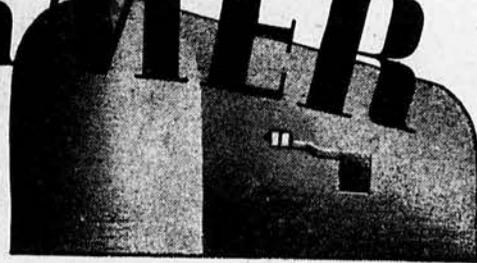


APRIL 17, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



FARMING IN THE ALEUTIANS

By GABE PARKS

WHENEVER the name Aleutian Islands was mentioned prior to World War II, most people thought of a string of barren, rocky islands somewhere up near Alaska and let it go at that. They were so far away, who cared?

But today, such names as Dutch Harbor, Attu Island, and Kodiak Island are appearing on the front pages of our daily newspapers. We read about the strategic importance of the chain of islands linking Asia and North America. Geographers tell us that the shortest route from Seattle to Tokyo passes directly over the Aleutians. Some of us have sons, brothers, or sweethearts stationed at lonely outposts on those bleak islands.

Overnight the name Aleutian has become a familiar word in the vocabulary of the average American, yet the islands themselves remain almost as unknown as they were before the war. Many times the question has been asked, [Continued on Page 14]

He's Earned a Higher Rating

Your Old Gamble Store Ain't What She Used To Be

Nope. There've been some changes made... and we think you'll like 'em!

If you haven't visited your Gamble Store lately... you're in for a surprise!

So many new items have been added lately, it's hard to recognize the old place. You'll find shoes and clothing for all the family... cosmetics... toiletries... hundreds of new things.

There's a full line of dress and work shoes that gives you as wide a variety to choose from as you could ask for. Children's shoes, too—all priced to save you money. You'll like our new line of work clothing... overalls, work shirts, work pants that can really take it.

Good Quality, Low Price

As for cosmetics and toiletries, there's just about everything you'll need. Many nationally advertised brands. You'll find wonderful gift selections, too, for birthday or going-away parties.

Like everything you get at Gamble Stores our new lines have been chosen to give you the best possible quality at a good low price.

We're pretty proud of the changes being made in Gamble Stores (and they're only just beginning) because they mean we'll be able to

serve you better and better as time goes on.

Hardware Too, Of Course

Remember, we're still headquarters for building materials, auto parts, tools and hardware. Right now, for instance, we are getting a large quantity of electric fence controllers and fence controller batteries, both wet and dry, that will sell without priorities.

So whatever you need, stop first at Gamble Stores. We hope you'll make a special point of coming in soon to see our many new items... we're certain you'll like them.

Stockings

FOR ALL THE FAMILY



79¢

LADIES' "Lido" full-fashioned hosiery... service-sheer rayon. Reinforced in heel, toe and foot for extra wear. Double weight welt prevents runs from garter strain. Other high-twist rayons and mercerized cotton stockings, too.

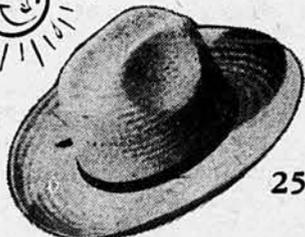
MEN'S wrap style socks, rayon body, mercerized heel and toe. Ankle and regular length. Wide variety of colors, all sizes. Other styles, too.



33¢

29¢

CHILDREN'S anklets in all sizes, many styles, designs and colors. Pair shown ribbed top, flat knit foot, all over stripe. Girl's and women's anklets also available.



25¢

STRAW HATS

Gamble Stores now have a wide variety of straw hats... including some semi-dress models for men. Women's hats with flower stenciled brims, boys' Rodeo style hats, serviceable straws with adjustable bands for men. They're all made from top-quality material and priced to save you money.



29¢



29¢

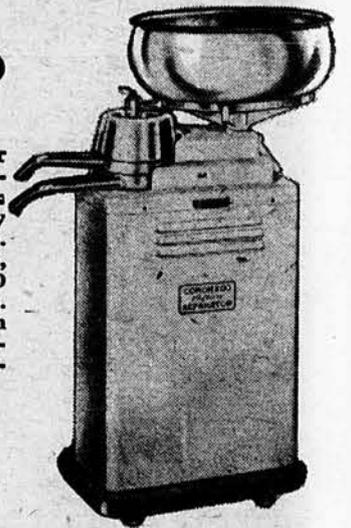


25¢

YES SIR! WE HAVE CREAM SEPARATORS

ALL-ELECTRIC CORONADO Kitchen Console

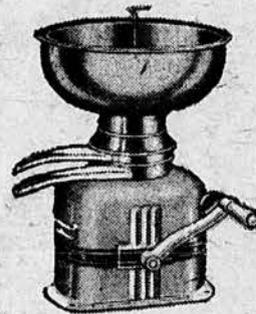
No gears or cogs to wear or cause trouble. Never needs oiling... noiseless operation... new three-speed motor. Supply tank is waist high. Easy to clean. 100% skimming efficiency, skims to a trace. Capacity: 800 pounds... or up to 20 cows. We'll give you a liberal trade-in allowance on your old separator, and you can pay remainder out of income.



\$99⁹⁵
Convenient Payments

Streamlined CORONADO Bench Model

Fully enclosed... no outside gears to throw oil. Easy to operate and keep clean. 100% skimming efficiency. Capacity: 250 pounds... one to three cows.



\$28⁹⁵

SAVE ON GAMBLE'S 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR OIL



YOU CAN'T BUY A BETTER PENNSYLVANIA OIL

Your farm machinery needs better care than ever this year. Keep it in tip-top shape with Gamble's 100% Pure Pennsylvania... as fine a motor oil as you can buy anywhere. It carries Permit Seal No. 316 of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Association which assures you of highest quality. It will give you good lubrication under the severest heat conditions... it's as carbon-free as science can make it. Buy in quantity and save.

GOOD LUBRICATION AT LOWEST COST

**GAMBLE'S
DUROFLO Motor Oil 28¢** PER GALLON
Plus 6c Fed. Tax
In Drum Lots*

*Small Charge for returnable container
Prices slightly higher at some western points.

The Friendly Stores
Owned by Employees

GAMBLE STORES

THE TROUBLE WITH PLANTING MORE

SOYBEANS

IN '43....

KANSAS farmers surprised themselves and everyone else last year by producing a larger crop of soybeans than anyone had anticipated. Conservative estimates place the crop at 212,000 to 225,000 acres, nearly double the goal of 125,000 acres requested last year by the Government. It was more than 40 per cent greater than any previous acreage in all Kansas history.

Now we are asked to boost it again, as the Government's 1943 soybean goal calls for 275,000 acres. On first thought it might appear as a fairly "easy" goal, because it is not so much above the 1942 acreage. But a close view of the circumstances shows that increased soybean acreages might not come as easily as they did last year.

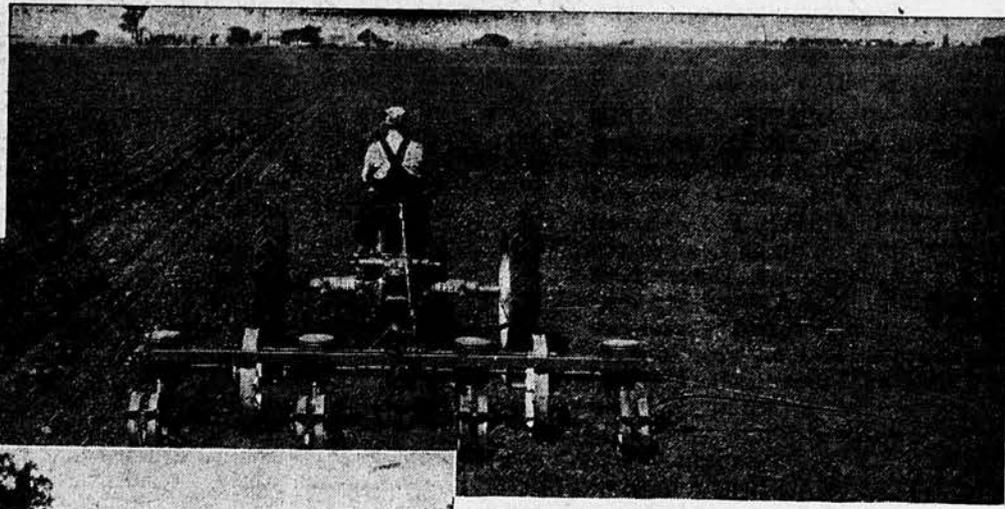
At this time last year, farmers in Eastern Kansas had thousands of idle acres originally intended for wheat. The wheat had not been harvested because of rainy fall weather which left tractors and drills out of the fields. This situation was so serious in southeastern Kansas that farmers estimated that less than 10 per cent of the usual wheat acreage was harvested in that area.

While farmers were studying how to make use of the idle wheat land, they heard of the Government's great need for oil crops. They had heard of the guaranteed price and the promise of a sure market. There was plenty of time to get the seed and plant soybeans. It seemed as if soybeans offered the ideal combination of utilizing idle wheat land while serving as a valuable cash crop and boosting the farmer's effort. So Kansas farmers planted soybeans on some 225,000 acres.

The 1942 crop included thousands of acres planted by farmers who had never raised soybeans before. They were doing it partly as an emergency measure and partly as a patriotic duty, but they were "keeping their eyes open" to form an opinion about the crop.

Unfortunately it was not an ideal year to form an opinion about soybean production. There was rainy weather at planting time, which caused many farmers to get their beans "in" late. This served to set the stage for a knockout blow, in the form of an early fall freeze.

The beans were seriously hurt because their development was halted before maturity. As a result yields were reduced and farmers found themselves in possession of thousands of bushels of undersize, immature beans. Some of them



Kansas farmers will be planting more soybeans this year than ever before if the state meets its goal of 275,000 acres.

One of the most vital factors in soybean production is weed control. If possible, kill 2 or 3 crops of weeds before you plant. Then plant in rows so you can cultivate.

Combine harvesting, right, is recommended for Kansas soybean growers. It saves labor and prevents excessive shattering.

had little or no market value and they didn't return a big cash profit.

Along with the freak season, farmers in some areas had other difficulties with soybeans last year. The greatest complaint is in regard to getting the crop marketed. Processing plants were filled to overflowing and could not buy the beans when farmers wanted to sell them. Many farmers were disappointed because they were unable to get soybean meal in exchange for part of their beans.

All this paints a gloomy picture of the chances for a big soybean increase this year. Especially when you consider that farmers could plant wheat as usual last fall, and that less labor and machinery are available for raising anything this season. However, those in closest touch with Eastern Kansas farmers feel the 1943 soybean goal will probably be reached.

The best picture of 1942 experiences and prospects for soybean production this year is painted by county agricultural agents, who

know what farmers are thinking and doing. For instance, Charles W. Lobenstein, of Jefferson county, says the most important factor contributing to a big acreage there last year was a sincere desire on the part of farmers to produce what our country needed most.

This desire, he says, was strengthened into final action by the prospect of good acre returns thru Government-guaranteed prices. Mr. Lobenstein believes Jefferson county farmers will meet their goal this year, altho some enthusiasm for the crop was dampened by delayed planting and the early fall freeze last year. As the most likely obstacle to soybeans this year, Mr. Lobenstein mentions labor shortage and dissatisfaction with the 1942 marketing program.

Marketing problems are also prominent in the minds of Linn county farmers. In fact, Joe M. Goodwin says the first question that will be asked about soybeans there is "How about marketing?" Mr. Goodwin reports the increased acreage there was due primarily to the fact that farmers had very little wheat seeded.

Last year, Mr. Goodwin says, the good operator "made good" on soybeans. He cites the example of Dave Pinkerton who produced 26½ bushels to the acre, and of others who raised more than 20 bushels to the acre. Many farmers who did not grow soybeans in 1942 will grow them in 1943 because of the success of their neighbors. On the other hand, many who produced beans in 1942 will not grow them in 1943.

In Franklin county, R. B. Elling predicts the soybean acreage will remain fairly stable and there may be an increase this year. Farmer impressions of soybeans in that county vary considerably, he says. Those who were able to get their beans "in" early feel quite friendly toward this crop. Some were hurt by the late planting and early freeze, but apparently most of them understand this was not a normal weather condition.

Neosho county probably will not produce soybeans on such a large acreage as last year, according to the prediction of Lester Shepard. He says that [Continued on Page 12]

SOME OF THE USES OF VERSATILE SOYBEAN

OIL	MEAL	WHOLE BEANS
HUMAN FOOD	HUMAN FOOD	HUMAN FOOD
Salad Oil	Breakfast foods	Roasted beans
Butter Substitute	Flour	Baked beans
Lard Substitute	Infant foods	Breakfast foods
Cooking oil	Crackers	Coffee substitute
Soybean butter	Macaroni	Soybean milk
	Diabetic foods	Casein
	Pancake flour	Fresh milk
	Malted drink	Confections
		Cheese
INDUSTRIAL	STOCK FOODS	INDUSTRIAL (MEAL)
Printing ink	Dairy	Core binders
Explosives	Sheep	Glue
Soaps	Beef	Wall coat
Paints	Hogs	Insulating material
Core oil	Poultry	
Enamels and varnishes	Rabbits	
Rubber substitute	Dogs	
Celluloid		
Linoleum		
Glycerin		

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE will lose a beloved president and an outstanding educator when on June 30, after 18 years of successful leadership, F. D. Farrell resigns his position as head of the school at Manhattan. However, it is sincerely hoped that his outstanding abilities and experience will be available on occasion for the good of Kansas generally and agriculture in particular. In making his decision, President Farrell wrote the Board of Regents, "The college needs a young, vigorous president and I no longer have the strength necessary to enable me to properly carry the responsibilities of the position."

Now it would be difficult to conceive of any man, at whatever age, who would be younger in vision or more direct in action than the deeply respected Doctor Farrell. During his many years as president of the college, and for 7 years before that, when he was dean of the department of agriculture, Doctor Farrell worked ceaselessly and untiringly for the interests of the school and Kansas agriculture, and for higher educational standards in the state. Students, faculty members and the public have learned to love him and to lean heavily upon him for counsel and leadership.

The demands upon his time and energy, indeed have been heavy and no doubt have taken their toll. It is with deep regret that Kansans learn of his decision to relinquish the reins he has held so ably and expertly thru so many years, but they would be the last to deny him the right.

In accepting his resignation, the Board of Regents and the people of Kansas can only hope that someone may be found whose heart and mind and enthusiasm will match those of Doctor Farrell and that he, in turn, will live long and happily in the knowledge that he has their heartiest admiration.

President Farrell has experienced a very interesting career. Born March 13, 1883, at Smithfield, Utah, he spent his boyhood on large ranches in Utah and Wyoming. He was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1907 from Utah Agricultural College. Later he was employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1910 he organized the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Idaho.

In 1911 he returned to the Department of Agriculture and from 1914 to 1918 was assistant agriculturalist in Western irrigation investigations, in charge of Government reclamation projects. He was given an honorary de-

gree of Doctor of Agriculture in 1925 by the University of Nebraska.

May all the good things that are good for a person be yours, President Farrell.

Can't Fool a Calf

YOU might fool a human with butter substitutes, but you can't fool a calf. This fact was discovered by Dr. T. W. Gullickson, of the dairy department at Minnesota University. Doctor Gullickson conducted experiments in which 5 different vegetable oils and 3 animal fats were used in feeding 8 groups of young calves.

Each group received skim milk into which one of these fats or oils had been thoroly mixed. In addition, the calf received a low fat concentrate mixture, cod-liver oil and alfalfa hay. Results showed a big advantage for the calves which received milk containing fat of animal origin.

They made significantly greater average daily gains in weight, and were in better health during the experiment. Calves fed milk containing vegetable oils developed serious digestive disorders, and several of the animals died. Some of the calves in this group were in a seriously weakened condition and then made remarkable recoveries when changed to milk containing butterfat.

Doing the Impossible

CONSIDERING the shortage of labor and machinery, it might appear almost impossible for Kansas to meet her 1943 food goals. Yet farm people of this state have done some so-called "impossible" jobs before, and you can expect them to do so again in these critical times.

Folks in several Kansas counties were asked what they can do to overcome shortages of labor and materials. They responded with a long list of ideas and methods designed to carry on production despite handicaps.

To beat the labor shortage, they mentioned more general use of pasturing off crops with

livestock instead of harvesting man labor. Better production practices and higher yielding varieties will produce larger amounts of grain and meat with the same amount of labor. Younger workers may be trained to take the place of experienced help, and farmers may become more neighborly, exchanging with one another in matters of help and equipment.

Shortages in machinery may be eased by lengthening the working season to avoid peak periods. Machinery may be conserved by using it only on the productive land, where it can do the most service in producing valuable crops. Co-operative programs in use and repair machinery will help out in many pinches.

It also is suggested that all farm workers be trained to meet Uncle Sam's qualifications for an "essential" agricultural worker. This calls for more productive units, as required for draft deferment for essential workers.

Regardless of whether the worker might be eligible for draft deferment, this might be set as a minimum goal. In meeting the 16 war unit dairy cow counts as one unit. One hundred chickens rate as about one and a third units while other livestock, poultry and crops are evaluated in a corresponding manner. Probably many farmers will meet this goal several times.

