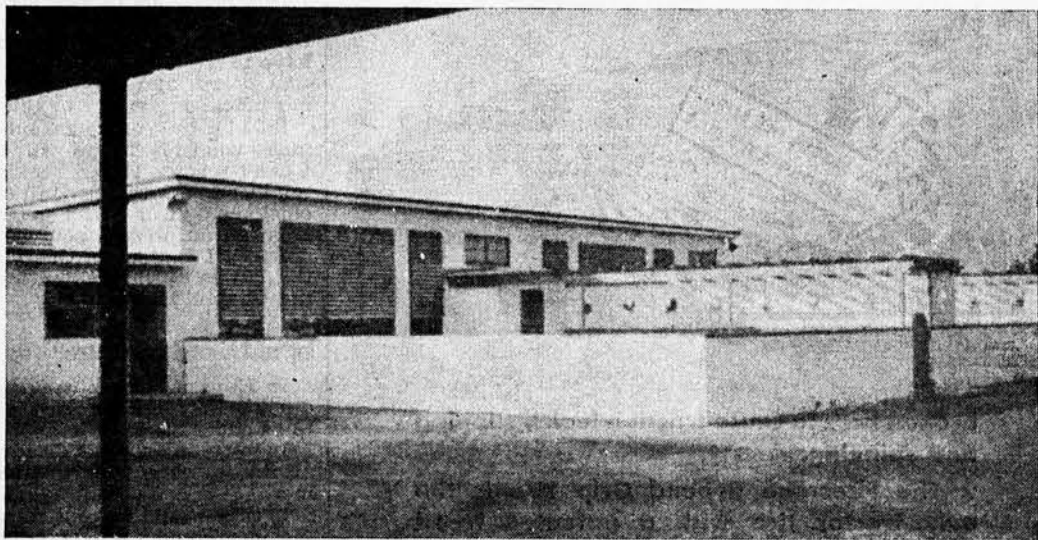


8113
Cop. 2
FEBRUARY 5, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



The rural school building of tomorrow may have better light distribution, enclosed outdoor classroom areas, or roll-up side-wall sections, and easily movable lightweight desks and chairs.

Old-fashioned, one-room schools of stilted designs have served a useful purpose, but may step aside for flexible buildings better suited to changing conditions in the district, say educators.



What's Ahead for . . . RURAL SCHOOLS?

By Lowell Treaster

THE little one-room, white—at one time it was red—rural schoolhouse that sits so forlornly on the section corner in your district is a familiar sight on the Kansas landscape now and has been for years. And, we can't say that it hasn't served its purpose. The little white schoolhouse has educated millions of our boys and girls down thru the years.

But this outmoded type of structure is on the way out, quite rapidly, or will be when the war is over. It is a far cry from what is being designed to take its place when the peace dove hoves into sight over the horizon.

Leading educators are unanimous in their opinions that the district schools and school districts soon will be scrapped to make way for fewer large, modern consolidated grade schools that will give Kansas farm boys and girls an opportunity for the best in educational facilities.

E. R. DeZurko, of the Kansas State College architectural staff, has made a detailed study of the schools-of-the-future, and he comes up with some interesting predictions that may give us a rough idea of what is in store for Kansas children.

Most surprising development Mr. DeZurko sees in the architectural crystal ball is the flexible building. It is so designed that it can be enlarged or reduced in size year by year to accommodate fluctuations in enrollment and the desire for facilities.

A school building having such characteristics could quickly be adapted to changing curricula. Prefabrication of standardized parts will make the speedy alteration of size and design possible at a minimum cost.

In the more elaborate consolidated schools, the entire classroom wings will be open space with movable, soundproofed interior partitions that can easily be rearranged. The mathematics and language rooms may, for example, have their spaces consolidated, when the occasion arises, into a biology laboratory. Large areas, such as cafeterias, study halls, gymnasiums and auditoriums, because they

are expensive spaces, will be designed to accommodate many functions.

The school of tomorrow will be a strong, light, airy, quickly-built structure with many improvements in teaching facilities. In most cases it will be a one-story building of attractive and modernistic design. The one-story structure has many advantages. In case of fire it can be vacated in much less time. Also, fire laws require that schools having 2 or more stories must be of fireproof construction. This adds to the cost. The single story school can be built of light, inexpensive materials. And, another reason for single stories—stairs are dangerous.

Tomorrow's rural school will be located on a large site, with at least 250 square feet of recreation space for each child. More intensive developments of sites will provide for outdoor classwork in a variety of projects. These may include gardening, animal and nature study, model and actual building construction, and music and drama.

Many new materials such as plywood, plastics and aluminum will play a great part in providing more livable, sanitary, cheerful classrooms. More attention will be given to the effect of color—with color harmony stimulating the artistic instincts of young minds.

The seats, desks, tables and storage cabi-

This is the second of a series of articles on rural schools and their problems. First article dealt with redistricting and tax support.

Kansas Farmer editors are not trying to dictate future rural educational policies, but believe Kansas Farmer readers should be fully informed as to postwar school problems and what leaders in education are planning to do about them. By being informed, rural school patrons will better be able to meet postwar educational problems as they arise.

nets of the classroom of tomorrow will be movable and will be arranged to suit program requirements. If program needs or age groups change, the equipment can be rearranged. Natural light will be evenly distributed over the width of the room with a minimum of glare. Walls of glass will take the place of old-fashioned windows. Control of light by polarized glass will eliminate many headaches. When it is necessary to supplement daylight with artificial light, the latter will be mechanically turned on and the volume controlled by photoelectric cells. Radiant heating, which warms the entire floor area uniformly, will replace the old-fashioned radiator which overheats the children near it.

Classrooms will be insulated from outside and inside disturbances, so that while one class is having rhythm drills an adjacent class may have a quiet study period without interference.

Educational radio programs will be widely used for instruction purposes in many schools. Each classroom will be designed for audibility and will have a speaker or individual radio. A public address system will connect the principal or his assistant with each classroom at the flick of a button. Each classroom will be equipped with facilities to darken it for showing motion pictures, and auditoriums will be designed for both sound pictures and television.

A sequel to the modern rural school will be wider nighttime use of the plant by adults for both adult education and community-center social activities.

The school of the future—the one that will replace the present one-room variety—will be a scientifically designed, flexible plant capable of developing with our growing concept of education. It will function as both the learning center and the focal point of the creative arts of the community, resulting in a richer life for young and old.

Kansas' rural fathers and mothers will be satisfied with nothing short of the best for their children.—Mr. Treaster, author of this article, is Assistant Extension Editor at Kansas State College.

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Do You Like "Pay As You Go?"

You asked what we farmers think the "Pay As You Go" income tax. I have my first person to see yet, a farmer or otherwise, who has any use for it. It's something to create more expense for the taxpayers to pay for added help.

I can't see where it helps anyone but the Government clerks. It's just one more headache and something to keep farmers up more hours. I guess Washington thinks that putting in 12 hours work in the winter and 16 or more in the summer isn't enough, so for recreation we need to sit up and make our income tax reports.

One swell way for the Government to help solve labor shortage on farms would be to stop us having to wrestle figures several times a year for tax reports. Also fix things so we didn't have to make so many trips to the tax board, and make our repairs on our machinery easier to get.

I'd like to see the farmer who could guess what his income will be. I can't foresee losses, repairs or even my income. Cows may fall off in milk, chickens quit or I may get something from an unforeseen source.

So all I can see in this new income tax law is a complicated mess.—Deton Chapin, Halstead.

Is a Disadvantage

In Kansas Farmer you asked readers how they like the "Pay As You Go" tax plan.

In my opinion it is a disadvantage to all the farmers. I know it has been that way for me.

If they would put out forms so the farmers could understand them and fill them out ourselves, rather than have a gas to go to someone who can fill them out properly; anyway they seem to think they can. And when you hire another fellow and pay him from \$2 to about twice a year and have to trust him to do your business—then when you get thru you don't know any more about it than you did before you started.

They even charged for this estimating tax and they charge you if you pay or if you don't have to pay.

It sure looks like some graft somewhere.

If they would only simplify it so we could do our business ourselves.—J. L. Jones, Penokee.

Is an Advantage

In Kansas Farmer you asked what we think of "Pay As You Go." The income tax plan is all right for farmers. It has a big advantage over former tax-paying methods in that the tax is paid while the farmer has the money to pay it.

The income tax is the most just we have. When a man makes nothing he has no income tax to pay; when he makes much, he pays in proportion to his net income.

If the events for which these income taxes are used lead to world-building results, the sums asked of us are not too much; but, if the whole business is only an episode in the life of rival imperialisms, and in a few decades a young son is called to participate in another nasty deal like this one, the cost is too great. Let's pay as we go and get war off our program.—Mr. J. E. Flower, Hugoton.

Sold Out Again

As to the "Tax Question." I presume you want to know whether farmers know we were sold out again. Yes, we know it. As we had a hail storm, our last year's income was the highest we paid it 3 months sooner than usual. We have the 25 per cent on this year's income plus the Victory tax yet to pay.

What we got in return for this additional tax was to have our income tax pushed up one year with all its doubling-up in rate and duplicity, stupidity and cupidity added.

Yep, we are smart; when we see a black cloud with thunder and lightning and smell of moisture rolling down on us we think it may rain and perhaps hail. Doesn't it wring your heart to hear how they forgave our taxes?—F. E. Huffman, Limon, Colo.

Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter the post office Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Seed Supply Looks Good

More Careful Selection Seems To Be the Rule

THERE will be no great oversupply or extreme shortage of seed of adapted varieties in Kansas this year, reports A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, in a review of the over-all seed situation for the state.

Farmers seem to be planning ahead better on seed buying and are a little more careful in their selections, says Mr. Clapp, who reports that use of certified seed is growing steadily.

Indications are there will be a plentiful supply of sorghum seed for Central and Eastern Kansas but a shortage of varieties for Western Kansas. This is due in part to the fact that national production of sorgho seed of varieties adaptable to Western Kansas is only about 60 per cent of the 1942 crop, and less than half as large as the 1941 crop. Reduced seed production was attributed to fewer acres planted last year and increased feeding of the sorgho crop.

Total supply of Kansas certified forage sorghum seed is given at 41,165 bushels, compared to 34,613 bushels for 1942. Atlas shows an increase of slightly more than 10,000 bushels to lead the list. Grain sorghum seed totals 5,910 bushels compared to 4,270 bushels for 1942 and combine sorghums show a total certified seed supply of 40,720 bushels, compared to 25,085 in 1942.

The soybean seed supply is larger, 15,860 bushels compared to 11,415, but because of increased plantings should be no more than adequate. The supply of Hong Kong and Dunfield varieties is said to be especially good.

The flax seed supply shows an increase from 1,734 bushels to 2,640 bushels, but also will be no more than adequate.

Barley and oats seed supplies show the poorest condition and there will be shortages of adapted varieties in some counties, it is said. The spring barley seed supply is listed at 4,895 bushels compared to 4,650 bushels in 1943, and the oats supply at 69,110 bushels compared to 79,755 bushels in 1943.

The broome grass seed supply from

the 1943 crop was small and has been exhausted due to an increased demand for the Kansas strain thruout the Corn Belt, but especially in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. The Korean lespedeza seed supply also is scarce this year, with virtually all of it being produced in the north part of East-Central Kansas.

The certified hybrid corn seed supply is good and well matured, with no likely shortage. The seed of certified Kansas hybrids, however, is almost all sold. Every effort is being made to increase planting of Kansas hybrids to the very limit of available seed supplies, said Mr. Clapp.

The supply of alfalfa seed is not too plentiful, altho it is believed a larger supply is now on Kansas farms than last year, with more certified seed available. The sweet clover seed supply is good and quality of the 1943 crop is slightly better than the 1942 crop.

Germination of the 1944 supply of all seed crops is good on the average, measuring up to the 1943 supply, which was better than 1942. Farmers and seed dealers of Kansas voluntarily sent 12,000 samples of agricultural seed to the Kansas State Seed Laboratory for testing purposes during the past fiscal year.

Hybrid corn germination has been consistently in the 90's and the sorghum seed is better than 1943, with an average above 85 per cent. Germination of oats and barley seed has been high.

There has been a great increase in the number of samples of soybean seed sent to the laboratory and germination has been good, with the 1943 crop testing above the 1942 crop, which also was above the 1941 samples. Flax germination tests are running from 70 per cent to 98 per cent.

Little or no increase is reported in seed treating. Mr. Clapp recommends that sorghums, oats and barley always be treated before planting.

Some experimental work is being done at the state laboratory to speed germination of grass seeds, but no definite reports are available at this time.

Farmers Speak Their Minds

FARMERS and other agricultural authorities attending the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in Topeka, January 12 to 14, offered no panaceas for solving the many difficult problems confronting them during 1944. But they had some ideas on the subject.

Summing up their views briefly, they indicated there might be less farm labor this year than last and less feed for livestock. They recommended more co-operation among farmers and between town and country, planting certified seed of adapted varieties, wider use of good temporary pastures, soil conservation and the best possible farm management and efficiency.

Gaylord Munson, Geary county farmer, was advanced from the vice-presidency to be president of the board. W. H. Wegener, Norton county, was elected treasurer; Walter A. Hunt, Cowley county, vice-president; and J. C. Mohler, Topeka, was re-elected secretary. Board members elected were

Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha; Gaylord Munson, Junction City; C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; Herman Praeger, Great Bend; and W. H. Wegener, Norton.

Resolutions adopted by the delegates praised co-operative marketing, purchasing and service organizations; asked for producer representation and expression in war and postwar agricultural problems, true parity for agriculture, continued support of the AAA program with continuance of the commodity loan program, reinstatement of the wheat insurance program; they deplored use of consumer subsidies; called for reduction of overlapping Governmental agencies; asked for more new machinery, trucks and repair parts; demanded relief for the present situation in regard to protein feed distribution; urged lower ration points for butter to same level as substitutes; want no relaxation of meat inspection, vigilance to guard against the dangers of introducing foreign insect pests and plant diseases, elimination of ports of entry and readjustment of price differential for wheat on Chicago and Kansas City markets.

The Board of Agriculture made special note of the excellent service rendered by E. E. Frizell, of Larned, in the following resolution:

WHEREAS: Our long-time and highly esteemed associate, E. E. Frizell, now severs his membership from this Board by his own choice, and thus terminates a continuous service of 30 years, including terms as vice-president and president of the Board, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: By the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in organization meeting assembled this fourteenth day of January, 1944, that we express regret for a decision that removes a valued member, an active worker, a wise counselor and a personal friend from participation in the duties and responsibilities that are our charge, and in which he more than carried his share for nearly a third of a century, and we send to him cordial greetings with the hope that his years may be crowned with an abundant prosperity, and that vigor of mind and body which add to the joys of life shall be his without end.



Gaylord R. Munson

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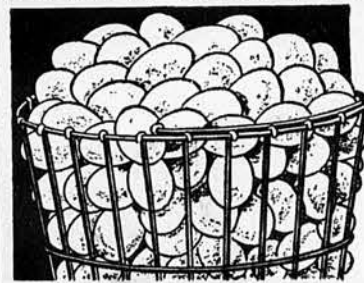
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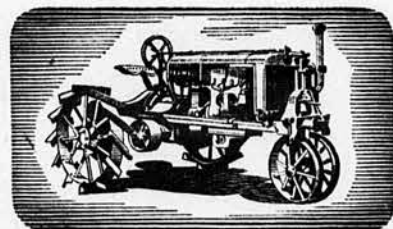
For more than two years this country has been arming, farming, and fighting its way to Victory. American farmers are working as they never have worked before to supply all the food that is needed for the nation, for the Armed Forces, and for our Allies. On their farms is more mechanized equipment than any other nation possesses!

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Too Safe for Coyotes

State Bounty Fund Has Been Exhausted

IF YOU were a coyote, you could have no complaint about Kansas conditions in time of war. Roaming the fields at will, you could live in ease and luxury from the fat of a pig and that is geared to wartime production. You would find the plains literally alive with luscious young lambs, pigs, calves and poultry.

Living as a coyote, you could eat your fill, and waste that much more without even presenting a coupon book. While humanity is slowed to the tempo of rationed gas and rubber, you could venture far and wide with relative safety. Your cunning grin could express satisfaction in the knowledge that farmers are too busy to hunt or trap. Ammunition boxes are about empty, and old Shep, the dog, has little energy for a chase until the farm sons come home from army service.

This picture of Kansas as a coyote Utopia is painted by farmers in every book and corner of the state. There is general alarm over the fact that coyotes are more numerous and more bloodthirsty than ever before. The old marauders are causing severe farm losses, and they are tearing big holes in this state's food supply.

What about control? Farmers are asking what is now being done and what additional measures might be added to control coyotes on a state-wide scale.

Before 1941, payment of bounty in this state was entirely dependent on the individual counties. Some counties offered cash bounties and others didn't. Then, in 1941, the state legislature passed a law providing state funds for payment of bounty.

The new law directed that county commissioners in all counties could offer a bounty of not less than \$1 or more than \$3 for the scalp of each coyote killed in the county, with \$1 of each bounty to be paid by state funds. In other words, the state provides \$1 a bounty for each coyote, and the counties may add to it or not, as they choose.

Some Bounty Paid

Under stimulus of the state funds, nearly every county paid bounty in 1941. Total payments made by or thru the counties that year amounted to \$27,159, which was more than double the 1940 payments of \$13,112. This program is still in force and should continue at least one more year, by virtue of funds appropriated in the legislative session last winter. The appropriation provided \$50,000 to erase deficit and provide bounty funds for 1943 and 1944. If the program does continue another deficit will have to be erased. This is true because all the appropriation has been used up. Some \$15,423 paid out in October, 1943, cleaned out the state funds.

However, bounties alone have not solved the problem. Coyotes have steadily increased in number, despite the influence of more generous bounty money. As a result, other means of control are being considered, and some of the new ideas might cause Mr. Coyote some worry if he could know about them.

One plan receiving considerable attention is use of cyanide guns as a community project. Guy Josseland, director of the State Fish and Game Commission, tells of good results with this system in some areas of Colorado and Western Kansas. Use of the cyanide gun is advised only as a community project, so farmers can keep their dogs at home to prevent them from pulling at the meat bait and suffering fate meant for coyotes.

Mass destruction of coyotes with the cyanide gun provides a big business for Monte Cook, widely known as Coyote Monte thruout Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. Coyote Monte is a veteran of four seasons at hunting coyotes with cyanide guns, and the results speak for themselves. Last season, from November 11 to March 11, he and his helper bagged a total of 454 coyotes.

The gun consists of a small pipe about 6 inches long and one half inch diameter. It is loaded with a cyanide shell and baited with a piece of meat. When the coyote grabs the meat in his mouth and pulls, it discharges the cyanide into his mouth. Inhaling 1 or 2 breaths of the cyanide causes almost instant death, so coyotes are usually

found less than 50 yards from the gun.

Another plan common in other states thruout the West and Midwest is use of paid Government trappers. This work is described by H. L. Murphey, county agent in Comanche county, where a Government trapper caught 217 coyotes in 181 days to establish a new record.

According to Mr. Murphey, stockmen of that county are thoroly convinced the plan of Government trappers is an effective way to destroy coyotes. The trapper assigned them was experienced in dealing with farmers and stockmen, and was careful about gates and fences, while taking a toll of more than 1 coyote a day for 3 months.

Outlines Several Plans

The general plan of Government hunters is outlined by A. E. Gray, district agent in the division of Predator and Rodent Control for the United States Fish and Wild Life Service. Mr. Gray explains that most of the western range states are using from 50 to 75 regular Government hunters.

In Texas, 260 such hunters are helping in the fight against coyotes. In the states bordering Kansas, Colorado has 30 Government trappers and Oklahoma has 18, while both Missouri and Nebraska have co-operated actively in this form of coyote control. Where Government trappers are used, one third of the cost is paid by the Federal Government, thru the Fish and Wild Life Service in the Department of Interior.

As the most practical system, Mr. Gray recommends a plan of 3-way co-operation, with the Federal Government paying one third, the state government paying a third, and some local group or agency paying the other third. The local portion might be provided by county or township funds, by some club or organization, or by a group of farmers uniting for their common good to eradicate coyotes.

However, until the Kansas legislature provides funds for state participation in such a plan, two thirds of the cost must be borne by local groups. Under this situation, some local organization such as chamber of commerce might provide one third of the funds, with another third coming from the group of farmers interested.

A plan similar to this was used in Comanche county, where the Government trappers were called to help stem a tide of coyote lawlessness disrupting the entire livestock program there. According to Mr. Murphey, sheep raisers had to get all sheep in at sundown or lose a heavy toll to coyotes. Growing bolder, the killers even attacked in daylight, and many small operators were forced out of business because their flocks were not large enough to justify a full-time herder.

