion to the wonderful De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker—the De Laval Sterling provides De Laval quality milking and is a great milker particularly for smaller herd owners to whom lower price is important. Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts.

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## EARN MORE WITH A NEW DE LAVAL!



# Hearts Are Trumps

By ETHEL J. MARSHALL

HEARTS are trumps at butchering time. Hearts are trumps when the budget is being strained, when meal planning has become monotonous, or when you want a new cheap source of minerals and vitamins. Farm families are inclined to overlook the fact that the heart may be a delicacy, in butchering time, because of the abundance of their fresh meat. City shoppers overlook this low-priced source of rich food elements, seeking those more quickly cooked and more easily made attractive. But there it lies, a trump card saving money and for supplying some of the valuable elements missing in the more expensive foods.

Beef, pork or lamb heart, as you eat, each provides a good source of excellent protein or iron or phosphorus, all the B vitamins so expensive in the market places, and of vitamin A, essential to good vision. Hearts vary in size from the half-pound lamb heart to the 6-pound beef heart, so one may buy or cook as little or as much as desired.

Preparations for cooking are the same for any size or variety. Place in cold water and cut out the large valves and arteries and tough parts of gristly fat, and remove all clots. A sharp knife will be needed. If the heart is to be stuffed and baked, make cuts through the heart walls and insert lardoons—narrow strips of bacon or salt pork. This will improve the flavor and texture. Fill all the cavities with duck dressing, or any good onion and sage dressing. Skewer or tie the heart to hold the dressing in place. Roll the heart in flour and brown in hot drippings. Put in pan with good cover and add hot water or meat stock to half the depth of the pan. Cover and cook at a low temperature until tender—about 2 hours for a 4-pound heart. During the last 15 minutes of cooking, uncover and allow the water to cook off and the heart to brown. Heart may be baked uncovered, but it must then be basted every 15 minutes. The temperature of the oven should not be above 300 degrees.

### Baked Heart Stuffing

4 cups dry bread crumbs  
1 cup boiling water or meat stock, sage, salt and pepper to taste  
2 tablespoons chopped celery  
1/2 cup chopped onions (chopped fine)  
4 tablespoons butter

Add the seasonings to the dry bread, mix lightly, melt the butter in the water or stock and add quickly, but in small amounts, to the bread mixture. Stuff all heart cavities.

### Pork Hearts and Potatoes

3 pounds pork hearts  
3 tablespoons chopped celery  
Seasonings  
1 tablespoon apple juice or vinegar  
2 tablespoons chopped peppers, fresh or canned  
2 onions, chopped

Clean and trim the hearts and cut into cubes. Dredge cubes with flour and brown in bacon drippings. Add water to cover and 1 tablespoon vinegar, simmer 1 1/2 to 2 hours. Add browned onions and peppers and chopped celery and cook one-half hour more—until the water is pretty well cooked down. Put in buttered baking dish and cover with hot mashed potatoes, dotted with butter. Place in slow oven until delicate brown.

### Chop Suey With Heart

Clean and trim heart as for baking. Then cut into strips and cube the strips. Place these in a bowl and sprinkle with flour, stirring until the pieces

are all coated with flour. Brown these in hot drippings in a deep pan or Dutch oven. Cover the pieces with hot meat stock or water, cover, turn heat low and simmer for 1 1/2 hours. During the last half hour of cooking add a stalk of celery diced small. Brown 4 medium onions, chopped, and some mushrooms cooked in butter and thicken with flour. Add this to the heart mixture with salt and one-half tablespoon molasses. Serve on a platter with steamed rice or with chop suey noodles.

### Chop Suey Ingredients

3 pounds beef or veal hearts	Small can cooked mushrooms (more celery, or chopped turnips can be substituted)
1 stick celery, chopped fine	2 tablespoons Chop Suey Sauce
Meat stock, drippings, flour, salt and pepper	4 onions, chopped

### Hearts With Rice

2 pounds pig or veal hearts	2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons chopped green peppers	2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons chopped onion	1 tablespoon brown sugar
	1 tablespoon vinegar
	Salt and pepper

Prepare hearts as usual, cut into small pieces, put on in cold water and parboil for 10 minutes. Drain, add chopped vegetables and cover with boiling water and simmer for 3 hours. When tender make a sauce of the broth added to the flour and butter rubbed together, when that is cooked add the brown sugar and vinegar. Pile in the center of a platter and surround with fluffy steamed rice. Garnish with parsley.

### Energy Saving Shelves

By MRS. T. S. W.

Experiments have proved that 15 times as much energy is used in climbing stairs, as compared to that used in ordinary walking. Ask any homemaker who lives in a two-story house and quite likely she will be inclined to agree it must be true. Many of us insist on leaving articles on the stairs to be taken up or down on the next trip—a decidedly risky practice, since one may trip and fall over them.

Two small shelves, one fastened to the wall, at the head of the stairs, the other at the foot of the steps, are safe-and-sane step savers. Small trays, placed on the shelves enable one to carry a number of small articles with ease.

### Soften Dried Figs

By MRS. L. P. ALEXANDER

If figs stored for sometime have lost their original softness, this may be restored by pouring boiling water over them and letting them stand for 10 to 20 minutes before draining. Steaming is another method of making them more tender. Rinse the figs in warm water, drain, wrap in a towel, and steam over hot water about 15 minutes or until tender.

### Vanity Shower for Bride

By MRS. R. I. VAN CLEVE

A vanity shower is easy on the givers and a delight to the guest of honor. Include such articles as bristle boards, cleansing tissues, lipstick removers, nail file, toilet soap, manicure equipment, perfume, powder puffs, and cold cream. Place the gifts in a hat box made to resemble a huge powder puff and set it in the center of the serving table.



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\* SURPRISE YOUR FAMILY WITH DELICIOUS ROLLS AND BREAD!

## TRY MACA YEAST NOW

Don't Miss This Amazing Big Value Combination Bulb and Seed Offer!



... ONLY 10c AND 3 MACA YEAST WRAPPERS BRING YOU ALL THIS

- 6 Gladioli Bulbs—Special Varieties—Each a Different Color!
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- Package of Zinnia Seeds—8 Different Varieties—Many Different Colors!

HERE'S A TRULY REMARKABLE garden offer! In plenty of time for early planting and one of the biggest values ever. It's a grand opportunity to have a glorious garden if you act at once!

This extraordinary garden selection has been prepared for us by Hewett P. Mulford, one of America's finest bulb and seed companies. It's a standout value that we are offering solely to induce you to try the new Hi-Speed MACA YEAST more quickly.

We believe you'll start using Hi-Speed MACA YEAST eventually anyway, because it offers so many outstanding advantages, but we think you should learn about it right now. MACA is the marvelous new fast-acting granular yeast that keeps without refrigeration—the most convenient yeast you've ever used. You can actually keep a handy supply on your pantry shelf. And just wait 'til your family tastes the rich old-fashioned flavor that MACA YEAST gives to bread and rolls! You'll get compliments of the kind that will make you delighted with your discovery of MACA.

So try MACA right away and send in for the glorious selection of bulbs and seeds we're offering. Don't Delay. Get the "Double Surprise" thrill that this opportunity offers. Surprise your family with delicious MACA-made bakings. Surprise your friends with the beauty of your new garden.

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Enclosed please find 10c in coin and 3 MACA YEAST wrappers. Please send me special selection of flower bulbs and seeds.

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ACT AT ONCE  
This offer expires  
March 31st

# Changes Coming

(Continued from Page 5)

will appear to ease the labor situation. In Reno county, heart of the state's greatest dairy producing area, Don Ingle notices farmers are buying more pick-up balers. Harold A. Daily, of Stafford county, tells of starters being put on tractors so they may be handled by farm women, and other counties tell of more attention to all power farming.

According to county agent opinions, much of the labor problem will not be solved and, as a consequence, one important change will be the farming of reduced acreages in many areas. In Johnson county, with hundreds of dairymen, truck farmers and others who operate under an intensive type of agriculture, C. T. Hall says the most outstanding changes are: A slight reduction in number of acres farmed, more efficiency in all agricultural production, and the rearranging of farming operations to use less farm help for the same amount of work. In Shawnee county, Preston Hale says the thinner uplands will not be farmed, because labor is not available.

### Reduce Large Operations

This trend is not limited to intensive farming areas of Eastern Kansas. In the extreme southwest corner, where farmers count their land in sections rather than acres, John Blythe tells of Morton county farmers planning to cut down large operations, due to the labor shortage there. However, despite the labor situation, many farms thruout the state will go on a maximum production basis to produce as they have never produced before.

As a valuable change in Washington county, Harold D. Shull expects favorable prices to create needed new interest in purebred livestock as herds are being expanded. An important

change for the state in general is mentioned by Eugene Payer, of Woodson county. He predicts that added emphasis to soil conservation in the new AAA program will increase soil-building practices, especially liming and production of legumes. In Russell county, Ralph Germann predicts less summer fallowing because of the abundant moisture received last season. For Wilson county, Charles Hageman anticipates higher farm living standards, because of recent REA extensions in that area.

As you would expect, reports from all areas name "wartime production" as the biggest thing ahead for agriculture in 1942. But it is not merely a matter of raising more products. Most farmers are studying the proposition from the standpoint of products most needed, which are best adapted to their area.

### Guard Against Reverses

They are also looking ahead to shape their business so it will withstand economic reverses which may appear after the war. This general attitude is put into words by C. E. Bartlett, of Jewell county, who says the big thing is to "produce for victory without losing sight of the fundamentals of stable agriculture."

In general, there is considerable optimism concerning agricultural prospects for the immediate future. As pointed out by Ralph L. Gross, of Rooks county, present conditions indicate another excellent crop year. The Western Kansas wheat crop is in especially good condition. Feed is plentiful thruout most of the state, soil moisture is abundant and prices are the best we have seen for many years.

Dwight Tolle, of Osborne county, speaks of prosperity, provided inflation is controlled. He explains North-

Central Kansas has from 4 to 8 feet of subsoil moisture, and this should insure at least a fair feed crop and good pasture during most of the summer. Mr. Tolle declares farmers in that area are pretty much on a diversified basis, and for this reason are on the ground floor for raising products now sought.

Reports from all areas indicate one of the big things ahead for all Kansas this year is the increased attention to livestock production. From Osage county, George Gerber explains "needs of the Food for Victory program fit entirely into the type of agriculture for which we are best adapted. The last few years of surpluses, drouth and low prices have left us floundering and swinging from one type of farming to another in an attempt to make the farms pay their way."

"Now we have a chance to come back to the thing that we can do the best—produce livestock and livestock feed." In Mr. Gerber's opinion, there is a golden era ahead for Osage county. O. Grover Steele, of Lincoln county, believes the average farmer now has a good chance to become entrenched with a non-speculative livestock enterprise which will stand the impacts of depressed prices later.

### Chance to Reduce Debts

Looking to the future, also, is H. L. Murphey, of Comanche county. He says the biggest thing for agriculture in 1942 is the chance for farmers to reduce debts. Mr. Murphey points out that with present moisture conditions, and with prices of both wheat and livestock where they are, the 1942 income should pay off accumulated debts on land, as well as personal debts. Mr. Murphey considers 1942 should be a year to get the farm business on a sound basis.

In naming the most important problem to be solved, Kansas county agents made most frequent mention of the farm labor situation. In most of the counties, it will be a big job to produce more with less labor and equipment. From Labette county, Maurice Wyckoff reports that in addition to the virtual absence of extra farm help, about 50 per cent of the farmers themselves are working in the defense plant at Parsons, or others farther away.

Altho the absence of available help is caused primarily by drafting of farm boys and by the migration to defense industries, the labor problem has been made more serious by weather conditions. Fall rains prevented much plowing, disking and other farm work that otherwise would have been done. Now, it must be done this spring, along with other pressing spring work.

### Situation Is Serious

To "get along" under these conditions, A. H. Stephenson, of Sedgwick county, reports farmers of that area are planning their operations farther in advance than was ever necessary before. In Butler county, Lot F. Taylor considers the situation so serious that farmers will find it necessary to revise their system of planning the farm business.

