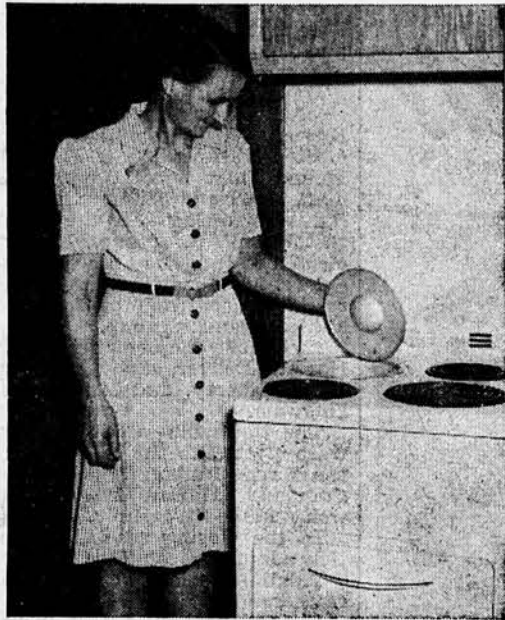


DECEMBER 16, 1944

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



A deep cooker compartment in an electric stove gives Mrs. Herman Putthoff, of Atchison county, an opportunity to put a meal in the stove, then do other work.

This pump house on the Putthoff farm contains a 3-way pump that supplies water for the house, the stock and the yard. Note hand faucet alongside the door.



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

## Swamped With Requests for electricity after the war

**T**OMORROW'S generation of Kansas farmers will look back at the oil lamp-hand-pump economy of today, and it will seem a far-distant world—because rural Kansas is ready to enter the power age, with low-cost, dependable electric lines threading the state.

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

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

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

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



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



Mrs. Lukert looks over contents of her electric refrigerator before preparation of the evening meal. Electricity for the Lukert farm comes from the Kansas Power and Light Company.

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

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

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

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



# Farm Bureau Hears All Sides

## Anticipates Expansion of Farm Co-operatives

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

Speaking for industry, Jay C. Hormel, president of the Hormel Packing

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

For instance, he pointed out that as wages and salaries in the cities rise families have a tendency to eat less grain products and more meat prod-

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

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

James Carey, executive secretary and treasurer of the national CIO, told Farm Bureau members that labor realizes full employment at good wages is impossible unless farmers get a high price for the things produced on the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commendation of the ever-normal granary and commodity loan programs.

Recognition of the need for sound crop insurance.

Support of the 1910-14 parity formula.

Improvement of livestock and livestock products.

Commendation of Congressional postwar parity laws.

Improvement of rural schools.

Support of a military training program best suited to the best interests of American youth.

More and better farm-to-market roads.

Further expansion of the Rural Electrification Administration.

### Hybrid Did Best

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

Top yielder was Kansas 2234 with an average of about 100 bushels an acre. This variety on one plot made 105 bushels, and 93 bushels an acre on another. The best open-pollinated was Pride of Saline with acre averages of 72 and 75.5 bushels.

### Senator Capper on Radio

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

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# GOOD YEAR

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## Wrong Idea About Farming

FARMERS must quit thinking of farming either as a "game of chance" or as a "way of life" before it can be put on the sound business basis where it belongs, said E. L. Hoffman, Dickinson county, in a talk before the annual convention of the Kansas Farm Bureau, at Topeka.

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

Speaking for a more stable price level from year to year, Mr. Hoffman stated he had sold wheat at prices ranging from \$3 a bushel down to 30 cents, and hogs from 14 cents a pound to 3 cents. "As a practical farmer I would rather raise hogs over a 10-year period for 12 cents a pound than to get 18 cents in 5 of those years and 6 cents the other 5."

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

## May Feed Cattle

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

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

## Asks School Change

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

## The Boys Are Coming Back

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

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

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

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

As citizens all of us should be keenly

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

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

## Like "Blue Cross"

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

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

If farm people do not work out their own health problems they will have a government-controlled program forced upon them, he said. The American Federation is working on the idea of having the medical profession require 1 year of rural practice for second-year internes as 1 step in solving the rural health problem.

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

## Hybrid Corn Improved

Changes in the breeding of hybrid corns for this area were explained to Eastern Kansas farmers recently by L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College.

The first hybrids introduced into Kansas, he said, were bred for Iowa, Illinois, and other eastern and northern conditions. They matured too early for Kansas' long-growing season and generally were unsatisfactory.

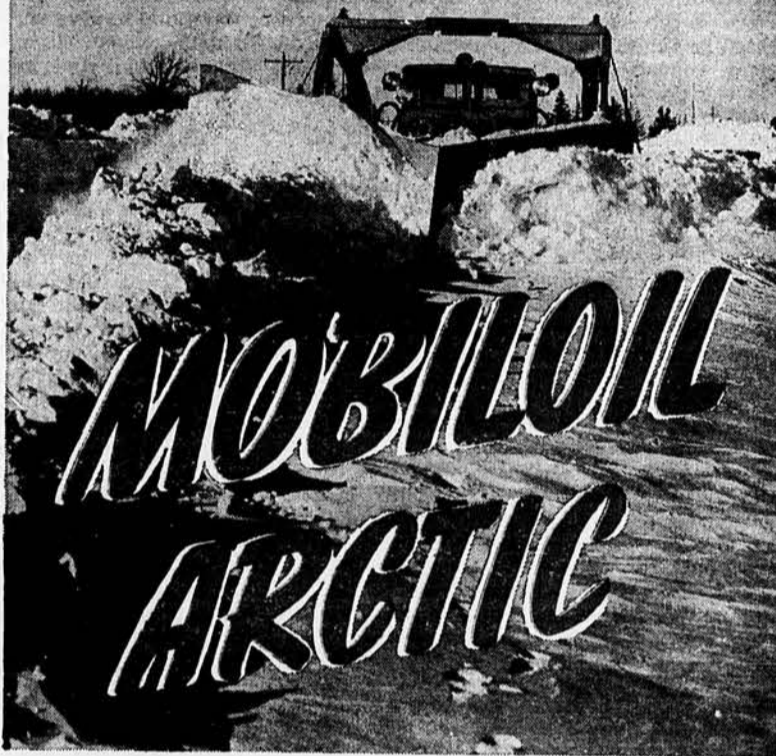
For the last 6 or 7 years hybrid seed companies have developed medium-season hybrids made especially for the southern half of the Corn Belt and these hybrids now are giving an excellent account of themselves in Kansas.

