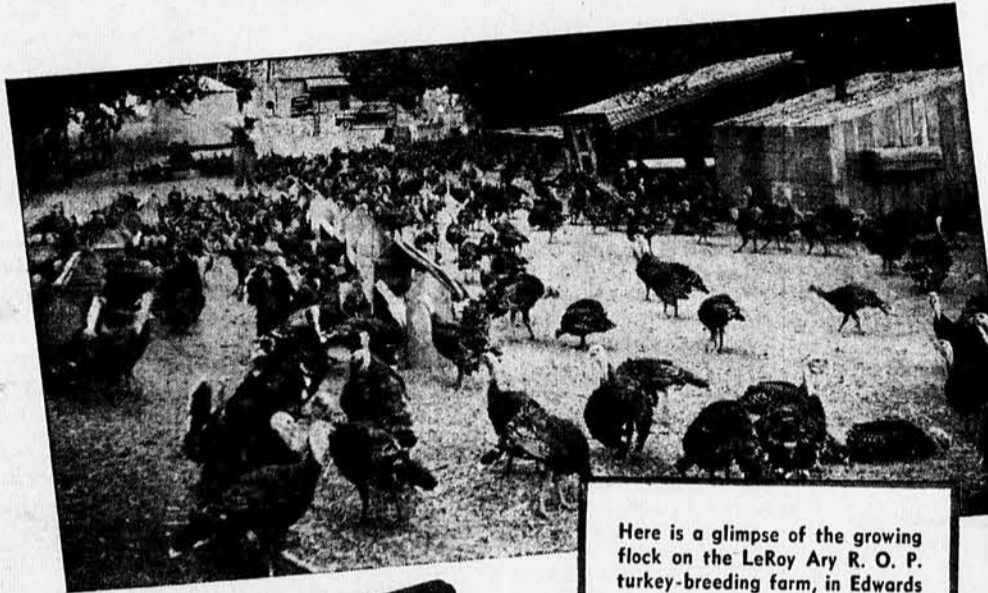


MARCH 17, 1945

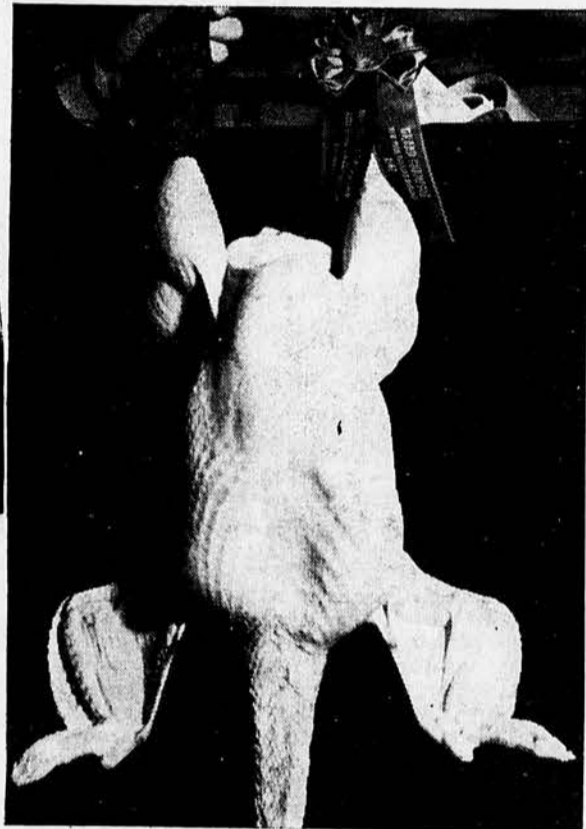


KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



Here is a glimpse of the growing flock on the LeRoy Ary R. O. P. turkey-breeding farm, in Edwards county.



Turkey growers are breeding for this wide breasted meat-type bird. This one was grand champion in the 1944 Kansas State Dressed Turkey Show, exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Krause, of Seward county.

Turkey FUTURE UNLIMITED

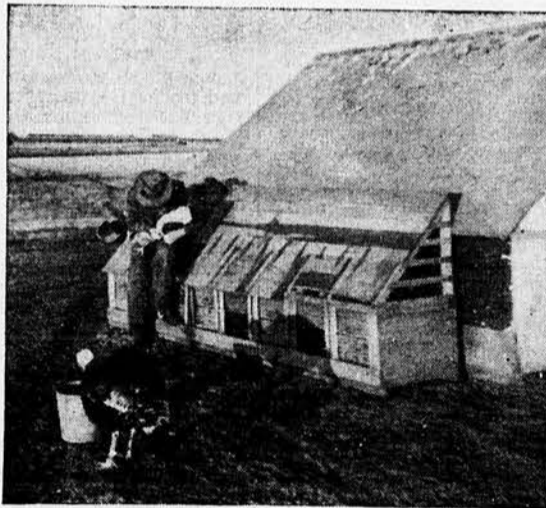
... and Kansas Has a Head Start

THE outlook for 1945 is good for turkey producers. The War Food Administration has requested a production equal to that in 1944. Producers who start with good-quality poults and do an efficient job of producing and marketing them should receive a very satisfactory return on their labor, equipment and range. So . . .

Which turkey-breeding hen will produce the most eggs of average size or better with high fertility and hatchability; eggs giving the maximum number of poults of high livability, as well as ability to develop into the most pounds of high-quality meat? Also, which toms should be mated to these hens?

These are questions materially affecting the profitableness of turkey production. And they are being answered by a small group of Kansas turkey growers who started trapnesting and pedigreeing their turkey-breeding flocks in the spring of 1943, under the newly established R. O. P. (Record of Performance) Turkey Branch of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, with headquarters at Manhattan. E. R. Halbrook, poultry Extension specialist, supervises the program; and J. M. Gish, R. O. P. inspector for the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, makes frequent inspection and selection trips to the co-operating farms during the breeding season.

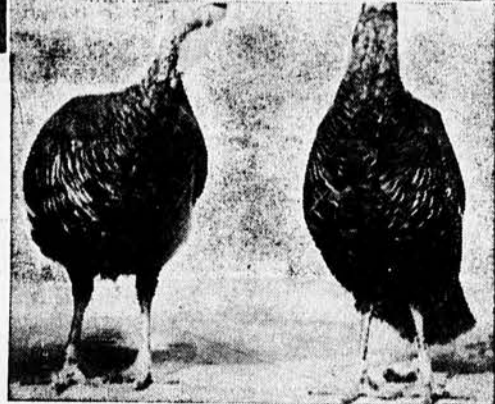
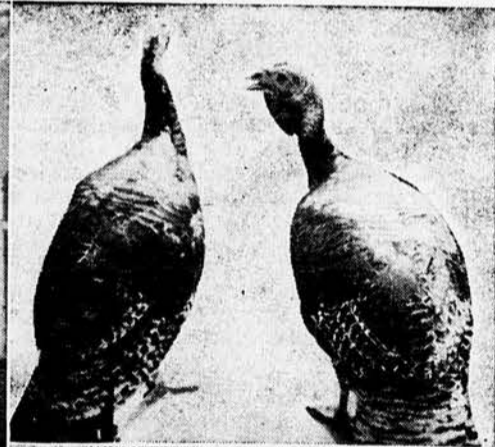
Three turkey growers started working under the program in 1943; this number was increased to 6 in 1944; and 8 have indicated their intentions to participate in the spring of 1945. They include LeRoy Ary, Lewis; Mrs. Claud Hansen, Jamestown; Phil Ingersoll, Michigan Valley; Burton Smith, Clyde; Springhaven Farm, Stilwell, Richard Campbell, Mgr.; Waldo Waltner, Moundridge; John Patton, Columbus; and Howard Vernon, Webber. All of these breeders have the meat-type, or so-called Broad Breasted Bronze stock,



Waldo Waltner, McPherson county, trapping his Broad Breasted Bronze flock. Note hinged trapnest fronts which drop when birds enter, confining them to the nest until removed by caretaker. Birds are removed thru hinged top door.

with one also trapping several pens of Federal White turkeys, and also one flock of White Hollands.

The R. O. P. program requires that each breeder trapnest his turkeys for at least 13 weeks and determine egg production, egg size, fertility, and hatchability. In order for a hen to qualify as an R. O. P. hen, she must lay at the rate of 50 per cent during the 13 weeks under trap, or a total of 46 eggs in the 91 days; the egg weight must average 30 ounces to the dozen; and the hatchability of all eggs set must [Continued on Page 22]



Contrasting back view of Broad Breasted Bronze hen, right top, and standard hen, left. Note difference in back width. And contrasting breast view of Broad Breasted Bronze hen, lower left, and standard hen, right. Note spread of legs.

Now Available!

The New
**WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE
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Plan Buildings that Increase Farm Income

The moment you see this new service you'll see why these modern buildings increase farm income. They're the result of dual planning. Two groups of specialists pooled their experience and skill. Farm building engineers working with agricultural experts and farm managers developed the new Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service. This Service brings to you, at no cost, the latest and best in building design.

If you're interested in poultry buildings you'll want to read what poultry experts say about buildings and equipment. Their opinion is valuable to you because all their work is aimed at finding out how you can make more money with poultry. And because their experience has proved that good buildings increase poultry income, they have listed the requirements which good poultry houses must meet. Not only the flock requirements for low mortality, thriftiness, and high production but also your requirements for the elimination of drudgery, the saving of labor hours and of feed.

What is true of poultry buildings is true of every type of farm building and equipment. You'll see a dual type of planning in the Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service. Agricultural men detail the requirements a building must meet. Then farm structures engineers design these buildings to meet these requirements. These engineers are experts in building methods and materials. They know how to get the most for every building dollar in strong, rigid construction, and economical erection.

Plan Now...Be Ready when Lumber is Available

As soon as the war needs for lumber are satisfied, ample lumber will again be available for farm construction. Between now and then you can study the Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service, and plan carefully, selecting the size and type of building that fits your needs and pocketbook. This service is ready at the office of your Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Lumber Dealer. It's free for you to use. Ask him about it. Blue prints and material lists are also available at his office.



FEEDER BARN



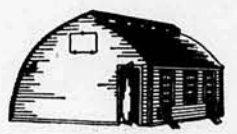
DAIRY BARN



BROODER HOUSE



LAYING HOUSE



POULTRY HOUSE

**GOOD BUILDINGS
Increase
FARM INCOME**

Free Folder!

If you'd like a little more information about this NEW 4-Square building service before seeing your local lumber dealer, write us for a free folder.

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4-SQUARE LUMBER AND SERVICES

Alfalfa Makes Best Poultry Pasture

As Proved by Experiments on the Koehn Farm



A view of the brooders on the Tobe Koehn poultry farm, McPherson county, top picture. He raises from 3,000 to 3,500 English White Leghorns every year and has had laying flocks producing up to 85 per cent. Young cockerels like these, bottom picture, are separated from the pullets on the Koehn farm and put on a fattening ration to be sold as broilers.

ALFAFA is the best pasture of any green crop for growth of young chicks, says Tobe Koehn, McPherson county poultryman, who annually raises 3,000 to 3,500 of them. And here is another idea on which he is sold: "Planting winter rye for fall green pasture is the best method of preventing colds and roup in the pullet flock." But let's get back to alfalfa for a minute.

Mr. Koehn has experimented by turning parts of his flock on different kinds of pasture during the spring and summer. Those on alfalfa range make better growth, grow more evenly and feather out better, he found.

The Koehn flock is made up of English White Leghorns with imported R. O. P. males. Eggs from the flock are taken to the hatchery for early chicks, which are raised on hailscreen floors for sanitation. It is easy to overheat chicks the first week, he says, and chicks should be watched carefully during that period to prevent excessive losses.

As soon as cockerels can be picked out they are separated and put on a fattening ration to be sold as broilers. Pullets are thinned out at the time of being turned on range. If 250 are in a brooder house, about 50 are separated and divided around to prevent crowding. All are vaccinated for fowl pox, which he believes pays good dividends.

When pullets start production they are fed commercial mashes with corn added when they reach full production. Hens are not pushed during the hatching season. Mr. Koehn has had his flocks laying as high as 85 per cent, which indicates the value of his management program. Simmered down, his program consists of selecting the right strain bred up for egg production, good management and the right feed.

High-Time Eggs

Earlier hatching of Kansas chicks would result in lower chick mortality, better developed pullets, larger egg size, more fall eggs, and more profits to Kansas poultrymen, says E. R. Halbrook, Kansas State College.

He says 50 per cent of present annual egg production comes in March, April, May and June, the months of lowest egg prices. Much of this spring production could be shifted by earlier hatching to fall months when egg prices are highest.

Some chick production could be shifted to February, especially for slow-maturing, heavy-breed chicks, with less hatching in late May. The disadvantage of a partial fall molt would be offset by the advantages resulting in earlier hatching.

Turkey Eggs, \$1

A turkey project, started 5 years ago in F. F. A. work while still in high school has led Waldo Waltner, McPherson county, into becoming one of 6 Kansas turkey breeders who have reached the advanced stages in the National Turkey Improvement Plan.

Inquiries for high-grade hatching eggs have come to Mr. Waltner from 25 states and British Columbia, and he has sold eggs for 50 cents each. This year he has introduced new stock and has orders booked at \$1 an egg.

Mr. Waltner raised about 275 turkeys last year and plans to raise about 500 this year. He has 100 hens, with about 60 trapnest pens. Running the traps and keeping records takes an extra hour every day, he says.

All labor-saving devices possible are used. He has 2 water barrels with automatic float valves, and self-feeders with a total capacity of 75 bushels of feed.

Looking ahead, Mr. Waltner hopes to develop a specialized breeding farm for production of high-quality eggs and breeding stock.

Stronger Shells

Thru experiments on selecting and breeding hens to lay eggs with stronger shells, poultry scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have developed a family line of White Leghorns that regularly lay large, strong-shelled eggs which are less porous. The study shows these shell qualities are inherited and that breeders can develop chickens to lay eggs with better shells.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

Use Tire Pump

I clean out grain-drill sections with a tire pump to get out all seed before sowing another kind of seed.—A. H. Butler Co.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas
Vol. 82, No. 6

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Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.

NOW! DR. SALSBUry BRINGS YOU

A NEW HELP
in
Raising Chicks



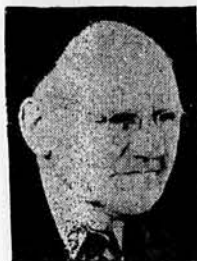
Can Be Used
for Baby Chicks
or
Birds of All Ages

A Drinking Water
Chickens and Turkey
Tonic or Alternative,
with sanitation, to help
(Bloody) Coccidiosis



**The TWO-FOLD
DRINKING WATER MEDICINE
HELPS Your Flock TWO-WAYS**

- 1 PROVIDES TONIC BENEFITS
(in small doses)**
- 2 HELPS CONTROL
Cecal COCCIDIOSIS
in CHICKENS (in large doses)**



**"The Result of Years of
Research"**

Says Dr. J. E. Salsbury, President,
Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories

You may have the utmost confidence in our new product "REN-O-SAL." We started working on the development of Ren-O-Sal, years ago. 1425 different test groups of chicks were used—each group on separate drugs or combinations of drugs. As the result of such exhaustive tests, a new combination of certain ingredients was discovered. This effective combination includes "Salarsol." Ren-O-Sal is the only poultry medicine that provides it.

Already Used by Poultry Raisers, Coast to Coast!

After testing Ren-O-Sal on our own research farm, we invited many poultry raisers to make their own tests. Thus Ren-O-Sal has been used under varied farm conditions. Ren-O-Sal is now in use by thousands of progressive poultry raisers from coast to coast. Pleased users have made comments that can be summarized briefly as this: "Your new Ren-O-Sal does more than any other product we've ever used, as a tonic and control for cecal coccidiosis in chickens."

**Easy to use! Just drop these quick-dissolving tablets in the drinking water.
Safe for use in any waterer, even metal.**

YOU'LL welcome this new aid in raising poultry! Dr. Salsbury's NEW product, REN-O-SAL, gives you the two-fold benefits of a tonic for your chicks, plus an effective aid in controlling cecal (bloody) coccidiosis when this disease threatens. Helps you avoid many losses, get new benefits.

**Provides Tonic Benefits
For Baby Chicks or Birds of All Ages**

You'll want your chicks to get Ren-O-Sal's tonic benefits at an early age! So we suggest that you get Ren-O-Sal when you get your baby chicks. Put two tablets in each gallon of drinking water. Can be used for baby chicks or birds of all ages. You'll take pride in seeing how your flock responds to this tonic treatment.

Easy to Use

Just drop Ren-O-Sal tablets in the drinking water. They're safe to use in any kind of container, even metal. They dissolve quickly, and give your flock real two-fold benefits. If you've used other drinking water medicines, you'll be amazed at the results you get with Ren-O-Sal. You'll never be satisfied with anything less—for Ren-O-Sal also...

**In Connection With Sanitation
... helps Control Cecal (Bloody) Coccidiosis**

Ren-O-Sal has shown truly remarkable results in helping to control cecal (bloody) coccidiosis. It is used in larger doses as a preventive before coccidiosis spreads; as soon as a bird in your flock shows the first symptoms.

Buy Ren-O-Sal Right When You Get Your Chicks

You'll want an ample supply of Ren-O-Sal on hand . . . for regular "small dose" use as a tonic in the chicks' drinking water . . . and quick "large dose" action the moment coccidiosis threatens. So, don't delay. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, now—hatcheries, drug, feed, other stores. Tell him you want enough Dr. Salsbury's Ren-O-Sal for your flock . . . ask for it by name . . . Ren-O-Sal, the TWO-FOLD drinking water medicine.

Help Your Chicks With REAL Sanitation

Before your chicks arrive, clean up and scrub the brooder house thoroughly. Then disinfect: give it a good soaking with Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San. On proper contact, Par-O-San is an effective disinfectant against common poultry disease germs, spore bearing organisms excluded. Used as directed, won't harm chicks or equipment. Stainless. Pleasant odor. Remember, sanitation comes first in poultry care! So, be sure to disinfect with Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San.

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



Buy where you see this emblem

THE Two-Fold DRINKING WATER MEDICINE

50 Livestock Enemies Can't Get Us Down

By E. G. KELLY
Kansas State College

INSECTS that will attack in 1945, and cause losses to livestock, affect your income; also bother the butcher, packer, hide dealer, manufacturer of woolen and leather goods, as well as consumers of meat, milk, butter, cheese, woolen clothes and shoes. And they are ready to strike any time. However, the situation is far from hopeless. We don't need to accept these losses as necessary evils.

While there are thousands of insects on your farm, fewer than 50 attack livestock to do any serious injury. Let's check up on them:

Major pests that attack horses are botflies, stable flies, horn flies, several kinds of horseflies, green-head deer flies, buffalo gnats, chewing lice, blood-sucking lice, fleas, screwworms, mange mites, and ticks.

Worst cattle pests are grubs (heel fly), stable and horn flies, horseflies, buffalo gnats, chewing lice, short-nosed blood-sucking lice, long-nosed blood-sucking lice, screwworms, fleas, mange mites, ticks, and ear ticks.

Important swine enemies are blood-sucking lice, mange mites, stable and horn flies, horseflies, and fleas.

Sheep and goats are bothered mainly by stable and horn flies, buffalo gnats, sheep ticks (keds), ticks, red-headed chewing lice, blood-sucking lice, foot lice, sheep botflies, screwworms, and black blowflies.

How to Know Them

Good way to learn to know these insects is from descriptions in numerous bulletins KANSAS FARMER can get you, or they are very well described in the latest report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, "Insects in Kansas." Their control is a big job since the method is different for each insect. A few remedies may be applied for more than one insect. But success comes from using the best methods at the right time.

One important thing that may be done to prevent serious losses is to inspect each animal for insect infestation that comes to the farm. Bringing cattle, sheep and hogs to the farm that are infested with pests is likely to cause serious losses. Of course, many of these pests are native to the average farm and are generally present at all times. Some so-called ever-present pests can readily be eliminated by using approved methods of control.

Sanitation is one of the most important methods of combating and preventing the development of many of the most annoying insects. Knowing where these insects spend the dormant and resting stages, where they spend the winter, and something about the habits of the adults is an advantage. Let's look at a few:

Biting stable flies lay eggs on wet and decaying straw, preferring oats, with wheat and barley straw a close second. They will lay eggs on wet grass

straw but strangely do not like to lay them on legume straw. The eggs will hatch in a very short time into tiny maggots which feed on the straw until they are full grown. Then they move down to the soil and into the resting or dormant stage. Before the fly maggots enter the dormant stage, they shed a skin and make a brown covering for themselves out of that skin. The maggots then undergo a real change in form. They change to biting flies. The fly that comes out of that brown case is just like its mother and ready to take blood from the calf, hog or horse.

May Be Trouble Spot

If you know where these flies lay their eggs, you can remove the kind of straw the flies like best. You may not have discovered that the biting stable fly really likes the straw and trash washed up on the creek banks. Examine such piles of rubbish at the right time in summer, and you will find literally millions of maggots and probably numerous flies.

That brings us back to the idea of sanitation—cleaning up piles of rubbish along creeks and fences and hauling wet straw around the edges of the straw piles to the fields. Straw scattered by the combine piles up along banks of dry creeks and swales after the big rains float it down. It is pretty hard to get the straw hidden from the flies. That is their breeding ground.

The biting stable fly and the biting horn fly are quite similar and both torment livestock. The horn fly got its name from a habit of feeding until it is full of blood and then alighting on the horn to rest and digest the blood. The females would rest on the horn un-



A good-type portable dipping vat built and operated with good results by F. F. A. boys. Best way to combat sheep ticks is to dip them shortly after shearing in an arsenical dip with rotenone added. Dip them again in the fall.



Here E. G. Kelly, author of this article, is seen demonstrating how to apply the derris wash for cattle grub. It is possible to get rid of grub and keep farm pastures free from it.

til the cow dropped her dung, then they would fly to the fresh dung hill and lay a nest of eggs. The eggs hatch in a very few hours into tiny maggots. The maggots feed on the dung until they are full grown, then leave the food and bury themselves in the soil nearby. The maggots shed their skin and use it to make a brown case in which to change to a fly. Just as soon as the fly emerges, it flies away to find the cattle in the pasture.

It is interesting that 2 flies that bite and feed on the blood of cattle and other animals would have such different ways of rearing their young. One breeds in cow dung and the other in rotting straw. Cleaning up the cow dung piles from a pasture would be an endless undertaking and does not seem feasible. In the barnlots, it would not be impossible to scrape the lots clean every 5 to 6 days and pile the manure into a wagon box or manure spreader. Treating the manure with powdered borax will kill maggots. Use borax at the rate of 1 pound to 16 cubic feet of manure. Mix the borax with the manure and scatter on the fields.

It is altogether possible that someone will find a chemical that can be fed to cattle in food or salt that will pass thru the animal and lodge in the dung that will destroy the life of the horn-fly maggots.

Here's a Bad Actor

Cattle grub has taken a heavy toll for years. Its life must be kept in mind so you may combat this pest thruout the year and plan ahead for its control. There is no need to have it on any farm. You can get rid of it and keep the farm and pastures free from it. Grubs come to the farm mostly in the backs of cattle. A few might arrive by wing from a very near neighbor in the form of a heel fly. The heel fly lays eggs on the calf, cow, and steer during the

early spring, mostly in April and May. The eggs are attached to the stiff hairs near the heel of the animal. The eggs hatch into tiny maggots in 4 to 6 days, and then the maggots bore thru the skin to get beneath it. When the heel-fly maggot gets beneath the skin of the leg, it moves upward to near the hip and then down across the body to the throat. They work into the lining of the oesophagus where they spend a month or two. Late in September, they move from the oesophagus into the flesh of the neck, and then work their way to the skin again. They reach the back in November and make a hole thru the skin in December. Everyone knows the cattle grub when the big bumps form on the backs of the cows, steers and calves. Cattle grubs take a lot out of the animal during the travel from the heel to the throat and to the back.

After they make a hole thru the skin, there are good control methods for the cattle grubs by treating with cube and derris washes, sprays and dusts. Many farmers have cleaned the grubs

from big herds by moving the herds at just the right time from the lot to the pasture. They are allowed to stay in pasture until the grubs drop from the cattle and then are moved to another pasture a mile away. Cattlemen have learned by observation and by studying charts and bulletins that heel flies come out in late March, April and early May. Cattle must be at least 1 mile from where the grubs dropped from the cattle for protection, as the heel flies cannot or do not fly more than a mile in search of cattle. That is a simple way to get rid of the pest.

Early Spring Invader

Screwworms have caused a lot of damage and losses to all kinds of livestock. This pest needs a lot of study and observation by livestock growers, as there is little need for the great losses each year while there are good ways to combat it. Screwworms do not live thru winter in Kansas. They come in on cattle during the early spring. The first cattle shipped from Southern Texas and Southern New Mexico have some infested animals among them. That is how the first fly arrives.

The screwworm is a maggot of a green-colored red-headed fly. The fly lays eggs on a new and bloody wound, the eggs hatch in a few hours, and the maggots burrow right into the good, raw flesh. It takes these maggots about 10 days to 2 weeks to finish their growth and another week to change from the maggot to a fly. Screwworm flies lay their eggs on new wounds made by dehorning or other necessary operations and accidental cuts. It is, therefore, necessary that all cuts and wounds made on animals while handling or in the pastures be treated to keep flies away. One of the best materials yet found is Smear 62. This is good and should be used freely. If the wounds are badly infested, it is a good

(Continued on Page 26)



Here is something to be avoided. The sheep is losing her wool because she has been scratching ticks. The lamb feeding here will catch the ticks as they fall.

Uncle Sam Says...

May Get O. K.

Cattle shows, where they are combined with auction sales, may soon get an official O. K. from Washington, it is announced by ODT. If official sanction is given, such events would be exempt from the travel ban against conventions.

Less Phosphate

WFA has reduced its estimate of phosphate fertilizer available for 1945 crops. The estimate of total supplies now is down one half million tons from the October 1 estimate.

No Price Change

Under OPA regulations the present used car prices will continue until July 1, 1945, and present used commercial vehicle prices will continue for the remainder of the calendar year.

Lift Cement Lid

Restrictions on Portland cement, which formerly limited manufacture to 3 specified types, have been removed by the WPB.

May Change Prices

Authority has been delegated to OPA regional offices to establish maximum charges for processing, packing and loading of agricultural commodities, so action can be taken locally when changes in prices are found necessary to save products from being spoiled or wasted.

Use Price Tags

Under an action by OPA, virtually all infants and childrens cotton apparel, and a large part of men's and women's cotton garments, will have tags attached by manufacturers showing exactly what the retail ceiling prices are. Clothing thus marked should begin to appear in stores early this summer.