Similar experiences are echoed from every corner of Kansas, and these experiences paint the true picture of Kansas as a coyote heaven. So you can see that picture on a state-wide scale, here are a few of the many comments



The weird, too familiar yapping of coyotes is heard thruout Kansas, and it sounds a threat to this state's food production. With coyotes more numerous and more vicious than ever before, farmers are alarmed at increasing losses of livestock and poultry.

Kansas farm people have made about this urgent wartime problem.

Cal F. Smith, Shawnee county—Have lived in Shawnee county 50 years and never saw coyotes so numerous. Lost more than 50 chickens last year. Young men are gone and the older men left can't get ammunition. Farmers in this area favor a state law providing for expert Federal hunters to come in and help eradicate coyotes.

Walter E. Beard, Neosho county—We try to raise lambs, but if the coyotes keep on we will have to sell out. They got 20 to 30 from us each of the last 2 or 3 years, and we just can't afford to lose them any longer.

Elmer H. Henningsen, Rawlins county—We and all our neighbors lose chickens. We've given up raising turkeys. I have lost as many as 25 turkeys in one morning's kill. We have sheep and are afraid to turn them to pasture much before dark. Men with

dogs have quit chasing coyotes because of tire and gas rationing.

Herbert W. Scott, Cherokee county—I am 60 years old and have lived in this neighborhood all my life, but can't remember when coyotes were any thicker than they have been during the last 2 or 3 years. They get 25 or 40 of my chickens every year, and my neighbors tell me the same story. I see a wolf occasionally, but mostly coyotes. I set traps, but my luck is to catch my own dog or some of my neighbors.

J. H. Abell, Gove county—Have lived on this ranch 32 years, and never saw the coyotes so numerous. I have shot 2 from the car and the boys have caught several with hounds, but there are still packs of them that have not been disturbed.

Mrs. James M. Cox, Morton county—I raised a flock of turkeys and had

(Continued on Page 14)

Turkeys Are Better

Improvement Easily Seen in Dressed Birds

TURKEYS take more work but bring more profit than any other farm enterprise for E. F. Runft, Republic county, who annually raises and markets about 1,700 broad-breasted bronze hens and toms. He markets the birds at about 27 weeks old, when the hens average 15 to 16 pounds and the toms 25 pounds. Last year his turkeys grossed 31½ cents a pound, live weight, on a government grade basis.

Mr. Runft won't start a season with anything but the best poults, as he believes breeding is the first essential to success. Breeding, he says, has made a wonderful improvement in turkeys, but few are able to recognize how much until they see them dressed at the packing plants.

About 200 to 225 hens are kept each year as a breeding flock, and additional poults are purchased from a commercial hatchery. A battery of 8 brooders is provided and the poults are kept in these for a week to 10 days, then turned out on sun porches for another 6 to 8 weeks.

During the first 6 weeks commercial starting mash is fed, then whole oats, wheat and 32 per cent concentrate, free choice. Sudan or alfalfa pasture is provided for the longest possible period. During the last 6 weeks the birds are finished off with ground barley, wheat and corn, wet with buttermilk. The buttermilk is added to the morning and noon feedings and an additional feeding of grain is given at night.

All grain is weighed and an accurate record kept of all costs. Mr. Runft figures it costs him \$30 a day for feed for the last 6 weeks of finish feeding.

Turkeys on this farm are shifted to clean ground each year to prevent blackhead, but are never moved too far away from the farmyard, since this increases the hazards from predatory animals and birds. Last year the turkeys were too far out, Mr. Runft recalls, and he lost about 10 head to coyotes. He also thinks large owls killed a few while the turkeys were still small. The grounds on which the birds are kept are well floodlighted at night.



Part of a flock of 1,700 broad-breasted bronze turkeys on the Runft farm, Republic county. Shown in the background is one of several feed storage houses scattered about the range to facilitate feeding.

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I RECEIVED 3 questions in one letter the other day. One asked, "Will the demand for food continue thruout this year?" I answered yes to that one without hesitation. The next one was: "Will there be more manpower available for the farm this year?" I could not be positive on that—could only answer that any change in the farm manpower situation in 1944 probably would be for the worse. The third one was whether there will be enough farm machinery to meet farm needs this year. The best information I can get is there will not, but that there are enough surplus materials in the country, and very likely enough factory space and machinery available, to double last year's production, perhaps treble it, if the men in charge were not so fearful that releasing materials for farm machinery might have a bad "psychological" effect on the public mind.

Sometimes I am inclined to believe that the directing policy heads in Washington would do better if they thought less in terms of "psychological effect" and more in terms of just plain, everyday common sense. It is common knowledge that there are immense stockpiles of steel accumulated; enough of this should be released, now, to manufacture needed farm machinery.

I believe I will pass on to you, with my approval, one postwar-planning suggestion from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. That suggestion is, don't plan to operate too much additional land after the war, and don't buy farm land for speculative purposes. In fact, he is so worried over the probabilities of a farm land boom, that he is backing a bill by Senator Gillette, of Iowa, which would levy a capital gains tax of 90 per cent on the gross profit on the sale of any farm land within two years after its purchase.

The demand for food is going to last thruout the war, and perhaps for one year, even two, after hostilities cease. After that we certainly cannot count upon marketing the huge production of today, and that at high prices. So I'd be willing to go along with Mr. Wickard in his suggestion that farmers pay off their debts while the income is good; then put the money into War Bonds against the day it can be used for new machinery and equipment, and go slow about buying high-priced land.

It is my hope that by next year the Federal income tax returns will have been simplified. There are signs that Congress really is going to get that done this year. The returns ought to be simplified. It is difficult enough to pay these high taxes, without having to fill out those complicated forms and answer all those unnecessary questions.

The President has sent another message to Congress urging that more and higher taxes be

levied. I do not expect that will be done this year. There is a general feeling in Congress that we have just about reached the point where Government should be looking ahead toward less public spending, instead of more public spending. And also that taxes are as high right now as most taxpayers should be asked to pay.

Need Sound Thinking

I SHOULD like to mention something I think is highly important to the welfare of agriculture and to everybody connected with it. We are going to hear more and more about the postwar problems of farming as the days move along. It is time to think of them to be sure. And the most important reason for considering "after-the-war" now is the fact that only good, sound, farmer thinking and action can find the answers to most of our farm problems. Plenty of other folks will try to work them out, to their own advantage, but that won't do.

I don't know just how much postwar planning is being indulged in by the farmers of Kansas and the Nation. I imagine most farmers are too busy producing food for winning the war and helping feed our Allies and people in reconquered territory. But I saw mention a list of some 238 organizations in the United States whose members—or committees—are busy making plans for the postwar world. Probably none of their plans, however, will get down to as small a piece of land as a farm.

Just the same, it is a pretty good idea for every one, especially those engaged in business and farming certainly is a business enterprise, to be looking ahead to what he will, or can, do after hostilities cease.

Now, many of the solutions to these problems are bound to be highly controversial even among farmers themselves—to say nothing of the quarrels that will develop from other sources or other groups. I say one thing is necessary. Farmers must think out their problems—nobody knows what they are likely to be better than farmers themselves. Then they must make up their minds regarding what they want, get together on it and go after it. Every other group will be putting on the pressure for things they want, make no mistake about that. And agriculture must not be left holding the bag. Farmers must have a strong voice in deciding their own issues if agriculture is to

succeed, and is to support industrial activity at a desirable level.

Naturally there are many things that can be done on the farm to help. Back of any progress is one main thing on which we all agree, and which must get more and more attention if we are to go ahead at all. And that is good land. Something a Midwesterner wrote a few days ago strikes me as being worthy of mulling over our minds rather permanently. He doesn't look at our soil problem as one developed by the war. I don't either, and neither do you. But obviously it has been intensified by war production which has taken more from the soil than could be put back in a short time under existing conditions.

This soils student I mention said that our westward expansion to deeper soils and to extensive farming of level areas gave us our past prosperity. We do not realize, he states, that it was at the cost of our soil fertility that we built our strength. If we are to maintain that strength some real attention must go to the soil from which we drew

Certainly that is a very practical way to size up the situation. After this war, and after we have finished with our job of feeding other peoples through Lend-Lease, if we could accurately measure the value of our soil—I mean its actual productivity—and measure it against the productivity of virgin soil, we would get an idea of how much our "production plant," which is the soil, has depreciated. This doesn't need to discourage us. Any plant depreciates under the strain of normal production, let alone turning out products at war break-neck speed. When this is evident in a factory, the situation is improved by adding new equipment, modernizing, remodeling, even rebuilding.

Fortunately the same thing can be done with soil, the "factory" in agricultural production. Everything else in the way of buildings and equipment and implements might well be considered the tools of the trade needed in the factory. We now look at the main factory, or the soil, and find it worse for wear. We can add new equipment to it by way of fertilizers and proper soil-improving rotations; we can modernize by using terraces and contour farming and strip-cropping; we can remodel by laying out fields for better crop rotation. And as we do these things, we find we actually are rebuilding at the same time.

No one is more interested in agriculture than I am, from decent prices in the market places to success with soil improvement. And I shall be every effort toward achieving those ends for the Kansas farm people.

Arthur Capner

Washington, D. C.

Support Prices Now "Proposed"

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the White House and Congress still are engaged in a bitter battle over consumer food subsidies—and, incidentally, to decide whether the country shall live under laws written by Congress, or under directives written by administrators and bureau chiefs named by the White House, or a little of both—so much of the information given out in Washington is "psychological" that you cannot always trust what you read in official bulletins and statements.

In some respects this is the greatest "psychic" war in our history. The Office of War Information is employing propaganda as a war weapon abroad; Congress cut down its appropriations for operations in the United States, after sampling what OWI was putting out abroad.

But other Government agencies are doing a pretty good job of psychological campaigning on the home front: (1) to help win the war; (2) to educate the public to compel the Congress to indorse the programs worked out by the various executive agencies.

For example, correspondents were informed the other day that Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, had issued a statement announcing floor prices the Government would sustain on farm commodities for the coming year.

We got hold of one of these releases, "WFA Announces Proposed 1944 Support Prices on Farm Products," and prepared to put it in short form for readers of Kansas Farmer. But the first paragraph of the support price announcement brought us up short. Mr. Jones was quoted as follows:

"It must be clearly understood," said Mr. Jones, "that this proposal is subject to action by the Congress making provision for carrying out the support price program, and will not be effective unless such provision is made.

"It is planned to carry out the support price programs thru loans, purchases of commodities for military, Lend-Lease, and other Governmental

uses, and, for some commodities, direct payments to farmers or processors."

In other words, here was some more "war psychology." The Government will support prices according to the proposals announced by Mr. Jones—on condition that Congress falls in line and approves and makes provision for carrying out the program. If Congress should veto or limit the consumer food subsidy program asked by the Administration, then the "support prices" announced by WFA on January 26—cleared thru the OWI, thus making it part of the official domestic war propaganda of the Government—cannot be counted upon by farmer producers.

However, War Food Administrator Jones continued: "With the support price programs in effect for these and other commodities for which programs will be announced later, farmers can make crop and livestock production plans early in the year."

Bearing in mind that the support prices named are only proposed—subject to the White House compelling will upon Congress—here are some of the more important floors proposed: county agents presumably will be able to translate them into local figures.

Hogs, good to choice, weighing from 200 to 270 pounds—temporarily increased to \$30 because of present glutted markets—Chicago, \$13.75 hundredweight until September 30, 1944. From October 1, 1944, thru March 31, 1945, for hogs weighing from 200 to 240 pounds, Chicago, \$12.50.

Corn, non-recourse loans at 85 per cent of parity price of October 1, 1944, grade No. 3 or better; loans available from December 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, to mature September 30, 1944, or earlier upon demand. Wheat, at 85 per cent of parity as of July 1, 1944, specific schedule to be announced later. WFA also will buy wheat at local rates where farmers are unable to ship to normal markets, provided local storage is not available to growers and WFA has available storage.

Cotton loans will be at 90 per cent (Continued on Page 16)

Where Top Ayrshires Continue to Improve



Cream of the 1943 calf crop are these young purebred Ayrshires on the R. E. Stark and Son farm, Dickinson county. Their mothers in 1942 had an average production record of 9,631 pounds of milk and 395 pounds of butterfat.

HERDS may come and herds may go, but the purebred Ayrshires on the R. E. Stark and Son farm, in Dickinson county, go on improving year after year.

There's a reason for the present high quality of the 28 cows and calves which make up this herd, for the Starks have 15 years of experience in working with the purebred Ayrshire breed.

In a recent classification 7 of their cows were rated as "very good," 4 as "good plus," and 2 as "good," a percentage of 84.42 per cent. The herd ranked 10th nationally in 1940 on both milk and butterfat production.

Most of the present cows and calves descended from Play Safe Blue Belle, who holds 5 lactation records averaging 13,456 pounds of milk and 395 pounds of butterfat, on 2 milkings a day. She led the nation for Ayrshires 19 years old for twice-a-day milking both milk and butterfat for the years 1940-41. Her highest single record was in 1938, when she produced 15,938 pounds of milk and 623.1 pounds of butterfat in 345 days.

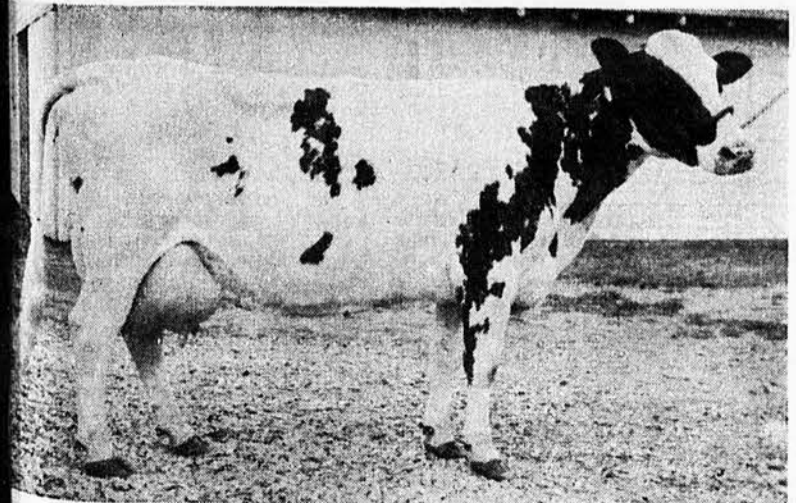
The present top producer is Belle's daughter, Mainstay Betty, a daughter of Play Safe Blue Belle.

The consistently high average herd production record of the Stark Ayrshires is revealed thru a study of the last 7 years, which shows the following figures:

Year	Milk	Butterfat
'36	8,973	352.89
'37	10,025	377.41
'38	7,954	302.43
'39	9,823	398.93
'40	10,622	418.69
'41	8,629	344
'42	9,631	395

The Stark cows are milked by machine every 12 hours. They are fed half barley and oats, 750 pounds of alfalfa and 500 pounds of a 34 per cent commercial feed. Native grass is used for pasture.

A new herd sire, Penshurst American Banner, recently was purchased from J. J. Griffiths, of Riley. American Banner is a son of Approved Bargower Blue Imp, and out of the "Man of War" daughter, Penshurst O'Nancy. Penshurst O'Nancy is a full sister to the noted Penshurst American Flag, who has some fine records of her own. American Banner, the cow that sold Kan-



Typical of the best in the Ayrshire breed is Play Safe Blue Belle, mother of Belle's Mainstay Betty, top producer in the herd of R. E. Stark and Son, Dickinson county. Most of the cows and calves in the present herd are descendants of this fine cow.

sas on Ayrshires, also sold the Starks and they never have swerved from their first devotion to the breed. Canary Belle was brought to Kansas by Kansas State College and proved a good investment by settling a lifetime production record of 108,719 pounds of milk and 4,056 pounds of butterfat. She also was the first Ayrshire cow in Kansas to produce more than 730 pounds of butterfat in a year.

Her daughter and granddaughter were purchased by the Starks to form the nucleus for their herd and the progress from there has been steady and sure thru good years and bad.

A person would need a heart of stone not to get a thrill out of a visit to the Stark barnyard. Tame as kittens, these fine cows crowd around the newcomer with a genuine interest and close range inspection that includes nuzzling and almost a demand to be petted. Some farmers don't like pet cows, claiming they are a nuisance, but we could stand a lot of them around if they all were as gentle—and productive—as Stark's Ayrshires.

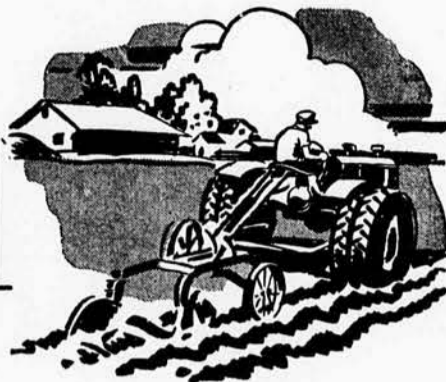
Eggs Offer Something New

Will it be a package of dried eggs or compressed eggs, or a frozen egg bar when the city housewife goes shopping after the war? Undoubtedly eggs will be available in different forms for many purposes. The egg bar is a recent development of one of our state colleges in the U. S. It consists of whole frozen eggs, each egg joined to the other in the bar by a thin portion of frozen white. Each egg may be broken off separately and the rest of the bar returned to the freezing unit in the refrigerator.

Use for Rubber Hose

Save worn-out garden hose to be cut into pieces for looping up vines or holding young trees in position. Thread a piece of wire about 6 inches longer thru a cut piece. After looping about the branch or small tree, draw ends of wire firmly together and fasten by bending over each other in opposite directions. Slip the fastened wire ends forward into the hose and adjust so that the opening is out of sight.—Mrs. Pearl Marsh.

Food



Fights



for Freedom



Our soldiers and sailors fight for freedom with guns and planes, with ships and tanks, with all the intricate machinery of modern war—and with food.

Back of them stand the valiant farmers, producing the food to sustain our fighting forces, to uphold the strength of our allies, to keep the home front fit.

Between the farms where the food is raised, and the "fronts" all over the globe where it is used, there are the railroads which—like the farmers—must do their jobs despite shortages of men and materials, if we are to fight at all.

So when you think of food, think of it as the fighting stuff it is—to be used wisely, never wasted.

ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICAN RAILROADS
 ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Flood Lands Brought Back

By ELBERT B. MACY

LAND flooded last summer in the lower Kaw Valley is back in food production. With the aid of Army engineers, farmers were able to reclaim most of their land and put it into crops during 1943. Some of it was prepared for a 1944 wheat crop.

When the flood came to Johnson county, June 18, 1943, it destroyed \$644,440 worth of crops on the De Soto, Corliss, Wilder and Holliday bottoms. Of the 4,879 acres of bottom land in the county, only 720 acres were not flooded. These figures were compiled from aerial photographs taken for that purpose. Dikes also broke in Douglas, Jefferson, Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties. Dikes that went out in the 5 counties had protected 13,500 acres. Crops destroyed included potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, wheat, melons, cantaloupes, alfalfa, oats, barley and tomatoes.

To get the land back into food production as soon as possible, the U. S. Army co-operated with owners in clearing the land. Disposal of the trees and trash was accomplished by 150 soldiers under Lieut. Ralph Malone. This debris which would have prevented cultivating the land was burned, hauled to the river banks, or put into holes. One field alone had 75 trees left on it by the river.

Late crops were put in after the land was cleared. Some of the hybrid corn planted before the flood was saved, while the open-pollinated corn was lost. Cane, wheatland milo, tomatoes, cantaloupes, navy beans, and turnips were planted. Late corn also was planted. Some did not mature and was used for cattle feed by grinding stalk and all. C. L. Frisbie obtained a yield of 30 bushels to the acre, however. C. C. Miller, of Holliday, raised 2,000 bushels of turnips.

Work of the Army did not end with cleaning off the land. It was necessary to repair broken dikes to protect against future high water. This the Army did too, with local owners paying 20 per cent of the cost of construction.

"The Army did an extra good job

in repairing the dikes. They were nice crew to work with," said Char Baker, who lives a mile east of Soto. "They used a bulldozer and crane for doing the earthwork. We were mighty well pleased with them. It's our intention to keep these dikes in condition. We plan to meet in the spring to decide on the best plan to follow."

"I was on the job with them every day they were here. There were 6 machine breaks, two 40 rods long. The dikes are about 10 feet high. The whole bottom will go back into crops this year, except for 30 acres of sand left by the river." Mr. Baker was one of the heavy losers in the 1943 flood. Even his farm buildings stood in 4 feet of water.

