

APRIL 7, 1945



KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



No church program would be complete without the women. Mrs. C. S. Wogan, left, and Mrs. Josephine Post, prepare an evening meal for a team of ministers who have been out making rural calls.



Glenn Sandford, chairman of town and country work in northern Arkansas, tells Kansas ministers of fine work being done in his home state.



Rev. C. S. Wogan, of Redfield, and Rev. C. M. Orr, of Chetopa, talk over local church problems with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Draper, in their store at Uniontown.

Challenged! Rural Churches Launch New Kind of Program

THE farm is the seedbed of our democracy. From its fertile soil come the food that nourishes our bodies and the products from which our national wealth is created. From its homes come the vital youth who constantly renew the bloodstream of our industries, our professions, and our cities. Without this productive seedbed our nation would wither and die.

It is no accident then that into this seedbed now is being planted the seeds of a great revival of religion. Staggered by 7 years of drought and 4 years of war, the rural church is staging a comeback to lay the groundwork which must be done if this country is to meet the tremendous problems of our post-war world.

Every denomination of the church is aware of the dangers confronting America and has accepted the challenge with a positive program that already is being launched in the rural areas. For the sake of simplicity in presenting the problems and the proposed solutions of the church, this story will be confined to the program of the Methodist church, which currently serves 32,000 rural and small-town communities, more than any other single religious organization, it is claimed.

Some of the postwar problems now receiving attention of church leaders are outlined by the Rev. A. J. Walton, superintendent of the board of missions and church extension for the Methodist church. "Following the war," says Reverend Walton, "this country will be confronted with a highly mobile population.

This means millions of people will have no sense of community fellowship and will take no active part in religious, political or community affairs unless helped to do so."

A laxness of morals as an escape from the tension of war also will be one of the big post-war problems, Reverend Walton believes. Another critical problem he foresees is that rapid mechanization of our economy during the war, and which will continue after it, will leave millions stranded economically with no jobs that fit their education, training or experience. Many who have

[Continued on Page 16]



A new wave of evangelism is sweeping the rural areas with the hope of making rural churches like this one at Uniontown, in Bourbon county, the center of community interest.



This picture of a candle-lighting service was taken in the Excelsior Methodist Church, 10 miles north of Parsons. Rev. Robert B. Alexander, of the Galesburg Parish, is pastor. The Galesburg church has given 2,000 testaments to servicemen since the war began.

Only Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

Give POSITIVE CLEANING and MAXIMUM TRACTION

NO OTHER tractor tire is "just as good" as the Firestone Ground Grip because no one can "borrow" the Ground Grip design. It's patented.

Naturally, the Ground Grip tire is imitated, because it out-performs any other tractor tire by as much as 16% more pull at the drawbar.

Here's why it out-performs them:

1. Ground Grips have as much as 215 extra inches of tread bar length per tractor. Obviously, they take a bigger bite and get a firmer grip on the soil.
2. They have no broken tread bar slots in the center. Consequently, they have no traction leaks. They give maximum traction.
3. They have no broken bar stubs. They don't catch trash, clog and fill up. They give positive cleaning.

When you get new tractor tires, be sure you get the genuine Firestone patented Ground Grip. Don't settle for an imitation.

For the best in music, listen to the "Voice of Firestone" with Richard Crooks and Gladys Swarthout and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra conducted by Howard Barlow every Monday evening over NBC network.



THE TIRES THAT PULL BETTER LONGER

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra Bar Length that gives Superior Pulling Power to FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

Uncle Sam Says...

Rushed Home

One out of every 5 American war casualties who returned to this country in 1944 came by plane, states the OWI. About 800,000 sick and wounded patients of American and Allied forces have been transported by air in all theaters of operation in the last 2 1/2 years.

New Fighter's Boot

A new tropical combat boot, equipped with a heavy synthetic rubber sole deeply cleated to afford maximum traction, is announced by the Quartermaster General. It also is one pound lighter to the pair than the standard combat boot, and will come into use about July of this year.

"Holding the Line?"

A nation-wide campaign to eliminate above-ceiling sales in retail food stores will be discussed at a meeting of food retailers and wholesalers with OPA officials in Washington.

No Twine Change

Present maximum prices for binder twine, set in 1943, will continue thru 1945, says OPA.

Insurance Ready

Crop insurance, assuring production returns up to 75 per cent of average yield, will be available this year on spring wheat, flax and cotton. Handled thru the AAA, details on the insurance program for the 3 crops will vary.

Take to College

Of the veterans of the present war who have taken advantage of educational opportunities offered under the "G. I. Bill of Rights," about 80 per cent are enrolled in courses of college level.

Car Shortage

One and one-half million more passenger cars are expected to break down during 1945, which will be the toughest year yet for American motorists, says OWI. Gasoline and tire supplies remain critically short, and extreme conservation of batteries will be needed.

3 Billion Feet

Timber production for war and essential civilian needs from national forests in 1944 totaled 3,300,000,000-board feet, the largest cut on record since the founding of the Forest Service 40 years ago.

Use More Protein

There has been a partial revocation of the WFA control of the distribution and use of protein meals, removing manufacturers' quotas and all inventory provisions, but retaining the set-aside and distribution provision. Feed manufacturers no longer are limited in their use of protein meals in the manufacture of mixed feeds.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 82, No. 7

ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher
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Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations, Agricultural Publishers Association, National Publishers Association.

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

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

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.

Cyanide Gun O. K.

Dear Editor—I have been reading the letters in Kansas Farmer on coyotes. I have used cyanide gas guns to help rid this area of coyotes and it is my opinion these guns are all the manufacturers claim for them—"the marvel of the 20th Century," and more. Last year, a man 5 miles from our farm got 5 coyotes and this year 2. I became interested and my neighbor and I got 3 coyotes apiece. In the last 3 months I've killed 8 and he killed 2. I have used 3 kinds of scent and haven't killed any dogs or anything else, except coyotes and opossums. However, the guns will kill anything that pulls them and must be handled with caution.—C. H., Anderson Co.

Lose Many Lambs

Dear Editor—After reading the 3 letters about coyotes in a recent Kansas Farmer, I want to say I think the bounty should be \$25. I lose \$500 worth of lambs every year and have given cash to some of the hunters for encouragement in hunting coyotes. I would rather have a government hunter hired to get rid of coyotes. It can be done. That is the way Texas keeps rid of coyotes. If some of the farmers would count their stock a little oftener and find what happened to the missing stock, they would realize what it costs to have coyotes loose. I tried the cyanide guns, but did not have any luck. Besides, I have other work that I know better.—P. M. R., Sumner Co.

Proud of Winners

Dear Editor—At our achievement banquet which was sponsored by the Seneca Chamber of Commerce, the Happy-Go-Lucky 4-H Club members were awarded many prizes. Irene Mathewson, toastmistress at the banquet and president of the Happy-Go-Lucky club, was awarded medals for food preservation, clothing, home economics and leadership work. Leo Holthaus, reporter of the club, was awarded a medal and \$5 in Defense Stamps on poultry, by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation; also a \$50 War Bond and medal on soil conservation, by the

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Edwin Holthaus was awarded a \$25 War Bond and medal on Safety First, by the Mennen Company. Irene and Dorothy Mathewson were awarded medals for the best demonstration. Delores Spellman, secretary of the club, was awarded the Red Seal, for which the club feels very proud. These awards were presented to the members by Ed Pitman, Nemaha county agent, Seneca. Irene and Dorothy are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mathewson, Edwin and Leo are sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Holthaus, and Delores is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Spellman, all of Baileyville.

Waterfowl Association

Dear Editor—At the recent 96th Boston Poultry Show a new American Waterfowl Association was formed and the following officers were elected: President, Paul Ives, publisher of Cackle and Crow, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, John Lightfoot, Orange, Conn.; treasurer, Mrs. Bessie Braude, Silver Lake, Ind. State directors are to be named at a later date and a membership drive is under way. Waterfowl, a long neglected part of the poultry industry, is rapidly coming into its own, not only for beauty, but also for edible purposes added to the very urgent need of duck and goose feathers by hospitals and our armed forces. Anyone wishing information may feel free to write to any of the officers.—Mrs. Bessie Braude, Silver Lake, Ind.

More Sheep Flocks

Since the start of this war there has been a steady increase in small farm flocks of sheep in Allen county. To date this increase amounts to about one third above prewar numbers. Due to the many problems involved in such small flocks a county sheep association was organized recently with Dave Munson, Bronson, as president; I. M. Baptist, LaHarpe, as vice-president; and George Fox, Iola, as secretary-treasurer. It is the first sheep association ever organized in Allen county. Purpose is to solve problems of dipping, shearing, control of internal parasites, and protection against coyotes.

Hybrid Popcorn in Demand

HYBRID popcorn is coming to the front now, just as hybrid field corn did a few years back, but prospective growers will have to wait awhile before seed is available. Present supplies of hybrid popcorn seed are low and all are being gobbled up by large growers with contracts with seed companies or theaters.

Kansas State College, along with Iowa State College and Purdue University, are doing extensive research and experimenting now with hybrid popcorn so Kansas farmers may, in a year or so, find adapted varieties on the market.

In popping tests in Missouri, 2 hybrids were tested against 2 popular open-pollinated varieties and made lighter, fluffier kernels. Similar tests made by companies such as the Peppard Seed Co., of Kansas City, indicated that good hybrid varieties have a popping expansion of 50 per cent above open-pollinated. Most good varieties in the past have had an expansion of at least 20 times the original volume,

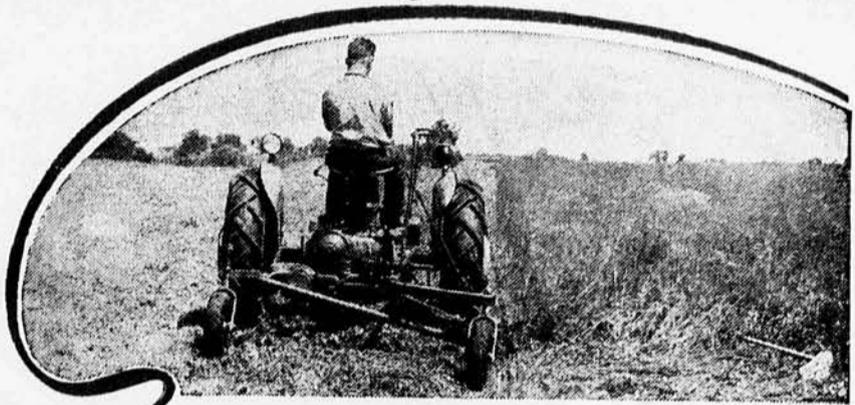
while some of the new hybrids expand at a ratio of 30 to 1.

One reason for the small supply of hybrid seed is that with popcorn the inbreds produce small yields—as well as the single crosses. In producing commercial hybrid seed single crosses, and double crosses with both 3- and 4-parent inbreds, are used. The new hybrids are being bred for increased yield, popping expansion and taste.

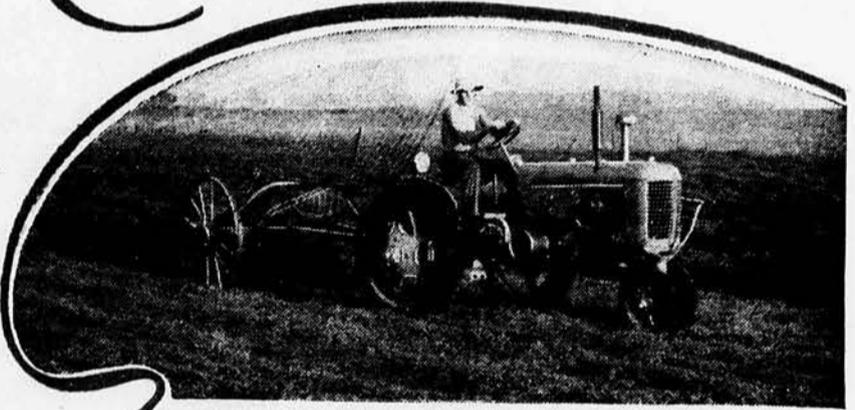
Consumption of popcorn has grown by leaps and bounds, partially because of less sweets on the market and partially because of the availability at picture shows and athletic events. New York City has only recently learned about popcorn, say the commercial companies, and now is the largest single market.

Theater consumption of popcorn has become so great some theater chains are buying farms to raise their own supplies, but this trend will be only temporary, say seed experts, because of the many problems and disappointments in actual production.

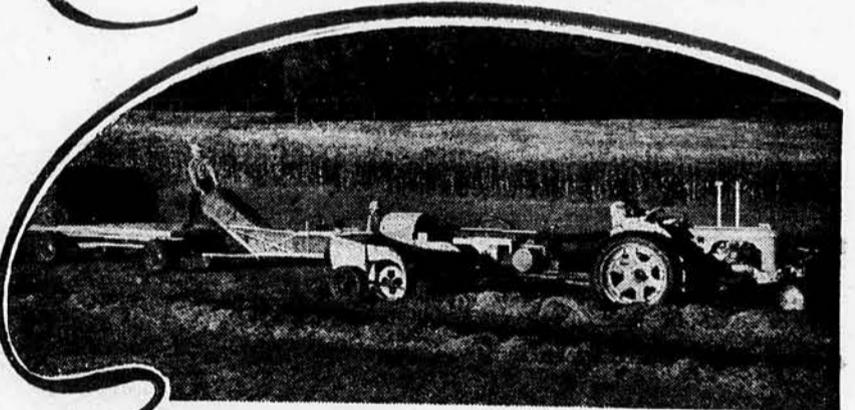
3 Simple Steps for Making Better Hay



1 Cut When Protein is High, usually earlier than has been customary. Mow only what you can take up in one day. Cut quickly, to secure uniform curing. The new Case trailer-mower takes 7-foot swath, best width for ideal windrows; cuts three acres an hour. It has power take-off drive for fast, full-swath cutting regardless of footing, yet hitches quickly to any modern tractor.



2 Windrow When Wilted, before any leaves are dry enough to bleach or shatter. Rake in same direction as mowing to put leaves inside, protected by stems outside. Case side-delivery rakes have scientifically curved teeth to make high, fluffy windrows that favor quick curing. Tractor model has 4-bar reel geared slower for clean, gentle raking at modern tractor speeds.

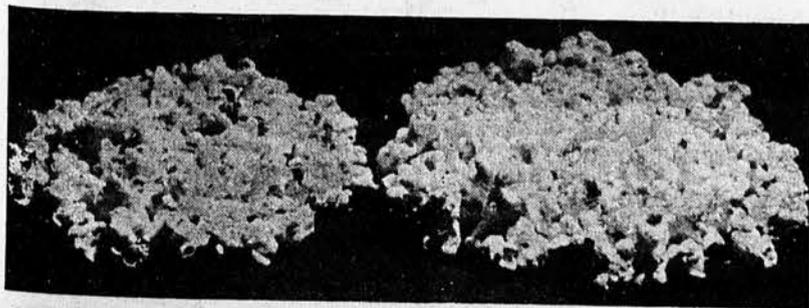


3 Put up "Packaged Pasture" with a Case Sliced-Hay pick-up baler. It handles 7-foot swath at same fast speed as tractor mower and rake, permits baling at uniformly correct cure. Gentle pick-up and complete absence of feeder-head avoid rough handling that might thresh off precious leaves. Bales open up into portions like sliced bread; no pulling apart to lose leaves at feeding time.

CASE

HEADQUARTERS FOR MODERN HAY TOOLS

Plan now for the extra earnings from better hay. Ask your Case dealer how to use the Case System of hay-making as far as possible with your present equipment. Inquire about possibility of getting early delivery on new haying machines. Ask him or write us for new free bulletin "How to Make High-Protein Hay." J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



Results of a home test in popping qualities of hybrid varieties in comparison with open-pollinated corn. The kernels on the left are from open-pollinated corn and the kernels at right, larger and fluffier, are from a hybrid variety.

IT'LL BE MORE FUN
"GETTING THERE"



There's a *Ford* in your future!

➔ Here's a promise to be fulfilled only when Victory is accomplished. Then a smart, new peacetime Ford will be waiting to make those trips more fun. . . . For your coming Ford will be big and roomy—youthful in action. Rich appearing—inside and out—its smart lines will surely rate a "second look"

wherever you go on street and highway. . . . Naturally, this new car will live up to the famous Ford tradition for economy and reliability. Into it will go all the skill and experience that Ford has gained in more than 40 years. . . . When? We're going to start production plans as soon as we receive the

necessary "go ahead." Meanwhile, the full Ford resources are engaged in helping to speed the final Victory.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



"THE FORD SHOW". Brilliant singing stars, orchestra and chorus. Every Sunday, NBC network. 2:00 P.M., E.W.T., 1:00 P.M., C.W.T., 12:00 M., M.W.T., 11:00 A.M., P.W.T.

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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them



INDICATED last month that the Administration intended to ask Congress to make the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act permanent legislation, instead of asking for an extension of 2 years. Since that time President Roosevelt has sent a message to Congress asking an extension. A bill introduced by Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee would extend it 3 years.

President Roosevelt also asked in this message—and the request disturbs a lot of us interested in maintaining our domestic market for farm products and also industrial products—he also asked Congress to grant him authority to lower still further, tariff rates on imports.

The original act, in 1934, granted authority to the Executive to reduce tariff rates as much as 50 per cent below the rates then in effect. Now the President wants authority to cut 50 per cent below those now (1945) in effect. In the case of a large number of farm commodities this would allow the Executive to reduce tariff rates as much as 75 per cent from the rates put into effect by Congressional action.

The President says that "much of our original authority under the act has been used up, particularly in the case of Britain and Canada," then to a considerable extent in Scandinavian countries and Latin America.

"You will realize," the President's message says, "that in negotiating agreements with any foreign country, what we can accomplish depends upon what both parties can contribute."

In other words, the President has used up most of his trading stock in this field, and wants Congress to give him a fresh supply of things to trade off.

The message also states that the Trade Agreements Act will help a lot at San Francisco, when some two score nations meet to approve the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and various commitments, secret and otherwise, made at Moscow, Teheran and Yalta. This trade agreements program now has become part of the postwar security program, along with these other proposals:

The International Monetary Fund, to improve currency relationships; the International Banks for Reconstruction and Development; the International food conference agreements, and others made or in the making.

This Trade Agreements Act certainly has been a political chameleon. It was first advanced in 1934 as a proposal to increase world trade, which it did not do. Then in 1937 the argument was used that it would promote world peace, which it did not do; in 1940 it was to help keep us out of the fighting; in 1943 the trade agreements were necessary to help win the war; now they will help us get the other nations into the new Security League.

Nevertheless, I do not believe I will support the extension; certainly not for longer than 1 year, and certainly not if the measure comes to vote with the provision allowing the President to reduce tariff protection on farm and other products as much as 75 per cent.

Incidentally, I want to say I think it is a good idea to examine all these other projects very care-

fully, and not take everything offered in the name of internationalism just because we are at war.

Nearly 5 years ago the White House told the American people to "forget the silly old fool dollar sign." We have been following that policy ever since, and are accumulating a national debt in excess of 300 billion dollars. If the Japanese war turns out to be very largely "our war," as seems strongly possible, then the debt may run to 350 or 400 billion dollars.

Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, in a statement to the House, warned that Federal expenditures will run 35 billion dollars after the war. And he makes no allowance for a number of avenues of spending planned by our planners, especially in the foreign field. I suggest that the "silly old fool dollar sign" has been forgotten just about long enough, and it is high time we started counting costs again in authorizing postwar expenditures—and also when it is suggested that we give away more and more of our domestic markets to foreign produced goods.

Organized Effort

IAM SURE the war job farmers are doing, its outstanding success, is due to one thing. That one thing is organized effort. Without any formal process of acknowledgment, farmers joined together under the banner of patriotism and set victory as their goal. You know what has happened. Total farm output increased 21 per cent between 1940 and 1944. Let me use 6 other figures to make that statement mean more. Wheat production increased 33 per cent; eggs, 46; peanuts, 24; corn, 31; beef, 32; pork, 28 per cent. Now, these are all-time highs for this country, with the one exception of pork. You will recall that our 13,400 million pounds of pork in 1943, topped all records.

Even these figures only indicate how big our farm plant is in its potential ability to produce. That is true because our new production peaks all were reached on about the same acreage that had been farmed right along. Acreage devoted to crops went up only 5 per cent during the 4 years. At the same time total farm population dropped 16 per cent, and farm employment fell off 5 per cent. Now I know that question must be rolling over in your mind. "Just how big is our farm plant if so much can be accomplished by so few?"

I don't think anyone knows the answer. With soil erosion getting serious attention, plus better crop rotations and wider use of fertilizers, it is certain that higher yields can be made in the future. If more land is brought into production total output can be greatly increased. If there is a trend toward more family-size farms operated intensively with the most up-to-date farm equipment,

what peaks will food production reach?

Here we have a veritable production giant that forces us up against that question of what to do with it after the war. We are starting to hear more about that again. "Important readjustments in agriculture seem necessary if we are to maintain a high farm standard of living."

Now, I think the answer to this question of handling or controlling our farm giant, of making important readjustments after the war, is largely in the hands of farm people. Just as you have used organized effort so successfully in your all-out production job, now you can use that same tremendous power in coping with your problems that are bound to come after the war.

I suggest that farmers join their knowledge and skills and numbers stronger than ever before, under the banner of a higher standard of living for all farm people, and go after the values that are rightly yours. You have seen the results in wartime, without relinquishing your individual initiative, of your pooled efforts. I am sure that use of this same power in peacetime will reach the goals you desire.