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

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



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# FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

**T**HERE is a lot of talk going the rounds these days about how, in some not-exactly explained way, "foreign trade" is going to afford markets for tremendous amounts of surplus farm commodities.

Some American farm commodities and products will be exported, of course. But I do not believe the American farmer can place as much dependence upon foreign markets for his surpluses after the war as some of the more enthusiastic internationalists are suggesting.

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

There are several reasons for this hunch I have.

For one thing, foreign trade is just exactly what the words mean. That is, foreign trade is the trading—the exchange—of American-produced goods and services for foreign-produced goods and services.

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

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

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

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

Probably the United States is more nearly self-sufficient than any other major nation. Russia, when industrially developed, will be in the same class; possibly even more so.

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

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

We have the large industrial sections. We have the large agricultural areas. And they exchange products very profitably. But the trade is domestic, not foreign.

This free exchange of goods inside the United

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

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

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

Also, if the Farm Belt should arrange to exchange its farm products for manufactured goods, more cheaply produced, from European industrial states, American industrial sections would lose their best market—the domestic market—and the resultant loss of the American workman's purchasing power would kick back like a load of brick at the American farmer.

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

## Family Farms First

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

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

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

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

tend to make agriculture more stable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## Too Many Farm Crops Face Surplus Problem

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

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

relatively short time after war's end.

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

World War I and present World War II.

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

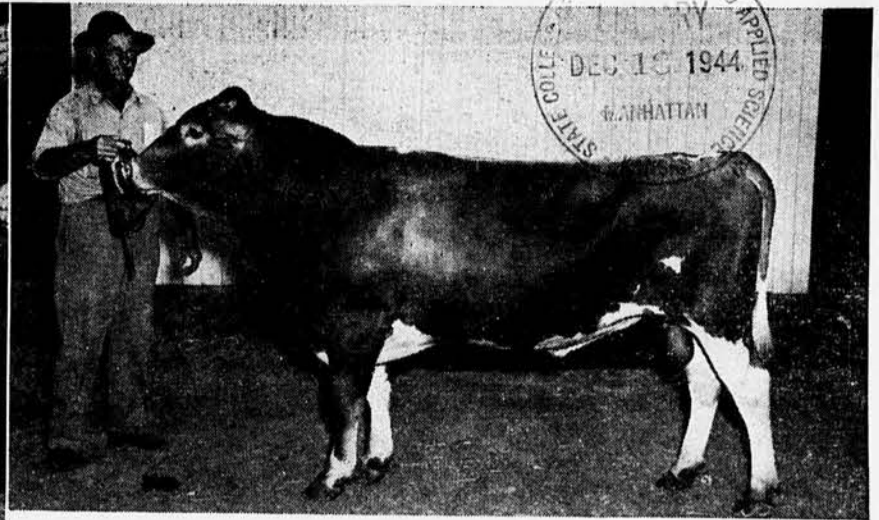
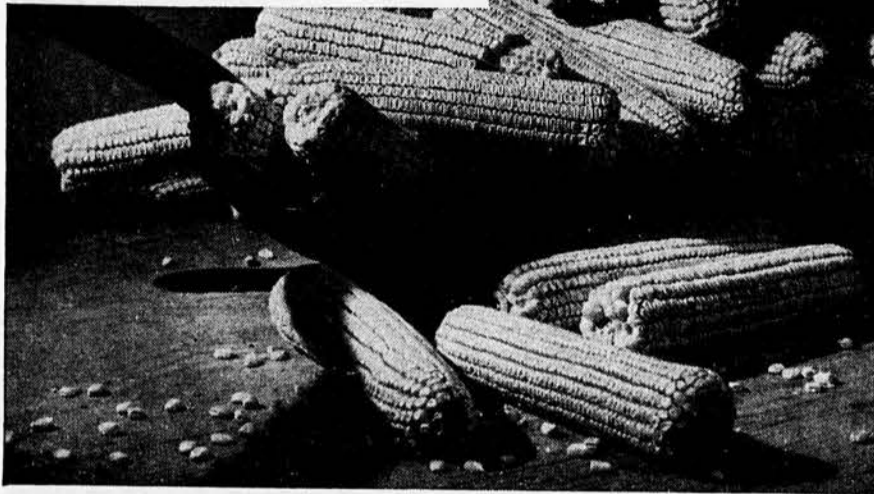
Here is the cotton picture as seen by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard:

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

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

(Continued on Page 14)

The Kansas corn crop was abundant this year due to 3 factors—ideal growing season, higher percentage of hybrids, and generally better rotation practices.