Instead of considering crops from the standpoint of income, as in past years, it will be necessary to consider them from the standpoint of how much labor is necessary to produce them. The closely connected problem of machinery and tires is felt in all areas. Vern Martin reports the biggest issue facing Hamilton county, in Western Kansas, is the fact that farmers' trucks will not be able to move their produce.

A few major problems loom prominently in specific Kansas areas. For instance, farmers of Eastern Kansas are troubled with a tremendous acreage originally intended for wheat but left unplanted because of the wet weather. Walter O. Scott says farmers in Morris county are adjusting to

(Continued on Page 16)

## Handy Information

Measuring rules, capacities of silos, dressing weights of slaughtered animals, bushel weights, interest table, household measures, weights and volumes of water, besides much other valuable data, is contained in the 1942 Farm and Livestock Record Book. There is also a page for each month's receipts and expenditures. A copy of this book will be sent free to anyone requesting it from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please print your name and address.

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Especially!



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*she knows . . . Always  
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IF YOU BAKE AT  
HOME, THE ONLY  
YEAST\* WITH ALL  
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\*Per Cake: Vitamin A—2000 Units (Int.) Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>—150 Units (Int.)  
Vitamin D—400 Units (Int.) Vitamin G—40-50 Units (Sh. Bour.)

All of these vitamins go right into your bread; they are not appreciably lost in the oven. Ask for Fleischmann's Fresh Yeast—with the yellow label.

# Her Hens Wore the KF Mark

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

TELLING how they caught a thief who had stolen chickens from the J. S. Donohoe farm, Waverly, Sheriff G. H. Montgomery and Deputy Sheriff R. Richeson, of Burlington, said, "We found where a suspect sold the marked chickens, 25 Buff Orpington and Buff Rock hens at the Farmers Produce Plant here. Mrs. J. B. Donohoe was taken to the plant and identified her chickens by her Kansas Farmer mark. When the suspect was confronted with this evidence, he confessed to the theft. He said he had 2 bad checks and wanted to pay them. For the conviction of this thief, Kansas Farmer distributed a \$25 reward among Service member Donohoe, Leo Donohoe and the Sheriff's office at Burlington.



was the 21st highest producing sow in the United States last year, according to the breed association's records. The pigs in this litter averaged 49.8 pounds each. Doctor Aubel explains this sow was bred and raised on the Station swine farm. The Station has owned her dam and 3 successive grand-dams.

## Coupon Farming

(Continued from Page 7)

making it an undependable supply—and garbage in England isn't very rich these days, besides.

He will sell his pigs at 175 to 200 pounds, and the price drops above 200

pounds. He will get \$18 a hundred when they are ready to sell.

McDonald is allowed feed for one-sixth the number of hens on his 1939 base. Anyone with more than 60 hens must sell all his eggs to the packing stations at the controlled price of 70 cents a dozen. These same eggs retail to the consumer at 50 cents a dozen but no one in England, neither farmer McDonald nor Winston Churchill, can have more than 2 eggs a month. I was there a month and 2 were all I got.

What's to prevent McDonald from eating all the eggs he wants to, reporting and selling the rest? It would be easy. Why not?


That's a question asked by us, who hoard sugar to get more than our share and make someone else get less than his share.

But to the McDonalds and the Thompsons and the farmers of England such a thing never occurs. If there are 5 in the family and the flock laid 60 dozen eggs during the month the English farmer reports "Ten eggs consumed and here are the other 59 dozen and two!"


The English farmer wants his neighbors and himself to co-operate in winning the war. They know that if food won't win the war, at least lack of food would lose the war.

This is the fifth in a series of articles on war-time England. Continued next issue.

**GIVE YOUR GRAIN CROPS THE PROTECTION OF NEW IMPROVED CERESAN!**



Ask your neighbor who uses *New Improved CERESAN*! Get the facts first-hand! The 1-lb. size of this easily-applied dry disinfectant treats 32 bushels of seed oats, barley, sorghum, flax or wheat for only 2½¢ per bushel—kills or reduces certain seed-borne diseases—generally improves yields, which result in more profit on your labor. Works both by contact and vapor action; wear dry mask when treating. Get Grain Pamphlet free from dealer or write Bayer-Semesan Co., Wilmington, Delaware.



**the original organic mercury SEED DISINFECTANTS**  
A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

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**Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps! for VICTORY!**

## Cattle Thieves Confessed

Using the Oran L. Austin farm, R. Madison, as a temporary hiding place for stolen cattle, it was unlucky for 2 men who had raided the Ed Huber herd, when Huber came to Austin's after the animals were moved away, inquiring about the missing steers and Mrs. Austin supplied evidence which led to a conviction and sentence to the reformatory. Kansas farmer rewarded Mrs. Austin and Huber by dividing \$25 between them.

## Stolen Watch in Suitcase

While searching for a missing watch, Mr. and Mrs. Burl A. Carson, Cherryvale, discovered a package belonging to a man who was working for them at the time. It contained the watch. The sheriff was called and the suspect was convicted and sentenced to prison. Since the Carsons did virtually all of the investigating, the entire reward of \$25, paid by Kansas Farmer, went to them.

## Rodger Took Bicycle

As a favor to a transient caller, J. Blankenship, R. 3, Bonner Springs, allowed him to sleep in a small building near the home. The caller showed utter lack of appreciation by riding Blankenship's bicycle away. He was soon overtaken, arrested and convicted of the theft. Blankenship was paid the full Kansas Farmer reward of \$25.

## Trapped by Footprints

A comparison of footprints where machinery parts were stolen from Al Livingston, R. 1, Mahaska, with footprints near a suspect's home, led to a conviction and sentence to prison. Sheriff Dwight Young co-operated with Livingston in the investigation. It was agreed that Livingston should receive all of the \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer.

## Duroc Top

A Duroc sow in the swine herd at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has been admitted to the breed organization's Production Registry—"social register of swinedom," Dr. E. A. Aubel, swine specialist at the station announces. The sow, Leader's Merry Queen, is the only Kansas sow in the Duroc Production Registry. She is the 32nd sow in the United States to receive such recognition. To be eligible for Production Registry, a sow must have raised 2 litters totaling 16 pigs, within 24 months, and the 2 litters must have had a combined weight of at least 640 pounds, 56 days after being farrowed. The 2 litters produced by the Kansas sow included 16 pigs that totaled 707 pounds at the weighing period 56 days after farrowing. The pigs averaged slightly more than 44 pounds each above the minimum requirement of 40 pounds. In the single litter records, the sow

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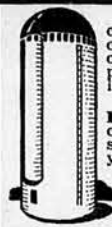
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# 50 Years of Service

(Continued from Cover Page)

of others. Because of his loyalty to Kansas. Because of his belief in the future. Because he is our friend.

Now secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Mohler is recognized at home and thruout the nation for his ability in building the most efficient and useful state department of agriculture in the country.

### End of Free Range

During these 50 years of service which we discussed with Mr. Mohler, changes and improvements that have been made in the agriculture of the state seem almost incredible. Among the many things of everyday life that are of practical or educational value to the farmer may be mentioned, in order of age of invention, barbed wire that ended the free range, the ball bearings, moving pictures, automobiles, trucks, tractors, combines, airplanes, liquid air, the X-ray, disc plow, radium, Diesel motor, color photography, the machine gun, radio, and wireless pictures. The list is a very long one, including the many uses of electricity.

In the 50 years, agriculture has seen the change from the walking to the riding plow and cultivator, and then to the tractor with cushioned seat and umbrella and cab.

In harvesting, the binder and the header have been largely superseded by the combine, which reduced labor needs and relieved the housewife of the arduous task of appeasing the ravenous appetites of old-time harvesting and threshing crews.

The 50 years witnessed an increase in wheat from 4 million acres to as high as 17 million in 1937, with the all-time record of production in 1931, of 252 million bushels—and the third largest crop in 1941, of 173 million.

Barley increased from 100,000 to 1 1/2 million acres; sweet sorghums, 170,000 to more than 2 million acres; alfalfa, from 63,000 to as high as 1 1/2 million acres.

Other legumes, new to Kansas, came into our agriculture—soybeans, cowpeas, sweet clover, lespedeza. Corn went up to nearly 9 million acres in one year, 1910. Recent declines in this crop have been substantially overcome by the rise of grain sorghums, which were not recorded in the state's official inventory of 50 years ago.

### Big Dairy Increase

Milk cows, of better quality, have gained 26 per cent in number; butter production increased from 28 million to a high of 90 million pounds; cheese from 1/2 million pounds to 13 1/2 million pounds; poultry products from a value of 2 million to 26 million dollars a year.

The total value of Kansas crop and livestock products reached a peak in 1919, when they were worth \$746,619,000, as compared to \$164,650,000 in 1892.

Buckwheat, castor beans and hemp were abandoned as Kansas crops, and while, in 1892, a quarter of a million gallons of wine were reported, now the output has dropped to zero (?).

Power machinery had the effect of reducing the number of horses and mules to quite a bit less than half that of 50 years ago, and in the past quarter century tractors and combines have increased 45 and 20 times, respectively, or to the present total of 87,000 tractors and 46,000 combines.

Fifty years ago, Texas Longhorn cattle and pony-bred horses were common. The state then had no such animals as are now on its farms and are exhibited at the fairs and stock shows. The ideals were different. Meat animals were largely bred for size and weight and there was no such thing as "baby beef," with its excellent finish, and the early matured hogs, with their lighter weight and more delicate flavor.

In this period, Kansas produced

some of the marvels of the equine world—Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, Robert McGregor, Damascus, Casino, among those of the earlier days, with Lawrin, winner of the Kentucky Derby in 1938; Leon, the champion double-gaited, standard-bred gelding, and the magnificent Percheron, Willkie, as more recent representatives. Even Missouri has had to take a back seat for Kansas' jacks and mules.

The 50-year period has witnessed a marked decline in prevalence of livestock diseases owing to scientific investigations and research. Certain afflictions which once menaced interstate commerce have been almost completely eradicated, or at least brought under effective control. "Texas," or tick, fever has been fought at its source and 96 per cent of the infested area, which covered some 24 southern and southwestern states, is now declared free of possible contamination. Bovine tuberculosis, attacked on a nation-wide scale, has been virtually wiped out. Encouraging progress has been made in the fight on contagious abortion.

Our local scourges, such as blackleg, hog cholera, glanders and shipping fever have been largely brought under control thru practical observation of sanitary procedure plus the timely use of the biologics suited for specific purposes.

The great progress in agriculture is reflected in things that so largely



J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

measure our ambitions: Better farm homes, many modern; school structures and facilities among the best public buildings of the finest; churches on every hand; and nearly 32,535 miles of all-weather highways where only dirt roads were 50 years ago.

Yes, Kansas has been well to the fore in the march of civilization, and is but in the morning of her career. And we are glad "Jake" Mohler had a hand in all of this.

## Changes Coming

(Continued from Page 14)

utilize 10,000 to 15,000 acres of such land.

Joe M. Goodwin reports that Linn county farmers will find it a problem to use the intended wheat acreage without exceeding their corn acreage allotments.

A problem for many western counties is that of meeting the garden goals. Allan Risinger, of Ellsworth county, declares, "I believe we will have more trouble meeting our garden goal than in meeting any other war demand."

This area also is concerned with conservation of feed and moisture, as effective farming practices geared to meet defense needs. E. O. Graper, of Thomas county, considers that with the increased livestock program it is important to stave off a repetition of what happened in 1934, when fine herds were liquidated because of feed shortage.

The important problem, he says, is to develop feed-storage practices designed to carry over at least 2 years' feed in reserve as insurance against such a time when climatic conditions cut feed crops short. Oren J. Reusser lists this as the most important problem facing farmers in Finney county, where storage of reserve feed always has been a valuable safeguard against poor crop years.

In the eyes of O. Grover Steele, Lincoln county, moisture conservation is just as important. He emphasizes the need of saving surplus moisture such as we have now, so it can be available in a drouth year some time later. This is necessary, he declares, to stabilize a livestock program in an area that varied from 16 inches of rainfall in 1939, to 36 inches in 1941.