Revise Corn Ceiling

A revised corn ceiling price regulation leaves the base price for No. 2 yellow and No. 2 mixed corn and all white corn at previous levels, but makes an allowance of one half cent a bushel premium for all No. 1 corn. A scale of discounts for excess moisture, excess of damaged kernels, or corn that is heating, musty or sour, also is provided.

More Potash

Allocations of potash for the period from April 1 thru May 31 are lower than for the corresponding period last year, but total allocations for the current year are 11.3 per cent greater, and are expected to reach 870,000 tons.

Clip Food Costs

The number of overcharges on food items at retail have dropped about 25 per cent from a year ago, says OPA, which states this means a saving to housewives of about 200 million dollars.

Debt Goes Down

The farm mortgage debt of the country is the lowest in 30 years. Much of the reduction is due to repayments on loans made thru the Federal Land Bank system.

A Little Cotton Goods

About 10 million yards of cotton fabrics, commonly used for home sewing, have been released for sale to direct-buying wholesalers and retailers, who will be limited to 2,000 yards for resale to consumers.

Explains Tire Ruling

Permission to manufacture items of farm equipment requiring rubber tires mounted on wheel rims does not include permission to use automotive-type tires, says WPB. Producers may not acquire automotive-type tires for mounting on implements.

Plenty of Matches

Control of matches has been taken over by WPB because a critical labor shortage in the industry has prevented meeting normal production goals. While all types of matches may not be available for civilian use, the supply of strike-anywhere matches should be adequate if hoarding is avoided.

FACTORY SYSTEM FOR YOUR BUSINESS

ASK YOUR MOBILGAS MAN ABOUT THIS PROVED PLAN



Here's How It Works-To Boost Output-Lower Farm Costs



HERE'S A PRACTICAL Socony-Vacuum program that's helping reduce overhauls and repairs on thousands of U. S. farms. It can save you manhours, money—help boost your crop output, too!

1st—A complete survey of your farm equipment and its lubrication requirements . . .

2nd—The correct oil or grease for every part of every machine you operate . . . world-famous Mobiloils and Mobilgreases to fit specific jobs! . . .

3rd—Down-to-earth manuals and bulletins filled with farm-tested maintenance practice . . .

4th—The services of a trained Mobilgas-Mobiloil Representative who can help with your problems!

This program is based on the same sound maintenance principles and lubrication experience that help keep thousands of war plants on strenuous schedules. Put it to work . . . call in your Mobilgas-Mobiloil Representative today!

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

THE RIGHT OIL... IN THE RIGHT PLACE

The program starts with this Lubrication Survey Chart. Carefully filled out by your Mobilgas-Mobiloil Representative, it shows the technically correct oil or grease for every farm machine you operate . . . can be tacked up for ready reference.



Mobiloil Gear Oil

Premium quality lubricants for use in transmission and axle gears of tractors, trucks and passenger cars. Made in correct grades for summer or winter—for regular or extreme pressure gear sets.



Mobilgrease

Correct grades for every lubricating problem in power equipment, farm and ranch machinery where a grease-type lubricant is required—for chassis parts, wheel bearings, water pumps, etc.

Mobilgas • Mobiloil

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

IF YOU do not read and hear a lot about foreign affairs in the next few months, it will not be the fault of Washington. While the war enthusiasm is at fever heat, and before the country is beginning to think in terms of peace and everyday living, it is felt necessary to get action on a number of things planned to keep Uncle Sam and his people very busy, and very much under control, for a long time to come.

At this writing Congress or congressional committees are working on:

1. A bill to approve the Bretton Woods program by action of Congress in authorizing the use of up to 6 billion dollars of United States gold and gold certificates for the International Monetary Fund and for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Handling the matter this way, the Administration can by-pass the constitutional provision that treaties must be approved by two-thirds vote in the Senate. Forty-four nations have signified their intention of participating in the fund and in the bank, if the United States "leads the way." The United States will put up approximately one third of the funds for the two institutions; the other 43 nations will put up their currency for the other two thirds, and will control the operations of both.

2. A bill to extend Lend-Lease for another year, allowing the President to enter into agreements with other nations for Lend-Lease takings up to June 30, 1946; to supply goods up to June 30, 1949. An agreement has just been made with France to provide that nation with 2½ billion dollars of Lend-Lease supplies (including locomotives, box-cars, and other railroad equipment) as well as other civilian and military supplies. Great Britain and Russia are dickering for 5 or 6 billion dollars worth of Lend-Lease, partly for war purposes, but also for reconstruction and rehabilitation in their devastated areas. So far we have supplied \$35,000,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease products to foreign nations, and the end is nowhere nearly in sight.

3. A bill to increase the statutory debt limit to \$300,000,000,000 already has passed the House, and will pass the Senate in the near future. That is on the basis of \$10,000 for each of some 30,000,000 families in the United States.

4. Companion bills extending the lives of and increasing the borrowing powers and lending and spending powers of Commodity Credit Corporation and Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance some \$2,000,000,000 a year subsidy and other payments, largely inside the United States.

5. Legislation also is expected this spring to "implement"—that means make effective—the world food division agreements tentatively agreed to more than a year ago at Hot Springs, Va. An international wheat agreement by which exports of wheat from the United States will be limited to 70 million bushels a year (except for Lend-Lease and UNRRA purposes) already has been made. A world cotton conference is to be called the latter part of this month.

6. My information is that instead of asking that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be extended for only 2 years, the Administration this time will ask that it may be made permanent.

7. And, of course, in April there will be the San Francisco Conference of United Nations, to draw up the agreements for a secure and lasting peace for which the Moscow, Teheran and Yalta conferences of the "Big Three"—Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt—were only preliminary. The result will be brought to the Senate for ratification as a treaty sometime during the early summer.

From this sketchy outline of what is ahead in the field of international relations in the next few months, you can see that the United States is going into world political and economic controls in a really big way.

The hope is that by our participating in all these things, and contributing thru all these devices for world welfare, that the world of tomorrow will be a more peaceful and prosperous and happy world. If we can be assured of 50 years of peace and tranquillity and prosperity, that might be worth the price we will be called upon to pay. I wish I could feel sure that will be the result.

The Job Ahead

I CAN see a bigger job ahead this year for Kansas farmers, and U. S. farmers generally, than they ever have tackled before. In the name of humanity, currently called Lend-Lease, and for the sake of victory over two vicious enemies, you are called upon by your Government in the fourth straight year of war, to increase total crop acreage over the exceptionally high record established last year. In round figures, U. S. farmers are asked to grow 364 million acres of crops, or 3 per cent more than they planted for harvest in 1944. That is going to require the utmost in planning.

I hope this goal can be reached, despite the more critical manpower shortage. We are told officially in Washington, and from the battle fronts, that there can be no let-down in food production in 1945; not even when Germany is defeated. Food supplies must be kept flowing in a never-failing stream to our fighting fronts over much of the world.

Now, can production this year equal or exceed that of 1944? No one can say definitely, of course. However, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes a guess. Based on normal weather conditions and provided the increased acreage goal is met, it is estimated that 1945 agricultural production will be about a fourth larger than the 1935-39 prewar average, but 5 to 10 per cent below the record output of 1944. That is one big reason I hope, as I know you do, that conditions will make it possible—miracle that it will be—for farmers to plant crop acreages suggested by the goal. Like soldiers on the front, farmers at home can't afford to risk too much on the weather being just right,

of the insect enemies not making an attack.

In going all-out again in food production, farmers have this much assurance that they will be paid for their efforts. I have official statements which say total demand for the 1945 production of American farms will continue strong. That food requirements in Europe for military and civilian needs will remain large for many months to come, regardless of how

favorable the progress of the war. That Pacific food requirements will increase as the weeks go by. That despite rationing restrictions, civilian per capita consumption of food, which was 9 per cent above prewar last year, will continue high.

I also find that stocks of many important agricultural commodities are being consumed at heavier than normal rate, so that by the time the production for 1945 becomes available, the Nation's inventory of these commodities may be considerably less than a desirable reserve.

That being the case, farmers should be able to expect decent prices for this year's production. If things should turn out differently and consumption should fall off, there are the support prices to consider. But I fear many of them are so hedged about by ifs and ands that they would not be fully workable.

If acreages of crops should fall off, I know it will not be because farmers didn't try. Farm folks during this war have been the most loyal group of all. They have done their job fully as well as any other producing unit. But lack of help this year is going to be more serious than in any other war year. Up to the early part of 1945, farms had lost 16 per cent of their population since 1940. That was a severe reduction in farm labor. The recent "misunderstanding" regarding induction of farm workers has made the situation worse this year. I would like to say right here that it is one thing to make a statement in Washington, D. C., to the effect that taking more farm workers wouldn't make the farm help situation critical, and quite another thing to actually find yourself out on a dairy farm minus 2 or 3 hands, making it necessary for you to sell your dairy herd. Such a situation would be, in my opinion, extremely critical.

The help situation, as I see it, has little or no possibility of easing up this year. It seems that even an early end of the war in Europe would not help on this point. Due to the many problems of demobilization, and to the recently announced decisions that there will be need for more experienced troops in the Pacific war theater, not many farm men can be returned from the armed services to our farms in time to help with the 1945 crops.

Looking back on 1944, the country should salute farmers for achieving an all-time high in production, both crops and livestock, with the smallest work force on record. Looking to the season almost at hand, we should have a profound respect for farmers who are willing to tackle an even more difficult job despite a further manpower drain.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Boxcar Shortage May Not Improve

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Boxcars. Along with labor and machinery, boxcars have become a major farm problem. Today millions of bushels of the 1944 corn crop in Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota, Northern Missouri and Northeastern Kansas, are germinating—and rotting—on farms because there are no boxcars to transport them to market.

And, according to railroad and government officials, the situation is not likely to improve. Snow in New England, New York, along the Great Lakes, has tied up railroad traffic. The Army is demanding priorities—and getting them—on wheat and flour shipments via the Gulf ports and Atlantic ports, destinations France,

Italy, Greece, other liberated countries.

And demands for steel and other materials for foreign delivery indicate that new cars, as well as badly needed rails, are not to be manufactured this year for domestic needs. Lend-Lease is supplying 20,000 boxcars for Russia, for other countries overseas. Unless the program is changed, virtually none will be made for United States railroads. Political, and economic, considerations preclude Canadian shipments of wheat for the continent of Europe; some will go to Great Britain.

Fred Gurley, president of the Santa Fe, in Washington last week, predicted that the boxcar shortage, plus the manpower shortage on the railroads, prohibit adequate rail movements for the 1944 corn crop, and also will tie up millions of bushels of the 1945 wheat crop.

Railroad transportation looks like a probable bottleneck for American farmers for the duration of the European phase of the war, and for many months afterward in the Asiatic phase. The American railroads, which have done a magnificent job in World War

II—much better than under Government management in World War I—are running down. The boxcar shortage is acute. Allocations by WPB of steel for boxcars, steel rails, and other equipment, made last fall for 1945, have been cut in two by orders from the military. And the draft threatens still further to cripple transportation in the next few months, perhaps for a year or more.

On the other hand, European demands for foodstuffs are growing. Lend-Lease in the sense of supplying needs of other nations, promises to continue for a considerably longer period than was admitted last fall. And Lend-Lease, in the sense of give-give

(Continued on Page 25)

Osborne Likes Hereford Hogs

WHEN farmers out in Osborne county decide to get together for improving agriculture in the locality they really work fast.

A year ago, when the Osborne County Hereford Hog Association was organized, there were only 2 established breeders of Hereford hogs in the county. Those 2 men were Charles Booz, of Portis, and Eston Green, of Osborne, but they thought it would be a good idea to promote the Hereford breed and to put better hogs into the county. Thirteen other farmers joined them in the association and the group immediately got busy building up the breed.

The Osborne county association bought several top sows out of sales over the country last year, and purchased the grand champion boar of the Illinois State Fair in 1944. This boar, Duration Model, was a junior yearling, and was shown by the group at the National Hereford Show in Hutchinson, later last year. He also was judged grand champion of that show. Mr. Booz already owned Chief Wonder, grand champion last year of the 4-state sale, grand champion at the Kansas City show, and runner-up to Duration Model at Hutchinson in the National show. Another boar Step Ahead, son of Step Ahead, highest-selling boar in the breed, was obtained from Henry Bennett, of Wayland, Iowa.

About 250 Hereford pigs were produced in 1944 in Osborne county, counting spring and fall litters. From this number a total of 40 bred gilts, 4 open gilts, and one fall boar, was selected for the first bred-gilt sale to be held by the association. Most of the gilts were bred to the top 4 boars of the Hereford breed. The sale was held at Osborne, February 19, and, despite unfavorable weather, brought an average of \$133 a head.

Sales were made to breeders in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Maryland.

In addition to the hogs already mentioned as offered in the sale, there was a fall litter sold that averaged 220 pounds at the age of 5 months and 11 days, which indicates the quick growth of this breed, according to Mr. Booz.

Members of the Osborne county group won 42 ribbons at the National show last year and are planning bigger and better things right along. Officers of the association include Virgil Caldwell, Portis, president; Eston Green, Osborne, vice-president; Charles Booz, Portis, secretary-treasurer; Herbert Cornwell, Osborne; and Henry Piroett, Downs, directors.

Found "Lost" Fat

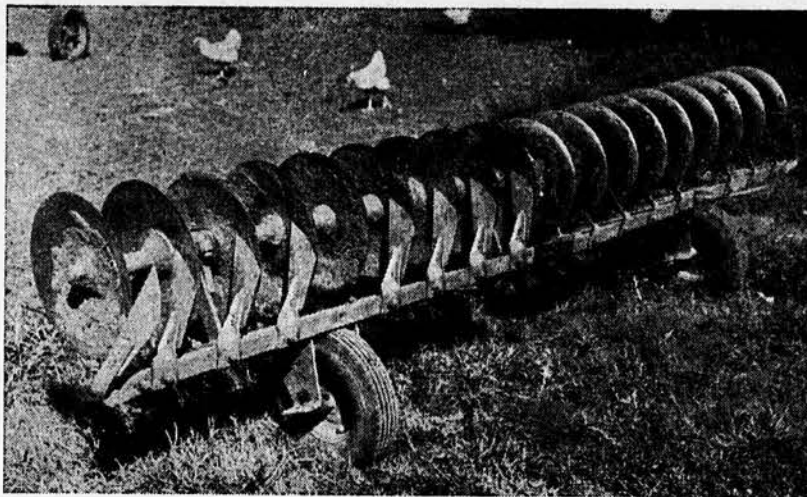
Members of the Neosho Valley D. H. I. A. recently held a discussion on where so many pounds of butterfat disappeared between production and market. A checkup among them disclosed that an average of 154 pounds of milk went daily to calves, 21 pounds to the house and cats, and 4½ pounds daily to the neighbors.

Most of this milk was taken from the top of the can after the milk had set from one hour to all night. Then, of course, there was a natural shrinkage. A sample of the same milk taken from the top of the can as soon as it had been filled tested 5.4 per cent. When thoroly mixed, the same can tested 5.2 per cent. When left to stand for 50 minutes the top of the same can tested 5.9 per cent.

Exactly How to Feed

Hendriks Method of feeding baby chicks tells exactly how much to feed and exactly when to feed it. There is no guesswork about it. We have received hundreds of letters from folks who prefer the Hendriks Method. It is easy to follow as every step is outlined. We shall be glad to send a printed copy of Hendriks Method upon request and 3 cents to cover mailing costs. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Try This on Your Disk



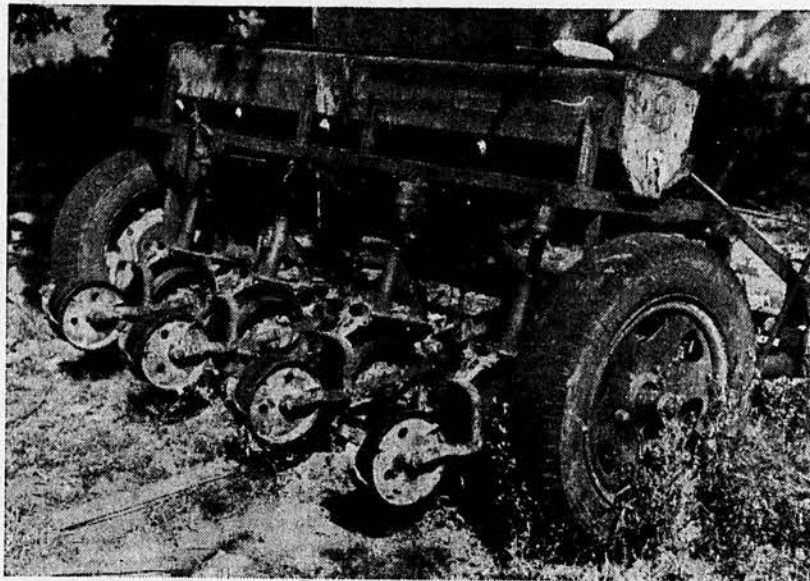
This picture shows how Beryl Ross, Franklin county, attached transport wheels to the frame of his field disk so it can be more easily moved from farmstead to fields. A flip of the disk tongue and the disks are on top and the wheels on the bottom, allowing Mr. Ross to drive anywhere his tractor will go.

IF YOU have a light disk and don't wish to go to the expense or trouble of building a trailer to haul it around, just put the disk on wheels, says Beryl Ross, Franklin county farmer, who did just that to make his field implement a road traveler, as well.

Mr. Ross made 2 brackets out of channel irons and bolted them on top the frame over the disk wheels. To these he attached 2 ordinary transport

wheels. Now, by flipping the tongue of the implement over he can convert the implement for road or field in a minute.

A 4-row soybean planter made from odds and ends also is a contribution of Mr. Ross to the implement problem. His planter has depth bands to regulate seeding depth and the narrow rows are fixed so a 4-row cultivator can be used for weed control, which he likes a great deal.



This 4-row soybean planter was made of odds and ends from the junk pile and allows Mr. Ross to use a 4-row cultivator for weed control.

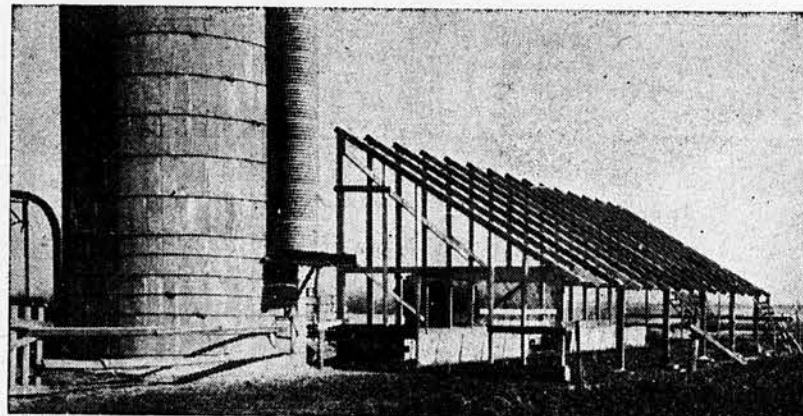
Getting Away From Mud

TWO important objectives, taking this dairy cattle out of the mud and cutting down labor requirements, are being reached in building improvements in progress on the Shawnee county farm of Maurice B. Spear.

He already had a 15-foot wide concrete feeding strip extending past his silo and this strip will be widened. Near the chute of the silo, and extending at right angles to it, Mr. Spear

is building a loafing shed equipped with concrete feed bunks. An overhead silage carrier will be built from the silo chute into the loafing shed so silage can be fed with a minimum of time and labor.

Later, a hay barn will be built at the back of the loafing shed and connected with it. This barn will be equipped with V-type hay chutes to simplify the hay-feeding job.



This loafing shed being constructed on the Maurice B. Spear farm, Shawnee county, will have a concrete floor, concrete feed bunks, and will be serviced from the silo with an overhead carrier. All improvements are designed to keep dairy cattle out of the mud and to save time and labor.

Wheat Quality Gets a Boost

WHEAT growers out in Mitchell county have decided to do something about keeping that county in step with progress in wheat varieties.

Last year there was only one grower of certified Pawnee seed wheat in the county. Hazeltine Brothers planted 8 acres of this variety for certification.

With this as a nucleus, a Blue Ribbon Seed Wheat committee was organized recently, with W. W. Hazeltine as chairman, to obtain and distribute certified Pawnee seed wheat to other growers. Thru this committee 245 bushels of certified Pawnee were distributed to 30 growers to plant on 356 acres under supervision of the committee. All of the planted acreage will be managed for certification this year. Should this wheat produce 30 bushels an acre it would mean a supply of 10,680 bushels of certified seed in the county. Total wheat acreage in Mitchell is slightly above 200,000 acres with Tenmarq as the dominant variety.

Co-operating with the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Mitchell county group is offering prizes of \$20, \$10 and \$5 in a local Blue Ribbon Seed Wheat contest. Prize money was raised from sale of certified seed grown last year. All prizes will be awarded on the basis of the standard score card issued by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association. After the fields have been judged a tour of the top 8 or 10 fields will be made in June so all wheat growers in the county may see the results.

The committee also has agreed on a set price of \$3 a bushel for all seed wheat certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and \$2.50 a bushel on uncertified seed of known origin. Last year a total of 1,950 acres of uncertified Pawnee seed wheat was planted in the county with at least 500 acres of it to seed of known origin.

Carrying out the plan still further, the committee is making an effort to get all wheat growers in the county to summer fallow, then to plant 10 per cent of their wheat acreage each year to certified seed. It is believed that if this plan is followed closely there will be enough certified seed grown locally each year for the entire wheat acreage in the county.

Plan 3 Shows

Russell county Hereford cattle breeders have made plans for 3 shows in the county this year. This is the first announcement of plans following recent organization of the Russell County Hereford Association.

T. B. Anderson is president of the group, with Sam Craig, vice-president, and Gerald Dortland, secretary-treasurer.

Wanted to Farm

A town boy so interested in farming he talked his parents into moving to the farm, has won the W. G. Skelly Award for Superior Achievement in Agriculture. The boy is Robert Sawatzky, 19, of near Buhler.

He manages the 240-acre farm and last year produced 12,488 pounds of pork, 2,600 of beef, 2,750 dozen eggs, 60,000 pounds of milk, 1,410 bushels of feed grains, 1,551 bushels of wheat, 110 tons of alfalfa hay and 86 bushels of alfalfa seed. His net profit for the year was \$4,300.

Profitable Method

Creep-feeding calves is one of the cheapest and best ways to produce finished beef. Our leaflet, "Creep-Feeding—A Profitable Method of Beef Production," gives the advantages, essentials of the system, what to feed, how to build the feeder and creep, precautions to take, and where and when it is not desirable to creep-feed. A copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Kansas Wheat in Trouble?

Baking Quality Is Criticized

By VIRG HILL

TOPEKA—"We're not here to try to pull any chips out of the fire for the millers or bakers, but farmers face wheat discounts after the war unless we identify varieties unsuited for baking," Herman Praeger, of Barton county, president of the State Board of Agriculture, said at a recent dinner meeting here.

Praeger was among those who attended as guests of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, which favors a bill in the legislature providing that all wheat having more than 10 per cent of the Chieftain and Red Chief varieties would be labeled if farmers asked for tests. Milton Fuller, Topeka miller, and other representatives of that industry, explained that mills are unwilling to buy these varieties because bakers can't use their flour.

Rep. Herbert Barr, of Leoti, and Rep. John Mayhew, of Trousdale, sponsors of the bill now in the House committee on agriculture, piloted discussion which lasted for hours.

Instead of growing "the best wheat in the world," proponents of the measure said, Kansas has such a high percentage of these two objectionable varieties that 40 per cent of the wheat milled in Kansas comes from other states.

Barr, Mayhew, and various wheat specialists said that as long as the OPA price ceiling remains the millers cannot pay premiums for the types they like, and it was agreed that it is unlikely the ceiling will be lifted during the war.

Currently, numerous speakers said, wheat of all varieties can be sold, since much of it goes into wartime industrial alcohol or is shipped overseas thru Lend-Lease and relief channels. But when times return to normal, they warned, farmers growing "off-type" wheat will find themselves in black-listed areas.

Erland Carlsson, chief grain inspector for the state, whose men would make the variety tests if the bill became law, said his inspectors could be trained at Kansas State College and that, "alho this would give us a lot of headaches, we are willing to do all we can to help Kansas."

Rep. Lynn Woods, of Harvey county, chairman of the committee which has the bill under consideration, promised speedy action one way or another, but his personal attitude toward the bill appeared skeptical. Several expressed the view that if anything is done for the protection of the bakers, the millers should do it by paying premiums after OPA ceilings are lifted.

R. I. Throckmorton, K. S. C. agronomist, and several others, said that if the bill is not passed there may come a time when a large part of the Kansas wheat crop will "back up into the elevators for lack of a market."

Dr. John Parker, of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, was among those who declared that Kansas should pioneer the way in inducing the Federal Government to take action similar to that called for in the bill.

Hybrid Boosters

Steady growth in demand for hybrid seed corn has led to organization of the Kansas Hybrids Association, a nonprofit co-operative organization to maintain seed stock supplies for Kansas hybrid corns. Membership will be made up of growers of hybrid seed corn in Kansas.

O. J. Olsen, Horton, was elected president, and H. F. Roepke, Manhattan, vice-president. Directors include Henry Bunck, Everest; Ralf Hockens, Arrington; Wilfrid Johnson, Cleburne; Harold Staadt, Ottawa; and L. L. Utz, Highland. C. R. Porter, Manhattan, is secretary-manager.

The advisory board, elected by the directors, includes R. I. Throckmorton, E. G. Heyne, A. L. Clapp, L. E. Willoughby, E. A. Cleavenger, Walter O. Scott, all of Kansas State College, and Mr. Olsen and Mr. Porter.

Plans already are underway to increase seed stocks of improved hybrids, and to increase new inbred and single-cross lines which show promise in new hybrids. The association will maintain seed stocks of inbred lines and single crosses.

OPA Sidesteps Price Dispute

By CLIF STRATTON

WASHINGTON—Believe it or not, there is one matter that the Office of Price Administration does not want to lay its hands on—or get its fingers burned. That is the merry dispute in Kansas over the baking qualities of Red Chief and Chieftain wheat.

Herman Praeger, president of the State Board of Agriculture, has asked the Kansas delegation in Congress, individually and collectively, to see whether the OPA would set up premium allowances above the price ceilings for wheat of "approved" baking qualities. And now every member of the delegation is armed with a 2-page letter from Charles G. McClave, head of the flour section of the food price division of OPA, saying nothing doing.

The letter is a copy of one sent to Jesse B. Smith, chairman of an emergency committee of millet and wheat growers, making a similar suggestion.