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

# AGRICULTURE

## *Carves Another Notch*

**By DICK MANN**

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

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

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

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

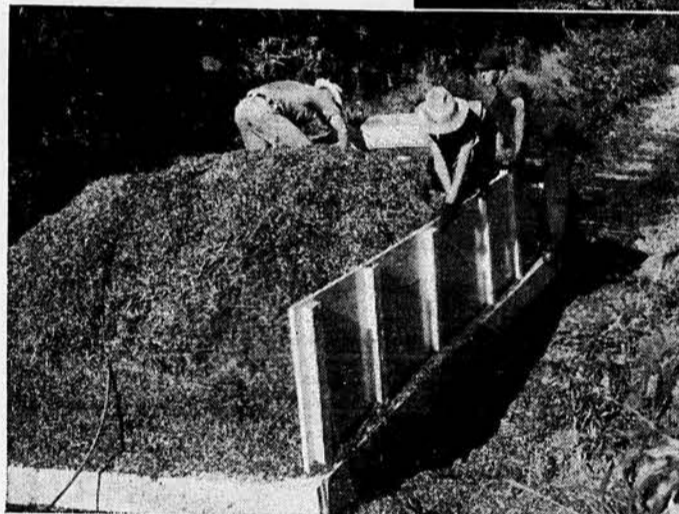
Grain sorghum production was 45,000,000 bushels, more than twice that of 1943, and 3 times that of the 10-year average. Soybean production was 3,045,000 bushels, compared to 1,354,000 bushels in 1943, and only 383,000 bushels for the 10-year average. Broomcorn production was up 1,400 tons over a year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

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

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

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

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



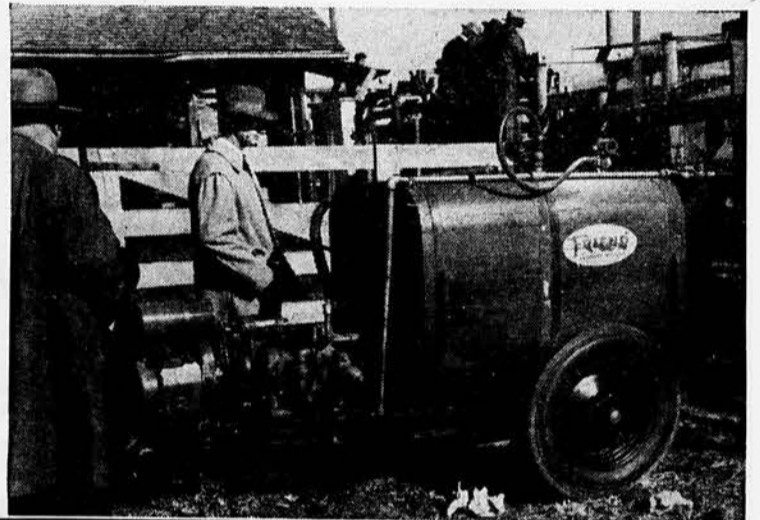
By September 1, there had been heavy marketings of cattle and hogs with almost a 40 per cent reduction in spring farrowing of pigs compared to a year ago. Culling had cut the number of hens to 12,442,000 compared to 12,587,000 on September 1 a year ago.

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

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

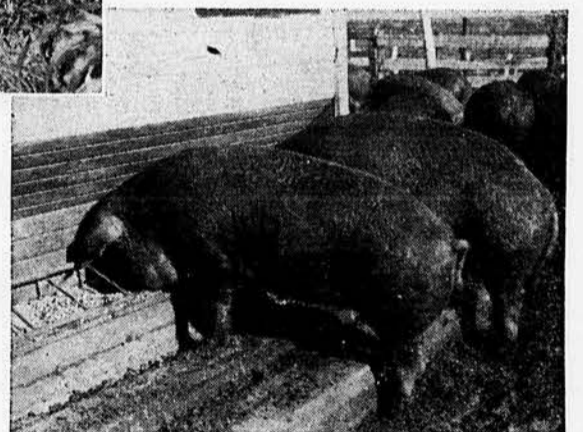
Wool production was 5,563,000 pounds in 1944, compared to 7,155,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 4,128,000. Number of sheep shorn totaled 685,000, compared to 839,000 in 1943, and 527,000 for the 10-year average. The average weight to the fleece was 8.1 pounds, compared with 8.5 last year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

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



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

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



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

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

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

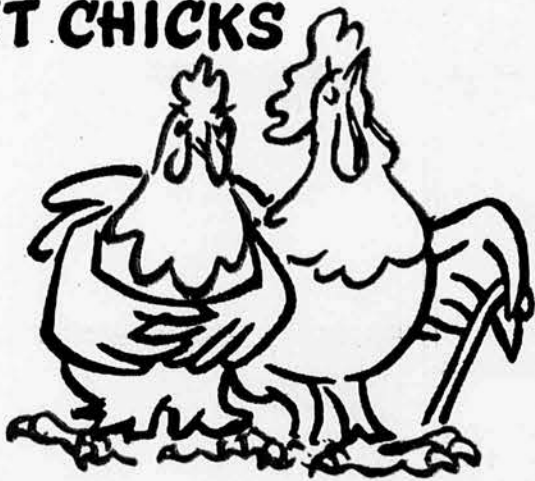
Farmers planted 14 per cent more of their corn acreage to hybrids this year, raising the total to 44 per cent compared to 30 per cent in 1943. This, with a favorable

[Continued on Page 7]

## FOR GENERATIONS



## AMERICA'S CHOICEST CHICKS



## HAVE GONE TO TOWN ON HOODS



## Money-Saving Favorites of Thrifty Farmers

IT'S Hood tires for long service . . . in the field and over the highway. Broad-bellied for safe, sure traction. Tread tougher than rawhide. Body built with bruise-resistant Hi-Density Cord to take rough going without giving up. Any way you look at it, a full measure of tire satisfaction. If it's Hood it *must* be good.