Economic problems rate high on the "trouble list" with special attention focused on inflation and high production costs. R. B. Elling, Franklin county, calls attention to the fact that in attaining production goals, there is danger of overexpansion on farms having limited expanding capabilities. This, he feels, applies to poultry, swine, sheep, beef and dairy production.

In this connection, Dwight Tolle feels it will be a problem to refrain from indulging in a spending spree and the reckless accumulation of debts. He

considers this a good time to study the farming business that you may seriously attempt lowered cost of production by more efficient production. Mr. Tolle declares this will be important when the "other side" is reached.

From Sherman county, Evans Bannury fears overexpansion above the available equipment to properly handle for greatest efficiency. With the favorable price situation for livestock in relation to grain prices, he feels we are likely to think only in terms of larger numbers rather than give better care and feeding to the number that the farm plant will handle.

In Smith county, Willard Kershner names farm tenancy as a vital problem. With more than 50 per cent of the land tenant-operated, he says there must eventually be a longer term agreement between tenants and landlords, or agriculture will suffer greater hardships than its equitable share. The same problem is mentioned by Earl L. Weir, of McPherson county. Mr. Weir adds there is a problem in getting landlords interested in some crop other than wheat, to make necessary adjustments toward more diversified farming. This is a troublesome problem, he says, because most farmers are equipped for wheat farming.

A. G. Pickett, Kiowa county, reminds that grain-storage space is still at a premium and he expects this to become a genuine problem again this year if the 1942 wheat crop in Western Kansas is as large as prospects now indicate.

### St. Patrick's Party

If you are planning a party for St. Patrick's Day and want some peppy game suggestions, you will be interested in seeing our leaflet, "A Bit O' Irish Fun." Also there are 2 written contests for your party, and ideas for invitations, decorations and refreshments. Write today for a copy of this helpful leaflet, including 3 cents to cover mailing costs. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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## There's Art in Shearing

A MASTER in the art of sheep shearing is G. W. Dissette, of Brown county, who "tussles the woolies" as a sideline to his farming business. Mr. Dissette has been shearing sheep for 33 years. At the rate of about 500 a year, he estimates he has sheared at least 15,500 sheep in that time.

Mr. Dissette's experience in this art has been gained mostly in Northeast Kansas, altho he sheared for 3 years in the Panhandle of Texas. His best record is that of shearing 100 sheep a day. However, on the average, he plans to shear only about 50 each day.

In the 33 years he has worked at this trade, Mr. Dissette has formed some definite ideas about the time shearing should be done. He prefers to do it at a date later than that observed by many flock owners. Shearing too early, Mr. Dissette says, is not good for the flocks.

When a fleece is removed too soon the yield of wool is 2 or 3 pounds less, and there is danger of the ewe catching cold, he has observed. This causes the ewe to shut off a large proportion of her milk from the lamb. Mr. Dissette considers the best time for shearing is from the last week in April to May 20.

He explains that clippers are much more efficient and will do a smoother job than hand shears. However, he says a satisfactory outfit of this kind



Equipment is an important item in the sheep-shearing business. This outfit mounted on the front of Mr. Dissette's automobile, represents an investment of about \$115.

will cost from \$100 to \$125, and this is why so many sheepmen hire the work done rather than do it themselves. By waiting until the grease is "up," Mr. Dissette says, clippers grease themselves and do not have to be forced thru the wool. When shearing is done too early in the season, progress is retarded by the dry state of the wool.



This one makes about 15,500 sheep sheared in 33 years, estimates G. W. Dissette, left, Brown county farmer who shears sheep as a profitable sideline. Shown with Mr. Dissette is Clair Hansen, son of Pete Hansen, during a job of shearing at this farm.

## Why Penalize Farm Prices

(Continued from Page 4)

for parity loans came up, they wanted the ceiling not higher than 85 per cent of parity.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard joined in the fight against the O'Mahoney amendment, declaring he would fight for parity for Agriculture, but when that was attained, he would oppose efforts to take prices much higher than parity.

But when the fight was up in the Senate over the measure to prohibit sales of Government-owned grains at less than parity, Secretary Wickard carefully abstained from making any comments.

The course of the Government in relation to war industries, wage levels, and farm prices does seem to have some inconsistencies.

Labor has been encouraged by the Government to insist upon and obtain greatly increased wages.

The Government has built plants, made loans, given contractors cost-plus contracts that insure them profits.

But on the other hand it has taken the position that the farmers should be content with less than parity prices,

after preaching for a decade that farmers are entitled to parity prices.

Wage levels today are 2½, nearly 3 times, as high as in the parity-base period. Farm prices are only one-half higher, measured by parity formula.

From a production viewpoint, the Administration is asking a good deal of farmers. The Government is asking farmers of the United States to increase production—except of wheat and cotton and tobacco—by from 15 to 40 per cent. At the same time the draft and higher industrial wages are draining young men from farms, as well as hired help.

In addition to asking more production while draining the farm areas of labor, the Government also, thru priorities, allocations and rationing, has cut down manufacture of farm machinery to 83 per cent of 1940, which make it about one-half the farm machinery production of 1941.

At a recent press conference Secretary Wickard expressed grave fears as to the ability of the American farmers to produce the required foodstuffs in 1943, with threatened inadequate labor and machinery.

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For Sale: 31 R International combine, 12 foot. Excellent condition, small acreage. M. Whaner, Reading, Kansas.

For Sale—Used Gleaner Baldwin combines 1929 to 1941 models. Shaw Motor Company, Grainfield, Kan.

For Sale—Good 1938 Massey-Harris 8-ft. combine, motor, rubber tires. Irwin Bolze, Walnut, Kansas.

Twelve Baldwins, eight Moline combines. Terms. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

For Sale: Two 7 1/2-foot Rotary Hoes. Write Box 52, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## TRACTOR PARTS

Save on Repairs—Rebuild roller drive chains for John Deere model D tractors \$10.95 each with old chain. John Deere tractor blocks rebored and fitted with new pistons, pins and rings \$24.50. Tractor Salvage Company, Salina, Kansas.

Save 50% to 75% on used Tractor Parts for all makes of tractors. Write for Free 1942 Lowest Price List. Reliable Tractor Parts Co., Hastings, Nebraska.

Write for big, free 1942 Tractor Parts catalogue. Tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

## MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Minneapolis-Moline and Baldwin combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

Wanted—Jayhawk hay stacker, late model. Don Bacon, Lyons, Kans.

## FERRETS

Rid Your Place of Rats; Ferrets \$3.00 each, \$5.00 pair. E. L. Hartman, New London, Ohio.

SEED

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

Minnesota CERTIFIED Seed Potatoes

Have Proven Their Right to Be Classed Among the Nation's Most Dependable by Their Performance

Hundreds of long experienced growers working with State Seed Authorities in co-operation with the University of Minnesota have developed a close inspection service with rigid regulations. Only stock that meets with the most exacting requirements is permitted to carry the Blue Tag Certificate of the State of Minnesota.

MINNESOTA SEED POTATOES

For Health—Vigor—Production and a Higher Quality, Finished Product.

21 Varieties Certified

For a list of Minnesota dealers and growers write:

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

PLANTERS SEEDS

FOR BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS

Unhulled Sweet Clover, white or yellow, \$2.40 bu. (30-lb. Timothy) \$3.85, Timothy and Clover mixture \$4.75; scarified Sweet Clover \$6.00; fancy Alsike \$13.50, all per bushel. Korean Lespedeza 99% pure, \$8.00 per 100 pounds. Large selection of adapted Hybrid corn, clovers, grasses, etc. Ask for price list and 1942 catalog.

THE PLANTERS SEED CO. 513 Walnut Street Kansas City, Mo.

Hardy Recleaned ALFALFA SEED \$12.90

Grimm Alfalfa \$14.40; Sweet Clover \$5.90; Red Clover \$12.00. Per 60-lb. bushel. Track, Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, BOX 616, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Red Clover \$12.00; Alsike Clover \$13.00; Alfalfa \$16.00; Sweet Clover \$6.00; Timothy \$3.65; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy \$5.00. All per bushel. Korean Lespedeza \$8.00; Sudan grass \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Write, free samples, price list, catalog, Standard Seed Co., 19 East 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Clover \$9.00; Alfalfa \$11.85; Blue Tag Edge-drop hybrid seed corn \$2.65, all per bushel. Also other bargains. Postal card us today for annual catalog and samples. Hall Roberts' Son, Postville, Iowa.

Pure Goldmine seed corn, selected, tipped, shelled, graded, \$2.25 bushel. Samples, L. C. Feigley, Enterprise, Kansas.

Pride of Salina seed corn \$2.25 bushel. Certified Fulton oats \$1.00 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kansas.

Save Money—Buy hardest Alfalfa and Grass Seed, direct from Sam Bober, Newell, So. Dakota.

For Sale: Certified seed corn, Hybrid US 35, \$6 and \$4. Henry Bunch, Everest, Kansas.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Chinese Elm

- 25 Mammoth Rhubarb, red, whole root... \$1.00
100 Asparagus, 2 yr. Washington rust-proof... 1.00
20 Horseradish, crowns, White Bohemian... 1.00
50 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb, 12 Horseradish... 1.00
5 Elberta or 5 Champion Peach, 4 ft... 1.00
5 Hale or 5 Mayflower Peach, 4 ft... 1.00
5 Jonathan or 5 Winesap Apple, 4 ft... 1.00
50 Early Harvest Blackberry, 2 yr. plants... 1.00
15 Concord Grapes, best 2 year... 1.00
50 Lucretia Dewberry, the best Dewberry... 1.00
50 Native Plum Seedlings, 18 inch... 1.00
25 Native Persimmon seedlings, 2 inch... 1.00
200 Chinese Elm, nice 9 to 12 inch trees... 1.00
100 Chinese Elm, nice 18 to 24 inch trees... 1.00
50 Chinese Elm, nice 2 to 3 foot trees... 1.00
25 Chinese Elm, nice 3 to 4 foot trees... 1.00
10 Chinese Elm, 1 to 5 ft., 2 yr. branched... 1.00
8 Chinese Elm, 5 to 6 ft., 2 yr. branched... 1.00
50 Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft... 1.00
30 Black Locust, 3 to 4 ft... 1.00
20 Black Locust, 4 to 5 ft... 1.00
50 Osage Orange (hedge) 18 to 24 inch... 1.00
10 Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 5 ft... 1.00
12 Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft... 1.00
15 Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft... 1.00
100 Gladiolus Bulbs, choice, blooming size... 1.00
18 Canna Bulbs, assorted colors... 1.00
30 Liberty Iris, assorted colors... 1.00
25 Spirea Vanhouetti, white, 18 inch... 1.00
Quality Stock. Spring dug. All Prepaid. Fritchard Nurseries, Box 1467, Ottawa, Kansas

- 100 Premier and 50 Gem Strawberries... \$1.00
50 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb and 6 Horseradish... 1.00
16 Giant Boysenberries, select plants... 1.00
4 Champ. G's berries and 4 Redlake Cur's... 1.00
12 Welch's Concord Grapes, 2 yrs... 1.00
100 Cumberland Black Raspberries... 2.50
100 Blackberries, Youngberries, Dewberries... 2.00
100 Gladiolus, Regal Lilies, blooming size... 1.00
20 VanHouttei, Becherry or Prvex, 18 inch... 1.00
20 Chinese Elms or 15 Lomb. Poplars, 4 ft... 1.00
20 Apples—5 Jonathan, 5 Grimes, 2 Duchesse, 5 Red and 3 Yellow Delicious, 4 ft... 3.50
4 Early Richmond or Montmorency cherries... 1.00
4 Compass cherries or 4 Bartlett Pears... 1.00
2 Terry and 2 Burbank Plums... 1.00
10 Golden Jubilee Peaches or other sorts... 1.50
2 Superb and 2 Chinese Apricots... 1.00
Good 4 ft. trees, (Prepaid). Order from this ad. Colored Catalog Free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Rose bushes: Strong 2-year, field-grown stock. Red, Yellow, Radiance, Fallman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Victoria, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff, American Beauty, Golden Dawn, Autumn, Lady Hillingdon. Your choice only 19c each postpaid. Peach Trees: Elberta, Mamie Ross, Hale, Chinese Cling, Early Elberta, Golden Jubilee, Strong, 4 ft. trees 17c each postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. We ship C. O. D. Bargain catalog free. Naughton Farms, Inc., Waxahachie, Texas.