Hungry for Corn

FARMERS in the United States may never raise more corn this year than the country ever raised in one season. This is indicated by an estimate by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics that nearly 3.2 billion bushels of corn will be fed in the year ending October 1, 1943. If the 1943 crop should happen to be below average, America will face a real serious feed shortage, despite some reserves of feed now on hand.

Pencil Farming

THE pencil is gaining more popularity as an important farm "implement." J. H. Cridge, extension economist at Kansas State College, reports that about 20,000 Kansas farm account books were distributed to farmers in the state early this year by county agricultural agents. This book is popular because it is organized so that when the farm business is recorded in it, the farmer can make a summary for the year in a short time. With income tax reaching nearly everyone, such summaries are now an essential part of the job of farming.

Let's Call It a Consumers' Subsidy!

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration is worried about the rising cost of foodstuffs. They want to keep food costs paid by consumers as low as possible—a commendable ambition.

But the cost of producing foodstuffs is going up, due to shortages of farm labor and higher wages being paid. And to keep up production the producers of food must get enough more to pay these increased costs.

The way this can be done, according to the Planners in Washington, is by paying incentive payments and other forms of subsidies to farmers, so the consumers will get their food for less money.

The program worked out will call for a billion dollars a year in subsidies, maybe a billion and a half dollars. The subsidies, while nominally paid to farmers, actually are subsidies to consumers, who otherwise would have to pay more for the food they buy.

The money for the subsidies will be obtained by Treasury borrowing, largely. That debt will be carried

pretty far into the future. Future generations will be called upon to help pay for what we folks at home eat during the war. Included in these who pay will be some 10 or 12 million boys in the armed services; their generation will have to pay.

You and I will get cheaper food by charging a part of the cost of each meal to the boys in the fighting forces.

This might seem like mooching off the soldiers, but it is not so regarded by the Planners in Washington. They think it is real smart; a credit to a Brain Trust at work.

There is considerable opposition to the program for subsidies instead of market prices for products from farmers. Every time they take a check from the Treasury, they know it ties them tighter into Washington control.

A good many farmers—more perhaps than Washington believes—also understand that when the Treasury

pays farmers subsidies so that consumers will pay that much less for food, it is the consumer who gets the subsidy, but the farmer is charged with "robbing the Treasury" of the amount of the subsidy.

One of the big fights looming ahead in this session of Congress is over appropriations asked by the Administration for these subsidies "to farmers." Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard is the only high-up in the Administration who will admit that these subsidies are subsidies to consumers—and Wickard is deep in the dumps of the doghouse these days.

The Administration won a preliminary round in the subsidy battle the other day, when the Farm State Senators were unable to muster the necessary two thirds majority in the Senate to override the President's veto of the so-called Bankhead bill.

The Bankhead bill—Senate 660—is

much more simple than some of the heated arguments made over it. It simply prohibits the Government from subtracting soil-conservation payments and other payments from parity price on any farm.

(Continued on Page 15)

KANSAS FARMER

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HERE was a lot of talk in the Senate last week about the cause of inflation. Some persons in the Administration are doing their best to place the blame for inflation on the farmer. Others are trying to place the blame for inflation largely on labor. Some place it one week on the farmer; the next week on the working man.

Much is being made of the opposition that when wages advance, then farm prices have to advance; but when food prices advance, then wages advance. That is the truth, but it is only a part of the truth. War expenditures by the Government are the basic cause of inflation, for the very simple reason that huge Government expenditures create additional purchasing power. So, huge Government purchases of materials needed for war cut down the supply of goods and services that money can purchase. Increased purchasing power—demand—goes into the market and finds decreased quantities of goods—supply. There you have the basis of inflation.

I called to the attention of the Senate last week the following four questions raised by the Northeastern Dairy Conference at its recent meeting in New York:

"1. How can farmers be the cause of inflation when they are selling their farms to go to work in factories?"

"2. How can the farmers be the cause of inflation when dairy herds are being sold because of insufficient returns to pay bills and feed labor?"

"3. How can farmers be the cause of inflation when farms have been and are continuing to be stripped of hired labor by the attractiveness of factory jobs?"

"4. How long would the protected industrial worker stand it if he worked 80 hours a week instead of 48; if he worked for approximately half of what he is now getting and then he called insulting names?"

I think that is the way a lot of farmers think about the matter. The picture to others may seem overdrawn; the questions may be over-simplified. But there is a lot to the contentions advanced in those questions.

Our Federal Government is now spending money for war purposes at the rate of a quar-

ter of a billion dollars a day. Annual expenditures by the Government have increased from around 10 billion dollars a year to more than 100 billion dollars a year. Government borrowings are running at the rate of 70 billion dollars a year. There is the basic cause of the inflation.

Every farmer, every citizen, is vitally interested in controlling this inflation, evidenced by rising prices and rising wage levels in industry, so that it will not get out of hand. All of us want to support 100 per cent the Office of Price Administration in controlling prices.

But we have a right to insist that the Government also make an equally strong attempt to control wages and salaries and profits.

And in all frankness, I must add that the people have a right to expect that Congress will levy equitable taxes to draw off some 35 billion dollars a year of this excess purchasing power to help control inflation.

I think it is a fair statement that if the Government had stabilized both wages and prices last spring, or even earlier, the chances of controlling the inflation would be much better than they are today. But for reasons which most people understand, the Administration encouraged wages to keep on rising, while trying to hold down food prices. And the Treasury department has muddled the tax problem and program to the point where the House Ways and Means Committee virtually has thrown up its hands in despair.

But today all that is water over the dam. Much damage has been done; a lot of it cannot be undone. But a good deal can be done.

If prices were to be stabilized today under the provisions of law set forth in the Anti-Inflation Act passed last October, and wage

levels were to be stabilized as provided in that act, I believe we could hold the inflation down to a slow advance, with some chance of saving our domestic economy from cracking under the strain. Along with this will have to be some increase in federal taxes, and a transition to a pay-as-you-go plan for tax collections.

I have been urging that the OPA and Office of Economic

Stabilization accept in good faith the Congressional intent and expression in the Anti-Inflation Act. That would mean that wheat and corn prices would be allowed to go to parity before ceilings are placed on them. Do that, then slap ceilings on wages and salaries at the same time, and try to hold them at that level.

Congress has written the legislation through which the Executive branch of the Government can and should stabilize prices, wages and salaries. If OPA and the War Labor Board had followed the program established by Congress, farm organizations and congressmen from farm states would not be trying to write legislation to raise farm prices. Until Executive agencies concerned realize this, the agitation for increased farm prices on those commodities still below parity levels will be continued. And that is an unhealthy condition.

Along the same line, I might add that I am opposed to the proposals being made to pay farmers subsidies instead of allowing them to get their income from the sale of their products at fair prices.

Holding down food prices by the subsidies device, when these subsidies are paid with borrowed money, merely means that a part of the price of each meal consumers eat at these subsidized prices is charged to future generations of taxpayers. I don't think it fair to ask the boys in uniform, those who return, to pay taxes for the food we civilians are eating at home while they are fighting and dying abroad.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By R. W. Hoecker, Wheat, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs; F. L. Parsons, Livestock and Dairy.

What are the price ceilings on broilers, fryers and roasters?—T. V. M., Washington Co.

The permanent poultry order allows a selling price of 28.0 cents a pound in New York City for broilers under 3 pounds. The maximum price for fryers, 3 to 4 pounds, is 29.5 cents; for roasters, 4 to 5½ pounds, it is 32.5 cents, and for roasters over 5½ pounds, 35 cents. Maximum poultry prices in Kansas are about 1½ cents—dependent on freight rate—lower for all areas than the New York prices. If poultry prices stay at ceiling levels, they are expected to, this price relationship is the reverse of former years when broiler prices were usually higher than prices for other types of poultry.

Are stockers and feeders too high to buy and make a profit on at present prices?—E. J., Ellis Co.

The margin between stockers and feeders and slaughter cattle at present prices is unusually small. Since there is very little, if any, prospect that ceilings on

meats will be increased in the next several months, it means that purchasing replacement cattle at April levels is risky and speculative. This is the season of greatest demand for replacement cattle. Possibly by May the price spread between slaughter and feeder cattle may be more favorable. There is a distinct possibility that fat cattle values may decline in the next 60 days as fed cattle come on the market in greater volume and because of rationing and new black market controls easing the demand situation. If this occurs, stocker and feeder values also may decline. The price of feeder cattle next fall will be determined by the size of the feed crops this year. If feed crops are small, feeder cattle values will be considerably lower than at present.

I have between 50 and 65 head of barrows and gilts weighing between 200 and 250 pounds. I am wondering whether to market them now or hold them for greater weight. What is the market outlook for hogs by late April?—J. E. B., Saline Co.

The effect of supply and demand factors on prices of live hogs is difficult to judge now with so many Govern-

ment regulations affecting the market. However, it seems that declines of 35 cents to \$1 on live hogs are quite possible by late April compared to early April. The fall pig crop is moving to market in large volume by then. Also, rationing of meat and recent controls on black market operations will tend to increase the supply of meat in regular market channels and will ease the demand situation. I think that the odds favor your going to market immediately with all hogs that are finished rather than waiting until late April or early May. The next seasonal strong spot in the hog market is July and August when market receipts decline seasonally.

I feed cattle and hogs and wish to buy corn from my neighbor. What is the maximum price I may pay for this corn?—J. M. H., Clay Co.

The ceiling price is, quoting directly from the order, as follows: "The maximum price for the sale by producer to another farmer of yellow corn produced on a farm operated by the seller shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point nearest to the point of production." The maximum

price on track at the interior point is computed by using the ceiling price at Kansas City, plus freight charges per bushel from Kansas City to the interior point, plus 1 cent handling charge.

Tighten Your Belts

The Office of Economic Stabilization has reached down into its bag of figures and comes up with the answer to how much material goods will be required to keep this country's civilian economy on a minimum or bedrock basis. The correct figure, according to the report, is about 56 billion dollars worth of goods and services.

The 56 billion dollar bedrock figure is some 32 per cent less than the value of the goods and services used for these same purposes in 1941, but the figure is based on a good deal of substitution and simplification, representing a lower unit cost than otherwise.

"On the basis of present programs," the report says, "we estimate that the bedrock requirements of civilians are 23 per cent less than the volume of goods and services they will actually receive in 1943." In other words, civilians could get along with 23 per cent less, according to the WPB.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is of two-fold importance to thousands of readers of this paper. To you with sons, husbands or sweethearts "over there" the development of this new gasoline will be a comforting thought . . . while those on the home-front will be proud that the Company, whose products they have depended upon year after year in the operation of their farm machinery, has made still another great contribution to petroleum science.

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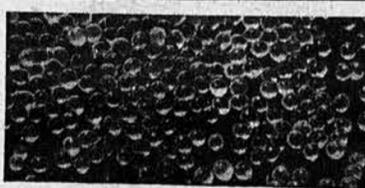
1 After bringing Eugene Houdry to this country, Socony-Vacuum pioneered with him the development of the Houdry catalytic refining process. We were the first company to produce 100-Octane gasoline in commercial quantities by catalytic methods. From this beginning has stemmed most catalytic refining, the *only method* by which 100-Octane Aviation gasoline can be produced in the vast quantities needed by the United Nations' air fleets. Socony-Vacuum has produced up to now more catalytic cracked base stock for 100-Octane gasoline than any other company.

2 Today, the T. C. C. Process (Thermoform Catalytic Cracking), Socony-Vacuum's *second* great contribution in the refining of vital aviation fuels, is being installed in 20 American refining units (7 of them ours). The T. C. C. Process permits *continuous* catalytic refining, *improves the quality and increases the quantity* of 100-Octane base stocks. It requires less critical materials—steel and alloys—than any other catalytic process.

3 Close on the heels of the T.C.C. Process comes Socony-Vacuum's *third* revolutionary scientific discovery, the Synthetic Bead Cata-

lyst, described in the picture here. For many years, 100-Octane (which means without knock) has been the standard of gasoline performance. 100-Octane has been a synonym for perfect. Now, Socony-Vacuum's sensational Bead Catalyst makes possible the production, in commercial quantities, of a *new and better gasoline*—as much as 35% more powerful than any present 100-Octane gasoline—so powerful it can be greatly diluted for use as an ingredient in 100-Octane gasoline. Even thus diluted, this remarkable fuel will give to aircraft a new, quick maneuverability, speed, climbing power, and carrying capacity.

In one great raid on Berlin, it would have enabled the bombers used to carry 200 extra tons of bombs. And—with the new "Flying Horsepower"—British pilots would have been able to fly 22,000 miles farther in one recent 24-hour period *without increasing their gasoline load!*



MAGIC BEADS! . . . Catalysis is defined as "a chemical change affected in a compound by an agent that itself remains stable." Socony-Vacuum's revolutionary new catalyst is a porous bead . . . looks much like a pearl, is iridescent in its original form. The gasoline cracking stock passes in a continuous stream through the porous beads, undergoes a remarkable chemical change, assumes octane and power values unknown before.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.



It Hasn't All Been Easy

But Drouth and Depression Didn't Stop This Family



Real Kansas farm folks are Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Waugh, of Wallace county, and their 12 sons and daughters shown in this family picture. In the back row, left to right, are: Frances, Edward, Alan, Jeane, Elmer, Marian, Arthur and Dorothy. Middle row: Donnie and Bobbie. Front row: Georgia, now Mrs. Harry Droop; Mr. Waugh, Mrs. Waugh, and Edna, now Mrs. Elmer Akers.

YOU will find a friendly welcome, if you ever chance to call at the farm of C. E. Waugh, near the Colorado line in western Wallace county. The Waughs are friendly because they are typical Western Kansas folks, all 14 of them. The 6 sons and 6 daughters have learned to give and take, while helping their parents battle Kansas sun and winds in a farming program that includes more than 4,300 acres, which is some job.

It hasn't all been easy, either, because most of the 12 children were school age during the time when Western Kansas was pretty dry. They struggled against depression, drouth, and grasshoppers, in the most discouraging period Western Kansas has ever known.

They Conquer Adversities

But, with characteristic grit and hard work, the children were educated and the family lived comfortably, "sticking it out" until the coming of better times and better crop years. Now, the Waughs are still there and they are known and respected as leaders among the big-scale, progressive farmers of Western Kansas.

At present, the farming business is a partnership affair between Mr. Waugh and his 4 older sons, Alan, Arthur, Elmer and Edward, ranging from 28 to 20 years old. However, Elmer is in the Navy and Edward is with the Marines. In their absence, Donnie, 13, and Bobbie, 11, do their best to fill the gap in this family crew. Their Dad is proud of their fine work.

There is plenty to be done, because the 4,300 acres controlled by this family includes more than 3,000 acres under cultivation. The Waughs normally produce 800 to 1,000 acres of wheat and about 800 acres of sorghums. Barley and other feed crops are also grown on an extensive scale to round out the program.

As suggested by the crops grown, the Waugh farming operations are built around a practical program of livestock production. Each year the

Waughs fatten 650 to 700 head of cattle, and they list this as the most important part of their entire business. Last year, with a scarcity of hay the Waughs grazed off about 300 acres of sorghum with some high quality Hereford cattle.

Discussing the job of farming that area, Mr. Waugh says you can expect to plan very far ahead. Instead of making definite plans to grow definite acreage of any one crop year, he waits until the season arrives and then decides what crops can be grown.

For instance, if the fall is dry it is folly to plant too much wheat. If dry weather continues on into spring it might pay to also reduce the acreages of spring-seeded crops. In fact, the time to plant a large acreage of any crop, he says, is when the season is favorable, and you can start the crop under good conditions.

During some years, Mr. Waugh lates, there isn't a favorable time for seeding until late spring or early summer. This means, sometimes, that the principal crop has to be a catch crop like millet. But the good farmer plans his catch crop and makes the best whatever conditions prevail.

Catch Crops Help

Mr. Waugh relates that during some of the dry seasons his farming operations would have been deeply in the red had it not been for valuable crops of millet seed which normally yield to 30 bushels an acre. One year 4 bushels of this seed sold at \$1.20 to \$1.50 a bushel, giving a satisfactory net return when all other crops were virtual failures.

The 4 oldest children in Mr. Waugh's family, 2 boys and 2 girls, are all married. Two girls are now in college, one is working as a stenographer, one is in high school. Mrs. Waugh is a native of St. Louis, Mo., but now she is a loyal Kansan. She would not trade her place as a Western Kansas farm woman for city life of any kind. The farm women agree with her.



A sturdy citizen of Western Kansas is C. E. Waugh, who operates more than 4,300 acres of land in Wallace county. The cameraman caught him at the wheel of one of his heavy-duty tractors.

Two Stars

Change to Gold

WAS just "a house by the side of the road," but a service flag with stars hung in the front window. Over the years, 2 stars were changed to gold. A 70-year-old farm widow sat in a country church, and with calloused hands wiped away the tears as she read words dedicating her 2 sons to higher care.

Farm help grew scarce, but never a murmur from her. She milked 8 cows night and morning, she mended fence, hauled huge loads of feed to the barns. The tires were bad on the family's one old car, but she didn't ask more. She pushed an old buggy out the shed, painted it, and now jogs her miles to town behind a slow-gaited mare. In this way she markets a case of eggs, a pail of cream or a dozen hens.

She didn't complain about the sugar or the coffee shortages or the gas—and tire rationing. She took it in

her stride, and drives her middle-aged body, machine-like, to keep going many, many hours a week. I would hesitate to count her hours.

