

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JANUARY 19, 1946



Labette county has fine laboratory for health work. It is a good investment.

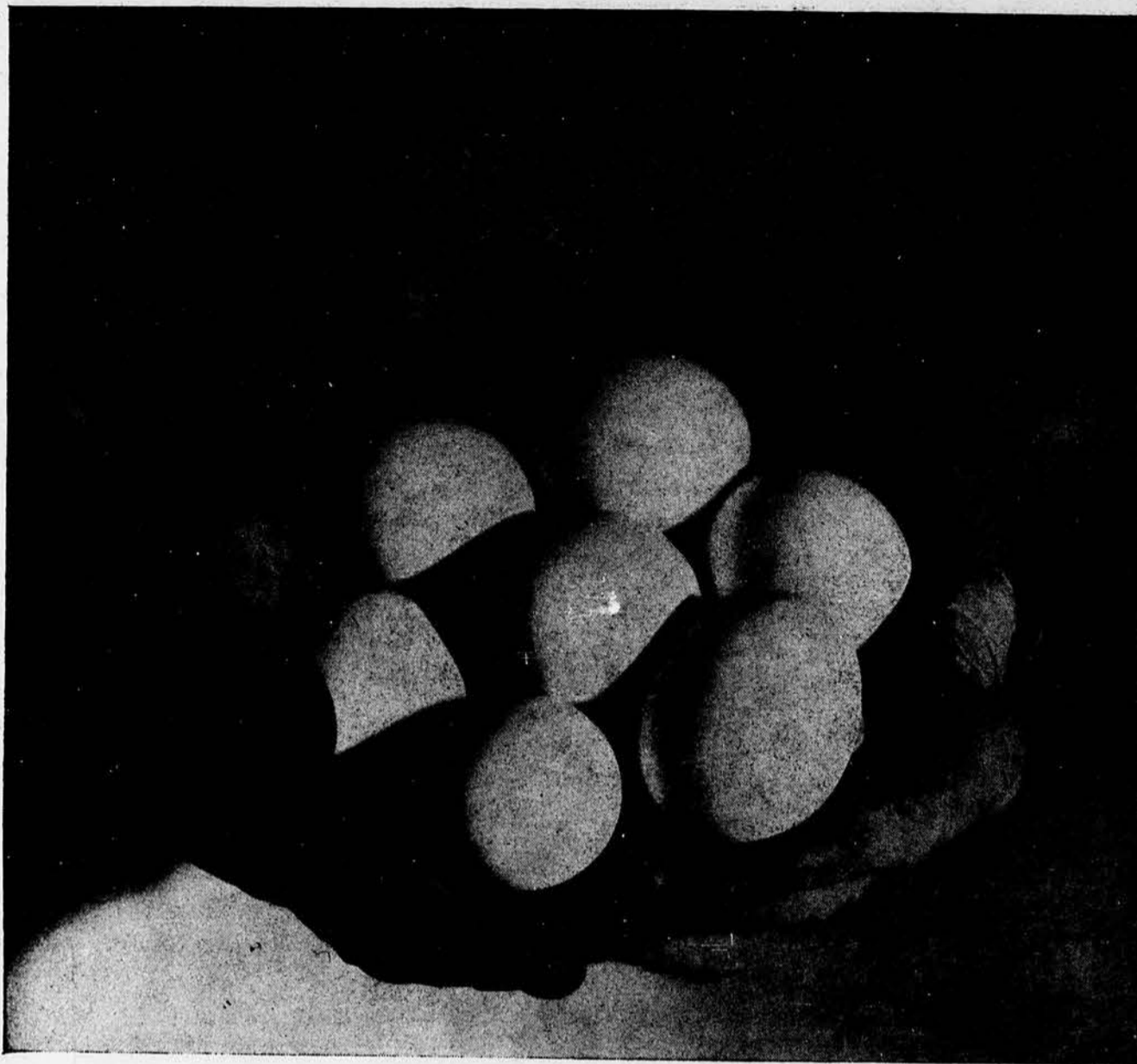


County nurse checks on communicable diseases.



Who's afraid of a little needle in the arm?