Certified Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants—large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage—all varieties, 200-60c; 300-75c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75. Onions—Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 500-75c; 1000-1.25; 3000-3.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Free—Catalog 1942, describing all kinds of vegetable plants. Tells how to plant, spray and care for the garden. Write for your copy today. F. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Georgia.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Strawberry Plants (Certified). The best new land grown Dunlap, Improved Blakemore, Aroma, Klondyke, Dorsett and Gandy. Prices—either above variety or assorted as wanted, 200-1.00; 500-2.00; 1000-3.50. Mammoth Boysenberries and Youngberries, 25-1.00; 100-3.00; 1000-25.00. Everything parcel post or express prepaid and guaranteed to arrive in growing condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

Sample Plants, 25 Frostproof cabbage plants for 10c, postpaid. State shipment date. Free—Our 1942 color catalog of hardy, field-grown Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Broccoli, Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper plants. Write today. Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Albany, Ga.

Strawberry Plants: Klondyke, Blakemore, Dunlap, 500-1.00; 1000-1.50. Mastodon Everbearing, 100-75c. Boysenberry and Youngberry 2c each. N. T. Basham, Mountainburg, Ark.

200 Strawberries \$1.00. Peach trees 5c, apples 7c, 25 assorted two year trees \$1.85. Send catalog. Baker Nurseries, Higginson, Arkansas.

Transportation Prepaid! On our first class fruit trees and berry plants. Free Catalogue. Ozark Nursery, Rogers, Arkansas.

Everybearing Strawberry Plants—Kansas grown—Gems 60c, Mastodons 75c. Order early. W. T. Smith, Dighton, Kansas.

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested—Be Safe—Plant-Certified Seed

- Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Kansas Orange, Norkan, Early Sumac, Leoti Red. Grain Sorghums: Colby, Finney, Wheatland, and Westland mltio, Blackhull, Western Blackhull, Pink Crab, and Red kafir, Early Kalo. Sudan Grass. Brome Grass. Flax: Linota. Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35. Open-Pollinated: Midland, Reid, Pride of Salina, Hays Golden. Popcorn: Supergold, South American. Soybeans: Hongkong and A. K. Oats: Kanota and Fulton. Barley: Flynn. Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak. Sweet Clover: White, Madrid. Red Clover: Kansas Strain. Write for list of growers. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association Manhattan, Kansas

Pure certified seed of high quality and germination of Atlas, Norkan, Early Sumac, Early Kalo and Pink Kafir. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Certified Fulton Oats 85c, 50 bushel 80c; Midland corn \$2.50; Hongkong Beans \$3.00; New Red Kafir 4c lb. Chamberlain Seed Farm, Carbondale, Kans.

Pure, high germination, state certified sorghum seeds, varieties: Leoti Red Cane, Early Sumac Cane, Berryman Brothers, Ashland, Kansas.

Pure Certified Midland yellow dent seed corn, 96% Germ., \$2.50 bushel, shelled and graded. Herb. F. Hellwig, R. 2, Oswego, Kans.

Pure, high germination, state certified sorghum seeds, variety: Leoti Red Cane, Berryman Brothers, Ashland, Kansas.

Certified Atlas seed, 89% germination \$5.00 cwt., 83% germination \$4.50 cwt. A. N. Claassen & Son, Potwin, Kansas.

Wheatland Milo—\$2.50 per cwt. Germination 91%. Purity 99.6%. V. A. Unruh, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

Atlas Sorgo, 71% germination, \$4.50 cwt. 76% germination, \$5.00 cwt. R. H. Penner, White-water, Kans.

Certified Flynn Barley. Germination 96%. Bulk only 65c bushel. Louis Hammeke, Ellinwood, Kansas.

Good bright Certified Hongkong soybeans. Germination 91%. Write O. K. Cornett, Eureka, Kansas.

Pure Certified Kansas Orange of high quality and germination. Rolland Klaassen, Whitewater, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Hybrids. U. S. 35, Ill. 200. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kansas.

Certified Fulton Oats, germination 99, 80c per bushel. Otto Bunjes, St. Francis, Kansas.

Certified Sudan seed, germination 85%. Purity 99.71. Fred Lebow, Bird City, Kansas.

Pure Certified Fulton Oats and certified Norkan seed. Wm. C. Robinson, Downs, Kansas.

Atlas Sorgo, test 72%. Price \$4.50 per cwt. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kansas.

Certified Flynn Barley, Germination 96%. John Jansonius, Prairie View, Kansas.

Fulton oats, germination 98, \$1 bushel. Fred Schwab, Manhattan, Kansas.

FLOWERS

Thousand varieties, free catalog. Gladiolus 100 \$1. Fifteen Chrysanthemums \$1. Fifteen Dahlias \$1. Postpaid. Southern Bulb Farms, North, S. C.

DOGS

- English Shepherd Puppies. Spayed Females. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kansas. St. Bernards—all breeds—details free! Book 108 colored pictures, descriptions recognized breeds, 35c. Royal Kennels, No. 3, Chazy, N. Y. Rat Terrier Pups. Bred for raters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Starford, Kans. English Shepherd Puppies. Healers. Spayed females. Ed Barnes, Collyer, Kan. Shepherds, Collies, Healers, Watch Dogs. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Illinois. Wanted—Fox Terrier Puppies. Box 261, Starford, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

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

BREEDERS SUPPLIES

Horn Weights, 70c per pair postpaid. Made in 4 sizes—3/4 lb., 1 lb., 1 1/2 lb., and 2 lb. Tattoo markers \$4.00 postpaid includes set of numbers, bottle of ink, and full directions. We also carry complete line of ear tags, neck chains, veterinary instruments, supplies, serums, remedies; in fact, everything for the stockman. Write for free catalog. Breeders Supply Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Aged red leaf chewing or mild, melow smoking, 5 pounds \$1.00. Recipe free. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

DELCO LIGHT

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

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS

Inventors: Small manufacturers need new inventions for altered civilian markets. If you have a practical, useful idea for sale, write Chartered Institute of American Investors, Dept. 84, Washington.

Inventors—Protect your idea with a Patent. Secure "Patent Guide"—Free. Write Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey Jacobson, Registered Patent Attorneys, 219-C Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

FARM TELEPHONES

Farm Telephones: Save up to 75%. Guaranteed rebuilt telephones and repairs. Standard makes. Free Bulletin. Farm Telephone Co., Dept. K, Rogers Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. A Minnesota man writes, "Received your bait recipes and am well pleased with them." Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

SPARROW TRAPS

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.

EDUCATIONAL

Make Up to \$25-\$35 week as a trained practical nurse! Learn quickly at home. Booklet free. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. F-3, Chicago.

QUILT PIECES

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

FEATHERS

Highest Prices Paid for Feathers. We pay: White Goose, \$1.20; Grey Goose, \$1.10; White Duck, \$.80; Colored Duck, \$.72; Body feathers must contain original down. We also buy Goose Quills. No used feathers wanted. Checks mailed same day. No deductions for commission or handling. Big or small shipments accepted. Progress Feather Company, 657 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

Highest Cash Price for new goose-duck feathers. Remittance paid promptly. West Chicago Feather Co., 3415 W. Cermak Road, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

Reliable Man or Woman wanted to call on farmers. Some making \$100.00 in a week. Experience unnecessary. Write McNess Company, Dept. 582, Freeport, Illinois.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Earn to \$18 weekly taking orders in home. 2 dresses for \$3.98. Just one of 140 wonderful values. No investment. Give age, dress size. Fashion Frocks, Desk 33081, Cincinnati, O.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minnesota.

LAND—KANSAS

240 Acre Stock and Grain Farm 1 1/2 miles west of Weida, Anderson Co., Kansas, on chat highway. Near grade and high school. 100 acres plowland, balance good grass. Complete set of improvements. Creek through pasture. Adequate water supply. Fenced and cross-fenced. Price \$37.50 per acre. \$1500 will handle, balance 15-year-loan at low interest. This is an opportunity to own a good stock farm on terms like rent. No Trades. G. E. MAHONEY, 204 S. Oak, Iowa, Kansas

640-ACRE STOCK FARM 2 1/2 miles from Hattville, 16 from Fort Scott, Kansas. Rock road. Electricity past the house. 8-room dwelling, 2 barns, 2 silos, and other buildings. 300 acres cultivated, rest pasture. All fences and buildings in excellent repair. Well watered. \$4000 will handle. Owner has other interest. No trades. Fred True, Union Building, 20 1/2 S. Main, Fort Scott, Kansas.

GOOD 160-ACRE FARM For sale. Located on gravel road, 6 1/2 miles northwest of Fort Scott, Kansas. Well improved with large dwelling, barn, granary, garage, tool shed and poultry house all in good repair, well fenced, adequate water supply from cistern, well and pond, \$1,500 down, balance on easy terms like rent. Don Winegardner, 20 1/2 South Main, Fort Scott, Kan. P. O. Box 428.

Stock Farm Investment 400 acres 6 miles from Humboldt, Kansas, on gravel road. Dwelling only improvement. 100 acres in cultivation and 300 acres extra fine native bluestem grass. Farm lays well. Would be opportunity for stockman or investor. \$2,000 will handle and balance over 15 years on desirable terms. No trades. James E. Hyatt, 603 N. Walnut St., Iola, Kansas.

150 ACRES—FOR SALE—150 ACRES Improved Livestock Farm in Franklin County, Kansas, near Ottawa. On gravel road, everlasting water. 100 acres plow land, 50 acres good pasture. Price, \$30 per acre \$900 down, then \$24 per year pays interest and principal. Possession immediately. R. K. Thomas, 234 W. 7th St., Box 163, Ottawa, Kansas.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS WHEAT FARMS If you wish to buy or sell write us, 54 years in business. F. M. LUTHER'S SONS, Cimarron, Kansas.

300 Western Kansas wheat and alfalfa farms, Colorado grass ranches. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas. For Wonderful Bargains in farm lands, write Kysar Real Estate Company, Goodland, Kansas.

LAND—KANSAS

Own Your Own Kansas Farm

Select from 1,700 choice Kansas farms the one that fits your needs. We have prepared a list of these divided by counties for those interested.

Low down payment (10 per cent), low interest and installments help make these attractive properties ideal buys. A card or letter will bring you our complete list of available land. Please advise section of Kansas in which you are interested.

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

Listen to Cedric Foster at 1 P. M., Monday through Friday over KTSW, Emporia, or KVGB, Great Bend, 1400 Kilocycles.

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

Warren Mortgage Co. Emporia, Kansas

Investors!! Do You Know

That it is possible for you to buy a farm on payments low enough for the farm to pay for itself—

For instance— 160 A. 1 mi. off State Highway No. 16, 4 mi. from Valley Falls, Kan. 8 1/2 A. good crop land, 63 A. fair pasture, 15 A. prairie hay. Ample water for house & stock. Good 6-room, 1 story dwelling in well shaded yard, garage, henbox & 2 good barns. \$1,400.00 down, bal. on 60 month loan.

OR 200 A. within 9 mi. of Garnett, Kan. On gravel road. Good 6-room dwelling, large barn, henhouse & other bldgs. Nice gently rolling unit, 1 1/4 A. crop land, bal. pasture. Ample water from wells. Electricity & telephone available. Only \$1,000.00 needed for possession if sold immediately.

THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INS. CO. Earl C. Smith, Manager 412 C. B. & L. Bldg. Topeka, Kansas

Woodson County

230 acres, stock and grain farm, well improved. Good six room bungalow, barn, chicken house, garage and other buildings, all buildings in good condition. 90 acres in cultivation, creek bottom land, 120 acres of good grass, well watered and fenced. \$900 cash will handle balance long time loan, low interest rate. H. A. Longtin, Box 375, Emporia, Kan.