The whir of a cream separator, the cackle of a hen, a new born calf, a sick mare—these are the things that keep her mind busy and her heart calm. Each month a small War Bond is tucked away for safe keeping. She gave her sons and she gives her money. She only wishes she could give herself.

We can't "lose the good these soldiers have done" so long as there are women in America like this mother. We aren't fighting just to down a crazy paper hanger and a barbaric war lord. We are fighting for mothers and wives who are as strong as "they" were brave. We are fighting for a place for all boys to come back to—where life is good—where faith is strong—and where every man is a useful part of a free nation.—M. C. B.

Exchange of Goods

Keeps 'Em Fighting

MANY folks may be surprised to know that Lend-Lease arrangements with our allies are not "one-way" agreements in which the United States supplies everything to the other nations, receiving nothing in return. More than 7½ billion dollars of Lend-Lease aid had been given to our allies by November 30, 1942, and a lot of us want to know what we are getting in return for our investment.

Britain, for instance, has supplied us with planes, guns and bases to American troops in many places and has supplied anti-aircraft guns for our cities, coastal and Panama Canal defenses.

The United States is pouring both money and weapons into the southwest Pacific, but in a large measure America has spared the task of procuring and transporting food and clothes for its troops there. Australia now devotes a considerable part of its funds to reciprocal Lend-Lease aid. American soldiers receive beef, pork, lamb, fresh fruits and vegetables, field rations, canned meats and uniforms.

New Zealand is enduring civilian hardships of eggs and milk because of quantities supplied to our forces.

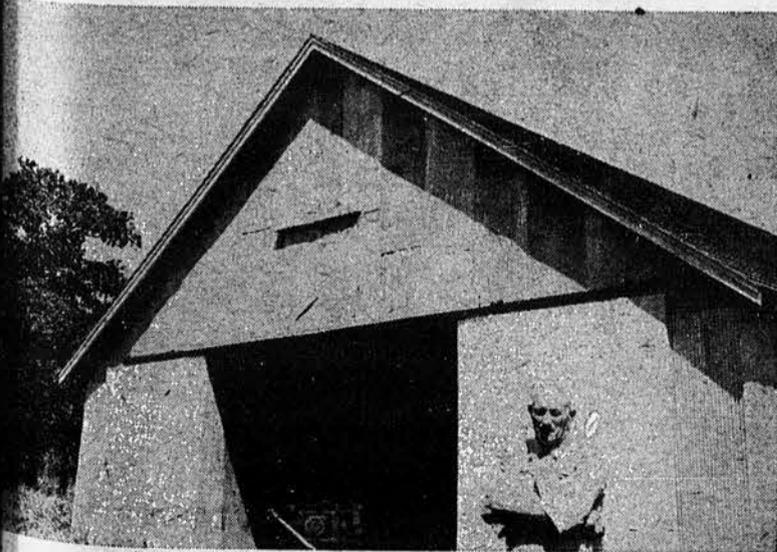
China, the Fighting French in New Caledonia, the British in the Fiji Islands, and Iceland and many other parts of the world do what they can for America.

On its own part the United States is sending food to keep its allies fighting. In 1942, Lend-Lease exported to other United Nations 7½ per cent of America's record food supply. The year's crop was 12 per cent greater than 1941 production. Food is one of the most potent United Nations' weapons, and is being used as and where needed. Lend-Lease is making those weapons available.

While we can give an approximate dollar value to many of the goods and services interchanged under Lend-Lease, who can measure in such terms the value of Australian chocolate bars to our troops fighting desperately in the tropical jungles, of rest billets and friendly entertainment offered them in England, New Zealand, and other spots far from their homes?

Lend-Lease is not simply a method of wartime bookkeeping. It is a great and successful demonstration of democratic co-operation. Government officials claim.

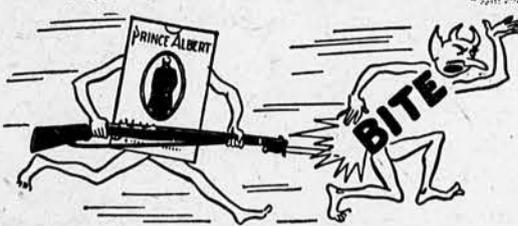
Builds Boxcar Buildings



SEBASTIAN HAHN, of Montgomery county, has constructed a number of substantial, practical buildings by using 2 boxcars. Leaving a wide space between the boxcars, and putting a floor over all, he makes a good building, in at least 3 different compartments. The building pictured here serves as a combined machine shed and grain storage. Grain is stored in the boxcars, one on each side of the alley, while the

wide alley provides a convenient place to store farm equipment. It also provides a driveway for unloading grain at harvest time.

Buildings of this same style perform numerous other duties on Mr. Hahn's place. One serves as an apple house for Mr. Hahn's extensive orcharding activities. For this use, extra partitions were put in the boxcars, and a floor in the space between the 2 cars.



SMOOTH-SAILING SMOKING, TOO!

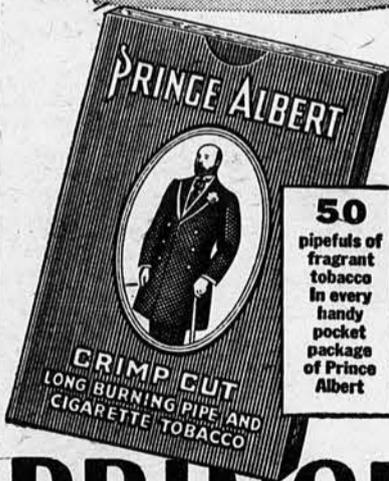
NO BITE

TO RUFFLE UP MY TONGUE—

PRINCE ALBERT
IS SO MILD, SMOOTH,
SO EASY ON MY TONGUE—YET
SO TASTY. IT'S
BETTER TOBACCO,
THAT'S A
CINCH!



BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



AL ALTER'S model racing boats are stream-lined—smooth performers. And so is Al's pipe—loaded to the rim with mild, mellow Prince Albert, the brand that's no-bite treated and crimp cut. "At the same time," says Al, "P.A. is rich in the good taste I used to dream about, yet easy on my tongue." Try P.A. yourself—see if you don't find it your smoker's dream come true.

A FAVORITE FOR "MAKIN'S" SMOKES, TOO

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Make an Investment for Victory

BUY MORE WAR BONDS!!

Farm Living Gets High Score

IF YOU have some special reasons for liking farm life better than city life, you might enjoy reading the results of a farm survey among farm people, conducted recently by Fortune Magazine. Gathering opinions from all types of farmers, in every part of the United States, the editors found that the majority of people living on farms are there because they like it, and they have some definite reasons for liking it.

More than half of the farmers interviewed said the thing they like best about farming is "being their own boss." This point was also important in the minds of farmers' wives, altho only about 28 per cent of them listed it as their most important reason for liking the farm.

Most important with the women, and a prominent reason among the men, is abundance of good food on the farm. Outdoor living, kind of work, and having a good place to raise children were other points that rated special notice among farm folks interviewed.

Listing their greatest objections to farm living the matter of "long hours" ranked first among both men and women. "Not enough money" was another prominent complaint among the farmers and their wives, while the wives made special mention about lack of conveniences and inadequate transportation.

The survey indicated that most farm people do not regard city life very highly. What they seem to think they

would dislike most is the fact it is too crowded in the city. However, 24 per cent of the farm women said they would like city conveniences and 12 per cent of the men said they would like the short hours and easy work of city living.

Farm people voted 70 to 80 per cent in favor of the country for people being kindest to neighbors, being healthiest, and getting the most satisfaction out of life. Apparently farmers are not so sure they have as much fun as city people. At least only 38 per cent voted for the farm on this point.

Touching on farm sentiment in connection with wartime problems the survey showed that farmers are willing to work overtime for victory. More than half of all farmers interviewed said they are willing to work 60 to 83 hours a week. Nearly a fourth of the farmers and more than a tenth of the hands expressed willingness to work 84 hours a week and more.

The survey substantiates general belief that farmers will not have enough help this year and indicates that production may be severely reduced because of acute machinery and labor shortages. Among farmers interviewed, about half consider that women from cities and towns might be of some little assistance in helping solve the labor shortage. More than a third said the town women would be of no help whatsoever, and only a few said town women could help solve the farm labor problem.

Nearly 2 out of every 3 farmers interviewed think the Government should have the power to freeze hired hands and move anyone where they want him. Hired hands were divided about 50-50 on this question. Last but not least, the survey showed one of the most popular peeves among farmers. About two thirds of all farmers interviewed feel the middleman gets more than his share of the consumer's dollars.

Can Plow Fly Under

By E. G. KELLY

Hessian fly seriously damaged wheat in central and eastern counties of Kansas last fall. These insects are still on the wheat plant in the fields. They completed their feeding last fall and will change into the tiny fly stage in April. This tiny fly will lay eggs on the small wheat plants and barley plants. Eggs will hatch into maggots which will feed on the stems of the plants. In May or early June the effect of the insect on the crop will be readily seen. Small plants will quit growing and become very much dwarfed, and will not produce a stalk. The plants attacked later may grow a stalk which may pro-

Chinch Bugs Lived

By E. G. KELLY

CHINCH bugs received a severe reverse last summer and again in the fall. However, there were a great number of bugs ready for winter, and they moved into the bluestem grass clumps as usual. There are not nearly so many as in previous years, and they probably will not do so much damage. The bugs that got into the winter quarters seemed to have lived and are ready to move out to wheat and barley during the first warm days this spring.

There may be some local damage to wheat and barley, and there will be bugs moving from wheat and barley to corn in late June or early July in some areas in central and northeastern counties. Chinch bugs were attracted to the milo plantings in the central counties in the late summer of 1942, and they caused much damage to that crop. It is in those areas where the bugs may be expected to damage crops this spring and summer.

If the weather is normal in May and

duce a head. The amount of grain in these heads depends upon the number of maggots attacking the plant and the productivity of the soil.

The cold snap in March did not kill the insects that were well covered by the soil, and neither did the pasturing by cattle and sheep destroy them. The insects are on the dead plants and will be ready to change to adults when the right time comes along. There are many wheat fields where the plants were so badly killed by the fly and later the freezes, that farmers are wondering whether they should plow under the infested wheat to protect the fields that are not infested. There is one thing each farmer will have to determine for himself, whether to leave the insects to have free access to the wheat that was not killed in the field, or to plow them under to protect the adjoining fields. In order to protect wheat and barley that is not infested, the infested wheat should be plowed under very soon after the soil warms up.

Where Book Farming Pays

Analysis of farm management practices on 16 Greenwood county farms discloses some interesting facts. Their average net income was \$3,461. Of this amount, \$338 was the average value of farm products used at home. These included dairy products, poultry, eggs, beef, pork and garden vegetables. The average expenditure for labor was \$298, with a variation from no expense to \$1,230 for 1942.

These 16 farms had an average of 9 litters of pigs, 110 hens and 5 dairy cows, with average dairy products receipts of \$72.35 to the cow. Egg receipts were \$2.61 a hen and pigs weaned averaged 6.6 to the litter.

Legumes were considered important by this group of farmers, since 23 per cent of their land was planted to this type of crop last year. One member of the group, with 17 dairy cows, averaged \$85 worth of products to the cow and had 2½ per cent of his expenditures for purchased feed. He relies on legumes, row crops and hay and keeps 4 acres of legumes for each dairy cow.

The average high net income on these 16 farms was due to a combination of livestock and legumes, good methods and good management.

How About Hoppers?

By E. G. KELLY

The grasshopper situation in Kansas for 1943 seems better than for several years. Under normal May and June weather, there will be many grasshoppers in local areas in 20 western counties, and fewer in the 30 other western counties. There will be some damage expected to alfalfa and clover in the eastern counties.

The young hoppers will begin to hatch from eggs in late April and early

May, and they will continue to hatch until June. It is probable that young hoppers will be congregating along fence rows, roadsides, and weedy strips at the edges of cultivated fields. There are numerous eggs in many of the stubble fields in the western counties. The young hoppers in these fields will attack barley or corn.

In July there may be considerable damage from grasshoppers that move out of wheat and barley to corn. This is the usual time for them to move and with usual average July weather the wheat will ripen; and just as the wheat is harvested the hoppers will move.

It will be necessary for many western Kansas farmers to till out the corn and carefully rotate their fields. In some sections it will be necessary to early baiting to protect the wheat, barley, corn, and it will require considerable baiting to protect the corn in July after harvest.

There is bait material stored in many of the counties where grasshoppers are expected to occur in large numbers. Arrangements are being made with county agents and county officials to mix the bait and distribute in the usual manner. Farmers are requested to watch the edges of fields, fence rows and weedy waste lands for the presence of grasshoppers and report the first sighting to the county agent.

"Fascinators" for Spring

IS PRETTY AS A PICTURE



The "Fascinators" of Grandma's day is still right at the head of the fashion parade for spring, for it's as fashionable a bit of head covering these days as ever was in years long gone by. One in a simple jiffy crochet mesh, the new rayon crochet thread gives it luster. It will cost you far less than a dollar even with the flat double ruffle edging. Pattern 7519 contains the instructions for making this flattering fascinator pictured, as well as the stitches and materials needed.

This pattern is 10 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing.) Order it from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

"Busy Days" Favorite

TRIM, NEAT TWO-PIECER



Pattern 4332—Your favorite outfit for busy summer days wherever you go, no matter what you are doing, will be this two-piece style. It's so neat, trim and just right. The yoked blouse has smart, simple lines. The optional contrast bodice-top of the front-paneled skirt may be cut from a remnant. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 39-inch and ⅞ yard contrast.

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



Limited Sale

UNTIL

"Johnny Comes Marching Home"

And did you know it takes 4,900 pounds of steel to back "Johnny" in this Global War... whereas only 90 pounds of steel were needed to back "Johnny's" Dad in World War I.

Yes... that's a lot of steel for just one "Johnny"... but think of the millions of boys who must have steel to back them.

We will not let them down!
Scrap metals make new steel. Salvage your scrap today!

Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation

GENERAL OFFICES: DENVER, COLORADO

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GET MORE PORK TO MARKET

Help STOP Cholera Losses

Save Up to 25 to 50 Per Cent VACCINATE YOUR PIGS YOURSELF Get This FREE Guide!

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WORLD'S LARGEST SERUM PRODUCERS

Black Leaf 40

KILLS LICE

OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER IN FEATHERS... SPREAD ON ROOSTS

KEY WORK CLOTHES

THE NATION'S FINEST

Glad to Be Home

He was just a Collie farm dog named "Pooch," but he was tired of hearing all this hero stuff about Eddie Rickenbacker spending all those days on a raft, of Mahatma Gandhi going on a hunger strike, and about all those other guys who were getting so much attention in the papers. His 3 little mistresses, Nancy, Helen Joan and Faith, who live near Sand Springs, Dickinson county, may have been too busy to play with him. Whatever the reason for his doldrums, Pooch decided something exciting should be done, and quick—so he disappeared.

Nearly a month went by, and still no Pooch. Then, late one afternoon, a fisherman from Abilene peered over the brink of a 25-foot cliff overhanging Horseshoe Bend on the Smoky Hill river, west of Sand Springs. He noticed a half starved dog below on a narrow beach. Unable to get down the sheer bank, or to find a boat, he gave up for that night. The next morning, however, he returned with 3 companions and a rope. One of the men was lowered to the beach and brought the near-dead dog to the top.

Yes, you guessed it. The venture-some dog was Pooch. After eating some dog biscuits given him by his new found friends, Pooch was restored to his home, where he is now basking in the light of sudden fame and a swell writeup in the local paper.

Retain Holstein Show

H. A. Meier, prominent Dickinson county Holstein breeder, has been named to manage this year's annual Midwest Kansas Holstein Show, which will be held at Abilene, May 6.

Representatives from 4 counties were named to promote the show among breeders of that area. They are Harold Scanlan, St. Joseph, for Dickinson county; Jack Carlin, Salina, for Saline; Clarence Quinn, Bennington, Ottawa county; and Harrison Bartel, Hillsboro, Marion county. T. Hobart McVey, Hutchinson, state president of the Holstein association, will act as judge of the show.

Mr. Meier also has been named to succeed Dr. W. H. Mott, of Herington, as district delegate for the state Holstein association.

Hired-Hand Hunter

The critical farm labor problem has led to establishment of a new office in the United States Department of Agriculture. Secretary Claude R. Wickard has created the Agriculture Labor Administration, designed to insure farmers an adequate supply of agricultural labor. Director of the new organization is Wayne H. Darrow, a former Texas farmer who has had experience as a county agent, an extension editor, and as director of the AAA.

Hybrid Gains Favor

Hybrid seed corn has made a hit with farmers around Axtell, many of whom plan to put their entire acreage to hybrids this year. More than \$5,000 worth of hybrid seed has been shipped into the community, with prices ranging from \$8 to \$9.25 a bushel. Observers in Douglas, Franklin and Osage counties also report hybrids on the increase, with one in Douglas predicting 85 per cent of the farmers in that county will plant some hybrids.

A Tragic Demonstration

Strawlofts in farrowing quarters proved their value during the early March sub-zero weather. C. G. Elling, extension swine specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan, said upon his return from a 2-week tour in Kansas. "It was a tragic demonstration," he said. "Many unprotected litters farrowed during the extreme weather were frozen altho the pigs were strong at birth. Those which survived the chilling will be set back considerably." Elling's belief in the value of the



"Guess I'll demand feed and a-half when I'm milked overtime!"

strawloft feature for hog houses was strengthened by the comparison of nonprotected and protected litters.