Here in the Senate I have seen the power that is wielded by other groups—organized power. I have seen the results of use of that power. So have you. Out on the farm you have felt those results that favor other groups over farmers. It all boils down to the fact that this is an age of organization. Well-organized groups that hold tenaciously to their aims get about what they want. It is a case of survival of the strongest. I say farmers must direct their concerted effort as resolutely as any other group in the direction of their goals if agriculture is to remain the foundation of a prosperous nation. Agriculture has all the power it needs to obtain the desired results. Of course, with that power goes the responsibility of keeping that power in the hands of farm people; of gaining those goals that will benefit agriculture and reflect favorably in other fields; of helping to keep things in balance. Without a stiff fight for equality, agriculture will be left in the shade.

What goals do you want? You know better than anyone else. Bountiful production efficiently distributed at fair, stable prices. Decent farm income translated into modern farm homes, grade A schools, efficient farm machinery that will reduce labor and save time. All the things you need in home and field and feed lot to make agriculture a more satisfactory and satisfying way of life.

Finally, I believe one goal you would reach would be this. The joy of saying to your fine sons and daughters, "This is a good life. Stay with it. Your country needs you here."

I firmly believe these are some of the worthwhile results you can expect from well directed organized effort. Effort that recognizes and assumes its responsibilities for creating and maintaining a lasting prosperity for all.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Plenty of "Shortages" Ahead of Us

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

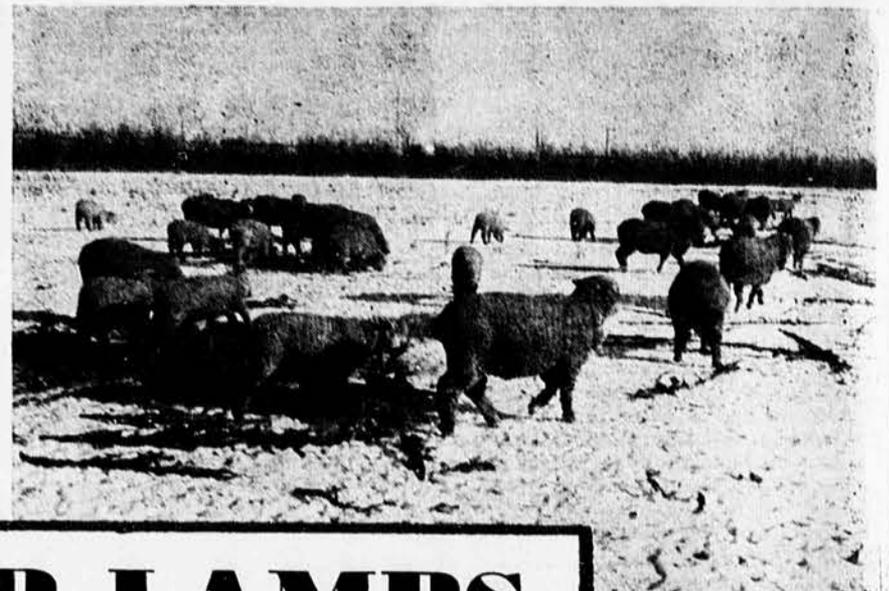
WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the witnesses, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture investigating the meat shortage, briefed the food picture as it has appeared from time to time in newspaper headlines:

In 1939: "U. S. to Spend \$200,000,000 to Move Surplus Food; Food Stamp Plan Launched."
In 1940: "Plenty of Food to Meet War Demand, Official Says; Wheat Restrictions Stay."
In 1941: "Farmers Asked to Increase Food Production; Support Prices Offered."
In 1942: "Despite Record Crops Food Crisis Seen; Military and Lend-Lease Needs Rising."
In 1943: "Meat, Butter Shortage

Protested; Rationing of Milk by Fall Discussed."
In February, 1944: "Livestock Receipts Swamp Marketing and Slaughtering Facilities; Livestock Embargoes Placed; Congress Requests Suspension of Rationing."
(Food rationing was practically suspended for 5 months preceding the election in 1944; clamped on again after election.)
Fall of 1944: "Decreased Production in Face of Rising Needs Requires Resumption of Rationing."
In February, 1945: "Eight-Week Hog

Shortage Over Five Million Head." And under this headline: "Hog receipts insufficient to keep two of the biggest packing companies operating at capacity, if they received the entire supply handled by federally inspected plants."
By the end of the fourth year of United States official participation in World War II, Americans promise to be pretty well acquainted with shortages and what these may mean. Right now the talk is of food shortages, particularly of meat shortages. By sum-

mer it will be a clothing shortage particularly of cotton goods. And a shoe shortage. Transportation shortages—railroad (particularly boxcars), truck, automobile shortages are creating succeeding crises.
These shortages will tend to increase rather than decrease for many months to come. Some relief sometime after the German war ends, perhaps not to the extent that the country has been led, or has been leading itself, to believe.
For educational purposes, the shortages may be healthy. By the time this war is over (and we have tumbled to the fact that it is two wars) there may be a more general realization of the fact that neither the manpower, the
(Continued on Page 20)



Here Mr. Burkholder demonstrates his movable partition in the creep-feeding shed, that allows him to adjust the size of his feeding quarters as the lambs develop. It's an idea that saves feed.

90% TOP LAMBS Marketed by Marion County Growers

By DICK MANN

Ninety per cent top lambs are marketed yearly by members of the Marion County Sheep Association, which features early lambs, brome and alfalfa pasture, and point-of-shipment grading.

A MANAGEMENT program that results in 90 per cent of all lambs from Marion county topping the market has been perfected by members of the Marion County Sheep Association, under the guidance of Frank Hagans, county Extension agent. The association is more remarkable because it exists in the heart of the Flint Hills bluestem grass country, the most famous cattle area in the world.

Organization of the Marion county group occurred in 1929, when the sheep program then in vogue went on the rocks because of 2 faults. At that time sheep were running on native pastures thruout the summer and failed to make economical gains, and losses from parasites were so severe many went broke or gave up sheep entirely.

Success of the present organization is based on a sound-breeding program, combined with careful use of brome and alfalfa pasture and alfalfa hay.

Membership varies from 110 to 140 farmers, who bring in an average of from 300 to 900 ewes a year; 300 last year when most farmers were cutting down or getting out of the sheep business. Texas or western ewes are used and are crossed with purebred Hampshire rams. Breeding is arranged for early lambing, from mid-November thru December so most of the lambs are weaned by June 1, the ideal date set by members of the association.

Grading is done at point of shipment by Mr. Hagans and W. S. Amick, a local sheep producer of long experience. Shipments to market are started in May and are made every 2 or 3 weeks until July, then once a month until October. By this system, lambs not ready for market at any one shipping time can be held back until in top condition.

By breeding for June 1 weaning, members have eliminated the necessity of treating lambs for parasites as they are on the market or past the danger stage before warm weather. Losses at lambing time are cut down, too, because most of the lambs arrive before extremely cold weather.

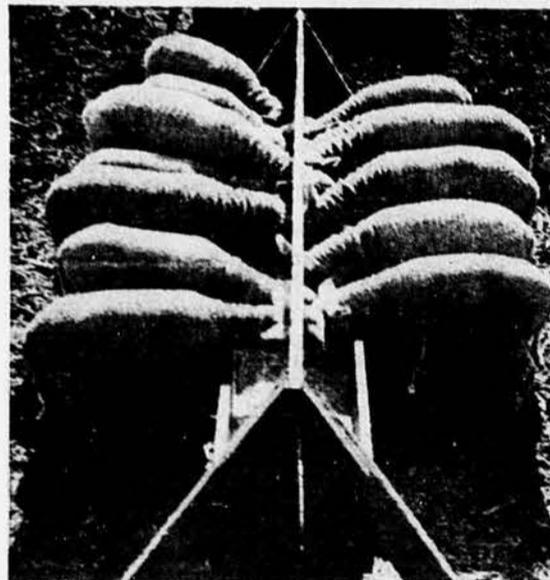
When the Marion county program was started in 1929, only 57.5 per cent of lambs shipped were tops. By 1932, the number of top lambs was up to 81.36 per cent. It now stays right around 90 per cent, with about 6 per cent mediums and 2 per cent bucks.

A 100 per cent top-lamb crop was marketed in 1944 by H. H. Johnsmeyer and Larry Jost who recently organized a partnership, with Mr. Jost managing the Johnsmeyer farm. These 2 men raised and marketed 145 lambs from 140 ewes and every lamb topped the market. Average Kansas City weight of lambs when sold was 90 pounds.

Receipts from the 145 lambs were \$1,867.43 and 1,565 pounds of wool were \$562 for a total of \$2,429.43. Feed cost on the lambs was \$197.50 and for the ewes \$487.50, with other expenses taking \$55.45. This made a total expense of \$740.45 and labor returns of \$1,688.98.

Ewes were fed oats, chopped alfalfa and silage, while the lambs were fed corn, 25 per cent; kafir, 25 per cent; oats, 10 per cent; alfalfa meal, 20 per cent; bran 10 per cent; and a molasses appetizer, 10 per cent.

Of the 140 yearling ewes in this flock, 40 were northwestern and the rest Texas, with purebred Hampshire bucks being used. They were purchased in June and bred for December lambing.



Feeders like these help bring lambs on the Wesley Summerville farm to top condition for early marketing. Lambs here get ground alfalfa hay, corn, sorghum and oats.

The men had a shortage of pasture last year so have planted an additional 22 acres of brome and alfalfa for this year.

They keep ewes on pasture before lambing as much as possible, sorting out those ready to lamb and keeping them separate. If the weather is favorable they are kept in the lot and fed alfalfa hay, silage, and 1 pound of oats a day. Four bucks are used to 150 ewes and are separated from the ewes November 1.

Lambs are kept in lots and creep-fed and reach market before heat and parasite troubles arrive. Ewes get phenothiazine in the feed, and the oldest ewes are culled each year and replaced with younger ewes to maintain a fair age level.

Three brome-grass pastures totaling 57 acres are used by J. S. Burkholder, another member, to keep his sheep program a profitable venture. These pastures are rotated.

Mr. Burkholder uses a straw-loft lambing shed, which also has insulated sidewalls, and never has lost a lamb from chilling. In his shed used for creep feeding the lambs he has a movable partition which is moved along the feed bunks as the lambs grow and require more feeding space. By using this movable partition he can keep the feed supply limited

This straw-loft insulated lambing shed is on the farm of J. S. Burkholder, who has never lost a lamb from chilling. Object of association members is for all ewes to lamb in time for weaning by June 1.

to just the space required by the lambs instead of having much of the feed wasted because of being scattered the full length of the bunks.

A total of 110 lambs from 95 ewes was marketed last year by Mr. Burkholder. Of this number 108 were tops and 2 were mediums. Average Kansas City weight when sold was 79 pounds and total receipts from sale of lambs were \$1,297.38. Value of the wool from the ewes, which produced 10.3 pounds each, was \$333.05, which gave him total receipts of \$1,630.43. Cost of feed for the lambs was \$206 and for the ewes \$243. Dipping, shearing and drenching cost \$40.10 and shipping and commission expenses were \$59.86, giving him a total expense of \$548.96, and a labor return of \$1,091.47.

From November 1 to June 30, he fed 430 bushels of oats, 80 bushels of kafir, 500 pounds of linseed oil meal, and 5 tons of alfalfa. Texas ewes and purebred Hampshire bucks were used. Mr. Burkholder also has 25 feeder lambs this year but is not sold on this type of sheep program for his area and will not continue it next year.

J. B. and J. F. Skinner, who also use Texas ewes and purebred Hampshire bucks, have worked out a very satisfactory management program. They pasture ewes as much as possible until lambing, then feed for milk until the lambs get on their own. They raised a 100 per cent lamb crop from 170 ewes in 1944.

Before lambing ewes get alfalfa hay and one half pound of grain daily, then, after lambing, get alfalfa hay and 1 pound of grain daily, with kafir butts occasionally for variety. The Skinners like to feed grain sorghums and alfalfa hay ground together.

The lambing shed on this farm is extremely warm but ewes are allowed to lamb outdoors if the weather is good enough. Only in unusually cold weather are the ewes brought inside for special attention, and this is not frequent because most of the ewes are bred for November and December lambing.

On June 14, 1944, they sold 100 lambs at an average Kansas City weight of 90 pounds and topped the market at [Continued on Page 17]



What Folks Are Asking

Need Better Potato

I wonder why there has never been a good potato bred for Neosho county. The only good summer and fall potato I've been able to raise is the Irish Cobbler, and it is not a good winter keeper. And at that, you have to buy northern seed. Well, \$4.75 or \$5 a sack is too rich for me, so I'll be compelled to plant my own potatoes, and home-grown seed doesn't raise big potatoes. Would inoculating them do any good?
—R. M. M., Neosho Co.

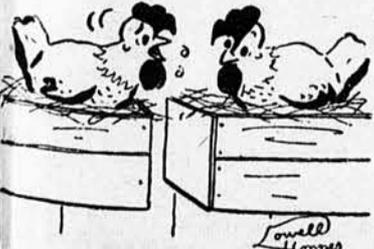
The potato that is still needed for Neosho county will also prove useful and is needed in most of Kansas as well as states all the way to the east coast. We need either a potato or a practice that will permit planting in late June or early July that will mature in late September or early October and carry until the following summer in ordinary storage. Planting longer season varieties in the spring does not seem to work. The use of northern-grown certified seed for part of your crop, and some of this resulting crop well stored for part of your planting the next spring, will help. The practice of growing part of your seed needs by planting new seed in the summer and harvesting in the fall will cut down on the seed costs. This so-called "junior" seed will make a fairly good yield the following summer. Other varieties such as Warba and Red Warba are not as good keepers in many seasons as the Irish Cobbler. There is no inoculation or treatment that would improve them from this standpoint.—William G. Amstein, Kansas State College.

Two Payments Now

Have you a list of things on which subsidy payments are made, and how often the periods, whether monthly, bimonthly or every 6 months or annually? I never knew before that by presenting the stubs from the milk checks which show the weight of the milk delivered, that the AAA paid a subsidy bimonthly. I never heard anyone say anything about it, until my wife heard it somewhere. What is the subsidy on 100 pounds of milk? There isn't anything on poultry, is there? I don't know what all is on the farm, alfalfa and other crops.—R. M. M., Neosho Co.

Payments are made to farmers on 2 farm products at present so as to encourage production of these products. Since October, 1943, dairy feed payments have been made to producers of milk and butterfat. The present payment period included the production of milk and butterfat for January, February and March. The payments are made at county AAA offices. Producers are required to file an application of personal evidence showing that sales have actually been made of either milk or butterfat during the 3 months covered by this pay period. Applications of these 3 months any time between April 1 and May 31. The application can be filed by mail if you so desire. The payment rate for the January, February and March period is 10 cents a 100 pounds of milk and 10 cents a pound of butterfat. This program will be continued during future months. The payment rate for the next 3 months, April, May and June will be 25 cents a 100 pounds of milk and 10 cents a pound of butterfat.

A payment to producers is made in the case of flax. Farmers must have a farm-flax goal assigned and they must sign a production farm plan at their county AAA office in order to qualify for the payment. The payment is \$5 an acre for each acre seeded up to the limit of the farm-flax goal. If you are interested in this program we



understand some people are demanding 3-minute eggs. I don't know about you, but I'll never be able to lay one in 3 minutes!"

suggest you see your county AAA committee as soon as possible. There is no subsidy payment at present on poultry production.—Lawrence Norton, Chairman, State Committee, AAA, Kansas.

Yield Too Small

I have a nice big apricot tree that only bears a half bushel or so. They are very nice apricots and I would like to know what to do for the tree to make it bear as it should. It has lots of bloom but they mostly fall off.—C. H. D., Colorado.

The reason this apricot tree does not bear more fruit is probably due to local weather conditions. It would be impossible for us to give more definite information without more data regarding weather conditions at the time the apricot tree was in bloom last spring. If frost or unfavorable weather conditions did not reduce the possible fruit set on the tree, there is a likelihood that some insect or fungous disease may have attacked the fruit. Apricot blossoms are self-fertile. That is, they do not require cross-pollination to develop into fruit as is the case with many other kinds of tree fruits.—Wm. F. Pickett, K. S. C.

Neighbor Is Right

Would you please explain how the 75 cents raise on the ceiling price of hogs applies? Our understanding was that the ceiling would be raised to \$15.25 per hundred. Our neighbor says that it applies only to the heavy-weight hogs on which the \$14.50 ceiling did not apply.—F. R., Marshall Co.

I wish I could tell you that you are correct in your interpretation of the regulation, but I am afraid that I shall have to agree with your neighbor. Before this change in regulations, barrows and gilts that weighed less than 270 pounds could sell as high as \$14.75 (Chicago basis) or \$14.50 at Kansas City. Now, all barrows and gilts of any weight are eligible to sell at the ceiling price of \$14.75 or \$14.50 depending upon whether you are figuring on a Chicago or Kansas City basis. Prior to this change, heavyweight barrows and gilts (over 270 pounds) could not sell for more than \$14 at Chicago or \$13.75 at Kansas City, which are still the ceiling prices for sows on those markets.

In other words, the recent regulation did not raise any ceiling prices, it merely took barrows and gilts weighing more than 270 pounds out of the sow class and put them in with lighter-weight barrows and gilts to determine ceiling prices.

I hope that this information answers your questions. If I can be of further assistance, please write me.—Merton L. Otto, Asst. Professor Agricultural Economics, K. S. C.

To Raise Bull Calf

I would like information on raising a baby bull calf and handling it, please.—R. W. D., Ellsworth Co.

The calf should have access to grain in a creep by the time he is 2 or 3 months old. At that time he should be kept away from his mother except for 2 nursing periods a day. He should, of course, have access to grain and roughage between nursing periods. A good concentrate mixture to feed before weaning is as follows: Ground corn 4 parts, crushed oats 2 parts, linseed meal 1 part, and alfalfa or silage. It is not absolutely necessary to grind the grain for the calf before weaning. After weaning the bull calf, extreme caution should be used to see that he does not get off feed. He should be made to feel at home in comfortable quarters. A box stall in the barn or cattle shed is desirable. In the winter a clean, dry, comfortable place is needed. In the summer, a cool, airy, dark comfortable place will help produce better gains. The calf should be turned out to exercise in both winter and summer.

The average bull calf when on a full feed of grain will eat from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds grain for each 100 pounds live weight. The total amount will depend upon the age and size of the calf, the bulkiness and palatability of the ration, and the amount of fat the calf is carrying. The amount of grain to feed after weaning should be determined by

the owner's objective. If the calf is to be fitted for show, he should receive approximately all the grain he will eat. On the other hand if he is to be developed for sale without being shown, one half to two thirds grain ration ordinarily will be sufficient until he is 18 months old, at which time he probably should be sold. The following ration will prove satisfactory if other conditions are right: Ground corn or ground barley or both, 60 pounds, ground oats 20 pounds, bran 10 pounds, linseed meal, cottonseed meal or soybean meal 10 pounds, a good roughage full-fed.—A. D. Weber, Kansas State College.

Silage Has Advantage

I am especially interested in dry feeding as compared with ensilage. What are its values in nutrition and palatableness. I would appreciate very much a bulletin that sets forth parallel values of dry, ground fodders and ensilage.—C. Z., Geary Co.

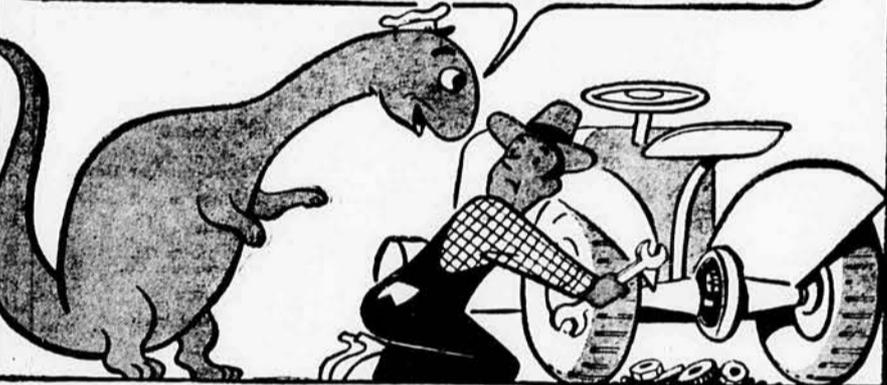
Experiments at Kansas State College and other experiment stations

have shown that the nutrients obtained from dry fodder are just as efficiently used by the animal as in the case of silage. There is some waste in the field due to leaching and mechanical waste where dry fodder is harvested. However, even with dry fodder, the nutrients actually placed before the animal are just as valuable from the nutritive standpoint as they would be if they would be put in a silo. Silage, of course, is more salable, more convenient to feed and has other advantages, but we must recognize that such advantages are some of the primary reasons we use silage; not because the silage in itself has any nutritive properties.

Likewise it has been shown that cows do remarkably well on dry feed as compared to silage after they are accustomed to dry feed. In Kansas, however, silage is one of the good feed crops which we can grow successfully and which are well adapted to most feeding programs.—F. W. Atkeson, Dept. of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas State College.



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Watch Price Regulations

By ROY FREELAND

THE Kansas Livestock Association expressed modest pride in the state's record production of vital food during the last 12 months, in their annual business meeting at Wichita, March 14. But mingled with that pride, and overshadowing it, was solemn acceptance of continued responsibility in the war effort, and serious contemplation of urgent problems now facing the livestock industry.

As explained by Will J. Miller, of Topeka, secretary of the association, one of the primary problems is that of price regulations on livestock. "Our interests in this connection are twofold," Mr. Miller declared. "First of all, we want to do everything we can to speed the day of victory. We have tried to co-operate in every movement or regulation which we feel contributes to that victory, and we have worked to discourage movements and regulations which we feel might tend to limit the food supply and retard the war effort. Secondly, while going all out for the war effort we want to, so far as possible, keep our livestock industry on an even keel with other industries."