Do You Want Better Health Service? . . . See Page 6



THE WISE FARMER ISN'T CASHING IN HIS "NEST EGG"

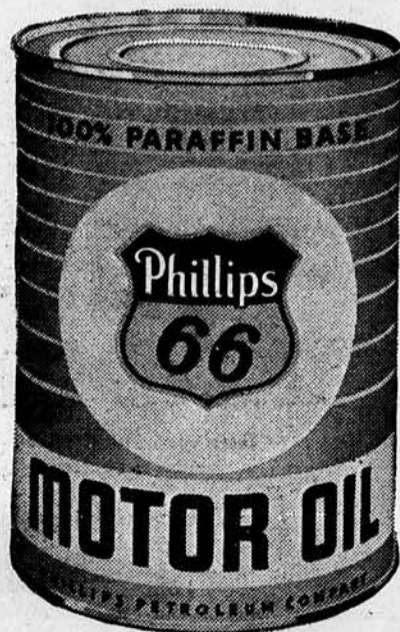
Patriotic farmers ranked high in the purchase of War Bonds. And they are not cashing them in before the ink dries on the surrender documents, either! No sir! The thrifty farmer realizes that War Bonds, like crops, increase in value up to their maturity. He also knows that his money, too, will probably *buy more* in the next few years than it will at the present moment.

Yes, wise farmers take good care of their investments, whether they are war bonds, crops, or land. And the thrifty farmer also knows that it pays to insist on quality fuels and lubricants for his truck and tractor.

Right there is the reason why more and more farmers are asking for "Phillips 66" . . . the *best oil* and the *best value* that Phillips offers to farm car-owners! Yes! Nature did a mighty fine job when she made Phillips 66 Motor Oil—our special refining just adds the finishing touches! So if you are looking for a good tough motor oil, an oil that can take it, insist on "Phillips 66."

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For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

"FILL 'ER FULL O' PHILLIPS"

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Real Contribution: Seventy million pounds of extra poultry meat was saved last year in the U. S., because farmers reduced their poultry losses by 3 per cent.

Ceiling on Freezing

A ceiling price has been established by OPA for grading beef, veal, lamb or mutton by commercial freezers or locker plants for farm slaughterers.

Higher Ceiling

Ceiling prices for glycerin base anti-freeze containing at least 95 per cent glycerin by volume have been increased 5 cents a quart at all levels of distribution including retail.

Honey Crop

Size of last year's honey crop is guessed at 225,779,000 pounds. This is 20 per cent above a year ago. Demand from consumers remains heavy.

Education Aid

Talk is that Congress may do something about permanent peacetime grants for aid to education. One bill proposes 100 million dollars annually for equalizing public elementary and secondary education among the states. Financial need would be the key used. States would be required to spend definite amounts per pupil and pay specified salaries to teachers.

Relief Beef

Maximum prices in effect for frozen boneless beef prepared for the Armed Forces, also will apply to sales of similar grades to the Department of Agriculture for overseas relief shipments, says OPA.

Hold the Price

Manufacturers' prices for woven tickings, gingham, seersuckers and related fabrics have been increased. Consumer prices for mattresses will not be increased as a result.

Less Dried Milk

Dried whole milk probably was affected more than any other dairy items by termination of war. In September dried whole milk production dropped 50 per cent under August.

More Telephones

By the end of this year, telephone instruments will no longer be a bottleneck in providing new phone service, the Telephone Operations Industry Advisory Committee reports. Applications held up after the first of the year will be due to shortages of central office equipment and cable plants, the committee stated, and reported further that by January 1, 1947, all "held" applications for service will be completely eliminated.

No Boost Yet

OPA finds no cause at this time for a general increase in steel prices, but some revision upward may be made sometime early in the year.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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Continuing Mail & Breese

Topeka, Kansas

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Priorities No Longer Needed.  See Your Ford Dealer!