Records indicate that the strawloft feature raises the temperature in the farrowing quarters as much as 35 to 40 degrees. Many entire litters survived the unprecedented low temperatures, he said.

The veteran sheep and swine specialist was "plumb discouraged" by the comparison. He can't understand why this inexpensive practice, for which practically the only outlay is labor, isn't used by all hog producers.

He recommends that future pig crops be given this temperature control feature.

May Be the Roost

If your chicks develop crooked breast bones this year, don't be too quick to blame the birds. At least don't blame them until you are sure it is their fault. D. C. Warren, of the Kansas State College Poultry Department, says crooked breast bones are due to inherited tendencies, but the type of perches used influences the tendency toward this deformity. Roosting too early on sharp perches will aggravate this tendency in chicks, so have a look at those roosts.

Aim at 500 Turkeys

Gobble, gobble! That's what Delmer and Don Scholfield are going to hear every day this year. Delmer and Don, sophomores in Vocational Agriculture at the Phillipsburg high school, have purchased 90 turkey hens and 12 toms. These, with 14 hens they already have, will comprise their flock for producing victory food this year. The new birds were purchased from Ray Haskins, of Republic City. All were blood-tested and met the rigid requirements of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. The Scholfields expect to raise 500 poults in 1943, from eggs produced by their flock. Other eggs will be sold for hatching. E. R. Halbrook, extension poultry specialist, Frank Freeman, vocational agriculture instructor, and Albert D. Mueller, county agent, were with the youthful poultrymen when they made their purchase.

WATCH OUT FOR BLOODY DROPPINGS

Telltale symptoms of a dreaded disease... ruffled feathers, shivering, and bloody droppings. Watch for them when chicks reach 5 to 8 weeks of age. They mean



COCCIDIOSIS

At first signs of coccidiosis, confine chicks on deep, clean litter, keep them warm and nourished, and use Gland-O-Lac's famous

CORIDENE

CORIDENE stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, contains soothing, anti-septic oils. Thousands of chick-raisers have depended on CORIDENE for 20 years. Buy a bottle today... before coccidiosis strikes your flock.



Costs Only 1¢ Per Chick

SEE YOUR LOCAL HATCHERYMAN OR POULTRY SUPPLY DEALER or write to

GLAND-O-LAC
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

BULBS 10 kinds choice Gladioli matted for 10¢ and names of 4 friends who grow flowers. For returning this ad will include extra 10 Spring Flowering bulbs.

STAR SEED COMPANY, Dept. 529, St. Charles, Ill.

ALWAYS A GOOD NIGHT'S REST—AWAY FROM ANY STREET CAR NOISE

New Hotel **CONTINENTAL** in the heart of KANSAS CITY, MO.

TO HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR IS TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY

SHARE MACHINES FOR VICTORY

Good Hay Can Help to Win the War!

HAY of high nutritive value can materially assist the nation's livestock, poultry and dairy program. Modern machines play a large part in assuring hay quality. If a new machine you need is not available because of rationing, remember your NEW IDEA dealer stands ready to help you obtain use of similar equipment on a rental basis. Don't hesitate to consult him.

Ask for this FREE BOOK

Any time you want to buy, repair, rent or exchange farm machines, talk it over with your NEW IDEA dealer. Ask him too for free copy of the timely booklet entitled "How to Make Better Hay." Or write direct to our office.

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Dept. 131 Coldwater, Ohio

MANURE SPREADERS, MOWERS, SIDE DELIVERY RAKES, HAY LOADERS, STEEL FARM WAGONS, CORN PICKERS, CORN HUSKER-SHREDDERS, HAND CORN SHELLERS, PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS, TRANSPLANTERS

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT

RHUBARB

Desserts

REMEMBER those good old days when you'd wake up in the morning and think, "M-m-m, let's see now, what shall we have to eat today?" And then you'd have a happy thought and proceed to go get it . . . providing, of course, it was in season, and the budget could stand it, and a few other minor incidentals like that. But now, with rationing and points to be counted and considered even before the money cost, so your family doesn't go hungry toward the end of the month, you may have a happy thought—and then decide it wasn't so happy after all—and have to start all over again.

Then you sniff the spring in the air and fairly shout, "Rhubarb! Thank goodness, that's not rationed!" With that, remembering the part of your consumer's pledge about, "I will take care of what I have; I will waste nothing," you decide that as each pink stalk shows itself, if the family can't eat it right now, you'll seal it in glass to augment next winter's supply of vitamin C—and the rhubarb orgy is on. Even remembering that sugar is rationed doesn't daunt you. My goodness no, we housewives licked that bugaboo a year ago! Haven't we all continued to live—quite nicely, thank you, and very healthfully too—on our weekly half pound of sugar? And isn't it all but amazing the sweets we've learned to concoct with honey and sirup and such? Sure, they'll sweeten rhubarb and not spoil the twangy flavor that's the very essence of spring itself.

To start the season off, let's bake a rhubarb pie, perfectly browned, oozing pink sirup and delicious aroma. It's certain to make a hit with Dad, and as an absolutely perfect spring dessert I still don't believe it can be improved upon. But before the season is over the time comes when we want a change from this old standby. When such a time arrives at your house, try some of these recipes planned for just such an occasion. Then with an eye to your sugar ration, can a goodly supply unsweetened, or if you have a locker, be sure to freeze some. You'll need nary a speck of sugar to do that. It will be a delicious treat next winter, and can be



Spiced baked rhubarb—is it ever yummy! Try this colorful, easily-prepared dessert after the newness has worn off the fresh rhubarb pie season. The orange and clove garnish with the dash of nutmeg and cinnamon is most refreshing.

sweetened then from your current sugar allowance. Or you can use it later in combinations with other fruits as they come in season—they to supply unusual flavors and part of the sweetness, while the rhubarb, which is a natural stretcher, will make up the bulk.

Early spring rhubarb has light pink stalks and light leaves. The rhubarb which comes later has dark reddish green to green stalks with deep green foliage. Stalks of good rhubarb are fresh and crisp, not flabby. Before cooking rhubarb, trim the ends, remove the leaves, and wash it thoroly. Do not peel it unless the stalks are tough or stringy, as you get better color.

Rhubarb and Pineapple Cup

$\frac{3}{4}$ pound rhubarb, cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pieces
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar

1 cup boiling water
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup canned or fresh pineapple wedges

Simmer the rhubarb with the sugar and water until tender. Cool. Add the pineapple wedges just before serving. Serves 6.

Spicy Baked Rhubarb

1 quart diced rhubarb
2 cups sugar
2 oranges

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon
8 whole cloves

Grate the rind of one orange. From the other orange cut one center slice one third inch thick. Dice the pulp of both oranges and add the grated rind, rhubarb, sugar, nutmeg and cinna-

mon. Put in a casserole, placing the orange in which the cloves have been stuck, in the center. Cover and bake in a moderate oven until the rhubarb is tender.

Rhubarb and Strawberry Delight

1 pound rhubarb
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup granulated sugar
1 pint strawberries

Wash rhubarb, cut in 1-inch pieces, add to strawberries, and simmer until almost tender—about 15 minutes. Then add sugar (enough to sweeten) and continue to cook until tender—about 10 minutes. Just before removing from heat, add strawberries, which have been washed, hulled and halved. Chill and serve. Serves 6.

Rhubarb Marmalade

1 pound rhubarb
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar

1 lemon

Wash rhubarb and cut into thin slices without peeling. Wash lemon and shave off the yellow rind. Add rind. [Continued on Page 11]

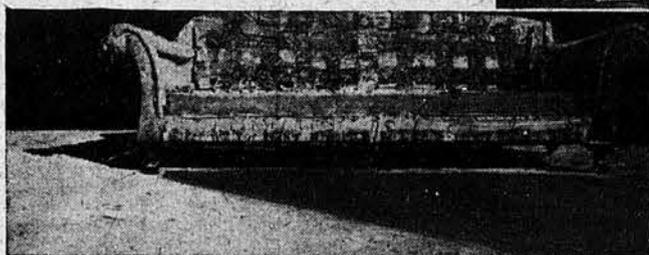
PROUD OF OUR JOB

THESE are days when we can't buy anything new—even when we have the cash in hand—unless it is an absolute necessity. Yet some of us have old, worn-out pieces of furniture, or furniture covered with shabby materials, and we want to do something about it. Something that won't cause us to snitch from our War Stamp buying, and will help make our homes more fresh and well-kept looking in the days when we are spending more time there than ever.

Take the shabby old divan shown in the left picture, for instance. It had been stored in the barn, waiting for the junkman to come for it. Then, suddenly, we realized that there was a possibility of having the piece recovered. Most of the covering had been ripped off, by mischievous youngsters who knew it was stored as "junk," and the springs revealed thus seemed to be in good condition.

"I don't like those high arms!" I complained. "Well, I'm handy man enough to cut those down," my husband consoled . . . and went for his hacksaw and other tools. Fortunate I, to have a husband who became interested at once! The "after" picture at the right shows the re-

Stored in the barn, waiting for the junkman to haul it off, this shabby old sofa looked pretty hopeless . . . and then an idea struck us, revamp the old wreck!



sultant divan, occupying a place of honor in our living room and calling forth plenty of comments. Of course, it took me quite a few days to cover it, because I had my regular work to do, but I had fun doing it, and now it's a source of much comfort and pleasure. I bought inexpensive denim in a lovely rust shade, since that



The mister sawed off the high old arms, I did the "recovering job" . . . and the old castoff now occupies an important place in our living room. It's both good looking and comfortable.

seemed to fit best into our living-room scheme. I used an old bath rug to pad the arms upon which my husband had "performed an operation" . . . and do you know, we think we have a right to be proud of our sofa. And why shouldn't we be with our nice sofa, that cost so little.—Louise Price B.

Perk Up an Old Favorite

By MRS. B. E. N.

A new flavor, delicate, elusive, subtly different, and the family "sits up" and regards an old favorite with new interest and definite respect. The next time you are preparing scalloped potatoes, without even the tiniest warning hint to anyone, sprinkle in one-eighth teaspoon each of ground thyme and ground marjoram—not a whit less, not a whit more. Bake in the usual way and place it on the table just as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened, and compose yourself to enjoy the "guess what!" exclamations sure to follow.

Wash Them This Way

By A MOTHER

No matter how many new toys the children acquire they never seem to reach the point where they are willing to discard those cuddly toy animals. It embarrasses mother terribly; but does it matter to them that these toys are grimy and dirt-laden? Not in the least! Here's a simple, easy way to give a much needed shampoo to those favorite toys made from pile fabrics: Make a rich suds from mild soap or flakes. Then with a brush rub the foamy suds into the material—do not get the toy soaking wet. Rub soap off with a turkish wash cloth wrung out of clear water, continuing to rub until the toy is barely damp. Then dissolve 2 teaspoonfuls of borax in a cup of warm water. With a clean brush apply this mixture to the toy, brushing against the run of the pile. Wipe with a soft cloth and hang up to dry. Brush occasionally while drying and when the toy is dry brush and fluff the soft pile.

Emergency Sewing Shelf

By MRS. OCIE CHILTON

All of my emergency shelves are not in the pantry or medicine cabinet! I have an emergency sewing shelf that is a wonderful help. Its chief item is a generous supply of muslin, both white and unbleached. When I see a sale of this, I make a point of buying several yards to have on hand. And the uses I find for it! Impromptu costumes for the children, linings, underslips for pillows, ironing board covers, jelly bags and a host of other things. A half width makes a perfect "tuck up" when added to a sheet or blanket that is too short. Besides the muslin, I keep on hand a good supply of white and black thread, tape, bias bindings, needles, spare tape measure and other small sewing items that are so little to buy yet so troublesome to procure in a hurry.

Rack for Sharp Knives

By KITCHEN-MINDED

Sharp knives are invaluable kitchen tools. They stay sharp longer when kept suspended in a knife rack, which can be made easily from available materials—grocery boxes are just the thing. To make a rack choose 2 half-inch boards, one 18 inches long and 3 inches wide, the other 18 inches by 6 inches wide. Run slots in the narrow board, half way thru the board and 2 inches apart. Then wrap a bit of sandpaper around a block of wood and apply it unsparingly to each board. When the surfaces are nicely smoothed nail the slotted edges of the narrow board to the mid-

dle of the wide board, so the narrow board forms a shelf with the slots toward the back. Paint or enamel in colors to match or contrast with the kitchen color scheme; decorate it if you wish; and hang it at a convenient height above the work table. A small hook, on either side, for scissors and can opener or knife sharpener, will save the homemaker many steps.

Rhubarb Desserts

(Continued from Page 10)

to rhubarb with sugar, mix and let stand overnight. Add juice of lemon and cook quickly until thick. Pour into clean hot glasses and seal with paraffin. Makes 3 (6-ounce) glasses.

Rhubarb Scallop with Meringue

- 1/2 pound rhubarb
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- Grated rind of 1 orange
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 small sponge cake
- 2 tablespoons powdered sugar
- 2 egg whites

Wash and peel rhubarb and cut in 1-inch pieces; add sugar, orange rind and salt, mixing well. Cut sponge cake in thin slices; line bottom of greased baking dish with 3 or 4 slices; cover with one fourth of rhubarb. Continue to make alternate layers of cake and fruit until material is used. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 minutes. Beat egg whites until stiff; add sugar slowly, beating until blended. Pile on baked pudding and bake 15 minutes longer, or until meringue is slightly browned.

Rhubarb Whipped Cream Pie

- 2 tablespoons unflavored gelatin
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 2 1/2 cups stewed rhubarb
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped
- 1 cereal flake pie shell

Soften gelatin in water. Heat rhubarb and sugar to boiling, add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool; when mixture begins to thicken fold in whipped cream. Pour into pie shell and chill. Makes 1 (9-inch) pie.

Rhubarb and Raisin Pie

- 2 cups rhubarb
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup raisins

Line a pie plate with plain pastry and fill with 2 cups rhubarb, cut in 1/4-inch pieces. Sprinkle with 1 cup sugar and 1/2 cup raisins, cut in halves. Cover with crust and bake in a moderate oven, 45 minutes. Enjoy this, now that raisins are no longer rationed.

Deep Dish Rhubarb Pie

- 4 cups rhubarb in 1/2-inch pieces
- 2 cups granulated sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
- 6 tablespoons all-purpose flour
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- Flaky pastry

Combine rhubarb, sugar, flour, nutmeg, and butter in bits. Arrange in a baking dish 10 by 6 by 2 inches. Cover with pastry. Fold under 1/2-inch of the

pastry, and crimp the edges with the floured tines of a fork. Make several gashes in the top center. Bake in a hot oven of 425° F. for 40 minutes. Serves 6.

Rhubarb Betty

- 2 cups soft bread crumbs or cubed stale bread
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 3 cups diced rhubarb
- 1/2 cup sugar or 2/3 cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup water

Put one third of the bread in the bottom of a buttered baking dish; cover with half the rhubarb, sugar, and water. Cover with one third of the crumbs then the remainder of the fruit, sugar and water. Mix the rest of the crumbs with the butter; sprinkle them over the top of the pudding. Cover. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for one half hour; remove the cover; continue baking until the rhubarb is tender and the crumbs are brown or about one half hour longer. Serve warm with cream. Serves 4.

Rhubarb Sherbet

- 2 tablespoons gelatin
- 3 cups cold water
- 1 cup boiling water
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 cup stewed, sieved, pink rhubarb

Soften gelatin in 1/2 cup cold water; dissolve in boiling water, and add sugar, fruit and remaining 2 1/2 cups cold water; strain and freeze. This makes 2 quarts of sherbet.

Strawberry-Rhubarb Sauce

- 1 pint strawberries
- 1/2 pound pink rhubarb
- 1/2 cup granulated sugar

Wash and hull strawberries. Wash rhubarb and dice. Combine, and stir in sugar and cook over low heat for 10 minutes. Serve hot on vanilla ice cream. Serves 6. You've no idea how delicious this is until you've tried it. And do can some rhubarb. You'll be so glad to have it next winter.

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Trouble With Planting Soybeans

(Continued from Page 3)

enthusiasm for the oil crops was seriously dampened last year. It definitely was not a good season for soybeans and flax, because of the excessive rain. Along with bad weather, farmers in that county experienced considerable difficulty in finding a market for the beans they raised.

Sedgwick county soybean production jumped from fewer than 300 acres in 1941 to 5,000 acres in 1942. According to A. H. Stephenson, light wheat seeding and abandonment of wheat acreage were the principal reasons. Checking with the larger producers, Mr. Stephenson found that most yields of more than 15 bushels to the acre occurred when the seed was inoculated. Also, with 2 exceptions, the high yields were found in fields planted in lister-width rows.

Best-yielding varieties were Dunfield, A. K., Hongkong and Manchu. Altho two thirds of the acreage in Sedgwick county was planted to the Illini variety, Mr. Stephenson knows of only one field in which Illini beans yielded more than 13 bushels to the acre. Stephenson predicts Sedgwick county farmers will exceed their goal of 3,500 acres in soybeans this year.