Real emphasis is on planning for next year. Farmers agreed to put every acre back into production except the sand. There is quite a large acreage in wheat now, which will be planted in sweet clover in the spring to bring the land back. Some residents say the bottom was hurt as badly as it was in the flood of 1903.

It will be necessary to plan for maintenance of the dikes. Farmers expect to plant lespedeza on them this spring to patrol them to watch for breaks, keep tree roots out and cut weeds. Beavers are something of a problem as they are cutting down trees along the river banks that prevent washing of silt.

One land owner stated that they had cut down 4-foot cottonwood trees to prevent washing of silt. In repairing the dikes the engineers took dirt from the inside, that is, the side next to the river. In this way they avoided leaving holes on the land which might have weakened the dikes in time of future floods. The bulldozer was effective in building the dikes. Repairing the earthwork took 10 days.

"A total of 73,000 cubic yards of earth fill was required to repair breaks and erosion in the 13 levee systems on the Kaw river," Col. R. E. M. Deslets, district Army engineer, reports. "All work has been completed on the levees at an approximate cost of \$700."—Mr. Macy is with the Extension Service of Kansas State College, Manhattan.

War Bonds For Safety

FARMERS have an opportunity to help check inflation now and to build a backlog of savings for meeting postwar farm problems through purchase of War Bonds during the 4th War Loan Drive, now in progress, Uncle Sam says.

Periods of inflation for farmers always have been much shorter than periods of deflation, which is a fact well remembered by farmers who went thru the first World War. In May, 1917, Kansas farmers got \$2.66 a bushel for wheat, but in September, 1922, the wheat price was down to 86 cents a bushel and continued on the downgrade until it reached 30 cents in 1932. Hogs are another good example of what farmers may have to face again to a lesser degree. In 1919, hogs were \$20.10 a hundredweight, but 2 years later were down to \$6.70, and thousands of hog men received a financial blow from which they never recovered.

If there ever was an investment made for the farmer it's the "E" Bond, or the "G" Bond for older farmers who want an annual income. Any time after you have owned a Series "E" Bond for 60 days you can cash it for a fixed redemption value. After a year you can get interest.

Cash always will be available when he needs it to the farmer who has War Bonds. So do your share to prevent disastrous deflation later on by helping control inflation now. Invest your money in Victory and the future security of American agriculture. Buy War Bonds today.

Aids Spring Lambs

Prevention of injury to spring lambs by nodular worms is readily achieved by winter-treating the ewes with phenothiazine in connection with pasture hygiene and general sanitation, announces the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Practically no infective larvae of nodular worms survive

on unused pastures during moderate severe winters. But between grazing seasons, the infection is carried on in the breeding stock. It is suggested that phenothiazine be given pregnant ewes in the feed to avoid handling.

Twenty-five grams of phenothiazine well mixed with a pound of meal grain, is standard dosage for a ewe and the animals may be treated in groups of about 10 ewes at one time. Two treatments about a month apart are most effective.

Additional preventive measures include removing the manure of ewes indoors with lambs at least twice a week, being careful not to spread the manure to be grazed by sheep, and change of pastures about every two months during the grazing season.

Busy Butcher Boys

Thru a special permit from the Government the Kiowa F. F. A. boys have taken butchering as a project. They have butchered 47 hogs, one beef and one lamb. Not having a scalding tank they use a 50-gallon barrel, and scrapers remove the hair.

A fee of \$1 is charged for butchering, and 50 cents extra if they have to go get the animal.

The boys have cured one hog to eat but they will do more in the near future. They do not charge for curing but the owner provides the cure. Ed Fausett is the chapter secretary.

Heads Seed Work

Clare R. Porter, formerly in charge of the South-Central Experiment field has been employed to carry on the seed-certification program in Kansas. This position is co-operative between Kansas State College and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Porter was graduated from Kansas State College in 1937 and served 18 months as county agent in Stearns county.

Clear Sailing IF YOU PREPARE NOW

The tightest squeeze this year on the farm front will come at harvest time. Many over-age binders and threshers cannot survive another year. Modern machines must be prepared to carry an extra load.

The most urgent S.O.S. will come from storm-lodged grains, soybeans, sorghums, legume and grass seed crops... all of which can be saved by the versatile All-Crop Harvester. Here's what you can do to get your machine ready for maximum service in your community —

★ Schedule your All-Crop immediately for the 24-POINT FARM COMMANDO overhaul by your Allis-Chalmers dealer. This also includes reconditioning the attachments for special crops and replacing or rebuilding worn parts.

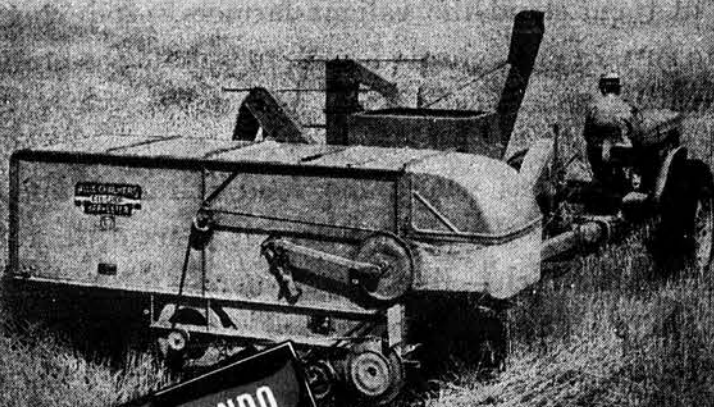
★ List your machine on your dealer's official Register as a qualified Farm Commando, available for outside work on neighboring farms.

If you are in need of an All-Crop Harvester, there are three ways in which your A-C dealer may help you: (1) Supply you with a new All-Crop (2) sell you a good reconditioned machine; or (3) place you in touch with an owner whose All-Crop is available for custom work. See him today!



If blast furnaces grow cold for lack of scrap iron from the farm, so will gun barrels. For the sake of men in the service from your own home town, turn every piece of idle iron in to the Victory Scrap Bank. Ask your A-C dealer!

BUY STILL MORE WAR BONDS! *Let's Finish the job!*



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ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE • U. S. A. ALL-CROP HARVESTER

"Successor to the Binder"

Hybrid Corn Takes Lead

KANSAS hybrids made their entry in the 1943 co-operative and performance corn-variety tests conducted by R. W. Jugenheimer, A. L. Clapp, C. D. Davis and C. R. Porter, of Kansas State College, and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and had a remarkable performance record. A total of 46 tests were made in the 7 districts of the state.

Results of the tests show Kansas 2234 leading in districts 3, 6, 7, 1 and 2, and second in districts 4 and 5. The average yield in all 7 districts was 51.7 bushels an acre. Kansas 2275 was first in districts 4 and 5, second in districts 1, 2, 3 and 6, and fourth in district 7. The average yield was 50 bushels for all districts.

The only open-pollinated corn making any showing against hybrids in the 1943 tests was Pride of Saline, which ranked third in the 7th district with 33 bushels an acre. Agronomists point out, however, that early maturing hybrids and varieties usually have the advantage in dry years and full season varieties in years of abundant moisture.

The tests by districts, showing the top 5 producers in each district, are as follows:

- District 1, Northeast—Kansas 2234, 73.5 bu.; Kansas 2275, 71 bu.; Kansas 1583, 66.8 bu.; Pioneer 313 D, 65.8 bu.; Reid National 234, 64.8 bu.
- District 2, East-Central—Kansas 2234, 55.3 bu.; Kansas 2275, 61.2 bu.; Hendriks Cross L, 60.3 bu.; Kansas 1585, 57.5 bu.; Reid National 134, 57.2 bu.
- District 3, Southeast—Kansas 2234, 44.5 bu.; Kansas 2275, 43.7 bu.; Kansas 1583, 40.6 bu.; Hendriks Cross L, 40 bu.; KIH 38, 39.4 bu.
- District 4, North-Central—Kansas 2275, 51.2 bu.; Kansas 2234, 49 bu.; Kansas 1583, 46 bu.; Kansas 1585, 45.7 bu.; U. S. 13, 45.5 bu.
- District 5, South-Central—Kansas 2275, 44.4 bu.; Kansas 2234, 44.3 bu.; Kansas 1583, 43.3 bu.; Hendriks Cross L, 42.3 bu.; Funk G 150, 41 bu.
- District 6, Northwest—Kansas 2234, 49.3 bu.; Kansas 2275, 46.6 bu. U. S. 13, 43.2 bu.; Illinois 200, 42.8 bu.; Funk G-94, 41.4 bu.
- District 7, Southwest—Kansas 2234, 36 bu.; Funk G-150, 33.2 bu.; Pride of Saline, 33 bu.; Kansas 2275, 32.1 bu.; KIH 38, 30.1 bu.

A summary of corn tests for the period 1941-43 show that Reid National leads in District 1 with 59.1 bu., Illinois 200 in District 2 with 48 bu., Hendriks Cross L in District 3 with 39.5 bu., Illinois 200 in District 4 with 44.3 bu., Pride of Saline in District 5 with 45.1 bu., and Pride of Saline in District 6 with 44 bu.

Elect Ottawa Man

Harold Crawford, of Ottawa, was elected president of the Western Association of Nurserymen at the organization's annual convention in Kansas City recently. Everett Asjes, Jr., of Kansas City, was named vice-president, and C. C. Smith, Charles City, Ia., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The 1945 convention also will be held in Kansas City.

Kansas Birds Won

About 80 exhibitors from more than a dozen states had entries in the recent 5th annual show of the Kansas Poultry Breeders' Association, at Topeka.

A Dark Cornish hen entered by Jack B. Rensing, Ft. Scott, was selected as the grand champion of the show, and a White Holland hen exhibited by H. R. Kardosh, Stockton, was the grand champion in the turkey exhibits. The champion bantam was a Black Cochon pullet entered by W. F. Caskey, Topeka.

In addition to winning all 3 grand championships, Kansas exhibitors carried off most of the other special awards.

Best display of Rhode Island Reds

Save Baby Chicks

Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks tells exactly how much to feed and exactly when to feed it. There is no guesswork. Early plans for the chicks mean more chicks saved, less disease and bigger profit. A copy of the leaflet on The Hendriks Method will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

was entered by Mr. and Mrs. Roy L. Smith, Edmond, who also had the best and largest display in any one variety, the champion cock and the champion pullet.

Champion old pen was won by H. C. Lee & Son, Pond Creek, Okla., with their Dark Cornish; champion young pen by Mrs. P. A. Novinger, Burlington, with Dark Cornish; champion hen by Jack B. Rensing, Ft. Scott, with a Dark Cornish; champion cockerel by Mel Bourdo, West Allis, Wisc., with a Black Langshan. The best exhibit of turkeys was entered by Garland Gideon, Paxico, whose Broad Breasted Bronze entry also won that division. The best display of bantams was entered by L. B. Snyder, Topeka, who exhibited O. E. Spangled Game Bantams.

Fair Heads Meet

Delegates to the Kansas Fairs Association meeting elected Arthur McAnarney, of Haviland, as president during their recent convention in Topeka. He succeeds L. H. Galloway, of Wakeeney.

Ivan Roberson, of Abilene, was elected vice-president and R. M. Sawhill, of Glasco, was re-elected secretary for his fourth successive term. Directors are Carl Henning, of Burlington; M. W. Jencks, Topeka; D. Linn Livers, Barnes; George Dietrich, Richmond; Harold F. Smith, Iola; W. D. Jones, Girard; Cooper Osterhout, Columbus; Ivan Roberson, Abilene; Everett Erhart, Stafford; Arthur McAnarney, Haviland; L. F. Davidson, Glasco; and L. H. Galloway, Wakeeney.

Many more fairs are being planned this year than last, reports Secretary Sawhill, who says fair officials have become convinced that fairs have a definite place in stimulating maximum agricultural production in time of war.

Study Feed Troubles

"We intend to avoid next year the confusion that has existed the last 2 years in regard to the protein feed situation in Kansas," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in announcing that a committee is being set up to make a thorough study of the protein problem and what can be done about it. The committee will be composed of representatives from all groups vitally affected.

If the committee finds that the normal supply of protein from Southern states has undergone basic changes, as it now believes, every effort will be made to induce the Federal Government to allow raw protein produced in this area to remain here for the benefit of Kansas livestock and poultry producers.

Use a New Twine

Binder twine manufactured from a combination of henequen-jute will be introduced to Kansas farmers this year, and has been pronounced by the Government to be satisfactory following rigid tests last year.

The change to jute as an extender of henequen was made necessary because cotton, used previously for this purpose, will be needed in 1944 for manufacture of work clothes and for war equipment.

The Department of Agriculture suggests that in using the new twine, farmers make certain the knotter mechanism on the binder is in the best possible condition and properly adjusted.

Dairymen Elect

E. E. Germain, Norton, has been elected president of the Kansas State Dairy Association. M. Burger, Sabetha, was elected vice-president, and H. E. Dodge, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

The delegates adopted resolutions at their annual convention at Topeka, condemning the action of certain Government agencies promoting the sale of oleomargarine as an imitation butter at the expense of natural butter, which has been commandeered by Federal agencies for war purposes. They also disapproved the maldistribution of primary high-protein feeds.

A Late Twin

I had an unusual experience in cattle last year. A Milking Shorthorn heifer had her first calf in May and 3 months later, on August 26, she had another calf. She nursed them both, twins with a 3-months spread. The cow is 3 years old.—Dietrich Reigler, Moundridge.

YOU CAN'T TALK PIPE-JOY WHEN YOU'RE TONGUE-TIRED



SAY SO-LONG TO SMOKING BITE

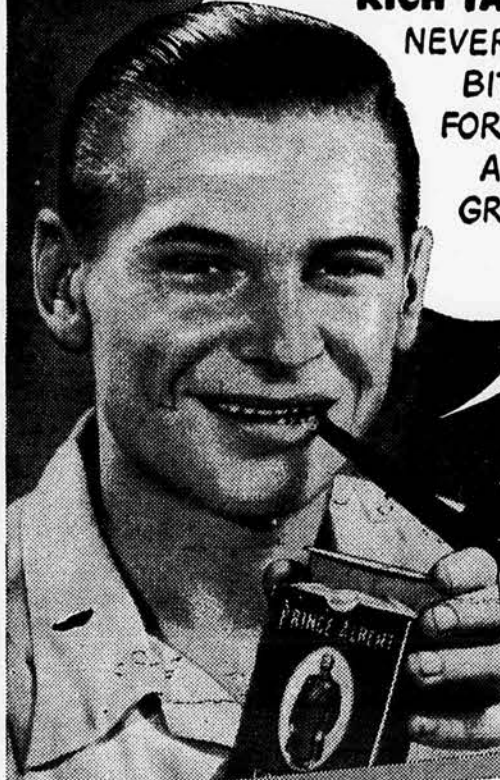
Edward Mack

IT'S MILDER
—easier on the tongue

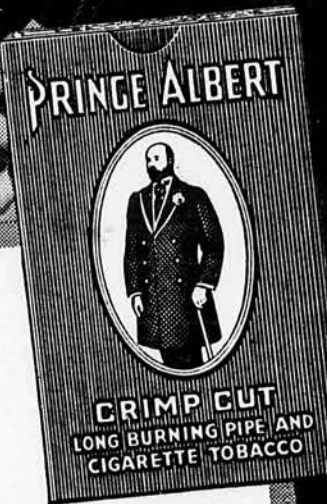
REAL COMFORT SMOKES! THEY DON'T COME ANY MILDER THAN PRINCE ALBERT! RICH TASTE THAT'S

NEVER BLURRED BY BITE. CRIMP CUT FOR EASY PACKING AND PUFFING. GREAT IN PAPERS TOO!

RICHER TASTE
—comes through mellow



TWO GOOD HOBBIES has friend Ed Mack. But his interest in photography takes a back seat to Prince Albert smokes. "P. A. is better tobacco," Ed insists. "The bite is out, the good rich taste is in. There's no other tobacco like it!"



PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy pocket package of Prince Albert



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

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Falls trees. Saws big logs, small logs, limbs. Pulley for belt work. Easy to handle, weighs less than lower powered units. FULLY GUARANTEED. Cash in on fuel shortage. Turn wood lots into money. Book free. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 211 Pine St., Ottawa, Kansas

**WORTH
WAITING AND
SAVING FOR...**



New Home System to Handle Any Liquefied Gas

TODAY...
Buy War Bonds
TOMORROW...
Enjoy The Big Six Conveniences of Better Living

1. Faster, cleaner cooking and baking.
2. Easier, quicker ironing.
3. Low-cost automatic refrigeration.
4. Bright, soft-lighting—wall or ceiling.
5. Healthful, clean home heating.
6. Piping hot water in large quantities.

We cannot give you details now—but watch Butler advertisements. Ahead of the time when war conditions again permit manufacturing, we will announce a new, revolutionary home gas system. In it you can use whichever of the petroleum liquefied gases that is the cheapest. It is so far ahead of anything before it that it is well worth waiting and saving for.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
KANSAS CITY 3, MO.

BUTLER BUILT
LIQUEFIED GAS SYSTEM

★ BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS ★

Farmers Want Honest Prices

To Them Subsidies Are Not Quite Fair

I am one Kansas farmer who would rather have fair prices for what I raise than subsidies. We have to pay double the wages we used to for help and do not get the returns in income. The Government has put ceilings on too many of our products. I am hoping Congress will not compromise on their decision.—Mrs. E. V. Eakin, Larned.

create new bureaus, of which we have too many as it is, which is proved by the way things have been mismanaged by the existing bureaus. Makes me scratch my head and murmur, "How long, Oh Lord, How long."

I think it wrong to collect millions of dollars in taxes for things of doubtful value, and put this money in the hands of men whose only necessary qualifications seem to be the ability to put money where it will do the most good for the party.

Last Tuesday evening, at a regular weekly meeting of about 20 dirt farmers, the discussion of subsidies was started. Not as to whether we should have them, but what we could do to help prevent them. Not one voice was raised in support of subsidies.—W. Wickstrom, Conway.

Do Not Make Sense

In a few words I am letting you know that I am against subsidies in every way. They just do not make sense. In our community it would take a little looking around to find those that do. We need a change in Washington most of all; nothing would strengthen the home front more than just that alone. This is brief, but it's enough.—Harvey Toews, Fredonia.

Won't Stop Inflation

Your invitation in Kansas Farmer to Kansas farmers to give their views on subsidies, gives me an opportunity to get something out of my system.

I do not think subsidies are practical as a means to prevent inflation, or for any other good reason. Subsidies will

Losing Their Shirts

You ask do Kansas farmers want subsidies? I never met one yet who did even if he could get them. But he does not get them you know.

Of course, food subsidies should be paid to the producer, and nine people out of ten think they are. I think this is just what the Administration wants them to think, that the farmer and cattleman are getting rich and the Government stepped in and took the financial burden.

Now the way we understand inflation out here in the six is that some one has too much money and there are not enough goods, so in order to correct this they beat down the price of farm commodities so there will be still less and they increase the strikers' pay so they will have still more to spend, and then bridge the gap with subsidies to ward off inflation. Well, that is a like explanation, easily understood in Washington, but our version is like this.

If they would let beef go even \$1 hundredweight higher, and hogs and other things in accordance, that money they are worrying about would be drained off in natural channels and no one hurt. And the Government would be saved that extra expense and the money would still be plenty for taxes as farmers would have something to pay taxes with and buy Bonds. I know plenty of cattlemen losing their shirts right now when they should at least be breaking even.

My definition of subsidies is "Taking money we don't have, giving it to someone who doesn't want it, for something he didn't do, so that everyone will vote 'right.'"

There must be some way to get the word around to the people that the producer does not get the subsidies.—Mrs. George Branson, Cambridge.



"More power to you!"...

...power to finish the job!

MAN POWER... machine power! Yes! It's going to take a lot of both... on all fronts... to finish the job! On the farm front, the full power of the tractor is needed, as never before, to meet the enormous food production goals of 1944.

Part of that power can come from keeping your tractor tuned up to capacity. And an extra measure of power can come by using Standard Power Fuel. In two-fuel tractors, this great wartime fuel develops more usable power per gallon than gasoline. Field tests prove you get from 5.2 to 11% more work per gallon out of it than you do out of gasoline—and at lower cost.

What's more, you can start on it (at temperatures of 50° F. and higher), your tractor idles smoothly and pulls through the tough spots—with fewer stops to change gear. And on top of its advantages to you, its use helps conserve the nation's vital gasoline supplies.

Ask your Standard Oil Man for:

Standard Power Fuel*. The finest two-fuel tractor fuel Standard Oil ever produced.