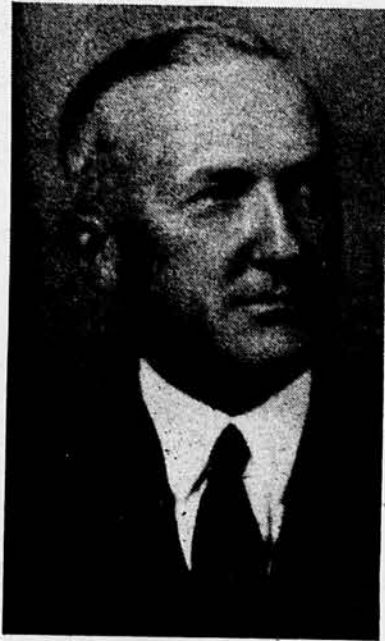
FORD TRUCKS

The College Invites You

To Farm and Home Week, February 5 to 8

THE first peacetime Farm and Home Week in 4 years, and the 78th in the history of Kansas State College, will be held on the campus at Manhattan on February 5, 6, 7, and 8. A full 4-day program of addresses, discussions, and conferences promises to bring the attendance to its prewar capacity. The top attendance in recent years was in 1939 when 2,011 persons were registered.

In his 1946 invitation to the people of Kansas, M. S. Eisenhower, president of the college, urged all "who can profit by useful inspiration and discussion to be with us for these 4 days." He continued by saying that now with the war over and many postwar problems requiring serious and immediate attention, he feels sure large numbers



Eric Englund, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

of men and women from all parts of the state will wish to participate.

Among the outstanding speakers to be heard on the program are: Morse Salisbury, director of public information, UNRRA, Washington, who speaks on "European Area—Home Life and Farming"; Eric Englund, chief, regional investigations branch, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, on "Wartime Changes and Postwar Prospects in Foreign Agriculture"; Dr. F. D. Farrell, president emeritus of Kansas State College, on "Democracy Is Dangerous"; and President M. S. Eisenhower, who will be principal speaker at the annual Farm and Home Week achievement banquet on Friday, February 8.

Besides the regular sessions in home economics, farm and home equipment, poultry, dairy, agronomy, and livestock, annual meetings are scheduled for the Kaw Valley Sweetpotato Growers' Association, the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the Kansas Hy-



H. Umberger, dean and director of Kansas Extension Service.



Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, and official host to Farm and Home Week visitors.

brids Association, the state beekeepers, the journalism conference for country correspondents, the rural pastors' conference, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and the Kansas Turkey Federation. The 6th annual Kansas State Dressed Turkey Show will be judged on Wednesday, February 6, and the Blue Ribbon Wheat Quality Wheat Show will be held as usual.

General assembly programs, featuring musical presentations of the Kansas State College Department of Music, will be given each afternoon during Farm and Home Week in the auditorium from 1:00 to 1:30 o'clock and an evening musicale on Tuesday, February 5. On Wednesday night, February 6, visitors will attend a motion picture program, while the Thursday night assembly will be devoted to the rural housing program.

To give emphasis to wartime changes and postwar prospects in agriculture, Dr. Harold Howe, professor of agricultural economics at the college, is presiding at a special session on this subject on Tuesday morning, February 5.

Time for Discussion

Discussional groups are numerous on the 1946 program. Leaders in the various discussion groups include: Dr. Randall C. Hill, professor of economics and sociology, "Better Rural Living in the Postwar Period"; Dr. Josephine Kremer, head of the department of household economics, "Current Consumer Problems"; Prof. H. E. Wichers, department of architecture, "Problems in Remodeling"; Dr. Gladys E. Vail, professor of food economics and nutrition, "Cooking Frozen Foods"; and Mrs. Ruth Garver Gagliardo, homemaker, "Children and Their Books."

The 9th annual Journalism Conference for Country Correspondents convenes February 7 and 8 in Kedzie Hall on the campus. Zula Bennington Greene, "Peggy of the Flint Hills," Topeka, is dean of the conference, which this year features talks by Cecil Howes, Topeka; Mary Ann Montgomery, Belleville; Frida Schulthess, Kansas City; and Russell I. Thackrey, dean of administration of Kansas State College and former head of the department of industrial journalism.

Presiding at the journalism conference will be Ralph R. Lashbrook, head of the department of industrial journalism and printing, and Mrs. Jane Rockwell Koefod, assistant professor in the department. Round-table discussions will be held for home demonstration unit reporters and for country correspondents. As has been the custom in the past, 5 country correspondents and their editors will be given recognition for meritorious service at the annual Farm and Home Week banquet.