To Help Win the War

Weather had a lot to do with the increased soybean acreage in Johnson county, but war needs and guaranteed prices had more to do with it, according to C. T. Hall. After raising 4,000 acres of soybeans each year for the last 4 or 5 years, the Johnson county acreage jumped to about 8,000 last season. However, due to the unfavorable weather not all of that acreage was harvested.

This year, if farmers in Johnson county plant their normal acreage, they will exceed their goal by a considerable margin. Because of difficulty in marketing the beans, and worse difficulty in purchasing protein supplements, large quantities of beans were ground and used as protein feed by farmers in this county.

In Douglas county, most farmers seem more interested in growing soybeans than they are in growing flax, says Deal Six. A great increase in the soybean acreage is attributed principally to the low wheat acreage and the guaranteed price on soybeans.

Yields in Douglas county last year varied from 2 to 40 bushels to the acre. The 40-bushel yield was from beans single rowed, in the Wakarusa bottom. Yields of 35 bushels to the acre were obtained on upland, planted with a wheat drill. Despite this good yield, Mr. Six feels it is safer to plant the beans in rows so they may be cultivated.

In general, farmers of Labette county had better success with beans than with flax last year, according to

Maurice Wyckoff. Failures with soybeans were traced to poor seed germination, planting too early or too late, and excessive fall rains. There was some complaint early in the season when farmers had difficulty in finding markets for soybeans, but after they got that settled it seemed to work out about as expected.

Farmers in Wilson county will raise a large acreage of soybeans this year, altho not on as large a scale as last year when so much wheat land was available. Charles Hageman says the guaranteed price helped create interest in growing soybeans, altho the problem of marketing has caused serious discouragement. Some farmers still have the beans from their 1942 crop, and some are feeding them because they cannot buy cottonseed meal or linseed meal for their stock.

May Take Place of Wheat

With more than 20,000 acres of soybeans last year, farmers of Crawford county increased their soybean acreage 646 per cent over the year before. Most of this increase was due to the fact that very little wheat had been seeded. Many of the producers were disappointed by unfavorable weather and by marketing difficulties, so Crawford county may not produce beans on such a wide scale this year. However, a number of good farmers had satisfactory results and are planning to grow more soybeans and less wheat, as a regular practice.

In Shawnee county, Preston Hale says the big 1942 acreage of soybeans was the result of farmers looking for a cash crop to replace wheat. This trend was due to the fact wheat had virtually failed 2 years in a row. Most farmers had combines and were looking for crops that could be harvested with as little surplus work as possible.

This year, Mr. Hale says, Shawnee county will do well to hold the acreage of last year, due to discouragement over the early frost damage. Some plan to plant earlier but that may cause many fields of weedy soybeans unless considerable work is done on the seedbed.

For a time farmers could not sell their soybeans, and when they could

sell them, they could not bring back soybean meal in exchange for part of the beans. Farmers were told to come back in 6 months for their meal as mills had contracted for the entire output at the time beans were marketed.

As a result many patriotic farmers grind their whole beans for protein supplement. This diverts the valuable oil from war industries, but it "saves the day" for valuable livestock, which farmers cannot purchase protein supplement. Meat, like oil, they say, is a vital war product.

Soybeans, flax and corn will all be produced on a larger scale to the detriment of oats in Anderson county this year. Such is the opinion of J. Hendriks, who says farmers, as a rule, would rather raise soybeans than flax. Mr. Hendriks points to castor beans as a profitable crop that is not as difficult to raise and harvest as one might think. Last year one farmer with acres cleared more than \$50 an acre at 4 cents a pound guaranteed on more than 30 per cent hulls. This year chances for profit are greater, because of a 7-cent guarantee.

Farmers in Woodson county had varied experiences in raising soybeans last year. Many were disappointed and probably will not try again, while others were pleased. Eugene Payer told of one farmer near Piqua who had acres of soybeans that averaged 16 bushels to the acre. The 1943 goal probably will be reached without serious difficulty.

Experiences in Kansas soybean production last year taught some valuable lessons to hundreds of Kansas farmers. The early fall freeze taught us it is important that beans be planted early enough, and it is worth-while to plant a moderately early-maturing variety like Dunfield. If you can plant until extremely late it might pay to plant a variety like Richland, which matures in even less time.

Probably the next most important lesson was in regard to weed control. There is no profit when soybeans and weeds are raised together. It pays to kill 2 or 3 crops of weeds on the soil before planting season. In most instances it pays to plant in rows so beans can be cultivated. Plant 30 to 40 pounds to the acre, and harvest with a combine to prevent shattering.

Eggs Brought \$1,262 As Hens Kept Busy

SANDY DOUBLEDAY, of Sheridan county, certainly is doing his bit for the war effort. His certified flock of White Leghorn layers are producing 300 eggs a day. His eggs go to the hatchery at Hays, at a 15-cent premium over market eggs. Mr. Doubleday started in the chicken business back in 1937 with 80 White Leghorns and a small strawloft poultry house. He gradually increased his flock and in 1939, the flock became a state certified flock.

In 1939, he built a 24- by 48-foot strawloft poultry house with a cement floor. The walls were not made of wood, cement or brick, but were made out of good Western Kansas soil mixed with straw and water. Mr. Doubleday, with the aid of a neighbor and a cement mixer, made all of the 10- by 20-inch blocks that went into the house. In the near future he plans to stucco

the outside. The entire house, counting labor and materials, cost only \$300. The advantage of a house made out of soil blocks is that in very cold weather moisture does not form on the inside.

While production of other layers went down around zero in January, Mr. Doubleday's flock kept on a 65 per cent production level; in fact he has had good production in January as in spring months of April and May. In 1942 he sold \$1,262 worth of eggs. His flock showed a net profit of \$600. The money made on the flock is not a chance; he uses roosters of a Hot Wood strain that cost him \$1.40 each when 3 weeks old. He mixes feed with small electric mixer at the farm. He uses an all-purpose mash from the time the chicks are 2 days old until they go to market. Along with the mash the chickens get scratch grain consisting of 50 parts corn and 50 parts whole wheat. In the winter he uses electric lights which are automatically turned on at 4:00 a. m.

Better breeding, feeding and adequate equipment enable Mr. Doubleday to meet war production goals.

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Try a Victory Fruit Garden

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

WE HEAR a lot these days about Victory vegetable gardens but not so much about Victory fruit gardens. Yet fruit is a food vital to victory. Our armed forces are using tremendous quantities of fruit in fresh, dehydrated and dried forms, both in this country and overseas. Fruit is a necessary part of the daily diet of our people at home if their health is to be maintained. However, in the last 10 years, according to 1940 census figures, more than a million acres in fruit have been abandoned as unprofitable or because it interfered with other farm work. Therefore it would seem wise, in planning the Food-for-Victory program, to provide for planting more fruits, especially some of those kinds that come into bearing early. Unlike a Victory vegetable garden, a Victory fruit garden will last over a period of years; even after the war is over.

Try Bush Fruits

Since it is now essential that each man raise as much of his own food supply as possible the production of bush fruits becomes increasingly important. Bush fruits are high in the necessary mineral elements—calcium, potassium, phosphorus and iron. These elements are all essential to complete health. Raspberries, blackberries and others are also especially high in vitamin C. This vitamin is vital to maintenance of sound bones and teeth. It has long been a cure for scurvy, but its important effect is in overcoming body poi-

sons. Even cooked berries have a relatively high vitamin C content. Because of their ample supply of dextrose, sugar in predigested form, bush fruits supply us with energy, instantly available.

What an irresistible temptation the jar of raspberry or blackberry jam on the pantry shelf has always been to the kids! And what a catastrophe it would be if it were no longer to be found there!

In the old-fashioned custom of carrying a glass of jelly to a sick friend the kindly neighbor probably contributed better than she knew to the invalid's recovery. Jelly made from most fruits contains pectin. As is well known, this is the substance that makes fruit juices jell. But it is of greater importance than that. According to Dr. Ira Manville, a national authority from the Oregon School of Medicine, the pectin in fruits promotes proper intestinal activity. It combines with water to form non-irritating bulk, helps to cure intestinal troubles by serving as a potent healing agent on internal membranes.

At the Food Processors' Conference in Chicago last December, it was estimated that the army and navy in 1943 might need 261 million pounds of fruit preserves.

Plant This Spring

Because bush fruits can be brought into bearing usually within 1 or 2 years, plantings made this spring can commence to provide food during the next

3 years, with early planting in fertile soils and with good cultivation. Most bush fruits can produce considerable fruit during the second summer and a good crop during the third summer after planting. Some nurseries are offering this year bearing-age transplants in certain varieties of raspberries, blackberries, Boysenberries and dewberries. It is claimed these 2-year transplants will bear fruit this summer; ideal for home gardens and commercial growers who want quick returns, they say. These transplants, of course, come higher than the 1-year-olds.

The matter of deciding just what to plant might be confusing to one unfamiliar with these fruits because there are so many different varieties of bramble berries. Of the black raspberry group, Cumberland has been the most popular variety for many years. It is grown commercially here in Northeast Kansas. It is a heavy yielder, berries are large, firm and delicious. The bush is absolutely hardy, vigorous growing, and especially free from anthracnose; the common disease of all raspberries. The Quillen is a relatively new variety that is being grown successfully by some growers in Doniphan county. It comes into bearing after all other varieties are thru. Its fruit compares favorably with that of the Cumberland.

Red raspberries are real money makers for they generally sell higher than the black caps. First choice of varieties by commercial growers seems to be the Latham. It is a popular favorite in all fruit-growing sections. Chief is the best early variety. St. Regis is an everbearing variety that produces a full crop during the regular raspberry season and continues to fruit thruout the summer and fall. There is a new everbearing red raspberry called Indian Summer because a generous second crop comes during Indian Summer, early September to frost.

Blackberry Yield High

One acre of blackberries will produce 2,000 to 2,300 quarts and prices on this fruit are always high. For the last 3 years growers have found it the best money-making berry. The Eldorado is the standard commercial variety. It bears young, providing nearly a full crop of fruit the first year after planting. The Boysenberry is a wonderful new fruit, a cross between the Loganberry, Raspberry and Blackberry. It combines the best of these 3 fruits into one giant, wine-colored berry with a decidedly distinct and delicious flavor. Recently a thornless type of Boysenberry has been developed that is much more to be desired than the common or thorny variety.

Black raspberries are usually set in rows 7 or 8 feet apart with the plants 3 to 3½ feet in the row. A suitable planting distance for red raspberries is 3 to 4 feet in the row with 7 or 8 feet between the rows. Blackberries are usually set about 3 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart. Boysenberries may be set 6 to 8 feet apart with about the same distance between the rows. Keep the ground light, rich and clean.

Identifying Fibers

The characteristics, wearing qualities, laundering, finishes and color fastness of the many synthetic fibers—rayon, nylon, glass fiber, vinyon, lanital—now on the market, are given in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin No. 300—Synthetic Fibers and Textiles. Instructions for identifying the different synthetic fibers are given, as well as instructions for laundering synthetic textiles. Illustrations showing the different finishes and weaves of many of the textiles are included. A copy of the bulletin will be sent free upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



KEEPING your combine in shape for efficient performance and maximum life is more a matter of systematic care than of hard work. It's making sure that everything is tight, cutting parts sharp, moving parts well lubricated . . . that it operates at the proper speed for the crop you're harvesting.

1 Keep It Properly Repaired



Before the rush of harvest, check over your combine thoroughly. Tighten all loose connections. Replace worn or broken parts. Check condition of V-

belts and chains. Align sheaves. Adjust safety slip clutches. On engine-driven combines, give the engine the same care you would your tractor.

2 Operate at Proper Speed

When your crop is ready to thresh—dead ripe—use a good speed indicator to make sure that your combine operates at the correct basic speed. Then regulate according to the requirements of your crop. Adjust tension on V-belts. Follow exactly the suggestions in your combine operating manual.



3 See Your Implement Dealer



When repairs are needed for your John Deere Combine, get genuine repair parts from your dealer. If your combine needs a general overhauling, he has the facilities to do a thorough, efficient job. Furthermore, through his contacts with many combine owners, he can give you good advice for unusual harvesting conditions.

In this period of national emergency, it is important to make your present combine last and to operate it as efficiently as possible to save labor, time, and grain. If yours is a John Deere Combine, it was built for years of low-cost, grain-saving harvesting. With proper care, it will give you longer service.



BUY WAR BONDS

GET IN THE SCRAP

SAVE YOUR TIN CANS

all PEPPED UP



Thanks to DR. SALSBUARY'S AVI-TAB

THE NAME DR. SALSBUARY IS YOUR ASSURANCE OF SATISFACTION



Hatcheries provide you healthy, sturdy chicks. You'll want to keep them that way!

Give them the best of care and feed. Right from the start put Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab in the mash. Avi-Tab is a concentrated conditioner; contains essential drugs—tonics, stimulants, correctors—that's what it takes to stimulate lagging chicks and promote body functions! Trace elements furnish important minerals needed for good nutrition.

Avi-Tab tends to inhibit growth of germs in the feed and the crop. Also used for treating digestive tract mycosis. You want to help your chicks all you can; so give them the benefits of Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab. Right from the start mix Avi-Tab in their mash.

Be Sure to Use DR. SALSBUARY'S PHEN-O-SAL THE DOUBLE-DUTY Drinking Water Medicine

Checks germ growth in drinking water.

Medicates chick's digestive system.

Conditions that cause bowel troubles usually enter the digestive system through the drinking water. Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine, is a wise precaution.

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

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

BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE Dr. Salsbury's

AVI-TAB

THE Ideal FLOCK CONDITIONER

Farming in the Aleutians

(Continued from Page 1)

"What is there on the Aleutians worth fighting for? There are no trees, no people, no farms, few homes, and virtually no animals."

Just ask the Japanese! One of their investigators, it is reported, has estimated that millions of persons could live on the vegetables that might be grown in the fertile soil of the Aleutians.

Maybe we had better take another look at our Northern Pacific possessions.

Nearly all of the islands are submerged mountain tops, some of them capped by extinct, volcanic peaks with almost perpendicular sides.

Deep gullies slice the land into segments and make it difficult to travel from one valley to another. The valleys in turn are cut up by canyons with steep overhanging cliffs. The ruggedness of the terrain varies—some islands have fairly large areas of grassy pasture.

Altho in days past volcanoes have tossed huge boulders for miles around, there are wild meadows between the peaks and seashore which would delight the heart of a Kentucky Thoroughbred.

Wide Range in Temperature

The climate varies with the distance from the ocean. According to Mrs. E. P. Dietz, formerly with the agricultural extension division of the University of Alaska, the seashore is always comparatively mild. But some of the higher mountains wear a perpetual crown of snow.

Temperatures at sea level range from 35 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and from 15 to 50 degrees in winter.

Altho the total annual precipitation is only 55 inches, the Aleutians are among the wettest spots in the world. The rainfall is distributed so evenly thruout the year that things just never have a chance to dry out. There may be 250 rainy days in a year and as few as 8 entirely clear ones.

With the exception of a dwarf-like species of Juniper 18 to 24 inches tall, the islands are treeless. One lone sapling, set out by American soldiers, has been called the Aleutian National Forest.

A few spruce trees also have been set out at Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island. Wherever trees have been planted they have thrived, a fact which may, in years to come, relieve serious shortages of firewood and building material.

As a stock-raising region, the Aleutians have distinct possibilities. On the western side of Unalaska and Umnak Islands are large, grassy areas where sheep can feed thruout the year. One thriving band of 10,000 has grazed on nothing but natural grass for years. Sheep do well on the upland grasses during the summer and thrive on beach rye early in the spring.

It never gets cold enough to bother a hardy breed and there are no wolves around to kill off young lambs in the spring. Shearing is the sheep raisers only worry.

In 1906, a bull and 6 heifers of a Russian Galloway breed were introduced

at Kodiak Island—not actually in the Aleutian group, but close to them. Today, Mrs. Dietz, who has worked at a mission in Kodiak, reports that the herd has multiplied considerably since then and appears to be thriving. Bulletins from the experimental station at Kodiak show that an occasional cow in the herd has produced an abundance of milk testing high in butterfat, but, on the whole, the breed is better adapted for beef.

Feed is plentiful. Several types of grasses and a dense growth of moss-like plants on the mountain sides provide good pasture in the summer. However, stock must be maintained by feeding during February, March and April except on the western slopes of Unalaska and Umnak.

Beach rye and sedge growing at the heads of many bays can be cut for silage at places where the topography is not broken up by deep gullies. But haymaking is impossible. The season is too short and rainy to permit the hay to cure properly.

Hay shipped in from the outside will absorb enough moisture to heat and become moldy when placed under shelter or in the open, so moist is the air.

Chief bottleneck to the grazing industry is lack of transportation and labor. Boats ordinarily touch at none but the largest islands and a small cattle raiser would lose money if he had

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Give Cash Prizes In Hog Contest

IF YOU'RE raising pigs this year... and who isn't... and want an opportunity to make a nice extra profit for doing a good job, you will be interested in competing for the \$630 in cash awards to be given as prizes for the 1943 Swine Production Contest conducted thru the co-operation of Kansas State College, the Kansas Livestock Association, and the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce.

You don't have to be a big operator, as the contest will be run in 2 divisions, one for herds of 3 to 7 sows and one for herds of 8 or more, with prizes totaling \$315 for each division. There will be 12 individual awards in each division with prizes running from \$45 to \$20; the money to be applied on the purchase of a boar, approved by the committee in charge, within one year after the close of the contest. Prize money may be applied on the purchase of well-bred gilts if the winner owns a satisfactory boar.