In this connection, Mr. Miller pointed out that while most other farm products have a floor or support price, beef cattle prices have a ceiling but no floor of any kind. Under this set-up, he reminded, there is no check to prevent a general breakdown when conditions change. "I am not suggesting that cattlemen should demand immediately a support price for cattle," Miller said, "but it certainly behooves us to be on the alert to all regulations and factors that influence us now and will influence us in the postwar era."

Need Helpful Suggestions

Wayne Rogler, prominent farmer and commercial cattleman of Matfield Green, urged that livestock groups co-operate with government officials in every way possible during this wartime emergency. For the stockman's good, and for the good of our country, Rogler declared, livestock people should be ready with helpful suggestions in directing the nation's program in dealing with price regulations and food problems in general.

Likewise, Rogler declared, it behooves the livestock interests to make sure all criticisms are of a constructive nature. Mr. Rogler is one of 13 members on the Cattle Producers Industry Advisory Committee, appointed to help guide the Office of Price Administration on matters pertaining to cattle price regulations. He is the only Kansas on this committee.

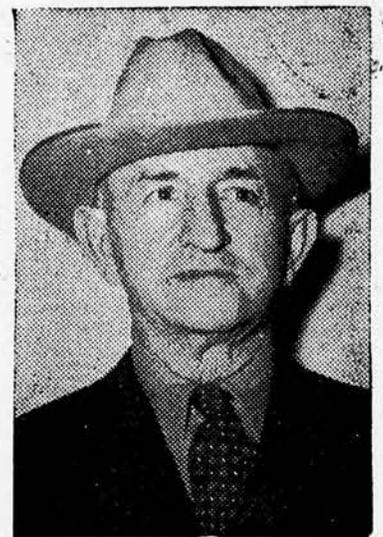
W. J. Brown, retiring president of the association, well-known farmer and breeder of purebred Hereford cattle at Fall River, commended the stockmen for their active support of the experimental pasture program outlined by President Milton Eisenhower, of Kansas State College, and under consideration by the legislature at the time of the Wichita meeting. The plan of this program includes grass improvement activities, tests, and work of various other kinds that should develop means by which native grass pastures may be maintained and helped.

For the new president of their association the Kansas stockmen elected Dr. L. L. Jones, of Garden City, widely known as a breeder of purebred Herefords. Doctor Jones, who was promoted from the vice-presidency, is a graduate veterinarian and formerly was in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry. He has been a member of the Kansas Livestock Association for more than a quarter of a century and served for many years on the board of directors.

Wayne Rogler is the new vice-president, and Will J. Miller was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The executive board voted their unanimous approval of Mr. Miller as Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

The 1-day business meeting was held in place of the usual 3-day convention, cancelled this year to comply with a request of the Office of Defense Transportation.

During their active business session, the stockmen adopted resolutions calling for a raise in wholesale ceiling of top grade beef, asking that the cost of beef to various government agen-



Dr. L. L. Jones

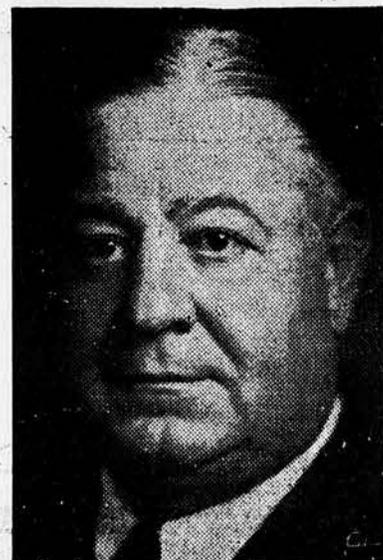
cies equal cost to civilians, and urging that live cattle prices not be set back until demand for beef is satisfied. The cattlemen asked for an equal floor price for cattle in line with other agricultural products; expressed opposition of government subsidy to meat consumers instead of producers, but denied willingness to accept such a subsidy; opposed any changes or relaxation in sanitary laws applying to embargoes on imports of livestock or livestock products from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists.

They asked that red tape be cut to make prisoners of war available for farm and ranch work wherever requested; asked for appointment of more brand inspectors to cover any or all community sales, with recommendation to raise inspection fees at such sales to 2 cents a head to defray added cost; reaffirmed support of Kansas State College research program; asked for rules and regulations by the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner for control of Bang's disease in line with federal and various state requirements; urged that action be taken to continue all sales and movements of dairy and breeding cattle (not range or semirange type) without first having a certificate of health showing negative Bang's disease blood agglutination test 30 days prior to date of sale; protested against extension of 36-hour load time limit on livestock hauled on railroads in Kansas.

Better Heifers

George Harris, Carlyle dairyman, is rejoicing these days. The first 6 daughters of Oak-Hurst King Supreme, his registered Guernsey bull, have finished their first lactations and show an increase of 60 pounds of butterfat over their dams.

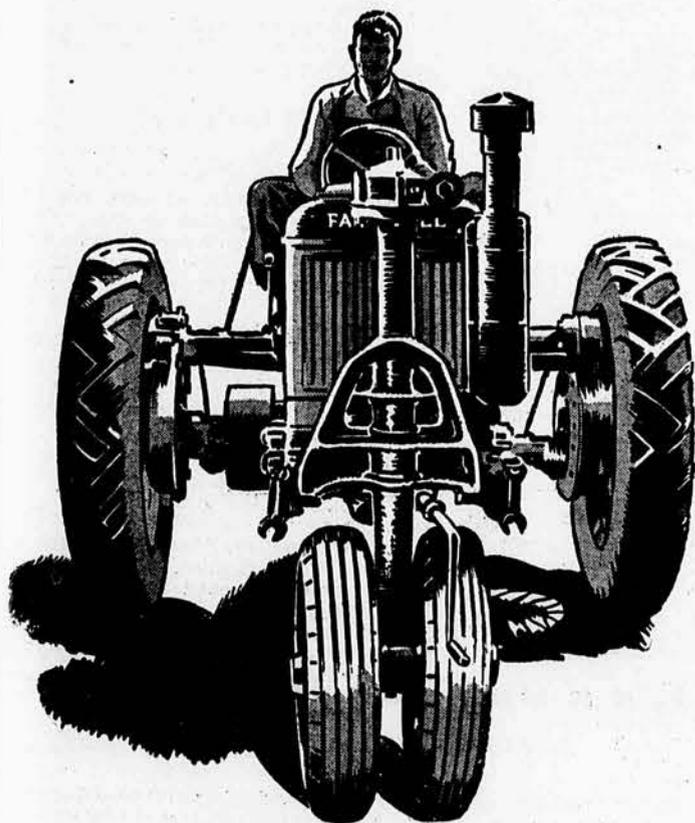
This record was made despite the fact one heifer had received an injured teat the second month of her lactation that caused loss of the quarter. The seventh daughter of this bull finished her first month producing 32.2 pounds of 4.5 milk a day, and freshening at 26 months old.



Will J. Miller

Our Thanks to MRS. WINNIE MOORE

for the spirit and good will that prompted her to send us the following message:



Drawn from a photograph of Jacob V. Moore on the family's Farmall 20 tractor. Mrs. Moore says, "It is not a very good picture. We had a better snapshot but I misplaced it and never did find it."

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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Gentlemen:

I have read the statement by International Harvester about how business has been criticized by some people in this war. But I say this—what would our country have done without tools or machinery to farm or fight with? I am so thankful that the U. S. has companies like yours.

I am just a farm woman who knows what it is to do a hard day's work, or get on a tractor seat and drive all day long, day after day. I do it to make a living, and I am so thankful we chose a Farmall, back in 1937. When we go out for a day's work I know we can depend on it, for it is always ready to go and never breaks down. I know our boys at the fighting fronts feel the same way about their equipment. If it has your trademark for accuracy and dependability, people can depend on it.

My husband, Jacob V. Moore, and our two children and I have farmed over 100 acres, and 25 of it in vegetables, and I don't know how we would have managed without our Farmall to prepare our land with. But we plan to buy more equipment to go with our tractor after the war.

AN INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER BOOSTER,

Mrs. Winnie Moore,
Bangor, Alabama, Rt. 1

THE MOST valuable thing International Harvester can have is the good will of the millions of farm families in this nation. Now, after three years of war—during which we have built war machines on government order and every possible farm machine we could build—it is good to know the view of the folks on the farms. They are interested in our problems, and we are interested in theirs.

Last fall we published a statement in which we said there were many false stories circulated about profits in wartime. The fact is that Harvester's profit, as an example, was 16% lower in 1944 than in the year before Pearl Harbor, although our sales were 75% higher.

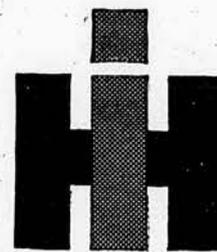
We had many good letters in answer to that

message. This month we would like to have you read the letter from Mrs. Winnie Moore, above, which she has given us permission to reprint.

Thank you, Mrs. Moore, for the fine spirit of your letter, for your appreciation of what Harvester is trying to do for Agriculture, and for your tribute to the good old Farmall.

We are all fighting this war together, in the factory and on the farm. America is proud of its farmers, and proud of the dealers who serve them in this emergency... Our best wishes to your family for early Victory and an easier time to come on the farm!

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BUY MORE BONDS AND KEEP THEM

CUT AND SELL YOUR PULPWOOD AND SAWLOGS—FOR WAR

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Another billion dollar highway program



IN thinking about work after the war, don't overlook the 230,000 miles of steel "highways" which the railroads have built and maintain at their own expense. These "highways" provide jobs for more than a quarter of a million men working on construction and maintenance of tracks and roadway — jobs for more than a million other railroad workers — besides still other thousands in the mines, the mills and the forests where roadway materials and supplies are produced.

More than that — the railroads pay real taxes on these "highways," not for their own special benefit, but for the support of schools and other general services, including public highways and streets.

After the last war, between 1920 and 1930, the railroads spent more than four billion dollars for improvements on these "highways," and in addition more than three-and-a-half billion dollars for betterments in equipment. After this war, a similar program will be required.

So there's another highway program which could make a lot of postwar jobs, and which needs no more than a public policy of treating all forms of commercial transportation alike — letting each one pay its own way, which includes the payment of the general taxes upon which governmental services depend.



**ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS**

All United for Victory

Barberry Banned

A quarantine has been slapped on barberry bushes that serve as hosts to destructive black stem rust in an order by the Kansas State Entomological Commission.

Common barberry (*berberis vulgaris*) and certain other species of *berberis* and *mahonia* have been found to be hosts of rust which attacks wheat, oats, barley, rye and many grasses. Propagation, sale or movement of such plants was prohibited within the state, and imported shipments will be destroyed or sent back to point of origin.

Ask Prize Change

The Kansas Interbreed Dairy Council is recommending to Kansas State Fair and Kansas Free Fair managers that they reduce the amount of money offered on district herd groups and add more to the open classes.

Reason for the requested change is that during the war, when it is difficult for individual farmers to show, more money should be made available to those able to come.

The council is in favor of continuing state breed sales and has set up an interbreed committee to strengthen the already good reputation of all such sales.

Good Pasture

Emory Morgan, young Franklin county dairyman, is more than pleased with his experience last fall with Balbo rye. He planted a little less than 6 acres in early August and started pasturing it in the fall with 9 milk cows and 2 heifers. This acreage supported the herd until the first part of November and the cows milked especially well while on this pasture. He also expected to have pasture a month earlier this spring as the result of his Balbo.

Early Planter

"I have never lost a crop of oats from planting it too early." That is the statement of Ed Kaiser, Miami county farmer, who usually plants his

oats as soon after February 12 as he can get into the field. Value of this practice was demonstrated last year when his oats made 49 bushels an acre while the average in the county was from none to 20 bushels. Average planting date for oats in the county was about April 1, almost 6 weeks later than those planted by Mr. Kaiser.

Flax also is planted early on the Kaiser farm, the first week in March, if possible. Freezing doesn't hurt flax nearly as much as hot weather does later in the season, says Mr. Kaiser, who tries to get his flax matured before the real hot weather strikes.

Win 4-H Award

Winners of the 1944 4-H leadership award, formerly known as the Washington trip honor, have been announced as Jim Pratt, Sunshine Club, Sheridan county; John Good, Monmouth Club, Crawford county; Carol Jean Hester, Bon Ame Club, Rice county; and Virginia Harlow, West Beloit Club, Mitchell.

These 4 winners will be sent to the American Youth Foundation Camp, at Shelby, Mich., with all expenses paid.

OPA Picks O'Bryan

Joseph G. O'Bryan, of Hiattville, has been appointed to an industry advisory committee representing producers of live hogs, it is announced by the OPA. There are 9 members on the council who will work with OPA on matters affecting live hog policies.

Corn Tests Again

The program for 1945 corn performance tests has been announced by A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Two tests will be held in District 1, which is Northeast Kansas, and one test in each of the other districts except the seventh. Entries will include open-pollinated, certified hybrids, Kansas Experiment Station's new hybrids, and commercial seed company hybrids. The number of entries varies from 50 to 70 in each test.

It's a One-Man Outfit

By RUTH McMILLION

A ONE-MAN tractor-combine unit has been devised by George Perry, of Ashland, whereby the tractor can be easily and efficiently driven from the combine. Last fall Mr. Perry cut 200 acres of milo by himself in this manner, and plans to cut 500 acres or perhaps more of wheat with it this summer.

The idea was the outcome of the farm labor shortage. Mr. Perry operates 773 acres of farmland, has 1,060 acres of grass, and runs 400 head of cattle a year; operating this last year without the help of an extra man.

The entire tractor combine adjustment cost only \$6.50. It consists of a universal joint attached to a lengthened center shaft in the tractor steering wheel. This universal joint connects to a piece of pipe. The pipe makes a slip connection by forming a sleeve which has a square rod inserted into it. The rod in turn extends to the combine steering wheel, connected there by another universal joint, thus making both connections flexible enough for turning.

It is necessary to have the slip connection either at the tractor or the combine end of the steering wheel to

insure the shortening and lengthening of one's tractor turning radius.

There also are two ½-inch pipes fitted over the tractor's gas and clutch levers which extend up to the combine operator.

Last year the combine platform was operated by foot by means of a wheel with pedal-like pieces spaced intermittently on it. However, this year Mr. Perry plans to have an electrically driven lift on the combine, electricity supplied by the tractor battery.

Once assembled the entire procedure of rigging the combine and tractor for use takes about 15 minutes. Only one bolt needs to be removed when one wishes to drive from the tractor; that being the bolt which fastens the universal joint to the tractor steering wheel.

Because of this device Mr. Perry plans to hire only a trucker for harvest, thus eliminating the necessity of a combine man.

Several local farmers have asked permission to pattern after this combine-tractor attachment and Mr. Perry has gladly given his consent—an appreciated gesture which aids in our present agricultural war effort.



George Perry, Clark county, and his 1-man harvesting unit. He can operate tractor and combine from combine platform.

No Runts among these grunts

A lot of credit goes to our Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations where men spend their lives working out improved methods of breeding and feeding. For example, E. F. Ferrin, head of the swine division of the University of Minnesota, recently ran a feeding test with seven lots of pigs. He found that *too small an amount of protein in the ration produces more runts, slower gains and less profit.*

All pigs in the test started at an average weight of 50 pounds and were self-fed without pasture for 14 weeks. All seven lots received the same kind of protein supplement which was tankage and soy-

bean meal in equal parts with 10% alfalfa meal to supply adequate amounts of B vitamins. Some lots got a high-protein ration (18% of the total feed); others were cut down to 15% and 12% protein. As pigs get heavier they need less protein, so in some lots the amount of protein was reduced as they gained in weight.

The best results came from an 18% protein ration until the pigs reached 100 pounds, and 15% protein after that weight. The hogs on low-protein rations made smaller gains and were more uneven in individual weights when the test ended. By just such careful experiments, the "know-how" of hog raising has reached its present efficiency.



E. F. Ferrin



Catfish Can't Raise Corn

Nature has equipped catfish with feelers so they can find their way about in muddy, silt-laden rivers. Most of that mud and silt is rich topsoil from once fertile farmlands. The type of soil that should still

be producing 50 to 100 bushels of corn.

Catfish can't use that fertile mud to raise corn, and that's too bad. Because right now, America needs all the corn it can produce. There's no need to let catfish have any part of your farm. Your topsoil can be saved. Soil conservation practices hold the raindrops where they fall, control water erosion, stop gullyng, stabilize the soil. The Agricultural Extension Service of your State University will be glad to help you work out a special program to fit your farm.

Through soil conservation practices fertility is maintained, crops make better yields, carrying capacity of pastures is increased, more and cheaper feeds are provided for livestock. All this means more money in the farmer's pocket. Swift & Company believes that whatever helps livestock helps all of us—producer, meat packer and consumer. To you as a producer, we earnestly suggest that an investigation of soil conservation land management may be worth your while.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

SODA BILL SEZ:

That money invested in **WAR BONDS** buys tanks today—tractors for you tomorrow!

\$5 • IDEA WINNER • \$5

1. Keep first aid articles—tape, gauze, iodine, etc.—handy in a glass jar in the kitchen, workshop or barn. Also keep nuts, bolts, and nails assorted as to size in glass jars.
2. Use a salt shaker in planting small seeds in vegetable or flower gardens. They are distributed more evenly.

—Z. A. Dine, Borger, Texas

U.S. is Top Beef Producer

Farmers and ranchers in the United States raise more cattle for beef than in any country on earth. We have a third more cattle than Russia, twice as many as Argentina or Brazil.

Swift & Company CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Keep Your Cream Checks Up!

If you've noticed that the cream content of your milk goes down at this time of year, it may indicate that your dairy cows are not getting all the feed they need for heavy production. Those first blades of grass aren't as good as they look, for they won't give the cows all the proteins they require. So don't turn your dairy cattle out to graze and expect them to take care of all their feed requirements with early pasture.

Supplement their spring ration of grass with grain and protein supplement mixture, and hay... grain and protein supplement for milk production, hay for necessary roughage. This tonic is sure to put new spring in the step of an undernourished cow.

The best indication of contentment in the dairy herd is the butterfat test of your milk!



\$5 IDEA Salvage metal pails or tubs which have holes in the bottom by pouring in a half-inch of concrete. Let stand a week before using. Makes them a trifle heavier, but serviceable.

—Mrs. A. L. Miskimon, Wellsville, Kans.

A Martha Logan Recipe for PARTY-STYLE MEAT PIE

To serve four, buy ½ pound of table-ready meat loaf—either minced ham, New England cooked specialty or bologna. Dice. (Or, if you prefer, use 1½ cups of cubed beef.) Mix 2 tablespoons flour with 1 teaspoon salt and dash of pepper. Dredge cubes of meat in flour mixture. Brown in 2 tablespoons of melted fat. Add 1 medium onion which has been diced, and brown. Combine with ½ cup each of cooked green peas and cooked sliced carrots. Cover with hot water or leftover gravy. Pour into a deep, wide casserole. Top with mashed potatoes. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) about 20 minutes, or until potatoes are browned. Serve with a fresh fruit salad, hot rolls and dessert.

STAMP 'EM OUT!

EVERY YEAR—
CATTLE GRUBS
IN THIS COUNTRY SPoil
ENOUGH LEATHER TO PUT
SOLES ON THE SHOES OF
ABOUT 12,000,000 MARCHING MEN



There's More Money in Eggs

if you: 1) collect them often, 2) cool them promptly, 3) keep them clean. All this improves their grade and therefore means more money to you.



SULPHUR FOR LAMB COCCIDIOSIS

Coccidiosis in lambs may be successfully prevented by the addition of ground crude sulphur to their feed in proportions ranging from ½% to 1½% of the ration, claims the Idaho Wool Growers Bulletin. Effectiveness of this sulphur treatment has been demonstrated by the U.S.D.A. working in cooperation with large lamb feeders, the report states.

LOST! A MILLION EXTRA ANNUAL MEAT RATIONS

Approximately 200 million pounds of meat a year are being wasted as a result of bruises, crippling and death losses of livestock in transit to market, according to H. R. Smith of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board. This Board has found that all of us who have to do with the handling of livestock can help save much of this needed meat by following these simple rules:

1. Inspect chutes, trucks and cars for nails and rough corners.
2. Do not overload or jam animals. Partition mixed loads of livestock.
3. Never beat or prod with whips or clubs.
4. When trucking, start and stop with caution; watch for bumps, ruts and sharp curves.
5. Check your load frequently. Livestock shift in transit.

By observing these simple rules, we can all cooperate in cutting down this loss of a million extra meat rations a year; and we can help contribute to the nation the additional meat supplies which it needs so greatly right now!

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

This Is the Way They Live...

130 GIRLS

Make Up This College Family

By **JOSEPHINE HAHN**



In the basement recreation room, left to right, dancing, Neva Wilkins, Walnut; Elaine Heussman, Atwood; Marie Root, Centralia; Mary Iliff, Talmage; Virginia McGuire, Pratt; Freda Peck, Haviland; Miriam Wilke, Topeka. Ping pong, back, Margaret Ramsdale, Anness; Lorine Fieser, Norwich. Front, Margaret Newell, Stafford. Shuffleboard, left to right, Ada Lou Bruington, Kansas City, Naomi Schoeller, Logan.



Seated at dinner in the big dining-room, each table has a hostess who serves the others at her table. Between courses the rafters ring with college songs. Breakfast and lunch are served cafeteria style.



Singing around the piano: Left to right, Charlotte Lambert, Hiawatha; Mary Ann Bebermeyer, Robinson; Neva Wilkins, Walnut; Lyda Ugalde, Costa Rico; Ruth Sawyer, Kensington; Margaret Peak, Topeka; Avis Welker, Nickerson; Harriett Fisher, Sterling; Erma Bruenger, Humboldt. Seated, Annie Gardner, Hartford; Frances Moorman, Nickerson.