Since 1896  
biggest quality  
tires and  
footwear



SEE THEM AT YOUR NEAREST

# SKELLY

OIL COMPANY HOOD DEALER

HE CAN SERVE YOU AT A SAVING IN MANY WAYS

## Behind on Marketing

Forty of 48 States Provide Special Service

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

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

In 28 of the 40 states having active agencies, a bureau or division of markets has been organized under the state board of department of agriculture; 8 states have no separate offices designated for this purpose altho some of the functions are carried on by the department; one state, Arkansas, has an independent agency—the state plant board; and agencies in 3 states are under the supervision of the state university or college of agriculture.

While divisions of markets have been organized in the department of agriculture in 28 states, not all of these have been established in the same manner. Altho created by statute in 18 states, the division has been established in 10 other states by a department order issued under general statutory powers.

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

Arizona, Maryland and South Carolina have state marketing services carried on under supervision of the state college of agriculture. In Arizona, market functions are administered by the division of standardization and inspection. The supervisor of inspection, who is in charge of the division, is appointed by the dean of agriculture of the university.

### Haven't Figured Cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Plan Is Simple

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

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

Work of the Colorado department of markets under the division of agriculture is divided into 6 sections. These are: Fruit and vegetable inspection, commercial-feed control, poultry and egg-laws administration, producer-dealers regulation, turkey-grading supervision, and co-operative marketing.

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

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

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

For more than 10 years the Maine division of markets has issued a weekly news sheet condensing matters of most interest with respect to New England markets. A summary is broadcast every Thursday and also is distributed to the press for release.

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

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

## Everybody Husked Test Plots

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

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

but not phosphated. All varieties were planted on May 24.

Highest yield was 60 bushels made by Funk G711. Ioweth TXL was second high with 59 bushels, and Jewett 12 was third with 58½ bushels.

One of the most interesting tests in the 1944 plot was on first-year Carlson 33 hybrid seed compared with planting back from corn selected from the corncrib, a common practice among farmers growing hybrids. The first-year seed made 56 bushels an acre compared to 43½ bushels for that planted back, an advantage for fresh seed of 12½ bushels an acre. The sample plots were planted side by side the same day and got the same care throughout the season.



Willis Colman, Douglas county, looks over a graphic illustration of what happens when a farmer plants his hybrid corn back the second year instead of buying new seed. The 2 piles in the foreground are from first-year Carlson 33. Note large pile of good ears and small number of nubbins. The 2 piles in the background are the same variety planted from corn selected from the corncrib. The first-year seed produced 12½ bushels more an acre in the test.

## Agriculture Carves Notch

(Continued from Page 5)

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

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

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

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

**POULTRY:** Closer culling and widespread improvements of laying houses and equipment. More attention to ventilation in the laying house.

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

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

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

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

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

### From "Sod Bound" Brome

A lot of farmers are bothered with the problem of what to do when brome grass becomes sod bound. Charles Topping, Douglas county, had a field of so-called "sod bound" brome grass and his answer was to treat it with 250 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre in the spring of 1944.

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



# AGRISOL

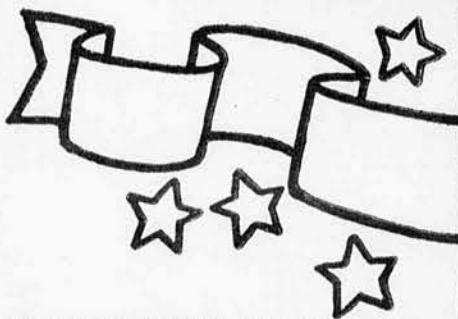
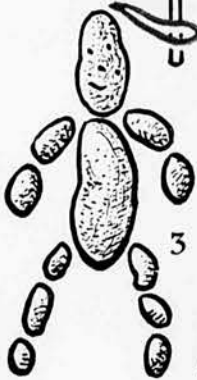
## for healthy livestock and poultry - more weight at less cost.

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

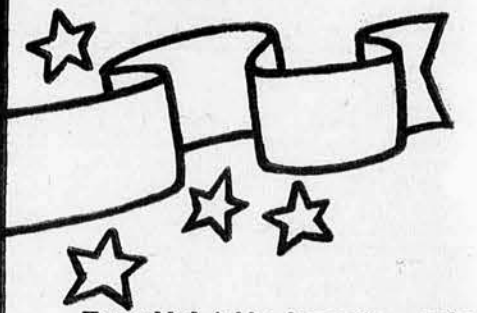
This feed concentrate, by-product of industrial alcohol, is over 35% Protein and supplies these valuable Vitamins: G (Riboflavin), B<sub>1</sub> (Thiamin) and Niacin in substantial quantities.