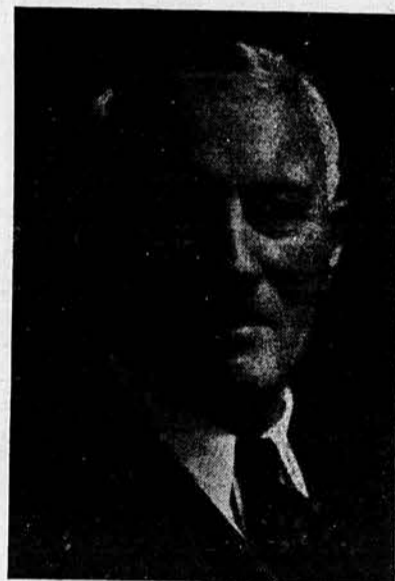
"You state that despite the distinctly inferior baking quality of Red Chief and Chieftain wheats, high yield and test weight characteristics of these varieties make their production under the wheat-loan program so profitable that in recent years Kansas-Oklahoma-Texas farmers have greatly increased the acreage planted to these varieties," Mr. McClave writes.

To allow a premium sufficiently high to influence planting of other wheat of better baking quality would break the "hold the line" order, he says. Also it would be necessary for the OPA to make a thoro study of the entire matter, get scientific findings as to the disputed quality, train a staff of inspectors. The alternative of a discount on the two varieties named would be statutorily impossible, the OPA holds, so far as this year's crop is concerned, and not good OPA policy.

The letter also suggests that perhaps those interested could "get a law" passed closer home to take care of the situation. Or an educational campaign might be put on.

"It seems inconceivable that farmers generally would ignore the inevitable disaster that will obviously result from a continuation of the present trend toward increased production of a wheat of a markedly inferior baking quality," suggests Mr. McClave.

Loss to Kansas

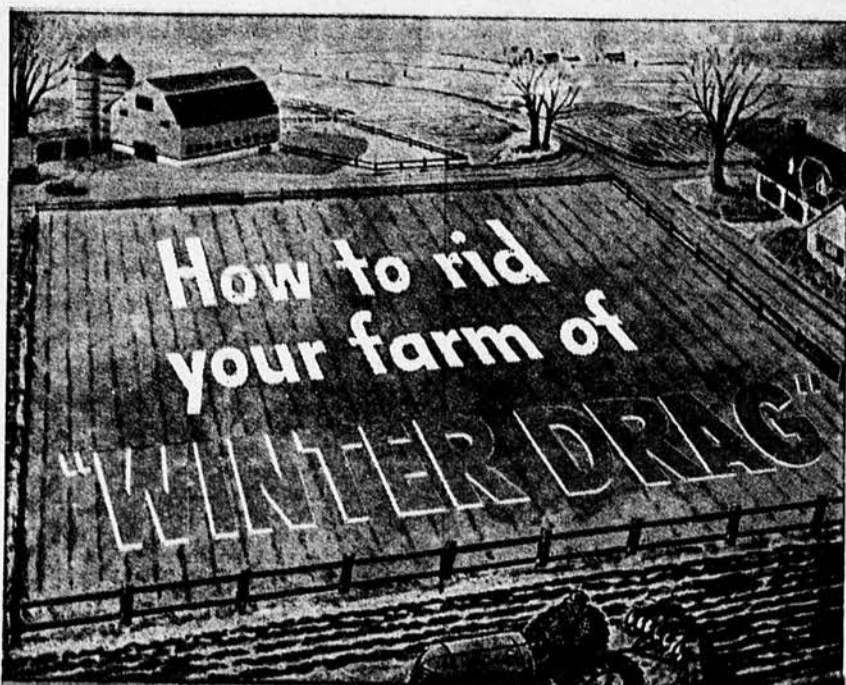


Sebastian Hahn

Sebastian Hahn, a Master Farmer from Montgomery county in the class of 1942, died of pneumonia at his home near Coffeyville on February 28. Funeral services were held Saturday, March 3. He is survived by Mrs. Hahn, 2 daughters and a son.

Mr. Hahn owned and operated a 362-acre farm and was widely known over the state as a successful horticulturist. He had been on the board of directors of the Kansas State Horticultural Society and has served as president of that group.

Ill health had confined him to his home most of the last year, but shortly before his death his condition had shown considerable improvement and it had been hoped he would recover.



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Cities Service

In Your Community

Always There In Emergencies

A YOUNG sailor at the Hutchinson naval air base sometimes looks about wonderingly at his wife and children and thinks, "What would we have done without the Red Cross?"

A short time ago his wife was moving from one home to another with their 2 small children. All the household goods were loaded into the car when she was stricken with such violent abdominal pains she could not drive. She left the children in the car and rushed to the doctor, who ordered an immediate emergency operation.

The doctor called Mrs. Camilla Keefe, Red Cross chapter worker, to have someone take care of the children who were still in the car. A search by Mrs. Lucille Smythe, chairman of the home service corps, located the car and the household goods but that was all. Sometime later a woman called to report she had taken the children to her home when she saw them in the car, crying from the cold.

Mrs. Smythe picked them up, made arrangements for their care and began an immediate investigation of family conditions. She found that the eldest child had returned home from a grade school to an empty house. He was located thru the efforts of the father and temporarily placed in a home by Red Cross. Help with the unfinished moving and a loan to the sailor-father to tide him thru the emergency, completed the Red Cross service in this case.

The Reno county chapter of the American Red Cross at Hutchinson, shows 467 hours spent by 12 volunteers in handling 520 home service cases in their recent report.

The Herington Red Cross chapter is finishing 350 kit bags for the boys overseas. The kit bags contain more than 2 dozen useful items for the men in the armed forces and are distributed at ports of embarkation.

Kenneth M. Hall, formerly of Colby, recently was chosen "Man of the Week" by the Kentucky Post edition of the Cincinnati Post. Hall, for 2 years Red Cross field director at the U. S. naval air station at Trinidad, now is located at Fort Knox in a new Red Cross assignment.

Kit bags and sleeveless sweaters are occupying the attention of the Douglas county chapter of the Ameri-

can Red Cross. A report by Mrs. H. B. Chubb recently revealed the chapter already had sent 35 bathrobes, 60 pajamas, 400 housewives, 135 crib quilts, 25 cot blankets, 150 apron kits, and 1 afghan to the men of the armed forces.

Constantine "Gus" Leonida, Hutchinson, is again making plans for his own "Red Cross Day." On that day, Gus will turn over all cash receipts from his business to the Red Cross. Last year, the Red Cross received \$1,000 from this source. During the recent Sixth War Loan drive, he sold more than \$1,275,000 War Bonds to bring his total War Bond sales to \$4,000,000 since the First War Loan drive.

Kansas Idea Goes Far

Dear Editor—In the current issue of "Your Farm" is the reprint of an article that is condensed from one that appeared in Kansas Farmer entitled "5,000 Turkeys on One Acre."

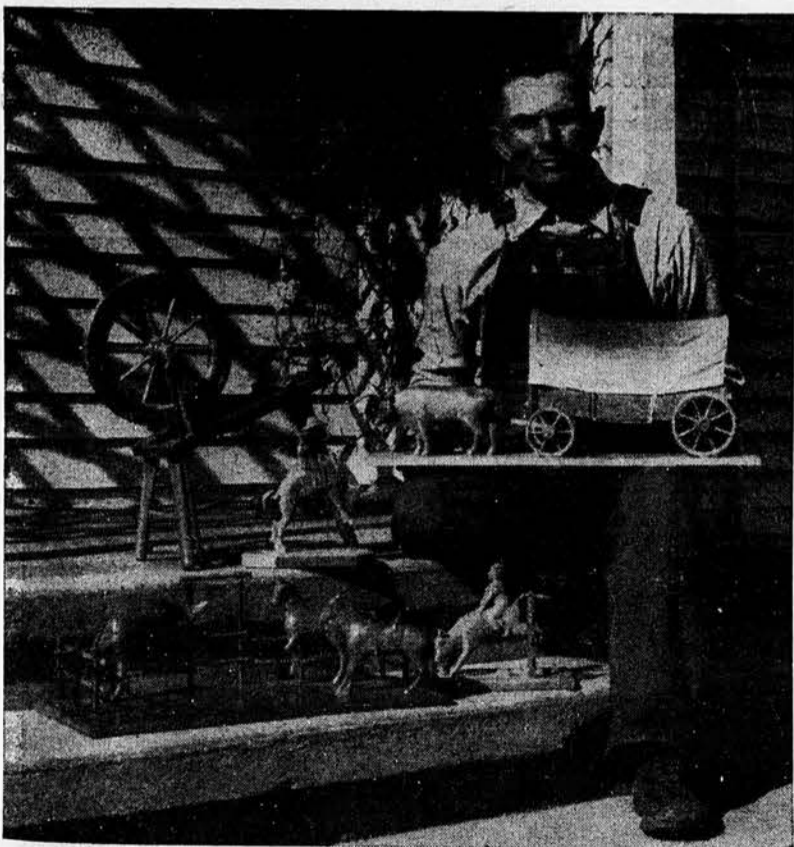
Before the war when I lived in England I ran one of the biggest turkey farms in that country, but I just had it under way when Hitler spoiled everything by starting the war. I turned my house into a hospital and came to this country.

A few days ago I had a rather pathetic letter from the man who managed my farm, saying that he had just had his right arm amputated, as a result of wounds he received during the invasion of France. He was a major in the Dorsetshire regiment. He was asking me about starting a turkey farm after the war to make a living. I have agreed to turn over to him my incubators, electric brooders and electric food mixers, but unfortunately he has no great amount of land, and so such a system as Mr. Averill has developed might be a great thing to him. I would greatly appreciate it if you would put me in touch with Mr. Averill either by writing to him, or sending him this letter, as I should like to be able to send the major some information on how this is done.—William V. C. Ruxton, Franconia, N. H.

Gas the Moths

Saturate a cloth with formaldehyde and place in a closet for at least 12 hours. Keep door closed. The fumes will kill the moths and eggs and leave no odor in the clothing. Repeat this as needed and keep the house free from moths. This also is a good method for trunks or boxes where clothes are stored.—Mrs. L. H. Moore.

Time Out for a Useful Hobby



Henry S. Stuckey, wheat and dairy farmer of Reno county, finds time to do beautiful wood carving and cabinet-making work. Pictured here is Mr. Stuckey on his front porch with 5 of his miniature wood models, a spinning wheel, ox team and wagon, cowboy and broncho pony, boy on calf, horse with steer in rope. Inside Mr. Stuckey's home are large numbers of other miniature models and fine furniture. A floor lamp with 12 kinds of wood inlaid into the stem and turned down on a lathe is particularly fine in beauty and workmanship.



2 HARVESTERS
with an Important Mission for 1945

THE cow harvesting FEED on the hoof is finding pastures growing thin, legume acreage declining for lack of seed. Helping her out in this emergency is the All-Crop Harvester . . . saving SEED for legumes and grasses which not only promise her a better ration, but feed the soil as well.

Properly cleaned and tested, legume and grass seeds are profitable cash crops . . . and at the same time produce more protein and nitrogen for cow and soil.

Before there can be a feed harvest, there must be a seed harvest. There is a nationwide shortage of these hay and pasture seeds. Every owner of an All-Crop Harvester is urged to harvest seed as well as grain for himself and his neighbors.

Allis-Chalmers All-Crop Harvesters . . . particularly because of their wide bar cylinders and all-rubber shelling contacts . . . are in wide demand for both seed and grain harvesting. Every machine should be checked over now and prepared for extra service. Your Allis-Chalmers dealer is equipped to completely recondition your All-Crop Harvester. If you are not an owner, he may be able to sell you a new one or place you in touch with an owner who does custom work.

The harvester that has stimulated the expansion of soil-building crops throughout the nation is continuing its crusade in 1945.

★ ★ ★

Your ALLIS-CHALMERS DEALER is arranging to give every possible ALL-CROP HARVESTER the factory-approved 24-POINT INSPECTION. It is important that you schedule your machine immediately. Order repairs without delay. If you are trying to locate or hire a machine, he may be able to help you.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION - MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

WAR BONDS will be a bumper harvest of cash 10 years from now. But your richest yield will be the satisfaction of knowing your dollars may have saved a boy's life.

TERRACING

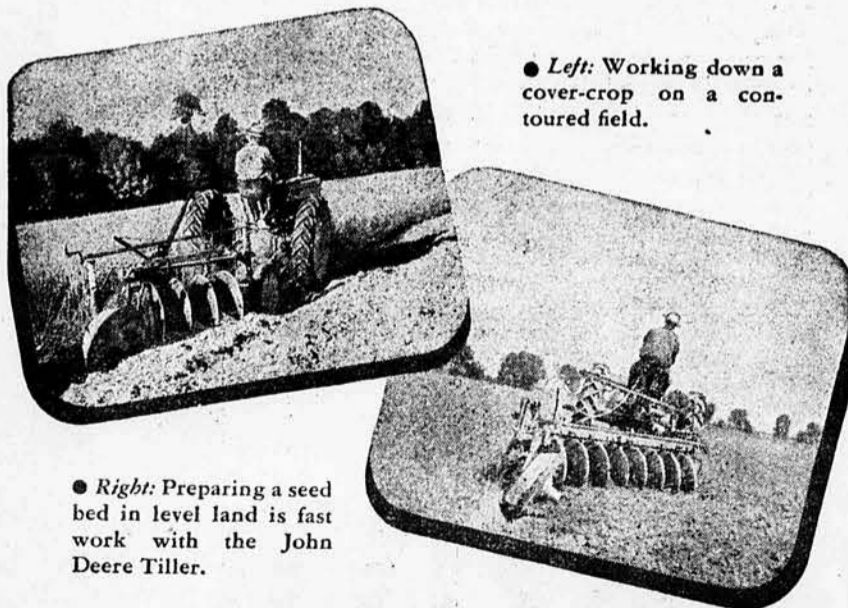


is just one more job for the John Deere DISK TILLER

TERRACING is no new job for the John Deere Disk Tiller—it has been used for building and maintaining miles and miles of effective terrace; but, terracing is just *one* job for the John Deere. The same features that make it so ideally suited to soil conservation work—quick, easy adaptability, overhead frame construction, heavy bearings with plenty of provision to take end-thrust—are reasons why John Deere Tillers lead the field in practically all tillage jobs.

Add such important and field-proved features as John Deere heat-treated disks, heavy-duty positive power lift, and fully braced construction and you have additional reasons why *your* tiller should be a John Deere.

See your John Deere dealer for the full story—there's a John Deere in the size you require.



● *Left:* Working down a cover-crop on a contoured field.

● *Right:* Preparing a seed bed in level land is fast work with the John Deere Tiller.

JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois

Dwarf Trees Produce Early

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FRUIT growers, about to set out new plantings, are giving a good deal of thought these days to dwarf varieties. They are grown extensively in European countries and have been for quite some time, but the idea is comparatively new to fruit growers in America. There are several good reasons for the present widespread interest in dwarf trees. Growers who lost whole orchards in the November, 1940, freeze are wanting to replace those trees with something that will not be too long coming into bearing, and early fruiting is one of the outstanding merits claimed for dwarf trees. With the whole world clamoring for food and more food this early bearing habit of dwarf trees is a matter of no little importance.

Require Less Labor

Another reason for the turn toward dwarf fruits is the shortage of help so prevalent on fruit farms. Fruit of standard size and quality may be produced on dwarf trees with less labor because they can be pruned, sprayed and harvested more conveniently. Since they may be planted close together a larger number of trees may be planted on a given area, resulting in acre yields commensurate with standard trees. Because of the efficiency with which dwarf trees may be sprayed, insects and diseases are more thoroly controlled and higher quality of fruit is the result.

The method of producing dwarf trees is interesting. The propagator uses some kind of rootstock that inherently makes a small growth, and buds or grafts upon it the buds or scions of the kind of fruit he wishes to dwarf. In producing dwarf apple trees there are 2 very small growing varieties of apples known as Doucin and Paradise either of which may be used as stocks. These dwarfing stocks are on their own roots, having been propagated by mound layering. In producing dwarf pear trees, quince roots of the Angers variety, are used.

Stone Fruits Different

There is not so much interest in dwarfing the stone fruits as is the case with pears and apples. The reason is that peaches, plums, apricots and cherries naturally grow into much smaller trees than do the pome fruits. Then, too, they mature more quickly and come into bearing earlier so nothing along this line is to be gained. However, some dwarfing of peaches, cherries and plums is done on a limited scale. The western sand cherry is commonly used as the dwarfing stock for these fruits. The native plum is sometimes used as the dwarfing stock for peach. The Mahaleb cherry has a slight tendency to dwarf the cherry scions grafted to it.

Listed in the various nursery cata-

logs now are the following varieties of apples that may be purchased as dwarf trees: Baldwin, Cortland, Delicious, Early McIntosh, Golden Sweet, Grimes Golden, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Oldenburg, Pound Sweet, Red Astrachan, Red Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Winesap, Wealthy, Winter Banana and Yellow Transparent. Of the pears the following varieties may be purchased as dwarfs: Duchess, Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp Favorite, Kieffer and Seckel.

The Bartlett pear does not always make a satisfactory union with the quince rootstock and sometimes has to be double worked. When this is done some other variety of pear that seems to have a greater affinity for the quince is budded on it. After this bud has developed a shoot the Bartlett scion or bud is "worked" onto it.

Just Right for Home Use

Dwarf trees are ideal for the small homeowner or for the grain farmer or stock farmer who want just a few fruit trees for home use. Because they take up so little space a great variety of fruits may be produced in a small area back of the house. It is claimed that dwarf trees begin to bear at about half the age of standard trees. This habit alone is enough to account for their increasing popularity.

In planting dwarfs the spacing of the trees is important and the distances recommended vary with the type of rootstock that has been used. For the very dwarfing stock the trees are set from 12 to 15 feet apart each way. Trees from semidwarfing stock are planted from 15 to 18 feet each way. Twenty by 20 feet is the distance trees from the more vigorous rootstocks are planted.

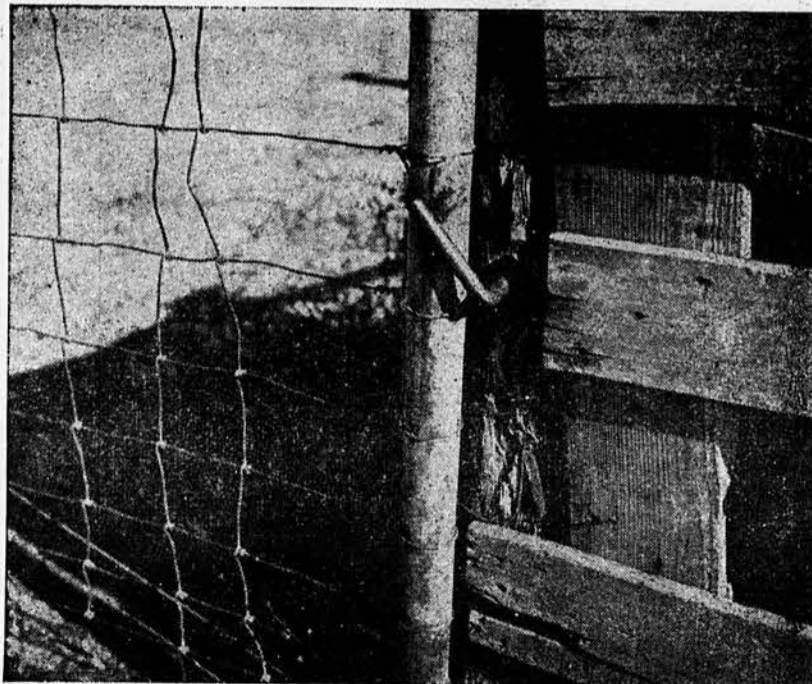
To Escape Winter Injury

Experts advise setting dwarf trees deeper than standard trees are set for several reasons. One is that they become more firmly anchored and do not blow over so easily. Another reason is that the roots are more likely to escape winter injury and, further, the roots are not so likely to be injured by tillage implements. It is generally advisable to head dwarf trees very low at time of planting, usually 12 to 18 inches from the ground.

Fifty years ago the use of dwarf trees in commercial plantings was discouraged and the trees generally regarded as of value only as novelties for the amateur gardener. Now professional fruit growers have come to realize that smaller trees have many advantages under modern methods of orchard management.

Kansas Farmer would like to hear from folks who have planted dwarf trees.

A Handy Gate Latch



Here's a simple but handy gate latch as used by Roy Nelson, Labette county farmer. It consists of a bent iron rod imbedded in a socket in the gate post and locks or unlocks the gate by a simple twist of the hand.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

and we know it's
YOUR BUSINESS
too!

WHERE JOBS BEGIN

Every milk bottle at a city door means jobs that put it there—jobs of building up herds, grinding feed, milking, trucking, pasteurizing, bottling, delivering—jobs making milking machines, milk cans, trucks, sterilizing and pasteurizing equipment, bottling machines and bottles.

And the thing that makes these jobs is the fact that there are *customers*, like the family that lives behind this door, who desire to buy milk and cream and can afford to pay for it.

If it weren't for this demand, and this purchasing power, there wouldn't be much use of a farmer's keeping more than one cow. And there wouldn't be much use, then, of making any of the equipment used to produce milk in quantity, process it and get it to the city man's door. A lot of folks would be out of jobs.

It works just the same the other way around, too. If farmers and other customers didn't want what the city man manufactures, or couldn't buy these things, then the manufacturer, his employes and many others would be out of work.

That's the way it's always been and always will be. It's the demand for, and the ability to buy, food and clothing, houses and fuel, transportation and entertainment and all kinds of other things, that make work for people.

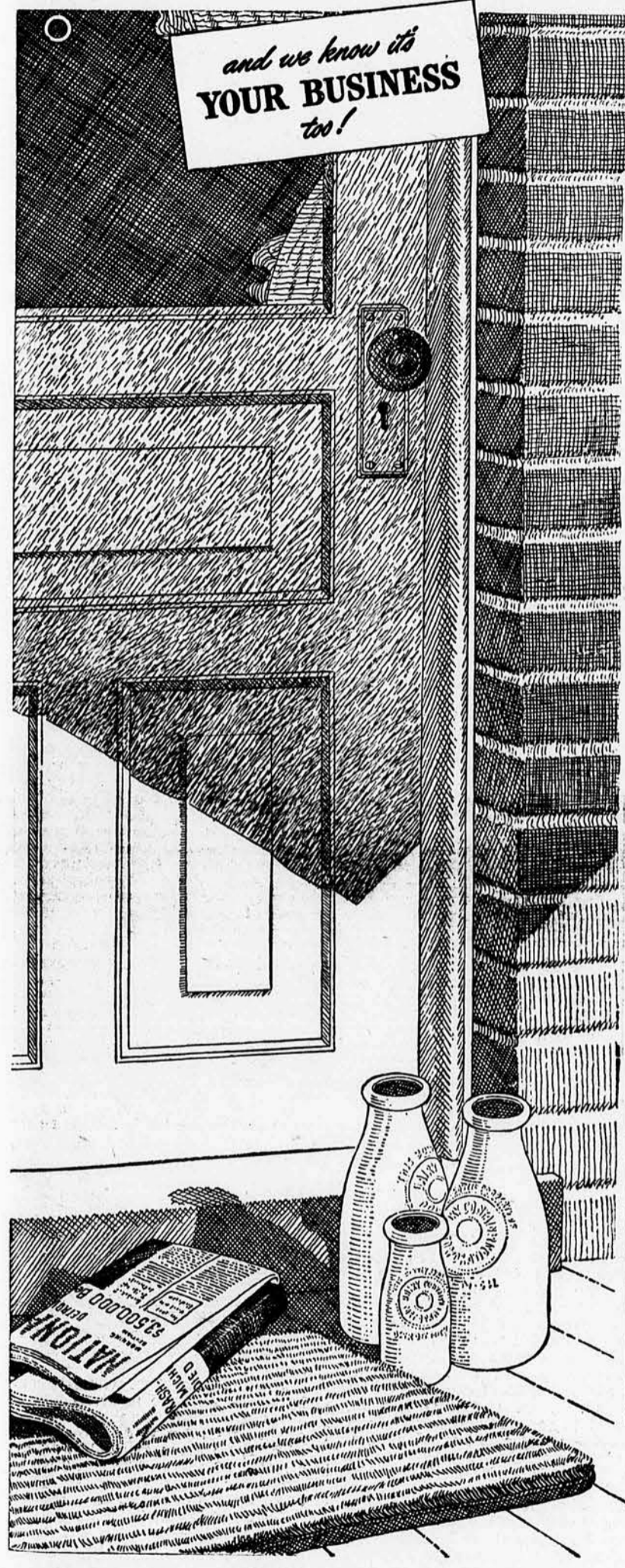
Farmer, merchant or manufacturer—*any* employer—must have the opportunity to supply a want before he can provide a job.

That's how jobs begin.

We have to remember this when some folks talk about "creating" jobs.

Jobs aren't *made*. They grow—

In the carefully cultivated soil of human needs.

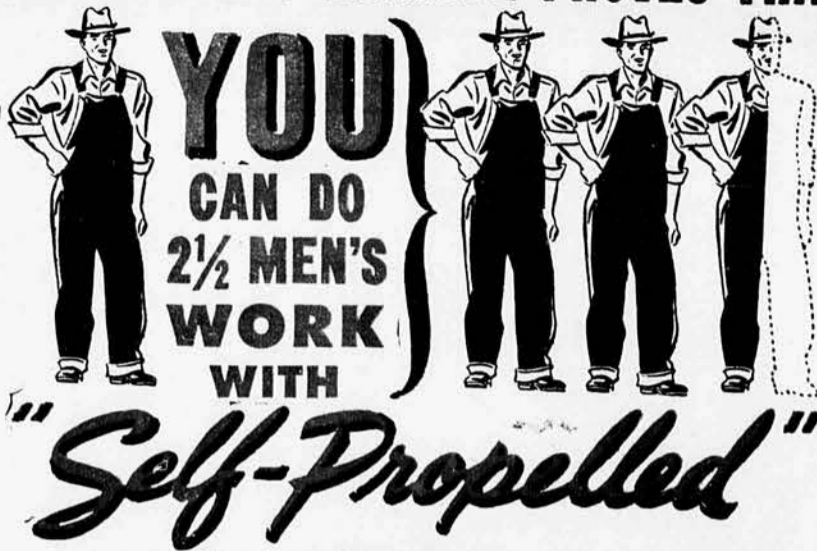


GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • CADILLAC • FISHER BODY
GMC TRUCK & COACH • FRIGIDAIRE • DELCO APPLIANCE

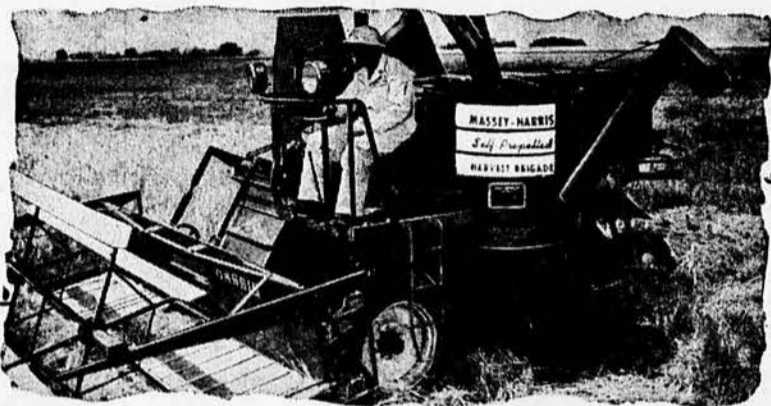
Sunday Afternoon—NBC Network—General Motors Symphony of the Air

THE HARVEST BRIGADE PROVES THAT



YOU CAN DO 2 1/2 MEN'S WORK WITH

"Self-Propelled"



● There has always been a harvest-time labor problem in grain-growing sections, but with many farm workers in the armed forces and in war industries, the condition became a National wartime emergency in 1944. This emergency was met in an unusually successful way by the Massey-Harris Self-Propelled Harvest Brigade... and proved that "Self-Propelled" is YOUR answer to the harvest problem in the years to come.