With a log burning in the fireplace, girls and directors gather in living-room. Left to right, Mrs. Ernestine Veatch, Leavenworth, assistant director; Roberta Ince, Wamego; Jeane Greenawalt, Paola; Ayla Albertson, Miltonvale; Betty Larson, Vesper; Dorothy Hamer, director; Betty Engle, Chapman.

HELLO there! Come right in! These were the friendly expressions of welcome heard about Van Zile Hall, Kansas State College, Manhattan, on last September 25. It was a busy day at the residence hall, but underneath all the hustle and bustle of moving, the girls sensed a feeling of happy days and a homey security ahead of them. Especially was it gratifying to the new girls, new to college with its ups and downs, to be welcomed whole-heartedly into this friendly, cheery spirit of "oneness" which Van Zile and its officials extended them.

The first few weeks at Kansas State and at the hall were busy ones. Each girl with her roommate went scurrying about Manhattan in hot pursuit of draperies, bedspreads, rugs, study lamps, dresser scarves and anything else likely to make the bedroom more comfortable and homelike. Little by little, touch by touch, the rooms gained personality and individuality.

As each girl began to fit into residence hall life, so did the dietetics majors who supervised the management of the house, begin to apply their training in institutional [Continued on Page 14]



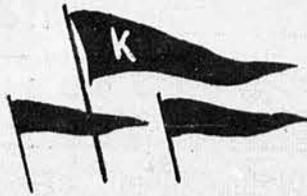
Gathered for a snack. Left to right, Christine Newell, Stafford; Janey Hackney, Wellington; Lorine Fieser, Norwich; Margaret Newell, Stafford; Betty Button, Great Bend; Janice Miller, Oxford; Doris Saulmon, Abilene; Shirley Mann, Wellington; Jackie Cox, Iola; Lyla Franklin, Atwood; Jean Bergner, Pratt; Betty Knudson, Willis; Bonna Maxfield, Garden City; Marian Ober, Minneapolis; Phyllis Zuker, Minneapolis.



A moment of relaxation. Left to right, Georgena Hines, Kanorado; Mildred Morris, Minneapolis; Betty Wagner, Edna; Lois Moots, Newton; Dorothy Straubinger, El Dorado; Elaine Heussman, Atwood. Seated at desk, Ida Fredrick, Burrton. As time approaches for the spring term to end, the girls realize they will miss their college home.



Preparing dinner in the kitchen, left to right, Joyce Cyphers, Fairview; Mary Alice Streater, Denton, dietetics major; Rosalie Keith, El Dorado, dietetics major; Jean Kays, Eureka; Ruth Wilkins, Walnut. The girls do a great deal of the necessary work and find it good training.



New Country Doctor Idea

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

AMONG medical men every advance of the Allied forces stirs the thought that the doctors and nurses will be coming home again. In other days America received accusations that it overdid the doctor business; that whereas our country had one doctor to every 750 population, European countries got along with one to every 1,500.

In World War No. 2, we have lost many doctors. A newspaper headline before me says: "Doctor Toll Is High." This goes on to say that 40 members of one county's medical society have died since Pearl Harbor. None of these was killed in battle and only one was in the Armed Service; but the home doctors have been overworked to such a pitch that many older men have died in harness.

Colleges have been graduating Doctors of Medicine (and will continue to do so) in numbers that might be expected to compensate for this loss. One great question for those of us who live in small towns and rural districts is whether the doctors coming back will feel the call of country practice. More than a decade ago the National Grange in holding its 61st Annual Session in Cleveland, Ohio, sent the following memorial to the American Medical Association:

"We note that there are many distinguished physicians in the United States who believe that a proper medical education can be given upon the basis of a high-school education and 4 years of subsequent training, provided this includes at least 1 year of practical experience in a hospital. * * *

If such a training will produce competent physicians, we think that the argument is unanswerable that such physicians will be less expensive and their service more widely available to the people."

A minister who wrote to me about this matter said: "The village physician is more than a 'medicine man.' He works with the minister in all things concerning the welfare of the town. He is one of a group of leaders such as the minister, mayor, and superintendent of schools, who are always counted on to set the pace in keeping the town and surrounding country up to a high standard. He is an essential member of the community."

The minister proposes that a shortened course of study be arranged, the completion of which would perhaps give the student the degree of Bachelor of Medicine but not the full M. D. With this degree the young man could practice in certain territory, then at the end of a fair time, say 5 years, could take one more year of work and graduate as a doctor of medicine.

The proposal is not without merit. At the time of my college days a student could go before a medical society and receive a temporary license to practice, altho not a graduate. Some of the boys became so involved in their "temporary" fields that they never did get back to college to graduate. And some of them made very good doctors.

How would you feel about it if one of these young men came to your village to practice? Would you be distrustful or would you encourage him? Is it possible that such a plan might lead to a revival of "the country doctor?" I will be glad to hear from you.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



Dr. Lerrigo

House Cleaning Is Here Again

Wallpaper Spots

Don't throw up your hands in despair when you see grease spots just above the davenport or handprints on the wall. Make a paste of fuller's earth and carbon tetrachloride, try it on an inconspicuous place for the sake of experience then branch out to the really serious spots. Spread it over the spot, allow it to dry, then brush it off. It may have to be repeated in order to remove all the grease.

Rug Saving

Daily sweeping with a brush or a hand carpet sweeper prevents the dirt from settling down to the roots of the rug. Once a week use the broom or the vacuum cleaner. Easy, slow strokes with the vacuum gives it time to do its best work. Don't beat rugs and carpets.

Window Washing

Avoid soap in window washing for it streaks the glass and makes the job more difficult. Prepared solutions or mixtures of household ammonia, alcohol or vinegar help "cut" the greasy dirt on the pane.

Floor Cleaning

Turpentine is just the thing to clean old dirty wax from floors, before ap-

plying the new. Rub it on with big clean rags and both the dirt and wax come off together instantly.

Straight Curtains

To insure straight edges on scrim curtains, fold each curtain down the center and baste the edges together before washing. Remove the basting after the curtains are ironed and press out the crease.

Woodwork Cleaners

It is possible to wash very soiled woodwork and painted walls with ordinary household supplies but it's a killing job. Some commercial products can be obtained which dissolve in water and remove smoke and dirt like magic.

Fire Prevention

Clearing attic, closets and the basement of all rubbish such as old oil mops, oily work gloves, old rags and papers will prevent home fires.

Care of Machine

A slip cover for the washing machine, made of heavy unbleached muslin, keeps dust and dirt from the motor and wringer, saves cleaning time and prolongs the life of the washer.—W. T.

Hemming Trick

When hemming several pieces of heavy cloth, I use paper clips to hold the fold in the hem. Clips are much better than pins as they are easy to slip over the edge of the cloth.—M.

In Windy Weather

When airing clothing, I use 2 coat hangers with the hooks reversed, each hooked over the clothesline in opposite directions. In this way, the garment will not blow off the line.—Mrs. W. T.

Outsmarts Ants

I keep the winged ants from coming into the house by papering the stovepipe hole to match the wallpaper pattern, and covering the chimney hole on the outside. In this way the ants cannot crawl down the chimney.—Mrs. Raymond Beeler, Jewell Co., Kan.

Elmiry, of radio's KC Jamboree, discusses biscuits and baking powder



"If your biscuits aren't high and light like this (and you didn't use KC) don't say we didn't tell you!"



Have some fun on Saturday morning and get some baking hunches for the rest of the week. Listen to Curley Bradley, Barbara Marshall, the Prairie Ramblers, Yogi Yorgesson, Elmiry and the rest of the gang on the KC Jamboree, every Saturday morning on NBC stations—

11 a. m. Eastern 9 a. m. Mountain
10 a. m. Central 8 a. m. Pacific

The only nationally famous baking powder packed in Glass!



"Curley Bradley"

Healthy, Happy Babies

We are glad to offer readers of Kansas Farmer the following leaflets published by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor:

- No. F-1—The Expectant Mother.
- No. P-4—Prenatal Care.
- No. P-8—Infant Care.
- No. F-8—Breast Feeding.
- No. F-9—Keeping the Well Baby Well.
- No. F-10—Out of Babyhood into Childhood.
- No. F-14—Well-Nourished Children.

For a free copy of any or all of these publications, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



The Story of THE CAPPER FOUNDATION

tells of crippled children made whole! Of sad parents made happy! Of more and more handicapped children to be made "like other boys and girls." It tells how you may do something worthy of the best there is in you by helping in this ever widening mission of healing! Get your free copy of this story. Write today to THE CAPPER FOUNDATION for CRIPPLED CHILDREN Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

The Way They Live

(Continued from Page 12)

management. Under the management of Catherine Marsh, director of foods, and her able assistant, Mary Lou Dunckerley, these girls living in rooms on the first floor had charge of all planning and cooking meals, housecleaning, changing linens and all the other jobs which keep such a house operating efficiently. The girls operating on the co-op plan actually do a great deal of the work of the institution, they

serve the meals, dust floors and act as office girls.

By working an average of an hour a day they save \$9 each month on house expenses, paying \$27 a month for board and room instead of the full \$36. At present 51 girls are working on the co-op plan for a part of their board and room, earning from \$9 a month to a maximum of \$27. Both the dietetics majors and the girls on the co-op plan gain valuable experience in preparation for any work they might undertake after graduation in the field of institutional management.

Before much of the semester had rolled past, Van Zile Hall held an election. Betty Engle, of Chapman, was made president. Other officers the first semester were: Aylo Albertson, Miltonvale, vice-president; Jeane Greenawalt, Paola, secretary-treasurer; Betty Larson, Vesper, social chairman; Roberta Ince, Wamego, athletic chairman; Margaret McNamee, Cunningham, song leader. One of the winter projects was the formal Christmas dinner which the girls held for faculty members. The living-room, which is attractively furnished in soft shades of peach, green and wine, was cheery and festive. The tall fir tree, which stood next to the hearth, was trimmed gaily with glittering balls and tinsel.

Together with other distinguished guests entertained that evening were President and Mrs. Milton S. Eisenhower, Helen Moore, Dean of Women, and Dean Mary Pierce Van Zile for whom the hall is named. It was one of those fine occasions when students and faculty gather in a group socially and enjoy an evening of friendly association. At Christmas time the girls gave

an informal party in the recreation room, dancing, eating, singing, finished off with an old-fashioned taffy pull.

Two of the rooms most enjoyed by the girls are the recreation room in the basement and the music room directly off the living-room on the main floor. The phonograph, radio, ping-pong tables, shuffle boards and "coke" machine in the basement occupy much of the girls' recreation time. The music room upstairs is a popular place, also. During free time, almost every day some talented pianist can be heard livening up the old walls with her music.

On each floor there is a social room which has proved to be a blessing to many a girl slaving over examinations and feeling the need of a cup of coffee. It's an ideal place for a group to gather and have a midnight party. With the tiny kitchenette, the dinette and a living-room all rolled into one, these rooms are among the most popular.

Down in the basement is a laundry room and a drying room. The laundry room is complete with all the equipment for doing a hand washing. It also is equipped with special laboratories for hair shampoos. Ironing boards line the walls and a hair drier is in almost constant use.

School went on—day in and day out with the girls now fully adjusted to their new home and friends. Shortly after Christmas the girls held their winter formal. The rugs were taken up, furniture was moved out and the floors in both the dining-room and living-room were waxed to ice-like smoothness. Everyone scurried about putting finishing touches on bouquets, making sure that every speck of dust had vanished, pressing formals—then finally the big night arrived. The varsity band struck its first note and the festivities were under way. Everyone had a wonderful time and they are looking forward to the spring formal when once again Van Zile will be the scene of much festivity.

Dorothy Hamer, as director of residence, has taken over the headaches and the worries of many mothers whose daughters are away at college. Along with her assistant, Mrs. Ernestine Veatch, Miss Hamer in her able management of the hall has won the respect and the friendship of her 130 girls.

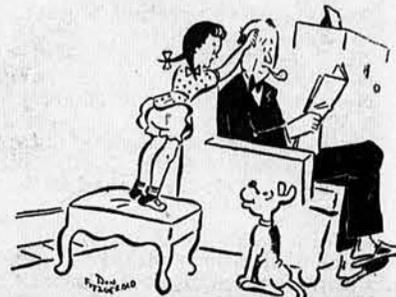
New Officers Elected

With the new semester came the time for another election. The first house meeting of the new term was held and Annie Gardner, of Hartford, was named president. Other officers are Marian Ober, Minneapolis, vice-president; Dorothy Straubinger, El Dorado, secretary-treasurer; Charlotte Lambert, Hiawatha, song leader; Josephine Hahn, Bloomington, reporter; Nadine Lowrey, Milton, and Doris Fleser, Norwich, are athletic co-chairman; Dorothy McIntosh, Coffeyville, social chairman.

When school opened last fall, the demand for rooms in Van Zile was so great that 90 girls would not have been cared for if the college officials had not rented 2 large fraternity houses to accommodate the overflow. These homes are managed on a basis similar to that in the residence hall.

Every one of the girls now feels that Van Zile is her school home. As the time approaches for the spring term to end, she recalls the good times together. She will remember all the parties, her friends and their midnight snacks, the struggles with French and chemistry, her room and the girl who shared it with her, her counselors who have made her life comfortable and full of pleasure. As she enters the glass-paneled doors the last day of the year, her mind will stray to those appropriate words of the Van Zile song and softly she will hum:

"No matter how far we may wander, Our hearts will still recall, All the glorious, golden memories Of Van Zile Hall."



"Daddy, why is your hair turning to skin?"

4 BUCKLE ARCTICS

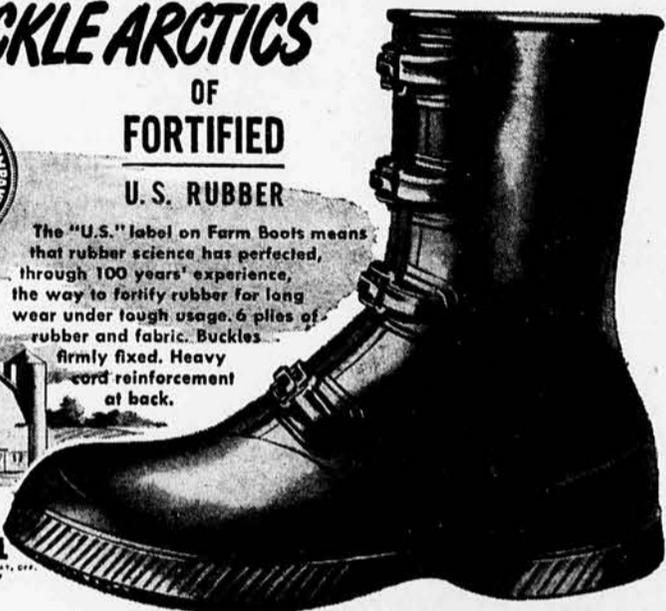
OF FORTIFIED U.S. RUBBER



The "U.S." label on Farm Boots means that rubber science has perfected, through 100 years' experience, the way to fortify rubber for long wear under tough usage. 6 plies of rubber and fabric. Buckles firmly fixed. Heavy cord reinforcement at back.



Makers of "U.S." ROYAL Rubber Footwear



Serving Through Science UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 Sixth Avenue • Rockefeller Center • New York 20, N.Y.

Lucky you! NEW LINENS!

NOT NEW...! MADE THEM SNOWY-WHITE WITH CLOROX! IT MAKES THEM SANITARY, TOO!



It's EASY to mistake Clorox-Clean linens for new linens...they're so snowy-white, so fresh-looking. Yes, and they last longer, too, for Clorox extra-gentle bleaching lessens rubbing, conserves fabrics. You'll appreciate the mild, beauty-restoring action of Clorox in bleaching (brightening fast colors), and removing stains. Clorox also disinfects with intensified efficiency, for greater health protection.



Bathrooms... Clorox-Clean for pride and protection. Use Clorox in routine cleansing to disinfect, deodorize and remove stains from enamel, tile, porcelain, linoleum, wood surfaces. Simply follow directions on the label.



Kitchens... Make them not merely clean looking, but Clorox-Clean. Clorox in routine cleansing quickly makes refrigerators, sinks, china, glassware, dishtcloths, floors sanitary.



When it's CLOROX-CLEAN... it's Hygienically Clean!

Copyright 1945, Clorox Chemical Co.

BUY WAR BONDS

Win Seed Honors

Two premier seed growers of Kansas have been given public recognition at Concordia and Horton, following their recent selection by a committee representing Kansas State College, the State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce. The 2 men are F. J. Raleigh, of Clyde, and O. J. Olsen, of Horton.

Mr. Olsen climaxed 25 years of producing and selling seed by winning the award. He produced 1,000 bushels of certified hybrid corn, 500 bushels of certified hybrid oats, and 250 bushels of Dunfield soybeans. During the last 10 years he has sold about 10,000 bushels of seed. Mr. Raleigh has been producing and selling seed for 8 years and in that

time has sold about 7,000 bushels. In 1944 he produced 3,000 bushels of Atlas, 900 bushels of Pawnee wheat, 3,200 pounds Achenbach brome grass, and 700 pounds of Madrid clover.

Gold medal Premier Seed Grower awards have been presented the 2 men by Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce.

Earn Scholarships

Sixteen recipients of the second annual Sears, Roebuck Foundation scholarships for women in home economics have been announced by Dean Margaret M. Justin, of the School of Home Economics, Kansas State College. A total of \$2,500, nine awards of \$200 each and seven of \$100 each, will aid these outstanding high-school students in starting their college educations next fall. Selections are based upon leadership and scholarship.

The \$200 awards are granted to Carolyn Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Anderson, of Admire; Betty Lou Blackburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blackburn, of Arkansas City; Mary Lou Kirk, daughter of Mrs. Florence Kirk, of Topeka; Donna Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Jones, of Cottonwood Falls; Virginia Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eddy, of Topeka; Lillian Lacy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lacy, of Onaga; Dorothy Long, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Long, of Abilene; Darlene E. Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Reed, of Hope; and Ruth Steiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Steiner, of Lebanon.

The \$100 scholarships will go to Meridell Byler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Byler, of Newton; Carolyn E. Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cameron, of Atwood; Virginia Lee Chamberlain, daughter of Mrs. Maud Chamberlain, of Gardner; Patricia Deitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Deitz, of Topeka; Mary Louise Madden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Madden, of Auburn; Eleanor Sommer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sommer, Manhattan; and Phyllis Woodard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Woodard, of Downs.

Ceiling on All Hay

An increase of 50 cents a ton on all alfalfa sold in Kansas, effective May 1, has been ordered by the OPA. Maximum prices in Kansas are based on 2 areas. Area 1 includes Barber, Pratt, Stafford, Barton, Russell, Osborne and Smith counties and all counties west. Area 2 includes all counties east.

The regulation also divides hay into 4 divisions: 1. Alfalfa and alfalfa light mixed; 2. Clover (except sweet), timothy, clover and timothy mixed, lespedeza, alfalfa heavy mixed, grain hay, wild oats and vetch hay; 3. Cowpeas, soybean, sweet clover and kudzu; 4. Upland prairie, Johnson, peanut, sorgo, and grass hays including red top, orchard, bluegrass, Bermuda, sudan, broom grasses, and all other hay not included in other divisions.

A price differential of \$2 a ton is established between each division with division 1 bringing the highest price. Baled hay is priced \$5 a ton higher than loose hay, when sold single-compressed, and \$7 higher when double-compressed.

In the case of federally or state-graded hay, base prices may be increased \$2 a ton for U. S. No. 1, \$1.50 for U. S. No. 2 leafy, \$1 for U. S. No. 2 green, and \$5 for U. S. extra leafy.

Maximum base prices a ton of un-baled hay sold by farmer-producers in all areas during January, February, March and April are:

Areas	1	2	3	4
1	\$21.00	\$19.00	\$17.00	\$15.00
2	22.50	20.50	18.50	16.00

In other months these prices are reduced as follows: May thru October, \$1.50 a ton; November, \$1; December, 50 cents.

Refused Wheat

What some wheat experts have been predicting finally has occurred; a mill at Kingman has turned down a car of "off-brand" wheat which, instead of being milled into flour, will be shipped for making alcohol.

R. W. Vance, manager of the mill that turned down the wheat, said his company had instructed him to hold all such wheat in special bins to be sold for whatever it may bring rather than jeopardize quality of the flour.

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RAISED CORN MUFFINS

- 1 3/4 cups corn meal
- 1 1/2 cups milk, scalded
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 3 tablespoons brown sugar
- 4 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
- 1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
- 1/2 cup lukewarm water
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 3 cups sifted flour

Stir the corn meal very slowly into the scalded milk. Mix in salt, brown sugar and melted butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve Fleischmann's Yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm corn-meal mixture. Add eggs and flour; beat well. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven at 375° F. about 30 minutes. Makes 20.

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Challenged!

(Continued from Page 1)

done nothing but unskilled manual work may find no place at all in this new economy of machines, and will have to be absorbed and fitted into the thousands of small communities thruout the U. S.

These are the major over-all problems but there are others that have been building up thru the years in every rural community. The drain of population from the country to the cities; the closing of many rural schools and churches; the tendency by the church and its ministers to stress the city church rather than the rural church; loss of leadership in the smaller communities; and many others.

The situation in Kansas as regards

church membership is not good and has been getting worse thru the years. At present Kansas ranks 26th among the 48 states in church membership in relation to population. Fifty per cent of the population held some church membership at the peak of progress in the state; now only 38 per cent are on church rolls. Utah has the highest percentage with 68 per cent on church rolls.