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





**Let Your House Look Gay  
on  
Christmas Day**  
*By Florence McKinney*



**D**ECEMBER 25, 1944, is the country's fourth wartime Christmas, but the old-fashioned Christmas spirit will be "right on tap" despite it. The hospitality, the warm feeling around the heart, the mutual exchange of gifts, all will be in the usual tradition. Packages for our soldiers long since will have been on their way to the far distant and remote spots all over the world. There will be the usual scurrying around to get the little handmade gifts finished early so there will be no danger of late arrival. Early mailed packages carry with them a better spirit than those caught in the last minute rush.

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

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

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

**Eggshell Decorations**

Camilla Walch Wilson has decorated her Christmas tree with homemade trinkets and says that very unusual effects can be created with some imagination. From baking day she saves the whole eggshells by running a darning needle thru

the shell at both ends and blowing out the contents. It might be necessary to make the holes a bit bigger for the next step is to run a bright-colored string with a knot in the end, thru the egg so that it may be swung gaily from the tree. But before putting it in its place on the tree, make designs on the shells by drawing with a lead pencil such things as scrolls, leaves or figures and here is a place to let the children make their own designs without adult supervision. Fill in the designs with color and outline with black crayon. Christmas seals pasted on white eggshells will be bright and shiny, then there are confetti dots which can be used instead.

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

**Make Peanut Dolls**

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

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

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

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

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

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

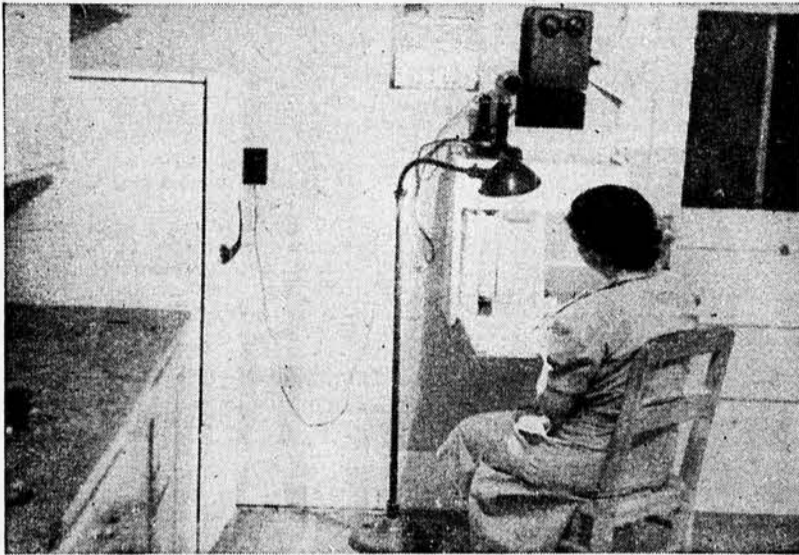
**Make Santa's Boots**

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

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



## Work Center Improves Both Farm and Home Management



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

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

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

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

### Home-Roasted Nuts

ARE HOLIDAY FAVORITE

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

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

Don't blanch pecans, hickory nuts

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

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

### Lift the Spots

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

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

### Pork Chops Creole

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

6 shoulder pork chops, cut thin	Flour in which to roll chops
1 tablespoon fat	Salt and pepper to season
4 potatoes	1 green pepper, sliced
4 onions	
½ cup hot water	

Melt the fat in skillet with tight-fitting cover. Roll chops in flour, brown in fat. Season. After browned, remove 3 chops, add layer potatoes and onions, season and top with remaining chops, potatoes and onion. Add hot water, bring to boil, simmer tightly covered for 30 minutes. Add the green pepper and cook 15 minutes longer.

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

## WHAT KEPT A GOOD CAKE DOWN

**New KC Duraglas jar keeps strength in baking powder to the last spoonful!**

It takes a lot of lifting power in baking powder to make a cake rise high and light. If that pep and strength leaks out in the container, you'll never get beautiful, light baking.

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

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

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

*The heart of the cake*

**TRY THIS KC-TESTED RECIPE FOR SPICE CAKE**

1½ cups pastry flour (6 oz.)  
 2½ level tsps. KC Baking Powder  
 ¼ tsp. salt  
 1 tsp. cinnamon  
 ½ tsp. nutmeg  
 ¼ cup shortening (2 oz.)  
 1½ cups light brown sugar  
 2 eggs  
 ½ cup water  
 1 cup raisins

Mix and sift all dry ingredients four times. Add other ingredients and beat hard, until thoroughly mixed. Bake in tube pan, in moderate oven for 30 to 45 min.

LISTEN TO "KC JAMBOREE"—NBC, SATURDAY { 11 a. m. EWT 9 a. m. MWT  
 10 a. m. CWT 8 a. m. PWT

**You're OK with KC**

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# Can't Keep Grandma In Her Chair

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

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

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

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

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

# What 1945 Promises

By W. E. GRIMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Record Book for 1945

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**HOGS:** Numbers of hogs have been reduced during 1944. On January 1, 1944, the number on farms in the United States was 84 million head. This was an all-time high. It is probable that the number on hand January 1, 1945, will be materially less than this record number. As a consequence, it is expected that hog prices will be at ceiling levels during most of 1945. Hog prices are supported at \$12.25 a hundredweight, Kansas City basis, until June 30, 1945, for choice barrows and gilts weighing 200 to 270 pounds. Ceiling prices are \$14.50 at Kansas City for hogs weighing less than 270 pounds, and \$13.75 for those weighing more than 270 pounds.

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

It is probable that hog numbers will be increased after 1945.

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

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

completely dependent for his crops. Incidentally, did you know that DDT is short for dichloro-diphenyl-dichloro-ethane?