In the million-acre "Harvest Brigade" performance record, each man and his 14-foot Self-Propelled Combine averaged over 4 acres per hour. Tractor-drawn, 14-foot combines in Plains States operations, averaged on the other hand only 2 1/2 acres per hour, according to authoritative figures. This means that one man with a "Self-Propelled" harvests as much grain as 2 1/2 to 3

men operating conventional combines and tractors.

What the "Harvest Brigade" has done on a National scale, you can do for yourself with a Self-Propelled — harvest your grain with one machine, *one operator*; saving tractor and tractor operator, *saving fuel*, and *saving grain* normally tramped down by tractor on opening cuts.

A STILL GREATER HARVEST BRIGADE IN 1945

Massey-Harris would like to supply a Self-Propelled Combine to every farmer who needs one, but materials are not available to build them. In order to meet the serious shortage of manpower and machinery which still exists, and make critical materials do the greatest

possible amount of work, the Government has authorized another "Harvest Brigade" for 1945.

Again Harvest Brigade operators will cram five years of work into one year and will make available their services to many farmers who will need help in 1945.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO., RACINE, WISCONSIN

TRACTORS, COMBINES, FARM IMPLEMENTS

★ Keep on buying War Bonds ★ Send your pulpwood to war ★ Salvage paper and metals



Power-Plus Tractors

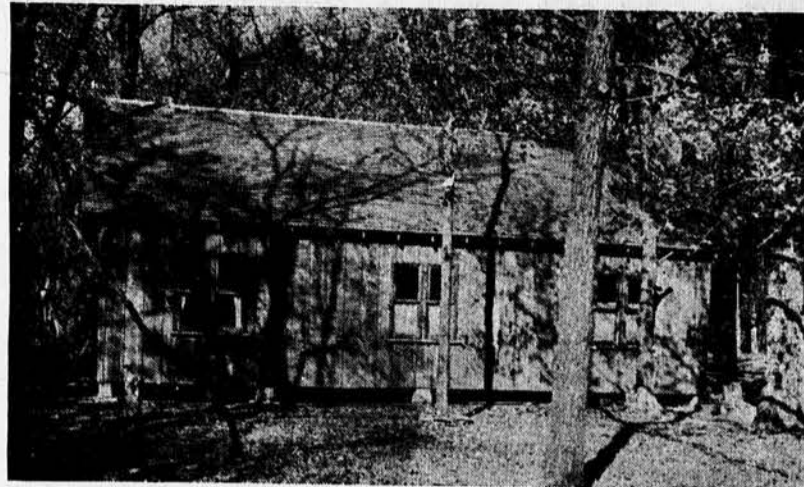
Grain Drills

7-Foot Self-Propelled Clipper

MASSEY-HARRIS BRIGADE DEALERS

Anthony	Logue Motor Co.	Junction City	Willcoxon Auto Co.
Atwood	C. A. Worthy	Kensington	Ed Norden
Belleville	Swierensky Bros.	Kinsman	Finkner Impl. Co.
Beloit	R. P. Fuller Impl. Co.	Kinsley	Kinsley Motor Co.
Burdett	Burdett Impl. Co.	Kiowa	J. P. Humphrey
Caldwell	M & M Motor Co.	LaCrosse	Alger Sales Agency
Cimarron	M. L. Walker	Lawrence	Anderson Impl. Co.
Clay Center	Marshall Impl. & Garage Co.	Leola	Western Motor Co.
Coldwater	B. J. Herd	Liberal	Carl Tedford
Columbus	Paul Webb	Lyons	Truedell & Trowbridge
Concordia	J. C. Tibbitts Co.	McPherson	Baker Motor Co.
Denison	Farmers Un. Co-Op. Bus. Assn.	Mankato	Taylor Implement Co.
Dighton	Dighton Farm Eqpt. Co.	Marion	McDaris Impl. Co.
Dodge City	Schraeder Impl. Co.	Meade	Holmes Chevrolet Co.
Ellis	Farm Implement Co.	Minneapolis	E. W. Willard
Ellsworth	Clark Motor Co.	Morrill	B & D Implement Co.
Emporia	Sanders Motor Co.	Newton	McMillan Motor Co.
Ft. Scott	Hammons Motors	Oakley	Schetzl Motor Co.
Frederia	Homer Nell	Norton	M. O. Koesling
Garden City	Claude L. Kerr	Osborne	Willis Implement Co.
Gaucha Springs	Fair Brothers	Oswego	White Motor Co.
Great Bend	Walter Sears	Ottawa	Farmers Co-Op. Assn.
Greensburg	John Acord	Parsons	Dobrauc Oil Co.
Hays	Rupp Motor Co.	Pittsburg	Plainville Impl. Co.
Hutchinson	Hutchinson Impl. Co.	Phillipsburg	Vogel Impl. Co.
Iola	Hiser Implement Co.		
Jamestown	Fafler Motor Co.		

Na-Wa-Kwa Is Inviting



This fine shelterhouse was constructed by men and women of the Canada Township Farm Bureau, Labette county. Located in a 10-acre wooded tract on the F. A. Bussman farm, it is the center of several community activities.

MEN and women members of the Canada Township Farm Bureau, Labette county, are rapidly completing the improvements to their recreation park, which they named Na-Wa-Kwa.

Several years ago they were granted a long-time free lease on a 10-acre wooded tract on the F. A. Bussman farm, and immediately set out to clear it of underbrush. Later an outdoor oven was constructed.

Almost completed is a fine shelterhouse, materials for which were obtained at the Kansas Ordnance plant. The building proper was constructed 2 years ago and has been in use since for women's unit meetings, general Farm Bureau meetings, picnics, and entertainment programs. Just recently some added improvements were made

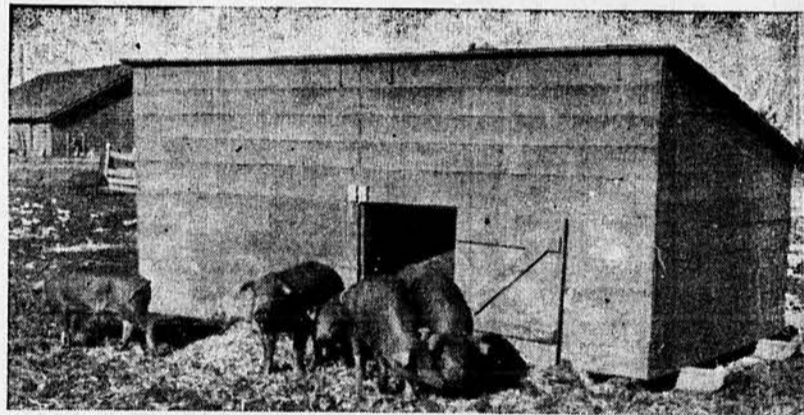
and new ideas are constantly being considered. As many as 250 have been at some of the meetings.

In addition to group meetings, the shelterhouse and park have been the gathering place for many an impromptu Sunday dinner. A large picnic table just outside the shelterhouse adds to the usefulness of the park.

A creek running thru the park is ideal for fishing and there are many squirrels in the park trees. As a result farmers in the township can enjoy their hunting or fishing right at home and have all the equipment for ending the sport with a fine meal.

All of the members are looking forward to the time when sons and other relatives now in the service will be home to enjoy the fine entertainment this spot affords.

Hog Duplex Saves Labor



Using this portable, straw-loft farrowing house as sleeping quarters in the hog lot for fattening pigs saves the time and labor required to keep the main hoghouse clean, says Royal Yoder, of McPherson county.

USING a duplex, straw-loft farrowing house as sleeping quarters in the hog lot for fattening pigs has proved a laborsaver for Royal Yoder, McPherson county. His entire farm program is based on a balanced program of crops and livestock that give him year-around work with a minimum of needed "extra" help.

The Yoder farrowing house is portable. During the few weeks it is used for farrowing it is hauled out on clean ground. When the pigs get large enough to go into the fattening lot, the farrowing house is hauled back into the lot and used for sleeping quarters. By doing this Mr. Yoder does not have to clean his main hoghouse as often.

Wheat is the main crop on the Yoder farm of 460 acres, but it is rotated with oats, barley and sweet clover. Mr. Yoder raises just enough alfalfa for use on the farm and uses the sweet clover as a soil builder. He phosphated and limed for alfalfa last year, using

80 pounds of phosphate and 2 tons of lime an acre. He grows all the feed used on the farm and uses brome for pasture, also getting a crop of certified brome grass seed from this acreage.

He plans to work with the new soil conservation district in his county to put his farm up in first-class condition. There are no steep slopes on the farm but some of the slopes are long, up to 1/2 mile.

Here is how the farm program is balanced. Acreage is divided into 48 acres of permanent pasture, 248 acres of wheat, 42 acres of barley, 25 acres of oats, 29 acres of alfalfa, 16 acres of atlas, 19 acres of brome, 2 acres of Sudan for hogs, 6 acres of shelterbelt, and 15 acres of sweet clover.

Livestock consists of 32 steers on the deferred feeding plan, 5 milk cows, 32 pigs to fatten, 4 sows to farrow, and 200 hens.

Biggest timesavers on the farm are an automatic feeder, and an automatic waterer in the hoghouse. Mr. Yoder had been carrying water for 50 yards before installation of the automatic waterer. His next improvement will be a concrete feeding floor.

Bucket Holders

Harness snaps with the tongues broken out make dandy hooks on which to hang buckets. A nail or two driven thru the slot for the strap holds the hook in place.—B. M.

SHARP TALK WHILE SHEARING SHEEP



1
BILL: Ever heard about the feller who courted a real plump gal? Her waist was like one of Daniel Webster's arguments—you couldn't get around it.
JIM: A terrible dilemma, Bill—what did he do?



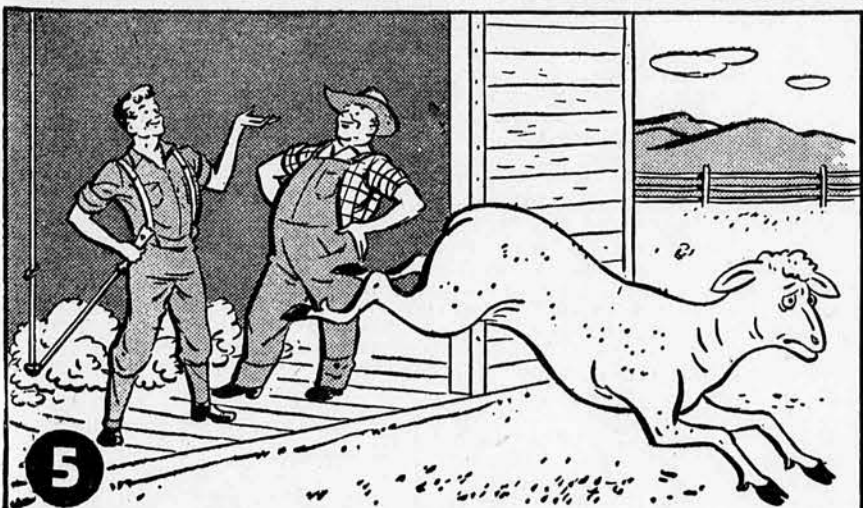
2
BILL: Took it up with the Safeway people—they're experts at *reducing wastes*.
JIM: Bill, you're killing me! What happened?



3
BILL: Very sad! He forgot the Safeway method aims to *get rid of all wastes entirely*. The gal got so slim she won a movie contract—and he lost her.
JIM: Seriously, what is this Safeway method?



4
BILL: The Safeway idea is *distribution without waste*. They cut out the needless costs in between us and consumers . . . help us get a bigger share of the money consumers pay for our product.



5
BILL: Fact is, this business-like Safeway method is a real friend to the rancher and farmer.
JIM: I agree with you, Bill. They're nice to deal with, too . . . always square when they buy our lambs.



SOMETIMES producers want help in moving a surplus. We Safeway people are glad to help whenever we can.

You may recall some of our "Farmer-Consumer Campaigns" that moved large quantities of such surplus products as peaches, prunes, eggs, lamb, beef, and other farm products.

For instance, here recently when eggs began to pile up, we went to work—with ads, big displays in our stores, large purchases. The egg producers tell us it helped plenty.

All surpluses are moved at a fair price to the growers . . . our Safeway customers save money . . . we make our regular profit. Everybody benefits, every time.

SAFEGWAY THE NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERY STORE

INVITATION: Over a third of all Safeway store customers are farm folks. We'd like you to see why. Trade one full month at your Safeway grocer—and compare what you save!

NOW

*Is The Time
To Order Your*

PIONEER

Hybrid SEED CORN

for 1946 Planting

and for these good reasons

- 1 Bad weather may reduce yield of seed fields.
- 2 Continued tire and gasoline rationing may prevent salesmen from calling on you as early as he would like next fall.
- 3 There is positively no disadvantage to you in placing a reservation, because it is subject to your confirmation next fall . . . and is for **YOUR PROTECTION.**

Garst & Thomas
Hybrid Corn Company
COON RAPIDS, IOWA

The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters will not be considered and no letters will be returned.

Need Two Laws

Dear Editor—There are two laws I think we should have in Kansas and all other states that do not have such laws. First, a law forbidding the selling of real estate and retaining any portion of the mineral rights whatsoever. Second, a law to license real estate dealers and no license be granted to anyone who does not maintain an office.—C. M. S., Dickinson Co.

Pay for the Water

Dear Editor—Is the OPA collaborating in the black market? We have sugar sirup in the stores in 5-pound jars, price \$1. In 5 pounds of sirup there are approximately 1 1/2 pounds of water. We get about 28 cents' worth of sugar and pay 72 cents for the water and the jar. This may be good water but I don't think it has the water in this locality beat.—W. S. S., Edwards Co.

Too Many Jobs

Dear Editor—I am heartily in accord with F. W. M., Woodson Co., regarding too many bosses, and I might add, too many political jobs. For instance, I wrote our bindweed agent in regard to the State Highway Department spreading Johnson grass all along the highway in front of our place, when we are trying to get rid of bindweed. He kindly informed me he has nothing to do with it, and it naturally sets one to wondering just what he is supposed to do to earn his salary. I say there are too many political jobs, so let's do something about it.—G. D., Butler Co.

Uneasy About Labor

Dear Editor—I notice in Kansas Farmer that people seem to be uneasy about the farm labor situation. I have worked for the public for about 23 years, principally farm work, and am surprised that it is not worse than it is. The average citizen will tell a laborer, "John Doe is a nice fellow to work for, but he will hire you cheap as he can." Personally speaking, when John Doe decides to pay a decent wage, he will be taken care of by Mr. Labor. I firmly believe the War Manpower Board should investigate the farm labor situation a little more closely. As things are now, it could be very serious if the war should last longer than expected.—J. B. G., Morton Co.

Made Posthole Digger

Dear Editor—After working some time in my farm shop, putting in blowers, repairing farm machinery, and welding for my neighbors, I was interested in reading the article in Kansas Farmer on laborsavers.

Recently, I built a posthole digger that will dig a hole 36 inches deep, 9 inches in diameter in 40 to 90 seconds, depending upon the soil condition. I made and rebuilt it 3 times before I got it to work satisfactorily. The gears and pinion are the rear end of an old Dodge 1919 to 1923 model car. You can raise and lower the auger shaft which is a 1 1/8-inch square shaft. The framework in which the pulley runs is a 4-inch pipe. I bought the sprockets and chains from the local implement company. For bearings on the end of the propeller shaft housing I used the axle housing, welded by electricity. I made this digger so I can take it off from my M-M universal tractor in 3 parts. I also have a radio on my tractor and when I'm farming I can turn on the war news, or listen to Lum and Abner after dinner.

I take movies in color of the different projects I build, also of my farming activities.

I built a grain elevator 33 feet long, 16 inches wide, I use a 2-H.P. Fairbanks Z-type motor on it. I elevate baled alfalfa, corn on the cob, all small grains or bundle feeds, about 12 bushels a minute. I have this elevator mounted on a Model-A Ford which I can drive to my grain bins located on farms 5 miles apart. As help was scarce last winter, I built an electric power lift for my combine. I used 2

starter motors, but one will do the work. I change the wiring in the field so it will run clockwise or anticlockwise. I use 2 sets of buttons, one set on my tractor and one set on my combine. I also have an off-and-on switch on my tractor, so if a chain breaks or trouble occurs I can shut the combine motor off.

This winter I'm working on a plan to build a manure loader for my tractor. I'm getting my parts now at different junkyards as I see them.

I have a milk cow I named Gas Stamp because she is good for 2 gallons of milk a week.—M. M., Stafford Co.

Expensive Feeding Coyotes

Dear Editor—I am very much in favor of the bounty being raised to \$5. I lost \$125 worth of sheep and about 100 chickens last year. The loss in our township last year by coyotes would exceed \$600. Lack of money to pay bounty, and the gas and tire situation is cause for so many coyotes. The boys who pay taxes on a bunch of dogs to catch coyotes just for the sport pay more taxes on their dogs than they receive bounty. If something is not done these boys will dispose of their dogs and we will lose all this tax money, and still have to feed the coyotes chickens and sheep.—H. C. S., Rice Co.

Taxes Out of Line

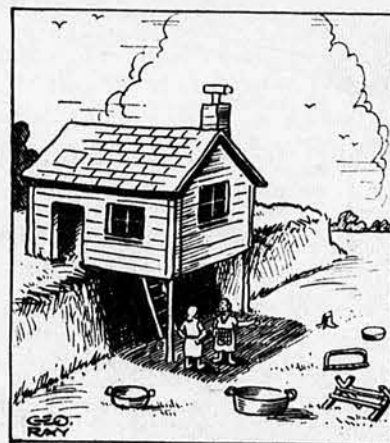
Dear Editor—I do not think we need any more taxes. I pay \$6.25 for a tag, \$5 for a stamp, and 40 cents every 2 years for a driver's license, just for the privilege of driving my car, without the cost of upkeep. I also say the sales tax is running away with itself. We shouldn't have to pay a penny until the sale is 50 cents. But by the time we have bought six 15-cent articles at different stores or counters, we have paid 6 cents tax on 90 cents. It is not fair.

If those big bugs in Congress want so much good road, let them pay for it. We farmers don't have any time to strut around the country. There are very few mud roads in Allen county that have to be used, so we probably wouldn't benefit by the tax.—Mrs. C. N. T., Allen Co.

Gas Guns O. K.

Dear Editor—The gas guns to kill coyotes and wolves are the best inventions ever manufactured for that purpose. Dogs and other domesticated animals are not attracted by the odor of the gun—only coyotes and wolves like this essential odor that is put on the guns. The gun is very easy to operate. It is not expensive. Farmers spend very little time setting traps. The time is well spent and enjoyable. It is not a child's work. All farmers like to do their own hunting on their own land. The sportsmen should buy their land if they want sport.

Last year we lost 160 laying hens by the beastly coyotes. Likewise the neighbors far and near suffered the same consequence. Calves, sheep, chickens, geese, ducks and pigs were killed—whatever this beast was hungry for he devoured. Now the farmers are buying the guns. It is the most economical and satisfactory way to



"Our house is small, but our basement is a good size!"

kill these hordes of devouring enemies. Each farmer takes pride in ridding the country of the measly, treacherous, sly thief.

The farmer has the coyote killed, when the dirty rascal needs to be killed. It is a task that cannot be delayed. We cannot call the trained expert whenever we hear the coyote yelp. Why pay a trained county man? That kind of work would kill the ingenuity of every farmer. The taxpayers are overburdened with taxes of all kinds. The hour is at hand when the farmer thinks and reasons for himself. Why call an expert for a coyote that runs by your door? This is one time the farmers are saying and they all agree, "I'll kill that beast myself."—M. C. D. M., Wabaunsee Co.

Need More Bounty

Dear Editor—We have one thing that might be called a small item, and that is the hen. But Uncle Sam talks now as if the hen is one of the most essential items on the farm, as we have to have the hen to get the egg, and we have to have the egg to get the hen. So you see she is a double-crossed critter and when she gets thru laying her eggs, then she is ready for a baking pan—a hen is very nice and good for some to eat.

But we have several things to watch for the benefit of this hen. For instance, the coyotes. And then there are the many dogs that should not be shot down by the trap guns. So I am in favor of a little more bounty, which has already been expressed before. Give the old farmers and the boys under 18 that are left on the farms this money instead of the U. S. paying some sharpshooter. I am sure the young boys would dig some coyote holes and get these "kio" pups in the spring.—J. F. H., Saline Co.

Taxes High Enough

Dear Editor—I, for one, think the gas tax is plenty high now. The driver's license isn't so bad at 40 cents. I paid \$6.75 for my auto tag and think that's enough.

I have lived in good old Franklin county 75 years and believe I know some of the ups and downs of farm life. The men we send to the legislature, no doubt think we farmers have had an extra good crop year and that our pockets are all bulging out with greenbacks. But I'm here to tell you everything we buy is high. Also taxes.

I think every farmer should have a patch at least of Reed's Canary grass. I have a small patch and may tell you about it some time in the future.—E. C. B., Franklin Co.

Why Offer More?

Dear Editor—I follow your printed letters with interest. I enjoy reading what the other fellow thinks and believe the letters are educational. I read that there is a move on to increase the salaries of a number of state officers. Now, the way I look at it, we are getting very competent help at the present salaries and why offer more? I am well acquainted with three representatives from this section of the state. These men are quite successful in their lines at home and have been willing to return again, again and again in the words of Franklin D., to represent us. Surely these men are satisfied or they would not have returned. The same argument applies to the governorship. There were a number of good applicants for the job when our present governor took over and he was satisfied or would not have taken over for the second term.—F. M., Wallace Co.

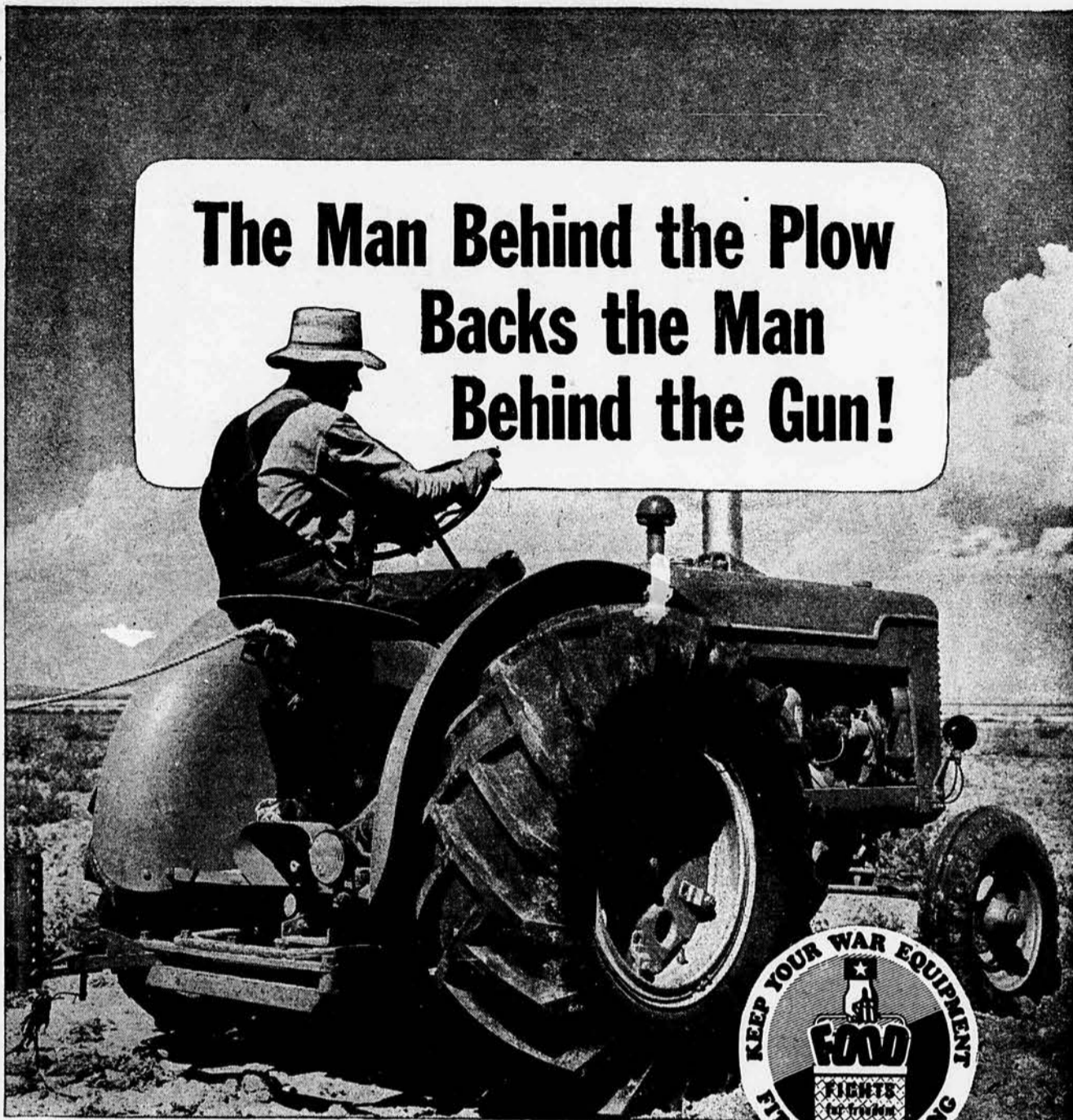
Like "Farm-Home" Issue

The March 3, number of Kansas Farmer ("Miniature" Farm and Home Week) is a prizetaker. Use the \$1 enclosed to move my subscription up a little.—R. C. W., Douglas Co.

Congratulations on your "Miniature" Farm and Home Week edition of Kansas Farmer on March 3. That was a smart idea.—C. A. H., Shawnee Co.

March 3, issue of Kansas Farmer brings us Farm and Home Week. Thanks.—H. P., Reno Co.