An entirely new concept of the possibilities of the rural field has sprung up and taken firm hold of church leaders. They admit that following the first World War many ministers became "career men" with their sights on the big city church, with the rural or small-town church just a "stepping

stone." A minister was judged by the size of the church he could get rather than his service to a community.

Now, the keenest young men in the ministry are being encouraged to dedicate their lives to service in the rural field and are doing so. Theological schools are offering one year of rural work as an internship after the junior year to help these young men get the "feel" of rural life. Many other young men, like those attending church schools thruout this and other states, are going to school during the week and preaching in far distant rural points on Sunday as part of their training.

Stress now is on service and co-operation—not only among denominations but with all agencies in the community engaged in bettering the life of that community. Group ministry is being practiced on a county or related area basis. Under this plan, ministers in the county or area organize a fellowship to serve the area. They meet to discuss common problems, exchange ideas and experiences, arrange programs for the area rather than for a single church, work with headquarters of the church to give a better distribution and intelligent use of funds and religious educational opportunities, use trained leaders for conducting coaching schools on how to build a local church and community, how to conduct Bible conferences in your community, how to guide people to deepen their spiritual life, how to hold country life clinics or conferences, decide what community problems are and steps to be taken first, how to work with other agencies such as county agents, soil conservation supervisors, public health departments, and all others engaged in bettering the health or life of the community.

No longer will the rural church stand off to itself and consider other agencies as competitive for the interest of its people. "The farmer can't live off the farm, skimming away the profits from his soil year after year without putting anything back; neither can the church live off the community, but must enrich that community," says Reverend Walton.

How It Works in Kansas

How does this new program of the church work in Kansas? Well, the first rural experiment in the state was held at Wellsville last fall as a "Soils and Souls" conference, with Rev. J. M. Torrence the host pastor.

Program for the conference consisted of a devotional by the host pastor; an introductory statement about the conference by Charles Coughenour, a farmer layman of the church; music by the high school; a panel discussion on town and country co-operation, conducted by Sam Hedrick, educational director for the Methodist church in Kansas, and Wilson Counts, a farmer. Lloyd Bliss and Miss Cochran, of the county welfare department, gave talks on various phases of welfare work in the county. Mr. Hedrick gave an address on the Christian-American Home. John Roberts, editor of the Oskaloosa Independent, talked on The Bible and Daily Life. Fred J. Sykes, State Conservationist, gave an address on soil conservation; R. B. Elling, Franklin county agent, on Soils and Education; and Henry W. Schmitz, district conservationist, on Soils and People. Following a devotional and inspirational message by Rev. George M. Boicourt, district superintendent of the church, soil-conservation pictures were shown at the high school.

This was a practical demonstration by the church of tying in religion with the work of the soil. Reverend Torrence reports that this rural conference has helped develop a new community consciousness and has brought town and rural people into a much closer understanding and fellowship. Charles Coughenour, a lay leader at the conference, states: "As a result of this conference we expect to find God in our normal work-day experiences as well as in the Bible and in our Sun-

day church observance. This meeting and others to be held are "community," not just "Methodist" meetings. Next year, or possibly this year, we hope to have a committee representing the school, the 2 churches, the Chamber of Commerce, and the men and women's Farm Bureau units, to plan for an over-all educational program adequate to the community needs."

At Fort Scott an Eastern Kansas school of rural evangelism was held this year from March 5 to 9. Participating churches included those in the rural communities of Redfield, Uniontown, Devon, Bronson, Pawnee Station, Hiattville, Mapleton, Petersburg, Arcadia, Garland, Arma, Frontenac, Mulberry, Croweburg, Farlington, Pleasanton, Fulton, Hammond, West Liberty, Prescott, Mantey, Harding, Blue Mound and Moran.

More than 50 ministers of Kansas, from big churches and small, and 3 of the outstanding leaders of rural evangelism in the United States, met at Fort Scott for the school.

Mornings were spent at the Fort Scott church, where ministers listened to inspirational and instructive talks by national leaders on rural problems. Afternoons were spent in making personal calls thruout the rural area participating. These calls were designed to discover personal and community problems, to discuss church and home worship, and all the

(Continued on Page 21)

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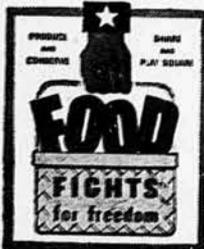
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Outside Help Is Available

A TOTAL of 150 picked Mexican laborers are available to farmers and agricultural processors for hire from July 10 to October 4, reports Frank Blecha, Manhattan, state farm labor administrator. Farmers can hire one or more men for any length of time between the 2 dates by making application to Mr. Blecha. Farmers in North Dakota, he reports, have found Mexican farm hands very satisfactory.

Two hundred fifty Jamaicans have just been brought into Kansas to work for agricultural processors, says Mr. Blecha. Of this number, 148 will work in the various dehydrating plants of the W. J. Small Co., with headquarters at Neodesha. The rest will be placed in smaller groups with processing plants at Independence, Abilene, Haysville, and other points over the state.

On May 15, the Garden City sugar beet area will get 250 Mexican laborers. Until that date 40 of this number are being used in Doniphan county doing nursery work. After July 10, 100 will be shifted to Nemaha county to detassel hybrid corn, while the remaining 150 will be available for general farm work upon application by farmers. In October the entire group will return to Garden City for the sugar beet harvest.

Two new German prisoner-of-war camps now are operating. One for 100 men has been opened at Hutchinson and another for 100 men at Ottawa, which has applied for an additional 20 prisoners. Lawrence is trying to locate a site for 303 prisoners, another for 100 is in process for Neodesha. Garden City has petitioned for a camp for 100 prisoners and Scott City and Larned are negotiating for similar camps. The camp at Council Grove, which housed 100 workers, has been discontinued for lack of enough available farm work, reports Mr. Blecha.

Top Lambs

(Continued from Page 6)

\$15.65 a hundred. Another 65 were held over until fall. The Skinners have won the county championship with their group of 5 lambs 2 out of the last 6 years.

In addition to pasture, lambs on the Wesley Summerville farm get ground alfalfa hay, corn, sorghum and oats. The ewes, of course, get more grain than the lambs. Straight alfalfa pasture is used.

Fifty-nine lambs from 57 ewes were marketed last year. Forty-eight were sold May 15, at an average weight of 92½ pounds and all topped the market at \$15.75. One June 14, he marketed 7 top and 2 light top lambs that brought \$15.50 and \$15, weighing an average of 101½ pounds. Two more light tops were sold August 16, at \$12.50. Total receipts from sale of lambs were \$827.32, with added receipts of \$187 for 558 pounds of wool.

These 4 men represent the best in the Marion county program and have shown almost identical results for the last 6 years on rate of gain and time of marketing. About the only point on which they do not agree concerns the advisability of grinding the alfalfa. Some of them believe all alfalfa should be ground, while others doubt whether the increased feeding value offsets the additional time required to do the job. In most cases whether the feed is ground depends upon available time and help, but Mr. Hagans believes grinding pays wherever possible.

Only contemplated change in the Marion county program is earlier shearing. At present shearing time interferes with some of the other spring work so plans are being made to shove the date back to the winter season, when more time is available. According to Mr. Hagans, sheep growers in the Dakotas practice winter-time shearing with success in a colder climate than exists in Kansas, so this change probably will be made by next year.

Glue the Screw

Often screws in cabinet or cupboard doors keep working loose. I have found that dipping the threads of the screw in glue and screwing it back into place prevents this. If the hole for the screw is too large, fill it with steel wool, then dip screw in glue and it will hold when replaced.—Mrs. R. E.



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What the Legislature Did

By CLYDE W. COFFMAN

IN LINE with other wartime thinking, there was a general feeling at the opening of the Kansas legislature which closed last week, that emergency legislation should be considered, appropriations made and adjournment brought about in record time. Action was very slow and cautious in the first weeks. But with introduction of many highly controversial bills the later weeks were filled with spirited contention and bitterness which delayed final

adjournment to the extent that it was one of the longest and most expensive sessions in the history of the state.

Co-operative Legislation

For many months before the session started, certain agencies had been spreading propaganda among legislators in support of the claim that "co-operatives paid no tax," so it was no surprise when "co-operative tax" became one of the contests of the session. House Bill No. 164, by Strickler of Marion, Holmstrom of Riley, and Smith of Shawnee; and Senate Bill No. 170, by Senators Harkness and Perkins, companion bills, provided for amending the Kansas income tax law to the effect that earnings of co-operatives would be taxable to the co-operative in bulk rather than to the stockholder at his normal rate, as banks are taxed.

Discussions at committee hearings and in hotel lobbies brought out very plainly that these bills were not promoted as measures to increase the revenue funds of Kansas and substantiated the claim that it was the co-operative principle that was under fire and not lack of revenue.

Failing to kill these bills in their respective committees, co-operative interests carried the fight to the legislative halls where the Senate passed their bill with a constitutional majority only, and the House bill was killed in committee of the whole without a record vote.

As a counter proposition, a concurrent resolution, sponsored by co-op friends, and providing for 2 years' study of co-operative practices by the Legislative Council was passed. The sensation of this fight occurred on March 8, the day following the passage of the co-operative tax amendment by the Senate with a bare constitutional majority, when several hundred enthusiastic and loyal co-operators exercised their constitutional right to "approach their seat of government" and make their wishes known to their democratically elected representatives.

Highways and Gas Tax

After other highway bills had fallen by the wayside for lack of support, the Senate Roads and Highways Committee brought out Senate Bill No. 306. This departed from the policy established by the legislature over 20 years ago that the traveling public should build and support our highways.

The new law provides for matching Federal highway funds by issuing anticipation warrants, and that these warrants shall be retired from funds received from a 1-cent tax on all highway, industrial, aeronautical and agricultural gasolines, this being the first state tax ever levied on tractor gasoline for highway purposes. The promise was generally made that this was a measure to provide "farm-to-market" roads, but the requirements of the Federal Government on use of funds so matched make the probabilities very remote that any of this tractor gas tax money will ever reach such roads as we apply the term "farm-to-market."

Co-Op Council Plans Expansion

Will Continue Fight Against Taxing Patronage Refund

THE first annual membership meeting of the Kansas Co-operative Council was held March 27, 1945, at Topeka. Member organizations represented were: Kansas State Grange, Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of Kansas, Kansas Farm Bureau, Consumers Co-operative Association of Kansas City, Farmers Union Jobbing Association of Kansas City, Kansas Farmers Co-operative Association of Hutchinson, Farmers Co-operative Commission Company, of Hutchinson, Midwest Wool Marketing Co-operative of Kansas City, Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, and Kansas Credit Union League.

President H. E. Witham said that a law to tax the patronage refund of co-operatives would have been enacted at the recent session of the Kansas legislature had it not been for the work of the Kansas Co-operative Council and the Committee of Kansas Farm Or-

The Speaker of the House, majority floor leader, and many members openly plead on the floor for support of the bill. On final roll call it received only 3 votes over a constitutional majority. Fifty-five representatives stood by the contention that agricultural gasoline should not be taxed for highway purposes.

Insurance Measures

Introduction of measures to give the Insurance Department control of premiums charged for statutory compelled surety, fidelity and also casualty insurance, and the bill placing a 2 per cent premium tax on domestic companies as a state revenue measure, created one of the 4 most controversial classifications of legislation for the session.

The fight for control of surety rates ended a legislative controversy of 18 years' standing and vindicated the contention of those who believe that when the state requires such bonds of gasoline distributors and officers down to school districts, it should also put a ceiling on rates charged such involuntary customers.

School Laws

Of the 4 far-reaching and important classifications of legislation, the school bills were most important and least contentious of all. There was a general feeling that the state needed more uniform and efficient schools, even though it might cost some localities more money than before. With the thought of the universal interest in the well-being of our youth, the legislature has given us an elementary school law that tends toward uniform taxation, consolidation where schools are running without sufficient pupils and standards which all hope will improve the facilities for education of our youth.

The high-school law provides for uniform tuition and a system of distribution very similar to the Barnes high-school plan.

Other Legislation

The wheat variety analysis bill, House Bill No. 250, aimed at discouraging the production of poor baking wheat, lacked 2 votes of passing the House. House Bill No. 292 known as the "marketing bill" passed without compulsory grading provision and to be administered by the State College at Manhattan.

An attempt to put all farm trucks used occasionally for hire, under regulation, insurance and ton mile tax failed.

The bill to appropriate funds supplementing gifts for a 4-H camp was amended to authorize the State Board of Regents to receive gifts and select a site for the legislature of 1947.

The Industrial Alcohol bill supported by the committee as beneficial to grain growers of Kansas was passed with no serious opposition.

The grain tax law was amended to a minimum of 50 cents tax.

The bill known as the "Loan Shark" bill, authorizing 42 per cent per annum interest on loans under \$300 was killed in the House by a substantial vote.

Mr. Coffman, who wrote these remarks on what the legislature did, is the legislative representative of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations.



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Underwriters' Laboratories seal of approval for safety on all Prime Hi-line Controllers.

UL

ELECTRIC FENCING



Be Prepared!

With the manpower shortage, overloaded transportation lines, heavy wartime demands for fuel, the coal situation next winter may be serious. Right now... while coal is available... is the time to have your bin filled. Next winter may be too late!

3 Favorites...

- TIGER**
The Champion of Fuel Economy
100% WASHED
Easy to Fire
For Furnace, Stove or Stoker
- MARK TWAIN**
LABORATORY TESTED
Prepare the Modern Way
Perfectly sized for Furnace,
Stove or Stoker
- BROKEN ARO**
Super Clean—Free Burning
Laboratory Tested
Correctly sized for Furnace,
Stove or Stoker

ASK YOUR DEALER

(E-1)

Happy Relief When You're Sluggish, Upset



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
SENNA LAXATIVE
CONTAINED IN **SYRUP PEPSIN**

OTTAWA LOG SAW



GET FUEL FAST
World is bringing the highest prices ever known. There is a big demand everywhere. Use an OTTAWA Log Saw, easily operated. Saws cheap, saves limbs. Turn your wood lot into money.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 411 Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

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STOCKMENS SUPPLIES
Saddles, Harness, Bridles,
Belts, Chaps, Hats, Boots
FRED MUELLER, INC.
401 MUELLER BUILDING
DENVER 2, COLORADO

PAGE
Portable Milker
Fast, safe, proven. More
milk, more profit—less
work. Simple, easy to
clean. Write for catalog.
Pioneer Mfg. Co.
Dept. BB-45, West Allis, Wis.

Much Confusion Over Pullorum

WARNING farmers about buying "pullorum-tested" or "pullorum-controlled" turkey poults, Dr. W. R. Hinshaw, of the American Veterinary Medical Association's poultry committee, declares that young birds so designated "could be almost guaranteed to be from diseased flocks."

There has been too much confusion among farmers as to the meaning of the "disease-free" designations adopted in the national pullorum-control program for turkey poults, Doctor Hinshaw indicated.

"There are 4 official qualities which indicate the degree of freedom from pullorum disease," Doctor Hinshaw said. "The designation 'pullorum-clean' is the top quality, meaning that the flock is free from the disease and has been reared on premises free from infection. The term 'pullorum-passed' is the second quality, meaning that the flock has passed one negative test within the season. The designations 'pullorum-tested' and 'pullorum-controlled' are the poorest grades. A flock certified as 'tested' has to have under 6 per cent infected birds, and a flock listed as 'controlled' under 2 per cent infected. Both these latter classes permit a tolerance of reactors which literally guarantees that eggs or poults which are so graded are from diseased flocks."

Pullorum disease is taking a heavy toll among turkeys at present, veterinary leaders report. Doctor Hinshaw stated that in 32 outbreaks of the disease which he studied, there were 19,674 poults, and the average mortality was 34.5 per cent. He urged farmers to do everything possible to get poults from either "pullorum-clean" or "pullorum-passed" sources.

Co-op Plans Expansion

(Continued from Page 18)

Clyde Coffman, Osage county, legislative representative of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, reported on the activities and accomplishments of that organization during the legislative session. Appreciation for his report was expressed by the council. During the session of the legislature there was the closest working harmony between the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations and the Kansas Co-operative Council.

The council voted to continue the activities of the Kansas Co-operative Council, broaden its base, and enlarge its program: "Membership shall be limited to general farm organizations, co-operative associations, and other nonprofit organizations which are approved for membership by the board of directors and have paid the required membership fee."

As first organized the members were confined to the 3 farm organizations and the co-operatives on a state and regional level. These continue to be members, but in addition in the light of this amendment the local co-operatives also will be eligible.

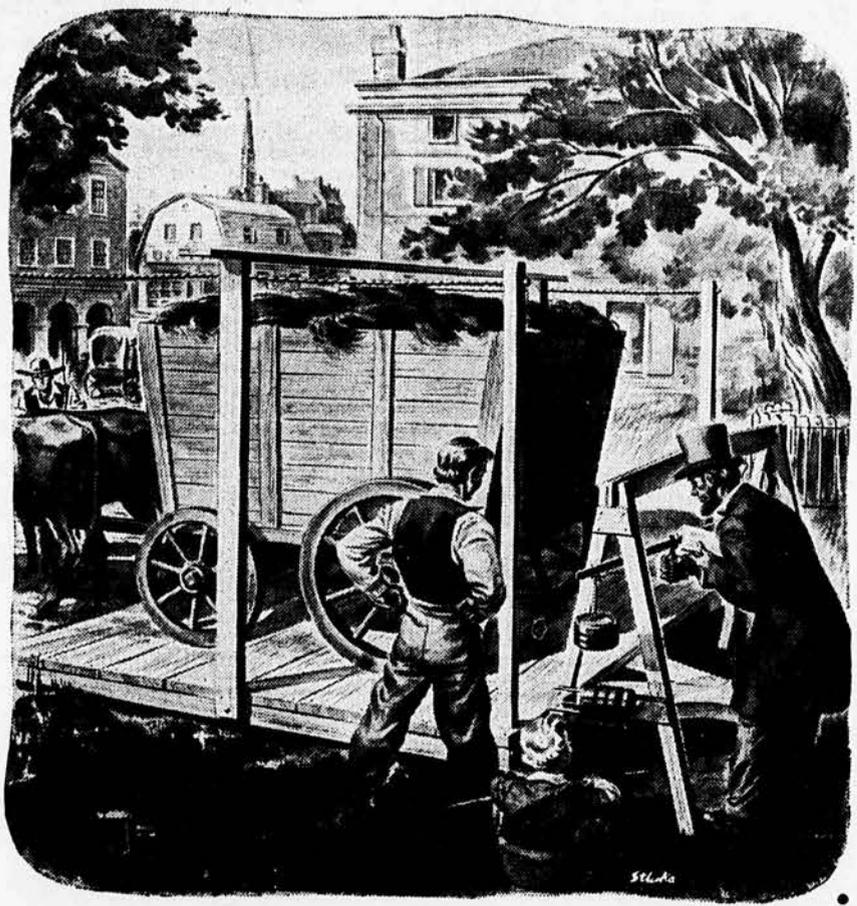
All officers were re-elected: H. E. Witham, Kansas City, Mo., president; J. H. Foltz, Wakarusa, vice-president; J. W. Cummins, Kansas City, Mo., secretary. Members of the board are H. E. Witham, Kansas City, Mo.; Glenn Fox, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Foltz, Wakarusa; Dean McCammon, Hutchinson; and Emil Gall, Offerle. J. W. Cummins will serve as secretary of the board. The board of directors appointed a budget committee consisting of Glenn Fox, Dean McCammon and J. H. Foltz. Charles A. Richard was re-elected executive secretary-treasurer.

About 25 states now have co-operative councils. The National Association of Co-operatives is headed by Wayne Newton, whose office is in Chicago. The office of the Kansas Co-operative Council is at 1212 National Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka.

Lambs Pay

A profit of \$5.67 a head on 20 Texas lambs was chalked up this winter by Donald Max Hargrove, Effingham F. F. A. member. He purchased the 20 lambs on September 20 when they weighed 67 pounds for \$7.41 a head laid down at Effingham.

On February 8, 1945, the lambs were sold for \$17.11 a head. Total feed bill was \$80.53, which gave him a profit of \$113.46 for the 20 head.



How This 1830 Scale Benefits You TODAY

If Thaddeus Fairbanks had not invented the platform scale, farmers might still be selling livestock and crops, and buying feeds, seeds, and fertilizers, without accurate weighing... paying and being paid for weights determined laboriously and often inaccurately with a Roman steelyard little improved in more than 2000 years. For all platform scales today use the principles developed by the founder of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Following the first platform scale came other Fairbanks-Morse boons to farmers... the first windmill, the first home light plant, and automatic water systems at prices most farmers could afford.

Today, the name Fairbanks-Morse is worth remembering for dependable, honest-value farm equipment of the types listed below... machines for which repair parts will always be available. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago 5, Illinois.

Another name worth remembering YOUR NEAR-BY FAIRBANKS-MORSE DEALER

He is ready to provide you with Fairbanks-Morse performance-proved farm equipment. He is anxious to serve you well, to deserve your future patronage.

- ABILENE..... Wright Oil & Implement
- ATWOOD..... M. L. Grone
- CLAY CENTER..... Marshall Implement & Garage Co.
- CLIFTON..... L. D. Haynes
- CONCORDIA..... Ed. Fitzgerald Hdwe. Co.
- DODGE CITY..... Schroeder Implement Co.
- DOWNS..... Voss & Verhage
- ELKHART..... Western Auto Associate Store
- LA CROSSE..... Schwindt Implement Co.
- LAWRENCE..... Green Bros.
- MONTEZUMA..... Fry & Sons
- PLAIN..... The Home Lumber & Supply Co.
- SALINA..... Wissing Bros.
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- SYRACUSE..... Syracuse Hardware & Plumbing Co.
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Buy and Hold More War Bonds

Fairbanks-Morse
A name worth remembering

- Water Systems • Sump Pumps • "Z" Engines • Light Plants
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Remarkable Results

Raising Baby Chicks

"Gentlemen: I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, 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.