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

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

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
STANDARD SERVICE
Buy more War Bonds. Oil is Ammunition... Use it Wisely.

SERVING FARM FRONT FIGHTERS

Timely Tractor Tune-up Tips

Idling speed adjustment—a stop screw which regulates how far throttle will close when governor control lever is set in idling position. Adjustment is usually needed because of wear after a few years' operation, or when change is made from more volatile to less volatile fuel. Screw stop screw IN a turn or two to increase idling speed and OUT to slow it down. No carburetor adjustment should be made until the engine is up to proper operating temperature.

Idling speed mixture adjustment—with throttle in idling position, adjust needle valve screw to enrich mixture until engine begins to "roll," then turn screw back until you get satisfactory idling. If, after adjusting screw a turn or two, engine's running is not affected, float level is too high, or float valve leaks, or area around throttle valve is choked by intake manifold carbon.

Load mixture adjustment—should be made either with tractor under load, or engine running full speed and no load, and spark retarded if possible. Adjust needle valve screw until engine begins to lose power due to lean mixture; then turn screw back slowly until engine picks up speed, runs smoothly. If adjustment is made without load, you may need to open needle valve a little more (2 or 3 notches) if tractor tends to stall when load is applied.



Eat Way to Ruin

Present attempts to switch America from a meat to a cereal diet might well start a vicious cycle that could eventually ruin agriculture, in the opinion of Dr. Charles W. Bower, president of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

"Already," charges Doctor Bower, "6,464,292 acres of farm land have been abandoned in this country because of fertility exhaustion, and there are 87 million acres idle on occupied farms. Grain raising alone mines the fertility of the soil, and eventually exhausts it."

Doctor Bower believes that the answer is not reduction of meat eating but in better control of livestock diseases, which rob us of such a high percentage of livestock and poultry production.

Cleaning Schedule

Soon it is housecleaning time and housewives always are eager to learn new ideas about this old subject. A pamphlet listing many time-saving tricks and tips, also suggestions for every-day cleaning, is free for the asking. It is published by General Electric Consumers Institute, and may be ordered from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



*and we know it's
YOUR BUSINESS
too!*

Partners in Production

When war struck at us in all its sudden fury, America's two largest industries—farming and manufacturing—were faced with a big job.

There was no "time out" to figure just how that job could be done. We just had to do it—and do it fast.

Today, everybody knows that farm and factory are meeting the challenge—that in spite of some mighty big handicaps, food and arms are being produced in vast quantities—to give our fighting men what they need to do their job.

We hear a lot of talk about this being a "modern miracle." But the real answer is just plain hard work, skill, determination and man-

agement know-how. That's what it takes—in a factory or on a farm.

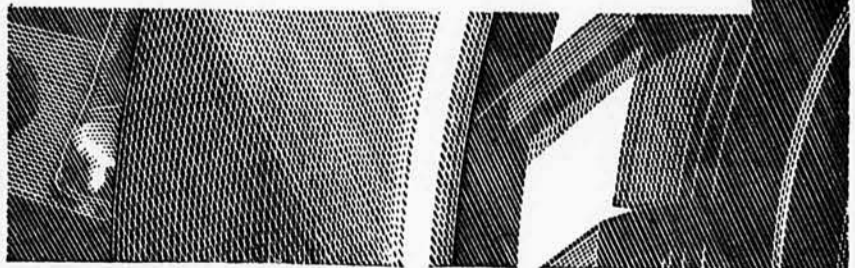
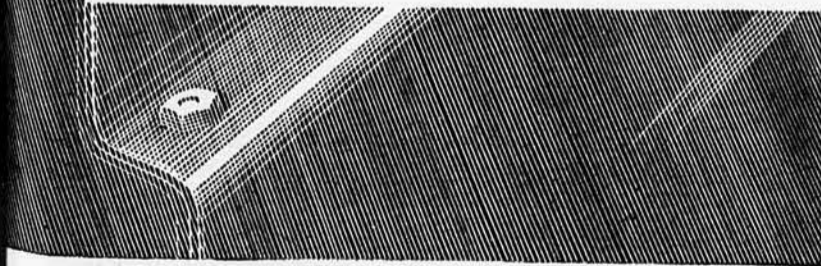
In fact, we have a good deal the same kind of row to hoe—you who produce the food and raw materials, and we who make manufactured goods. Our work, our problems and the things that get us results are a whole lot alike.

Every farm owner is running a business, just as the man who runs a factory is . . . a business from which he expects a just reward if he runs it well.

That's the way of working and living that we believe in. And that's the bedrock that America is built upon.



Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—NBC Network



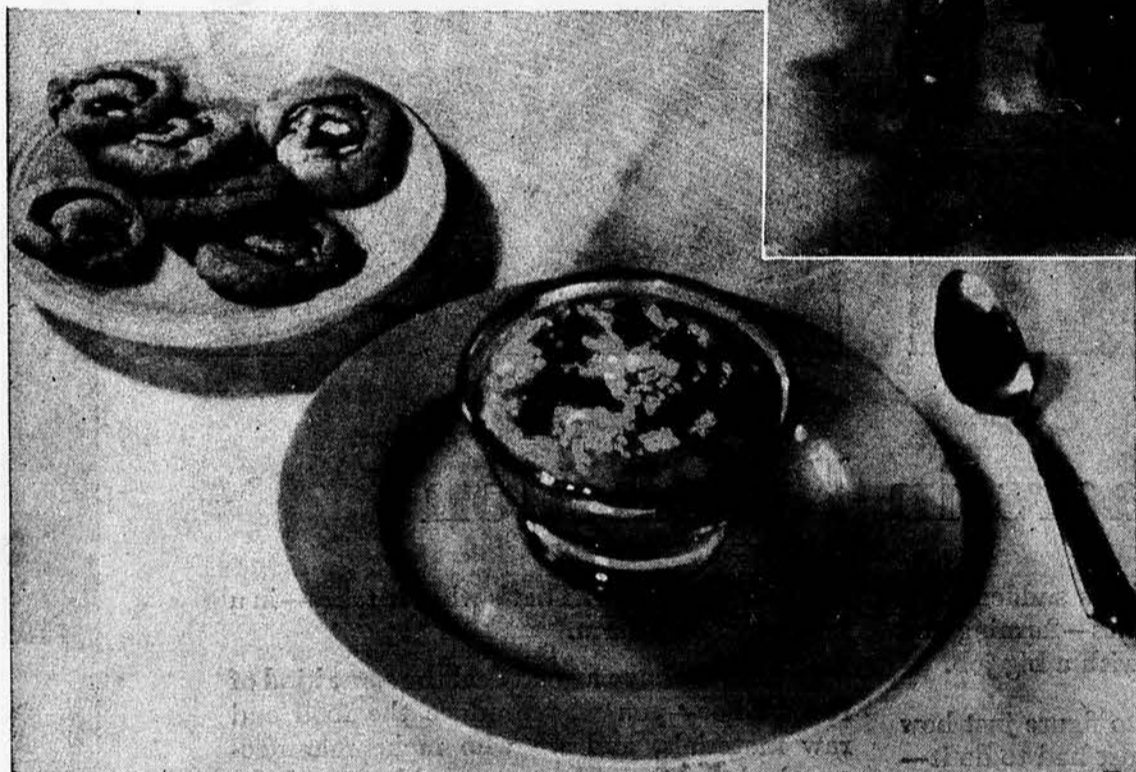
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Cheese to Please

POINTERS on MAKING and SERVING

By Florence McKinney



WE AMERICANS may not know as many of the fine points about cheese as our European neighbors, but all of us like cheese of one kind or another. Use of cheese dates back into the centuries! Foreign groups coming to live in America brought their cheese-making arts with them, and gradually Americans have adopted some of these methods until today their use is pretty widespread. On most farms cheese making is a common practice and well it might be, for it is one of the basic foods around which many of our everyday meals may be built. It combines well with eggs, macaroni or spaghetti, fits in with salads and can be used as dessert.

A lot of food value is loaded into a small package of cheese and herein lies the secret of its use. Occasionally we hear that cheese cannot be eaten without discomfort. In fact, these complaints arise from the practice of eating it between meals or at the end of a heavy meal. It is not a "snack" food, to be eaten on top of an already heavy meal. It is a concentrated source of several food elements—everything that is found in milk and cream, and should be thought of as such when planning for it in the day's meals.

With cheese so very high in ration points and price, and scarce because of Lend-Lease, more cheese than ever before is being made right on the farm and that's a commendable practice any time. Some cheeses are not too easy to make and require both time and the "know how." But judging from comments of farm housewives we know who have learned some of these arts, it pays in more ways than one. It costs very little and lends a bit of variety to the meals; and there is a lot of satisfaction in being able to make good cheese. Just the same kind of satisfaction one gets in making a fine quilt or refinishing a valued piece of furniture or making an attractive slip cover for your favorite sofa.

Cheese can be made at home to suit the taste of your family, and it can be included in the menu to suit them, too. It is versatile in these respects, some like it nippy, some mild, others like it with apple pie and still others like "just cheese."

The soft cheeses are the easiest made and for this reason we will not mention the "hard" or "cured" types. They require a little more equipment and some practice to become adept.

New Points on Old Standby

We all know the old standby, cottage cheese, as a mild, sweet, rich-tasting product. A common error among housewives is to overheat the skim milk. A better cheese will result if the temperature is held between 70 and 80 degrees F. Then, too, all good cheese makers own a dairy thermometer; in fact, the best cheese makers say the chances are it cannot be done well with regularity without one.

If you add 1 cup of fresh starter to a gallon of skim milk, you can depend on getting a fresh-tasting cheese. Allow 12 to 24 hours for the milk to curdle, then cut it with a knife. Heat this to the lukewarm stage and stir gently while heating. Allow to stand for about an hour until it gets firm, then drain in a cheesecloth bag for 1 or 2 hours. After putting in the bag, a milder taste will result if a little cold water is poured into the bag. This washes out the excess acid and stops further cooking. The cheese is now ready to eat after the addition of salt to suit the taste. If your family like a rich-tasting cheese, add cream just before using. Do not add cream to all the cheese as it keeps better without it.

For appetite, appearance and genuine goodness we can recommend some recipes which will lend variety to the usual way of serving cottage cheese.

Cottage Cheese Sandwiches

1. Cottage cheese, blended with chopped onion and pieces of bacon, may be spread on buttered bread for the children's school lunches.
2. Cottage cheese combined with nuts, raisins or other dried fruit, and moistened with salad dressing adds variety.
3. Spread bread with cottage cheese, then add a layer of raspberry jam.
4. To 1 cup cottage cheese, add 4 tablespoons orange marmalade and spread on buttered bread.

It's just ordinary cottage cheese salad, "dressed up" with thin, curly slices of carrot, seasoned with chopped onion and more carrot. Look for the recipe in the accompanying article.

This time it is prune whip mixed with cottage cheese. It's delicious to taste and nourishing as well. We predict it will please the children, too.

Cheese, Onion and Carrot Salad

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 pound cottage cheese | 1 cup carrots cut in thin strips |
| 1 cup finely chopped carrot | 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion |
| ¼ teaspoon salt | ¼ cup cooked salad dressing |
| ¼ teaspoon pepper | |

Mix the cheese with chopped carrot, salt, pepper and onion. Arrange this mixture in a mound in a ring of the carrot strips and serve with dressing.

Cottage Cheese Prune Whip

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 cup chopped cooked prunes | 2 tablespoons lemon juice |
| 2 egg whites | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| ½ cup sugar | 1½ cups cottage cheese |

Whip together the unbeaten egg whites, sugar, salt, prunes and lemon juice with a rotary egg beater until stiff. Stir in the cottage cheese and chill.

German Cheese

Where this name originated we do not know, but can guess that this type of cheese perhaps was made in Germany and the skill was brought to this country by the early German settlers.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 5 cups dry cottage cheese packed firmly | ½ cup butter |
| 1 cup heavy sweet cream | 1½ teaspoons salt |

Mix the butter and cheese in a bowl, and allow to stand at a temperature of 100° F. for 3 hours. Turn into a heavy skillet or double boiler. Add the cream and stir constantly until the mixture melts into a uniform mass. Pour into a buttered mold. Pimento, caraway seed and cheese coloring may be added if desired. This cheese may be used immediately or stored in a cool place for a week or 10 days.

Neufchatel Cheese

Something perhaps not made by you or your neighbors is Neufchatel, a soft cheese, only differing from cottage cheese in that it is made with rennet from whole milk and is not heated.

To 6 quarts of whole sweet milk, heated to 80° F., add 1 cup of fresh starter. Mix and add one eighth of a cheese color tablet which has been dissolved in ¼ cup cold water. Add one half of a junket tablet which has been dissolved in ½ cup cold water and mix. Cover and set aside to curdle at about 75° F. for 15 to 18 hours. It is ready to drain when there is a thin layer of whey on top. Without breaking the curd more than necessary turn it into a draining cloth. After the whey has drained off, apply

[Continued on Page 13]

Homemade Party Fun

WINTER brings a bit more leisure and the evenings are longer, wouldn't a party for your friends and neighbors be fun? Make it one in which all the members, both young and old, can take part. An "old-time party" offers possibilities for this sort of entertainment. It is an art to be able to give a party which has no discordant note. It takes the highest degree of cooperation on the part of all the members of the family. If it is done successfully and frequently, it creates both the finest family and community relationships. Farm people in these days of rationing can have good fun

at home. For a completely successful party it will require the help of father and the boys as well as the women folks.

Every farm community has its boys in service and we miss them every one. The folks still at home need companionship and a bit of rollicking fun. A truly rural community which has frequent get-togethers just for fun is a happy one. Parties, too, provide excellent opportunities to teach children and young people the social graces. The successful host and hostess gives the guests' likes and dislikes preference over her own, helps each one to feel at ease. In turn a thoughtful guest will co-operate with the group in following the scheme planned by the host.

For the old-time party, ask each guest to bring the family lantern and give a prize to the one who is the gayest and to the one who wears the best costume.

Now for the entertainment. There are many games that can be played, all aiming to bring good cheer and fun, with a little competition thrown in extra. First, try the comic strip game. Clip from newspapers 20 or more comic strips. Divide these into 2 sets of equal numbers, and then cut each strip apart into separate pictures. On the evening of the party, divide the crowd into 2 groups, give each group a table and one of the sets of cut-up comics. The stunt is to see which side can first reconstruct all of its comic strips, putting each strip in the right order.

Then the hostess might pass out small pieces of paper and pencil and try the following game called, "Know your alphabet." Each guest is asked to write down a letter of the alphabet signified by the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A vegetable | 10. A bird |
| 2. A drink | 11. A unit of measure in printing |
| 3. A body of water | 12. Half the width of an em |
| 4. A command to a horse | 13. An actor's signal |
| 5. Part of the head | 14. A query |
| 6. An exclamation | 15. A river in Scotland |
| 7. A female sheep | |
| 8. An insect | |
| 9. A part of a house | |

Answers on Page 14

If there is still time for more games of this sort, try the "tree game." Ask each person to write down the name of a tree suggested by the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The hand | 10. A parent |
| 2. The seaside | 11. An inlet of the sea |
| 3. History | 12. A church official |
| 4. Neat appearance | 13. Something kissable |
| 5. A winter coat | 14. Sirup |
| 6. A valuable oil | 15. A dead fire girl |
| 7. A well-worn joke | 16. Sadness |
| 8. A good-looking | 17. Two |
| 9. In high favor | |

Answers on Page 14

When the time is up, give the answers and award a prize to the winner. Now for the refreshments. If you are holding it to a real old-time party, serve refreshments in paper sacks. This will create a lot of fun and lots of good conversation, which is an asset to any party.

Cheese Pointers

(Continued from Page 12)

pressure to make a dry curd. Add 1 teaspoon salt without more mixing than necessary, else it will become greasy. This cheese is perishable and should be stored in a clean, cool place about 50° F. or lower. It will keep from 1 to 2 weeks under favorable conditions. Some homemakers prefer to make this cheese from skim milk as the draining and pressing can be done more rapidly.

Cheese Combines Well

Celery, nutmeats, olives or jams of various sorts may be combined with this soft cheese and used in many ways. For a very special dessert add chopped nuts and roll into balls and serve with fruit. It can be used to stuff celery or tomatoes for salad.

Cheese Omelet

Add grated cheese to your favorite omelet mixture before cooking. Or spread thin slices of cheese over the omelet after it is cooked—either method will work.

Cottage Cheese Dressing

Cottage cheese may be added to mayonnaise and mixed thoroly or to a cooked salad dressing. This may be done in any proportion to suit your taste.

Cured cheeses can be purchased in limited quantity and, of course, these

require recipes all their own due to the different consistency. The headline rule for cheese cookery is to use low temperatures, to prevent a stringy dry product.

STAMMER?

This new 128-page book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Correction," describes the Boxer Unit Method for scientific correction of stammering and stuttering—successful for 43 years. Benj. N. Bogus, Dept. 3701, Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.



"My Mom says chicks need special care this year!"

Give your chicks the benefit of Triple-Action Germozone

This year, every chick is vital war material! Each deserves the finest care possible, in order to contribute to Uncle Sam's important food program—and to make you bigger profits.

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

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DELICIOUS!

SNOW BISCUITS
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SPEEDY, EASY WAY TO STRETCH A MEAL!

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ANY bright children are held in school by dim lamp light—because it's the only they have for home work. Untold thousands of dollars have been spent on treatments, glasses, etc., as a result of strained eyes, from studying, reading, sewing under dim, yellow light. Why don't you start enjoying modern Aladdin white light...

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economical! 50 hours on a single gallon of kerosene (coal oil). So simple and safe, a child can operate, and there's no pumping, noise, smoke, odor.

Keep your Aladdin in Good Shape

that means to keep it clean and supplied with a new wick, mantle, or chimney, etc. as needed. Your dealer can supply you.

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Other, This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Wonderful

Cooking. Very Easy. Saves Dollars.

Get the most surprising relief from coughs due to colds, you can easily prepare a medicine, right in your own kitchen. Very easy—a child could do it—needs no cooking, and tastes so good that children will willingly. But you'll say it beats all for quick results.

Just make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of granulated sugar. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from your druggist, and pour it into a pint bottle. Add your syrup. This gives you a full quart of really splendid cough syrup—about 10 times as much for your money. It spoils, and lasts a family a long time. For real quick relief, it can't be beat. It acts in three ways—loosens the throat, soothes the irritated membranes, helps clear the air passages.

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

Quick Way to Sugar Cure and Smoke Meat

Simply pack meat in Wright's Ham Pickle and Salt. Then apply Wright's Smoke Cure brush or cloth. Wright's Ham Pickle cures and flavors meat better. No salt. Wright's Smoke, made from hickory bark, gives delicious flavor. Quick-better smoke-house. No shrinkage or loss. One quart smokes a barrel of meat. Wright's Ham Pickle and Wright's Ham Pickle cost little at any drug store. Fully guaranteed.

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Just send name and this Book that tells how to cure all kinds of meat will be sent absolutely free.

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FREE! Large trial pkt. Sugar Lump Melons. Includes reds, whites, yellows. Also free planting book. Clip ad and send 3c stamp.

802 Page Street

Too Safe for Coyotes

(Continued from Page 5)

to herd them for about 4 months to keep the coyotes away. One neighbor lost 15 of her largest turkeys at one time, and another neighbor thinks they killed about 100 of her chickens. One neighbor was herding his turkeys and had quite a time preventing a coyote from getting in his flock when he was with them. They have almost killed our dog two times, and killed all our cats.

Ora Cheyney, Akron, Colo.—We lost about 75 turkeys this last summer. The coyotes caught all our old birds but one hen. They caught them in the daytime as we drove the turkeys in at night.

A. W. Noll, Atchison county—Coyotes are so brave they come up in front of the house and howl. The man who lived here before us had to sell his sheep. We have lost 2 pigs and a number of chickens.

Mrs. Ray Cross, Osage county—Never knew them to be so numerous. They killed about 35 turkeys for me and we have had to shut our sheep up at night. My son has seen as many as 6 and 7 in a bunch. Drives have been attempted but there aren't enough men available to make strong lines.

F. S. Goertzen, Marion county—They have killed quite a number of sheep and a 250-pound calf for me. They also killed my neighbor's young pigs at sunrise as they played outside of their pen. They are so bold they even chase my grown dog around the house on moonlight nights. I can have no sheep or calves outside my hog-tight fence. If ever that happens they are killed.

John M. Dill, Phillips county—Never before were the farmers so alarmed as in the last 2 years. You cannot catch a coyote "over the air" or behind the parlor furnace. When we had tires and gas, we chased coyotes for sport and not for profit. What we need now is \$2.50 bounty on all grown coyotes.