Entries should be made by May 15 thru your county extension agent, who has blanks and details of the rules. Any adult hog producer in Kansas who has 3 or more sows farrowing is eligible providing the average farrowing date is after January 1 and before April 10, 1943. Each litter must be given an earmark and identified with the dam. A record of the marking must be turned in to the county agent within 10 days after the last litter is farrowed. No time to lose!

The average final weight of pigs at 180 days will produce the most points toward a prize, altho other important considerations include number of pigs saved a litter, selection of breeding stock and feed and management of sows, economy of production (rations and pasture), sanitation, and contestant's written report. Record forms also will be available from the county agent and must be kept and turned in to count.

Carl Elling, extension livestock specialist at Kansas State College, will head the committee directing the contest and the committee shall interpret the rules, decide questions not covered by published rules, and make and publish final awards. Representatives of the Kansas Livestock Association and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce will serve with Mr. Elling.

to provide his own transportation. Of course, facilities have been radically changed since the army moved in, but that comes under the heading of military secrets.

The population is sparse and before the war was composed mostly of native Aleuts. Nearly all the inhabitants had some Russian blood, but could not be depended upon for labor.

Stock raising is not the only agricultural possibility, however. The soil is a sandy, fertile loam, its only apparent deficiency being a lack of lime. Wild pea vines, wild rye with 6-inch heads, valuable herbs, berries, and various tubers have been put to use by the Aleuts for years. Soldiers and trappers have grown lettuce, radishes and beets successfully in gardens.

An important food plant is the "sarana." Sarana Bay, one of the best harbors on Attu Island takes its name from this plant. The bulbs of this lily-like plant are roasted in embers and take the place of bread better than anything else the islands produce. After baking and pounding, they make an acceptable substitute for flour.

Native fruits are restricted to varieties of blackberries, whortleberries, crowberries and cranberries.

Yes, the Aleutians are something more than a string of worthless rocks sticking out of a foggy sea. While the region does have its handicaps, principally the shortness of the growing season, it does have possibilities which undoubtedly will be put to use by our army now occupying its windy shores.

Beef Producers Vie for Medals

GOLD, silver and bronze medals will be awarded in a 3-division Beef Cattle Production Contest conducted in Kansas this year by Kansas State College, the County Farm Bureaus, the Kansas Livestock Association and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Gold-medal winners in 1942 are not eligible for prizes in 1943. Other entrants may take part in all 3 divisions but no contestant may receive more than one prize. Entries must be made thru the county extension agent by May 1. Not much time left!

Awards will be based on production records, inspection of the cattle and sale and slaughter records. A complete and accurate account of the herd and its management must be kept and turned in to the county agent. It is important that contestants should be sure to instruct their commission firms to secure dressing percentage and carcass grade of the cattle when they are sold.

The general rules governing the contest are as follows:

Division I—Feeder Calves: At least 20 calves required for entry. Calves must be born on or after January 1, 1943, and weaned by November 1, 1943. Birth weight may be taken as 80 pounds if not actually weighed; final weight as at the market or home weight less 3 per cent if not taken to market.

Division II—Grain Fed Calves: Minimum of 10 calves for entry. Calves must be born between September 1, 1942, and April 1, 1943. It is expected calves will receive grain before weaning and be finished for slaughter by continued full grain feeding. Marketing must be done prior to February 1, 1944. Birth weight may be taken as 80 pounds if not weighed; final weight as at the market or home weight less 4 per cent if not taken to market.

Division III—Finished Yearlings: Minimum of 20 head, steers only. Must be 1942 spring calves taken as stockers or feeders in the fall of 1942, wintered well, grazed this summer and finished for slaughter this fall or winter. Contest closes February 1 the cattle should be finished for market prior to January 1. Calves must be weighed at the beginning of the contest (wintering phase). Final weight will be that on the market or home weight less 4

Make Fly Traps Now

It is wise to have a few fly traps ready before fly-time arrives. The instructions in our leaflet, "The Homemade Fly Trap," are quite simple and easily followed. Please send for your free copy of the leaflet before the supply is exhausted, to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

per cent if calves are sold at home, will be desirable to weigh at the close of the wintering phase also. Complete feed and weight records should be kept for wintering, grazing and full feeding periods.

The committee in charge of the contest consists of C. W. McCampbell, J. J. Moxley, and A. D. Weber, all Kansas State College; A. M. Pater, American Royal Live Stock Show; W. J. Miller, Kansas Livestock Association; and W. H. Atzenweiler and W. A. Cochel, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

Bolster Small Herds

A carload of 24 Wisconsin Holstein cows recently arrived in Salina to be distributed in Saline county by FSA, says Floyd Seyb, district supervisor. These cows are from 2 to 7 years old, weigh an average of 1,200 pounds and are selling at from \$115 to \$150 with a limit of 2 to a client. Those recently fresh are said to be giving from 5 to 7 gallons of milk daily.

The purpose of the shipment was to augment the small milk producers in the county. All milk from these cows must be sold on the Salina milk fluid milk market.

A Horn of Plenty

Reporting 75 per cent of the family food supply produced at home, Earl Hollingsworth, of Lyon county, sets a goal for others to "shoot" during the wartime emergency when everyone is urged to relieve the demand for canned and processed food. Mrs. Hollingsworth has an unusual valuable garden which includes strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, rhubarb and asparagus, along with the usual list of vegetables. Hollingsworths butcher their meat and have poultry, eggs and dairy products to meet the family food requirements. Last year the Hollingsworths stored carrots, beets, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and peanuts. More farms can grow fruit for the family.

New Farmers' Handbook

As a service to farm-fighters, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has published a handbook, entitled "Dawn to Dusk." The 66 pages are packed with useful farm facts and profusely illustrated. The contents of the book include, among many others, the following subjects:

Tractor Inspection and Repair
Best Service From Your Battery
15 Rules for Longer Tire Life
Protect Tubes by Proper Mounting
Gestation and Incubation Tables
Measures of Land and Lumber
Weights, Measures and Calculations
Care of Farm Equipment
Dairy Enemies
First Aid
Rules for Safe Tractor Operation
Games to Pep up the Party
Modern Canning Kinks

A free copy of this handbook may be obtained from your local Standard Oil agent.



Call It a Consumers' Subsidy

(Continued from Page 4)

commodity, when parity price is to be fixed in fixing the price ceiling on that commodity. Actually, it applied only to wheat and corn, these being the only basic commodities not already selling at prices higher than parity.

The occasion for introduction of the bill was that the Office of Price Administration, acting under authority of one of these directives from the White House, had fixed a ceiling price on corn at 7 or 8 cents below parity, and indicated it intended to follow the same policy in fixing future price ceilings. Now in the Price Control Act of 1942, and the Anti-Inflation Act of 1942, Congress had written language into both acts which Congress believed mainly published such subtractions being made when price ceilings were fixed. But the Administration, as the President said in his veto message to Congress, felt that laws enacted by Congress are subject to "administrative interpretation."

So OPA, "administratively interpreted" the language of the 2 statutes and fixed the ceiling price on corn at 8 cents below parity. The immediate result, by the way, was that corn stopped going to market. Commodity Credit Corporation for 2 days and Government-owned corn at 10 cents above parity—18 cents more than any farmer or dealer could sell for. The CCC's little adventure in profit taking lasted only 2 days; the "trade" hollered so indignantly that CCC stopped its selling operations.

Getting back to the Bankhead bill, it was passed in February in the Senate by a vote of 78 to 2. Toward the latter part of March the House passed it by a vote of 149 to 40, without a roll call. The President vetoed it, sending a message explaining that enactment would increase the cost of foodstuffs a billion dollars or more a year, and would thereby justify Labor in striking and obtaining higher wages—said it was highly inflationary. The Senate refused to take the buck passed to it by the White House—re-

sponsibility for setting off the inflationary spiral—and the Farm State Senators found they could not muster two thirds vote needed to pass over the veto. So they beat a strategic retreat.

In the course of a 2-day debate on the veto message, so many conflicting statements were made as to the effect of the bill that the Senate couldn't decide whether the President or the Farm Bloc had the right slant on results.

So the Farm Bloc, instead of bringing the veto to a vote—on which the President would be sustained by failure to get two thirds majority—backed a motion by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, to refer the message and bill to the Committee on Agriculture. The motion was adopted, 62 to 23.

Now the Senate Committee will hold public hearings and take evidence from statisticians and economists as to whether the bill would have the direful effects predicted.

This Was the Retreat

Also—and this was the strategic retreat of the Senate—the Agriculture will hold the vetoed bill in its hands as a club over future wage increases granted by the War Labor Board or any other executive agency. If John Lewis gets a big pay increase for the miners, then the bill will be trotted to the Senate floor again whenever a count of noses shows it can get the needed two thirds majority.

Metropolitan newspapers are indignant; accuse the Farm Bloc of holding a "shotgun back of the door." Farm leaders retort that the White House threat of higher wages if the Bankhead bill was passed amounted to putting a pistol at the head of Congress. So there you are.

President Roosevelt's selection of Chester Davis, former AAA Administrator, later president of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, as Food Administrator met with approval in Congress and in farm organization circles. Davis is able, honest, and one of the best administrators the Roosevelt Administration has produced. Farm leaders trust him, and so does Congress.

But Washington is not so enthusiastic over the powers given Davis in the

order appointing him. It looks as if food control and authority still is divided among Davis, Wickard, and Prentiss Brown, Administrator of Price Control, with Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes holding broad powers, not exactly defined, over all 3, necessitating an appeal to the White House in case the interested parties cannot get together.

Best information is that Davis superseded Wickard, and took away 64,000 department employes from the Secretary's control, not so much because it was felt he could get along better with the White House, as because it was felt he could "sell" farm needs and policies better to OPA, WPB, Economic Stabilizer Byrnes—and that he could do a better job of "selling" Administration programs to Congress.

Reliable Farm Information?

There also is a row brewing in Congress over Elmer Davis and his Office of War Information. Davis has taken over all news releases, statements, and information for the public from the Department of Agriculture. All press releases from Agriculture funnel thru OWI, and are subject to correction (?) by OWI hired help.

Now the War Department, the Navy Department, the State Department, as well as the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice—all these issue their own press and other information releases. But everything coming from Agriculture is handled by, edited by, and censored by, Elmer Davis's OWI boys. Congress has had a good deal of faith in agricultural statistics from the Bureau of Home Economics, but if these are to be "doctored" by kindly Elmer Davis and his boys, whose operations are coming to resemble very much the "Ministry of Propaganda" operations of several European governments, members of Congress wonder where they will get reliable information on farm matters.

Chester Davis is going to get an appropriation of some 40 to 50 million dollars to recruit farm labor for this year's harvests, but Congress probably will insist that most of the administration be in the hands of the Extension Service instead of Farm Security Administration. Rightly or wrongly, Congress is "off" the FSA. But FSA will not be abolished, quite.

A Delicate Chick Job

SEXING more than a quarter million chicks in the last 3 hatching seasons is a record set by Everett Kniestadt, a farmer near Marysville, and one of the few chick sexers in the state.

Most anyone can do the job, thinks Mr. Kniestadt, but to do so one must have good eyes, soft hands, and be able to memorize about 75 types of eminences, as chick sexing is determined by vent inversion. Roosters, he says, show a little eminence varying in size from a pin point to a pin head. This is lacking in the pullet.

Baby chicks must be sexed before they are 12 hours old, says Mr. Kniestadt, since the sex organs start to develop about 4 hours before hatch-

ing. There is an eminence on all chicks when hatched, but they leave on a pullet in a short time, while continuing to develop on a rooster.

In determining the sex, he holds the chick in his right hand with the head down and handles it so the eminence rolls over the thumbnail. Then by means of binoculars he is able to tell whether it is a male or female. To aid vision he uses a 200-watt blue bulb in a shield.

Explaining that his method is not injurious to chicks, Mr. Kniestadt pointed out that he killed only 6 chicks out of 120,000 handled last year. His biggest day last year was 6,500 chicks. A good day's work!

Loaf in Comfort

LOAFING places are not always encouraged for human beings but Albert and Fred Kuhn, of Wyandotte county, find it pays to provide a loafing place for dairy cows. The Kuhns, who operate the Green Valley Dairy Farm, have provided a "loafing shed" for their cows and heifers. They find it gives the cows more comfort and saves labor in caring for the herd.

The shed gives the cows a place to get in out of weather, and can be kept relatively dry inside. It takes a lot of feed to keep a cow warm when she is out in the weather, the Kuhns declare, and it is too big a job to keep the cows in the barn during bad weather. Cows out of the barn do not get stiff,

as often happens when they are kept on a floor. The "loafing shed" answers all these problems. At first the Kuhn brothers had a long, narrow shed, but it has been remodeled to give more depth and greater protection from weather. The shed is now 36 feet wide and 42 feet deep. It is of low cost, non-essential materials.

The shed is kept well bedded, so cows are kept clean. Manure is hauled out only about twice a year, but being under cover the floor remains in good condition. Salt is provided inside the shed. The Kuhns keep about 60 head where they have access to the shed. They consider the idea a handy, money-making improvement on their farm.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL APPROVED VACCINE



WIN THE FIGHT AGAINST TRACHEITIS and FOWL POX

Safeguard Your Birds 100% with Vineland Vaccines

Tracheitis will destroy your flock. Fowl Pox will retard egg production. Play Safe! Vaccinate your birds while they are young (from six weeks on), so disease cannot strike. Both Tracheitis and Fowl Pox Vaccines may be used at the same time.

Established in 1914, we have devoted ourselves to preventing, not curing, disease. Our Vaccines are grown in eggs and sealed in vacuum. These advanced methods, originated at our laboratory, assure full potency and make contamination impossible. VINELAND VACCINES are used exclusively by: 55% of all R.O.P. Breeders; 50% of all Official Egg-Laying-Test Breeders; 99 State Institutions.

Every day sees 100,000 birds added to the total of 141,500,000 birds treated so far with VINELAND VACCINES, without a single failure! Give your birds the same protection.

Order VINELAND VACCINES direct from us at prices listed below, or write for name of nearest representative.

Fowl Pox Vaccine, 100 doses, \$.75—500 doses, \$ 3.00
Tracheitis Vaccine, 100 doses, \$2.50—500 doses, \$10.00

Write for FREE Textbook on Disease Prevention
U. S. Veterinary License 196 issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture

VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES
Dr. Arthur D. Goldhaft, V. M. D., Director
BOX 70 Q VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

VINELAND VACCINES

WOOL GROWERS!

Government Takes Over 1943 Wool Clip! Highest Ceiling Prices Assured, Based on Grade

Now More Essential Than Ever That You Get Highest Possible Grade Classification

Midwest Wool Co-operative, owned and operated by wool growers, knows grades, knows shrinkage, knows prices—and will get the last penny due you for the grade of wool you have to sell.

Ship direct or write for further information.

MIDWEST WOOL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE
915 Wyoming Kansas City, Mo.

A co-operative institution, owned and operated by Middle Western wool growers and affiliated with National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Mass.

SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction.

See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years. Get the Facts—Write TODAY.

The Salina Concrete Products Co. Box K Salina, Kansas

CHOLERA DANGER

Season for outbreaks approaching; Pigs should be vaccinated NOW.

This looks like a bad year for hog cholera. First, there are more hogs. Second, higher prices mean heavier cash losses. Third, the virus of this terrible killer is spread over wide areas, ready and lying in wait to lay waste to thousands of droves without warning.

Don't gamble. The only safe pig is one that's been vaccinated BEFORE cholera strikes. Have your hogs vaccinated as soon as possible, preferably around weaning time.

Call Your Veterinarian

To be sure your vaccinating is done RIGHT, call your Veterinarian. He knows how to vaccinate for maximum protection. Anything less than that is too risky, with hogs as valuable as they are now. Call him and play safe.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.



Mom gives her chicks ACIDOX IN CASE YOUR CHICKS GET COCCIDIOSIS Give Them the Help of Acidox, Too!

When Coccidiosis strikes give them the help of Acidox and Germozone. They are used on alternate days. Both are easy to use—just put in the drinking water in any kind of fountain. Acidox is a controlled acid preparation which does not throw off feed—they like it! Probably most loss in Coccidiosis results from failure to make use of feed. That is where Acidox comes in. It helps birds do just that. By helping maintain normal digestive process, Acidox helps nature rebuild destroyed tissue with cells that are immune to Coccidiosis. And the one object should be to carry the birds through the attack until they establish an immunity to the disease. Coccidiosis is frequently accompanied by other germ infections. Germozone gives very valuable assistance in resisting many of those infections. Inexpensive. 150 chicks 12-oz. Acidox, \$1.00; Germozone, 75c. Larger sizes more economical. At your Lee H. Lee Company (drug, feed, hatchery).

ACIDOX LEE H. LEE COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.

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

Kansas Certified Seed

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed

Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red.
Grain Sorghums: Blackhull, Pink and Red Kafir, Westland, Wheatland.