You made a lot of friends by giving us Farm and Home Week in your March 3, Kansas Farmer.—D. R. F., Riley Co.



**The Man Behind the Plow
Backs the Man
Behind the Gun!**



Patriotic, hard-working farmers wear no medals on their blue-jeans. No Army-Navy "E" pennant floats from their homes or barns. But the whole world knows that without their whole-hearted support our armies could not possibly have pushed so close to Victory!

The farmer's war job isn't an easy one, either! The story of how he has managed to increase his production to meet the mounting demands for more and more food, in spite of growing shortages of labor and machinery, is a saga of patriotism and sweat, extra elbow grease and longer working hours!

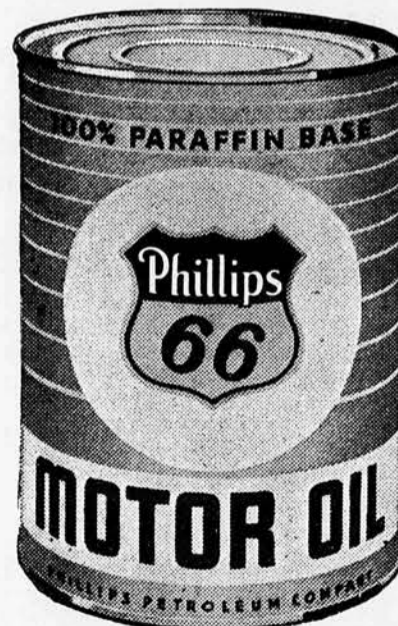
But sweat and elbow grease aren't the only lubricants used on the farm. Trucks, tractors, and other motorized equipment . . . none of them as young as they used to be . . . are kept in good running order only by added care and correct lubricants.

It is significant that more farmers, than ever before, are today using Phillips products! More of them, too, have availed themselves of the advice of their local Phillips Distributor in selecting the lubricant best-suited for each farm job. This practical advice . . . yours for the asking . . . is based on scientific engineering information.

And remember, when you want to be sure of getting a quality motor oil: Phillips offers a number of oils, because preferences and pocketbooks vary. But when you want our best oil, Phillips tells you frankly that *Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality . . . the highest grade and greatest value . . . among all the oils we offer to farm car-owners like yourself.*

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This condensed farm magazine is packed with pictures, information, entertainment. There's something in it for every member of the farm family. To receive copies regularly, send your name today to: Philfarmer, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.



For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

IT'S PHILLIPS FINEST QUALITY



COOKING

For the Congregation . . . Nightmare—or Is It Efficient?



By Florence McKinney

THE chairman of the eats committee for the church or community club has to be a resourceful creature, and hats off to her. She undoubtedly has the toughest and most thankless job in the neighborhood. The very thought of deciding how much coffee and dessert for the next social affair is a nightmare for most of us, let alone getting it prepared and served at the right time. She must know the exact amounts to buy for the expected number of guests.

With rationing, the job is worse than ever and that is where the clever committee chairman earns her crown. She must know her substitutes and just how far food will reach. Frequently some other sweetening will need to be used for granulated sugar. Here are the rules: A firmly packed level cup of brown sugar may substitute for 1 cup of granulated sugar, or 1½ cups of lightly packed powdered sugar will serve in some instances. If honey or sorghum must do the sweetening, use cup for cup, but put in about ¼ cup less of liquid. For any recipe that calls for sugar, try 1¼ cups of corn sirup for 1 cup of sugar but use between ⅓ to ½ cup less liquid.

Do you know just how much butter it will take to make 50 sandwiches? Little things like that can upset the entire plan for a community party, sending the committee into a frenzy. Dealing with 50, perhaps even 100 is far different from the home folks. Slightly more than ½ pound of butter will spread about 50 sandwiches. Soften at room temperature and cream well to spread.

Egg Coffee

A reliable recipe for coffee will make a grand starter. This one has been tried and it stands the test. If most people will drink 2 cups of coffee plan on it before making it. Count, too, on drip grind coffee making a slightly stronger brew than regular grind.

- 1 pound of coffee (drip grind)
- 2½ gallons hot water
- 3 eggs
- ¼ teaspoon salt

Put the coffee in a bowl, add the eggs, salt and enough cold water to moisten all the coffee. Place the mixture in a cloth bag, tie firmly with a string and place in a can containing the hot water. Steep for a few minutes but do not boil. Just before serving, settle with 1 cup cold water. This will make about 50 serving cups, enough for 25 people if all drink 2 cups. If the coffee is regular grind, use about 1¼ pounds of coffee for the same amount of water.

Deviled Egg Sandwiches

This recipe will make about 50 sandwiches, good substantial ones, liked by both the men and women.

- 12 hard-cooked eggs, chopped
- 1 cup chopped raisins
- 8 tablespoons prepared mustard
- ½ cup cooked salad dressing

Mix all the ingredients together and spread on buttered bread. To keep sandwiches fresh wrap in oiled paper and place in refrigerator.

Meat Loaf

- 4 pounds ground beef
- 1 pound ground veal
- 1 cup quick-cooking oatmeal
- 1¼ cups quick-cooking tapioca
- 2 onions, minced
- ½ pound butter, melted
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 1 tablespoon chili powder
- 6 cups canned tomatoes

Mix ingredients together in order mentioned. Bake in 4 greased loaf pans in moderate oven (350° F.) for 1 hour. Serve hot or cold. This will yield 25 servings.

Scalloped Tomatoes With Cheese

- ½ pound bread slices, cubed
- ¼ pound butter
- 1 onion, minced
- 4 quarts tomatoes
- ½ pound cheddar-type cheese, grated
- 1 teaspoon celery salt
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper

Brown bread crumbs in the butter. Add the remaining ingredients except about ¼ cup of the grated cheese. Mix lightly and turn into greased baking pans. Sprinkle top with remaining cheese and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 25 to 30 minutes until heated thru. This will serve 25 people.

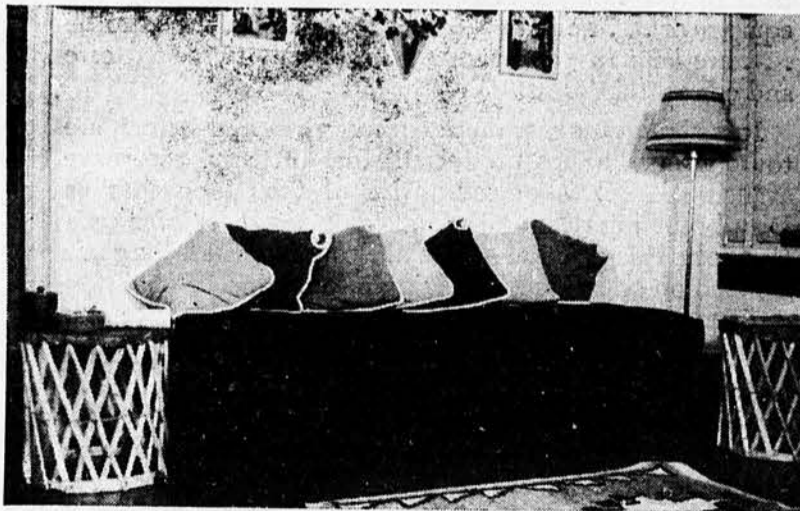
Scalloped Potatoes

Foods that can stand a bit of waiting are an asset when cooking for the congregation. Large crowds of people move slowly making it difficult to get them ready to eat right on the dot. Scalloped potatoes is a dish that can "take it" for a while at least.

- 4 quarts potatoes, sliced thin
- 1½ quarts thin white sauce
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 1 cup crumbs
- ¼ cup butter or other fat
- Pepper

Place potatoes and white sauce in alternate layers in baking dishes. Mix fat and bread crumbs and sprinkle over top. Cover and bake in moderate

Steel Cot Is Modernized



Old steel cots come a dime a dozen and if you have an old one that looks disreputable, don't be discouraged. Until better furniture comes back on the market, make it serve the purpose of a couch and a streamlined one at that. The metal arms can be removed with a hack-saw and plugs put in the hollow ends to prevent rough edges, then the ends are padded. The cushion or mattress can be covered like box cushions with cording sewed in along the seams. The lower part of the cot has a slipcover of its own, entirely separate from the upper section. In this way, the mattress can be turned to distribute the wear both from end to end and from side to side.—L. P. B.

oven (350° F.) until potatoes are well done. It may take 1½ hours or longer. Remove cover for last few minutes of cooking to allow crumbs to brown. This will serve 25 people ½ of a cup each.

To vary scalloped potatoes, add ¼ pound of dried beef to this recipe or ¾ pound of grated cheese or a dozen wieners split lengthwise.

Potato Salad

- 2 quarts boiled cubed potatoes
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup chopped celery
- ¼ cup sour pickle, minced
- 5 eggs, hard cooked and chopped
- 1 onion, minced
- 2 cups cooked salad dressing

Cook potatoes in their jackets. Cool, peel and cut into neat cubes. Add remaining ingredients. Mix together lightly. Chill for an hour before serving. Serve in lettuce cups. Yields 25 servings.

Raisin Muffins

- 1½ quarts enriched flour
- 3 tablespoons baking powder
- ¾ cup sugar
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 3 eggs, well beaten
- 3 cups milk
- ¾ cup fat, melted
- 1¼ cups raisins

Sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt and add raisins. Mix eggs, milk and fat. Add liquid to the dry ingredients and stir quickly. Avoid overmixing when making muffins or tunnels will form. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) for about 20 minutes. This will serve 25 people.

Cole Slaw

- 3 quarts shredded cabbage
- 1 cup chopped peanuts
- 1 green pepper, shredded
- 2 cups cooked salad dressing
- 1 onion, grated

Crisp the cabbage by cutting the head in halves and cover with cold water for about an hour. Drain and shred. Add remaining ingredients and mix well. Chill before serving. This will serve 25 people.

Gingerbread

- 1 cup butter or other fat
- 1½ cups sugar
- 3 eggs
- 2 tablespoons baking powder
- ¾ teaspoon soda
- 2 cups molasses
- 6 cups sifted cake flour
- 4½ teaspoons ginger
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 2½ cups sour milk or buttermilk
- 1½ teaspoons salt

Cream fat, add sugar gradually and beat well until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat. Add molasses, mixing well. Sift together the dry ingredients, add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Bake in 3 pans in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 55 minutes. This will make 27 medium-sized pieces. Serve either hot or cold.

Chili

- ¾ cup butter
- 2 cups chopped onion
- 2 pounds ground beef
- 2 quarts tomato puree
- 2 quarts cooked kidney beans
- 1 tablespoon chili powder
- 2 teaspoons salt

Melt butter, add onion and brown. Add the ground beef and stir until delicately browned. Add the remaining ingredients and simmer gently 1 hour. This will serve 25.

Baked Rice With Cheese

- 4½ cups rice
- 3 cups cheese
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 2 quarts tomato juice

Cook rice, put in colander and wash with hot water. Mix ingredients thoroly and pour into a baking dish. Bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.). This will serve 25 persons.

Scalloped Corn and Ham

- ½ cup butter
- ½ cup enriched flour
- 5 cups liquid
- 1½ tablespoons salt
- 1 teaspoon pepper
- 10 cups canned corn
- 2 cups ground ham
- 2 cups buttered bread crumbs
- 10 eggs

For the liquid in this recipe use the liquid from the canned corn mixed with milk. Make a white sauce using butter, flour and liquid. Add salt and pepper. Add eggs, corn and ham to white sauce. Pour into baking pans. Sprinkle with crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.). This will serve approximately 25.

Boston Baked Beans

- 3 pounds dried navy beans
- 2½ quarts water
- ½ cup chopped onion
- ½ cup molasses
- 2½ tablespoons salt
- ¾ pound diced bacon or salt pork
- ¾ cup brown sugar
- ½ teaspoon dry mustard
- 1½ cups catsup
- 1 tablespoon vinegar

Sort and wash the beans and soak overnight in water to cover. Add onion and simmer until tender but not mushy. Add all other ingredients to the bean mixture. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 3 or 4 hours. This will make 25 servings.

Our Wartime Card Table

IF IT hadn't been wartime we would have bought a new card table, for its legs were worn free of paint, its covering ripped, the padding under the cover pulled out with childish fingers. But new card tables are rare and then, too, we decided that we'd feel much better if we could "fix our old one up." Now that we have done it for 57 cents, we feel well pleased with ourselves.

In case you have a card table in the same "down-at-the-heels" condition as

mental tacks around the table edge, about 3 inches apart. These aren't necessary but since they are inexpensive they are well worth adding for a finished appearance.

The total cost is little. The Morocco finish imitation leather will cost about 50 cents a yard and the tacks a few pennies. Our leatherette cost 52 cents and the tacks 5 cents; yours may run a little higher or a little lower.

It might be a good idea to make a survey of your leftover paints and after painting the table legs, get a covering that will harmonize or make a pleasing contrast with the legs. No matter what color you use, you are likely to be pleased with the results and mighty proud of the wartime card table.—Louise Price Bell.

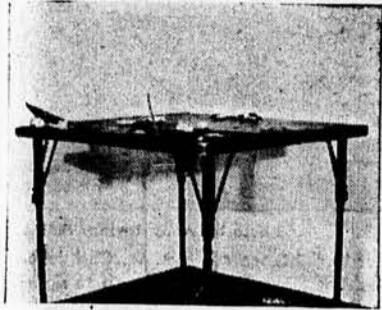
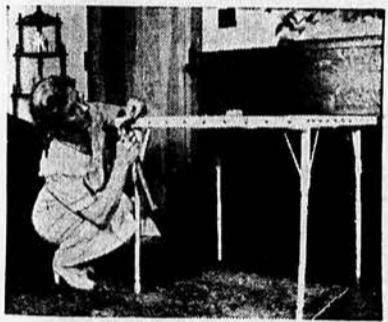


Table before repair, showing torn cover and padding.

ours was, here is what you can do. In fact, it's just what we did and the pictures show the results.

Rip off the old top and the padding. Paint the legs with any leftover paint you may have on hand. We used white leftover from a bookshelf job. When the legs are dry you may tackle the top. Cover the table top with heavy padding, using old blankets or several layers of newspapers. Over this lay a



Using ornamental tacks to fasten grained leather over top.

yard-square of imitation leather in whatever color you wish. Again we used white. Fasten it firmly in place with thumbtacks on the under side of the table. Make sure the grained leather is drawn taut as that will give it a professional look and that's just what you want. Now, to add the last word in professionalism, add orna-

Look for These

NEW KINDS OF TEXTILES

Textile manufacturers are busy right now developing new finishes on fabrics which will be not only water-repellent and waterproof but are going still farther to make them resist dirt and stains as well. Materials for playsuits, aprons and house dresses in addition to more umbrellas will be treated for this purpose. If this development widens to the extent that work clothes for the farmer will be waterproof and resist dirt and stains it will be a dream come true for the farm wife.

Farm women for some time have been asking for an upholstery material which can be cleaned with a damp cloth. Won't it be fine when the time comes that the tired men folks can come in the house for dinner and rest in the comfortable living-room chairs without permanently ruining the upholstery material? That's the sort of thing the manufacturers have in mind, and along with it will come treated fabrics for tablecloths, slip covers, curtains, bedspreads and draperies. Even rugs which better resist water, dirt and stains are on the way.

Certain finishes are completely waterproof against the hardest rainstorms—even the sea; others are repellent against milder rainstorms. Experiments will be continued to improve the already existing processes.

Materials which so far seem best suited to water-repellent and waterproof finishes seem to be poplins, broadcloths, printcloths, balloon cloths, sateens, corduroys, twills, ducks and sheetings. One of the virtues of the treatment is that it also improves the appearance of the fabrics, makes them stronger and shrink-proof. Mildewproof is a new feature that is being developed for fabrics which are wet frequently.

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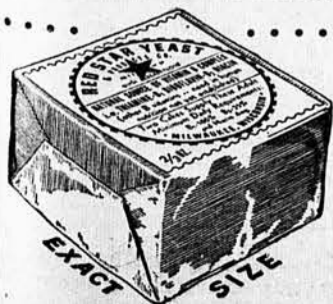
COFFEE

Delicious"



HERE'S THE BEST WAY TO SAY "HAPPY EASTER"

Satisfy those eager Easter appetites with generous portions of your own fragrant home-made bread. You'll enjoy making tempting, crispy-crust bread with Red Star Yeast... for you're sure of quick-rising, fluffy-textured loaves every time. And the big economical Red Star Yeast cake is fortified with healthful B complex vitamins.



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rolls to perk up a meal, Will! And I have a whole book of easy recipes to use with Fleischmann's yellow label Yeast . . . the yeast with extra vitamins!

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Saline Women Present Style Show



Photo by Andy Ewing, Salina

Saline county women give a style revue. From left to right, seated: Mrs. W. Carl Johnson, Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. Theo Peterson, Mrs. Lee Habiger. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Amos Ryding, Mrs. Charles Sullivan, Mrs. Herman Will, Mrs. H. H. Mapes, Mrs. Irl Tinkler, Mrs. Leo Lambertson, Mrs. Ted Buhler.

ONE of the major clothing projects of Saline county home demonstration units has been making a dress by each member. Upon completion of the project a style show was planned and carried out at the First Methodist church in Salina. Seventy-five women, the members of 14 clubs, modeled their dresses under the direction of Mrs. Florence Hobson, home demonstration agent. Most of the dresses were made of washable cottons and rayons.

right side of the binding on the right side of the carpet with the 2 edges together. Fasten the thread at the rug selvage with a few short stitches and then baste with slanting stitches about one third to one half inch apart. When the binding is sewed on, fasten the thread securely with 3 short stitches backward so that the binding will not rip.

When this step is finished, fold to the wrong side on the diagonal the 1 1/2 inches of binding left at the end so that the corner won't show when the binding is turned over the edge of the carpet. Then fold the binding over the raw edge of the carpet to the underside.

Draw the binding down smoothly and fasten to the back, catching only a few yarns of the carpet and about one eighth inch of the binding. Make these stitches about 1 inch apart. On the right side only a narrow edge of binding will show, and on the wrong side an inch or more will protect the carpet's edge.

An Easter Pantomime

This game may be played in pairs by girls, boys or mixed groups. To play it an even number of paper eggs measuring about 2 by 7 inches must be made before the party begins. Then on separate slips of paper, write one number for each pair of guests expected. Make the paper eggs of plain colored paper or use the colored advertisement pages from old magazines. Now cut each egg in half, straight across, in a zigzag or curved. Then have someone type the following list of actions to be carried out silently in pantomime: Picking grass for nests, hunting Easter eggs, buying an Easter lily, dyeing eggs, feeding a baby chick, mixing eggs in a bowl, arranging an Easter bouquet, admiring an Easter bonnet before mirror.

As the guests arrive each one is given half of a paper egg. These are then matched for partners and each pair is given a number. An announcer is then chosen by the hostess. The announcer explains briefly that as he calls a number the couple holding that number must respond by doing a stunt from the list. The others must guess what the pair is trying to act. Prizes may be given to the best acting. —C. W. W.

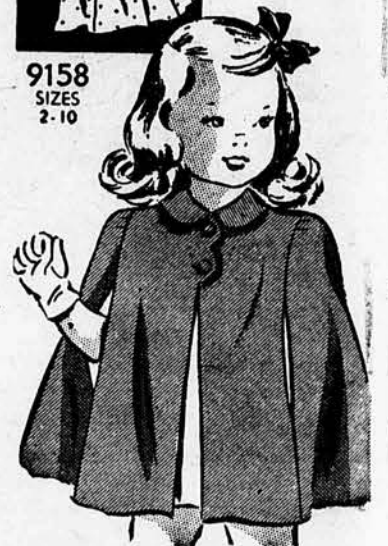
To Condition Iron

Does the iron sole seem rough? Or soiled? There are 2 precautions to take for these ironing troubles. If starch has stuck to it, sprinkle some salt on a piece of paper and run the iron over it. Once a month to keep the sole smooth and clean, rub with paraffin or beeswax.

Easter Outfit



9158
 SIZES
 2-10



Get all set for Easter in this jaunty outfit. Pattern 9158 consists of a pretty princess dress, a cape with an airy swing. Both can be cut and stitched in record time. Pattern comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6, frock requires 1 3/4 yards of 35-inch material. The cape, 1 1/4 yards of 54-inch fabric.

This pattern, together with a needlework pattern for personal or household decoration, 20 cents. Write Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Causes Sore Throat

Epidemics of septic sore throat in humans have been traced to milk supplies from cows affected with mastitis, say North Dakota Extension dairy-men. Pasteurization destroys most of these germs but there still is a chance that some will survive. Therefore, they warn, milk that is stringy, flaky, or tinged with blood, should never be used for human food.

Is Your Doctor Still Away?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

OUR doctors will not be back as early as we thought. So mother will have to be watchful that every one in the family group is giving care, let us say "especially good care," to health matters.

How long since you had a dental check-up? The absentee dentists are comparatively few. Having a check of the teeth is very important for any person, especially the 6-year-olds, the young people in their teens, and the older persons who have what are known as "sensitive teeth." The health of the teeth affects the health of the entire body. What about normal weight? A test is a simple matter. I suggest that those who feel themselves growing too heavy, as well as those who have been losing, remember that the number of pounds you carry for your age and height are significant in health matters. Many are suffering unnecessarily from eye strain. Perhaps your favorite eye doctor is in the war, but that is no reason for adding to your troubles those that come from unnecessary eye strain.



Dr. Lerrigo

What is the condition of that member of your family who has been the most overtaxed for lack of rest? There is little excuse for all of us can get rest if we insist upon it. You will remember that when you used to go to see your doctor in the old days he allowed no compromise as to the need of the body for regular and sufficient hours of sleep. He may even have prescribed your hours of bedtime and rising and you obeyed because the doctor said so.

The habit of taking medicines just because someone (with no authority) tells you to do so is as harmful today as ever. Remember that pills and purgatives never really cure constipation, whereas nine cases in ten can be cured by the person who will make sure of a well-balanced diet, will spend plenty of time in chewing, drink enough water and insist upon regularity in the bowel habit.

Incidentally, the opportunity to write for advice about health problems is still open to readers of our paper who will send a stamped and addressed envelope for reply. I have in mind as special letters that may attract you:

- Hints to Cure Constipation
 - Hints About Healthy Old Age
 - Hints About Normal Weight
- Be sure to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Invalid Chair

An inexpensive chair for an invalid may be made by removing the rockers from a strong wooden rocking chair. Fasten straight pieces of wood in their place. Then on each of the 4 corners place ball-bearing casters of good size. You will be able to move this chair easily, even if the occupant is heavy. When you no longer need the chair for the invalid, it can be converted into a rocking chair again.—Lucile Urquhart, St. Joseph Co., Ind.

Saves Young Trees

A nurseryman told us to paint our young fruit trees with any kind of fish oil and it worked like a charm. The rabbits found something else to eat.—Mrs. A. B. C.

Easter Favors

Do you know how to turn a hard-boiled egg into a funny Easter bunny? And how to make lovely ladies wearing lovely Easter bonnets, using a few simple supplies and vivid imagination? Our leaflet tells you just how these clever Easter favors are made. We have a limited supply to offer our readers. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a free copy of the leaflet.



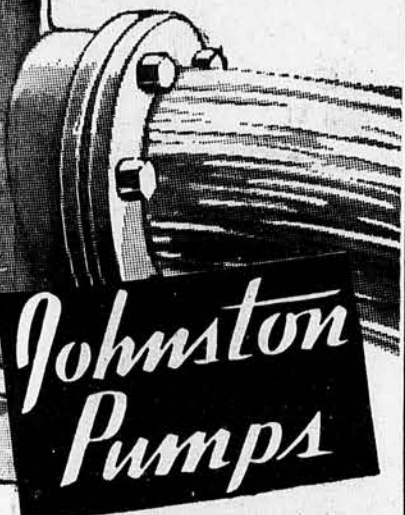
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Then, thanks to this new solvent process, Champlin HI-V-I is so clear, so pure, so free from carbon, asphalts, gum and other varnish forming elements, it helps wash away sludge and other power robbing formations in your motor.

So to protect the vital innards of your fighting tractor on the ground, give it the positive lubrication essential in the sky. Change this spring to Champlin HI-V-I. The CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY, Enid, Oklahoma. Producers, Refiners, Distributors of Petroleum Products Since 1916.

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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 dizziness. 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.



GET 'EM SET
and READY TO
GO with ~

DANNEN CHICK STARTER

Baby chicks are vital to victory. The more you can raise, and the faster you can get them into production and ready for market, the more food America will have to win the war and write the peace.

So get 'em set and ready to GO

Follow the Complete Dannen Program

For best success, follow the complete Dannen Poultry Feeding Program from chick to layer. Keep your chicks on Dannen Chick Starter the first 7 weeks, then change to Dannen Chick Grower. At 14 weeks, give your pullets Dannen Pullet Booster, and at 21 weeks or when your pullets come into full egg production, start using Dannen Egg Feed.

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

Ask For
DANNEN FEEDS
AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALER'S




A CONCRETE BARNYARD

**helps you raise more beef
with less feed and labor**

With the United Nations appealing to American farmers to raise more beef and pork, many farmers are paving their feed lots with concrete. This saves feed and labor—leaves more feed for pigs following cattle—saves manure.

Authorities say a concrete feed lot is worth \$4 a head per year in direct savings.

A concrete pavement will last

a lifetime, and the cost is surprisingly low. Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

Write for free booklet on feeding floors and barnyard pavements, or other lasting concrete improvements.

Paste coupon on penny postal and mail today

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. G3c-2, Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Yes, I am interested in paving my barnyard or feed lot. Send booklet.

Also "how to build" booklets on improvements checked:

Milk house Granary Poultry house floor
 Manure pit Dairy barn floor Water tanks, troughs

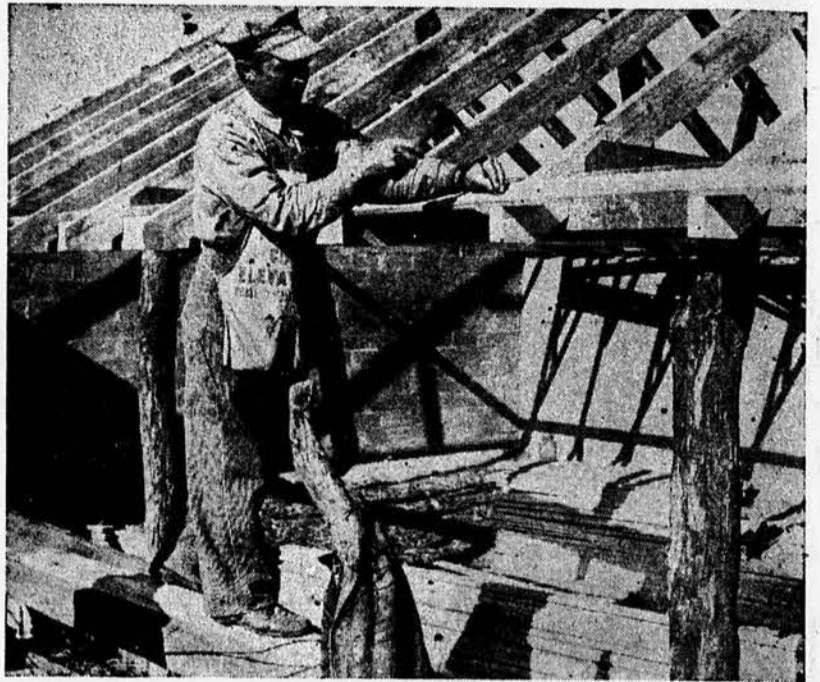
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Street or R. R. No. _____

City _____

State _____

Isn't Easily Discouraged



Paul Scramek, Labette county, was busy this fall on a new tile loafing shed, which is part of a rebuilding program. He plans a new milking parlor this year. His old buildings were destroyed by a windstorm and a fire.