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

**A 2-Ton Cutting**

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

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

**Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.**

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

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

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

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

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

**Attack Codling Moth Now**

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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"Hitch Your Family to a Star," is a 1-act play, suitable for entertainment for school or community group. It has parts for 5 people, 2 male and 3 female characters. "Angel Without Wings," another play, has parts for 10 people, 5 male and 5 female. It takes about 20 to 25 minutes to present. Order 1 copy of either play, enclosing 10 cents to cover mailing costs, or send 25 cents for 11 copies of either play. Address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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## Swamped With Requests

(Continued from Page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Put It to Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Actually Saves Money

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

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

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

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

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



### BAKE YOUR WAY TO SANTA'S HEART IT'S SO EASY, IF YOU'RE SMART

Get on the good side of Santa . . . both he and the family will feel mighty generous after a treat of your own plump, flavorful, feather-light bread. Baking's a cinch, with fast-rising, sure-action Red Star Yeast. The big, economical cake is enriched with B Complex for extra nourishment.



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Another favorite, Red Star Dry Yeast is now available only to our Armed Forces.

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6 lbs. . . . . \$2  
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"Wotcha mean, our set's getting old? Don't we hear the very latest war news every day?"

## ENJOY INEXPENSIVE PRIZE-WINNING ORANGE MARMALADE

It's Easy To Make Anytime With This Simple Recipe

- 6 Medium Sized Oranges (2 lbs. Sliced)
- 6 Cups Water
- ½ Cup Lemon Juice (About 6 lemons)
- 1 Package M.C.P. Pectin
- 9½ Level Cups Sugar (Measured ready for use)

1. Cut oranges in cartwheels with very sharp knife to make slices thin as possible. Discard the large flat peel ends. Sliced fruit should weigh 2 pounds.
2. Put sliced fruit in 8-quart kettle. Add the water and lemon juice.
3. Bring to a quick boil; boil gently for 1 hour (uncovered). If peel is not tender in 1 hour, boil until tender.
4. Measure the cooked material. Due to boiling, the volume will be reduced below 7 cups. Add water to make total peel and juice exactly 7 cups.
5. Put back in kettle. Stir in M.C.P. Pectin; continue stirring and bring to a full boil.
6. Add sugar (previously measured). Stir gently until it has reached a full rolling boil, and BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire; skim and stir by turns for 5 minutes.
7. Pour into jars. If you use pint or quart jars, seal hot and invert jars on lids until Marmalade begins to set. Then, shake well and set jars upright. This keeps the peel evenly distributed throughout.

**NOTE:** This recipe works equally well with Navel Oranges or Valencias. When either variety is over-ripe and peel is soft, use ¾-cup Lemon Juice instead of ½-cup. (Be sure to discard any seeds.) This recipe makes 7 pounds of prize-winning Orange Marmalade.

## Pull the Trigger on Lazy "Innards"



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

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

MANY DOCTORS use pepsin preparations in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin.

INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the favorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that wholesome relief from constipation. Even finicky children love it.

CAUTION: Use only as directed.

**DR. CALDWELL'S SENNA LAXATIVE**  
CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN

**Black Leaf 40** KILLS LICE  
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER.  
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### One Herd Didn't Drop

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

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

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

the warm supply thruout the cold spell. This winter Mr. Harris plans to install a gas tank water heater so more even temperatures can be maintained. Agent Goodbary explained that when drinking water is too cold for the cows they not only will drink less but will eat less, both of which add to the loss in production.

### Costly Weather

Floods along nearly every river in Kansas during 1944 caused property damage exceeding 12 million dollars, states S. D. Flora, federal meteorologist for Kansas, in an annual report.

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

Floods from small streams caused the greatest damage in 1944, with Wichita suffering a loss placed at 5 million dollars, and Winfield 2 million.

Reports obtained by the Extension service of Kansas State College showed that during April, the worst flood month of the year, 1,172,000 acres of crop land and 175,920 acres of pasture land were under water.

### Feeds Cows Potatoes

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

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

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

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

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tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! It tells how you may help in this expanding program of healing. Write for your free copy of the story today.  
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# NEOL

HELPS RELIEVE DISTRESS DUE TO . . .

*Colds*

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

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The Gland-O-Lac Company  
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Use plenty of Dannen Dairy Feed. It is rich in milk-making ingredients . . . palatable and nutritious. And many dairymen feed it year after year.

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

**DANNEN MILLS**  
St. Joseph, Missouri

Ask For **DANNEN FEEDS** AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALERS'



## Farm Crops Face Surplus

(Continued from Page 4)

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

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

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

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

### Production Has Increased

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

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

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

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

### Spoiled a Notion

Tom Linder, agricultural commissioner for Georgia, speaking for the commissioners of agriculture of 10 of the 13 Southern states, and a Democrat, spoiled some preconceived notions that the Cotton states expect world trade—especially on a free or at least a freer basis—to solve the problems.

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

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

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

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

crash swept away 15 billion dollars, but during the 4 preceding years imports of farm products cost us 63 billion dollars."

### How Alfalfa Helps

The lasting soil-building effects of alfalfa were demonstrated dramatically this fall on the farm of Guy Newland, Wilson county. Mr. Newland had one 20-acre field that was in alfalfa for 15 years. Four years ago he plowed it up and planted corn.