Walker Remedy Company
Dept. 20, Waterloo, Iowa

Plenty of "Shortages" Ahead

(Continued from Page 5)

resources nor the productive capacity is absolutely limitless. And, also, there may be a better understanding of what it means that after all the United States has only 140 millions of the nearly 2,000 million inhabitants of the globe.

And it is not a matter of statistical interest only that in Europe the battle lines are more than 3,000 miles from the center of our source of supplies; in Asia, some 7,500 miles. These are by far the longest supply lines in the world's war history. Over these lines we are supplying not only some 8 million of our soldiers, sailors and air forces, but also several million Allies, prisoners of war, and peoples of liberated and conquered countries. The wonder is the shortages are not more acute and have not shown up earlier.

Here are some high (or low) lights in the supply picture. Bear in mind that very likely the peak in food production has been passed. With farm manpower and machinery on the decline, odds being that the favorable

weather conditions of the last 5 years cannot be expected to continue much longer, food production is more likely to decline than increase. The Department of Agriculture expects a drop of from 5 to 10 per cent this year in tonnage production of foodstuffs. Big decline in sight is reduced pork production.

On the other hand, food demands are on the increase. Men overseas, particularly in combat, require more food than servicemen at home, who in turn take much more—twice to three times the meat consumption—than the average civilian. Every liberated country expects to be fed by wealthy America. Every prisoner of war taken has to be fed. And our Allies are in the queue for food, probably will be until the Japanese war ends, especially if they provide many armies to help us win that phase of our war. There are some 10 million Poles, Frenchmen, Russians, Belgians and other nationals in labor battalions in Germany—and they have calls upon us for perhaps beyond next winter.

Look at beef. More than one half of the beef supply is from federally inspected slaughter houses. These supply all the government requirements. Government set-aside from federal plants now takes 60 per cent of the choice, good and commercial grades of steer and heifer beef, 70 per cent of utility beef, and 80 per cent of canner and cutter grades of steer, heifer and cow beef.

Taking the food picture as a whole, nearly one fifth (19 per cent) of the food production of the United States this year goes to military, and to Lend-Lease and exports. The United States News magazine recently tried to show the over-all food situation in a pictogram. Starting with a 100-unit food basket before the war, civilian population got 97 units; 3 units went to export, military requirements were practically negligible.

Last year food production was 135 units, of which 19 units went for military purposes and 9 units for Lend-Lease and exports; civilians got 107 units. For this year it is estimated production will be 129 units, of which civilians will get 103, military 21 and Lend-Lease and exports 5 units.

More for Lend-Lease

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator (that includes administration of Lend-Lease), in a statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, shows a larger percentage of food production going to Lend-Lease than the U. S. News pictogram shows. Mr. Crowley's chart shows that Lend-Lease took 8 per cent of the total food production in 1944, against 9 per cent in 1943, 6 per cent in 1942, and 2 per cent in 1941.

"To date," Mr. Crowley told the Senate committee, "15 per cent of the

total United States war expenditures has been for Lend-Lease aid."

Last year Lend-Lease took 23 per cent of our cheese, 25 per cent of canned fish, 21 per cent of all dried fruits; about 13 per cent of all pork, 17 per cent of condensed and evaporated milk, nearly 4 per cent of butter (nearly all to Russia), 17 per cent of our fats and oils, 5 per cent of canned fruits and juices, 3 per cent of canned vegetables, 12 per cent of our eggs, 6 per cent of lamb and mutton, 1 per cent of beef and veal, 12 per cent of dried beans. Present plans are to continue Lend-Lease into 1949. If the Japanese war is not over in 1946, Lend-Lease probably will be extended into the 1950's. Britain, Russia and France have made it pretty plain that one price of their help in Asia will be continuance of Lend-Lease.

Shoe Supply Is Short

Apparently the Army underestimated the amount of leather required for shoes, so civilians will not get more than one pair each this year, and that may have to last well into next year. OPA relaxed last week and generously allowed 2 shoe coupons to each discharged serviceman and woman.

Autos on the road have dropped from 29 million to 23 million since Pearl Harbor, and the casualties will be increasing from now on. OPA is debating with itself whether it will be safe to increase gasoline allowances after Germany's defeat because military demands for rubber keep postponing tire production for civilian use.

The feeling of the military heads that the civilian economy will keep functioning "somehow," no matter what the shortages are, is making it difficult for the railroads to get needed boxcars and other equipment. The War Production Board, completely dominated since last November by the military, just won't allow materials. The same applies to the manufacture of farm machinery.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange are due for more competition from now on. The Congress of Industrial Organizations wants organized farmer support in the 1946 and 1948 elections. CIO's Political Action Committee got the job done for its candidates in the industrial areas in 1944, but the farm counties (outside the South) went heavily against its candidates. The recent rejection by the Senate of Aubrey Williams, CIO-backed Presidential nominee for Administrator of Rural Electrification, has given the necessary opening. The Senate refused to confirm Mr. Williams by a vote of 52 to 36. James Patton, head of the Farmers' Union and closely tied in with the CIO, announced that Williams will continue as organizer for the Farmers' Union, and also that a "committee on political education" will carry the cause of Liberalism into the rural counties of the United States.



Protect Your Hogs from Cholera

with Lederle's Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Hog Cholera Virus

Lederle has been making Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Hog Cholera Virus for 25 years, so that these products are backed by many years of continuous laboratory research and satisfactory field use. Lederle too was the commercial pioneer in the distribution of the clear, concentrated serum which was later made a Government requirement of all serum manufacturers.

Today, Lederle operates one of the largest and most modern Serum and Virus Production Laboratories in the world at St. Joseph, Mo. Here Hog Cholera Products are prepared according to strict Government standards by skilled workers.

Don't wait! Vaccinate Early! Save losses and grow the pigs which would otherwise be lost. Use Lederle's Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Virus.



Vaccinate horses for sleeping sickness NOW with Lederle's Encephalomyelitis Vaccine.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES INC.

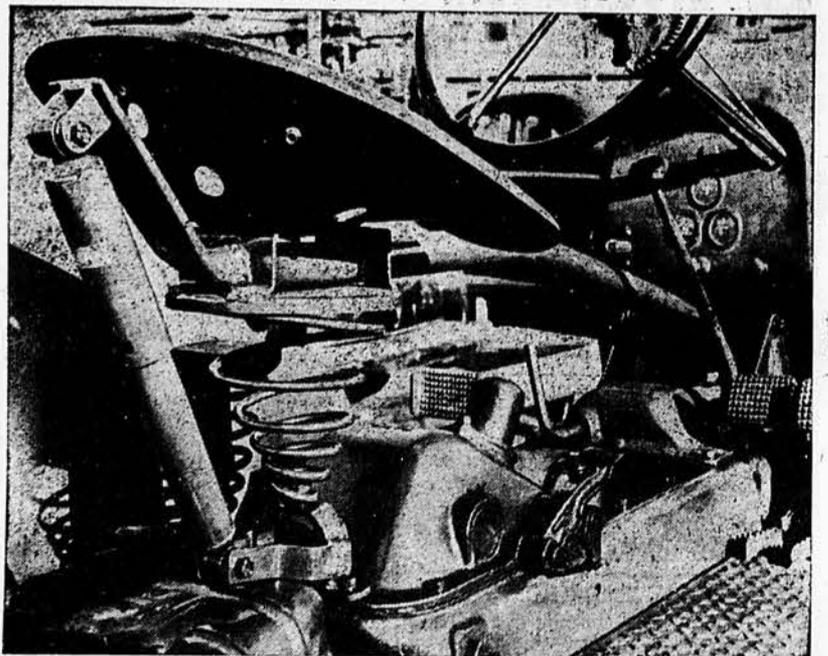
A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Start 'em Right!

Use **DANNEN FEEDS**
FOR ALL YOUR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

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DANNEN FEEDS
AT YOUR LOCAL FEED DEALER'S

"War" Seat Aids Farm Work



Seeking comfort and safety for drivers of army tanks led to discovery of this shock-proof tractor seat, which utilizes a special coil spring and a shock absorber. It recently was demonstrated to farmers in Tennessee, by the auto equipment company in Michigan which makes the seat. It is adaptable to all types of existing tractors.

Challenged!

(Continued from Page 16)

other problems pertaining to the rural community. The ministers also made talks in the schools and before clubs and other community groups. Visiting ministers were assigned by pairs to homes in the community for sleeping, breakfast and night meals. Noon meals were served in the host church.

This is only a brief summary of part of the rural program now under way in Kansas. Thru these conferences, clinics, schools and other modern and streamlined methods, the church hopes to reach the following goals:

Teach the dignity of man and the abiding value of the Scriptures in help-

ing him live up to his full capacity. Give more attention to development and teaching of worth-while Christian habits.

Exalt the rural home and family and their contribution to the general welfare.

Make a more effective use of the Bible, Bible study, and civic and moral studies as a foundation for a complete life program.

See that all persons and homes in the area of the church's responsibility share in the ministry of the church.

Provide opportunity and inspiration to encourage and promote friendliness and fellowship among all people of the community.

Teach appreciation of the rural heritage, environment and opportunities.

Teach appreciation of the dignity and value of agriculture as a vocation and as a good way of life.

Interpret the advantage of the family-type farm.

Develop a more helpful and practical program of community education.

Teach more lay people to do a wider range of church and community service.

Co-operate with various civic and community agencies seeking community improvements.

Share in providing skilled vocational guidance for rural youth.

Be Helpful to the Needy

Share in developing a community program of welfare for the disadvantaged and improvident.

Stimulate study of co-operative credit, marketing, and purchasing and encourage co-operation between urban and rural areas.

Encourage extension to the entire rural population of social security measures such as old-age pensions and survivor's insurance.

Share in development and maintenance of social standards, housing, working conditions, and compensation of seasonal and regular laborers.

Advocate mutual aid between peoples of the world thru contacts outside the community; contributions to serve in time of need; trade agreements; exchange of students and workers in special fields; contributions of trained and skilled leaders in various fields of human needs.

Yes, it's a big program, and one that will not be successful overnight, but the church is on its way. Church leaders believe it will work because the rural area is the one area in which the home is still of major significance and where people are basically working with nature, and necessarily with God.

Please Be Careful

Kansas grade crossing accidents for the first 2 months of 1945 show a big increase over last year, with deaths up 38 per cent and injuries up 27 per cent, reports Claude R. McCammet, safety engineer of the State Highway Commission. Many farmers and farm families are maimed or killed yearly in such accidents.

Motorists, when sight distance is limited, should lower side windows and listen for approaching trains, should slow down at crossings even when tracks are visible in both directions, says Mr. McCammet.

Can We Be of Help?

We have had recent letters of inquiry on crochet patterns, accessories, entertainment, games to play, "shower" plans and foods. Only a limited number of the following leaflets are now on hand, but we shall be glad to mail them upon request as long as the supply lasts. Price 2c each. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Children of America (Children's Day play).

The Bride's Blue Book (wedding plans).

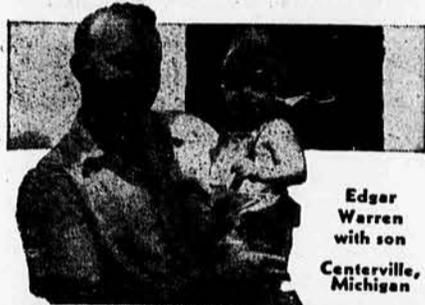
Honor Thy Mother (Mother's Day—mother-daughter party or tea).

Accessory Spice (accessories made from buttons, corks, spools, nuts and corn).

Crocheted Pot Holders (Instructions for various designs).

Jellies, Jams and Other Fruit Dainties.

Meet the Manager of Mapleshire Stock Farm



Edger Warren with son Centerville, Michigan

"Good fences and livestock sure built up this farm"

"Ten years ago when we took over this farm, there was hardly a fence on the entire 457 acres and no livestock at all, except one cow. Crop yields were low due to many years of straight grain farming . . . a poor living for the tenant.

"But after completely refencing the farm, it was then possible to stock it heavily and bring soil-building legume pastures into the rotation. As a result, crop yields doubled in 10 years. Last year the corn made 80 bushels per acre . . . one sale of pure-bred Hamp hogs netted us \$17,000.

RED BRAND Holds Up

"Our farm is completely fenced with RED BRAND . . . still in excellent condition after 10 years of service . . . good for many, many more years."

Present Keystone Fence, though not trade-marked "Red Brand," is TOPS in quality.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO. PEORIA 7, ILLINOIS

RED BRAND FENCE — RED TOP STEEL POSTS —

WINDMILL OWNERS CHECK UP Now!



YOUR Monitor dealer is now equipped to repair your windmill—to provide a new pump, cylinder or windmill head, or to replace worn and broken parts. There is a chance that you can buy a complete new Monitor Sky Power Windmill if needed.

Call your nearest Monitor dealer. Have him check your windmill for needed repair parts. Ask him about a Monitor automatic Sky power running water system that can be attached when it becomes available.

Think ahead to the future when you can enjoy the luxury of running water in all your buildings. Phone your Monitor dealer now, or see him the next time you're in town.

Monitor SYSTEMS WINDMILLS • PUMPS • PUMPJACKS • WELL SUPPLIES

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

SALT Free Choice SWEETS PROTEIN

Here's Why This Milk Factory Needs Salt

Free Choice*

The dairy cow is like a factory. She gets her raw materials in the form of grain, grass, hay, and silage; separates them into the various elements such as protein, fat, carbohydrates, and minerals, which she then converts into body maintenance and milk.

How efficiently she carries on this process depends upon many factors, not the least of which is the salt you feed her.

Salt has well been called the most essential of all minerals — and the least expensive. Do you now feed enough salt? That's a question of vital importance to you.

Let the Animals Themselves Decide

Some animals want more salt than others and only they themselves know how much. That is why salt should be fed FREE CHOICE*. With salt constantly before them, livestock digest their feed better and assimilate more of the vital nutrients, especially protein.

Protein Needed for Milk and Meat

On a dry matter basis, milk is roughly

one third protein. The same is true of meat. Wool, hair, and feathers are practically pure protein.

Unless your animals are digesting and assimilating the expensive protein you feed, they're not converting it into profitable gains.

Salt stimulates protein digestion and assimilation by supplying chloride for the hydrochloric acid without which proteins are not digested but wasted. Salt also supplies the bile with sodium for digesting fats.

Heart action, muscular activity, nerve response, reproduction — practically every vital activity — is in some way influenced for the better by the proper amount of salt.

Establish Salt-Feeding Stations

The best way to keep salt FREE CHOICE* before all your livestock all the time is to establish salt-feeding stations around the farm, wherever livestock gather. Your animals will respond with faster gains, better milk production, lower feeding costs, and you'll enjoy greater profits.

FREE Valuable Book on Feeding Salt

It will pay you to have a copy of this authoritative 32-page book, the most complete ever published on feeding salt to all livestock. Explains the importance of salt in the animal diet . . . how best to feed salt . . . gives plans for making salt boxes for FREE CHOICE* feeding. Mail your request to Morton Salt Company, 310 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois.



Cows Give More Milk Beef Cattle are Thriftier Hogs Make Faster Gains

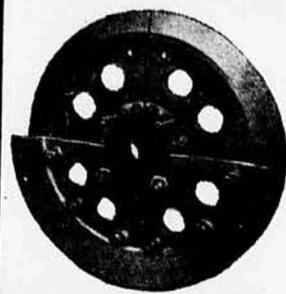
Sheep Yield More Wool Horses Work Harder

MORTON'S SALT

MORTON SALT COMPANY CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

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

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 MM 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.

Manufactured by **SERVICE FOUNDRY**

300 N. Rock Island Dept. K Wichita 2, Kansas



NO GATES TO OPEN...



T. Q. STOCKGARD turns all stock—cattle, goats, sheep, horses, hogs. YOU can drive or walk through anytime—no gates to open. But stock can't cross it. Safer than gates. Can't be "left open." Always open for you, closed to your stock. Protect stock the modern, convenient, time- and money-saving way. Strong, heavy, all metal, electrically welded. Supports heaviest loads, outlasts a dozen gates. Nothing to wear out or get out of order—ever! Send Postcard Today for Complete Information.



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Stock Can't Walk It—and Won't Jump It!
STOCKGARD

DIRECT TO YOU — at factory prices from any of our three plants. Write T. Q. factory nearest you — NOW! No obligation.

If you're short of HELP—
Let your truck supply the POWER
Make *Dump IT* do the WORK!

St. Paul's New
Dump IT
HOIST
is specially designed for
FARM USE



It's good-bye to hand shoveling or forking loads off your truck once you've installed a *Dump IT* Farm Hoist! *Dumping* saves time, labor, money—and you let the truck engine do the work. Gravel, manure, corn, beets, pea vines, logs, and silage are just a few of the many loads that you can handle quicker and more profitably when dumped with the St. Paul *Dump IT* Hoist.

Let us PROVE it's cheaper to dump it. Fill in and mail the coupon below. We'll refer it to our Dealer in your neighborhood. No obligation, of course.

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CHEAPER WHEN YOU
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HOIST

St. Paul Hydraulic Hoist Co., Minneapolis 14, Minn. **KP2**
Cheaper to dump it? You'll have to prove that one!
Please print. Use CAPITALS.
My truck is a _____ (year) _____ (make) _____ (model)
Wheel base _____ Length of platform _____ Maximum load (appr.) _____
Name _____
Street or RFD _____
City _____ State _____

Marketing Viewpoint

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

There has been a lot of publicity recently about a scarcity of eggs. Will eggs stay at about present prices, or will there be an abundance of eggs and lower prices later on like there were last year?—G. W.

Receipts of eggs on the central markets have been much smaller than a year ago, in some markets as much as 30 per cent less. At some time the retail sales of eggs have been larger than a year ago. With shortages of meat and higher point values for meat, it is probable that consumption of eggs will remain high. We are now in the period of peak egg production. This indicates there will be a strong demand for eggs thru the remainder of this season. Prices probably will stay at or near the ceiling level. The present ceiling price is to continue thru early June. It is probable that the ceiling price for the fall period will be about the same as for last fall and early winter.

Will prices of feed grains and feed supplements stay at present levels thruout the remainder of 1945?—M. A.

The smaller number of hogs and poultry and relatively adequate supplies of feed grains indicate that local prices of feed grains may be slightly lower when the pasture season arrives and the feeding demand decreases seasonally. Supplies of some supplements, such as soybean meal, are available in adequate quantities, and there are indications that prices may be a little lower in many areas. There are some reports that orders for mixed feeds are not keeping pace with output and there is a possibility that some downward adjustment in prices may occur.

It is difficult to reconcile the apparent meat shortage with the extremely large number of cattle on farms. Can you give me some information on this question that will help clear up this problem for me?—L. O.

During the 5-year period, 1935-39, the average annual production of beef was about 7 billion pounds out of a total meat production of about 16 billion pounds. Since 1941 the production of beef has increased gradually until the estimated production for 1945 is 9,400 million pounds. Beef production to a certain extent has kept up with increased demand, but pork production reached a peak of 13,371 million pounds in 1943 and is estimated at only 10,500 millions for 1945. Lamb and mutton production has followed this same trend. Consequently, the meat shortage is largely a result of decreases in supplies of pork and lamb and mutton and not to holding back in marketing of cattle.

I have noticed market comments which indicate that the spring lamb crop from the early producing states will start to market soon. What effect will this movement have on markets in this area?—I. H.

This movement probably will not effect this area very much because lambs in the western part of the early production area are all being contracted for delivery to west coast packers. Of the early spring lamb crop only those from Missouri and a part of the Texas crop are likely to reach markets in this area.

It is nearing sheep-shearing time and I am wondering whether the government is going to buy wool again this year.—M. O.

Yes, the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced plans to buy all domestically produced wool with the exception of the production in a few states where wool production is of little importance. The plan of purchase is essentially the same as last year.

SPECIAL NOTE: A report from Washington states that the subsidy payment cut of 35 cents a hundred pounds for milk, scheduled to go into effect for April, has been put off until May 1. Therefore, thru this month, subsidy rates will remain at the 60 to 90 cents a hundred rate. Reason given is to encourage a high level of milk production in April.

BETTER LAYERS HEALTHIER BIRDS LESS FEED COST

Follow the simple rules below and you will produce more and better eggs and healthier birds at less feed cost.

First: Cull out the poor layers. Use them for meat or sell them.

Feed only the high egg producers.

Always have plenty of fresh, clean water available.

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Do Chicks Have More Diseases?

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

CHICK diseases are always confronting poultry raisers. Winter, spring, summer and autumn all bring their quota of troubles that seem to belong to that particular time of year. We expect certain diseases to occur at certain seasons, and they are to be watched for and guarded against by using preventive methods before their appearance. When home-hatched chicks were the rule rather than the exception, there were only the commonly known chick troubles to guard against, such as pullorum disease, bowel disorders, coccidiosis, brooder pneumonia or those things that normally can occur in the best managed flocks. Today there are many other troubles that may be brought from infected incubators or brooders. Or we just recognize more diseases today.



Mrs. Farnsworth

One of these is infectious bronchitis or gasping disease as it is sometimes described. It affects the respiratory organs of chicks and is a comparatively new chick trouble since it was not observed to any extent until about 12 years ago. Since that time, however, it has spread thru the Central Western states and is fairly common among hatchery-produced chicks. It is caused by a filterable virus which is found in the mucus that collects in the respiratory tract of infected chicks. It is thru this infected mucus that the trouble spreads from one chick to another. It may be carried to healthy chicks thru the use of infected litter, chick boxes or equipment, or by some person who cares for an infected brood of chicks and carries the virus to healthy chicks on his shoes or clothing. Sometimes it appears on the premises when the cause cannot be determined, but it may be brought by animals or birds or in litter in chick boxes.