IF YOU think you have had a tough time on the farm this last year wait until you have heard what happened to Paul Scramek, of Labette county.

During April a tornado tore down his garage near the house and damaged some of his other buildings. In August lightning struck his cow barn, burning it to the ground with all his feed supplies. To take care of his cows he turned out his pullets and built stanchions in the laying house. This fall coyotes have killed 250 of the pullets and, according to Maurice Wyckoff, county agent, the flock was one of the highest producing in the county with about 80 per cent production last spring. But that isn't all. During the haying season Mr. Scramek fell and broke his wrist.

That would be enough to discourage

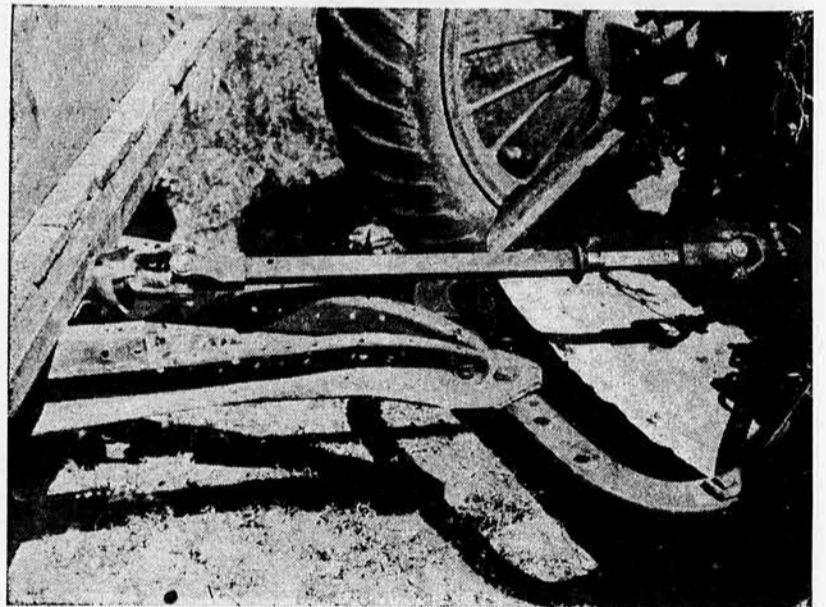
most anyone, but not Mr. Scramek. He already has replaced the garage with a fine, glazed-tile, double garage and is building a new loafing shed of the same fireproof material. This year he will build a new milking parlor to complete the restoration.

Paid to Treat

Failure to treat grain sorghum seed caused a loss in yield of 20 bushels of grain an acre on a half-section of land for one Morton county farmer last year, reports E. H. Teagarden, district Extension agent.

Farmers in Morton county planted 125,000 acres of grain sorghum, using pure seeds of adapted varieties, and were repaid by increased yields of about 10 bushels an acre last year. It will work in every county.

Made Tractor Speed Up



By hooking the power takeoff of his tractor to the transmission shaft of a 2-wheel trailer, W. A. Musick, Osage county, increased the road speed of his tractor from less than 4 miles to nearly 15 miles an hour. Two universal joints and a tumbling shaft, as shown here, do the trick.

THE problem of using a tractor with no road speed to farm 2 places several miles apart has been solved by W. A. Musick, an Osage county farmer.

His tractor has a speed of less than 4 miles an hour and it took too long for him to move from one farm to the other. He built a 2-wheel trailer having a car chassis with the transmission gears. The frame channels were pinched together at the front and a flat piece of iron welded on the bottom to be hooked onto the drawbar of the tractor.

Then, by hooking the power takeoff of the tractor to the shaft of the trailer transmission by means of 2

universal joints and a tumbling shaft, he can run his tractor in neutral and obtain a road speed of about 15 miles an hour.

With this combination, the trailer also can be used to carry grain or small equipment or parts.

Might Try These

When plowing in rocky ground, I strap a crowbar to the plow so that when I strike a big rock, I pry it out without letting it be covered up again.

Always pull wrenches toward you. Always cut away from you with a knife.—J. M.

Warble Trouble

Freeport 4-H Club members believe in being of service to their community. This club, located in Harper county, decided at their December meeting to conduct an ox warble control program in the Freeport community. A map of the community was drawn and farmsteads marked. Mack Armstrong, adult leader, and Bill

Greve, president of the club, sent a questionnaire to farmers in an area 3 miles wide and 7 miles long asking farmers to notify the club leader if they wanted their cattle treated. The questionnaire explained the advantages of cleaning up the area so there would be very few heel flies hatched out in this area. The heel fly is responsible for laying the eggs that work up thru the back in the form of grubs.

Bill Greve and his brother Robert constructed two 16-foot panels that were hauled on a trailer. The panels were used to hold the cattle while they were dusted with derris powder. Thirteen boys, the leader, E. R. Button, county agent, and 2 girls who acted as secretaries for the club, reported at 9:30 one Saturday morning to start the tour. A total of 360 head of cattle were dusted on 13 different farms by 5 o'clock. A charge of 10 cents a head was made to pay for the material used in treating the cattle.

These club folks learned how to treat cattle for grubs, made a little money, and contributed to the war effort by increasing milk production, and gains on beef cattle.

In one experiment conducted in Western Kansas last year, it was found that cattle treated for grubs gained 45 pounds more than other cattle that were handled the same way but not treated.

What Berries Did

Strawberry variety tests planted in 1943 in Doniphan county, show that Pathfinder gave the highest yield of 12 varieties tested, says Erwin Abmeyer, superintendent of experimental work there. Howard, the variety most widely planted there commercially, ranked third. Catskill was second. Blakemore, a variety once more popular there than now, ranked eighth in yield.

Mr. Abmeyer has a table showing 1944 results of various rotations on strawberry yields. The highest yield, 210 crates an acre, was obtained when vetch was used, followed by fallow and then strawberries. A yield of 208.9 crates to the acre was obtained when the land was manured, followed by potatoes and then strawberries. The cowpeas, sweet corn, strawberry rotation resulted in a yield of 155.7 crates an acre.

In a mulching experiment much higher yields were obtained where the plants were mulched. In the case of mulched raspberries the results were outstanding. The mulched patch yielded 106.2 crates an acre while the patch that received no mulching returned only 23.1 crates to the acre.

Herd Does Better

Thru co-operation with the Harvey, Rice, McPherson County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Arthur McClelland, McPherson county dairyman, has increased his herd average by 32 pounds of butterfat and 600 pounds of milk over a 5-year period, it is reported by Jess Cooper, McPherson county agent. Mr. McClelland is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Twenty-six herds consisting of 450 cows now are in the tri-county association, with more than half of them in McPherson county, Mr. Cooper said. Enough additional herd owners have applied for membership to form a single county association but no cow tester can be hired to handle the work.

Altho no new members can be accepted at this time, Mr. McClelland believes any farmer milking cows would benefit by weighing the milk and by taking samples to creameries for testing.

Date Slipped

In writing about the poultry exhibits of Norman Kardosh, of Stockton, in the February 17 issue of Kansas Farmer, we inadvertently stated he was awarded the champion water fowl at the 1944 Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson. The story should have read "champion waterfowl at the 1943 Kansas State Fair."

The winner at the 1944 show was T. W. Spachek, of Lincolnville, who was given that award on an Embden gander. Mr. Spachek has been a breeder and exhibitor of fancy poultry for 25 years, and has an impressive winning record at all the big shows. We are glad to make this correction to give credit where credit is due.

Today - PUMPING "GAS" TO KEEP 'EM ROLLING!

Tomorrow - AIR-COOLED POWER FOR FARM WATER SYSTEMS

PROVIDING dependable power for fuel and water pumping units is one of the many war services of Briggs & Stratton engines.

When you buy a farm water system, be sure it has a Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle AIR-COOLED engine.

Only in Briggs & Stratton engines can you get the extra performance made possible by the "know-how" gained through 25 years of consistent leadership in design, engineering and precision manufacture.

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AIR-COOLED POWER

BRIGGS & STRATTON

GASOLINE ENGINES

HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY TO RELIEVE

cramps, headache backache

OF 'CERTAIN DAYS' of the month

Helps Build Up Resistance Against Such Distress!

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous Liquid formula does more than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine also relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such symptoms. A VERY SENSIBLE THING TO DO!

HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming ingredients in Pinkham's. This medicine helps nature. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. INEXPENSIVE!

Lydia E. Pinkham's

VEGETABLE COMPOUND

AC

CLEAN PLUGS SAVE UP TO ONE GALLON OF GASOLINE IN TEN

SPARK PLUGS

SPEED FINAL VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS

MODERNIZE YOUR COMBINE

CHANGE FROM CHAIN to V-BELT DRIVE

Westwood Pulleys, quickly centered over old sprockets, will add years of better performance to your combine. These modern drives, equipped with Gates V-belts, minimize vibration and insure a smoother flow of added power.

Drives for all models of Gleaner-Baldwin and MM G2 & G3 combines are available for immediate shipment.

Cutaway view of the WESTWOOD UNIVERSAL solid pulley, with interchangeable hub to fit any size shaft. The UNIVERSAL-pulleys for CASE Models K and P, DEERE No. 9, and Mf. Jr., 8 ft. will be available in limited quantity for 1945 harvest season.

Restricted production will permit us to supply only a portion of the demand; hence early orders will be given preference. If no dealer in your vicinity, write us direct for literature.

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HINMAN...The Best in Milking Machines



Oak Dell Colantha Maid—a 3 year old prize winner, typical of this Hinman-milked herd.

Say the Owners and Manager of
WILLOW SPRINGS RANCH
MT. MORRISON, COLO.

The 2200-Acre Home of Redrox Holsteins

R. W. Watkins, Owner, and A. C. "Whitie" Thomson, Manager, of famous Willow Springs Ranch write us why they prefer to milk their fine herd with Hinman LOW-Vacuum Milkers.

READ WHAT THEY SAY: "After using two other popular make machines of high vacuum for over two years, we changed to Hinmans at Willow Springs Ranch and were able to cut the actual milking time 40% with an increase in milk production. We know production must be bred into the cows, but, as dairymen, it is our job to provide the care and equipment necessary for the cows to profitably express their inheritance. Almost invariably visitors to the ranch comment on the excellence of the udders, and we feel our Hinmans are doing their part in keeping the udders square and in good condition.

"We at Willow Springs Ranch, love these cows and know that they will build better Holsteins for us, and, we believe that in the Hinman we are providing them the best in milking machines. Our experience has been that the low vacuum principle is easier on udders and for rapid, efficient milking it has been entirely satisfactory."

ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT HINMAN—
or WRITE NOW FOR FREE FOLDER

Hinman Milking Machine Co., Inc.
Oneida, N. Y.



HINMAN Low-Vacuum MILKER

"The
**LOW-
VACUUM**
is Easier
on Udders"

Turkey Future Unlimited

(Continued from Page 1)

average 30 ounces to the dozen; and the hatchability of all eggs set must average 70 per cent. At least 28 eggs must be set from each hen.

These hens may also meet a higher qualification stage known as R. O. M. (Register of Merit) if 20 poults are hatched of which 16 are alive at 22 weeks old. Sixty per cent of all young tom progeny and 80 per cent of all young hen progeny must be of U. S. Grade A market quality, except for pin feathers, fattening, and dressing requirements, provided a minimum of 12 poults meet these requirements.

All turkeys entered in R. O. P. are examined for good market type, weighed, and measured for breast width. The weight and measurement are made a part of the R. O. P. summary prepared at the close of the breeding season and giving in addition to this information, egg production, egg weight, and hatchability for each hen qualifying.

\$68 Worth of Poults

Taking 1944 R. O. P. records we find that with poults selling for about 85 cents each last spring, the hen which produced 80 poults during the 100-day period, starting from the day she laid her first egg in the traps, produced \$68 worth of poults. The average hen qualifying produced \$39.95 worth of poults at 85 cents each. Some hens produced none at all.

Since hatchability has been a major problem in the large Broad Breasted Bronze strains, a study was made of the relationship of breast width to both egg production and hatchability. No relationship was found between breast width and egg production or hatchability in the hens.

Hatchability of all eggs set from pens headed with extremely heavy broad-breasted toms was less than from smaller toms. However, more records will be needed before definite conclusions can be reached in regard to the type of toms to select for best hatchability. Several factors seem apparent at the present time. Toms should be active, well balanced, and not too heavy. Short keels and short legs should be avoided. Later-hatched toms (late May or early June) may prove better breeders than April or early May hatched toms where breeders are not lighted to produce early eggs.

Will Take Time

Only turkey growers who have the time to maintain a breeding flock and trap them during the necessary 3- or 4-month period, starting about March 1, should consider R. O. P. turkey breeding work, says Mr. Halbrook. "They should also be equipped, if possible, to do their own hatching or obtain the co-operation of a nearby turkey hatcheryman who is willing to assist in pedigreeing the poults. Growers who are going to the expense and trouble of trapnesting, pedigreeing, and identifying outstanding breeding stock should be supported and encouraged by other growers in the state who believe that 'breeding makes a difference.' A breeding outlet should be provided for all the outstanding breeding stock located thru this R. O. P. turkey-breeding program."

Kansas was one of the first states

to promote an official supervised trap-nest turkey-breeding program. In 1944, a National Turkey Improvement Plan was established under which the Kansas program is now operating, with the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association serving as the official state agency. The complete program includes U. S. Approved turkey flocks and hatcheries, U. S. Certified flocks and hatcheries, and U. S. R. O. P. and R. O. M. flocks. All breeders in these flocks are tube tested for pullorum disease by the Department of Bacteriology of Kansas State College.

Eighteen hatcheries and 82 flocks with more than 13,000 breeders are at present qualified under the U. S. Approved stage of the National Turkey Improvement Plan in Kansas.

Kansas Should Expand

With a sound breeding program to produce quality poults, favorable climate, an abundance of grain, and a market on a dressed graded basis to encourage the production of high-quality turkeys, Kansas should expand in the turkey business. Less than 4 pounds of turkey meat is being consumed to the person in the United States, therefore, the possibility of increasing demand is almost unlimited. Since only slightly more than 4 pounds of feed is required to produce a pound of turkey meat, turkey producers can compete favorably with other meat producers from a cost standpoint, Halbrook points out.

Almost one million turkeys now are produced in Kansas each year. This should be increased. The increase should come, however, from producers who handle their flocks efficiently and safely from a disease standpoint. Five-hundred-bird flocks will require less labor to the bird and utilize equipment more efficiently than smaller flocks. Turkeys should be kept separate from chickens at all times, but chick-brooding equipment can be utilized efficiently and safely for a late brood of poults. Poults should be started by June 15, with April or May hatching dates preferred. About one-half square foot of brooder-house floor space should be provided to the poults. Frequent moving of range and equipment during the growing season is necessary for best results.

Watch Hog Cholera

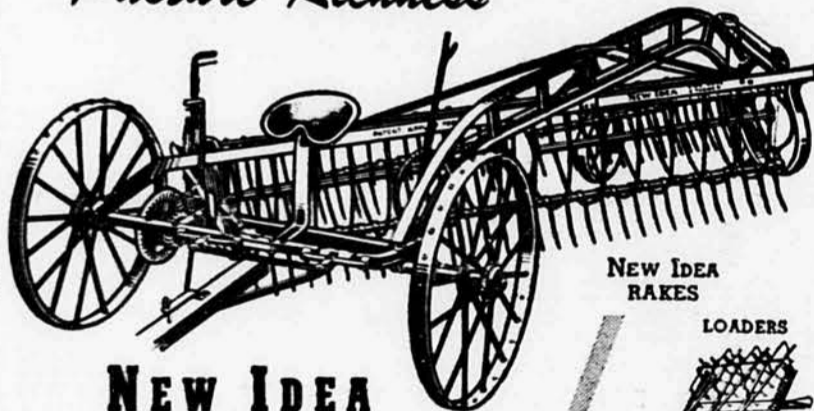
An upswing in the hog-cholera cycle is overdue, so Kansas hog producers will have to be on guard this spring, warns Dr. J. W. Lumb, Kansas State College veterinarian.

The danger this spring is due not only to the natural 10-year cycle of the disease, but because farmers apparently did not vaccinate as extensively as usual last season, says Dr. Lumb.

Hog raisers are urged to have all spring pigs immunized as early as practical, to keep nonimmune hogs in lots away from highways, to keep visitors out of hog lots, and to isolate newly purchased pigs for several weeks to guard the home herd against latent infection.

Large numbers of vaccinated, cholera-immune herds generally act as barriers against the spread of the disease, concludes Doctor Lumb.

MAKE HAY THAT KEEPS ITS Pasture Richness



NEW IDEA HAYING MACHINES

Each of these NEW IDEA Haying Machines offers built-in features designed to produce better hay. The smooth, prompt action of the NEW IDEA Mower lays the swaths with speed and ease. The NEW IDEA Rake, with its many exclusive features, builds tall, fast-drying wind-rows that protect both leaves and color. The NEW IDEA Loader puts these protein-and-vitamin riches on the load without loss. Your NEW IDEA dealer will explain the many superior advantages of these high quality machines. Ask him also about NEW IDEA Wagons.

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STEEL WAGONS

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FREE BOOK Describes methods that produce hay of highest feeding value. Practical and interesting. Ask your dealer for free copy, or write.

NEW IDEA, INC.

Factories: COLDWATER, OHIO SANDWICH, ILL.

What R. O. P. Records Show

The following information was obtained from the 1944 R. O. P. records.

Number of birds entered	273
Number qualified for R. O. P.	52
Per cent qualified for R. O. P.	19
Average number of eggs produced by qualifying birds (100-day period)	61
Lowest egg production for any hen entered	2
Highest egg production for any hen entered (100 days)	93
Average per cent hatch of eggs set from qualifying birds	77.8
Lowest per cent hatch of any hen entered	0
Highest per cent hatch of any hen entered	100
Average number poults produced per hen qualified	47
Smallest number poults produced per hen entered	0
Highest number poults produced per hen entered (100 days)	80
Heaviest hen entered in R. O. P. (pounds)	25.3
Average body weight of Broad Breasted Bronze hens entered	18.5
Average body weight of Federal White hens entered	10.1
Average breast width (3 inches below keel) of Broad Breasted Bronze qualified	4.8
Average breast width (3 inches below keel) of Federal Whites qualified	3.8

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Fights Corrosion...SO Water Fog can Fight Fire

Fog outside a ship is dangerous. Fog on or below decks—Water Fog—can save it from the worst peril of the sea—fire!

Water fog is man-made... sea water forced through a nozzle with screen holes so fine they make a vapor-blanket that smothers even raging oil and gasoline flames. And, equally important, water fog does not capsize ships with needless tons of water.

The screen for the nozzle that makes water fog must stand off the corrosive bite of salt water, yet stand up to terrific pressure despite its thin construction. Therefore, it is made of Monel which contains a high percentage of Nickel—the tough metal which is used in alloys that fight rust and corrosion.

Already Nickel has helped water fog snatch blazing warships, carriers, troop transports, and even tankers, from Davy Jones' relentless grip—sometimes after burning for days!

*...just as it Fights Corrosion
in your Home Fire Extinguisher*



If fire strikes in your home or garage, your fire extinguisher must be ready—not clogged or frozen by rust or corrosion. That's why many types have valve seats, discs and springs made of Nickel alloys—metals that stand up in "standby" service as well as in everyday use. In this, as in countless other ways, versatile Nickel is your "unseen friend"—part of your daily life, like the starch in your shirts or the salt in your food.

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International Nickel—world's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals...the producers of INCO Nickel Alloys, including MONEL and INCONEL.

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TO CUT THE
PAPER SHORTAGE**



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ARE YOUR HENS LOUSY?

• Black Leaf 40 kills lice and feather mites on chickens. If you have these intruders in your hen house

• GET THE Black Leaf 40

Our "Cap Brush" Applicator spreads Black Leaf 40 on the roost in a thin film which saves waste. Use as directed on label for feather mites.

• Kills aphids and similar insects. Spray flowers and garden with Black Leaf 40 for aphids and similar insects. 1 oz. Black Leaf 40 makes 6 gallons effective aphid spray. Full directions with every package.

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LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Buy War Bonds!!

Need More Used Fats

Demand by Industry and Fighters Increasing

THE War Food Administration has asked the nation's housewives to salvage 250 million pounds of used household fats in 1945.

Importations of fats and oils will be lessened or entirely halted this year, resulting in a mounting deficit in our normal supply, which can only be kept from becoming dangerous by the increased salvaging of inedible household fats.

Demand for fats by industry and armed forces is increasing. Our supplies are decreasing. Total domestic production of fats and oils for use in 1944 was about 11.2 billion pounds. For 1945, total domestic production is estimated to be 10 billion pounds—a reduction of 1.2 billion pounds.

One can well ask why our 1945 supply of fats and oils will be smaller by 1.2 billion pounds. Here are the facts:

In 1944, the nation had the largest livestock marketings in its history, particularly in hogs. Heavy slaughterings yielded ample supplies of lard and grease. So, production of lard was 3 1/4 billion pounds.

In 1945, we will have reduced supplies of lard and grease from animal slaughter. Last year, farmers took

steps to balance livestock production to available food supplies and pasture. This action means a lower total 1945 slaughter, especially in hogs. It is estimated that production of lard in 1945 will be only 2.4 billion pounds. Yet, the equivalent of 40 per cent of all lard must be set aside for Government purchase.

In 1945, total output of inedible tallow and greases is expected to be around 1,820 million pounds—about 150 million pounds less than in 1944.

In 1944, military demands for fats and oils, and products requiring these things in their manufacture, were high. In 1945, military and industrial requirements for the type of fats collected in the fats salvage campaign are even higher—and over 2 1/2 times those of 1940.

It's a matter of supply and demand. The demand this year exceeds the expected supply, so used household fats must be salvaged by every family.

Fats have many and varied uses. First, our fats go for explosives. This classification includes such things as dynamite, glycerin, 37 mm. airplane cannon, trench mortars, and 75 mm. howitzers.

Fats are used widely in the manufacture of medical supplies. Such medicines as sulfa ointments, antiseptics, vaccines, insulin, opiates, and surgical jellies all go toward bringing health and life back to wounded servicemen.

Other military uses include the manufacture of synthetic rubber, lubricants, incendiaries, de-icing fluids

for aircraft, nylon for parachutes, paints, fabrics, soaps, and hydraulic fluids.

Industrially, fats are used in metal working, mining, textile manufacture, foods, lubricants, tanning and processing leather, inks and insecticides.

Here is what one tablespoon of used fat from your kitchen can do. It will make enough sulfa salve to treat 35 wounded Americans; help produce one half pound of synthetic rubber to go into tires for jeeps and trucks; or manufacture 5 machine-gun bullets to mow down Japs and Germans.

The fat-salvage program cannot and is not intended to supply all the inedible fats required for use this year. But housewives can certainly help.

There are more than 500,000 families in Kansas. By saving an average of 1 pound of fat a family a month, Kansas alone can salvage 6 million pounds of used fats in 1945. According to home economics specialists, this is not too high for the average family of 4 persons.

So, if Kansas contributes its one-fourth-eighth of the goal, figured proportionately to the different states' populations, the nation as a whole will surpass the goal of 250 million pounds.

Of the many questions asked by Kansas housewives concerning the fat-salvage campaign is the all-important one, "Do we have to strain the used fats?" The answer is "no."

So far, it seems that Mrs. Housewife has been asked to do this salvaging with no thought of reward; however, the practice of paying 4 cents a pound for the fats, plus 2 red points for each pound turned in, will be continued. Most butchers are co-operating—a good many more than last year. So let's equal or surpass that goal.

LOOK AHEAD!

GET

DEMPSTER

WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

A Dempster Water System will not do your work for you, but it will save you hours of toil on the farm every day...save you time...save you money.

An unfailing supply of running water for livestock, crops, and every household use is a vital factor in gaining top production and worth-while profits. And Dempster Water Supply Equipment is famous for its high quality and long, dependable service. Plan now for the great convenience of running water...and ask for Dempster when you buy.

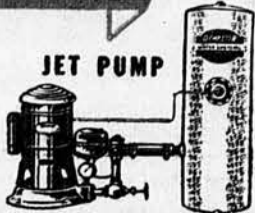
DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
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F.9

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| Water Systems | Centrifugal Pumps | Water Supply Equipment |
| Windmills | Steel and Wood Tanks | Pipe • Fittings |
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| Cylinders | | |



125 "G. I.'s." Back in College

Courses Will Fit Returning Veterans' Needs

COLLEGE entrance requirements for returning veterans have been thrown out the window," declared Dr. William F. Pickett, widely known horticulturist, when he spoke on the subject, "G. I. Joe at Kansas State College," at the annual small fruit and orchard meeting at Wathena recently. He expects a 50 per cent increase in college enrollment after the war, and looks forward to the time when there will be 6,000 students on the campus.

A great many former servicemen, he thinks, will be taking advantage of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" which provides tuition, books, laboratory fees and \$50 a month if single and \$75 a month if married, for those who wish to do something about improving their education. Mr. Pickett based his predictions on the fact that already 125 ex-soldiers are in attendance at Kansas State College.

Veterans returning from theaters of war will expect a different kind of instruction, and to accommodate this new demand some drastic changes will have to be made in teaching methods. Courses of study and curricula must be revamped, said Doctor Pickett. G. I. Joe, with all his wide experiences, will not wish to enter the home town high school when he returns because there will be such a gap between his age and that of the other students. Besides, he will not be able to get the practical kind of instruction he craves in the average high school. Rigid entrance requirements would prevent many G. I. Joes from entering college, and even those able to meet these requirements will be reluctant to spend 4 years preparing themselves to make a living.

Plan Practical Courses

To meet this very evident demand for a new kind of instruction, according to Doctor Pickett, legislation is now pending to establish a vocational school which would revise entrance requirements. To matriculate in this proposed school the applicant need not even be a high-school graduate. A desire to improve his education is all that is necessary. The plan is to provide practical instruction in agriculture and mechanics. Courses for Joe's wife and for G. I. Janes will be provided in home economics.