Sudangrass
Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38, Ill. 200. Open-pollinated: Midland, Reid, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Kansas Sunflower, Colby Yellow Cap.
Popcorn: Supergold.
Soybeans: Hongkong, A. K. and Dunfield. Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Ladak.
Sweet Clover: White.
Red Clover: Kansas Strain.
Lespedeza: Korean.
Write for list of growers.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

Assn. Member Ads

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

Certified Midland Yellow Dent seed corn. \$3.00 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

Certified U. S. 13 Hybrid \$7.00, prepaid. O. O. Strahm, Sabetha, Kan.

Midland Yellow Dent Corn. Bushel \$2.50. Phil J. Hellwig, Oswego, Kan.

Certified Pride of Saline Corn, Certified Hongkong soybeans. A. F. Schoenig, Walnut, Kan.

Hongkong Soybeans—Germination 94%. \$3.00 bushel. Chamberlin Seed Farms, Carbondale, Kan.

Certified Atlas Sorgo—Germination 80%. 5 1/2c per pound. Beichter Bros., Manhattan, Kan.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

To Hold Hays Roundup

The annual Roundup and Livestock Feeders Day at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, will be held this year on Saturday, April 24. The program, as announced by L. C. Aicher, superintendent, will be streamlined to co-ordinate with the effort all agriculture is making to produce food to win the war.

Speakers on the feeders' program include Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College; A. F. Swanson, of the Fort Hays Experiment Station staff, who will discuss the new waxy sorghum and its role in the replacement of starch from the East Indies.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State College, will discuss the results of experiments which this year have to do with feeding steer and heifer calves at different nutritional levels, then grazing them during the summer, and evaluating in the fall when taken off grass the resulting differences. There is considerable difference of opinion as to how well young cattle, which are to be grazed the following summer, should be fed. This is the first in a series of feeding and grazing experiments at the station to determine the most practical method of wintering cattle which are to be grazed.

The results from the third and closing year of a series of feeding trials embracing the comparative feeding value of bran and alfalfa hay in varying amounts and cottonseed meal will also be presented by Doctor McCampbell.

Since most livestock men are interested in grass and particularly buffalo grass and buffalo grass seed if it can be had for reseeding pasture, Superintendent L. C. Aicher has decided to demonstrate a combine recently rebuilt in the station shop which will harvest and save nearly all the buffalo grass seed produced by the plant, regardless of how close to the ground it is found.

A program for farm women will also be presented. Announcement of speakers for the occasion will be made later.

On Friday, April 23, the annual 4-H and vocational high school judging contests will be held ahead of the Roundup. This has always proved to be a popular event. Because of the war, no cups or medals will be given but it is understood ribbons will be awarded to the winners.

Cancel Livestock Meet

The annual Better Livestock Day, an outstanding farm event in Geary county for the last 17 years, fell a victim of the war recently, when the Angus Breeders' Association, sponsor of the show, called it off, possibly for the duration.

Members of the association decided to cancel the show because they felt the 2,000 persons usually in attendance should not lose that time from the food production program. They also took into consideration the fact that breeders would require much additional time to fit and train their animals for the show.

While the show definitely is off this year a committee consisting of Gaylord Munson, J. B. Hollinger and Vance Collins has been appointed to consider the possibility of holding an Angus sale within the next year and combining it with Better Livestock Day.

New officers recently elected by the association are Vance Collins, president; A. J. Schuler, vice-president; Prof. A. D. Webber, K. S. C., secretary; Paul B. Gwinn, assistant secretary; and J. B. Hollinger, treasurer.

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Austra-Whites—Superior egg layers, fast feathering.
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AUCTION SCHOOLS

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O. M. AND JIM

compose the firm of O. M. WRIGHT & SON, located at Ash Grove, in Lincoln county. O. M., senior member of the firm, is the dean of Hereford breeders for Western Kansas. He brought Herefords to his locality about the time the buffalo was leaving. According to his neighboring breeders, he is a natural-born cattle breeder and what he says is given full consideration, as he is one of the best known breeders in the state. The Wright herd has been in existence since 1905, and has given inspiration to the timid and valuable help to beginners in the years of discouragement. When visiting the herds in this part of the state, Hereford men seeking information should always visit a half day at the Wright farm.

Altho the hired man is a "forgotten man" on the J. R. HUFFMAN Milking Shorthorn farm at Abilene, no backward step has been taken. Mr. Huffman and his wife continue to milk more than 20 cows just as they have for the last several years. The calves are hand fed and the herd of about 60 head gets the same careful attention as in the past. The ton bull Walgrove Noble Watchman, a son of Wacnsett Watchman, continues in service, following the Clampitt bull Professor, a bull of high production ancestry. The Huffmans have a fine lot of young bulls and bred and open heifers on hand. They invite inspection of the herd.

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By ordering at once, our Bred for Production Chicks. They do pay off at the nests. One customer writes, "355 Post's Strain White Leghorns laid 83,166 eggs." All leading breeds, bred for production. Write POST'S HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM Mound City, Kan.

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Write direct to our salaried field representatives explaining your needs and they will be glad to give you information on any property that we own which they are servicing:

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5 cows, brood sow, 70 hens, team, harness, wagon, garden started, potato business, you will like the location, only 1/2 mile off paved highway, 3 miles good town, canning factory; 35 acres cultivated, 15 valley land, 12 in lespedeza, 2 springs in pasture, home fuel and posts, grapes and berries; 3-room house, fair condition, drilled well, shade, flowers, 1,400-ft. elevation, barn and several outbuildings; owner to larger farm, makes right price \$3,000, quick possession. Details page 16, free catalog 7 states. It's never too late to buy the United way. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas—Farms for sale in Kansas and Colorado

See National Farm Loan Association in your county, or write direct. Give location preferred.

Farm Wanted—35 miles Topeka

—by private party. The best farm \$3,000 cash will buy. Box 1715, care Kansas Farmer.

Planters Seeds

The 1943 farm production goal requires our best efforts. It also requires good seeds. Let us furnish them to you. Red clover, \$15; scarified sweet clover, \$6.80; adapted alfalfa, \$19.80. Timothy, \$2.70; all per bushel; Korean lespedeza, \$1.50; Kansas bromegrass, \$14.75; permanent pasture mixture, \$12; unimproved sweet clover, \$8; these per 100 pounds. The best vegetable seeds for your garden. Dealers of Funk's G hybrid seed corn, Missouri 8, Midwest 23, Missouri 47, S. 13. Descriptive catalog and complete farm seed price list on request.

THE PLANTERS SEED COMPANY
513 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Hardy Recleaned ALFALFA SEED \$16.90

Grass \$19.80; Sweet Clover \$5.90. All per 60-lb. bushel;rome Grass \$15.90 hundred. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return Seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Box 615, CONCORDIA, KAN.

Western Blackhull Kafir grown from certified seed. Purity 99.58%, germination 81%. 5c per lb. FOB in good sacks. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

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All plants produced from seed grown from certified seed. Jersey, Porto Rican, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall. Prepaid 300-\$1.00; 600-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.00; 5,000-\$8.75. 10,000-\$15.00 express collect. We are shipping the best plants that can be bought anywhere and from seed that have been proven year after year.

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Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Plants—Large, stalky, field grown, well rooted, hand selected. Cab- bage: Wakefields, Dutch, Copenhagen, 200-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Onions—Ber- munda, Sweet Spanish, 300-85c; 600-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00. Tomatoes—Earlana, John Baer, 200-75c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Pleasant, Texas.

Vegetary Garden Plant Assortment—200 Certified Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Eggplants, or Broccoli, collect \$1.75 per 1000. Large, hand selected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

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Tomato and cabbage plants \$1.50-1000. Potato, Pepper and Eggplant, \$2.00 per 1000. Good plants. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

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

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Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company—
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MERVIN McCLAREN, of Mullinsville, has one of the good registered Poland China herds to be found in his part of the state. Mr. McClaren breeds the easy-feeder kind and keeps the herd immuned. He invites inspection of his herd.

HENRY G. BLETCHER has been breeding registered Spotted Polands on his farm at Bala, for more than 20 years. He has obtained good breeding stock from some of the best herds in the entire country, and has sold a lot of good boars thru this state. He breeds the shorter-legged sort.

PAUL DAVIDSON writes to have his Kansas Farmer sent to a new address somewhere in the field, where it is hot all day and cool at night. While Paul is away, the registered Polands are having good care by other members of the family. The herd is located at Simpson, and is one of the outstanding herds of the entire country.

The sixth annual sale of the **MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** will be held at Columbia, Mo., on Wednesday, May 5, with 55 high-quality, dependable, registered Guernseys being offered. For sale catalog address the secretary, H. A. Herman, 101 Eckles Hall, Columbia, Mo.

The big Polled Hereford event of the spring will be the **JOHN RAVENSTEIN & SON** sale to be held at the farm near Cleveland, in Kingman county, on Thursday, April 29. Fifty head of strictly top cattle sell in this sale. The Ravenstein herd is one of the strong herds of the entire country. Walbert Ravenstein, brother of John, consigns a few selected young cattle. Don't forget the date.

There is a lot of activity on the **ALFRED TASKER SHORTHORN FARM**, at Delphos, these days with little calves to be cared for and the big farm to be seeded and tended. One hundred acres of oats have just been sown.

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Our phenothiazine remedy for most worms in sheep, goats, and hogs. Ask your Dr. Hess Dealer about PTZ or write **DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.** Ashland, Ohio

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Long-bodied type, and excellent individuals. Best of bloodlines. Shipped on approval. 18 head to select from. Write or visit
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84 Head of Purebred Shorthorns

13 Bulls all by Perth Scotland Supreme Champions.
57 Females bred in the purple from Scotland and top herds of America.
14 Calves sell at foot with their mothers.

Don't Overlook This Opportunity

Miles-of-View Dispersion by Merryvale Farms
Grandview, Mo., May 3, 1943--1:00 p. m.
Don't forget this opportunity. Write for your catalog.
Merryvale Farms, Grandview, Mo.
A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer Bert Powell, Representing This Paper

and a big new chicken house is rapidly taking form. The most interesting part of the program, however, is the Shorthorns—about 50 head of females of breeding age, most of them sired by the former bulls, Highland Model and Model Archer. The cattle have gone thru the winter in good condition and the nice crop of calves is by the present herd bull, Count Archibald, a son of Village Count. Mr. Tasker and his son always consign cattle to the North-Central Shorthorn sale and for 2 years sold the highest priced animal.

JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, leading Polled Hereford breeders of the entire country, announce a reduction sale to be held on November 6. The Riffel herd has to its credit years of winnings in many of the strongest shows of America. A lot of brothers and sisters to the great prize-winning bull Pvf Advance Worthmore 2nd, will be included in the sale. The herd is located at Enterprise, in Dickinson county.

J. E. EDIGER & SONS, Milking Shorthorn breeders, at Inman, have heading their herd the excellent sire and grand champion of Kansas, Neralcam Banner. He has sired a lot of choice young cattle for them and they now have purchased another bull, Hollandale Delight, from Joe Fox, of St. John. The Edigers say the young bull is very promising, and close by saying "Milking Shorthorns are best for Kansas Farms."

NEBRASKA ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS held their big annual sale, at Columbus, Nebr., March 23, with about 1,000 appreciative buyers in attendance. The quality of the cattle, as always, was good and prices satisfactory, considering the fact that they sold in only good breeding form and not highly conditioned. A top of \$1,325 was made. The bulls averaged \$292 and the females \$206, with a general average of \$252 on the 112 head sold. Secretary M. J. Krotz managed the sale.

The **ELLWOOD THISLER GUERNSEY** sale held on the farm near Junction City, April 30, brought appreciative buyers from a dozen counties in Central Kansas. The offering brought almost \$5,000, with a general average of about \$215. The top cow sold for \$300. All of the animals sold but three were grades. Mr. Thisler continues with a half dozen mature cows and a nice bunch of heifers, sired by Meadow Lodge Joseph. Bert Powell and Ross Schaulis were the auctioneers.

After looking around for some time for a bull good enough in breeding and type to follow Chief Blackwood, H. A. ROHRER, Milking Shorthorn breeder, of Junction City, purchased a very promising young bull from a leading Missouri breeder. He is a combination of Flintstone and Neralcam breeding, and comes from high production ancestors—9 register of merit ancestors in 3 generations. The farm has been named Wildrose Stock farm. Mr. Rohrer reports unusual demand and sale for bulls during the last 6 months.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, one of the best known auctioneers in Kansas, believes stockmen are in for a long period of good prices. He says there is certain to be some price inflation and, as always, some runaway prices. Probably it isn't the best time to engage in the purebred business on too extensive a scale, but the middle-class producer, with at least a part of his breeding herd already on hand, may safely buy replacement stock. With a better sire than formerly, he can be in position to realize good profits, and, at the same time, render a very necessary service to his country now and after the war.

R. E. BERGSTEN, Hampshire breeder, of Randolph, reports an exceptional year just passed. The demand for all kinds of breeding stock was the best ever. Every year since the herd was established more crates have come to the farm. He now has about 170 pigs with 10 sows yet to farrow. The spring pigs are mostly by Advancer's Hawkeye Lad, with some good ones sired by March Ahead, Grandson of Step Ahead. A few litters were sired by Compress and one choice litter by Special Balance. These sires, mated to sows of quality, and backed by the best blood, are responsible for a great crop of pigs.

CHALK MOUND STOCK FARM, where the big W. A. HACKEROTT dispersal sale of Polled and horned Herefords will be held, is located 24 miles southwest of Osborne on all-weather road, 5 east and 5 north of Natoma. The date of sale is Wednesday, April 28. One hundred ten head of quality Herefords will be sold—19 bulls including the Polled herd bulls Worthmore's Success, and Golden Domin 13th; 69 mature cows of real quality, 40 of them single Standard Bolls, and a fine lot of calves at foot. Most of them sired by the Worthmore bull. This sale will afford an excellent opportunity for readers who wish to engage in the Hereford breeding business. For catalog write W. A. Hackerott and mention Kansas Farmer.

The **J. J. HARTMAN & SON** herd of registered Poland Chinas, located at Elmo, in Dickinson county, was established 43 years ago. The senior member of the firm has demonstrated the importance of selection in breeding Poland Chinas. Several years ago he purchased from the Dr. Stewart herd, in Nebraska, a son of the twice International swine show grand champion, Broadcloth. Since that time 3 boars, descendants of Broadcloth, have been used and the selection has resulted in a type of hog that is a distinct improvement over the type from his original purchase. In the Hartman herd may be seen some of the finest brood sows the breed affords. This spring's crop of pigs are from these sows and are sired by Elmo Valley Belgian, a good son of Rows Belgian. The fall boars and gilts are from the same mating.

Since the registered Shorthorn herd was established more than 35 years ago, the **AMCOATS FAMILY**, S. B. and his sisters, have witnessed every variety of favorable and discouraging conditions possible in building a good herd of cattle—low prices, depressions and feed shortages. I made my annual visit to the farm at Clay Center recently and never during the years have found conditions more favorable. The herd now numbers more than 60 head of mature cattle and I believe the 30 little calves, sired by Sni-A-Bar Mintmaster, are the best I ever have seen on the farm. The demand has been the best for years and more than 30 head of young bulls, and some females, have gone out from the herd at good prices. The new herd bull, Sni-A-Bar Strathmore, is the best bull ever brought to the farm, thinks Mr. Amcoats.

It would be difficult to estimate how important a part **FRED B. COTTRELL**, of Irving, has had in the introduction and improvement of Herefords in Kansas. When the Blue Valley herd was

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COLUMBIA, MO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5
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A splendid, well-bred offering, all T. and mastitis tested.
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We have for sale registered Jerseys, Chaffers and calves. Good quality and breeding.
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OFFERING SHROPSHIRE STUD RAM

prospects. Some real yearlings sired by Main Heights Woodbury, out of Yoke-bred dams.
HERMAN SCHEAG, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

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McCLURE'S ROLLER FALL BOARS

Pigs sired by McClure's Roller have consistently been low down, thick, and well hammed. These fall boars were farrowed from mid-September to mid-October. Out of good litters, well marked and vaccinated. We are sold out of bred gilts.
C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kan.

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DUBOC JERSEY BOARS

Another choice offering of our lowdown, blocky boars that are so popular with public demand. Registered, double immuned, shipped on approval. Write for prices and photos.
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HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUBOC BOARS

the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for bred gilts 1943 fall farrow. Many to be sold to our GREAT NEW HERD BOARS. Registered, immuned, shipped on approval. Literature.
W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Duroc Jersey Fall Boars

Medium, low-down type, sired by Red Mountain and from sows from Ralph Schulte herd. Feeders. Price reasonable.
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September Farrowed Duroc Boars

Weight 200 to 225 lbs. Sired by Millers Choice Ace. These are real herd boar prospects, registered, immuned. The kind that will sire fast growing Durocs. (Farm near town.)
WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KANSAS

Choice Sows and Gilts

Bred to Top Son of Minn. Champion and to the Top of twice Nebraska Champion. Outstanding fall farrow.
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Choice Poland China Spring Pigs

Bred from market type, the kind feeders want. Registered, double immuned and priced to sell.
MERVIN McCLAREN, MULLINSVILLE, KAN.

Graff's Registered Poland China

A few choice, hours of September and October farrow. Low set, medium type and heavy boned. Pigs from 175 to 200 lbs. Sired by Royal Milver, immuned.
HARRY GRAFF, EYERS (Pratt Co.), KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED BOARS AND GILTS

Selected fall boars and gilts and spring farrow ready to go.
HARRY LOVE, BAGO, KAN.