Dairy Farm, near Emporia, 300 acres, 60 plow, 240 fine bluestem pasture, sell 300 quart/day, 12 cents; modern buildings; sickness. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

LAND—COLORADO

Baca County, Colorado

Well-watered stock ranches, good smooth farm land. We grow all standard farm products. Our lands are yet very cheap. For prices, maps, information, see or write, F. M. PETERSON, LAND COMPANY, Springfield, Colorado.

Improved 80-acre irrigated farm, 14 miles north east LaJunta, Colorado, in Arkansas Valley. \$8,000 improvements, 6-room house, tile barn on rural route, telephone, rural electric line. Will sacrifice for \$3,600. Clear title. Mrs. Anna McClure, Gallup, New Mexico.

March 21

Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday March 14

Hat Was Too Big

Receiving a high honor certainly did not "swell" the head of W. A. Hegle, of Lost Springs. During the recent Farm and Home Week at Manhattan, Mo., Hegle was honored as one of 5 named for the 1941 Kansas Master Farmer award. But on his way home from Manhattan, he discovered his hat was resting down on his ears, and his head seemed considerably smaller. Upon investigation, he discovered he was wearing a 7 1/2 size hat instead of his own size 7 hat. If you know of anyone who came home from Manhattan with a hat too small, tell them to get in touch with Mr. Hegle.

Fly Damage Heavy

A large percentage of the brown wheat in Southern Kansas will never turn green again, in the opinion of J. D. Smerchek, Sumner county agent. Mr. Smerchek declares many fields have turned brown before the first killing frost, and the cause is Hessian fly. Infestation is said to be extremely heavy in fields of volunteer wheat.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Herd Bulls

In 1941 the Sun Farms sold 17 young Guernsey bulls to head dairy herds in Kansas and Oklahoma. Here is a list of owners of these bulls:

- Amos Hurd, LaHarpe
William Habiger, Parsons
Sum Huber, Burlington
S. W. Boone, Colony
J. E. Bradshaw, Chanute
Fred Muntzer, E. O. Barrett, Moran
Lloyd and Viola Bybee; Harry Smoot;
Paul Heath, Iola
J. E. John, Erie
Leonard Stout, Kincaid
Jim Addis, Oswego
Vernon Greer, Alkamont
Carson J. Davis, Holcomb
Kenneth Hellman, McCune
John Anderson, Dewey, Oklahoma
The Sun Farm herd of 59 cows, many of them immature, averaged 454.9 butterfat in 1941. Most of them have official records. We have 15 young bulls on hand, sired by sons of Bourne Dale Rex. One of these sires has 5 daughters on official test making an average of 500 pounds butterfat in 2-year-olds. Here you can buy a real Guernsey herd sire. For bull list write: THE SUN FARMS, Parsons, Kansas. Lester Combs, Secy.

Reg. Guernsey Bulls for Sale

Two yearling bulls sired by proven sires. One with A. R. record. Inquire of OAK LAWN FARM, Jacob H. Wiebe, Whitewater, Kansas

Frank Williams Guernseys

For sale: Registered Guernsey cows and heifers. FRANK WILLIAMS, R. 3, Marysville, Kansas

Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

For 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$110. All express charges paid by us. Also registered bull calves. Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULLS FOR LEASE

Bob Peterson at Lawrence got a nice bull from a dam and granddam that have broken Kansas State Records for production. So did Frank Bartholomew at Great Bend, his second, from a 600-lb.-fat State-record dam. Average couple 6 mos. and older for lease. A good 2-yr.-old just back from lease for sale at \$150. SECURITY BENEFIT DAIRY, Topeka

\$120 Buys Yearling Reg. Bull

Calved 3-20-41. Mostly black and nice type. 3/4 sire was Junior Champion of State Fair and 490 lbs. fat as a 2-year-old. His dam over 100 lbs. and over 400 lbs. every year. Last year 104 lbs. of age milked 75 lbs. per day. Sire's dam made 468 lbs. fat, granddam 525 lbs. fat. ABRAM THUT, HARPER, KANSAS

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol

Sons and grandsons, calves to 18 months old, out of DHIA dams with records up to 400 lbs. fat. Others by Pabst Belmont Sensation (a proven sire). Phillips Bros., R. 7, Manhattan, Kan.

Berhardt World's Fair Holsteins

In order to make room for female stock, we are offering three bull calves at bargain prices, out of production dams. BERHARDT FARMS, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Do You Have Holsteins for Sale?

Kansas Holstein breeders advise me if you have anything to sell. Numerous inquiries come to my office every week for Holstein cattle. I should be a profitable year for our breed. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

Now in herd are daughters and granddaughters of state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmel Pearl, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL

Holstein, Guernsey, Shorthorn or Jersey with order of 13 calves. Sent subject to approval. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., Dallas, Texas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

RAISE AYRSHIRES

The Big, Economical breeders of 4% milk. Write for literature and order breeders near you with stock for sale. AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASSN., Brandon, Vermont

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Brown Swiss Bulls. 18 mos. old. Their dams and sire's dam have yearly records of over 500 lbs. fat. Come see them. J. W. Zimmerman, Abbyville, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Buy This Choice Red Polled Bull. Officially registered Red Polled Bull. 14 months old from sire's dam, 27 years of herd building for correct Red type. G. W. Locke, DeGraff, Kansas (Butler Co.)

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER. 112 West 11th Street, Topeka, Kan.

Harold Tonn, Auctioneer

Specialized livestock and farm sales a specialty. HAVEN (Reno County), KANSAS

BELGIAN HORSES

KUNTZ OFFERS BELGIANS

Registered Belgian stallions for sale. Also a few grade mares and colts. NATHAN KUNTZ, ABILENE, KAN.

Using Excess Wheat

May Ease the Sugar Shortage

SUGAR and wheat may not seem to have much in common, yet the sugar shortage, which calls for rationing, may finally result in using up the huge wheat surplus in the U. S.

The Department of Agriculture is planning greatly to extend the use of wheat and corn in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, releasing sugar used in making alcohol for other purposes.

At the same time Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has made it plain that the Government expects to hold wheat and corn prices down to about present price levels.

Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, has a bill in the Senate to prohibit the Commodity Credit Corporation from selling Government-owned cotton, wheat and corn at prices below parity. Secretary Wickard has adopted the policy of selling corn at 85 per cent of parity, and selling wheat for feeding purposes at comparable prices.

Background of the Wickard policy is to maintain a favorable feeding ratio for wheat and corn to stimulate 1942 production of meat, poultry and dairy products. Wickard will, if necessary, call CCC corn loans so as to force privately-held corn to market at about present price levels, it is reported.

75c Earned \$390

Everyone who desires may have the new series of bulletins describing and illustrating recent tests of legume inoculation, just published by the Nitragin Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. A concise, informative bulletin has been prepared on each of the following legumes: Soybeans, lespedeza, red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, and peanuts.

If you are growing soybeans you will wish to see the pictures of an experimental station test showing how a few cents worth of inoculation made a good crop of soybeans grow where there would have been a crop failure due to quick-growing grass and weeds.

13 Lucky Pointers

To Keep Your Tractor at Its Best

IT IS IMPORTANT now that you get the best service possible from your tractor, so it will be at its maximum efficiency for producing foods to win the war. Try these suggestions:

- 1. Warm up the engine before starting heavy work. A cold motor may cause condensation in the crankcase, and may cause oil dilution, rapid wear and waste of fuel.
2. Regulate the manifold heater properly. Overheating causes loss of power and burned valves; if the tractor runs cold it causes a waste of fuel.
3. A fuel suited to the type of engine and conditions should be used, as wasted fuel is inefficiency.
4. Buy good fuel and keep it good. Fuel should be kept stored in the shade to prevent the barrel from heating in the sun. It also is best to keep fairly-fresh fuel.
5. Adjust the carburetor properly. Engineers estimate that by more careful adjustment of the carburetor, the average saving on fuel would be 10 per cent. The engine should be warmed up before adjusting the carburetor.
6. Service air cleaner, at least daily if not more often. This is one of the most important of all maintenance rules. For every gallon of fuel that a tractor burns, it burns 10,000 gallons of air.
7. Have good engine lubrication. A good oil of the correct weight should be used. Oil should be kept clean and changed when needed. Oil becomes polluted after long use. After heavy pulling let the engine idle a little while before killing the motor.
8. Service the oil filter regularly.

Clover-seed producers will be especially interested in the bulletin that tells and shows how one farmer inoculated half of a 30-acre field at a cost of 75c and made \$390 extra profit.

Any or all of these bulletins are free. Just drop a postcard asking for them to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Good Duroc Prices

Kansas hog breeders played prominent roles in the 60th Anniversary Duroc Congress and sale, held recently at Peoria, Ill. Top bred gilt in the sale was Double Lady, consigned by Vern V. Albrecht, veteran breeder and showman, of Smith Center. Sired by Double Monarch, one of the Albrecht herd sires, the gilt sold for \$460 to Knotek Brothers, Riverside, Ia. Kansas figured prominently on the "buying end," when H. D. Youngman, owner of Bar Y Ranch, at Baxter Springs, bid \$300 to buy "Congress Queen," a fancy Duroc gilt auctioned at the Duroc banquet.

To Meet Demand

There is no argument about the desirability of feeding poultry and livestock prepared mixed feed, provided you can be assured the manufacturer follows scientific formulas approved by leading authorities.

The Staley Milling Company, North Kansas City, must be filling the bill in every particular for Tom Staley, president, has just announced the purchase of the Arcady Farms Milling Company plant in North Kansas City, which will increase the capacity enormously of the Staley company.

When the new plant is remodeled and starts humming, the capacity of the 2 plants will be 35 cars daily. Like other efficient feed manufacturers in Missouri and Kansas, Staley buys his basic ingredients from farmers in these 2 states.

- 9. Use the correct size spark plug. A plug that has the correct heat range for the fuel being used should be installed—there are hot and cold plugs, also plugs for gasoline and plugs for distillate.
10. Clean the spark plugs regularly and space the points.
11. Care for the magneto properly—lubricate it carefully following instructions.
12. Good valve action is essential for tractor efficiency.
13. Overheating indicates trouble, it causes lack of power, poor lubrication and rapid wear.

Easter Party Helps

Do you know how to turn a hard-boiled egg into a funny Easter bunny? And how to make lovely ladies wearing lovely Easter bonnets, using a few simple supplies and vivid imagination? If you would like to see just how these clever Easter favors are made, you'll want to see our leaflet, "New Fashions in Easter Favors." Another leaflet, "An Easter Eggsbit," tells you "eggsactly" what you will need in planning an "eggsilarating" Easter party. It's lots of fun getting ready for it. Both leaflets will be sent for 3 cents to cover cost of mailing. Please address Lella Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ANGUS CATTLE

Nebraska Breeders Offer Top Angus — March 26



66 Bulls and 14 Females Sell at Columbus, Nebraska

Columbus, Nebraska

The Bulls: All strong ages, mostly ready for service. Well bred and from many of Nebraska's best herds. Herd bulls and bulls that will sire top commercial calves.

The Females: Open and bred heifers. Real foundation material.

Send for a Catalog to M. J. KROTZ, Sales Manager, Odell, Nebraska

NEBRASKA ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

BULLS FOR SALE

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

Angus Heifers and Bulls for Sale

60 registered and grade open heifers. Also bulls. Farm 12 miles northeast of Winfield or 1 1/2 miles north of Floral, Kan. Vernon Drake, Rock, Kansas

HEREFORDS

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

Excellent group of heifers, 9 to 24 months old. Strong Hazlett breeding. Range raised and developed. Bred or open.

Bulls, yearlings and calves by WHR and Hazlett sires. Leon Waite & Sons, Winfield, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

HIGH PLAINS SHORTHORN FARM



75 HEAD IN HERD. 75% close up or sired by the Canadian bull. Gallant Minstrel, or Calrossie Crown, sire of Grand Champion Steers. Females of the best Scotch breeding and type. To avoid public sale expense, we offer for sale privately.