Keeps Getting Worse

Gasping for breath is the first noted symptom of this trouble. The chick stands with the head extended forward and opens the beak wide in an attempt to get breath. There is usually a hoarse or crackling sound when the chicks chirp which will be noticed. The gasping may not be continuous at first, but gets worse as the trouble progresses. Sometimes the chicks will cough violently. Sometimes there will be a nasal discharge and the eyes will be watery and there will be swelling of the sides of the face beneath the eyes, such as is often seen in grown fowls that have ordinary colds.

Chicks that are suffering from infectious bronchitis are listless and droopy, but it is a disease that makes its appearance overnight and goes thru the flock quickly. It usually will affect at least three fourths of the flock and there may be a mortality of from 10 to 40 per cent depending on the severity of the attack. Chicks usu-

ally show this trouble when from 3 days to 3 weeks old. The cause of the gasping is the thick yellow mucus in the lower part of the windpipe and in the large bronchial tubes. This mucus may form into a cheesy substance that obstructs the breathing of the chick and it may choke to death. Sometimes some of the chicks show very few symptoms and have it in a very light form.

Brooder pneumonia, due to mold, shows somewhat the same symptoms, such as a droopy, listless appearance, but the gasping is not so prominent and there is no cheesy formation in the trachea. There is usually a greater mortality in brooder pneumonia, and the symptoms are noted over a longer time.

The best treatment for infectious bronchitis is to keep the brooder house warm, dry and well ventilated and to keep the chicks from crowding. An antiseptic in the drinking water such as is used for colds may be used and strict sanitation must be followed. Spraying the chicks and the litter with commercial preparations sold for this purpose is excellent for keeping down losses and getting rid of the infection.

Thoro Cleaning Does It

How to prevent reappearance of the trouble is very important. On the average farm where only one brood of chicks is raised each year it is no problem at all if the brooder house and all equipment is thoroly cleaned and disinfected and aired for several months. But if there are other broods of chicks to be raised with the same house and equipment then it is necessary to give a more thoro cleaning and scalding and disinfecting, with the windows then thrown open and the house sunned and aired for several days. All feeders, water fountains and everything used about the house should receive special and careful disinfecting before another brood of chicks is started. Since this trouble may be brought from a hatchery that starts chicks in brooders for their customers, it will be found more satisfactory for those hatcheries to have separate buildings for brooding, and to have a different party care for the brooded chicks, and one who does not have access to the hatchery building.

Soybean Results

While Chief soybeans made the highest yields in 1944 co-operative soybean variety tests, the Hongkong has outyielded all other varieties in the state over a long-time average, it is stated by A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Lincoln, a selection from a cross between Mandarin and Manchu, was first tested in Kansas last year and outyielded Dunfield in all districts. Both varieties mature in 110 to 112 days.

State averages for all tests in 1944 showed that Hongkong averaged 19.5 bushels, Chief 19.8 bushels, Lincoln 16.5, and Dunfield 15.2 bushels. Thirty-five tests were located in Eastern and Central Kansas counties.

Taking yields based on the 1941-44 average, Hongkong is tops with 16.9 bushels, Chief second with 15.8 bushels, and Dunfield third with 14.7 bushels.

Chief beans also won over Hongkong in 1944 in 5 tests on shattering and 7 tests on beans left on plants after harvest, altho Hongkong again is ahead on these 2 points when based on a 3-year average.

Yields by areas during the 1944 tests were as follows:

Northeastern—Hongkong 17 bushels, Chief 18.3, Lincoln 17.9, Dunfield 16.3.

East Central—Hongkong 21.9, Chief 23.2, Lincoln 19.7, Dunfield 19.2.

Southeastern—Hongkong 17.2, Chief 15.2, Lincoln 10.9, Dunfield 10.3.

North Central—Hongkong 23.1, Chief 24.5, Lincoln 20.5, Dunfield 17.5.

South Central—Hongkong 12.4, Chief 10.7, Lincoln 6.9, Dunfield 6.3.

Hog-Greasing Post

Most farmers when fixing a greasing post for hogs find they have difficulty in keeping something on the post that will hold oil. By winding old rope loosely around the post, leaving one fourth to 1 inch between circles, then wrapping burlap around this and saturating with old oil, they will find that they need to add oil less frequently.—H. N.

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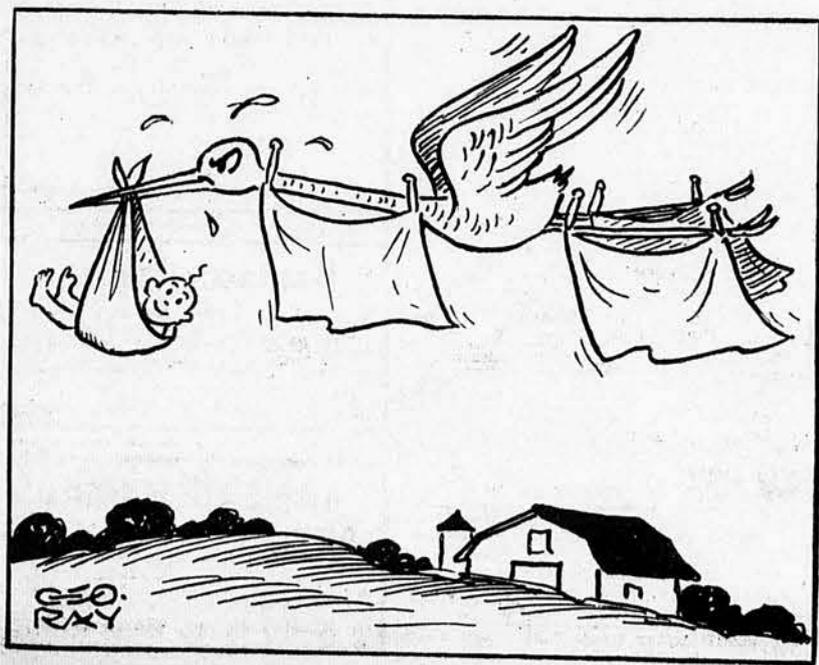
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Macon "Money-Makers" . . . three top-profit hybrids. Austra-Whites, Leg-Rocks, Leg-Giants. Bloodtested, vigorous chicks. High livability. Fast growth. Egg-bred. Write for Descriptive Literature, and Our Low Prices. Macon County Hatchery, Macon, 34, Missouri.

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Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Norkan, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red.
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Sudan Grass: Wheeler.
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U. S. 13 and U. S. 35. Also some uncertified K.I.H. 38A. Prices \$8.00 for medium or large flat, \$6.50 for medium rounds, \$5.50 for large rounds, small rounds or small flat. All corn prepaid.

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Jewett 12	65.3	U. S. 35	59.6
Kansas 1585	62.7	KH 38	59.6
Kansas 2234	62.3	Midland A	57.9
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U. S. 13	59.8	Pride of Saline	57.5

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

Kansas Certified Hybrid K2234 sold out. Still available certified K1583. Also US 13 not certified. Wilfred M. Johnson, Cleburne, Kansas.

State Certified Atlas Sorgo. Germination 90, purity 99. \$4.50 per cwt. Frank Rudolph, Manhattan, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Blackhull Kafir, germination 95%, \$5.00 cwt. Chamberlin Seed Farm, Carbondale, Kansas.

Certified Hybrids—US 13 and Kansas 1583. Prompt shipment. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kansas.

Certified Hybrids—K1583 and U. S. 13, nice, large, flat kernels only. Jake Lehman, Horton, Kansas.

Certified Hongkong Soybeans. Germination 95%, \$5.00 hundred. Earl Collins, Florence, Kansas.

Kansas Certified Hybrids—U. S. 35, K1585. Order now. Ernest Bauer, Broughton, Kansas.

State Certified Black Hull Kafir, \$5.00 hundred. James Shaffer, Elk City, Kansas.

State Certified Atlas Sorgo \$5.00 hundred. Roland Klassen, Whitewater, Kansas.

Certified Hybrids—U. S. 13 and K1583 ready to ship. O. O. Strahm, Sabetha, Kansas.

Certified Hybrids—K2234, U. S. 13, U. S. 35. Henry Bunck, Everest, Kan.

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Thornless 14 yearling \$2.10, 10 two-year or 6 three-year plants \$2.00, 10% packing and postage. R. H. DIXON, R. 1, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants—Large, steady, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage—Wakefields, Dutch, Copenhagen, 200-75c; 300-1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.00. Onions—Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 300-60c; 500-85c; 1,000-\$1.50; 3,000-\$4.00. Tomato plants—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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Cabbage and Onion Plants, \$1.50-1,000. Tomato and potato plants \$2.50-1,000. Egg and pepper plants \$3.50-1,000. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry Plants, 100-\$5.00. Catskill spring-bearing plants, 100-\$2.50. Allenbach's Nursery, Michigan City, Indiana.

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Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants Modern Shop. Repair any Delco Equipment Factory Distributors General Products, Wichita, Kansas

For Sale—800 Watt 32 volt Delco Light plant with batteries. Plant only been used few months and factory overhauled, considerable wiring with plant. Box 1919, Wichita, Kansas.

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For More Farm Profits, raise Milking Shorthorns! Indisputable records—on farm and contest—prove they're best all-around breed. Thrive under average farm conditions. Daul-purpose—they produce profitably 4% milk and have greatest salvage value of all milking breeds. Get Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription, six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00. Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-5, 809 W. Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

How to Break and Train Horses—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 434, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Abortion Vaccine—government licensed strain 19—saves calves, builds clean herds. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Co., Dept. P, Kansas City 15, Mo.

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English Shepherd; Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval, 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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Sod to Break—Greeley County; Kansas' finest wheat land. 5 year lease, \$2 acre breaking 320 to 980 acre units. Aaron Sell, Stafford, Kansas.

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May Meet Pork Goal

Altho the Federal Government's request for increased hog production came too late for changes in spring farrowing plans, Kansas may not miss the 31 per cent increase too far, reports Carl Elling, Kansas State College swine and sheep specialist.

"Many farmers are breeding for late farrowing, gilts that normally would be fattened and sold," says Mr. Elling. No record is obtainable as to the number of farmers following this procedure, but the number is believed to be large enough to have a considerable effect on the yearly pork-production goal.

With every pound of pork needed and with prices crowding the ceiling all the time, Mr. Elling advises farmers to full-feed fattening pigs right from the start. Use of a self-feeder and a ration well supplemented with protein is suggested, with maximum use of pasture to reduce the feed bill from 10 to 15 per cent and to cut down death losses.

"Too many farmers overlook the importance of water in the growth of pigs," says Mr. Elling. "Especially in hot weather, pigs on a fattening ration need a tremendous amount of water available at all times. An automatic waterer has a high value in making this possible."

In speaking of rations, Elling says a lot of hog men have found the following rations both efficient and generally available: 100 pounds tankage, 100 pounds of alfalfa meal, 100 pounds linseed meal, 100 pounds of soybean oil meal, and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. If any one of the last 3 is not available, double up on any of the others, but do not leave out the tankage or alfalfa meal in any event.

Low on Help

Farm-labor employment on March 1 was the lowest since the government began keeping records 21 years ago. The agriculture department reports 150,000 fewer laborers available than a year ago. The decline has been in quality as well as quantity, and the job of planting and harvesting this year will have to be done by family members, it was said.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

Quilt Pieces—Colorful new Cotton Prints, 2 pound box and Quilt Pattern Book \$1.25 postpaid. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

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Uncle Sam Urgently Needs Feathers for Army Hospital pillows, sleeping bags, etc. Top ceiling prices. White and colored Goose—\$1.37 1/2 per lb. White and Colored Duck—\$1.10 per lb. Also geese 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 for latest prices and shipping labels. Established 1917. Northern Feather Works, 1523 Kingsbury St., Chicago, 22, Ill.

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Girl—For General Housework. Widow, alone. Nice home for right person. Good wages. Write Mrs. Dean, 2220 W. 17th, Topeka. Phone 5507.

Wanted—Dairy Plant Manager. Pasteurizing and bottling milk. \$50.00 weekly and up. Box 65, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

Trades and Swaps for everybody. New 1945 Directory now ready. 1,500 listings. Write for free literature. Ferris, 317-K, So. Hartford, Bremerton, Wash.

I Do Bookkeeping by mail. Write Jessie Woods, Paoli, Ind.

FARMS—KANSAS

800 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.

160 Acres, 45 miles south of Topeka, on RFD and highline, 65 plow, 95 bluestem pasture, good buildings, good water, possession of buildings, \$45 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

BACA COUNTY, COLORADO, LAND

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 \$6.50 to \$10.00. For further information, list of land and county map write F. M. PETERSON, SPRINGFIELD, COLO.

Wanted to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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CHOLERA



Have all spring pigs

VACCINATED

It's the only SURE protection.

And be certain your vaccinating is done by your

VETERINARIAN

He can tell whether your pigs are in proper condition to be immunized. And his skill means the work will be done Right.

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Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company—There is a reason.

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Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction.

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April 21

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Saturday, April 14

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Kansas Farmer - - - Topeka, Kansas

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3 to 6 months old, from classified dams ranging from "Good" to "Very Good," and production records up to 466 lbs. fat in 305 days on 2 X. Two of these calves are sired by a son of Old Triune, the others by my present herd sire, Sir Billy Inka Forbes Triune (twin), a son of a well-proven son of Old Billy and out of the highest-producing daughter of Old Triune, 952 lbs. fat, 2,430 lbs. fat in 3 consecutive years. A record which is excelled by few. He is an outstanding individual and the calves look good. Very reasonable prices.

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HOLSTEIN BULL

2 YEARS OLD, C. P. R. Sire, Billy Ormsby (grand champion Salina Midwest Holstein Show 1944). Grandson of "excellent" 3-year-old 557.3 pounds of fat.
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BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

HOLSTEIN BULL for SALE

Mac-Bess Clipper, calved Oct. 27, 1944. Dam 612.9 fat, 3.8% as sr. 2 years, 10 mos., 2 X, by a grandson of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average 1944, 514.5 fat. Also one bull near serviceable age. Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith Co.), Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR LEASE

Hi-grade Holstein bull calves for lease (50-50 basis). 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.

OFFERING REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS

Five from 5 to 15 months old. Heavy producing dams. The blood of national champions and state record cows.
Gilbert Beagel, Alta Vista, Kan.

For Sale, GUERNSEY BULL

Sixteen months old, a registered son of Crusader's Joan of Jo Mar with 510 B. F. in 1944, and Valor's Josie's Masher, and is a double grandson of Valor's Crusader. Also offering an excellent month-old registered bull with an attractive pedigree.
M. M. TROYER, CONWAY, KANSAS

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

by nationally known popular sires and out of Advanced Register dams. Green Acres Ella just completed A. R. test with 609 pounds of fat. Her calf now ready for light service. Others younger.
RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KAN.

SPARKLING BARRISTER OF OZ

and he is a royal bred youngster on both sides of the house—went to Bob Schmidt's, down at Crisfield, Kansas. We have just two other youngsters for sale at the present time—both farmer-priced!
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.

CHOICE JERSEY BULLS

—ready for service. Excellent breeding. Priced reasonable.
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, SYLVIA, KAN.

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If he is capable, understands his audience and knows values. His fee is reflected in increased profit to the seller.
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BERT POWELL
AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1551 First Avenue Topeka, Kan.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

BAUER BROTHERS, Poland China breeders of Gladstone, Nebr., report 125 spring pigs to date, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pigs to the litter and 4 sows yet to farrow. This is the best farrowing results they ever have had. They add that generally buyers at their winter sale report good litters.

GORDON WIGHT, of Belle Plaine, is in the market for a registered Galloway bull. He has some registered heifers and is unable to locate a sire. Any reader who can supply this information will do Mr. Wight a favor by writing him direct, or sending the information to the livestock department of Kansas Farmer.

MAX CRAIG, of Osage City, breeder of registered Polled Milking Shorthorns, reports unusually good sales of breeding stock during the last 2 months. Among the best buyers were Myron Wells, of Mayetta; E. E. Roberts, of Topeka; Glen Wiswell, of Olathe; J. W. Cole, of Topeka; Howard Laws, of Hartford; Charles Moore of Olathe; and the herd bull, Corner View Knight, went to W. A. Hegie, of Lost Springs.

A recent letter received from **DALE SCHEEL**, of Emporia, indicates the unusual demand that is still growing for good Hampshire hogs. Mr. Scheel says he is entirely sold out of bred gilts and could have sold many more. He has 20 bred sows and gilts for spring farrow with more than 50 pigs to date. About half of his pigs came in March and the rest in April. A visit to Ethyledale is always profitable and enjoyable.

When away from home **HAROLD TONN** is known only as a hard working auctioneer, but in Reno county he is a farmer, owning and living on a section farm, with 100 acres of growing alfalfa and planning to increase the acreage this spring. He has a herd of 20 grade dairy cows and with his father, who has his own farm, a good herd of registered Hereford cattle. Mr. Tonn is a busy man, but invite him to visit a herd of good livestock and he seldom refuses.

The **BLAKE WILSON** dairy cattle sale, held on the farm near El Dorado on March 15, was well attended and the average of \$91 was entirely satisfactory, according to word received from Mr. Wilson. The 6-year-old Holstein herd bull, Thonima Man-O-War Progressor Belle, went to Frank Unruh, of Galva, at \$232. The female average was \$90, all grades, and the bull average \$104. Fifty-one head were sold, all going back to Kansas farms. Mr. Wilson has moved to Winfield on route 2.

Inflation seemed just around the corner last fall when **HAROLD ROHRE**, of Junction City, paid \$290 at the Arthur Johnson and Son dispersion sale for the 10-year-old cow, Maxine Brookside. Even with a Register of Merit record and several championships, she still appeared high. Now she has dropped a fine dark-roan heifer calf, prices of nearly everything have risen, and the Rohrer family is well pleased with the purchase. Other calves are coming right along now, 7 since January 1.

H. D. Sharp, secretary of the **KANSAS MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY**, reports the heaviest demand ever for breeding stock. He recently sent 2 calves to Utah, and demand has been so active everything in the way of bulls in his county is sold except 8 months old or younger. There are now 97 registered Milking Shorthorn bulls in service in Barton county. Membership in the state society is growing rapidly and a membership of more than 200 is expected by early summer. Dates and places for district shows will be announced soon.

Snow drifts that made impassable roads kept buyers from a distance away from the **C. R. ROWE AND SON** Poland China sale, held at the farm near Scranton, February 26. However, local buyers and a few mail bids held the average to \$102.50 on the entire offering with the conservative top price of only \$185 paid by Olin Streebin, of Ottawa. Nick Kirsh, of Carroll, Iowa, took one at \$100. Several went to Missouri at prices around \$135. The Rows have 70 pigs to date and several sows yet to farrow. Most of the fall boars have been sold. It has been a good year, and future prospects are fine, is the guess of Rowe and Son.

BEN WASSENBERG AND SONS, of Marysville, breed Milking Shorthorn cattle. The herd of about 100 head is maintained on 2 different farms. About 30 cows are in milk most of the time. The milk is separated, cream sold in the nearby town and the milk fed to calves and pigs. A new milking machine is being installed and plans go forward to do the job better than ever. The herd is not on D.H.I.A. test at present, but has been in other years. In one year with 31 herds on test, the Wassenberg herd made the second best record for economical production. Care is being taken to keep a good balance of beef and milk, by selecting sires of the best dual-purpose type.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, famous for its big co-operative creamery at Linn, also is known as the home of many herds of fine registered dairy cattle. The same fine spirit of co-operation prevails when it comes to getting along with each other, the milk that creates the profits for its customers comes from cows of many different breeds. Earl King, who owns a farm near Linn, and Pearl Stoffel, of Washington, breed registered Milking Shorthorns and there is no argument. Mr. King moved in Shorthorns several years ago and seems to have made a success with his chosen breed. Mr. Stoffel bought his first Shorthorns about 2 years ago, including the highest-priced bull of the breed ever to be brought to the county.

RICHARD ZIEGLER, Polled Hereford breeder of Junction City, drew a rainy day for his first production sale. The sale was held in the Cedarberg pavilion at Manhattan, and although no special effort was made, the sale attracted attention of many from quite a distance. It was Mr. Ziegler's thought that the

cattle in his first sale should stay near home. But H. R. Mosley, of Wichita, took nearly a fourth of the offering of females. The cattle were sold in ordinary breeding form without a bit of fitting. The bull calves, including 3 ready for good service, brought a general average of \$146.50 with a top of \$225 on a 1941 animal. The cows averaged some higher, making a general average on the entire offering of almost \$170. James T. McCulloch was the auctioneer. Mr. Ziegler continues with a nice breeding herd of about 50 females.

The **HARRY GIVENS** Duroc bred-gilt sale, held on the farm near Manhattan, on March 20, followed a rainy day and night, but interested buyers came from quite a distance and the competitive bidding resulted in a general average of \$95.24, with a top of only \$122.50 paid by James Glenn, of Clifton. John Kimble, of Alma, took one at \$117.50; Homer Hodges, Effingham, one at \$115; Albert Abbott, Manhattan, was buyer of one at \$110; Rolly Freeland, Effingham, another at \$105; two others sold for \$102.50 each, and the rest all sold below \$100. Mrs. Hattie Hackney, of Oberlin, was the most distant buyer, taking one on a mail bid at \$95. Seven or 8 counties were represented in the buying. Several very late bred gilts brought \$70 or a trifle above. Open gilts brought around \$45 to \$50. Bert Powell was the auctioneer, assisted by Art Garansson.