Mrs. Elmer Melia, Ford county—Coyotes have become more numerous every year for the last 10 years. Last winter we often saw them in bunches of 8 or 10. I had 125 young turkeys in August. When I sold them I had 60. We would like to see something done to rid the country of coyotes.

Belle Best, Morris county—Scarcely a day passes we don't see from 1 to 5 coyotes in bunches. They have killed young calves, and each year they seem to get worse. Now, as civilians can buy little ammunition, they are getting braver and come close to our farm buildings.

R. E. Dresser, Pottawatomie county—It is impossible to have a successful hunt any more, due to the shortage of men. In 14 months, coyotes killed more than 10 calves and accounted for the death of 2 cows in our township.

C. W. Yoder, Brown county—The law should provide a bounty on scalps, large enough to induce men with skill in such matters to wage a relentless war on the varmints. Also, because a coyote that has escaped from captivity does a lot more damage than one that has never lived in captivity, I would require a man who wanted to keep a coyote to procure a license for the privilege, then make the cost of the license so high that nobody would care to pay it.

Mrs. O. E. Nevins, Rexford—I raised 150 turkeys one summer and the coyotes left me 51. The coyotes have been seen in gangs of 7 or 8.

Mrs. E. J. Richards, Republic county—Coyotes killed 6 lambs for us, one right in the field where the hired man was running the tractor. One morning they stampeded our flock of 250 turkeys, catching 2 of them. They killed 40 of 88 turkeys for our neighbor in one visit.

Earl E. Copeland, Kiowa county—I don't think the coyotes have ever been more numerous or bolder than they are this winter. I have seen them come up within 300 yards of my house and get chickens. We have to keep the ewes and lambs in a tight pen so coyotes cannot get the lambs. I have lost calves and cows at calving time. That loss can run into several tons of lost beef in this one county alone.

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Hogs fed salt *Free Choice** ate 213 pounds less feed... were ready for market 60 days earlier

In terms of percentage, the actual saving in feed that salt made at Iowa State College was 23 per cent ... the difference between the shaded and unshaded hogs in the picture above.

These are impressive gains — important at any time. They are doubly important today, faced as you are with unprofitable livestock liquidation because of lack of essential feeds.

Salt can accomplish such savings because it enables livestock to digest and assimilate its feed more readily. Fewer pounds of feed are needed for a given gain in weight.

Some Want More Salt Than Others
It is not enough to mix salt with the feed. The salt requirements of animals

*Salt *FREE CHOICE* means having salt before your animals all the time, so that they can eat as much or as little as they want.

differ. In an experiment on cows, for instance, one cow ate salt at the rate of more than 200 pounds a year. This was in addition to the one per cent she got in her grain ration. Another cow, an equally good producer, ate no extra salt.

So, have salt *FREE CHOICE*, before all your livestock all the time. Only then can you be sure that your hogs, beef cattle, dairy cows, sheep, and horses get the right amount — as much or as little as they want.

Ask your feed dealer who handles Morton Salt for all the reasons why salt, fed *FREE CHOICE**, stretches feed supplies and increases your profits.

THE MORTON SALT COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois

In blocks or 100-pound bags, either iodized or plain.



Feed Salt *Free Choice**
For Healthier, Thriftier Live Stock

Answers to Games

See Page 13

Here are the answers to the alphabet game: 1-P. 2-T. 3-C. 4-G. 5-I. 6-O. 7-U. 8-B. 9-L. 10-J. 11-M. 12-N. 13-Q. 14-Y. 15-D.

Answers to the tree game are: 1-Palm. 2-Beech. 3-Date. 4-Spruce. 5-Fir. 6-Olive. 7-Chestnut. 8-Peach. 8-Poplar. 10-Pawpaw. 11-Bay. 12-Elder. 13-Tulip. 14-Maple. 15-Ash. 16-Weeping Willow. 17-Pear.

There's no place for waste in wartime grain production

PLAY SAFE
Treat seed with **New Improved CERESAN**
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Don't take unnecessary chances on loss of yield and profits through smuts of oats, certain barley smuts and stripe. Treat seed oats, barley, flax, sorghums and wheat with **New Improved CERESAN** for certain seed-borne diseases. Easy to use. Economical to buy. See your dealer today. Write for free grain pamphlet.

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SEED DISINFECTANT
A Treatment for Every Major Crop

CONCORD
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\$1.00 BUYS 10 THRIFTY 1-YEAR VINES POSTPAID

Perfectly hardy; grows in any soil; disease and insect resistant; heavy producer. Large bunches; fine quality and flavor; blue-black grapes.

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For Piles - Colon Sufferers

Learn facts about Rectal and Colon troubles; also associated ailments as indicated in the chart.

HEADACHE	NERVOUSNESS
HEART PALPITATION	STOMACH CONDITIONS
BACKACHE PHYSICAL WEAKNESS	LIVER & KIDNEY DISTURBANCES
COLON TROUBLES	CONSTIPATION
PILES (HEMORRHOIDS)	FISTULA RECTAL ABSCESS
SCIATIC PAINS	RHEUMATISM ANEMIA
	PROSTATIC SYMPTOMS

You may now have a copy of a new page book by asking for it with a card or letter. No obligation so write day. The McCleary Clinic, 241 Elms Bldg. Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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DRUM ROOM
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\$1 GARDEN SEEDS FREE
To the first 1000 who order through this notice, we'll send FREE \$1.00 in garden seeds. Write our "Lucky 7" offer and catalog today.

BERRY SEED CO., Box 284F, Clarinda, Mo.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

George Montgomery, Feed
Ins, Poultry and Eggs; F. L. Par-
Livestock and Dairy.

have 40 good quality white face
yearling heifers. I have plenty
feed, silage and alfalfa to run to
ss. Should I sell them or put them
pasture and sell in the fall? I will
to lease the grass.—H. S.

is difficult to estimate the price
for cattle during the months
because of so many varying
factors. However, the period from now
the grass season usually is one of
normal price increase for stockers
feeders and common grades of
cattle. Of course, price regulations on
lighter cattle will tend to hold prices
at steady. Since you have plenty of
silage and alfalfa to last until
late August, I would suggest that you
carry them for another 2 or 3
months when prices may be somewhat
higher. An appraisal of the situation
at that time will indicate whether it
is desirable to take them into the fall.
Believe prices will hold up pretty well
until late August. After that, the price
will depend to a great extent on
the feed situation and the war. In the
war in Europe is over and the

feed situation is still tight, it seems to
me cattle prices would be at least 1
cent to 3 cents lower on the average
next fall.

Are there price ceilings on oats and
grain sorghums? If so, do they apply
to grain sold for seed?—B. R.

At present, oats, barley and grain
sorghum prices are under a temporary
"price freeze." Early in February,
permanent price regulations will be
issued for each of these grains. The
present temporary regulation does not
cover grain used for seed. It is ex-
pected that the permanent regulation
also will exempt grain used for seed.

Why are eggs down in price and
feed up? We get only \$0.28 for eggs
and pay \$3.20 for a sack of mash and
\$2.75 for maize and oats.—L. H. H.

Supplies of feed grains are 8 per
cent smaller than in 1943. The number
of grain-consuming animals is 10 per
cent greater. Feed grains are scarce
in many areas, and prices have risen
sharply during the last year. The num-
ber of hens is 34 per cent greater than
the 10-year average, and egg produc-
tion has been large. Also, in December
a large number of storage eggs was
released for the market to make stor-
age space available for the huge quan-
tity of pork which is being produced
at present.

I have 100 head of shoats that will
average 75 pounds, and have about 700
bushels of feed. Will it pay to feed
these shoats to 200 pounds?—W. S.

By all means, feed your shoats out
to 200- to 240-pound weights. This is
the most profitable way to use your
grains that I know about. If you sold
these shoats on the market now, you
would get no more than \$7 to \$8 a hun-
dred for them. By keeping them and
feeding them for 90 days to 200- to
240-pound weights you will get at least
\$13.50 and maybe as much as \$14.50,
Kansas City prices. With normal feed
requirements and gain, and with pres-
ent ceiling prices for feeds, you should
net from \$5 to \$9 a pig by feeding to
the weights (200 to 330 pounds) where
Government price support is available.

Freight Rates Hold Us Back

MILTON S. EISENHOWER, presi-
dent of Kansas State College, re-
charged in a recent speech that
freight rates on manufactured goods
out of Kansas are "uneconomic" and
are "holding us back" in our efforts to
have a virile economy and culture in
the postwar period.

Present freight rates, said President
Eisenhower, are a "protective tariff"
for those sections of the country which
have a "head start" on Kansas in the
industrial field. He illustrated the point
by explaining that live hogs could be
shipped from Kansas to California
cheaper than processed meat.

"Economic decline is reflected in
population decline," Eisenhower said.
"Between 1930-40, Kansas population
declined more than 4 per cent while
that of 10 western states increased 17
per cent. This has serious implications
and should be remedied."

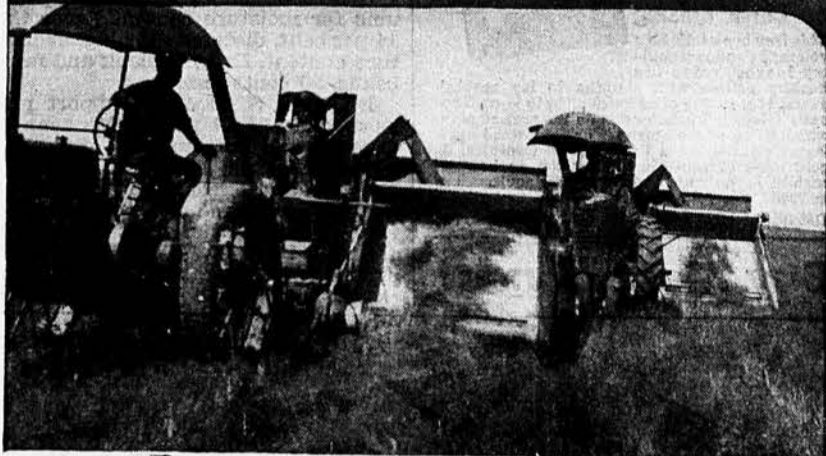
He thinks Kansas State College can
be of great service in the industrializa-
tion process thru industrial research
in college laboratories and thru a sys-
tem of industrial extension to aid Kan-
sas business firms.

How Soils Behave

Electron microscopes, valuable new
help in all types of research, are being
used by soil scientists to get accurate
measurements of the size and form of
particles much too small to be seen
by the eye with the most powerful
regular-type microscopes.

These tiniest bits of soil are highly
important. They play a great part in
determining how soils "behave." Studying them, scientists are learning
such lessons as the principles of water
absorption, what kinds of soil will dry
into hard lumps and which into crum-
bly masses, and why one kind of soil
feeds plants and another starves them.
Such knowledge gives clues as to how
soils can be improved for cropping or
managed for cultivation.

You can CONTROL YOUR HARVEST by Windrowing



USE Innes WINDROW PICK-UP WITH EXCLUSIVE "PISTON FINGERS"

Windrowing, the increasingly popular method of harvesting, allows
you to (1) Choose your combine time; (2) Cover more acreage;
(3) Protect your crops.

Because Innes Windrow Pick-Ups are wrapless, clogless, self-clean-
ing, they are the most popular. Innes "Piston Fingers" retract
into the drum, cleaning themselves of vines and weeds automatic-
ally. Easy to attach — simple and sturdy construction. The faster,
more efficient Innes costs no more than ordinary pick-ups.



Consult your local implement dealer today — or
write us direct for low prices on Innes high-efficiency
Windrow Pick-Ups. Write Dept. N-19

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MY OWN
COMPLETE
GARDEN
SEED COLLECTION

10 PKGS. for only 25c

They're seeds that grow
I know, for I grew
a very garden myself.
Everything, from
broccoli to radishes—just
what everyone wants in
a kitchen garden. And
some flowers to brighten
the borders. All for
only 25c. That's way less
than they sell at... but
want us to get better
acquainted. One collec-
tion to a customer. Send
today.

- Early Scarlet Globe Radish
- Early Coreless Carrot
- Early Simpson Lettuce
- Big Green Leaf Spinach
- Early Radish
- Early Dark Red Beet
- Field's Scarlet Slicer
- Tomato
- Everbearing Cucumber
- Hollow Crown Parsnip
- Dwarf Petunias

FREE!
With this big bargain you'll receive abso-
lutely free my own magazine, Seed Sense,
written especially for farm folks. Send your
name and get all these right away. Henry
Field, Midwest's Leading Seedman.
HENRY FIELD SEED & NURSERY CO.
605 ELM ST., SHENANDOAH, IOWA

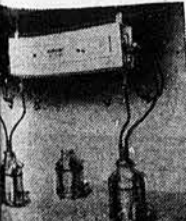
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MILKERS

Let the youngsters do the milking the easy way —
Clean-Easy Milker! Designed for cleanliness
and easy operation. Milks 20 to 25 cows per hour,
runs on electric motor power, portable or track
type. See your Clean-Easy dealer, or write
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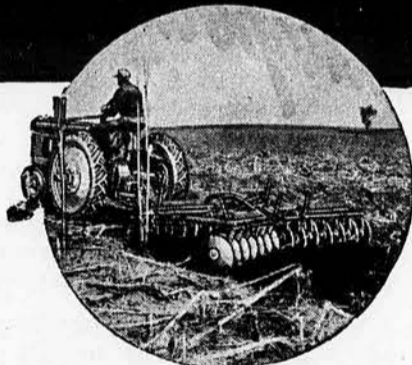
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STALKS AND ROOTS...

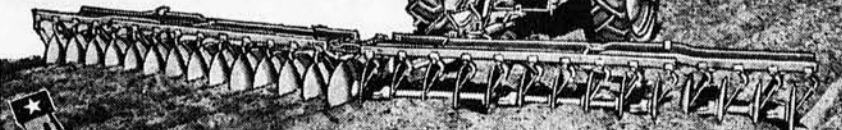


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John Deere owners like the
amount of work they can do in
a day with these modern trac-
tor disk harrows. But best of
all they like the quality of work
they get. Scene above shows
John Deere "JB" double-ac-
tion harrow. Scene below,
shows Model "S" single-action.
Both harrows are famous for
strength, easy-handling, and
low-operating cost. Both are
built in sizes to match the
power you have available.



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now... see
your John
Deere dealer.



BUY MORE BONDS ★ GET IN THE SCRAP

FREE **SAVE FEED**
GROW *Good* CHICKS



New 1944 Book on Chick Raising

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

Buy More Bonds!

Support Prices Now "Proposed"

(Continued from Page 6)

of parity, August 1, 1944; rice at 90 per cent of parity, August 1, 1944; tobacco at 90 per cent of parity.

Proposed support price for soybeans is based on \$1.94 a bushel for No. 2 delivered at country elevator; premiums for moisture content lower than 14 per cent, discounts for higher moisture content. Brown, black and mixed beans, 20 cents less.

No. 1 U. S. flaxseed support price based on \$2.95 a bushel at Minneapolis, Chicago and Portland; \$3 at Los Angeles and San Francisco; \$2.85 at Emporia and Fredonia, Kan.; \$2.80 at Corpus Christi and Houston, Tex. Non-recourse loans at support price levels.

Sugar beets—WFA will enter into price-supporting agreements with processors thru which producers will be

assured \$3 a ton over price received for 1942 crop of sugar beets of standard quality—16.5 per cent sucrose. WFA estimates this would mean \$12.50 a ton, average.

Non-recourse loans for producers of smooth types dry edible peas—under procedure to be announced later—will be based on \$4.50 a hundredweight for U. S. No. 1; \$4.25 for U. S. No. 2.

Under procedure to be announced later, WFA will purchase certain designated type of dry edible beans, carload lots, cleaned and bagged, F. O. B. cars country shipping points, based on \$7.50 a hundredweight for Baby Limas, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, Western Red Kidney; \$6.50 a hundredweight for Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pink, Pinto, Cranberry and Small Red beans; No. 2 grades, 15 cents less. WFA also will make contracts with country shippers thru which growers will get these prices; will make beans available for civilian consumption to be sold at applicable ceiling prices. Non-recourse loans available on thresher-run beans—borrower to pay storage charges thru April 30, 1945—at \$5.50 on U. S. No. 1, \$5.35 on U. S. No. 2, and \$5.10 on U. S. No. 3.

On potatoes, support prices will be not less than 90 per cent parity of January 1, 1944, for early and intermediate, and of July 1, 1944, on remainder of crop. Support prices effective at shipping point level on potatoes graded, sacked, loaded F. O. B. cars. There will be price-supporting contracts for dealers, loans at support prices less charges for grading, sacking and loading. WFA plans to supplement by purchases in carload lots, if necessary, for relief purposes and manufacture of starch.

General policy on eggs is support prices at 90 per cent parity, but not less than specified prices (announced from time to time) calculated to reflect not less than average farm prices of 30 cents a dozen spring and early summer, and annual average farm price of 34 cents a dozen.

First announcement of specific support for eggs, for January 16 thru March 4, 1944, for U. S. wholesale grade No. 2 extras, 64 selected cities (basis new cases) includes the following:

- Indianapolis, Ind., 35.1 cents to January 29; 33.6 to February 12; 33.1 to March 4.
- Salina, Kan., 33.9; 32.4; 31.9.
- Kansas City, Mo., 34.2; 32.7; 32.2.
- Omaha, Neb., 34.0; 32.5; 32.0.
- Cincinnati, O., 35.3; 33.8; 33.3.
- Cleveland, O., 35.3; 33.8; 33.3.

Support prices on fruits for processing, vegetables for canning will be announced later. WFA promises assistance to fresh vegetable growers "to extent possible" but no support prices. There will be loans to producers, cooperative associations and dealers on cured sweet potatoes, lots of 100 bushels or more, in approved storage warehouses from December 1, 1944, thru February 28, 1945, at \$1.50 in December, \$1.65 in January, and \$1.75 in February.

Non-recourse loans on barley will be based on 90 cents on the West Coast, and 85 cents elsewhere. Non-recourse loans on grain sorghums, No. 2 or better, \$1 a bushel in Arizona and California, 95 cents in other states. Non-recourse loans on rye, 75 cents a bushel for No. 2 or better, or No. 3 solely on test weight.

WFA will offer to purchase the 1944 domestic production of wool at present support price—current ceiling price less specified marketing costs. It is contemplated that established wool dealers will act as purchasing agents.

During the period ending December 31, 1944, WFA will support returns to producers for milk and butterfat at levels of not less than 30 cents a hundred pounds for whole milk, or 4 cents a pound for butterfat above the returns which will be reflected by the following prices for butter, cheese, and skim milk powder:

Butter, U. S. grade A or 92 score, 46 cents a pound, Chicago, basis. American cheddar cheese, U. S. grade A or No. 1, 27 cents a pound, Plymouth, Wis., basis. Skim milk powder, U. S. extra grade, spray 14 1/2 cents and roller 12 1/2 cents a pound, F. O. B. Midwest plant basis.



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Your Responsibility as a Partner in Wartime Transportation

The ownership of a car today carries with it very definite responsibilities. For that car is an essential part of the wartime transportation system, serving not only you but the nation.

One of your responsibilities is to take good care of your battery—the source of starting power that brings your car to life. It should be inspected at least once a month to make sure that it is properly filled with water, fully charged and in good condition. Neglect of this periodic inspection results in needless waste of batteries, and of the materials and labor required to build them.

Your Delco battery dealer will help you—whatever the make of your battery. You can depend on his able, competent battery service; you can depend on his recommendation of the right size and type Delco battery to meet your wartime driving needs.



When you *MUST* replace **REPLACE WITH A DELCO** Battery

Delco batteries are available for every make and model automobile, as well as for trucks, buses, tractors and commercial vehicles. They are sold by 34,000 dealers under the direction of United Motors Service.

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More Jobs on Your Farm

This Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine Is Ready to Go to Work for You

It's ready to take over all those jobs that are costing you time—labor money. Sturdy and dependable Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine will mechanize your farm—help you win your battle for food production faster—easier—at lower cost—actually takes the place of farm labor so hard to get now.

Easy to Start!



Equipped with Fairbanks-Morse Super-Spark Magneto, you'll find "Z" Engine easy to start in all kinds of weather. You get low cost operation on either kerosene or gasoline.

Plenty of Power for Every Job!

A Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine long on power—short on fuel consumption. Why not put it to work for you on operating saws, hoists, pumps, jacks, milking machines, coolers, elevators, feed grinders and other farm jobs? If you have no "Z" Engine, see your Fairbanks-Morse dealer about getting one or write Fairbanks-Morse & Co., 120 Fairbanks-Morse Building, Chicago 5, Illinois.