30 Head. 10 Young Bred Cows and Heifers, some with calves at foot. 10 Bulls, 6 to 20 months old. 10 Heifers, 12 to 24 months old. Come and See Them. ALVIN T. WARRINGTON & SON, Leoti, Kansas

"Lacy's Scotch Shorthorn Bulls"

Reds and roans—10 to 18 months old. Sired by the Canadian Royal Champion Glenburn Destiny. E. C. LACY & SON, Miltonvale, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Banbury's Hornless Shorthorns

Bulls near serviceable age. Also cows, heifers and calves for sale. BANBURY & SONS, PLEVNA (Reno Co.), KAN. Phone 2807.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Few Choice Young Bulls

Our Sires: Retnuh Dutch Baron (Gr. Champion), Retnuh Showman (Gr. Champion), Fair Acres Judge R. M. (Grand Champion). We offer several prospective herd sires. Inspection invited. MAVIEW FARMS, "Home of Contented Cows", Hudson, Stafford County, Kansas

Reg. Milking Shorthorn Bulls

2 to 10 months old; also a few females. Herd on DHIA test. Bang's tested and Tb. accredited. ALVIN W. MEYER, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

JACKS—FARM HORSES

Good Young Jack—Farm Horses

Good young jack 32 months old. 36 good dry land farm horses. Public sale March 12. LEONARD H. PARKER, HASWELL, COLO.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire GILTS BOARS PIGS. O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS (Farm 35 Miles Southeast of Iola)

HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS

Good ones, vaccinated and registered. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS

Bred Sows and Gilts

Start farrowing March 6. Double immuned. KATNE BROS., WAMEGO, KAN.

AGRICULTURE AND RANCHING

# ACCIDENT INSURANCE

WASHINGTON NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Pay to the order of John Smith \$1,000.00

One Thousand and No/100

## PAYS!

See that you have financial protection against the most common.

Capper's Special Accident Policy costs only a few cents a week. It is underwritten by one of the country's strong companies. Thousands of dollars have been paid in claims to our policyholders.

This policy provides specified benefits for train, bus, streetcar, auto, boat, taxi, airplane, bicycle, pedestrian, farm machinery, farm animal, lightning, tornado, and other common accidents.

Total disability payments range from \$25 to \$100 a month. Death benefits of \$1,000 to \$5,000 are provided. The policy also provides doctors' fees, hospital allowance, ambulance fee and emergency indemnity in specified instances.

This policy can be carried by persons of any age. Those under 15 and over 60 are also protected—but at reduced benefits. No medical examination is required.

Write today for further information. No obligation. If there is a Capper man in your community, he will be glad to hear from you. Otherwise, just address a letter or a card to:

Insurance Registrar, Department 31  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

**DUROC JERSEY HOGS**

**DUROC BOARS and GILTS**

Of good quality. Sired by Captain Kidd 2nd dams by Prince Orion and Wonder Leader. Also some choice yearling Hereford helpers. Visitors welcome.

GRANT POOLE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS (10 miles south of town)

**50 Registered Fall Boars**

Sired by GOLDEN FANCY, the boar that sires the farmer-type, short-legged, broad-backed, heavy-hammed, dark-red, quick-fattening kind. Double immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photos.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

**TOP SOWS AND GILTS**

by Golden Fancy. Bred to the top son Minn. Ch. Boar; 1 sp. boar by Minn. Ch. B; 1 by Golden Fancy; also fall pigs. B. M. HOOK & SONS, Silver Lake, Kan.

Huston Offers Duroc Boars—Bred Gilts 50 good boars, all sizes. Original home of shorter-legged, heavy-boned, easy-feeding type. New blood for old customers. 250 in herd. Registered. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Literature. 35 years a breeder. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**Davidson Offers Fall Boars and Gilts**

Registered Poland Chinas of the breed's most popular bloodlines. 100 head from which to select. See us or write. W. A. DAVIDSON & SON, SIMPSON, KAN.

**Poland Fall Boars and Fall Gilts**

Weight 125 to 200 lbs. Choice individuals sired by Silver Strike and State Fair Equal. Immune. A. L. WISWELL & SON, R. 3, Olathe, Kan.

**Bauer Bros. Offer Poland Boars**

Fall boars—real feeding type—grand champion breeding. Well grown, reasonable prices. BAUER BROTHERS, GLADSTONE, NEBR.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**

BUY SPOTTED POLAND NOW Now is the time to save on fall boars and gilts. Medium type by Royal Conquest and Big Diamond. Double immuned. Registered. Earl and Everett Fieser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

**Livestock Advertising Rates**

1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue  
3/4 Column Inch..... 3.50 per issue  
Per Column Inch..... 7.00 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

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

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

**Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps for VICTORY!**

**IN THE FIELD**



Jesse R. Johnson  
Topeka, Kansas

NATHAN KUNTZ breeds registered and grade Belgian horses on his farm a few miles north of Abilene.

J. W. ZIMMERMAN, of Abbyville, is a breeder of registered Brown Swiss cattle. His cows have records up to and above 500 pounds of fat.

GRANT POOLE, breeder of registered Durocs and Hereford cattle and an advertiser in Kansas Farmer, writes that he is entirely sold out of bred gilts and bulls.

FRANK WALSTEN, of Hutchinson, breeds registered Herefords. He has a fine lot of young animals on hand. His bloodlines are of the best, largely Superior Mischief.

The WANER HEREFORD RANCH, at Florence, is headquarters for the best in modern-type Herefords of Advance Mischief breeding. Easy-feeding kind that farmers demand are featured.

JACOB H. WIEBE, proprietor of Oak Lawn Farm, Whitewater, has one of the good Guernsey herds of the state. Service bulls are proved and cows have A. R. records. Mr. Wiebe invites inspection of the herd.

MARSHALL KROTZ, of Odell, Nebr., authorizes us to claim March 25 and 26 as the dates for the NEBRASKA ABERDEEN ANGUS show and sale to be held at Columbus, Nebr. About 80 head will be sold. For any further information regarding the sale write Mr. Krotz, at Odell.

KANSAS HAMPSHIRE swine breeders, always alert to better their herds, bought liberally at the Harry Knabe sale held in Nebraska recently. The following breeders were among the buyers: Dale Scheel, Emporia; Dr. Knappenberg and Charles N. Summers, Hutchinson; C. E. McClure, Republic; O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville; and Warren Plogier, Morrill.

GERHARDT FARMS, Concordia, is headquarters for high-class registered Holstein cattle. Among the dams in this herd is the great cow Inka Lyons Netherland Lass, grand champion at Kansas State Fair in 1936, with a fat record of 505 pounds in her first 5 lactation periods. Inspection of this good herd is invited.

A. A. BRENSING and associates in the breeding of registered Milking Shorthorns, use the "home of contented cows" in their advertising. MAVIE FARMS are owned and managed by men of vision. They buy good seed stock and have for their goal year to year improvement. Among their herd sires is the great breeding and several-times-grand-champion Fair Acres Judge.

GEORGE HABIGER, proprietor of White Giant Farm, 2 1/2 miles west of Lyons, has an interesting announcement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Because of poor health Mr. Habiger is obliged to dispose of his entire herd of Milking Shorthorns. This private sale offering features the blood of the noted bulls, Neralcam Frosty Morning and Grifarm Flash. More about these sires and the offering may be learned by writing Mr. Habiger at once.

The NEBRASKA ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS SALE, at Columbus, on March 26, will attract attention of Kansas cattlemen. This sale is well and favorably known for the excellent consignments that have made up previous auctions. The 80 head selling will especially interest bull buyers as 66 head selling are bulls. You are invited to send for a catalog. Address M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr., who is the sales manager.

W. S. MILSCHER AND SONS, Walter and Louis, are among the oldest and most substantial breeders of registered Milking Shorthorns in Kansas. Drouths and depressions have helped them to believe more than ever in their favorite breed. They say frankly they couldn't have weathered the storm but for the cattle. The herd now numbers about 80 head. They have as many females tracing close to old General Clay as any breeders in the entire country. Address them at Bloomington.

The WILLIAMS AND BOWE Poland China sale, held at Lawrence, February 19, brought buyers from several states and made it the top Poland China sale in the Midwest in recent years. Average on the entire sales offering was \$128 with a top of \$475. This price was paid for the many times champion sow owned by Columbia Stock Farm, of Grandview, Mo. The top on spring bred gilts was \$222.50. There were probably more prize-winning hogs of the Poland China breed in this sale than any other held in the state of any breed to our knowledge over a long time. Clarence Rowe has been getting his Polands, wider and thicker the last 3 years and his hogs met with a good response in this auction. Some of the Kansas buyers were W. A. Davidson & Son, W. R. Collier, G. A. Wingert, Malone Brothers and Strebin Brothers.

On their separate farms, KENNETH AND ROY PHILLIPS, R. 4, Manhattan, have made unusual progress in breeding better Holstein cattle. Several years ago they purchased the Kansas grand champion, Sir Billy Ormsby DeKol, and they now have 36 of his daughters on the farm. The bull quit breeding at 11 years of age but left behind him a record as a breeding sire seldom equaled. Twelve of his daughters in milk average more than 350 pounds of fat, and 2 have records above 400 pounds. Six of his daughters in other herds have been classified and five of them were placed "very good."

The sons and daughters of this bull show a uniformly unusual considering the fact that he has been mated to cows with a great variety of breeding. His daughters have been winners in state fairs and his sons head good herds.

The brothers felt that no ordinary sire should be mated to his daughters, so Pabst Belmont Sensation was purchased and brought to the farm. The dam of this bull and 4 of his sisters have a test of 4 per cent, and the dam had a record of having produced 841 pounds of fat a year for 3 straight years. Another great bull in

the herd was bred by Carnaton Farms. His dam has a record of 841 pounds of fat as a 3-year-old. A great line of young bulls and heifers is being produced on these farms. The herd has been on D. H. I. A. test for many years.

Breeders from 20 Kansas addresses in 12 counties have so far listed cattle to be sold in the state ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE to be held on the fairgrounds, at Hutchinson, May 13. George Hetzel, secretary and manager, says every indication points to a larger and higher quality offering than in past years. This will be the third sale held at Hutchinson. Consignments come from a larger and more distant group of breeders, among them many of the oldest and strongest producers of this breed in the state. They are selling in this sale much of their very best, including bulls suited to head herds in any state.

With the present shortage of cattle in Kansas, with a bright future for demand and increased prices, a sale of this kind should attract Kansas buyers sufficient to absorb the offering at prices attractive enough to encourage the larger breeding of this proved kind of cattle. For information regarding the sale write George Hetzel, Kinsley.

Guernsey-minded readers of Kansas Farmer have watched with absorbing interest the growth and development of THE SUN FARMS GUERNSEY herd during the last few years. Each year has shown steady and decided improvement in both type and production. I have just received a very interesting letter from the secretary and manager, Lester Combs. Situated near a high-priced milk market, it has always seemed profitable to let the young bulls go when quite young, altho when grown and shown they would bring a bigger price. During the last year the herd provided 17 choice young bulls from cows with official records that equal many of the herds where bulls sell a lot higher. The herd of 59 cows, many of them not yet mature, averaged 454.9 pounds of butterfat last year. One of the sires now being used, a son of Bournedale Rex, has 5 daughters now on official test that are making an average record of 500 pounds as 2-year-olds. Visit Sun Farms when near Parsons.

The VERNE ALBRECHT Duroc bred-gilt sale, held at Smith Center, February 7, was a milestone in the history of Western Kansas swine breeding. The history of this herd runs back over 40 years of continuous herd improvement. Kansas farmers and breeders competed energetically with Nebraska buyers for the Albrecht kind. The top brought \$130, going to Roy Vanderploeg, of Monroe, Iowa. The highest price paid by a Nebraska breeder was \$97.50, Harvey Deets, of Kearney, being the buyer. The top gilt staying in Kansas was bought by Walter Rallsback, Iona, for \$75. Edward Anderson, Jamestown, paid the same money for a litter mate. The Duroc gilts averaged \$67.70. Berkshire-bred gilts averaged \$69, with a top of \$77.50. Frank Kellam, Great Bend, was the buyer. High-grade Hampshire gilts bred to Berkshire boars sold at prices ranging from \$45 to \$63. About 80 per cent of everything sold stayed in Kansas. Most of the others went to Nebraska. The entire sale totaled \$3,730. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

MRS. DALE SCHEEL writes as follows regarding the SCHEEL-McCLURE sale held at Belleville recently. "Forty-two head sold for \$2,371.50, an average of \$56.50. Most sales ranged from \$50 to \$70. About half of the offering went to Nebraska and the other half to Kansas. Hal Ramsbottom, of Munden, topped the sale at \$85. Hal was winner in the North Kansas National Hampshire pig contest for 1941.