A number of awards will be made during the week. Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner, Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo., will present the Kansas Poultry Improvement Flock Contest winners on Wednesday afternoon, February 6, and the Premier Seed Growers at the Kansas Crop Improvement Association dinner that evening. Carl Elling, ex-

tension animal husbandman, Kansas State College, presents the Kansas Swine Production Contest winners at the afternoon session of the livestock program, Friday, February 8.

As always the annual Farm and Home Week program brings to Kansas a number of prominent out-of-state speakers. Included on the 1946 list are: J. W. Burch, director of Extension, University of Missouri; H. H. Alp, professor of poultry husbandry, Extension division, University of Illinois; Harry Hunter, secretary of the American Corn Millers Federation, Chicago; Page Hall, certification manager, Nebraska Crop Improvement Association, Lincoln.

H. F. Murphy, head of the department of agronomy, Oklahoma A. & M.



L. C. Williams, general chairman of Farm and Home Week.

College, Stillwater; Randall C. Swanson, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Professor Glen Sanford, Hendrick College, Conway, Ark.; Louise Davis, craftsman, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Viola Armstrong, Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, Indianapolis; J. G. Jessup, commercial beekeeper, Perry, Iowa; F. B. Paddock, state apiarist, Ames, Iowa.

Paul Shepard, fruit grower, Mountain Grove, Mo.; J. T. Bregger, Soil Conservation Service, Clemson, S. C.; Sterling Evans, fruit grower, Independence, Mo.; H. W. Norton, Jr., secretary, Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt.; E. B. Powell, research chemist, St. Louis; and J. W. Bartlett, head of the department of dairy husbandry, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Recreational features planned for Farm and Home Week visitors include group singing, folk dancing, tea at Van Zile Hall, tours of the home management houses, nursery school, dairy barn, apiary, animal husbandry barns and feed lots, and college poultry farm,



F. D. Farrell, president emeritus of Kansas State College, who speaks twice on 1946 program, has had part in Farm and Home Week for 20 years.

book and play reviews, and a number of special luncheons and banquets.

L. C. Williams, assistant director of the Kansas State College Extension Service, who is general chairman of the Farm and Home Week program, said that special recognition will be given to Master Farmers and Master Farm Homemakers at the annual banquet as well as to representative students of Kansas State College. Another tradition of the annual banquet, the award to the Kansas county representatives traveling the greatest distance to attend the gathering, will be made as usual.



Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, who directs home economics program for the women.

How "Farm Week" Began

By Dr. J. T. WILLARD, K. S. C.

FOR the second time in the history of Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College, Manhattan, the 1945 program, designed especially for rural Kansans had to be canceled. A state-wide epidemic of influenza in 1920 caused cancellation of the meeting that year. This year's Farm and Home Week will be held February 5 to 8 at Manhattan.

The idea of Farmers' Institute, predecessor to Farm and Home Week, originated with Regent Elbridge Gale. On June 23, 1868, the Board of Regents on his suggestion, took action looking toward "a system of lecturing on agricultural subjects at the college, and in populous settlements of several counties of the state." Several weeks prior to the regents' action the Union Agricultural Society was organized, apparently on the initiative of members of the college faculty. The professor of agricultural science, John S. Hougham, was president and Mr. Gale, member of the board of regents and later professor of horticulture at the college, was secretary.

The first Farmer's Institute met in the County Hall at Manhattan, November 14, 1868, under auspices of the Union Agricultural Society. There were 2 sessions with addresses made by President Joseph Denison, Professor Hougham and Prof. B. F. Mudge. George T. Anthony, editor of the Kansas Farmer, "made one of those finished and magnetic speeches which so few men know how to make." Kansas Farmer devoted 8 columns in its magazine to a report of the institute.

The second institute was at Wabunsee, a village about 12 miles east of Manhattan, on the evening of November 20 and the morning of November 21, 1868.

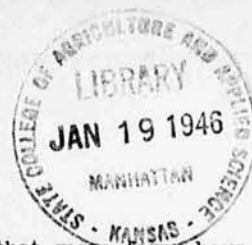
The third institute was the first actually to be at the college, January 18 to 22, 1869. Several prominent out-of-town men lectured, as well as members of the faculty and farmers of the vicinity. The Kansas Farmer devoted 10 columns to an account of this meeting.