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



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**Disappears As You Rub**

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

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VACCINATE LIVESTOCK WITH THESE **Dr. Salsbury BACTERINS**

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

## 1,000 EGGS IN EVERY HEN

If You Keep Chickens **CUT THIS OUT**

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

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

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

**KILLS LICE** Without Handling Hens

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

GET THE GENUINE **DR. SALSBUARY'S NIC-SAL**

## Well-Bred Hens Come First

### Early Chicks Favored Despite Their Problems

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

In the first place you don't have anything if your pullets are not bred for egg production, he thinks. The males in his breeding flock are selected from trap-nested hens of 300 eggs or more a year.

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

For instance, early chicks are increasing production as the days become shorter thru the fall and early winter. If lights are not used so they get a full feeding period daily they will fall off feed, slow down on production and, perhaps, go into a molt.

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

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

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

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

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

One improvement Mr. Reed would make in the standard Kansas laying house is more insulation of the back walls. He feels that pullets roosting near this back wall need more protection from cold than they ordinarily get and is planning to insulate his north wall in another year.

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

## Hens Beat the War Goals

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

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

Today there are large reserves of eggs in storage. So many in fact, that we have in prospect for the coming months 25 million more cases of eggs than we will be needing next year. This year there were produced 48 per cent more than the 10-year average, and 6 per cent more than last year. One reason why there has been such a remarkable production is that there are better egg-bred hens in the flocks of today than there were a few years ago. Since there are such large numbers of hens in the country it naturally makes a big showing.



Mrs. Farnsworth

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

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

there may be other defects that show up now that didn't a few weeks ago.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Paid to Treat

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

### Big Electric Expansion

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

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

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

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

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

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Yes, you can chat with almost any neighbor about Woodmanse . . . a name and an institution in the windmill and pump jack field. For Woodmanse has been a byword since 1861 . . . year after year giving the dependable service that builds friends of long standing. See your Woodmanse Distributor or write Woodmanse Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill., Dept. 102.

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

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

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

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

**HENS HAVE LICE?** Put Dr. Salsbury's Nic-Sal on roosts to kill lice. Nicotine fumes do the job.

For genuine Dr. Salsbury products, see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Look for this poultry service emblem.

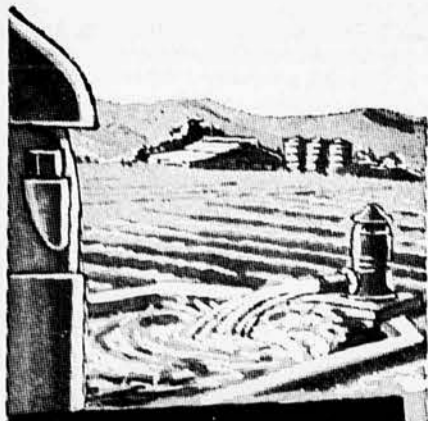
**DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa**

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GET THE GENUINE

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STOMACHIC Flock TREATMENT



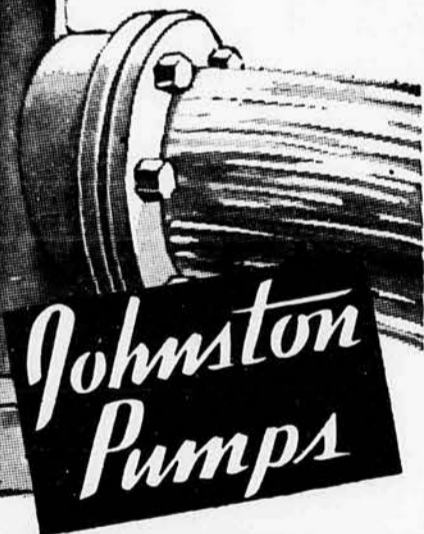
## DEPEND ON THE WATER Below

Should there be water deposits under your land, tap this source with a Johnstone Turbine Pump. Used by thousands of U. S. farmers for four decades, these pumps are outstanding for their steady, economical, year-in-year-out service. To increase crop output depend on the water below with a dependable Johnstone.

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## New OTTAWA WOOD SAW For Tractors

Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details. **OTTAWA MFG. CO.**  
W2411 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

# Uncle Sam Says . . .

### Push Grade B Eggs

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

### ObeY Fertilizer Ceilings

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

### Apply for Trucks

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

### Drop Tire Lists

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

### Tires for Deep Mud

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

### No More Fuel Oil

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

### Eat About the Same

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

### Not Much Change

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

### No Food "Dumping"

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

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

### Meat Demand Strong

Domestic demand for meat will be almost as strong in 1945 as in 1944. If adequate credit arrangements can be made, exports of pork and lard in the next 2 years may exceed the prewar volume which would aid in sustaining a relatively strong total demand for meat in the domestic market. Meat production in 1945 may be about 2 billion pounds smaller than in 1944, when total output will exceed 24½ billion pounds—dressed meat basis. Production likely will continue at a reduced level in 1946, but this level will be considerably higher than in the prewar period. Total meat production increased from an average of 16 billion pounds annually in 1935-39 to 24 billion pounds in 1934, and reached a new all-time high in 1944. Output probably will be between 22 and 23 billion pounds for the next 2 years. Meat prices are likely to hold close to ceiling levels in 1945, but may decline in 1946.