"Harry Knabe, Nehawka, topped the Nebraska purchases at \$72.50, and Frank Lostutter, Emporia, paid the same price, making the second next top for Kansas.

"The offering was made up of a carefully selected group from both herds. Personally, we feel satisfied with the sale—rather in the clouds, nor yet in the depths—but with a down-to-earth conservative attitude. The advertising we did in papers, and by cards and catalogs, has a residual value—you may say an accumulative—value, which will rise to the surface again and again as folks begin to want and look for better Hampshire hogs. The fact that ground has been broken for individual Hampshire sales in Kansas cannot be measured. Thank you for your help and interest."

Twenty-nine bred sows and gilts sold for a total of \$1,716 in the KANSAS ANNUAL HAMPSHIRE sale held at Hutchinson, February 13, an average of almost \$60. The price was considerably better than a year ago, due in part to better commercial prices and cheaper feeds. However, the offering was better than a year ago and the breeders promise an even better offering for their next sale.

Mrs. William Brazil, of Buffalo, topped the sale at \$100, on a gilt consigned by Joseph G. O'Bryan, of Hiattville. O. H. Bluebaugh, of Sedgwick, paid \$77.50 for a sow consigned by Charles N. Summers, of Hutchinson. Dr. Joe Knappenberg, of Hutchinson, took a choice gilt out of the Warren consignment at \$72. The offering went to Kansas breeders and farmers. Nothing was highly conditioned and no high-pressure methods were employed in organizing or conducting the sale. The sale is to be an annual event. The consignors let the public set their own prices once each year and the breeder at home sets the price the rest of the year. The consignors expressed themselves as well satisfied with the prices received. Bert Powell did the selling, assisted by Harold Tonn.

Eighteen leading Kansas breeders made up consignments to the KANSAS DUROC ASSOCIATION sale held in the judging pavilion,

Bison, Kansas  
January 21, 1942

Kansas Farmer,  
Topeka, Kansas,  
Attention Jesse R. Johnson  
Dear Mr. Johnson:

We wish to thank you for the fine assistance given in selling our cattle at the Kansas Hereford state sale. You are to be highly congratulated, hope to see you soon. We are almost closed out on older calves. Have left a full brother to last year's reserve champion. During the Denver show we bought from the Fulsher ranch a 4-months-old son of Compress Prince, the bull which started the Hereford world. Our calf is the first Compress bull coming to Kansas. Time will tell what will happen when we mate this bull to daughters of PRINCE D 18.

JOHN N. LUFT,  
for LUFT BROS., Bison Kan.

Kansas State College, Manhattan, February 19, Forty-five selected gilts, and sows bred to boar of showyard and feeding type were sold. Bert Powell opened the sale. Bidding was excellent to be slow, the demand was good; farmers recalling other days, bid carefully and took every animal over. Taken as a whole, prices were sufficient to encourage breeding of registered hogs.

The entire offering averaged \$60, lacking a trifle. This was not so bad considering that there were no runaway prices paid for individuals. The top gilt, consigned by Vern Albrecht, sold for \$100, going to Smith Farms, Stanley. Second top brought \$90. Grant Poole, of Manhattan, the buyer and Ralph Schulte, Little River, consignor. Thirty-nine head sold above \$22 head for more than \$60, and 5 head for \$20 or more. The general average level was one of the encouraging signs of the sale, and served notice of the conservative tendencies on the part of farmers to buy at reasonable prices and inflate values. Vern Albrecht managed the sale and did an excellent job.

The ALVIN T. WARRINGTON registered Shorthorn herd at Leoti, is an excellent example of what can be accomplished by the consistent use of good herd bulls. The herd was founded in 1915, and from the first was around outstanding sires. The 2 bulls that he contributed most to make this great herd were and favorably known are the Canadian Gallant Minstrel, and Calrossie Crown.

More than 75 per cent of the present herd of 75 head are sons or daughters, or close in breeding, to one or both of these bulls. They have contributed thickness and uniformity to have made the Warrington cattle in demand over Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. For several years 90 per cent of the beef he sold within a radius of 100 miles have been sired by Mr. Warrington. He estimates he sold well over 200 bulls since establishing his herd.

Gallant Minstrel is a son of the Internation grand champion, Thornham Minstrel. One of his sons, Minstrel Leader, sired the champion Shorthorn steer at the 1937 Denver stock show and Minstrel Sultan, another son, sired the steer of all breeds at the same show in Utah, in 1937, and reserve champion at Chicago was a grandson of Gallant Minstrel.

Calrossie Crown was shown successfully both Canada and Eastern states. One of his sons was reserve 4-H steer at Denver placed well up at the Ogden, Utah, show several years ago.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

- Hereford Cattle**  
April 14—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Atwood. Sales Mgr., H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kansas.  
April 27—O-K Ranch, Brookville, Kansas.  
June 13—Will Kendall, El Dorado, Kansas.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
March 25-26—Nebraska Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Show and Sale, Columbus, Nebr. M. J. Krotz, Sales Manager, Odell, Nebr.  
March 25-26—Nebraska Breeders' Show and Sale, Columbus, Nebr. Marshall Knappenberg, Secretary-Manager, Odell, Nebr.  
May 19—Kansas State Aberdeen Angus Breeders' fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Geo. Hetzel, Secretary, Kinsley, Kan.

**New Officers Elected**

- Kansas Crop Improvement Association:** B. H. Hewett, Coldwater, president; Max Reitz, Belle Plaine, vice president; L. Clapp, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; H. H. Laude, Manhattan, assistant secretary; board members, H. E. Staadt, Tawata; H. A. Praeger, Clifton; Charles T. Ping, Lawrence; T. Max Reitz, Belle Plaine; Otto C. Eulert, Paradise; R. I. Thromorton, Manhattan; O. J. Olsen, Horton; C. Cunningham, El Dorado.
- Kansas Master Farmers:** H. L. Brown, Sylvia, president; H. A. Praeger, Clifton, vice president; Roy Freeland, Topeka, secretary-treasurer; Herman Theden, Bon Springs, chaplain; Gerald Gordon, Robinson, old member of executive committee; Edward W. Kaiser, Paola, new member executive committee; H. W. Avery, Winfield, delegate to annual meeting of State Board of Agriculture; Ed Visser, El Dorado, alternate delegate.
- Kansas Shorthorn Association:** James Tomson, Wakarusa, president; Alvin T. Tasker, Delphos, vice president; A. Weber, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; Sam Amcocks, Clay Center, delegate to State Board of Agriculture meeting; directors, August W. Scholz, Huron; Robert Teagarden, LaCygne; Walter Hunt, Kansas City; James G. Tomson; Ed Regier, Whitewater; Alfred Tasker; R. Bach, Larned.
- Kansas Angus Breeders' Association:** Phil W. Ljungdahl, Cottonwood Falls, president; E. L. Barrier, Eureka, vice president; Ralph Munson, Junction City, secretary-treasurer.
- Kansas Horse Breeders' Association:** G. Hagenbuch, Lawrence, president; E. Eshelman, Sedgwick, vice president; B. Cathcart, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; F. G. Hagenbuch, crop reporter; R. Schwalm, Baldwin, delegate to State Board of Agriculture meeting.
- Holstein Friesian Association of Kansas:** T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, president; Harry Burger, Seneca, vice president; G. Meyer, Basehor, secretary-treasurer; G. Sewell, Sabetha, director-at-large.
- Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association:** W. G. Ransom, Jr., Homewood, president; Roy Dillard, Salina, vice president; R. Bennett, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.
- Kansas Ayrshire Club:** Marion Veltman, Manhattan, president; Harry Broughton, vice president; Mrs. John E. Effingham, secretary-treasurer.
- Kansas Brown Swiss Breeders' Association:** Marion Beal, Danville, president; Paul Orton, Sedan, vice president; H. Westmeyer, Anthony, secretary-treasurer.



# IT TOOK 20 YEARS to grow this corn

NEW variety of sweet corn, especially adapted to Kansas weather conditions, has been developed by C. Cunningham, Butler county farmer and practical Kansas agronomist. Known as the man who developed pink kafir and started the breeding work for Pride of Saline corn, Mr. Cunningham announces the new sweet Trinoka Sweet, as a variety resistant to drouth.

Named after Mr. Cunningham's "Trinoka Farm," it was obtained by crossing standard sweet corn varieties with the hardy Colby Bloody Butcher corn, often spoken of as "the cap red." It all came about as a result of happenings on Mr. Cunningham's place about 20 years ago. One spring he "ran out" of sweet corn, after planting 3 varieties in one row. To finish the field, he planted a row of the Colby Bloody Butcher. That season a period of extremely weather caused serious damage to the corn. In fact, it ruined all varieties of the sweet corn. However, the Colby Bloody Butcher, growing alongside the sweet corn, remained healthy and produced a fair crop of corn.

### After a Hardy Strain

Noting that the red corn was so much more resistant to drouth, Mr. Cunningham conceived the idea of crossing it with sweet corn to obtain a hardy strain of sweet corn. His first step was to cross the red corn with the Bantam, a well-known variety of sweet corn. Later, Stohl's Evergreen, another commonly grown variety of sweet corn, was introduced into the cross. Each year, Mr. Cunningham selected closely for wrinkled kernels, a characteristic of high sugar content in corn. The third year, his patience was rewarded. He found 16 wrinkled kernels dotting different ears located in points thruout the plot. Those 16 ears were saved and the next year they were carefully planted in a separate plot.

From the progeny of these 16 kernels, Mr. Cunningham gradually increased his supply of wrinkled kernels, and finally obtained ears with wrinkled kernels only. In the years of selection that followed, ears with the wrinkled kernels were selected from the ears of the Colby Bloody Butcher, thereby retaining hardiness and drouth resistance of the red corn.

Over the years passed before Mr. Cunningham was successful in obtaining a very large proportion of ears with wrinkled kernels. But in the second 10 years, careful selection developed the variety to a reasonably stable point. In the last 3 years, Trinoka Sweet has been breeding almost 100 per cent in producing the wrinkled, sweet kernels.

At the roasting-ear stage, some ears of Trinoka Sweet are yellow and some are white, showing the influences of the Golden Bantam and Stohl's Evergreen. In selecting seed, Mr. Cunningham purposely encourages continuation of both the white and yellow ears, thereby maintaining a certain degree of hybrid vigor in the variety.

In general, the mature corn is a yellowish light red. Most of the white characteristic has been lost, although it is still noticeable in some ears. Mr. Cunningham declares the new Trinoka Sweet will outyield any other sweet corn now grown in Kansas. At the same time, he says, it is more disease resistant, more hardy, and better adapted to Kansas conditions than any other sweet corn variety now available. It is equal to any for flavor and sweetness.

Neighbors who have grown the corn find it highly satisfactory. The Dwight family has raised and canned



Ears of the new sweet corn variety, "Trinoka Sweet," and a sample of the canned corn are examined by C. C. Cunningham, Butler county farmer and crops expert, who spent 20 years developing this new variety from a cross between Colby Bloody Butcher red corn and standard varieties of sweet corn.

corn of this variety for several years. Likewise, Melvin Binford has found the corn ideal both for roasting ears and for canning.

The fact that vital breeding and selection work with Trinoka Sweet was carried on during an extremely unfavorable period of weather indicates its ability to withstand dry weather and hot winds. It is reasonable to conclude that plants lacking drouth resistance were weeded out by unfavorable conditions during the 20 years of development.

The announcement of Trinoka Sweet corn introduces another chapter in the many outstanding agricultural accomplishments of C. C. Cunningham. After being graduated from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1903, he spent 2 years farming and then studied graduate work in agronomy at Cornell University, during 1905 and 1906.