It is proposed to offer courses in dairying, poultry husbandry, small-fruit growing, gardening, greenhouse culture, livestock, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, radio repair, electric welding, practical shop-

work, business administration, book-keeping and stenography. It is anticipated that veterans will be used as teachers for these courses if possible to obtain them.

In addition to setting up this special vocational school for discharged servicemen the college will offer a 2-year practical course open to those having a high-school education or its equivalent. Chemistry, geology and such subjects will not be required of students taking this course, although they may be issued as electives. A certificate will be issued upon graduation.

To meet the new challenge even the regular 4-year college courses that lead to degrees will undergo a complete revamping with emphasis upon visual education.

How Sluggish Folks Get Happy Relief



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 "in-nards", 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
SENNALAXATIVE
CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN

Boxcar Shortage

(Continued from Page 6)

to other nations, is going to be continued for some time after the shooting war is over. That means a government market demand for farm products.

But between Lend-Lease (and the successor of Lend-Lease) and food subsidies, which will total around \$1,800,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, farmers of the United States are going to become increasingly dependent upon Government for farm income. That source of income promises to continue for the 2 years promised after war's end—after that the deluge of surpluses.

What About Wallace?

Washington is more or less at sea in attempts to evaluate what the confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce will mean, down the road. Before confirming him the Senate took action, sustained by the House, which stripped the job of its lending powers thru heading up the Federal Loan Agency, operating thru the RFC and its subsidiaries. The lending powers amounted to some 40 billions of dollars. The President is prohibited by law—and he signed the bill—from returning these particular powers to Wallace. But the President could, and some believe he will, give to Wallace the administration of the Foreign Economic Administration, which could include control of foreign trade and all its ramifications in the postwar world.

Henry Wallace may be headed toward the Presidency, or only toward the nomination for the Presidency. He might head a new so-called Liberal party (or Labor party), at the risk of splitting off a lot of Southern support that has been a vested interest of the Democratic party. He may be headed toward political oblivion. But unless and until oblivion catches up with him, he is a leading figure in American politics.

One thing seems fairly certain. Henry Wallace is now a labor leader (CIO) rather than a farm leader. If Labor and Agriculture decide their interests are identical, or even parallel, by 1948, he may be the next President. If the farmers decide otherwise, and do not join Labor in the great American game of politics, Henry Wallace may be the leading figure in a new political line-up in America—Rightist against Leftist, tho that may not be the names used.

No Secret Commitments?

The price the United States paid at Yalta in the Crimea for promises of international co-operation in the postwar world—the conference among the three nations, Britain, Russia and President Roosevelt, to use the terminology of the President in his message

Wonderful Results

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience in her own words: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shendoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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Dept. 22, Waterloo, Iowa

to Congress and the Nation—probably will not be divulged until after Dumbarton Oaks has been approved at San Francisco and ratified by the Senate of the United States. Following Moscow and Teheran conferences, the American people were informed no secret commitments were made. But long before Yalta it was divulged—not from American but from European sources and developments—that at Teheran, Russia was given a free hand in the Balkans and Poland; that Britain had been promised control of the Mediterranean—if she was strong enough to hold that control.

This is just an opinion. But lumping together Moscow, Teheran, Yalta; the international food conference of 1943; Bretton Woods, Lend-Lease and whatever succeeds Lend-Lease in the postwar period, the American farmer will be lucky if he retains his domestic market in the brave new world we are fighting for. He may have a foreign market as long as Uncle Sam finances foreign uses of American farm products in the foreign market, and not much longer.

Farming Has Changed

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, is not advising a rush of city boys from the Armed Services to the farms when the war ends. The BAE notes, in publications intended for servicemen's consumption and study, that times have changed. The farmer's problem used to be one of production (two blades of grass where one grew before).

"The farmer's job, formerly one of applying skill and muscle to grow enough to live on, has become one of organizing his capital, labor and land into an efficient business that shows money profit," the BAE warns.

Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have my last year's wheat crop in the bin. Should I sell it now or turn it over to the Government on May 1?—G. M.

Owing to the car shortage, the local price of wheat in most communities is less than the price at which the Government will accept unredeemed loan wheat on May 1. If the local price is at the full ceiling you probably will realize more by selling now. Ask your local buyer what he is paying for your grade of wheat, then ask the county committee what price you will receive if you turn the wheat over to the Commodity Credit Corporation on May 1.

I have some corn to sell and can get 96 cents for it. Is this as good a price as I can expect to get in the next 3 or 4 months?—F. G.

Before there were loans and ceiling prices on corn, corn prices tended to advance from late winter thru the spring and early summer. This year it is doubtful whether prices will be higher during the late spring. There was a large crop of corn and grain sorghums in Kansas last year. Poultry and hog numbers are smaller than a year ago. In most communities there is an ample supply of feed.

The acute shortage of boxcars has prevented corn from moving to terminal markets in a normal manner. The car shortage may continue until after wheat harvest. If you can sell to a local feeder you probably can get a better price now than you can later. However, prices might remain relatively high during the late summer and fall if the new crop should be small.

I have some gilts that weigh 125 to 150 pounds that could be held for fattening this fall. What is the outlook for hog prices during the remainder of this year and early 1946? Should I feed these gilts out for market now or hold them to raise pigs?—M. O.

Hog numbers on January 1, 1945, were at or near prewar levels and stocks of pork and lard are below the average stocks of the prewar period. Demand for pork is materially above the available supply and it probably will continue strong until fall-produced pigs can be marketed. A sudden end to the war on both fronts could change this picture, but even after the

war it is probable that a large amount of pork will be needed to feed the liberated people.

I have a large number of ewes with lambs at foot. These lambs will weigh 25 to 40 pounds now. Do you think present prices for lambs will hold until I can get these lambs to market weight?—T. L.

Prices for fat lambs probably will continue at near present levels until early June. It probably would be well for you to use whatever means possible to have these lambs at market weight by June.

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50 Livestock Enemies

(Continued from Page 4)

plan to use plenty of benzol in washing and cleaning out the maggots. Afterwards use Smear 62 to keep flies away.

There is one better thing to do. Watch each animal that comes to the farm and pastures in the spring, especially from Texas and New Mexico. Examine every wound for maggots, and clean out maggots before moving the animal to the farm or pasture. If every shipper of cattle will only practice this one thing this spring, there will be a great saving of livestock. Remember that screw-worms attack any kind of animal; cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, dogs.

The black blowflies or wool maggots begin attacking sheep very early in the spring. They lay eggs on the sour wool, and especially on "tags," that hatch into the wool maggots. The

sour wool is generally caused by sheep laying down in cow manure lots. It will help to keep the sheep and cows in different lots from now until summer. The tags are formed on the rump and tail by an accumulation of loose excretion. This generally develops when the sheep are turned into wheat or other green pasture in the spring. Wash the sour wool and clean the tags.

If the wool maggot attacks the sheep, they must be removed quickly or they might work thru the wall of the stomach and enter the stomach cavity. Once they get into the vital organs, they will cause much damage, or the death of the sheep. There is not quite so much danger of the maggots entering the vital organs from the rump as from the side. Treat the maggot with benzol. Soak the entire area

that may have a maggot in it. Clean out any maggots that have entered the flesh. A few dabs of Smear 62 on the cleansed sour wool will aid in keeping the flies from laying eggs.

The sheep tick is not a real tick, it is another fly. It is a wingless biting fly and must travel from one sheep to another on foot. The distance cannot be very far. This fly lays eggs in a small cavity in the body of the fly. The eggs hatch into maggots, and the maggots feed on the food taken by the parent fly. When the maggots are full grown, they crawl out into the wool where they shed a skin and use the skin to make a tiny, brown case that is somewhat square in shape, and known to sheep herders as "squares." The squares stay in the wool about 24 to 30 days and change to a new wingless fly ready to eat and lay more eggs.

The sheep that is infested right now is losing wool. There are a lot of half-naked sheep seen as one drives thru the country; the ticks seem to be rather plentiful by February and March each year. They are so plentiful that they cause much itching and thus a lot of scratching, which pulls off the wool. The ticks crowd under the flanks and shoulders. Scratching off wool causes them to work deeper into the wool and toward the back.

The lambs become infested from their mothers while feeding. When one sees a lamb striking at the back of its neck with the hind foot, it is almost a sure thing there will be ticks on its neck.

The best way to combat sheep ticks is to dip them shortly after shearing in an arsenical dip with rotenone added. Dip them again in the fall. At shearing time, the lambs should be kept well away from the shearing pen so the ticks that are removed with the fleece cannot find them. Lambs brought from the west and southwest also should be dipped in the arsenical rotenone dip as soon as unloaded and before they are put into the feedlot.

The sheep head maggot or sheep nose bot is becoming more and more important each year. Last year there were many flocks badly infested. The symptoms are a sheep shaking its head, holding its nose close to the ground, and a severe nasal excretion. This prevents easy breathing and generally begins in late April and lasts thru to June.

Attacks Sheep from Ambush

The sheep nose bot is another fly. It hides in the weeds and among brush. When the sheep passes by, it strikes the nose and lays a mass of maggots into the nostril. The tiny maggots are spiny; thus, their crawling about in the nostril will cause much irritation. When they become nearly grown, they cause the flow of mucous. When the maggots are full grown, they drop to the ground and later change to a fly. The sheep nose botfly is about the same size as the horse botfly. When the flies are after the sheep, the sheep huddle, stamp their feet, and often hold their nose to the ground under the next sheep.

One very good way to prevent the nose botflies from attacking the sheep is to paint the tip of the nose with oil of tar. Smear 62 has also proved to be a good repellent. Treat every nose, and do not depend on the sheep getting some from the salt trough. Treat the sheep a second time if the flies show their presence. If the sheep become infested, it is often necessary to try to remove the grubs from the nostrils by application of one ounce of benzol sprayed in each nostril. Another good material to use in the nostril is 3 teaspoons lysol in 1 pint of warm water. Apply this mixture as a spray and about 1 ounce is required to each nostril. In applying the benzol or lysol mixture, the sheep should be held in a sitting posture with the head up and nose pointing upward. Treat one nostril, then let the sheep have a breathing spell before treating the other.



"Do we need a shoe stamp?"

Cattle lice appear to be more plentiful this year than for a long time. There are a lot of bulls and yearlings that have rubbed the hair off trying to get the lice off. There is no doubt that lice are eating into the profits of the beef cattlemen and dairymen. The fact that farmers are asking for information and methods for removing lice is quite indicative.

Cattle lice get from one animal to another by contact with cattle or rubbing posts. One lousy calf, yearling, or bull brought to the herd in the fall or winter will scatter lice to the entire herd before spring. Here again inspection and quarantine would come in for profit. If a new animal is lousy, it can be treated with a good delousing powder or wash before it is turned into the home herd.

The best wash, spray, dip, or powder is made of rotenone. One of the good dips is 2 pounds of cube (having a 5 per cent rotenone content) and 10 pounds of wettable sulfur in 100 gallons of soft water. This also is one of the best mixtures to wash the infested animal. One must be certain to get every louse wet. Treat a second time in 14 days.

Hog lice are ever present in the hog lot. The hog louse is one of the largest kinds, and they can take a lot of snap out of a young pig and an old sow. There is no real need to have lousy hogs, for they enjoy treating themselves to the oil bath. All a farmer needs to do is to supply the bath. The roller-type hog oiler is naturally the best. Get one, fasten it to a concrete block, fill the hopper with used crankcase oil, and let the hogs do the work.

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Prices with replanting agreement and prepaid to you, \$8.90 for flats, \$7.40 for medium and small rounds, \$5.60 for large rounds. We will be glad to send our leaflet which gives detailed description of our varieties; just mail a post card.

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Now Hold State Record in Northeast Kansas
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Jewett 12	65.3	U. S. 35	59.6
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For highest yields and good palatability buy Kansas Grown Jewett. We pay freight on all mail orders.
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Alfalfa—Lot Crest, per bushel.....\$19.80
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We carry a full line of Field and Garden Seeds. Write for Samples.
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For Better Hybrids order McCurdy's Hybrids. Highest yielding, high-quality hybrids adapted anywhere in the Cornbelt. Write for free folder and prices. Dealers wanted. McCurdy's Hybrids, Box KF, Fremont, Iowa.

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Kansas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn. Know the pedigree of the hybrid you plant. K1583, Ill. 200. Order now. Herbert Roepke, R-3 Manhattan, Kansas.

Pure, certified seed of Norkan, Early Kalo, Pink Kafir and Midland (the new early combine grain sorghum). Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

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Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested Be Safe—Plant Certified Seed
Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red.
Grain Sorghums: Blackhull, Western Blackhull, Pink, Club, and Red Kafir, Colby, Early Kalo, Westland, Wheatland, Midland (Kalo 617).
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Corn: Hybrid: U. S. 13, U. S. 35, K. I. H. 38, Ill. 200, K 1585 and K 1583. Open Pollinated: Midland, Reid, Pride of Saline, Hays Golden, Kansas Sunflower, Colby Yellow Cap.
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Write for list of growers.
The Kansas Crop Improvement Association Manhattan, Kansas

Kansas Hybrid Seed Corn

State Certified and Kansas Grown. U. S. 13 Hybrid Corn, grown and processed on our own farm.
Flat Kernels—\$8.50 per bushel
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Kansas 1583, Ill. 200, U. S. 13. Flats \$8.00. Rounds \$6.00 and \$7.00.
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Trades and Swaps for everybody. New 1945 Directory now ready. 1,500 listings. Write for free literature. Ferris, 317-K, So. Hartford, Bremerton, Wash.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

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SOUTHEAST CORNER OF STATE
Land values high east and south of us. Our lands are yet very cheap. Price of good smooth farm lands range from \$10.00 to \$17.50 per acre. Ranch lands from \$8.50 to \$10.00. For further information, list of land and county map write
F. M. PETERSON, SPRINGFIELD, COLO.

New Spring catalog, selected farm bargains, 7 Midwest states set to you free. Many equipped. Many illustrated with picture. Special service to those stating general location desired, and payment plan. Write today! United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

FARMS—KANSAS

40 Acres: 450 under cultivation. Balance good pasture land. All fenced. Six room dwelling. 2 barns. Good water. Prospect for oil under good lease. Located in Sheridan County, Kansas, 9 miles north of Hoxie. This farm is offered for sale to close an estate. James R. Wilson, Executor, 515 St. Paul Street, Denver 6, Colorado.

The Stock Farm—320 acres on good road, 2 miles town, highly improved, 50 alfalfa, 200 head bluestem pasture, electricity, \$50 per acre. J. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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State Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working. Reasonable expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

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Need Sam Urgently Needs Feathers for Army Hospital pillows, sleeping bags, etc. Top ceiling prices. White and colored Goose—\$1.37 1/2 lb. White and Colored Duck—\$1.10 per lb. Also goose and duck quills (wing and tail feathers). Send samples of used feathers for quotation. All shipments accepted. Remittance same day feathers arrive. Midwest Feather Company, 1650 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12.

New and used Goose and Duck Feathers wanted. Best prices paid, payment day received. Send latest prices and shipping labels. Established 17. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago, 22, Ill.

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4 GOOD, BIG, YOUNG JACKS

Extra good, weight 1,200 lbs. and good as grow. Three blacks with white points; one sorrel; all sound. Prompt delivery, either mare or jennet. Sure breeders. J. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.



JACKS and JENNETS

FOR SALE
Some extra fine Jacks. Serviceable age. Several Jennets.
WATTS BROTHERS, LECOMPTON, KAN.

JACKS for SALE

One coming 4-year-old, 2 coming 2-year-olds and 1 weanling. All good jacks.
FRANK C. MILLS, ALDEN, KAN.

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

BERT POWELL
AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
431 Plass Avenue
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1/2 Column Inch.....	\$2.50 per issue
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One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.
Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Beers, Fed	\$16.60	\$16.25	\$16.25
Hogs	14.50	14.50	14.35
Lambs	16.50	16.35	16.15
Eggs, Standards .....	.25	.24	.23
Eggs, 4 to 5 Lbs. ....	.33	.33	.32
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.46	.46	.47
Theat, No. 2, Hard	1.78 1/2	1.70 1/2	1.70
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.15 1/4	1.13 1/4	1.13 1/4
Oats, No. 2, White .....	.82	.82	.87
Barley, No. 2	1.21	1.16	
Alfalfa, No. 1	30.00	31.00	34.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	19.00	18.50	17.00

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

FRED FARRIS, Faucett, Mo., sold his bred Durocs for a \$150 average on February 13. Top was a good bred yearling sow and she sold to an Iowa buyer for \$885. All were bred to "Tops All" and were mostly bred for March farrow. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

JOHN BETTLES, veteran Hereford breeder of Council Grove, and **LEODORE HERPICH**, of Delavan, are members of the Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association and both had good consignments to the association's February 12 sale. By an error made in copying the names of consignors, the names of these breeders were left out of the Kansas Farmer advertising copy. I regret this omission, and am eager to make it clear that this mistake was not made by the sale management.

The organization of the **NEOSHO VALLEY DUROC BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION** is a recent indication of the growing interest in Durocs in Southwestern Kansas. The new organization has 25 active members, breeders who believe in more and better hogs. James Milholland, Humboldt, has been chosen director of publicity and fieldman. Mr. Milholland is an old-time breeder of Durocs and has experience in the field as fieldman for breed papers. Plans are being made for a summer and fall sale.

The **JONES HEREFORD FARM** sale held at Abilene, February 10, attracted a good crowd, and prices received were quite satisfactory. Average price of \$178 was made on the 33 lots sold, with a top on bulls of \$290 being paid by A. F. Kling, of Haddam. Roy Martin paid the second top female price of \$305 for a 4-year-old cow with a bull calf at foot. Alvin Sando, of Hope, took the top cow with a heifer calf at foot, paying \$315 for the pair. The 16 bulls averaged \$171 and the 17 females averaged \$178. Charles Gartin was the auctioneer.

The **HULTINE-BLOMSTROM** Polled Shorthorn sale, held at Lincoln, Nebr., February 23, brought buyers from many states, but bad weather and roads kept many local buyers away. The top bull consigned by Hultine and Sons sold for \$1,600 to Pierce Farms, Phoenix, Ariz. The second top, also from the Hultine consignment, sold for \$1,500 to J. W. Bennett, of Winona, Wash. Females sold up to \$500. Average on the 23 bulls was \$427, and \$258 on the 37 females. General average on 60 head was \$323. J. E. Halsey was the auctioneer.

FRED R. COTTRELL, of Irving, has leased his Blue Valley Hereford Ranch for a term of years to Gerald F. Hall, operator of the "Triangle S" ranch at Schell City, Mo. At present he has 200 head of cattle on the ranch. Blue Valley ranch with its big, round barn and more than 1,000 acres of native pasture, is one of the finest breeding establishments in the entire country. Mr. Cottrell bought and began to improve this ranch 50 years ago. The Hereford herd dispersed last year was one of the oldest and largest in the state.

The **EYLAR ABERDEEN ANGUS** dispersal sale, held at Horton, February 8, brought out a large crowd from several states. The 127 lots sold for a general average of \$190, with 45 bulls averaging \$170 and 82 females averaging \$201. The top bull sold for \$425, going to Harry Denliker, of Hiawatha. W. C. Niehart, of Lyndon, topped the females, buying a choice cow with heifer at foot at \$440. Most of the cattle remained in Kansas with some buyers from Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado. The auctioneers were Jack Halsey and Mike Wilson.

The **COLORADO PUREBRED DUROC** sale, held at Sterling, Colo., on February 20, was attended by about 400 buyers and visitors. Much interest was manifest in the offering, and prices received were in keeping with the general quality of the offering. No attempt was made to overstate or oversell, consignors taking the position that the bidders were capable of setting the values. The top animal went to C. A. Wilson, of Sterling, at \$410, with a general average of \$146 on the 29 gilts and \$36 on 7 young boars. The demand was largely from Eastern Colorado.

O'BRYAN HAMPSHIREs averaged \$197 in the February 24 sale held at Hiattville, when 62 head were sold to buyers from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, Maryland, Arkansas, Colorado and Illinois at prices from \$490 down to \$100—only one selling that low. John Neeley, of Sloan, Iowa, paid the top price of \$490. One at \$460 went to Maryland. The sows were in pig to boars carrying the best advertised blood of the breed, and top flight breeders were at the ringside or represented by mail bids. Bidding was spirited and selections made rapidly. Jack Halsey was the auctioneer.

SECRETARY T. HOBART McVAY announces dates on which the Holstein district planning meetings are to be held. North-Central Kansas District, April 2; Northeast, April 3; Southeast, April 4; East-Central, April 5; Capitol, April 6; Midwest, March 26; South-Central, March 27; Ark-Valley, March 28; West-Central, March 29.

Breeders should watch their local papers in order to learn places at which these meetings will be held. It is optional with each district whether a spring show is held. The state association is, however, recommending that each of the 9 districts if possible go ahead and hold their show. For further information regarding meetings or shows write Mr. McVay, at Nickerson.

The **WREATH FARM** and **GERMANN DUROC** sale held at Wreath Farm, March 3, was well attended. The boys' judging contest held in the morning brought out about 100 contestants, with 13 high schools competing. The high place went to Holton and second to Junction City. The 41 bred gilts, including one sow selling with 10 pigs, sold for an average of almost \$95, the sow and litter topping at \$143. Don Wells, Manhattan, was the buyer. The next high was \$125, paid by Glen Anderson for No. 2 in the sale. Verne Albright, of Smith Center, also paid \$125 for No. 34. The buyers exhibited a lot of interest and the bidding was unusually spirited. Five bred gilts brought to the sale by Dwight Nelson, of Concordia, and not in

catalog but of the same bloodlines, sold for an average of \$95.60. Fall boars sold at prices ranging from \$86 down to \$45, gilts selling for about the same prices or a trifle lower as a rule. The top boar went to Harris and Son, of Idana. Buyers were from Central and Western Kansas mostly. Only a few head stayed near Manhattan. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by Lawrence Welter and Lefty Lawson.

The **RENO COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS** held their annual meeting at Hutchinson early in February with a good attendance. It was decided to hold a Central Kansas district show and sale this fall, probably about November 1. Frank Leslie was named sale manager. A county show is planned to be held sometime during the summer, a committee was named and arrangements have already started for making the show a success. Cash prizes of \$10 are to be awarded for grand champion heifer and steer competition limited to 4-H boys and girls. A \$25 prize goes to the winner of grand champion steer at the state fair, provided the place is won by a Shorthorn. Officers were elected as follows: Lester Love, Partridge, president; Erhart Tonn, Haven, vice-president; Frank Leslie, Sterling, secretary-treasurer.

More and more breeders of registered livestock are coming to realize the good that can be accomplished by local organizations. The social side is not among the least of the possibilities that accrue from properly combining the strength of a number of breeders who believe and act along certain lines. An example of these units is the **McPHERSON COUNTY MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**. The 20 members live in the territory surrounding the little town of Inman. An effort is being made to put more Milking Shorthorns on the farms in the locality, promote cow testing, keep proved herd bulls in the territory and in other ways be of mutual help to the entire livestock industry as well as to promote their own business. C. O. Heidebrecht, of Inman, is secretary of the association.

RAYMOND W. OHARA, of Sylvania, held his first sale of registered Poland China hogs on the fairgrounds February 24. Following the blizzard of 2 days before with roads still blockaded in many places, the crowd was probably cut one third. Forty-eight head were sold, 35 being bred gilts which averaged \$74.35 with a top of \$120, second top \$115, third top \$105. The 13 fall pigs, boars and gilts sold rather low, but at that the entire offering averaged \$63.30; not bad, considering the kind of day. Chester DeWerrf and Sons, of Ellinwood, bought the second highest-priced gilt. The top went to C. S. Walker, of Macksville. James Davis, of Hutchinson, was the heaviest buyer taking 8 head at prices from \$105 on down. The offering was in excellent breeding condition. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

The **HEART OF AMERICA ANGUS** sale, Kansas City, on March 9, indicates a healthy demand for this breed. Sixty-three bulls averaged \$301 while 21 females averaged \$300. Lot 7, a July 14, 1943, bull from the H. H. Chappell and Son herd, of Green Castle, Mo., was the sale top. This bull sold for \$1,700 to S. G. Erickson, Sioux Falls, S. D. Values on bulls ranged from \$100 to \$1,700. J. F. Innes, Fayette, Mo., had the top female and she sold for \$750 to L. M. Thornton, Garden City, Mo. Kansas breeders had some of the higher-selling animals of the day. Dan Ellis, Louisburg, bought the third highest-selling bull at \$850 and the second highest-priced female at \$500. Several head came to Kansas buyers with Missouri and Kansas buyers taking a larger percentage of the sale offering. Nebraska and Arkansas buyers took a number. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

The big general demand and size of the offering were strong factors in drawing buyers from many states to the **BOUND-UP HEREFORD** annual sale held at Kansas City, February 26 and 27. Cattle were consigned from several states, and sold for a general average of \$227 on 469 head, going out to the farms where only commercial cattle are grown, to head or for replacement in registered herds and for range upbuilding. Prices ranged from \$100 a head to \$3,000, the latter price paid by a Wisconsin buyer for a 2-year-old bull consigned by an Oklahoma breeder. Second top went to Missouri at \$2,325. This bull was from a Nebraska consignment. The top females went to Colorado at \$2,000, also from a Nebraska herd. One Alabama buyer took 90 head, one Missouri buyer 38, another from the same state 28, still another 23. One Nebraska buyer took 12, an Arkansas buyer 11, and C. O. Reece, Scandia, 18 head. A. W. Thompson and Guy Pettit were the auctioneers.

The heavy road-blocking snowstorm of the day before probably cut the buying attendance at the **KANSAS STATE HEREFORD** sale at Hutchinson, February 22, at least one third. The buyers of strictly tops were on hand but the small crowd did not match the number of choice cattle consigned. The higher-bracket prices indicate the quality that is always shown at the annual sales. The top bull, consigned by J. J. Moxley, of Council Grove, sold for \$1,600 to O. C. Hicks, of Garden City. Walter Ravenstein sold the second top at \$1,000 to I. B. Pearson and Son, of Bison. Will Condel sold the third top bull at \$750 to D. H. Kriebel and Son, Hutchinson. W. E. Brown, of Fall River, had the highest-priced female for which he received \$800 from L. L. Jones and Sons, of Garden City. From there on down prices ranged from \$550 down as low as \$125, with an average of \$284 on 59 bulls and \$348 on 32 females. The general average was \$306 on 91 head. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer, assisted by Harold Tonn and others.