### Big Pig Crops

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

### Use Kitchen Matches

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

### Still Need Mules

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

### Heads Editors



Raymond H. Gilkeson

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

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

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

## 87 Meat Recipes

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

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

### To Dry Frozen Eggs

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

### Drink More Milk

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

### Milk Helps Pigs

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

### Waste too Much

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

### Visual Education

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

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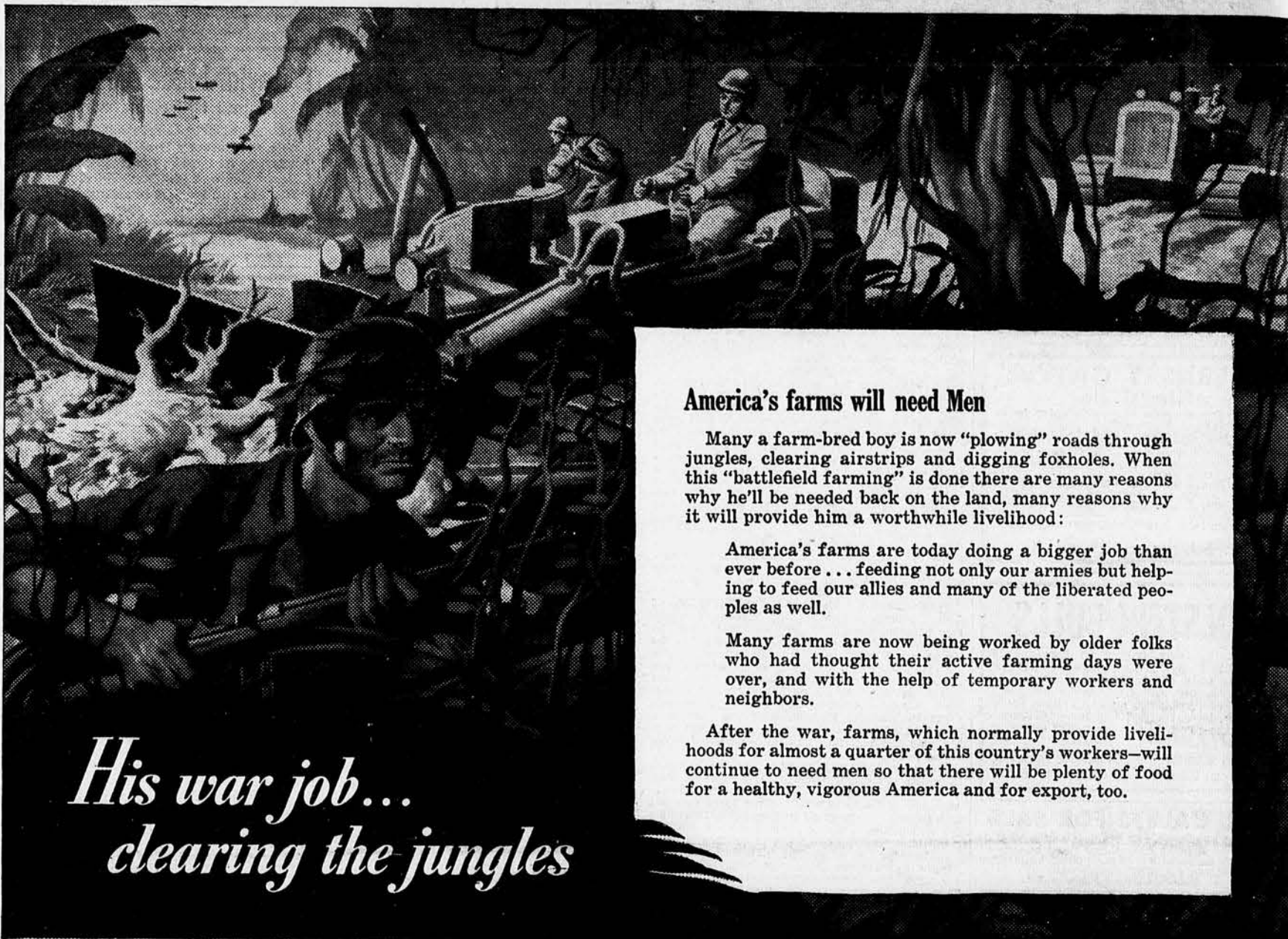
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648 Burpee Building, Clinton, Iowa











*His war job...  
clearing the jungles*

### America's farms will need Men

Many a farm-bred boy is now "plowing" roads through jungles, clearing airstrips and digging foxholes. When this "battlefield farming" is done there are many reasons why he'll be needed back on the land, many reasons why it will provide him a worthwhile livelihood:

America's farms are today doing a bigger job than ever before . . . feeding not only our armies but helping to feed our allies and many of the liberated peoples as well.

Many farms are now being worked by older folks who had thought their active farming days were over, and with the help of temporary workers and neighbors.

After the war, farms, which normally provide livelihoods for almost a quarter of this country's workers—will continue to need men so that there will be plenty of food for a healthy, vigorous America and for export, too.

**Cut More Wood to Cut the Paper Shortage**



*his peace job...  
working the land*

### Farm implements will require Nickel

One of the farmer's unseen friends before the war was Nickel.

Nickel steels and other Nickel alloys helped make possible the implements that put many a farm on a paying basis—the sturdy, agricultural machinery that has helped men of the soil increase and improve their crops.

Today these Nickel alloy implements are standing up to their jobs, just as Nickel in fighting equipment is serving the farmer's sons in uniform. Tomorrow Nickel, as an ingredient of many alloys, including Monel and Stainless Steel, or as a protective coating, will help give the farmer and industry even better tools with which to rebuild and replenish a war-torn world.

Manufacturers with metal problems are invited to consult Nickel's Technical Staff.

The **INTERNATIONAL NICKEL** Company, Inc.  
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