Upon the death of his father, Mr. Cunningham returned to take charge of the home farm for a few years. Then, in 1909, he was called to the position of agronomist at the Hays Experiment Station. He served in this capacity for 3 years and was then transferred to Kansas State College.

### In Dad's Footsteps

At Manhattan, Mr. Cunningham initiated and developed the Kansas co-operative experiments which are still doing valuable work thruout the state. Coincidentally, at present Mr. Cunningham's son Jim is helping with these experiments, now under the direction of A. L. Clapp.

One of Mr. Cunningham's prize contributions to Kansas agriculture is the development of pink kafir, now one of the standard varieties of grain sorghums in this state. He explains it was developed from a head row test, which is a plot of rows, each row planted from the seed of an individual head. In 1910, a row test of Whitehull white kafir contained one row showing widely different stalk and hull characters.

Instead of being white like other kafir in the plot, heads in this row were distinctly pink in color. It happened to be a pure strain and bred true the next year. Seed was increased, and within a few years pink kafir was widely distributed as one of the high-yielding kafirs of Kansas.

It was during his work at Hays that Mr. Cunningham started the breeding work which eventually resulted in Pride of Saline corn. It developed into one of the best adapted varieties grown in Kansas. In developing this variety, a mixture of strains was used to maintain hybrid vigor. Mr. Cunningham made good use of this experience in developing Trinoka Sweet.

### Profit in Price Spread

With the present spread between feed prices and hog prices, farmers in Western Kansas see a profitable business in fattening hogs with grain sorghums, barley, and other feed crops. Vern V. Albrecht, extensive hog breeder in Smith county, reports he cannot remember a time when there was such a favorable spread between hog and feed prices.

Last fall, Mr. Albrecht bought a supply of Colby milo at 38 to 42 cents a bushel. At the same time, he obtained barley at 32 cents a bushel. With fat hogs now above the \$12 mark, this grain can be converted into pork at a highly satisfactory profit. Feed prices are considerably higher now than then, but Mr. Albrecht declares farmers in that area can buy at present prices and still realize worth-while profits in feeding for present hog prices. Large acreages will be planted for feed this spring.



## Here's How You Can Help HOGS GAIN FASTER, Market Earlier at Top Prices!

Today, while hog prices are high, reap more hog profits! Do as thousands of farmers everywhere are doing—follow the famous LEWIS' LYE Hog Sanitation Plan.

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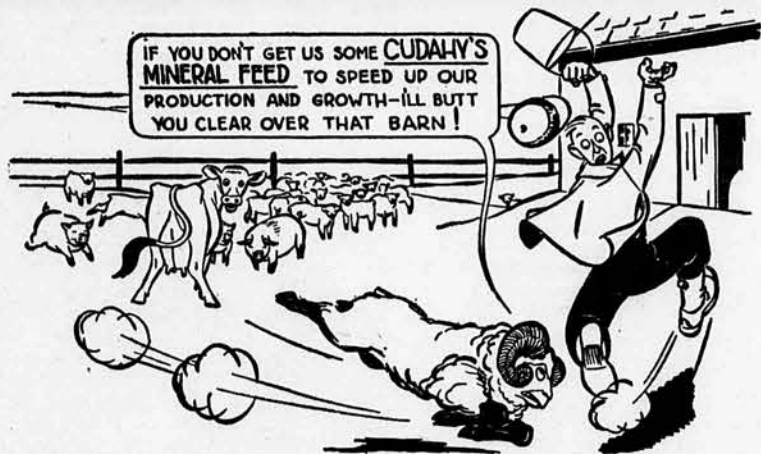
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## BARNYARD INTERVIEWS



### SHEEP, HOGS, BEEF and DAIRY CATTLE

Minerals are as necessary in the rations of all kinds of livestock as the proper amounts of proteins, carbohydrates, fats and vitamins.

#### TROUBLES

Shy breeders, depraved appetites, slow gains, low milk yield, thin wool and many similar troubles often are the result of not enough

minerals in the feed. Be sure your rations are mineralized by feeding CUDAHY'S easy-to-feed MINERAL FEED Use Cudahy's Mineral Feed BLOX (50 lbs. each) on range or pasture. Don't confuse Cudahy's Blox with mineralized salt—they are almost half bone meal!

Cudahy's Mineral, Meal Form (100 lb. bags) is for mixing with other feeds or for use in self-feeders.

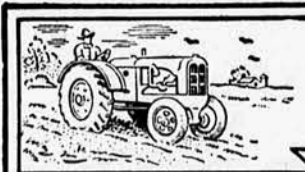
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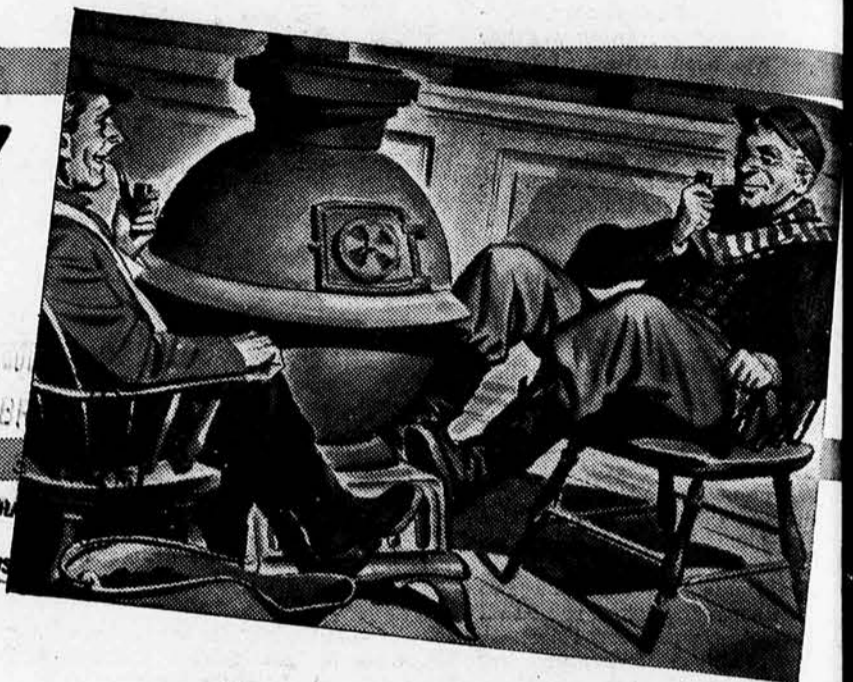


# The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

## Great Life!



A Short Story—with a Moral

Cass Day tells Alf Briggs about a Young Whippersnapper

CASS DAY, sitting there between the coal scuttle and the stove, took another drag on his "hawkshaw" pipe. He eyed Alf Briggs and observed, "I tell you, Alf, it's hard to understand."

Alf eased down in his chair a bit, pushed his boots nearer the heat, and grunted by way of indicating a sympathetic ear.

"This fellow," says Cass, "is coming down for a visit and Jeff Thomas calls to ask if I'd mind bringing him out, since I was going in anyhow for some feed."

"Well, I met him at the station all right, and we'd just about got on the road when he starts chattering about farming being the life. Said it was the kind of life that gives a man time to think, and all that kind of talk. Maybe it was the way he said it that got under my skin. But I figured that if he had any ideas of a farm just sort of running itself, why then a little educating wouldn't hurt. So I nodded and said I wasn't aware that farmers were the only ones doing the thinking for this country. Sure was funny to see his expression then."

"But he didn't say much to that, so after a bit I asked him what he knew about farming. And without batting an eye, he admitted that he'd studied a bit and read some books and thought it was pretty easy to pick up. Well sir, I didn't know whether to explode or feel sorry for him. But education or no education, I couldn't talk farming to anybody with ideas like that, so I changed the subject. Asked him if he drove a car and he said he'd driven for years. With that he seemed to brighten up, and next thing you know he's saying, 'Found out something recently that might help some of you farmers.'

"Top that for nerve, Alf! This whippersnapper thinks he can learn farming overnight, out of books, and be all set to give advice to a man who's been farming 20 years. I just sat quiet gripping the steering wheel for fear of what might be coming."

"Yes," he goes on, "I started using Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil. And you'd be surprised at the difference it makes!"



"I don't have to tell you, Alf, that all this comes as a surprise of another sort. However, I don't let on that I'm using N<sup>th</sup> oil in my own tractor and farm engines, not to mention the car we're riding in. He goes rattling on, just as if he was reading from one of those books of his or something."

"You see," he's telling me, 'Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil contains two synthetics, they call them . . . man-made betterments. One of these has long had a great reputation for its ability to create Conoco's famous OIL-PLATING in any engine . . . which means that lubricant is closely fastened to those inner engine parts that would wear out in a hurry if they were allowed to rub against each other, bare metal to bare metal. And this OIL-PLATING stays right up on those parts, even when the engine isn't running and most of the oil is resting down in the crankcase.'

"Alf, by this time I'm flabbergasted, but he never even notices."

"Yes, OIL-PLATING is sure the way to head off dangerous starting wear before it starts," he says—and I have to admit he's making good sense all right. 'But that's not all,' he says. 'The other synthetic checks, or inhibits, the poisons that can thicken up the oil and gum up the engine. In fact, they call it Thialkene inhibitor. And it sure does a life-giving job for both the engine and the oil. Helps to keep 'em both clean, and helps the oil keep its life.\* Why I scarcely ever add a drop of oil between drains, and that's a real saving. You ought to call Your Conoco Agent and let him tell you the whole story about how Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil was proved in advance by the Destruction Test out in Death Valley.'

"Well, by then we were just pulling in to Jeff's place, and I'm beginning to think that he has some sense after all, when by-golly he tries to tip me. Yep, half a buck, just like I was running a jitney service. Mad? Why I was fit to be tied, Alf. 'Bud,' I snapped, 'you don't owe me a cent. You're right enough about Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil, but you'd better do some

more thinking before you take to farming!'"

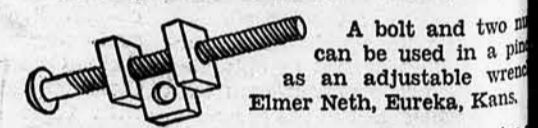
Alf sat back chuckling. "Cass," he said, "You're good farmer but you ought to stay awake all of the time once you're out of bed. Don't you know that young fellow is Jeff's nephew? Why he graduated from the agricultural school with honors, and he run the most profitable farm up in Seymour County for the past four or five years. Sure he knows about Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil; what good farmer doesn't. And I'll bet he's laughing at you yet."

Alf turned to wink at the storekeeper. "George, my order ready yet? Got to get going. And say, don't put any more coal on the fire for a while, Cass here plenty hot enough."

\* EDITOR'S NOTE: That's one of the reasons why Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil was able to last for more than twice the mileage averaged by 5 other well known brands of quality motor oil in the Death Valley Destruction Test. If you haven't already read it, ask Your Conoco Agent for that exciting picture book, "Into the Valley of Death." It's free.

**THAT'S AN IDEA**  
Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest and date entry arrives.

When the bottom of a cane chair wears out, replace it by weaving strips of inner tube together. You find it soft, and comfortable. Bill Kunze, Eddy, Tex.



Here's an automatic shut-off for the gas engine on your water pump. Attach one end of an insulated wire to each spark plug and let the other end hang in the tank at whatever level of water needed. When the water gets up to the wire, the engine will cut off. H. O. Haskins, Ponca City, Okla.

### TIME TO CUT FENCE POSTS

Now while the days still have some bite in the air, and work is slack, you'll have a chance to get at those jobs you put off through the Summer and early Fall. Put down "Fence Posts" as one of those jobs. If properly handled, of course, fence posts may be cut any time of year, but Winter is the best time to do it. Posts that are cut during the late Spring or Summer are more likely to be attacked by insects or mold. Furthermore, wood seasons more rapidly in warm weather, and that can cause excessive checking. Once your posts are cut, you'll do best to peel the timber and open-pile it in a shady, dry place—off the ground—so's it will have plenty of air. Locust, when available, is the wood most generally used for posts, although any inexpensive hardwood is suitable.

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