Similar institutes took place at the

(Continued on Page 21)

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM



I WAS one of those who, four years ago, opposed the payment of consumer food subsidies. Two of the reasons we gave for opposition were: First, that with full employment and high wages and overtime, there never had been a time in history when there was less excuse for the Government treasury borrowing money to help pay the family grocery bill.

Second, that when the war was over, with less employment and less overtime pay, it would be very difficult to take away the subsidies and require families to pay for their own groceries.

Now the facts of life have caught up with the consumer food subsidy program.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson reports that to remove the consumer subsidies on butter it will require that ceiling prices on butter be upped 18 cents a pound—if production of butter is to be sustained. Of course, Chester Bowles of OPA, representing the consumers in this case, objects vigorously to any increase in butter prices, "The line must be held against inflationary prices."

My attention has been called to something else in regards to subsidies. Flour now is subsidized at the rate of 31½ cents a bushel of wheat east of the Rockies; 34½ cents in the Pacific area. The subsidy and ceiling holds the wheat growers' price close to parity without requiring processors, handlers and ultimately the consumers to pay that much for the wheat and wheat products.

If the flour subsidy is removed, what will happen? Ordinarily, if wheat was surplus, as it probably will be after this year, possibly next year, the millers would simply pay that much less for wheat. Perhaps that is what some of those backing the food subsidy program had in mind 4 years ago—let the farmer take the drop when the time came.

But under economics and statutory laws, it is difficult to see how the removal of the subsidy could be rolled back on the wheat growers at this time. I certainly will oppose any such attempt.

In the first place, the Congress has guaranteed that wheat growers will get 90 per cent of parity for 2 calendar years after proclamation of cessation of hostilities. That proclamation has not been issued, so the guaranty should be good at least until January 1, 1949.

In addition to this fact, there is a world-wide demand for wheat, plus an excessive domestic demand, that threatens to reduce the carryover in the U. S. when the new crop comes into the lowest level in years, perhaps to a dangerously low level. The State Department demands at least 400 million bushels of wheat—some of it as flour—be exported to help feed a starving world. Due to a relatively short corn crop, much of it very high moisture content, there is threatened a serious shortage of grain for livestock and poultry. Some 200 million bushels of wheat has been allocated for feed, but the demand will be for closer to 300 million bushels, in all probability. Ordinary domestic consumption of wheat calls for another 540 million bushels; it takes around 85 million bushels for seed; 25 million bushels for alcohol manufacture. Last June 30 carryover, plus the 1945 wheat crop, gave us something over 1,400 million bushels of wheat. If you'll add the demands in sight, you'll find that we have less than 200 million bushels

carryover in prospect for the end of this marketing season.

Of course, this indicates good wheat prices for the rest of this year, with or without Government support. It is a condition that is not likely to last many years. Ultimately we will face the problem of wheat surpluses again, possibly before the guaranty of Government price supports expires.

Wheat and butter—perhaps I should say bread and butter—therefore are a good index of the problem that will face Congress this spring on the questions of continuing (1) price controls and (2) consumer food subsidies beyond next June 30.

Congress will have to decide whether to let retail prices rise to meet this combination of economic and statutory laws affecting production and handling costs, or continue the food subsidies and the price controls. What is your judgment that Congress should do? What is your guess as to what Congress will do?

Health Comes First

I THINK of all the aids to better farm living in 1946, one stands out as needing first attention. The one I mean is improved health facilities. I know a lot of farm folks put off going to the doctor during the war because they were too busy helping feed half the world. Also, because the doctor may have joined the Armed Services himself. I know that farm folks made a heavy sacrifice in their health to help win the war. And without good health a person is poor indeed. So I think far better medical care should be made available to farm folks, and I hope farm people will take advantage of opportunities that are developing along this line.

Even before the war, farm folks were not getting the medical attention they needed. There are several reasons, as you well know, for this situation. Too many communities had no hospitals. Government figures show that more than 1,250 of the 3,070 counties in the U. S. even now do not have one single satisfactory general hospital.