BACK THE ATTACK



WITH WAR BONDS

FAIRBANKS-MORSE FARM EQUIPMENT

Meet Goals With Best Layers

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

CULLING unprofitable hens from the laying flock is something we usually think most about in the latter half of the year. However, war conditions change all things. The feed shortage that developed, since the American farmer and back-letters



Mrs. Farnsworth

shown what can be done in increasing poultry production, is now making it necessary to reduce poultry numbers in many cases. The War Food Administration in Washington is pushing a movement to bring about a reduction in poultry numbers and thereby bring adequate supplies to take care of what is needed. Culling severely keeping the best will result in better use of feed available. Goals in poultry production for 1944, comparison with those of last year, 102 per cent for eggs; 84 per cent for broilers; 96 per cent for farm-raised chickens; 97 per cent for turkeys and ducks. There have been 11 million tons of feed figured for poultry raisers, and of this amount 17 million tons have been allotted to laying flocks. At present there are

10 per cent more laying hens than a year ago and only 2 per cent more egg production is desired. Consequently there must be a reduction in numbers or there will be more eggs than the goal set and more hens than there is feed available.

The producer is asked to do a thorough job of culling now, keeping only those hens that will use feed to best advantage. This is good, common sense any time. Many times one is tempted to keep every layer possible when eggs are in demand. So in this nationwide culling campaign let every poultry raiser co-operate and look his flock over carefully, removing those hens for market that do not have the appearance of vitality or activity that is necessary for the steady producer. The goal is set to cull 50 million hens from the flocks of the nation before February ends. This will not figure out many to the flock, but as a national picture it will save much feed.

This program means we are to market only those birds that actually do not measure up to a good laying standard. No doubt there are 50 million hens scattered over the nation that need culling. And this includes the backlot flocks in many instances, and no doubt there will be many entire flocks marketed since feed costs have taken a jump. It has been estimated that about 10 per cent of the flocks need to be culled. We are requested to raise about 5 per cent fewer chicks than in 1943 for replacement purposes, and 15 to 20 per cent fewer broilers than last year. Last year was a record breaker in poultry production. We can stay within the 1944 goals and still have the second largest poultry production year on record.

We also can take this culling program along with us when we start our broods of baby chicks. Remembering that every mouthful of feed given to some worthless chick could have been saved for one that could have made a profit, will help the poultry raiser cull his baby chicks relentlessly.

Culls Chicks to Beat Disease

Many years ago I heard a fancier who raised only the finest chicks make this remark: "I carry my chicks out to the brooder house and as I lift each one from the box to dip his beak in water, I size it up to see whether it has any indications of disease or lack of vitality. If it doesn't measure up to my idea of a good chick I discard it right then." I followed his ideas of culling baby chicks and found it a mighty fine way to get rid of many chick diseases and ailments that kill off the weaker chicks.

When looking chicks over, look at their feet and shanks. You may notice one now and then that has a small bone, and the skin is almost transparent. Nine times out of ten that chick will not live long nor grow well, nor prove profitable if it does happen to reach maturity thru your careful nursing. Watch for deformities, crooked beaks and feet. I have seen crippled chicks that have lived for several weeks only to be picked by other chicks that noticed the cripple was different. Such things can cause cannibalism to get started in a flock, and all because we wanted to give "the poor thing" a chance to live. Perhaps we'd better think of the welfare of the other ninety and nine well ones.

After the chicks are under the brooder notice whether there are any sleepy looking ones, or some that are not very active. If so take them out. If there are a few that do not learn to eat but constantly have a discontented chirp it is useless to nurse them along. If they were normal chicks they would have learned. Raising good chicks in 1944 should be the goal of every poultry raiser. Only the best deserve the precious feed for life and production.

Quality Hens Do It

Believing that breeding is the most important item in egg production, D. D. Bramlee, of Cloud county, buys R. O. P. male stock each year to keep his flock of 250 White Leghorns up to a high standard of quality. Flock replacements each year are made by taking eggs from the flock to a commercial hatchery. All other eggs from the flock are sold to the hatchery. The Bramlees use chick starter for

the first 3 weeks, then add grain. They find their electric brooder saves time and labor. Pullets and hens get laying mash and kopper-fed oats, with a wet mash at noon and wheat at night. Hens get a wet mash the year around. Culling is done monthly and hens are sold off as rapidly as they go out of production.

As the result of their careful program, the Bramlee flock has an average yearly production well above the standard.

DEAF?

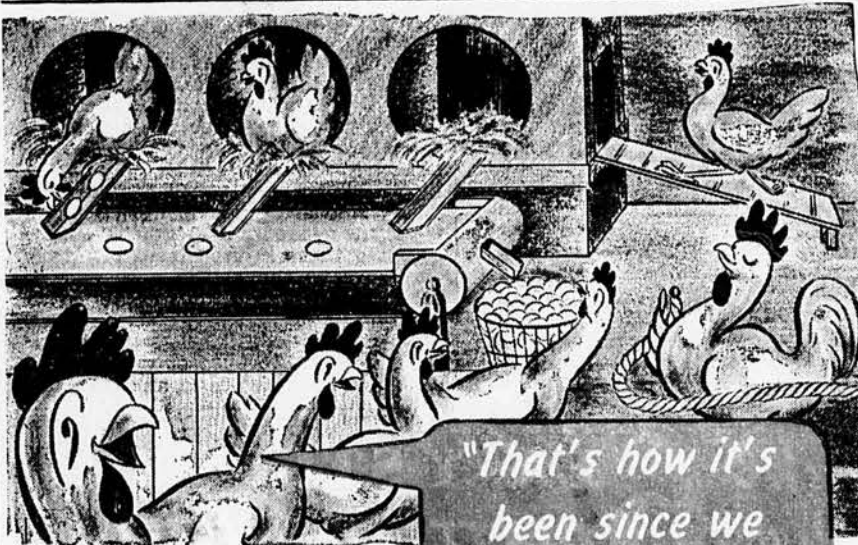
If you suffer from hard of hearing and head noises caused by catarrh of the head write us NOW for proof of the good results our simple home treatment has accomplished for a great many people. Many past 70 report hearing fine and head noises gone. Nothing to wear—no one need know—Send today for proof and 80 days trial offer. No obligations. THE ELMO CO., Dept. 380, Davenport, Iowa

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"YES, indeed, top condition is really something! Though we 'girls' haven't exactly this sort of an egg factory. Avi-Tab sure gives us a 'lift'."

Avi-Tab contains tonics, stimulants, correctives. Also provides nutritive trace minerals. So, if your laying flock needs a conditioner, try Avi-Tab. Mixes easily in the mash. Be sure to get the genuine. Insist on Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab.

SOLD BY DEALERS WHO CAN HELP YOU

To give you sound advice when you have trouble with your flock, thousands of dealers have attended Dr. Salsbury schools . . . made a special study of poultry diseases. To keep every dealer up to date, Dr. Salsbury's specially trained service men frequently go over poultry problems with him.



Your Dr. Salsbury dealer also receives monthly bulletins packed with the latest scientific poultry disease information . . . thus learns of better ways to help you. So, when you have trouble with your birds, take advantage of the knowledge and experience of your Dr. Salsbury Dealer.

Follow the national "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program's recommendations. For sound poultry advice and Dr. Salsbury proved products, see hatcheries, drug, feed, and other stores displaying these emblems.

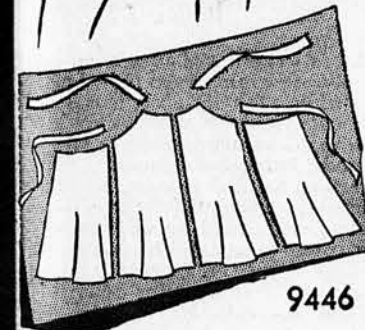


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A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service

GET THE **Genuine**
DR. SALSBUARY'S
AVI-TAB
THE IDEAL FLOCK CONDITIONER

Fabric-Saving Pattern

SKIRT JUMPER FROCK




9446

Pattern 9446—This adorable jumper dress for your children takes so little fabric that you might even make one of material salvaged from one of your own worn dresses. The suspender cross comfortably in the back and there's a pert tie-back belt. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Size 6, jumper, takes 1 1/2 yards 35-inch nap fabric; the blouse, 1/2 yard 35-inch material.

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

NEW WINDMILLS ON THE WAY!



They're coming! New Monitor windmills are being rushed to help keep farm wells pumping. Baker Manufacturing Company and its dealers are going all-out to aid farmers in their time of need.

Replacement parts will continue to be furnished for repairing old windmills where possible. In addition to that—Monitor has been authorized to manufacture a substantial number of new windmills during the coming year.

If your need is genuine and you qualify for ration certificate MR-22, you may be able to obtain a new windmill.

This is not a stripped wartime model, but the regular Monitor "storm-safe" mill with automatic wind-governing, self-oiling head and iron-vault gear case.

Monitor SYSTEMS

RUNNING WATER WINDMILLS • PUMPS • PUMPJACKS • WELL SUPPLIES

CLIP ALONG DOTTED LINE

I am interested in—
 NEW WINDMILL
 Having old windmill reconditioned. Print Name and Address in margin, mail to DEPT. 3, BAKER MFG., Evansville, Wis.

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Heavy yielder, matures early, excellent flavor, large, well-shaped berry. Our stock is rust-free and true to name.

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Willis NURSERIES

Dept. B-7 Ottawa, Kansas

Ready for Cold and Rodents

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FRUIT growers prefer to use wheat straw but mulching material of any kind is getting harder to get. Some growers had to use oats straw but were thankful to be able to get even that.

Strawberry men in Doniphan county like to get their patches covered before severe freezing weather sets in because they have found it reduces winter injury to plants in most seasons. If applied too early the mulch will injure more plants than the cold weather, they argue. Straw is placed on the rows to a depth of 1½ to 2 inches and allowed to remain until growth begins in the spring. Part of the mulch will then be raked off into the center of the rows. This mulch then serves the twofold purpose of keeping down weeds and preventing berries from getting dirty during frequent rains.

Another job most growers took care of in time was to place some kind of protection from rabbits around young fruit trees they set last spring. Wire guards were used where this material could be obtained. Others used a commercial sissel paper which they wrapped spirally around the trunks. Burlap was used in some cases while others resorted to cornstalks. All such material will be removed next spring. When young trees are pruned this winter the growers will be in no hurry to clean up the brush. They have learned from experience that when snow covers the ground and food is scarce, rabbits will choose the tender bark on these prunings in preference to the bark on the trunks of the trees.

Still another task that was looked after while the weather was nice was protecting young trees against injury from field mice. Every winter mice destroy a great many valuable fruit trees by girdling just beneath the surface. Every spring a great deal of time and money is spent by orchardists bridge-grafting these injured trees in an effort to save them. The wise grower takes every precaution to avoid such injury. The growers here do two things, (1) scrape all dead grass and straw from around the base of the trees to discourage nesting there, and (2) put a

teaspoonful of poisoned wheat in a pile near every tree. The poisoned wheat is obtained from the county agent for a small sum. Many orchardists in this section make a practice of disking their orchards each fall. Altho this is not the primary reason for orchard disking, it does do a good job of breaking up the network of runways the mice have made just under the sod.

It is often argued that many birds, valuable to the orchardist, are destroyed as a result of their having eaten some of the poisoned wheat intended for the mice. Occasionally one does find a dead grackle or bluejay in the orchard, but the per cent of birds finding the poisoned wheat is very small. Incidentally, mice and birds in the orchard in winter present an interesting contrast. The mice must be considered our enemies.

Birds Clean Up Insects

On the other hand, birds that winter in our orchards are our allies. And we must give them all the encouragement and protection we can for they may be depended upon to clean up insects of many kinds that hibernate on the trees. Nearly all of our wintertime birds are very small. Most of them come from the North as winter migrants to take the place of our summer birds which have moved on to the South. Some species, however, are non-migrants and can be seen here the year around.

One of the smallest birds, and at the same time one of the most energetic in patrolling orchard and garden, is the chickadee. This little mite works ceaselessly every hour of the day hopping up and down trunks and branches, peering into crevices where the most efficient spraying would never reach. It is a well-known fact that the chickadee destroys thousands of egg masses of tent and cankerworm moths, plant lice, leaf hoppers and the larva of the codling moths and other destructive moths.

Another very small species whose shrewdness as a hunter of insects cannot be questioned is the nuthatch. Like a fearless but inquisitive acrobat he busies himself inspecting every cranny and hole in the bark. It is interesting to note that these smaller birds have a habit of traveling thru the orchard very leisurely in flocks of from 5 to 9 species in a flock. In any list of insectivorous birds one must not forget the hairy and downy woodpecker and the yellow-bellied woodpecker. Every one of these birds is of untold value in any orchard in winter.

People with cherry orchards very often have their doubts about the value of birds about the time the fruit is ripening on the trees. Many cherry growers have found that a row of either white or red mulberry trees offers a greater attraction for the birds than do the cherries. The birds seem to prefer them to all other fruit and no greater protection can be devised.

Spray Got the Grubs

"The derris-sulfur spray sure gets the job done," says Bill True, of Paxico. Recently he lost a 500-pound Hereford calf from a mechanical injury. This calf was sprayed along with the other 149 Texas calves on December 9. After the death of this calf the skinning process revealed results of the treatment.

Mr. True said, "While I did not examine the hide too carefully there were

at least 24 or 26 holes in the hide and in every hole that I examined, the grub had been destroyed, the flesh injury and the hole in the hide had begun to heal." County Agent Howard C. Myers says it is rare that results are obtainable like this example. Mr. True also cited that his calves are doing very little, if any, rubbing on the feed bunks, fences and gates since they were sprayed, indicating control of lice.

Mr. True is handling 150 head of Texas calves that were shipped into the county co-operatively, and a registered Hereford cow herd of 40 head.

The state-owned spray outfit operating under the auspices of the Kansas Livestock Association will spray around 8,500 head in Wabaunsee county.

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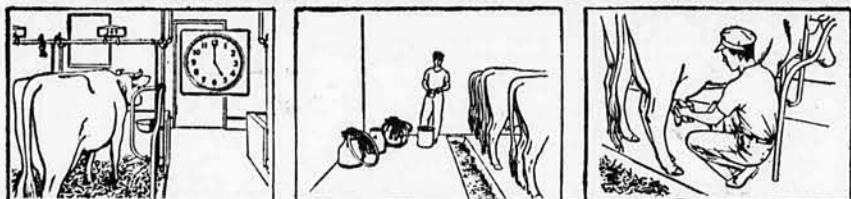
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Ball Hatchery & Produce, Cheney
Barnhart Hatchery, Winfield
Barton County Hatchery, Great Bend
Berg Hatchery, Jamestown
Behler Hatchery, Hazelton
Black Hatchery, Enterprise
Blackburn Hatchery, Salina
Bookout Hatchery, Olathe
Buhler Produce & Hatchery, Buhler
Burger Electric Hatchery, Natoma
Carroll Hatchery, Russell
Chase County Hatchery, Cottonwood Falls
Colonial Poultry Hatchery, Wichita
Concordia Creamery Company, Concordia
DeForest Hatcheries, Marion
DeForest Hatchery, Peabody
Deresseau Hatchery, Clyde
Douglas County Hatchery, Lawrence
Electric Hatchery, Sterling
Engel Electric Hatchery, Hays
The Fairmont Creamery Hatchery, Council Grove
The Fairmont Creamery Hatchery, Dodge City
Ewers Hatchery, Burlington
Feight Turkey Hatchery, Clyde
Fisher Hatchery, Wilson

Fletcher Hatchery, Lewis
Fletcher Hatchery, St. John
Gardner Hatchery, Gardner
Golden Rule Hatchery, Wellington
Grennan Hatchery, Garnett
Harris Hatchery, Kinsley
Hays Hatchery, The Hays
Jamesway Hatchery, Belpre
Jacobs Hatchery, Lindsay
Johnson Hatching Eggs, Herlington
Kansas Master Breeder's Assn., Abbyville
LaCrosse Hatchery, LaCrosse
The Leach Hatcheries, Salina
Leland Wilson Hatchery, Merriam
Master Breeder's Hatchery, Cherryvale
May Hatchery, Manhattan
Mayfield Hatchery, Holington
McBride Hatchery, Rock Creek
McGraw Hatchery, Morrill
Metz Hatchery, The Nankato
Miltonvale Hatchery, Miltonvale
Minneapolis Hatchery, Minneapolis
Morganville Hatchery, Morganville
New Southwest Hatchery, Kiowa
Oberlin Hatchery, Oberlin
O'Brien's R. I. White Farm & Hatchery, Emporia
O-K Hatchery, Independence
Perry Hatchery, The Hanover
Phillipsburg Hatchery, Phillipsburg
Post Hatchery, Mound City
Poultry Aid, The, Burlingame

Quality Hatchery, Beloit
Rather Feed & Seed Co., Hlawathia
Renick Hatchery, Garden City
Robt. Turner Hatchery, Hutchinson
Roslyn Farm Hatchery, Cuba
Ross Poultry Farm Co., The, Junction City
Rubles Hatchery, Great Bend
Salina Hatchery, Salina
Salt City Hatchery, Hutchinson
Sanford Hatchery, Norton
Schwarz Hatchery, Lebanon
Shaffer Hatchery, Salina
Shawnee Hatchery, Topeka
Smith Hatchery, Clyde
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Stafford Hatchery, Enterprise
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Thurman Hatchery, Anthony
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Weldner Hatchery, Kansas City
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Willcox Hatchery, Kingman
Williams Chick Hatchery, Harper
Winfield Hatchery, Winfield
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Young's Hatchery, Wakefield
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WORLD'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCER

Announces NEW CUT-PRICE OFFER

It brings you the results of 16 consecutive years breeding out of R.O.P. and Official Contest Hens. Over 100,000 Wing-Banded R.O.P. males used last 16 years (dam's R.O.P. records 200-351 eggs). Great numbers of Official Egg Laying Contest Pens—FIVE different U. S. Grand Champion Pens in Five Breeds added in one year alone. The result—Colonial's Best Egg grade Chicks are 50% (some nearly 100%) blood out of R.O.P. Hens.

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Sex-Guaranteed
PULLETS
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As PER 100

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Raise John DeForest's best production matings of 200 to 300-egg breeding, 10th year of progressive poultry production. Don't waste time and money on chicks of unknown ability.

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Sexed or as Hatched

High Livability (Over 95%)

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"U. S." Grades. Top Quality Hybrids and Purebreds. Livability and Sex Guarantees. Early order discounts. Free Catalog.
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U. S. Certified Pullorum Controlled Large White Leghorns produce those extra fifty or more eggs per year. Order chicks early.
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None finer than Krehbiel White Giants. Great egg layers, biggest of all white breeds, fine fryers, roasters, capons. We have a reputation for fine Giants. Improved breeding. Blood tested. Prompt shipment, 100% live arrival guarantee. Illustrated broadside, complete breed information free. Krehbiel Hatchery, Box 102, Trenton, Missouri.

Cornhusker White Giants . . . Remarkable livability. Surprising egg layers. Big birds, fine roasters, capons. Bloodtested. Best breeding. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, livability guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Illustrated literature free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 2, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

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Progressive New Hamps . . . Improved type, bred for the West. Highest livability. Fast growing, quick feathering broilers. Early maturing, best layers. Famous Christie strain. Bloodtested. Prompt shipment, safe arrival. Livability guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free. Cornhusker State Hatchery, Dept. 7, 2419 "N" Street, Omaha, 7, Nebraska.

Famous Purebred, bloodtested, ROP Sired, US Approved New Hampshire. Feather quick as Leghorns. Grow fast. Mature early. Winter layers are profit makers. Circular free. New Hampshire Ranch, Carthage, Mo.

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Bagby White Rocks. Winners more Egg Contest Championships and Awards than any other strain White Rocks in America. They lay more eggs, consume less feed, make greater profits, so this year get the best. Bred for 30 years. Thousands chicks hatching weekly. \$1.40 per 100 up. Discounts on Advance Orders. Write for Free Catalog today. Bagby Poultry Farms, Box 685, Sedalia, Missouri.

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Chin-Chin Giant Chinchillas. King of Rabbits. Most beautiful fur. Small investment. Large profits. Free illustrated booklet. Willow Brook Farm, RD. 44, Sellersville, Pa.

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Wanted: Men or women to operate cream and produce station in eastern Kansas or western Missouri. Equipment and check book for cream furnished. Also man to help you start a business for yourself. Write P. O. Box 4026, Kansas City, 7, Mo.

Master Bred Chicks

Don't Raise "Fifth Cordon Chicks"! Our Master Bred Chicks, from stock bred for egg production, will help win the War and make a profit for you.