Any history of successful Holstein herd building in **WASHINGTON COUNTY** would be incomplete without something of the story of the W. F. Frerking herd at Herkimer. This herd was established several years ago, and the first 2 sires used were grandsons of the first Kansas Holstein cow to produce 1,000 pounds of butterfat in 365 days. Doran Pearl Veeman was the cow. Four daughters and many granddaughters and great granddaughters of these bulls are now in the herd. Use of the best bulls obtainable has made heavy records and smoother type possible in the herd. The second son of the great Triune is now in service and as fine a lot of young cattle as can be found are now being grown to take the place of the mature breeding animals. The herd has been on D.H.I.A. record for 7 years, and aborted and Tb. tested under federal supervision for more than 12 years. Mr. Frerking appreciates the advantage of living in a locality where Holsteins predominate and the best co-operation prevails.

Having in mind the importance of merchandising the annual surplus of good Holsteins grown on the farms of Kansas, together with labor shortage and transportation difficulties, **ELMER DAWDY**, of Salina, and **HOBART McVAY**, of Nickerson, have decided to combine their energies in the management of Holstein public sales. Both of them are farmers and Holstein breeders, and neither one can take too much time from his home work. But by teaming up, better service can be given. Located in different parts of the state, the work can be simplified in the matter of selecting consignments and taking care of other details that go with the work of sale management. It will be their purpose to assist in selling good Holsteins in a way that will be a credit to the industry, and provide a service that will always conform to the proved theories of sale ethics—that of selling good cattle, and honestly representing them. Mr. Dawdy was fieldman for the National Holstein Breeders' Association for 3 years, and Mr. McVay is now secretary of the state Holstein Breeders' Association.

Lost 80 Tons Milk

Franklin county milk producers lost an estimated 80 tons of milk last year due to failure to follow practices advocated by state, county, and private organizations, it was stated at a recent dairy meeting in Ottawa by R. L. Stover, Kansas State College dairy specialist. A total of 325 dairymen and farmers attended the all-day meeting on feeding, handling equipment, breeding and management.

Many farmers engaged in dairying, both large and small operators, lost money last year, said Mr. Stover, for milking average cows and showing indifference to proper feeding programs.

An interesting highlight of the program was exhibition of an excellent Jersey cow and one of no particular breed, with actual records on their respective production. Figures showed that the Jersey, altho receiving more feed, brought a daily net profit of \$1.09, while the average cow on average feed made a net profit of 14 cents a day in return for the farmer's labor.

Results of the dairy school were so good the meeting probably will become an annual event, reports R. B. Elling, county agent.

HOGS

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

Registered Durocs

Boars and gilts. Short-legged, deep-bodied type. Golden Fancy breeding.
V. P. HOUBLER & SONS, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

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.



BOOKING ORDERS for SPRING PIGS
Ped., heavy, blocky type.
Peterson & Sons
Osage City - Kansas

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

20 HEAD—The ap- By Midwest, proved type, Ready Nation-Wide, for service. Lo-Set.
BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBRASKA
Just over the line from Kansas.

Poland China Boars

Black fall boars that are ready for service. The thick, deep, fast-maturing kind. Also a few fall gilts.
LEONARD SHARP, R. 2, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Service Age Spotted Poland Boars

For sale: A few choice September boars, ready for service May 1. Price \$65 each. "Keepsakes Pride" heads our herd. We will have gilts for sale, bred to this choice boar, to farrow in September. (Farm 1/4 west and 2 1/2 north of Elmont, Kan.)
H. E. HOLLIDAY & SON
Route 2 Topeka, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Boars

Serviceable age, with special attraction of boars from grand champion sow of State Fair 1944. The best we have ever raised. Registered. Immuned. Write or visit
EARL and EVERETT FESER, Norwich, 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.

ETHYLEDALE Sires in Service: Ethyledale

FARM Roller, son of Steam Roller; Glory Hallelujah, son of Glory's Score; and Ethyledale Rocket, son of Silver Rocket.
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.

HEREFORD HOGS Expressed C. O. D., approval. High-winning herd National show. Bred gilts. Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular.

YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, ILL.

HORSES--JACKS

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE
A good one, 6 years old, black with white points. For sale or trade for mules, mares, saddle horses, calves or hogs.
WARREN H. MILLS
12 a Mulvane, Kan.

JACKS and JENNETS

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

SHEEP

1,800 EWES for SALE
TO LAMB IN APRIL
Wm. Sanderson, Meade, Kansas
Care Lakeway Hotel

Bogarts' Combination Poland and Duroc Sale
Holt, Mo., Saturday, April 21, 1 p. m.

Farm Location—Sale held at Paul Bogart farm on gravel road 3 1/2 miles northeast of HOLT, or 35 miles northeast of Leavenworth, Kan., or 60 miles southeast of St. Joseph, Mo.

<p>50 POLANDS from Paul Bogart Herd — Holt, Mo. 25 Fall Boars, 23 Fall Gilts and 2 Bred Sows. The real short-legged, thick, low-down kind. Come see them and be convinced. About one half are sired by Low Down and the remainder by a top son of Low Down and grandson of Market Star.</p>	<p>30 DUROCS from N. L. Bogart & Son Herd — Holt, Mo. 15 Fall Boars, 15 Fall Gilts. We are featuring a litter of 7, 3 boars and 4 gilts that are half brothers and half sisters to Clarence Miller's Kant Be Beat herd boar. They are out of the dam of Kant Be Beat and sired by Perfect Orion, a son of King Orion. Remainder of boars and gilts are sired by Thickett and Double Thickett. A few by a son of Breed Builder. This is your last opportunity to get a son or daughter of Thickett, as he died recently.</p>
<p>Everything selling eligible to register and vaccinated for cholera by a licensed state veterinarian. For a Sale Catalog Write to PAUL BOGART, HOLT, MO. Joe Franks, Auctioneer for Poland Bert Powell, Auctioneer for Durocs</p>	

Beef CATTLE

**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. Chocily bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemere breeding.

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Latzke Angus Farm

Registered cattle of correct type with breeding to match. To reduce herd we offer 15 choice yearling heifers and a few cows, some with calves at foot. 12 bulls from 6 to 12 months old.

OSCAR C. LATZKE, Junction City, Kan.
Farm 9 miles southwest Highway 77—
See road sign.

**Registered
HEREFORD BULLS
For Sale**

Carload coming 2 years old. Also one load 2s past. Exceptionally well bred. Domino blood predominating. Good heads and horns, plenty of bone, in good flesh and ready for heavy service. Will sell any number to suit purchaser.

MILLER & MANNING
Council Grove - - - Kansas

**Registered
HEREFORDS**

Serviceable Bulls of Prince Domino and Prince Domino Mixer bloodlines. Priced to sell.

Arthur Attwood, Silver Lake, Kan.

**30 Prince Domino Cows,
Heifers and Calves**

Also my Prince Domino herd bull. Have sold my farm and have no place to keep them. Good quality and priced right.

MORRIS ROBERTS
2301 16th St., Great Bend, Kansas

Cedar Nole Hereford Farm

Bulls 6 to 18 months old, sired by M. L. F. Dandy Domino 7th. Also bred and open heifers.

RAY RUSK & SON, WELLINGTON, KAN.

**Registered
Polled Hereford Bulls**

12 and 13 months old. Smooth headed, smooth bodied. Sired by Marvel Domino. Priced to sell.

O. J. SHIELDS, LOST SPRINGS, 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

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

10 to 18 months of age, nice colors, best of type and breeding. Also few cows with calves.

E. C. and GLENN E. LACY & SON
Miltonvale, Kan.

Offering Shorthorn Herd Bull

A white 2-year-old son of Brownale Hero and out of Hookwood Augusta 2d. Good individual and in nice breeding form.

GERHARD HANSEN, WAMEGO, KAN.

Roan Polled Shorthorn Bull

TWO YEARS OLD. QUALITY BREEDING. PRICE \$175.00

W. H. McCLURE, KINGMAN, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

REDS AND ROANS, 11 to 18 MONTHS OLD

W. G. DAVIS, HAGGARD (Gray Co.), KAN.

Banburys' Hornless Shorthorns

We have 10 weaned bulls and up to 800 lbs. on our sale list.

BANBURY & SONS,
Elevna (Ben County), Kansas Telephone 2807

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
April 19—Penney and James, Hamilton, Mo.
May 4—Krotz and Swartz, Horton, Kan. M. J. Krotz, Sale Mgr., Odell, Nebr.
May 5—Mid-Continent Angus Sale, Junction City, Kan. J. B. Hollinger, Sale Manager, Chapman, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
May 4—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Assn., Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Holstein Cattle
May 1—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
October 29—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Sale, Abilene, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Secy., Nickerson, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
April 7—Waltz Bros., Winfield, Kan.
April 9—Jansons Bros., Prairie View, Kan.
April 10—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders, H. A. Rogers, Atwood, Kan., Sale Manager.
April 14—Clay Center, Kan. Glenn I. Gibbs, Manchester, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle
May 26—John Ravenstein and Son, Cleveland, Kan., and Walbert J. Ravenstein, Belmont, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
April 21—N. L. Bogart and Son, Holt, Mo.

Hampshire Hogs
April 21—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
April 21—Paul Bogart, Holt, Mo.
October 20—C. R. Rowe and Son, Scranton, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep
May 8—Herman H. Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.75	\$16.60	\$16.20
Hogs	14.50	14.50	13.85
Lams	16.25	17.00	16.15
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.25	.24	.23
Eggs, Standards	.33	.33	.29 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.46	.46	.47
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.78 1/2	1.78 1/2	1.72
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/4	..
Oats, No. 2, White	.82	.82	.87
Barley, No. 2	1.18 1/2	1.21	..
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	30.00	34.50
Prairie, No. 1	20.00	19.00	18.00

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Kansas Milking Shorthorn Breeders

if you are looking for breeding stock write for list of cattle for sale by members of Kansas Milking Shorthorn Society. If you have cattle for sale send list, giving sex, color, birthdate, and if sire or dam is Record of Merit along with \$1.00 membership dues to Secretary,

H. D. SHARP
Great Bend - - - Kansas

**MILKING-BRED
SHORTHORN BULLS**

from calves to 2-year-olds, out of Register of Merit cows. Will also spare a few females. Good quality and best of breeding. Reg. Spotted Poland pigs ready to wean about May 1.

H. R. LUCAS, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

**TRY MISSOURI
MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS**

Offering Bull Calves, ages 1 to 3 months. They are sired by Nattick General, Missouri grand champion and all-American bull 1938. Prices and description on request. Inquire of

JOHN OWENS, R. 1, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

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 Tb.

RALPH LUPFER, R. 3, LARNED, KAN.

ELDORA MILKING SHORTHORN FARM

Home of cattle with production and quality. Tb. and Bang's clean. Bull calves for sale by Hollandale Keystone.

GARY BROWN & SONS
Route 3
Great Bend, Kan.

Duallyn Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves, including one of serviceable age, for sale. Bulls from Duallyn now head some of most noted Eastern herds. Home of two National Champion cows—each the product of several generations of Duallyn breeding.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

Reg. Milking Shorthorns

McPherson County Breeders offer bulls, cows and heifers. Write for list and prices.

McPherson County Milking Shorthorn Assn.
Inman, Kansas

Beef CATTLE

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.

FARMERS LIKE WINGS

Gordon Weaver, Weaver Wheat Ranch, Bird City, Kansas, who farms 30 quarters, nearly 5,000 acres, and has 20 Allis-Chalmers and Case tractors, 9 twenty-foot Holt combines, and six trucks and cars, says, "For over ten years we have used Wings oil and Wings grease in all our equipment. We are taking the best possible care of our machinery to make it last for the duration. Wings oil has proven dependable."

W. E. Brooks, R. F. D. No. 3, Liberal, Kansas, says, "I have used nothing but Over 400 Wings Distributors in Kansas. Write for name of your nearest dealer."

Wings oil in my 1941 Ford. Your oil stands up good. I like Wings.

J. C. Smith, South Star Route, Garden City, Kansas, says, "I have used your oil for 12 years. Wings oil is not as expensive as some oil I have used but I like Wings better than any oil I ever used regardless of price. I ran my model L Case 30 tractor with your oil for nine years before putting in sleeves and pistons and during these nine years I estimate I ran the tractor 6,000 hours. The past three years the one tractor has farmed my 480 acres without repairs and I have used exclusively Wings oil."



**The Annual Spring Hereford Sale
of Glenn I. Gibbs**

Will Be Held at the Clay Center, Kansas, Sales Pavilion
Saturday, April 14
Beginning at 2 o'clock Sharp

18 REGISTERED BULLS (11 to 14 months old)
12 REGISTERED HEREFORDS (11 to 14 months old)

They are a good set of low-down, heavy-boned, excellent quality cattle. Breeding consists of Hazlett, Mousel, and WHR. All Domino breeding.

GLENN I. GIBBS, Owner, MANCHESTER, KANSAS
Auct.: Ross Schaulis Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

Krotz - Swartz Angus Sale
Horton, Kan., Friday, May 4

Krotz Stock Farm | Swartz Brothers
Odell, Nebr. Everest, Kan.
33 Females, 6 Bulls | 29 Females, 7 Bulls

75 Tops from Our Herds

Including many herd bull prospects featuring the breeding of such bulls as the International grand champions (Revolution, Revolution 100th, Black Prince of Sunbeam, Revolution 81st). A sale of attractions, including many in the last season's Swartz show herd. Foundation females to select from.

For Catalog Write M. J. KROTZ, ODELL, NEBRASKA
Aucts.: Roy Johnston, Jack Halsey Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer
NOTE: Mid-Continent Angus Sale, Junction City, Kan., May 5

Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale
May 1, 1945, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kansas

80 HEAD REGISTERED AND GRADE HOLSTEINS

Consignments are in from the following breeders:

Kubin Bros.	St. Joseph Home	R. S. Lyman
Geo. Mueller	Jake Zarnowski	Joe White
E. A. Dawdy	See complete list in next Kansas Farmer	

These Holsteins will all be inspected by the management and we can assure you a sale of good sound cattle.

Most of these Holsteins will be from herds that have production records and have been classified for type.

Address all correspondence to **Hobart McVay, Nickerson**
Sale Under Management of Hobart McVay, Nickerson; E. A. Dawdy, Salina
Watch next issue of Kansas Farmer for details

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS
25 Fall Boars and 100 Open Fall Glits
At Auction—Saturday, April 21
Hiattville, Kansas

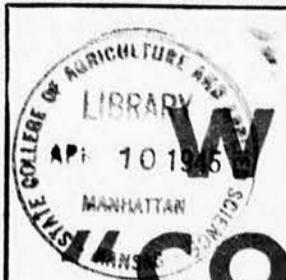
← This is our "SILVER ROCKET," one of the breed's leading sires.
For Sale Catalog Write
O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.



The Tank Truck



News from Your Conoco Agent about Lubricants, Farm Fuels, and Service



WHAT 3 "CORNHUSKERS" SAY ABOUT MOTOR OIL!



THERE'S AN OLD Indian legend they used to tell out along the Platte. It seems that the great Manitou was just finishing up his job of arranging the world for human habitation. Only one question remained to be decided, and he had called together his council to help him. "Where," said Manitou, "shall we put the best farming lands?"

"South Dakota," suggested one. "Too cold!" some objected. "How about Kansas?" asked another—but a few thought that would be too hot. In the same way, Colorado was considered too high, and Iowa too low. "Well, then," Manitou sighed, "it will just have to be Nebraska!"

Now very few people take Indian legends seriously these days, but there's no getting around the fact that Nebraska is pretty fine farming country! Proof of that lies not only in Nebraska's great crops, but also in the high degree of farm mechanization. Farming among the Cornhuskers is machine farming to a great extent—so while you don't necessarily have to believe a Nebraskan's Indian legends, you can pretty well bank on his considered opinion of such things as motor oil.

What They Say about Conoco Nth

Walter Wastell, who farms 800 acres near Falls City, is a good representative Nebraska farmer. He operates two John Deere tractors and two Allis-Chalmers combines, and has used Conoco products exclusively since 1936. He writes: "I have used several different oils in the past but none that I like better than Conoco Nth. I can really run my tractors longer per drain than with other oils and when it is drained out it looks better. Needless to say, this results in longer motor life which is of vital importance in these days."



Walter Wastell is mighty proud of the first-class condition Conoco products help keep his two tractors in.

Now actually, longer motor life doesn't result just from using the right oil. It takes mighty good engine care to keep a tractor humming over the years—but Mr. Wastell's high opinion of Conoco Nth is borne out by one of his own neighbors, Lawrence Ebel, who operates two Oliver tractors and two Allis-Chalmers combines. He has also used Conoco products since 1936, and writes about one of his tractors which was recently overhauled:

"After operating it twice as long as I have ever operated a tractor before without overhauling it, I finally had it torn down. The mechanic asked me how long since I had it worked on. I told him it had never been worked on . . . and he told me it was almost unbelievable. The bearings were in perfect condition and the cylinders were worn two-thousandths of an inch. . . . Have used Conoco products

since 1936. It has saved me plenty of money and time. And now that parts and labor are so scarce, I think we farmers need Conoco Nth more than ever."



Lawrence Ebel has used Conoco products for nine years, says "Farmers need Conoco Nth more than ever."

" . . . Conoco for us "

That's how Dan Camp ends the letter he wrote to Conoco Agent Raleigh Southwick at Beatrice, Nebraska. Mr. Camp farms 500 acres, using a Farmall tractor, a Caterpillar diesel, a Baldwin combine, and other equipment, including a bailer, a grinder, a two-row picker, a milker, and a Ford truck and car. The experience he relates to Conoco Agent Southwick in his letter is highly interesting.

"As you know," he writes, "all last season and this past winter I have had exceptionally good success with my equipment but what you did not know was that prior to last year I had been using what I thought to be the best in oils and felt that it couldn't be beat. But since I have used Conoco Nth and . . . HD oils I have had cleaner crankcases and the oil comes out in much better condition than other oils even after using it longer. My Caterpillar diesel actually runs smoother since I have used HD oil and recently when I had the pan off the engine was found to be very clean inside. Conoco Nth and HD oils have saved me plenty of time and money."

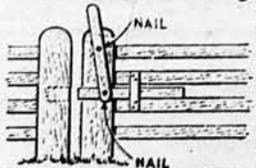
How Come? The Answer is OIL-PLATING!

When you get such unanimous praise for any product, there sure must be powerful reasons! In Conoco Nth oil, the big cause for praise is OIL-PLATING—an

\$ DOLLAR-AN-IDEA \$

Ideas that help to make work easier on the farm front are worth a dollar in any man's money! Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—win \$1.00 for each of your ideas printed!

G. L. Murphy of Dearing, Kansas, suggests painting the circular face of car-wheel bolts or lugs with white paint, making it much easier to line up the bolts with the holes in the wheel, when changing at night.



The original sketch of the gate-locking device shown here was sent in by Vernon Ferrell of Herrin, Illinois. Pushing the pivoted upright lever shoots or draws the bar to close or open the gate.

Bertha Lee Wilson of Coweta, Oklahoma, uses a small piece of old carpet tacked to a block of wood in painting screens. She claims it does a much better job than a brush or spray, and uses less paint.

THE GREASE VETERAN SAYS:

"I was out visiting around the other day, and stopped to watch a young fellow greasing a tractor. He had him a grease gun, and he was having as much fun as a kid with a new toy. After I'd watched him for a bit, I just had to up and speak my piece, because the way he was squirting grease around, you would have thought he was using a bug-sprayer. 'Hold on there, young fellow' I says. 'Save a little grease for next Spring!' 'Shucks!' he comes back at me. 'Grease is cheap—and besides, if I use enough, I can be sure some of it will go where it's needed!'"

"Well sir, I said no more. I just went away from there quick. What would have been the use of lecturing a fellow like that? But I'll tell you what I might have told him: that you don't have to use a whole can of grease to get enough in the right spots on any tractor! All you've got to do is use your eyes to read the manufacturer's recommendations. Doing that makes not only for economy, but for better tractor operation too. For too much grease can cause lots of trouble. When it escapes from the fitting, it can collect dust. Inside the fitting, the excess grease can ruin packing or even damage the fitting itself—so be sure to get just enough. That—as the man said—is plenty!"

extra shield of lubricant that's surfaced to metal by the magnet-like energy of a special ingredient added to Nth oil! When your engine is running, OIL-PLATING teams up with liquid lubricant to fight frictional wear—and when your engine is idle, OIL-PLATING stays surfaced up long after liquid oil has run off down to the crankcase! Then overnight or for days, that OIL-PLATING is right on hand to fight needless grinding wear in starting up—and to hinder contact between metal and the corrosive acids formed by combustion in every engine!

By fighting wear from both friction and corrosion, OIL-PLATING helps your engine maintain gasoline and oil economy—helps it to quick starts that save the battery—helps to save it from needless damage and excessive time out for repairs!



Raleigh Southwick explains some fine points in a Conoco Tractor Lubrication Guide to Dan Camp. Raleigh doesn't really mind that mud—he was a farmer himself for twelve years before he became Conoco Agent at Beatrice, Neb.

Get your own engines OIL-PLATED right quick! All you need to do is phone Your Conoco Agent, so he can arrange to stop by with your Nth oil the very next time he's out your way. In addition to Nth oil, he's got all the other lubricants you need for all your farm machines—and he's got your own FREE Conoco Tractor Lubrication Chart, specially made up for your own type of tractor. Call him soon. There's no obligation. Continental Oil Company

AT YOUR SERVICE WITH:

- Conoco Nth motor oil—Conoco HD oil
- Conoco transmission oils—Conoco pressure lubricant
- Conoco Pumplube, Racelube and Coglube
- Conoco Sujind grease, cup grease and axle grease
- Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline—Conoco tractor fuel
- Conoco diesel fuel—Conoco kerosene and distillates