Further than that, most of those counties before the war had only half the number of doctors they needed. At that time in those counties—some of them in Kansas—one doctor had to serve 1,700 people when 1,000 is all he could handle, according to good authorities. During the war, rural doctors exceeded their quotas in entering the Armed Forces. The result was that hundreds of rural communities had to get along with one doctor for 3,000 or 5,000 people; in some cases there was only one doctor for 10,000 people. Those are official Government figures. It is little wonder farm folks put off going to the doctor. Now a big question is will these rural doctors come back to their rural practice?

It is unfair for farm people to be penalized in health. But they are. We bumped into some startling facts about our nation's health when so many of our young men were rejected for military service. They just couldn't measure up to the standards set. I think we all were shocked to learn

that more farm boys than city boys were rejected. Here is what Uncle Sam found. Among 9 million draftees examined, 43 out of every 100 were rejected. But among those coming from farms, 53 out of every 100 were turned down. This is reported to be the opposite of the situation in World

War I, so it seems obvious our rural health has been slipping. And the only reason for it that I can see is just the lack of health facilities.

I feel sure this handicap can be overcome. It is going to take some direct action by farmers as individuals and as organizations. And it is going to take the co-operation of folks in the towns. Working together farm folks and town folks can manage the kind of health facilities that will attract more young doctors. And their combined efforts also can build more hospitals right near at hand. Then it will be comparatively easy to get a physical check-up and perhaps avoid an operation or even worse.

Kansas farm folks are aware of this great need. Three major farm organizations meeting recently, The Grange, The Farmers Union and The Farm Bureau, all expressed concern in their resolutions over the general health situation in rural communities. I think the American Farm Bureau Federation, meeting December 20, stated it well: "One of rural America's most urgent problems is to provide a program to bring about better facilities in rural areas for hospitals, medical care and improved health. It will take the combined efforts of the medical profession and rural people to solve the problem."

"The solution must provide for health education, for well-trained doctors, dentists, nurses, technicians and laboratory scientists, as well as the establishment of public health centers, hospitals and clinics accessible to all sections of rural America."

I want to see farm folks have the best there is by way of medical care, and the best information on how to keep well in the first place.

I am glad to say that Kansas is well ahead of many states in health services. But that isn't enough. For example, on good authority I learn that 70 per cent of our counties do not meet the minimum standard for number of hospital beds for each 1,000 inhabitants. However, an ambitious program right now under way will alleviate this situation with 38 new or enlarged hospitals.

Other progress is seen. The Board of Health now has 15 full-time health units working in counties, and looks ahead to having 33 units functioning in counties, and in districts where sparsely populated counties make that desirable. Health plans, such as the Blue Cross, have met with great favor. Blue Cross, which started 3½ years ago, now is operating in 75 counties and is serving 30,000 farm participants, among others.

It will be a great day for Kansas when every farm family has adequate health and medical services within easy distance. I hope that day comes fairly soon. It is a goal worthy of our best efforts.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Room for "Juggling the Figures"

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Just exactly what Government is going to do about farm prices in the coming year will be, in detail, compromises among programs proposed by (1) Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture; (2) Chester Bowles, of OPA; (3) national farm organizations: Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers Union, National Co-Operative Milk Producers' Association, worked out finally in Congress.

The general price situation, from the legal viewpoint, is covered by Congressional promises that (assuming Congress makes funds available) the following commodities will be supported at not less than 90 per cent of parity (cotton at 92½ per cent) . . . until 2 years after January 1, following the date on which the President

or the Congress proclaims hostilities to have ended."

Basic commodities (support thru commodity loans): Corn, cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, peanuts for nuts; and so-called Steagall commodities (form of support at discretion of Government): Hogs, eggs, chickens (excluding chickens weighing less than 3 pounds liveweight and all broilers), and turkeys, milk and butterfat, specified varieties of dry peas and dry edible beans, soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, potatoes, sweet potatoes when properly cured.

Indications are that the Administra-

tion intends to interpret the 90 per cent guarantee as a guarantee of an average of 90 per cent for the marketing year; that is, it will not support prices on the basis of 90 per cent and better, but on a 90 per cent average.

Such an interpretation allows for considerable of what some farmers would regard as "juggling the figures," and undoubtedly will cause considerable discussion in Congress and in farm meetings.