Austra-Whites—Superior egg layers, fast feathering.
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Other leading breeds at lowest prices good chicks can be sold for. Write for folder and Our Guarantees.
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POST'S PROFIT MAKING POULTRY "18th Year" Help Win The War

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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U.S. Pullorum Tested
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Specialties, White Rocks, New Hampshire, White Leghorns, Austra-Whites, Satisfaction GUARANTEED. It's the EXTRAS that make you

More Profit Blackburn's Hatchery
Salina - - Kansas

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Flock improvement since 1921. U. S. Approved 9 years. U. S. Pullorum-tested farm flocks. White Rocks, R. C. Rhode Island Whites, R. C. White Wyandottes, Rock-Leg, Hybrids, S. C. English White Leghorns and others, \$13.50 per 100. Prepaid. 100% alive. Order direct this ad. Mrs. Winifred Baker's Hatchery, Downs, Kan.

FISHER'S CHICKS APPROVED

They produce heavy layers. Large certified Leghorns, Austra-Whites and Standard Breeds. Write for circular.
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Free 1944 Catalog. New, used Tractor repairs. Most popular makes. Quality guaranteed. Good service. Low prices. Acme Tractor Salvage, Dept. 37, Lincoln, Nebr.

Save Money on Tractor Parts, new, used. Inquire today, specifying parts needed, tractor make, model, year. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Wichita, Kan.

Write for big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-241, Boone, Iowa.

For Sale: Minneapolis Moline Combine 12-foot 1937 model, on rubber in A-1 condition. Virgil Gabriel, Rt. 1, Eudora, Kansas.

Hammermill Belts. Endless, without splice. Write for free catalog. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Illinois.

New McCormick-Deering No. 110 two-row planter, \$90. Verlan Bundy, R-3, Sterling, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—John Deere five-row lister dammer, model 751. Also want seeding attachment for same. Arnold G. Harder, Ogallala, Nebr.

Wanted—530 Letz or large size Roughage Mill. Give size, condition, price. Frederick Van Dalsen, Fairview, Kan.

Wanted—late model row-crop tractor; 16-8 grain drill; 2-row lister. Henry Goertzen, Aurora, Nebr.

Wanted—99, 90 or special Oliver tractor. E. P. Latzke, 304 North Main, Wichita, Kan.

FILMS AND PRINTS

Your favorite kodak pictures enlarged, size 5x7, 10c; three for quarter, coin. Send best negatives (film) today. Address Geppert Studios, Dept. 73, Des Moines, Iowa.

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25 Genuine Indian arrowheads, \$1.00. Catalog. Geo. Holder, Glenwood, Ark.

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WANTED

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

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DELCO DISTRIBUTORS

120 So. St. Francis Wichita,

Welders

new and used, \$20.00 up. line or 32-volt plant. Call lars. Allmand, Holdrege,

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Large Stock Genuine Parts for all m Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plan Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equip General Products, Wichita, Kansas

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Here's How Texas farmer built motor-driven farm light plant. Cost \$17.00. Flash lights, radio since 1940, runs fine. Easily assembled, complete plans. Send \$2.00. Hollow Camp, Franklin, Texas.

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Don't Buy a Milker until you have seen the full picture milker in America today. Write for full information. Offers feature available in any other make of milker. Portable and Short-tube Models. Get yours in while we can still make prompt delivery certificate for replacement units. Any one any state with certificate. Factory rebuilt milks all makes. Rubber parts and repair service all makes of milkers. Gas Engines, Motors, Water Systems, Pump Jacks, Cylinders, Well Points, etc. In fact every kind of dairy and equipment for the dairy and farm. First. Get that milker now. Write us acquainted with us. Midwest Dairy Supply Company, 224 W. 4th St., Grand Island, Nebraska.

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

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Money for your cream by return mail: our test and weight; the better the cream the higher the price. We want good cream. See Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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Watches Wanted—Broken or usable, all even Ingersoll. Highest prices paid for jewelry, rings, spectacles, alarm clocks, pipe, cigarette lighters, gold teeth, etc. Cash promptly. Lowe's, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write, Auction School, Austin, Minn.

HELP WANTED

Call on friends with Greeting Card Assortment. Easter, Birthday, other occasions. Post Stationery. Gift certificates. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Iace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. E-4, York.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Retail dealers, hardware, feed, grocery, sell guaranteed livestock and poultry concentrate. No investment in merchandise. MycoLac, Atchison, Kan.

Make 50% Selling Seeds. Order twenty packets today. Pay when sold. Danforth Farms, Grantsburg, Wisconsin.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Make up to \$25-\$35 Week as a trained nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn. Many earn hundreds of dollars while studying. Easy to understand lessons, endorsed by physicians. High school not required. Our 45th Anniversary. Write for free booklet and sample lesson. Chicago School of Nursing, Dept. SF-2, Chicago, Ill.

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

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New Higher Feather Prices. Ship now. 50¢ pound needed. White or Gre. Goose \$1.10. White or Colored Duck \$1.10. For highest price of used feathers send samples. Thousands satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halstead St., Chicago, 21, Ill.

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

New Goose and Duck Feathers wanted. Highest prices paid. Payment on delivery. Send for latest prices and shipping lists. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago.

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Includes only those hybrids that are high yielding and have other good factors. "Certified seed" is produced under rigid rules of isolation, grading and grading that insures a good product. Frequent inspection throughout the growing and processing season by trained inspectors is for protection.

Order from These Growers of "CERTIFIED" HYBRID SEED CORN

W. L. BILLMAN 2234, K.I.H. 38, U.S. 13 E. 1 S.) Holton	HAROLD E. STAADT K 1583, U.S. 13 (3 ml. W.) Ottawa
EST BAUER 2234, U.S. 35, K.I.H. 38 S. 1/4 W.) Broughton	O. O. STRAHM U.S. 13 (1/2 ml. W., 1 S.) Sabetha
F. E. HOCKENS S. 35, U.S. 13, K.I.H. 38 E. 1 S.) Arrington	MITCHELL TESSENDORF K.I.H. 38 (1/2 ml. N., 2 W.) Onaga
O. ROSENAU 2234, U.S. 13 E. 1 S.) Eudora	L. L. UTZ U.S. 35, K.I.H. 38, U.S. 13 (5 ml. S., 1/2 W.) White Cloud
J. A. LEHMAN (5 ml. W., 2 N.) Horton	

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Manhattan, Kansas

Be Sure of a Good Crop This Year with MINNESOTA CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Year Potato Growers gained further of the excellence of our certified by harvesting another big crop. AND WHY NOT? Vigorous, disease-free potatoes grown under exacting requirements cooperation with this department and seed can be relied upon to produce grade and highly profitable crops.

FREE—Write for a complete list of certified seed producers. State of Minnesota Department of Agriculture Seed Potato Certification, Dept. H, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

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Dunfield Soybeans
Fulton Seed Oats
Grower to Farmer
BRUNE BROTHERS
No. 1, Lawrence, Kansas
Growers of Pure Field Seeds

Kansas Certified Seed

Inspected and Laboratory Tested Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed
Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas, Early Sumac.
Corn: Western Blackhull, White and Madrid, Kalo, Westland, Wheatland, Kansas Grass.
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Alfalfa: Flynn and Beecher, Kansas Common, Ladak, Sweet Clover, White and Madrid, Sweet Clover, Kansas Strain.
For list of growers, Kansas Crop Improvement Association Manhattan, Kansas

Assn. Member Ads
Certified Pink Kafir, Wheatland Milo, Early Kalo of high germination and purity. Also first release of a new disease-resistant early combine grain sorghum. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.
Atlas Sorgo, \$7.50 cwt. Germination 91%. Rolland Klaassen, Whitewater, Kan.
Certified Biennial White Sweet Clover, scarified \$8.00 bushel. H. E. Davis, Kan.
Corn, Kansas Certified US-13. Henry Beck, Everest, Kansas.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$15.50	\$15.50	\$16.00
Hogs	13.75	13.50	15.10
Lambs	16.25	15.00	15.90
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards	.34	.34	.36%
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.45
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.68	1.68	1.37%
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	1.28%	1.28%	.94%
Oats, No. 2 White	.85	.83 1/2	.63%
Barley, No. 2	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	.84
Alfalfa, No. 1	31.50	34.50	20.00
Prairie, No. 1	20.00	20.00	12.00

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus
May 8—Swartz & Krotz, Horton, Kan.
May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.

Ayrshire Cattle
March 2—Broadlawn Ayrshire Farm, Hutchinson, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
February 18—Ross Farms, Ottawa, Kan.
February 21—C K Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
February 28—North Oklahoma Hereford Association, Perry, Okla. Vance Watts, Secretary.

March 2—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.
March 10—Schrag Bros. Hereford Dispensal, Freely Prairie, Kan.
April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Association, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.

Shorthorn Cattle
February 24—A. L. Withers, Leavenworth, Kan.
March 29—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Wichita, Kan. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kan. Sale Manager.

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

Berkshire Hogs
February 28—Alvin W. Meyer, Fairbury, Nebr.

Chester White Hogs
February 15—Joseph Madden, Maryville, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
February 10—Ralph Schulte and Heidebrecht, Inman, Kan.
February 12—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
February 19—Wreath Farm & Harry Clevens, Manhattan, Kan. Sale held at Wreath Farm, Manhattan, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
February 18—Four State Hereford Hog Breeders' Sale, Kansas City, Mo. G. F. Hall, Schell City, Mo. Secretary and Manager.
March 2—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
February 25—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
February 26—O' Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

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

Spotted Poland China Hogs
February 18—Ross Farms, Ottawa, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
March 2—Harry Schlickau, Argonia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$19.35 Hardy Recleaned

Sweet Clover Scarified \$7.50 per 60 lb. bushel. Brome Grass Seed \$17.90 per 100 lbs. Track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied. Samples sent upon request.

SEEDS FIELD and GARDEN ALFALFA—Lot Crest \$19.90 Bu.

THE SALINA SEED CO., SALINA, KANSAS

Pure, Certified Norkan, Pink Kafir, Wheatland Milo, and Early Kalo of high germination and purity. Also first release of a new disease-resistant early combine grain sorghum. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

● PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK
20 Rhubarb—old-fashioned pie kind. \$1.00
3 Red, 2 Yel. Delicious apples, 4-ft. 1.50
2 Burbank & 1 Compass Cherry Plum, 4-ft. 2.00
5 Grapes 2 yr. Red, White & Blue. 1.00
20 Chinese Elms, 4-ft. 1.00
12 Amer. Elms or Lomb. poplars, 4-ft. 1.00
5 Spirea VanHouttel, 3-ft. 1.00
3 Pauls Scarlet Climb. roses, 2 yrs. 1.50
60 Glads—best sorts, rainbow colors 1.00
All prepaid. Order from this ad. Colored catalog free.

Free 1944 Victory Garden Catalog of hardy field-grown vegetable plants that produce crops three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Tells how to spray, plant, and cultivate cabbage, onion, lettuce, beet, broccoli, tomato, potato, eggplant and pepper plants. Write for your catalog today. P. D. Fulwood Co., Tifton, Ga.

Victory Garden Plants. Get earlier and better yields with our fieldgrown vegetable plants. Free: 1944 color catalog of Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Beet, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper Plants. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

Thornless boysenberries, 7 yearling and 7 two-year plants, \$2.00 postpaid. R. H. Dixon, R. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

● FARMS—KANSAS
Wanted to Rent—Grain, stock farm, central Kansas. Would consider raising livestock on shares, new equipment, good livestock. Lee Tucker, 153 So. Anna, Wichita, Kansas.

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

Suburban Home—25 acres, 6 rooms, gas, city water, electricity, large barn, on good road, near college, \$5,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

For Sale: Improved 320-A. near Emporia. Electricity, graveled road. Price, \$16,000. Larkin, Box 323, Emporia, Kan.

For Sale—220 Acre farm 2 1/2 miles S. E. Whitling, Kansas. Price \$5,500. Possession March 1st. J. A. Lehman, Horton, Kan.

● FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS
107-Acre equipped Central Missouri farm, about 95 miles Kansas City, only \$5,500! Fertile region, cream route, graded road, only 1 1/2 mile state highway, 4 1/2 depot high school town, bus takes children, 14 to city of 25,000; 90 cultivated, level loamy fields, 1 1/2 bottom, established pasture with dependable springs, home fruit; extra good 4-room white house, screened porch, well, blue grass lawn, shade, 45-ft. barn, hay fork, large pond for barnlot, 2 good poultry houses for 400 hens, good brooder house, smokehouse, cattle shed; quick-sale price \$5,500 with 5 cows, team, farming equipment included, \$3,500 down. See page 28 free Winter catalog 7 states. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

Satisfactory prices were paid for Brown Swiss cattle at the BELTZ dispersal near Haven, December 15. Registered cows recently bred averaged \$207, grades \$140, calves from 2 to 3 months old \$60 to \$95. The top cow was purchased by Roy Webber, Kingman. Harold Tonn did the selling.

The ALBERT H. HAAG Red Polled cattle sale held at the farm near Holton, January 5, was well attended by representative breeders from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. The top animal went to Nebraska at \$162. The entire offering of calves and mature animals, 27 head in all, brought \$2,565. The cattle lacked fitting and sold for conservative prices. Mr. Haag was an old-time breeder but has sold out and is leaving the farm. Lawrence Ireland did the selling.

According to a report from Sale Manager Tom Andrews, the NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' annual sale, held at Columbus, was attended by about 1,000 buyers and spectators. Eighty-eight head were sold, 86 of them staying in Nebraska. The top bull sold for \$640, going to John Schlarbaum, of Evely, Iowa. The bull averaged \$222 on 65 head sold, 23 females averaged \$220, with a general average of \$221.50 on the entire offering. The offering was nicely fitted.

DELL AND SON, of Beatrice, Nebr., drew a rather bad day for their Percheron and Polled Shorthorn dispersal sale. But about 300 farmers, neighbors and friends from over the line in Kansas made up a pretty fair buying audience. Percheron fillies sold up to as high as \$235, going to a Kansas buyer. The top bull brought \$330 and was bought by R. E. Dell, of Beatrice. Males averaged \$150 and females \$145. Local demand was very good, about 50 of the 75 head sold stayed in Nebraska.

The HAVEN HEREFORD BREEDERS' special sale held at Hutchinson, December 6, was satisfactory to consignors, according to Sale Manager Harold Tonn. The top cow, consigned by Lawrence Cooley, went to W. A. Barthelmeow, of Great Bend, at \$275. The high bull of the same herd sold for \$375 to Asa Koontz, of Haven. Cattle sold in the auction brought a total of \$7,602.50. Five top bulls averaged \$277, and the same number of top cows averaged \$221. The general average was \$166.74. Guy Pettit and Harold Tonn were the auctioneers.

KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS beat the blizzard to Hutchinson on January 7, and the fairly good-size crowd of buyers bought liberally from the best offering of Herefords that ever has been assembled at one of the association's annual sales considering numbers cataloged. This was the 6th annual sale and 130 bulls sold for an average of \$285, while 35 females bought \$307 a head. The top bull sold for \$1,175, going to the Lazy K Ranch in Colorado, consigned by James Dortland, of Gorman. The second top from the John Lurt herd at Bison brought \$1,025 going to the same Colorado buyer. The top heifer from the Leon A. Walte & Son herd at Winfield, was purchased by G. E. Bradley, Wichita.

Officers elected for the coming year were George Hamilton, Horton, president; Frank Robert Condell, El Dorado, vice-president; William Condell, treasurer; and J. J. Moxley, secretary. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer, assisted by Harold Tonn and others.

Dodson "Red and White Top" SILOS

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

WE CAN DELIVER NOW
Until Quota Is Sold
Write or phone for free literature and prices. Place your order early for 1944 erection. Distributors of Blizard Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers. Manufacturers of Concrete Boards for Poultry Houses, Cattle Sheds, Round Roof Barns and Water Tanks.

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

Interlock SILO White Top SILO

The old reliable Silo Company. Place your order now for early 1944 erection. Built to last a lifetime of certified concrete, double power-tamped, vibrated and thoroughly cured. Corrugated stave holds heavier inside plaster.

Write for FREE folder giving additional information. Gehl Ensilage Cutter and Repairs Interlocking Stave Silo Co. 720 N. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan. Topeka, Kan. Enid, Okla. Boonville, Mo.

SILO Now AVAILABLE

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

WE HAVE NO SALESMEN
Write, Phone or Wire us direct; or, better still, come and see us. Place your order now for early 1944 erection.

KANSAS-MISSOURI SILO CO.
Topeka, Kansas
Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company—
There is a reason.

SALINA CONCRETE 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

ONE MAN HOLDS LARGEST HOG with

DR. RINEHART'S HANDY HOG HOLDER
The best friend you can have for worming, vaccinating, ringing, castrating, etc. Fits any size hog or pig. Made to last a lifetime. Thousands of satisfied users. Price only \$1.50, postpaid. Worth its weight in gold. At your dealers, or order direct from DR. RINEHART'S HANDY HOG HOLDER CO., P.O. DRAWER 191U GALESBURG ILLINOIS

Send \$1.50 Today
YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS

Everlasting TILE SILO
Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.

NO Blowing In, Blowing Down, Erosion, Freezing
Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters
Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED

Old Live Horses and Dry Bones
We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else
Delivered Our Plant
HILL PACKING CO.
Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524

February 19
Will Be Our Next Issue
Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by
Saturday, Feb. 12

4-State Hereford Hog Breeders' Sale

Breeders Consigning from
 Kansas — Arkansas — Oklahoma — Missouri

75--Hereford Hogs Will Be Sold--75



(Buy this kind in this sale. They are the prolific, profitable hog to raise.)

Kansas City, Mo., Friday, February 18
 SHOW 10:30 a. m. SALE 1:00 p. m.

Sale Held in Heated Pavilion (Sale Barn No. 3)
 North 19th and Wyoming Sts., KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

The Sales Offering:
 30 Bred Spring Gilts — 10 Bred Sows — 35 Open Gilts and Boars
 BREEDING: All Bloodlines of the Popular Herds of America Will Be Represented

The Consignors

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Mayberry Hereford Ranch
Independence, Kan. | J. O. Clark, Rogers, Ark. |
| Charles Booz, Portis, Kan. | Triangle "S" Ranch, Schell City, Mo. |
| C. A. Williamson, Briggsville, Ark. | P. B. Eubank, Huntsville, Mo. |
| A. G. Nicks, Fairland, Okla. | Wilbert K. Rhea, Hopkins, Mo. |

(To see Hereford Hogs is to buy them. These consignors have the type you will like.)

For a Sale Catalog Write to G. F. Hall, Schell City, Mo., Secretary of the

4-STATE HEREFORD HOG ASSOCIATION

Auctioneers—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas, and Roy Schults, Fairbury, Nebraska

Registered Production Sale

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
|  | HEREFORD Cattle | 25 head |
| | HAMPSHIRE Sheep | 25 head |
| | HEREFORD Hogs | 25 head |

Bred to outstanding sires

Thursday, March 2

Write For Catalog
 Auctioneer, Harold Tonn
HARRY SCHLICKAU, Argonia, Kan.

Combination DUROC Bred-Gilt SALE

Kansas State Fair Grounds

Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 10

50 Choice Gilts from Three Good Herds
 of Central Kansas

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ralph Schulte
Little River | Heidebrecht Bros.
Inman | H. J. Voth & Sons
Buhler |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|

This offering is a uniform lot of medium-type Durocs which make rapid gains on a minimum of feed. They are not loaded with fat but will weigh 300 to 350 lbs. sale day and will be in good condition to go ahead and do good for the new owner. The blood of Fancy Masterful, Golden Fancy, General Doug, and Cherry Orion 1st.

They sell, bred to 2 good sons of Golden Fancy, a son of the all-American General Doug, and Nebraska Master King, a first-prize winner in Nebraska and the fourth-prize junior yearling at the Kansas State Fair 1943.

Immuned. Don't miss the only Duroc Bred-Gilt sale in South Central Kansas.

For catalog address C. O. Heidebrecht, Inman, Kansas
 Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer
 Mail bids to Jesse Johnson, Kansas Farmer

Wreath-Givens Bred-Sow Sale

Saturday, Feb. 19



40 Duroc Gilts bred for March farrow to popular boars. They are heavy bodied and blood-red. Have been conditioned on real brood sow rations and not fitted for show.

Also 10 Fall Boars and 10 Fall Gilts (tops from over 100 head).

All immuned. Sale on Wreath Farm just west of Manhattan.