Following a day of rain and snow with a weather prediction of icy roads, the **R. E. BERGSTEN AND SONS** Hampshire sale was the kind to delight observers who see in the livestock business much worth while besides what goes along with profits. The popularity of the Bergsten family is sufficient to guarantee a big neighborhood attendance along with buyers, and all that helps. However, although they are seemingly high, neighbors delight in the fact that Bergsten Hampshires are good enough to be bought in 5 states. Still there is satisfaction that the larger part of them stay right in Kansas where they are produced. The average on the entire offering was \$102 with a top price of \$132.50 paid by Don Weaver, of Beatrice, Nebr. Only 3 head sold as low as \$75, and 20 head sold for \$100 or better. Thirteen head sold between the \$75 and \$100 figure, indicating the desirable level of prices which should always go along with uniformity of quality. These prices prove the favor of Bergsten Hampshires with the average buyer. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

HOGS

GET THE FACTS ABOUT



BERKSHIRES

Grand Champions in the carlot at America's No. 1 Market Show in Chicago six years straight. Champions before the war. Champions during the war. Market top-pers after the war. Now is the time to get the facts about Berkshires—to lay your future hog raising operations on Berkshire more efficient production, and highest market value. Write the **AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION, Springfield, Illinois**

BERKSHIRE BRED GILTS

To farrow in April, all choice type and breeding. Also now offering fall pigs, either sex, unrelated to above gilts. 100 Head Reg. Berks in Herd at all times, headed by sons of Pr. Leader 8th, Bar None, War Admiral and The Bomber, leading sires of the breed. Everything registered, immune. Mail orders guaranteed satisfaction. For information write: **SHADOWLAWN BERKSHIRE FARM**, Roy Gilliland, Jr., Holton, Kansas

Production-Bred Durocs

Fall Boars and Sow Pigs, Wider and Deeper

Big enough to be profitable, with sides and bellies long enough to be prolific. Sired by two grand champion boars, Victory Orion, 1943 grand champion of Iowa or the \$1,400 all-American Superba Cherry King. Priced reasonable. Registered, double immuned.

Russell Ranch, Pleasanton, Kan.

Duroc Litters When the Sun Shines Bred Gilt Sale Tuesday, March 20

45 Head, Wintered and Exercised for Big Litters
35 Bred Gilts, bred for early April and late March.
10 Selected Last Fall Gilts.
Sale on farm 2 miles west on Highway 24. Send bids to auctioneer or fieldman. IMMUNED. Get catalog at sale.
Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
Auctioneer: Bert Powell
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Thank You, Duroc Buyers and Visitors

for your help in making our bred sow sale a success. Average on 46 head \$94. They are a good investment we trust. Heavy-bodied fall boars for sale now. Mostly priced at \$50.
WREATH FARM and FRED GERMANN
Manhattan, Kansas

Duroc Sows and Gilts

—of the breed's best bloodlines. Bred to Improved Ace, a top grandson of Proud Wave Ace. Also fall pigs by Improved Ace.
B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

Fancy, Serviceable Duroc Boars

for sale. Would sell two real herd boars. Gilts bred for June farrowing only. Booking orders for spring boars. **G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.**

Slater Bros., Savonburg, Kan.

Registered Spotted Poland China fall boars and gilts. Foundation, Silver Top and Conquest bloodlines. The easy-feeding type, fatten at any age. Write or visit us.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

We offer boars, gilts and weanling pigs. We placed 17 times at state fair. Get your orders in quick. **DALE KONKEL, HAVILAND, KANSAS**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

Fall Boar and Sow Pigs. Unrelated pairs. Three outstanding Boar Pigs from grand champion of Hutchinson, 1944. Double immuned. Registered.
Earl & Everett Fiesler, Norwich, Kan.

SCHEEL'S BETTER-TYPE HAMPSHIRE

Gilts bred for March and April to outstanding herd sires. Also fall pigs, either sex. Visit us.
DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS

Good ones, sired by Roller Model Ace, son of all-American Grand High Roller. Blocky, thrifty, vaccinated, registered.
C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

O.I.C. BOOKING ORDERS for SPRING PIGS Reg., heavy, blocky type. Peterson & Sons Osage City - Kansas

WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH PRODUCTION SALE

Fairgrounds, Winfield, Kan., Saturday, April 7

40 Modern-Type YOUNG HEREFORDS

Selected to maintain the reputation of the herd for thickness and general uniformity.



WHR Worthy Domino 41st

20 BULLS 12 BRED HEIFERS 8 OPEN HEIFERS

Sired by or bred to bulls that have proved themselves in our herd.

WHR Worthy Domino 41st and Contender Domino 1st



WHR Domino Beauty, sired by WHR Contender Domino 1st. She was grand champion female 1943 Hutchinson show and sale.

The offering is descended from a Hazlett foundation that dates practically to the founding of the herd. Three establishing of the herd. This, with the WHR mixture and some straight WHR breedings has made for low-set thickness and quality. The cow herd as well as the herd bulls are close up in Register of Merit breeding.

The Waite herd was established in 1906 with 6 cows of Guggell & Simpson breeding and a Beau Brummel bull. The continuous use of the best in Hazlett and WHR breeding is proven by the quality of this offering. Waite Herefords have been winners in some of the strong shows.

The cattle will be offered in nice breeding condition, the same as those we are keeping.

For Catalog Write

Auctioneer—
A. W. Thompson

Waite Bros. (owners), Winfield, Kan.

Jansonius Production Hereford Sale

SALE BARN

Phillipsburg, Kan., Monday, April 9

60 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

From our herd, established about 30 years ago. Featuring the great line-bred Advance Mischief bull, Advance's Model 2894985 (bred by Mousels).

Domestic Lamplighter 23, another Mousel-bred bull (by Domestic Lamplighter and out of Donna 36).

Beauty Mischief 20th (bred by Foster Farms and a son of Beau Beauty 6th and a grandson of Promino).

30 Bulls—Yearlings and 2-year-olds, and the herd bull, Beauty Mischief 20th. 30 Bred and Open Heifers.

For Full Information Write for Catalog to

JANSONIUS BROS. (Owners), PRAIRIE VIEW, KAN.

Aucts.: Fred Chandler, Jake Jones; Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Note: Northwest Hereford Breeders' Sale at Atwood the following day.

North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Production Sale

Beloit, Kan., Tuesday, April 3



58 HEAD picked from leading herds in Northern Kansas.

30 BULLS (calves to serviceable age).

28 FEMALES, cows with calves at foot, bred and open heifers, and heifer calves.

Consignors

H. D. Atkinson & Son, Almena
Booker & Peterson, Beloit
Vernon Cooper, Luray
Adam Dietz, Galatia
F. A. Dietz, Ogallah
Emerson S. Good, Barnard
Hedstrom Bros., Riley or Wallace
A. W. Homburg & Son, Ellis
King Bros., Delphos
E. C. Lacy, Miltonvale

Glen Lacy, Miltonvale
John Lilak, Wilson
Meall Bros., Cawker City
Arthur Nelson, New Cambria
Oscar Nelson, Ada
Julius Olson, Manhattan
Alfred Tasker & Son, Delphos
Ed Visser, Riley
R. R. Walker & Son, Osborne
Wilson Bros., Glasco
S. B. Young, Osborne

Show at 9:30 Sale at 1 p. m. Banquet night before

For Catalog Write EDWIN HEDSTROM, Sec., RILEY, KANSAS

Aucts.: Jas. T. McCulloch, H. H. Shearer

Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

O'Bryan Ranch Hampshires

We now have for sale a few late Spring Boars, \$50 and up; Bred Gilts, \$100; Weanling Pigs, \$35; Unrelated Trios, \$100.

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS



A. H. DRIPPS, recent Kansas Farmer advertiser of Aberdeen Angus cattle, writes as follows: Please discontinue our advertising as we are entirely sold out of everything we have to sell except 4 yearling bulls. We had splendid results from the advertising. Among our recent sales are 10 heifers to Phil Ljungdahl, Cottonwood Falls; 17 cows to Charles T. Bates, Ada, Okla.; 5 cows, 6 heifers and 1 bull to Albert Goeckel, Hanover; 2-year-old bulls to William Winslow, Talmage; L. C. Dahm, Palmer; Gilbert Heck, Morrowville; one 3-year-old bull to Ernest Heltschmidt, Codell; and a yearling bull to John A. Koppes, Hanover.

The SUTOR FARM Hereford production sale held at Plainville, February 3, brought out a good number of moderate-priced buyers. The cattle selling in nice breeding form without heavy fitting, sold at prices considerable below what many cattle of lesser value might have brought. The snow of 2 days previous probably kept some buyers away. But the cattle were home-bred and produced at a cost in line with prices received. The top bull sold for \$500 to R. O. Noah, of Palco. The next highest-priced bull sold for \$425, going to Thomas Worth, of Clark. There were no buyers from any great distance. Purchasers were commercial growers and breeders who knew the herd and their owners for what they really are. The 24 bulls averaged \$204 and 30 females \$171, with a general average on the 54 lots of \$156. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer.

HAL RAMSBOTTOM, of Munden, is fortunate in having good neighbors on both sides of the Nebraska-Kansas state line. Without them, his first Hampshire bred-sow sale wouldn't have been possible. February 22, the worst blizzard of the year was beginning to subside but roads were still blocked, and it seems scarcely possible that an average price of \$106 could have been made on the 42 head sold in the Belleville auction. Kansas took 20 head and Nebraska 19, with the top going to O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, at \$225; second top to Harry M. Knabe, Nehawka, Nebr., at \$180; third top to C. E. McClure, Republic, at \$175. Three others sold for \$150 a head to Wayne M. Upham, Junction City; Joy Brothers, Narka; and McGuire Hampshire Farm, Wisner, Nebr. Only one animal sold as low as \$75, and 20 head sold below \$100. One went to Texas at \$115. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Angus Cattle
May 5—Wheatland Farms, Chapman, Kan.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle
April 19—Penney and James, Hamilton, Mo.
May 4—Krotz and Swartz, Horton, Kan. M. J. Krotz, Sale Mgr., Odell, Nebr.
- Guernsey Cattle
April 5—Gerald M. Jenkins, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.
May 4—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Assn., Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- Holstein Cattle
March 31—Herman Rolfsmeier, Seward, Nebr. Sale at Fremont, Nebr.
October 29—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Secy., Nickerson, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle
March 19—Richard H. Ziegler, Junction City, Kan. Sale at Manhattan, Kan.
April 3—Lull and Diehl, Smith Center, Kan.
April 7—Waite Bros., Winfield, Kan.
April 9—Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan.
April 10—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Sale Manager.
- Shorthorn Cattle
April 3—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Riley, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs
March 20—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.
April 21—N. L. Bogart and Son, Holt, Mo.
- Poland China Hogs
April 21—Paul Bogart, Holt, Mo.
- Shropshire Sheep
May 8—Herman H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Poor Land No Longer

Proper land use can do wonders, as illustrated by Carl Hellwig and Sons, Carl Jr., and John, Labette county.

They purchased a 240-acre farm several years ago that hadn't paid enough for some time to cover taxes. In 1936 the wheat crop averaged only 6 bushels an acre on the farm and weeds had taken most of the fields.

Thru use of lime, phosphate, barnyard manure, and legumes the picture was entirely changed. In 1942, just 6 years after they bought the farm, their wheat averaged 35 bushels an acre. Last year corn on the farm was good for 60 bushels an acre, following alfalfa, on a field abandoned to weeds a few years ago. They also produced 24 tons of lespedeza last year as a catch-crop on 90 acres following wheat and oats.

Beef CATTLE

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns
We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna (Reno County), Kansas Telephone 2807

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL
Nice red, 18 months old. Guaranteed in every way. Price \$200.
VERNON MADDY, STOCKTON, KANSAS

Hanson's Reg. Polled Shorthorns
Two choice Polled Shorthorn bulls. Serviceable age. One red and one roan. R. H. Hanson, Jamestown, Kansas; Concordia Phone.

Beef CATTLE

**LULL and DIEHL
Auction Sale
REGISTERED
HEREFORDS
Smith Center, Kan.,
Tuesday, April 3
1:00 p. m.**

Featuring WHR Breeding

14 Registered Hereford Bulls
Ages 10 to 18 months, among them several real herd bull prospects.

32 Registered Hereford Females

14 good serviceable cows
5 bred heifers
13 open yearling heifers
(All Bang's and Tb. Tested)
Sale at our farm 2 miles east of Smith Center on Highway 36.
Catalog upon request.

LULL & DIEHL
Smith Center - - Kansas

Registered HEREFORDS

Serviceable Bulls of Prince Domino and Prince Domino Mixer bloodlines. Priced to sell.
Arthur Attwood, Silver Lake, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS

REGISTERED BULLS, 8 months to serviceable ages. Extra good bone, type, quality and breeding.
JESSE RIFFEL, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

REGISTERED YEARLING POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

Also 9 registered heifers. Sired by Ideal's Worthmore. 100% Bang's and Tb.-free.
GEORGE L. RIFFEL, Hope, Kansas

Third Draft Sale 56 Head Registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle

At
HAMILTON, MISSOURI
Thursday, April 19, 12:30 p.m.

For sale catalog write the Aberdeen-Angus Journal, Webster City, Iowa.

J. C. PENNEY MISSOURI FARMS

PENNEY and JAMES DIVISION
J. C. Penney, Owner, Orin L. James, Manager,
330 West 34th Street, Hamilton, Mo.
New York 1, N. Y. Roy Johnston, Auctioneer

Registered Angus BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and females ranging from calves to mature animals. Bulls up to two years old. One or a car load. Choice bred of Earl Marshall and Prize-winning breeding.
L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Registered Aberdeen Angus Bulls

Three 16 mos. One 3 years old. Erica or Earl Marshall breeding. Quality and price to suit.
Ernest Selle & Son, R. 2, Great Bend, Kan.

SEE TASKER & SON'S SHORTHORN CONSIGNMENT, BELOIT, KAN., APRIL 3

1 Red Bull, 1 Roan Bull, 1 Dark-roan Heifer sired by Count Archibald. They are good. Selected from our herd of 75 head.
ALFRED TASKER & SON, DELPHOS, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

10 to 18 months of age, nice colors, best type and breeding. Also few cows with calves.
E. C. and GLENN E. LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bull

for sale. Outstanding, red, calved October 1944. Sired by the well-known Corner Knight, whose 14 of 15 nearest dams averaged 10,354 lbs. milk and 404 lbs. butterfat.
MAX CRAIG, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

Offering Shorthorn Herd Bull

A white 2-year-old son of Browndale Herd and out of Bookwood Augusta 2d. Good individual and in nice breeding form.
GERHARD HANSEN, WAMEGO, KAN.

Fair Lawn Shorthorns

Quality with breeding to match. A few selected bulls, good quality and colors. Sired by Fair Douglas. Would spare a few females, including cows with calves. Will deliver 100 miles.
FRANK E. LESLIE, Sterling, Kan. Phone 1800

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

REDS AND ROANS. 11 to 18 MONTHS OLD.
W. G. DAVIS, HAGGARD (Gray Co.), KAN.

Dairy CATTLE

**Complete Dispersal
85 Registered Holsteins**
Negative to Bloodtest
At Auction, Saturday, March 31
Fremont, Nebraska

Sale at Taylor and Wells Barn
Very choice and high-producing herd consisting of 30 fresh and close springer cows. One 3-year-old herd sire. 15 heifers coming with first calf. 15 yearling heifers. 5 yearling bulls. Balance calves 1 to 10 months old.
Am sure these will suit the most discriminating buyer.
HERMAN ROLFSMEIER
Seward - Nebraska
Auct: Charles Taylor

LEADERSHIP NO ACCIDENT

Holstein cows produce well in all climates. She adapts a variety of feeds. She is strong and sturdy. No wonder Holsteins have spread so widely and sell so well in all lands and climates.
Write for free booklet.
FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL. WRITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 2015

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

BULL CALVES FOR LEASE

Hi-grade Holstein bull calves for lease (50-50 lbs. fat). Dams' records 400-500 lbs. fat, 305-day record. D. H. I. A. Calves sired by proven bull.
B. C. UNRUH & SONS
Box 44 Pawnee Rock, Kan.

GUERNSEY INCOME

The GUERNSEY Brand and Breed Program is the farmer's assurance of future income. Read "How The American Guernsey Cattle Club Helps To Make Breeding Fascinating and Profitable". This valuable FREE booklet will pay you dividends. Send Now!
THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
253 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire

GUERNSEY COWS FOR SALE

Purebred and high grade Guernsey cows, Td. and Bang's tested. Must reduce size of herd. Good quality and breeding.
Clyde W. Wallace, White City, Kan.

For better TYPE

Ayrshires are built right, especially in feet, legs and udder—where cows first go wrong. No breed so sturdy, active and vigorous.
Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

"OF OZ"

The four little letters of the alphabet which mean so much to Jersey breeders the nation over, means ROTHERWOOD, the Kansas Farm to which and from which flows the richest blood of the breed!
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.
John Craig Oswald

CHOICE JERSEY BULLS

Ready for service. Excellent breeding. Priced reasonable.
ROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, SYLVIA, KAN.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE — Private Dispersal
Imported Canadian herd bull (4 years old). 2 Cows—3 Heifers (all bred). 12 Young Bulls, ready for service. Good quality, colors and R. M. ancestors.
Pasture shortage makes sale necessary.
P. Malone, 116 North Douglas, Lyons, Kan.

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

Have for sale bull calves, 6 to 8 months old. Feralcam and Kingsdale breeding. Priced right.
CLARENCE DICKY, MEADE, KAN.

Registered MILKING SHORTHORNS

Choice bull calves to near serviceable age. Popular breeding and good milking inheritance.
ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

EUDORA MILKING SHORTHORN FARM

Home of cattle with production and quality. Td. and Bang's clean. Bull calves for sale by Hollandale Keystone.
GARY BROWN & SONS
Route 3 Great Bend, Kan.

REG. MILKING SHORTHORN COWS

In order to reduce size of herd I am offering some nice young cows. Also several promising young bulls. Good breeding and type. Herd federal accredited for Bang's and Td.
RALPH LUPFER, R. S., LARNED, KAN.

Dually Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves, including one of serviceable age, for sale. Dually now head some of most noted Eastern herds. Home of two National Champion cows—each product of several generations of Dually breeding.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Buy More Bonds!

All From 7 Acres

A good 2-crop season on 7 acres in 1944 is the experience of Sam Jacob, of Lyon county. Kawvale wheat was planted in late September, 1943, and the Neosho river flooded the crop 3 times in April, 1944. On June 27, Mr. Jacob harvested 25 bushels of wheat an acre which sold for \$1.38 a bushel. The ground was immediately plowed and Manchu soybeans were planted on June 30. On October 16, the soybean harvest yielded 27½ bushels an acre and sold for \$2.10 a bushel. The total receipts an acre for the 2 crops were \$92.25.

Mr. Jacob figures his expenses for putting in and harvesting these crops, were as follows for each acre: Plowing twice, \$4; combining twice, \$6; cultivating disking, \$1; drilling and harrowing, \$1; wheat seed, 5 pecks, \$2; soybean seed, 30 pounds, \$1.50. Total expenses for each acre were \$15.50. The net amount received by Mr. Jacob for the 2 crops, was \$76.75 an acre. For the 7 acres the net amount was \$537.25. Not so bad for 7 acres.

Easier Haying Job

Farmers contemplating use of a pickup hay baler usually don't realize the amount of work involved in picking up the scattered bales, say George and Raymond Scholz, Marshall county farmers.

The Scholz Brothers have changed over to use of a hay baler but found that a sled behind the baler for bunching helped considerably in cutting the haying job down to a minimum labor requirement.

The sled used is capable of holding 30 bales, enough for each complete round, which allows putting the bales in piles all along one side of the field, where they are easily loaded.

To further reduce their operations to meet their available labor the 2 men have cut their stock cows from 40 or 50 down to 25, their brood sows from 15 to 3 and their sheep about 50 per cent.

Big Alfalfa Yield

When you take care of the soil the soil takes care of you. That is what happened last year to Elmer Thomas, of Allen county, when 12½ acres of a 3-year-old stand of alfalfa produced 5.25 tons of hay an acre.

Before seeding the acreage 3 years ago Mr. Thomas put on 3 tons of lime to the acre, 100 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate, and top dressed with barnyard manure. Last year he spread 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate on the same field.

The lime cost \$11 an acre, but is effective for 15 years, which makes the cost 73 cents an acre a year. The second phosphate application cost \$2.28 an acre. Total value of the Thomas crop was \$131.25 an acre, or \$1,640.60.

Expert Seed Grower

Good rotation, good preparation of the seedbed, and good seed brought nearly 46 bushels of Hong Kong soybeans an acre in 1944 for J. E. Sowder, certified seed producer of Toronto, Greenwood county.

The beans were planted on alfalfa ground plowed up last spring early and left until the second of June, after which it was disked several times with a tandem disk and top-planted at 30 pounds to the acre in 40-inch rows. The beans were cultivated twice and harvested with a combine November 1. The seed was produced by Mr. Sowder the year before.

Mr. Sowder in 1944 had 21 fields of various seed crops, all of which passed state inspection for certification.

Dairy Rate Change

A shift in rates designed to encourage larger butter output has been announced by WFA. Beginning April 1, producer subsidy rates on whole milk will be reduced 35 cents a hundred pounds, with the butterfat rate continuing unchanged at 10 cents a pound.

On October 1, the butterfat rate will be increased 16 cents a pound, while whole-milk rates will be increased 10 cents on July 1 and 25 cents on October 1.

This seasonal pattern of rates is expected to encourage production of more milk in the fall and winter and to encourage production of more butter.



NO JOB IS TOO TOUGH!

In the Army, men, supplies and equipment are often needed NOW. They must move and move quickly —transport trucks, motorized artillery, tanks, half-tracks, jeeps and staff cars. There's no time for maintenance stops or overhauls.

Ordinary motor oils simply couldn't stand the punishment of high speeds and sustained high temperatures for such long periods. The Army and Navy demanded an oil that would and Science produced the answer—a revolutionary motor oil.

These Army and Navy Research Chemists found a chemical that

could be added to high grade motor oil to make it meet every test and every heavy duty demand. They proved that motors could operate longer and more efficiently when using this heavy duty oil.

This New Heavy Duty Oil is now specified for all high speed internal combustion engines used by Army and Navy ground forces.

The Security Oil Company is producing this type of Heavy Duty Oil and it's available to you. Try Heavy Duty Wings and you'll be using the same type of oil that our fighting forces have found so efficient.

Over 400 Wings Distributors in Kansas. Write for name of your nearest dealer.



Complete Guernsey Dispersal
Good Type — High-Producing Guernseys
Thursday, April 5

- 15 Registered Guernsey Cows
- 5 Hi-Grade Guernsey Cows
- 19 Registered Guernsey Heifers
- 3 Hi-Grade Guernsey Heifers
- 3 Registered Guernsey Bulls

This herd strong in the blood of Bournedale Rex 159247 AR and Tilltop Butterfat Jewel 210554. The present herd sire, Meadow Lodge Climax's Royal 324876, a double grandson of Bournedale Rex, and a grandson of King of the Meads, out of Meadow Lodge Rose Lady 621778, record 12499.7—603.0 F.

Included in this sale is the top of the 1944 Kansas State Guernsey Sale, a daughter of Langwater King of the Meads, and her son, by Meadow Lodge King's Trumpeter (full brother to Maestro who sold for \$9,000.00 in the 1944 Mid-West Sale.)

A.R. High D.H.I.A. records, up to 757.6 fat. This herd is free from Bang's disease and Td. and has been since its origin 5 years ago. All females under 2 years of age vaccinated for Bang's at 4 months of age. Individual Health Certificates will be given with each animal.

Farm Implements and Dairy Equipment Sale Starts 11 a. m.
Sale of Cattle to Start 1:30 p. m., Under Cover—Lunch Served on Farm
Farm located 1½ miles east and 1½ miles north of the Wichita Stockyards or 2 miles north of the Wichita University.

For Catalogs Write
GERALD M. JENKINS, Route 2, Box 372, WICHITA, KAN.
Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole, Auctioneers Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Northwest Kansas Hereford Assn. Annual Show and Sale
Atwood, Kan., Tuesday, April 10



80 HEAD

Selected from 20 leading herds in one of the best Hereford territories in the entire country.

50 Bulls, ready for service, and carrying the blood of as good sires and dams as the herd books show (suited for the farmer, purebred breeder or range).

30 High-Quality Females of various ages, some open. Good enough to go in any herd in the land.
The offering includes 3 Polled Bulls and 2 Polled

Show starts at 9:30 a.m., Bob Mousel, Judge Sale at 12:30 M.W.I.

For catalog write **H. A. ROGERS, Sale Manager, ATWOOD, KAN.**
Fred Chandler, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

NOTE: Attend the Jansonius sale at Phillipsburg, Kan., the day before.

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MANHATTAN

6th ANNUAL

Blessed Event SALE

to Help You SAVE and RAISE Every Pig

**STALEY'S
PIG MAMA**

BUY NOW
PRICE REDUCED

★
\$3⁰⁰
PER TON



Dear Friends:

It may seem strange to you . . . at a time when practically every commodity is priced high, and in many cases soaring upward . . . that we are reducing the price on Staley's Pig Mama.

Here are reasons why, again this year, we are putting on our Annual Blessed Event Sale of Staley's Pig Mama . . . why, up until April 15th, you can save \$3.00 per ton on this famous, tried-and-proven feed for sows and little pigs.

Our nation is alarmingly short of pork. We need it for our armed forces and for home consumption. This makes it vitally important to give every pig farrowed a healthy, vigorous start . . . a fair chance to develop into a big pork producer. And Staley's Pig Mama will help you do just that!

So, we urge you and every hog raiser to take advantage of our 6th Annual Staley Pig Mama Sale. See your dealer at once . . . lay in a plentiful supply that will last throughout the season . . . and save \$3.00 a ton, up to April 15.

Remember! . . . it is not only profitable, but also patriotic to raise every pig possible this year. Food, in greater volume than ever before, must be kept flowing to the fighting fronts. You can play an important part in supplying it . . . and help our boys get home that much sooner.

Cordially yours,

Thomas H. Staley
Manager, Staley Milling Co.

● YOU hog raisers know . . . better than anyone else . . . that you've got to feed pigs right to make money on them. You can't afford to experiment or guess. You want a feed that will help put weight on them, condition them, bring them along fast and put them on the market in prime condition.

That's why Staley's Pig Mama has become a favorite feed . . . why so many feed it year after year. Staley's Pig Mama has a record of results! One trial will make you a booster, too!

Fed with home-grown grains or shorts, it helps condition sows to farrow large, healthy litters and to insure rich, nourishing milk for nursing their little pigs. Helps, too, in raising those pigs rapidly and economically. No mineral or tankage needed.

Get a full supply of Staley's Pig Mama from your dealer now . . . while the big Blessed Event Sale is on!

STALEY MILLING CO.

Kansas City 16, Missouri