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The shorter, thicker kind. Eligible to register. Fall boars and gilts for sale.
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WANT BIGGER PAPER CHECKS? SHORTHORN\$

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Serviceable Shorthorn Bulls

Five, 11 to 13 months old, sired by Marigold's great and grandfathers of Sni-A-Bar Signet 2nd.

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AMERICAN SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Dept. KF-4, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

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Choice bull calves 7 months old, sired by the GRAND CHAMPION BULL (Neracum Winner), son of WILLINGDON. Calves all of high producing cows with records up to 10,000 pounds of milk. Priced according to quality.

E. EDIGER & SONS, INMAN, KAN.

MILKING-BRED SHORTHORN BULL

12 months old, sired by Brookside Mapperton 78th winner. Dam of calf direct descendant of Walter Elmstone breeding. Red with a little white.

J. W. McFarland, Sterling, Kan.

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Polled Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers

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

POLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS

Beef and milk. 20 bulls 7 to 15 months old. Also heifers. They are among the best.

Hubery & Sons, Plevna, Reno Co., Kan. Phone 2807

HEREFORD CATTLE

Registered Hereford Bull

W.H.R. Sufficiency 9th

For sale. DOMINO breeding on both sides. 8 years old May 1. Would trade for cows or heifers.

The Carey Salt Company
W. E. ALBRIGHT, Herd Manager
Hutchinson, Kan.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch

HERD BULLS — RANGE BULLS

Bred by WHR Contender Domino 1st, Yankee Domino and Beau Rupert. Ages 10 to 15 months.

LEON A. WAITE & SONS, Winfield, Kan.

asant View Stock Farm Herefords

Registered Hereford bulls, age 8 to 12 months. Compact kind with lots of quality. Reasonable prices. All Baron Domino breeding. Farm 5 miles N. of Emmett, 12 N. of St. Marys.

E. Gideon, Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.), Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires. Proud Cap 341403 and Elba July 2nd 652100.

EARL C. LATZKE, JUNIOR CITY, KAN. (Where beef type predominates)

DALEBANKS ANGUS

Thick bulls of choice quality, from a herd that discards top best markets. Heifers all sold.

E. L. BARRIER, Eureka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNNYMEDE FARM

Record now on thirteenth consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Herd Improvement Test.

Senior Sire, King Bessie Jemima Boast

L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kansas

Registered Holstein Bulls

SALE—one (1) yearling, one (1) age 4, other bull calves.

HAROLD FARMS, CONCORDIA, KANSAS
C. R. Larson

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

founded 50 years ago, Marshall county had several good herds for that time, but only a few localities had accepted Herefords as they since have done. A little later Mr. Cottrell erected his big, round barn and has devoted himself to Hereford improvement. Literally thousands of bulls have gone out from this ranch during the years and nearly all of them have remained in Kansas. Last year more than 75 bulls were sold. Each year a greater effort has been made to obtain better herd bulls and as a result the bulls that have gone out to the small herds have been better. They have been sold within reach of farmers and, because of that, have gone into the hands of more grade herds than they otherwise would.

Nearly 20 years ago W. A. HACKEROTT, of Natoma, purchased his first registered Hereford cattle, starting with well-bred, horned females. He soon bought Polled bulls and started to grow Polled cattle. During the years he has bred a lot of good bulls and scattered them over Western Kansas, always keeping the best heifers and buying a better bull each time a change was necessary. He has succeeded in building a fine herd of cattle. His last purchase was Worthmore Success, from the Jesse Riffel & Sons herd. This bull has done a lot as a breeder and sells in the dispersal sale to be held on the farm Wednesday, April 28. The big attraction will be 50 cows with an unusually fine lot of calves—that is, these cows will sell with calves at foot sired by the Worthmore bull. Some of the daughters of this bull will have calves at foot sired by Golden Domino 13th. Write at once for catalog, and mention Kansas Farmer.

We know that many Shorthorn breeders in Kansas have already marked Monday, May 3, on their calendars. They have done this because they are figuring on attending the most important Shorthorn sales event to be held in the Middle West in recent years. It is the MERRYVALE sale, at Grandview, Mo., where the sales offering is made up of Miles-of-View Shorthorns. When L. Russell Kelce, owner of Merryvale Farm, purchased this herd he secured some of the most richly bred Shorthorns in the United States. The herd has many imported animals as well as many American-bred Shorthorns that are direct descendants of imported stock. Practically the entire herd will be dispersed at auction. For breed-improving Shorthorns, send for the illustrated catalog, study it carefully, and plan to do as lots of Kansans are doing—attend the sale. For catalog, address Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.

I agree with Raymond Appleman that there is so much that might and probably should be said about the great herd of Holsteins that GROVER MEYER, of Basehor, is selling, on April 26, that one scarcely knows what to say and what to leave out. Mr. Appleman says this is the greatest dispersal of Holsteins for Kansas during the last 15 years, and he thinks it is the most wonderful lot of cattle he ever has been called upon to help sell. Then there is Grover, one of the finest fellows that ever owned a Holstein cow—careful, courageous and thoughtful of the best interests of others. No fellow breeder ever held a sale that he did not have the best thoughts and efforts from him. I wish our readers would hold the line for Kansas and see to it that too big a per cent of this valuable foundation herd does not leave the Kansas farms. But remember opportunities like this come only occasionally. Be there on the farm, at 10 a. m., when the sale starts. Remember, 120 head will be sold. Lunch on ground. Buses met at Victory Junction.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

April 28—W. A. Hackerott, Natoma, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

April 29—John Ravenstein & Son and Walbert Ravenstein, Cleveland, Kan.

November 6—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

April 21—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.

Guernsey Cattle

May 5—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, 101 Eckles Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Holstein Cattle

April 26—Grover Meyer, Basehor, Kan. Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan. Sale Manager.

October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn. T. Hobart McVay, Chairman sale committee. Nickerson, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

May 3—Miles-Of-View herd dispersal, now owned by Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.

May 4—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

October 26—North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Sale at Beloit, Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Secretary.

Hampshire Hogs

April 19—O'Bryan Ranch, Hlatville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

October 19—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

April 24—Fred Farris & Son, Faucett, Mo.

October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan.

Sheep

June 1—Reno County Ram Sale, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Herman Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan., Sale Manager.

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	\$17.00	\$16.75	\$14.60
Hogs	15.55	15.35	14.30
Lambs	16.00	16.35	12.70
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.25	.25	.21
Eggs, Firsts	.36	.36½	.29¼
Butterfat, No. 1	.48	.47	.35
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.41½	1.41	1.15½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.99	.99	.81½
Oats, No. 2, White	.68½	.67½	.54¾
Barley, No. 2	.94	.90½	.58½
Alfalfa, No. 1	26.00	24.00	19.00
Prairie, No. 1	13.00	12.00	12.00

Grover Meyer Dispersal
120 Holsteins 75% Registered

Sale under cover, on farm, 2 miles from Basehor, ½ mile from Victory Junction, or 15 miles west of Kansas City on old U. S. 40. Buses from Kansas City, Topeka and Leavenworth will be met at Victory Junction.

Monday, April 26, 10 a. m.

(Sale Will Stop for Lunch)



One of the favorites at Meyer's

Herd sires used recently are—

Ormsby Piebe Artis, Tritomia Ormsby Butter Boy, Springrock Tritomia Ormsby Ona, Triune Pansy Supreme, Blythefield Supreme Triune, Springrock Fayne Ormsby, Piebe Jo Tritomia. Last three are selling.

A truly great array of proven and tried sires of KPPOP or Sir Piet bloodlines, or both.

MY IMPRESSION
A great herd, being sold by a man of outstanding character. Grover has held offices in both State and National Associations for many years. His is the kind of herd you have to see to appreciate. I call it Kansas' 2nd greatest Holstein sale in 15 years and the best I have ever managed.
(Signed) G. R. APPLEMAN.

27 Years of Intense Breeding Effort

Proven Sires
Intense Ormsby Breeding
High-Record Cows
State Fair Winners for 17 Years

Sale consists of: 3 Herd Bulls
(2 have milking daughters),
45 Cows, 55 Heifers and 15 Young Bulls.

HEALTH
Accredited for 15 years. Now negative to Bang's because of 8 years of calfhood vaccination. Last but not least is their record of remarkably healthy udders and a fine breeding program. Certificates will be furnished.
Plan now for your Easter Vacation (April 26) at the Meyer Sale. (Home of the Springrocks.) For a catalog and more information, write a card or letter to

G. R. APPLEMAN, Sales Mgr., LINN, KAN.
Auctioneers: Powell & Newcom (Lunch on Grounds) Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman
REMEMBER: Selling at 10 a. m.—with a pause for dinner.



Hackerott's Hereford Dispersion Sale

On farm 10 miles northeast of Natoma, 30 miles north of Russell and 24 southwest of Osborne, Kansas,

Wednesday, April 28

Sale Starts at 10:30 a. m., War Time

100 HEAD (75% recorded, others purebred but not eligible to record), about half single standard Polled Herefords (including 40 polled females).

50 COWS with calves at foot (sired by Worthmore Success 2255232-93875), his daughters bred to Golden Domino 13th 3273358-153172.

8 CHOICE HEIFERS.

18 BULLS—The herd bulls and 16 young bulls horned and polled, most of them ready for service. All of them but two sired by Worthmore Success. The blood of Polled Harmon and Domino is contained in the offering. For catalog address

W. A. Hackerott, Natoma, Kan.

Auct.: Fred Reppert Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

42 CAREFULLY SELECTED SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION

Selling in the Sni-A-Bar Sale, Starting at 1 p. m.

Grain Valley, Mo., Tuesday, May 4

36 FEMALES: Most of the females will be bred to Edelyn Campton Mercury, our new herd bull. Other older females will be bred to Cruggleton Aspiration and Millhills Jasper. The females we are selling are a beautiful group and they are sired by Cruggleton Aspiration, Paymaster Stamp and Edelyn Gold Charm.

6 BULLS: All Serviceable Age. One by Baronet's Count, one by Paymaster Stamp, one by Edelyn Gold Charm and three by Cruggleton Aspiration.

For Catalog Write to
JAMES NAPIER, Manager, SNI-A-BAR FARMS, GRAIN VALLEY, MO.
Auctioneer: A. W. Thompson Bert Powell, Representing Kansas Farmer

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Ethyledale Selected Fall Boars

Good individuals, sired by B & B Special and Ethyledale Roller. Same blood as first-prize pen of barrows 1942 American Royal.

DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

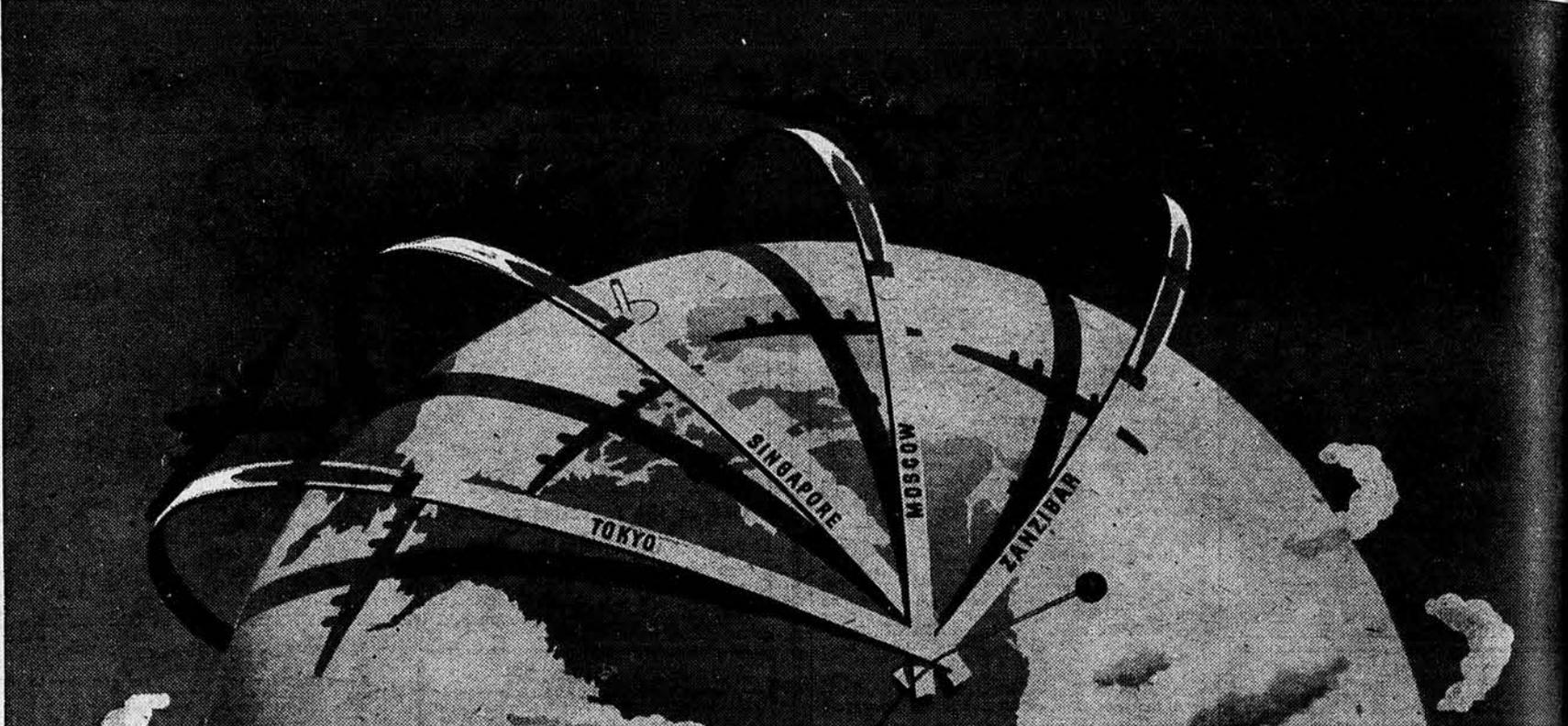
AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE

1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

APR 17 1943



No Spot on Earth is More Than 60 Hours From Your Local Airport

ALONG with all that's being said and written about the kind of world we'll be living in after the war, here's one fact you cannot ignore:

"No spot on earth today, however distant, is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport!"

The Atlantic is only 400 minutes wide — Australia and San Francisco are a mere 35 hours' flying time apart — you can hop from the United States, touch Brazil's hump, and come down in Africa, all in 27 hours' flying time.

The new "aviation geography" maps, like those our children are studying in school, make obsolete the maps we have always known. They show us the world as it really is. In this world, because of the plane, Main Street runs from your home town to London, Moscow, and Chungking. Nations and people we once thought remote are now merely hours and minutes away.

Today, of course, the global skyways are reserved for war. But it is no dream of the future to count on global transportation in giant planes which fly almost with the speed of sound itself. Even today, such planes are being designed.

The Air Age has come, sooner than we thought.

QUICK FACTS FOR AIR-MINDED READERS

The 4-engine Liberator Express, (transport version of the Liberator bomber), is built by Consolidated Vultee. This giant plane, with its trans-oceanic flying range and multi-ton cargo capacity, is daily shuttling military personnel and supplies to our global battle fronts.

Already we have had to learn that wars must be won with the aid of the new Air Age geography — not in spite of it. And we are beginning to see that the peace we win must be built on a clear understanding of this new global geography and how it can work for us.



From El Paso, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas, is 617 miles — an 18-hour trip by train.



The airline route from New York to London is 3460 miles — a 17-hour flight.

The tens of thousands of men and women who make up the U.S. aircraft industry believe that America must be supreme in the air — to win the war today, to win the peace tomorrow.

"...today we are flying as much lend-lease material into China as ever traversed the Burma Road, flying it over mountains 17,000 feet high, flying blind through sleet and snow." From the President's address to Congress, Jan. 7, 1943.

Major General "Jimmy" Doolittle was the first American aviator ever to take off, fly, and land "blind". He did it in 1929, piloting a Consolidated training plane known as the NY-2 Husky.

They know that air power alone will not win the war. But they find it difficult to imagine a nation which possesses the finest planes, and the most planes, going down to defeat.

AIR-AGE TIMETABLE

FROM	TO	AIRLINE MILES	HOURS
New York	Berlin	3960	20
Chicago	Singapore	9365	47
Washington	Moscow	4883	24
London	Rome	887	4 1/2
New York	London	3460	17
London	Berlin	574	3

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

San Diego, Cal. • Vultee Field, Cal. • Fort Worth, Tex.
 New Orleans, La. • Nashville, Tenn. • Wayne, Mich.
 Allentown, Pa. • Tucson, Ariz. • Elizabeth City, N.C.
 Louisville, Ky. • Miami, Fla.

Member, Aircraft War Production Council

training plane known as the NY-2 Husky.

Consolidated Vultee designed and perfected the Liberator, which is also being built, today, Ford and North American. Consolidated Vultee Catalina patrol bombers are also built in the United States by the Naval Aircraft factory at Philadelphia and in Canada by the Canadian Vultee Aircraft Co. Ltd. and Boeing.

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT

LIBERATOR (4-engine bomber) — CORONADO (patrol bomber) — CATALINA (patrol bomber) — P4Y (patrol bomber) — LIBERATOR EXPRESS (transport bomber)
 VALIANT (basic trainer) — VENGEANCE (dive bomber) — SENTINEL ("Flying Jeep") — RELIANT (navigational trainer)