Write for catalog to owners—

L. G. Wreath and Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kansas
 Auctioneer: Bert Powell
 Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

★ HOGS ★

Chester White Bred Gilt Sale



1 p. m. at sales barn on Highway 71 on south edge of
Maryville, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 15

40 BRED GILTS

7 Fall Boars and 5 Fall Gilts

We offer real pork-producing kind that can win in the show ring. We sell many prize winners including the 1943 junior champion at Topeka, also 2nd prize gilt at Topeka and 6 of her litter mates. Reserve grand champion at Missouri show sells as well as many others of merit. Bred to 2 of the top boars of the breed. For catalog write to
Joseph Madden, R. 4, Maryville, Mo.
 Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan.

Easy-Feeding, Blocky Low-Down HAMPSHIRE Bred Gilt Sale February 25

WRITE FOR CATALOG
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS
 Randolph, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

Twenty-five head of gilts sired by Special Balance and McClure's Roller and bred to Roller Model Ace, son of all-American Grand High Roller and to Pick's Model 1st, grandson of Century Hi Roller. Due to farrow in March and April. Also a good set of fall pigs by Newtimer. C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kan.

Quigley Hampshire Farms

All March-farrowed boars sold to Kansas commercial herds. Have three Perfect Registry-of-Merit May boars. Choice bred gilts for March and April farrowing for sale. Registered. Immuned. Guaranteed. High Score and Roller breeding.
 Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.

Easy-Feeding Hampshires

Top quality April and May boars at \$50 and to \$100. Weanling pigs \$35 each. Thrifty, double immune, sired by the breed's better boars and out of high-producing sows.
O'BRYAN RANCH, HATTVILLE, KAN.

SCHEEL OFFERS HAMPSHIRE GILTS

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

OVER 100 DUROC BRED SOWS

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

MAR-JO FARM DUROCS

are pleasing customers because they are thick, smooth bodied, good legs and rich color. Serviceable age boars. Growthy September gilts. Breeding pairs. Come see them or write for low early prices.
 Mar-Jo Farm, 1101 W. 17, Hutchinson, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC SERVICEABLE BOARS

Thick, deep bodied, heavy hams, low built. Breed's best championship blood and feeder type. Deep red color. Registered. Immune. Also bred gilts and weanling. Priced right. Write or see before buying elsewhere. Will ship on approval. Durocs only since 1904.
 G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Poland China Bred Gilts

from Golden Clara (Kansas Grand Champion sow), bred to Malone's Belgian (Kansas Grand Champion boar). Double immune. Priced reasonable. Also fall boars and gilts.
MALONE BROS., RAYMOND, KAN.

Poland China Bred Gilts

Also Fall Pigs. Some very choice gilts, sired by Rowe's Belgian and bred to Rowe's Challenger. If you want thick, easy feeders you can get them here. Best of breeding at reasonable prices. C. R. ROWE & SON, Scranton, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS

and fall pigs, best of breeding and priced for quick sale. Immuned and recorded.
 Roy Roediger, Longford, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND GILTS, FALL PIGS

Limited number bred gilts, bred to choice boar. Good fall pigs sired by Sambo, Hi-Score King and Foundation's Model. Registered and immune.
 Earl & Everett Fieser, Norwich (Kingman Co.), Kan.

REGISTERED HEREFORD HOGS

Weanling pigs weighing up to 100 pounds. Boars and gilts. Pairs unrelated. Best of breeding and well marked. Immuned. Also Milking Shorthorns.
M. H. PETERSON, ASSARIA, KAN.

★ AUCTIONEERS ★

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer
 If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.
HAROLD TONN
 Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

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

★ CATTLE ★

WANT BIGGER PACKER CHECK RAISE \$ SHORTHORN

Increase Your Profits by Breeding Shorthorns
 They are unrivaled in their ability to outgrow any other breed of cattle on earth.

Send for our FREE illustrated booklet "Profits With Shorthorns" that tells how Shorthorns respond to greater wartime demands for more milk. IT'S PROFITABLE AND EASY TO BREED SHORTHORN for list of thousands of breeding stock. Subscribe to special breed publication. The Shorthorn published twice monthly. Subscribers \$1.00 per year for 3 years.

Write AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
 Dept. L, 319 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Drips' Aberdeen Angus Bull

Registered bulls for sale to 3 years old. Good ones, by Evidence Envito 501913, Walldene's Lem 645643.
A. H. Drips, Haddam, (Washington Co.)

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature age. Bulls up to two years old. One or a pair. Choice bred of Earl Marshall and Fred breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Neb.

Latzke Angus Farm

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

Pontius Offers Angus Bulls

3-year-old registered Aberdeen Angus. Good quality and breeding. Also choice bulls.
C. R. FONTIUS, ESKRIDGE, MO.

Goernandt's Polled Hereford

A choice lot of bulls from 10 to 22 months old. Also couple 30 months old. Also month-old heifers. Cattle good breeding condition. Bred and have been cared in a practical manner. See and see them.
GOERNANDT BROTHERS
 Aurora (Cloud Co.)

Cedar Nole Hereford Farm

120 breeding cows in herd. Young bull sale. Sired by M. L. F. Dandy Domino 7th and Yankee Domino.
Robert Rusk and Son, Wellington, Kan.

Registered Polled Hereford

For sale—Young bulls from 7 to 13 months old. Heifers from 6 to 10 months. Priced right.
O. J. SHIELDS
 Lost Springs (Marion County), Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls

By Glenburn 10 to 20 months old. The thick, short, easy-feeding type. Nice colors and Scotch breeding. Also a few selected. E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, MO.

2 REGISTERED SHORTHORN

Age 2 years. Sired by A. L. Justus John Regier & Sons' sire.
NEELAND'S RANCH, ST. JOHNS, MO.

Homburg Offers Shorthorn

For sale—A proven sire. Village Knight a roan, calved April 10, 1940. Sired by Count. Dam is Gwen 2nd. Also a roan. This good sire.
A. W. HOMBURG & SONS, ELLIS, MO.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorn

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 our sale list. **BANBURY & SONS**
 Plevna, (Reno County) Kansas Telephone

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

Offering bulls of serviceable age, also bulls. Will sell a few cows and heifers. All Bangs. 100% calf crop this year. Harry Bird, Albert

Public Sale February 12, 1 p.m.

Place:
 Old Page Farm, 2 Miles W. of 6th and 4th
 For the first time in many years the general public will be given the opportunity to purchase their next Holstein herd sires from the Security Benefit Herd at their own price. Herd sires from popular bloodlines, priced for increased production. There will be registered bulls in this group, ranging from baby calves to serviceable age. Also to be sold are Duroc boars, registered horses, implements and other articles numerous to mention.
SECURITY BENEFIT FARM
 Topeka, Kan.

Ranch Hereford Sale



ROYAL DUNDY 7th

The strongest concentration of ONWARD DOMINO BREEDING . . . Good heads; Good legs; Good type; Good doers. Your best opportunity to go "ONWARD."

AUCTION

4 miles west of Brookville, Kansas, on paved highway . . . heated pavilion.

Monday, February 21

Commencing at 1 p. m.

A sale where every individual is a Herd Bull prospect, or a top Female.



CK CHALLENGER 19th

The Greatest Battery of Herd Bulls in Kansas See Them Sales Day Own a Calf by Them or a Cow Bred to Them

- CK ONWARD
- CK CHALLENGER 19th
- JR. DOMINO 8th
- ROYAL DUNDY 7th
- ROYAL DOMINO 39th
- REAL PRINCE DOMINO 29th
- CK ADVANCE ONWARD

SPECIAL NOTICE:
Any animal delivered, within 500 miles—for 5c per mile, per head.
SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

- CK CRUSADER
- CK CHALLENGER 4th
- CK CHALLENGER 64th
- CK CHALLENGER 99th
- DON DOMINO 3rd
- ADVANCE B DOMINO
- OJR ROYAL 7th

45 Bulls

fine group of bulls. All serviceable age.

CK Hereford Ranch

BROOKVILLE KANSAS

GENE SUNDGREN, Mgr.

A. W. THOMPSON, Auctioneer

30 Females

Bred to CK herd bulls or with calves at side.

Poland China Bred Sow Fall Boar and Gilt Sale



Just Over the State Line—at the Fairbury Sale Barn

Fairbury, Nebr., Thursday, February 17

HEAD GILTS bred for March and April litters, of Selectee, Lo-Set and Imal breeding. A select group of the wide-backed, shorter-legged type. Genuine feeder kind. Every one a guaranteed brood sow prospect. Sold to Nation-Wide, the top-selling boar out of the Production-Bred herd in Iowa. Sold to Midwest, who is from a Production-Tested litter of 356 pounds in 56 days. These are short-legged, easy-feeding boars, bred for large production. Also 10 choice fall boars and 15 open gilts. The thick kind. Registered and cholera immuned.

Sale at 1 p. m., regardless of weather conditions. Write for catalog to

Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Auctioneer: Bert Powell

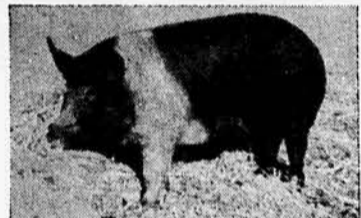
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Hampshire Bred-Gilt Sale

On Farm, Mile South of Town

Friday, February 25

The day to buy the kind of hogs you have long been looking for. Prolific Hampshires with thicker, heavier bodies and short legs. Choice quality and popular breeding. Must be seen to be appreciated.



50 Reg. Gilts bred for March and April farrow to our two outstanding blocky boars. Also 10 off-marked purebreds, bred for March and April to same boars.

All immuned. Write for free catalog to

R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Auctioneer: Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Hereford Cattle --- Spotted Polands

at the Ross Farm, on pavement 3 miles north of Ottawa

Sale, Friday, February 18, 11 a. m.

65 SPOTTED POLAND CHINA bred gilts (purebred not registered.) The quick-maturing, easy-feeding type. They have been properly fed and should produce large litters, as has been the case with gilts sold in our former sales.

12 HORNED HEREFORD BULLS, 11 to 15 months old, one two-year-old. They sell in nice thrifty condition. Well bred and from our best cows and bulls.

We will have in the barn sale day 15 good Polled Hereford bulls, 10 to 13 months old for sale privately. For further information address

ROSS FARMS, OTTAWA, KANSAS



DAIRY CATTLE

DAIRY CATTLE



Barton County Milking Shorthorns

Marketing heifers, and bull calves quality-bred cows. Some are of Merit. Also a few young

Breeders: Walter Clarke, Gary C. Brown & Sons, Sharp, Russell & Clarke, Morrison & Otte, GREAT BEND - KANSAS

HELLWIG'S MILKING SHORTHORNS

Choice of bulls 4 to 8 months from R. M. cows by Bluejacket Dairy King, 13 nearest ancestors R. M. PHIL J. HELLWIG, Oswego, Kan.

High Grade Heifer and Bull Calves

(From Selected Herds) Choice Jerseys 1 to 3 weeks \$22 each. Six for only \$122 delivered prepaid express. Truck lots older heifers. Also Guernsey, Holstein, Short-horn, Whiteface and cross-bred calves. Plainview Stock Farm, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.

Wisconsin Holsteins

Twelve choice larger and older high grade Holstein heifer calves—well started—6 weeks—\$31.50 each. Willing to ship C. O. D., any number. Clayton Chandler, R. 2, Lake Geneva, Wis.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

PHILLIPS HOLSTEIN BULLS

Offers Two 14-month-old bulls sired by grandsons of Governor of Carnation, out of classified "Good" dams with high records. Phillips Bros., Rt. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

\$18. TRUCK LOTS OLDER HEIFERS. SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.

Young Registered Guernsey Bulls

Sired by Meadow Lodge Rex's Chevalier and out of cows with A.R. or D.H.I.A. records, over 400 lbs. B.F. One Bull 10 months old, one Bull Calf. GERALD M. JENKINS, R. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

HORSES — JACKS

Morgan Stallion for Sale

7 years old, dark-bay and a good breeder. We have a number of sorrel and bay colts from him, and a sorrel mare bred to him is almost sure to foal a sorrel colt. Good disposition, broke, and a fine cow horse. B. Howard Baugher, Ellis, Kan.



Broadlawn Ayrshire Farm

will sell at Public Auction

1 P. M. THURSDAY, MARCH 2

Farm located 1/4 mile East and 1/2 mile South of Reformatory Barn in Hutchinson.

18 Head of Registered Ayrshire Cattle, mostly young cows in milk and a complete line of farm machinery, including a 2-unit Surge Milker. Most of the cows in milk have lifetime D. H. I. A. records High producers. The best of type, well placed udders. Sycamore & Penhurst breeding. A daughter, granddaughter and grandson of the well-known sire, Sycamore Jim, are selling. For catalog write to

FLOYD JACKSON, 226 West First, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

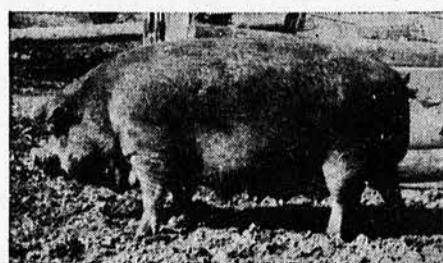
Auctioneer, Claude B. McMillin

DUROC JERSEY HOG SALE

ALMA, KANSAS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Offering 50 head of fancy gilts bred for March and April farrow to the very best boars. Also 10 Superior boars, the extreme tops of our last September pig crop. Come to our sale and we will show you a genuine feeder-type Duroc, with lots of quality and style. We breed them low down, wide, deep, mellow, heavy boned and dark red. The entire offering is registered and cholera immuned. All gilts have passed test for contagious abortion. Sale in garage building in Alma, beginning 1:00 P. M., regardless of weather. Write for free catalog.



CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KANSAS

Auctioneer: Bert Powell

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

U. S. WAR BONDS!

KNOCK OUT CORROSION before it knocks out your engine!

OF COURSE, maybe you haven't known exactly how corrosion could be playing hob inside your engine. But corrosive acid is a normal product of combustion, so how can your engine help trapping some of it when you switch 'er off? Now if you were driving your car, tractor, and truck a whole lot, and working up a good engine heat for a long enough time, that alone could be enough to get rid of some acid, so there'd be at least some less chance of harm.



Conoco Agent Gall Jensen stops at the Bastian farm near Salina, Utah, where Conoco products have been used exclusively since 1937 in three cars and an Allis-Chalmers Tractor.

At this season you're probably not using your power equipment as much as usual, so it's a different story. You can't keep an engine with acid inside just running and running, in the hope of checking

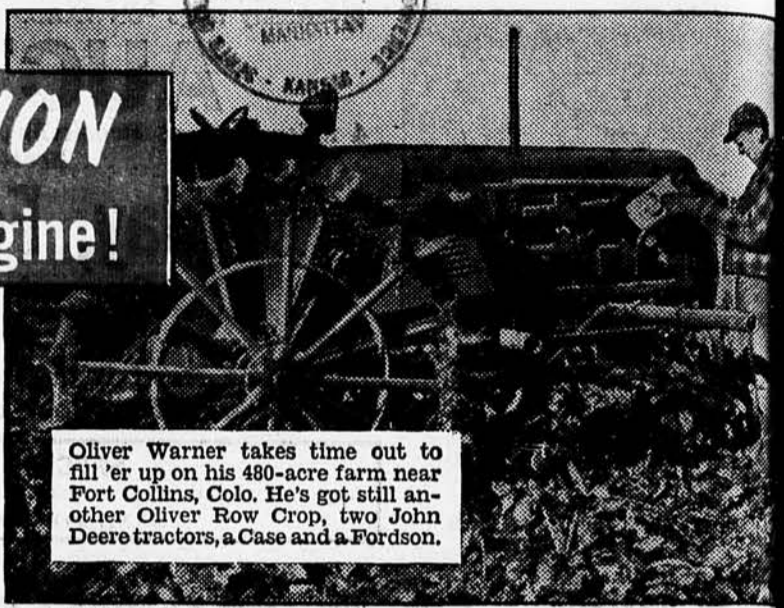
damage. And you don't have to do that. For you can help to protect engine parts from acid corrosion simply and effectively—standing or running—just by having the engine OIL-PLATED.

All you need for that is Conoco Nth motor oil!

How You OIL-PLATE with Nth

OIL-PLATING, an acid-resistant surfacing, is fastened inside your engine by a special added synthetic in patented Conoco Nth oil. That synthetic actually has the property of creating a "magnet-like" effect to bond OIL-PLATING to engine parts as close as the chromium plating on your car's hub caps. This close-fastened OIL-PLATING doesn't all promptly drain down to the crankcase. So you can see right off how Nth motor oil protects engines, even at a standstill, whenever there's acid-resistant OIL-PLATING attached inside.

Now just how does Nth oil perform in an engine that's running and working hard? Well, just take a look at this report from Afflick Bastian of Salina, Utah. He writes, "I recently ran 484 hours...drained only every 161 hours of operation... and Nth oil looks exceptionally clean." Mr. Bastian must have had exceptionally clean operating conditions to run safely as long as that



Oliver Warner takes time out to fill 'er up on his 480-acre farm near Fort Collins, Colo. He's got still another Oliver Row Crop, two John Deere tractors, a Case and a Fordson.

THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"Now I always say there's nothing like a man having the right tools to work with to make him get right down to one of these troublesome jobs that always seem to take up more of a man's time than they've any right to—like doing a thorough job of lubrication on a tractor.

"I discovered a swell new tool for that kind of work when I dropped in on Bill Rollins in his tractor shed the other day. He had a tractor lubrication chart made up for his own model of tractor. With one of these charts in a handy place where you can take an easy squint at it, there couldn't be any trouble at all in giving your tractor a real thorough going-over."

The Grease Veteran happened by referring to the Conoco Tractor Chart put out by the makers, Conoco Nth motor oil and other familiar Conoco lubricants.

Two of the best things about the Conoco Charts are that they're easy to read—a foot-and-a-half wide by two feet long—and they're absolutely FREE! All you have to do to get your FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart is call Your Conoco Agent and let him know the make and model of your tractor. It's a call that will mean you'll save a heap of time and trouble getting your tractor ready for Spring. Get on the phone today! No obligation at all.

— and we sure don't recommend that length of operation per fill. But there's a good reason why Mr. Bastian's Nth oil looked the way he says, even after the long, tough grind he gave it. That reason is Thialkene inhibitor, the other great Conoco Nth synthetic that has the important property of retarding any breaking down of the oil. Thialkene inhibitor, right along with OIL-PLATING, helps your engine to get good protection all the time.

Another user of Nth oil, Warner of Fort Collins, Colorado, almost the same experience as Afflick Bastian did. Mr. Warner writes, "We are using this oil exclusively... When drained the oil is exceptionally clean and looks as good as when it was first put in. It would go much farther." Mr. Warner isn't making any snap judgment, for he's been a 100% Conoco user for going on twelve years.

Now the statements of the men, praising Conoco Nth oil, are backed up by similar statements from many another Conoco user. With the practical experience of men like that to show what OIL-PLATING and Thialkene inhibitor can do for any engine, you can't doubt want to try a fill of Conoco Nth motor oil yourself. All you have to do is drop in at Your Conoco Merchant's Conoco station or phone Your Conoco Agent to get your Nth oil right to your door. Continental Oil Company



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and it was sure good to get your letter.

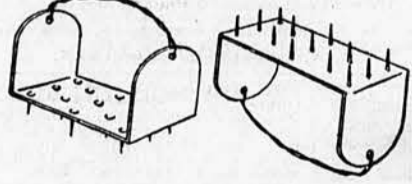
Now Dad, before Lights Out, one thing has me worried and that is changing to Spring oil in the tractor and car. It's sort of early to worry about it, but with me away and a busy year coming on, I wonder if you'll get time to think of it later. If there's one thing I've learned about engines in the Armored Command it's the importance of using the right grade of oil and changing it in time. Ask Tom the Conoco man next time you see him. He and my Sergeant sure agree on a lot of things about oil and engines!

I'll pass on the word about you folks growing all the food we'll need. But after seeing this hungry mob in action I'm not sure you can keep up with us! Love to you and Mom and say Hello to Tom for me.

*Your loving son,
Joe*

THAT'S AN IDEA

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



J. Castigan of Ottawa, Kans., made the ice-walkers illustrated here out of waste pieces of steel roofing. The spikes are roofing nails punched through the sheet and the ties are bailing wire.

Before putting in a new hammer or axe handle, G. E. Nordstrom of Traer, Iowa, dries the handle in the oven. Makes it much easier to put in and it's not so liable to loosen up in dry weather.

"I use the cuffs of worn-out cotton pullers' gloves to put on children's pajama legs and sleeves to make them fit more comfortably," writes Mrs. E. W. Holland of Shamrock, Texas.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