The latest announced policy on cattle and calves and sheep comes from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson in a speech at Denver January 11, before

the American National Livestock Association convention, from which the following is quoted:

"It has been the policy of the Department to seek elimination of subsidies and their costs to the taxpayer as rapidly as possible without contributing to inflation. (This part of his statement applies to all farm commodities.)"

"On September 25 of last year I submitted to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion a proposed schedule for the removal of subsidies, under which the subsidies on cattle and sheep and lambs would be terminated by June 30, 1946.

"In this proposed schedule we recommended that there be no ceiling price increases in some instances, a partial

(Continued on Page 20)



Health centers, like this one at Parsons, give rural folks a better health program at little cost.

Do You Want Better Service for . . . Rural Health?

BY DICK MANN

FARM life should be the healthiest life. But is it? We all know that farming has the highest accident rate of any industry. We don't always stop to realize that it also has the poorest health service.

Now that power farming and rural electricity have taken much of the heavy manual labor away from the farm, farmers are looking forward to advantages of country living combined with most of the conveniences of city living. But, if rural life is to become the ideal it should be, rural folks must have more and better health service.

Labette county is one of the few in Kansas to have a health program that gives the rural population any kind of a break, in comparison to services available in towns and cities. So we made a trip to visit the Labette County Health Center, at Parsons.

We wanted to know how this health center was organized, how it is operated, what services are offered to farmers, how it is financed, and how much it is costing for operation. What we saw and heard convinced us that similar health services are needed in every county in Kansas. Altho Labette county seems to have a big edge on many counties, services there are considered less than minimum by health officials.

The Labette County Health Center began operations in 1943 with a budget of \$16,000, which was 51 cents per capita. Of the \$16,000 total, an amount of \$7,300 was raised jointly by the county, Parsons city, and the Parsons Board of Education. The State and U. S. Public Health Services provided \$8,700.

Most health authorities recommend that a minimum expenditure of \$1 per capita be made for health services. The greatest portion of the budget, they believe, should come from local sources, with state and federal assistance proportional to inability of local agencies to support an adequate budget.

Except for treatment of venereal diseases, all work of the Health Center is preventive in nature. Clinics are held at the center each Wednesday and Saturday. Patients are examined and advised as to proper medical care. Educational material on prevention and treatment of many diseases is made available. Much of this material is designed to combat false information patients may have picked up from unqualified sources.

A trained sanitarian inspects all public eating places in the county, and all sources of public milk supplies. Those producing milk for distribution are required to meet regulations of whatever ordinance applies to their farm. No special requirements are set up by the health department.

Another important phase of the sanitarian's work is to inspect rural schools. Each school is graded on 14 major points, with water supply and sewage disposal being most important. After inspection, a full report of conditions, with recommendations for improvements, is mailed to the

school board. The health department has no power to enforce suggested improvements.

In Labette county, for instance, 69 per cent of the rural schools have contaminated water supplies. This means they are potentially dangerous because they are open to disease germs either from siftings at ground level or from seepage thru the walls. This high percentage of contamination is about average, rather than unusual.

Amount of light in schoolrooms ranks next in importance. The recommended minimum light for preventing eye strain is 10-foot candlepower at each desk. In schools we visited none had higher than 4-foot candlepower. This means students are working with less than half enough light, and that serious eye troubles may undermine their work and health.

In one school we found an unjacketed stove in the center of the room with a girl student sitting not more than 3 feet away. Temperatures at the outside desk rows averaged about 70 degrees F. This one girl was studying in a temperature of between 92 and 95 degrees. This obviously would hinder her efficiency and lower her resistance to disease.

Fortunately, many of the poor facilities now contributing to bad health of rural students will be remedied thru consolidation of districts which, in itself, will bring better buildings and equipment.

A county-wide immunization program was started in Labette county in 1943. All school children are offered immunization against smallpox and diphtheria but must have their parents' consent. Typhoid fever immunization will be added to this program next year. Preschool children may be brought to the schools in their district by parents to receive smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough immunization.

The exact condition of health of each rural student, plus recommendations by the county health nurse for corrective measures, is known by all teachers and parents thru complete child-health records. These records are kept at each school. They also list all diseases the child has had, and what immunization shots he has received.

Each spring, typhoid immunization clinics are held in all towns in the county as floods periodically endanger water supplies in this area. Typhoid is controlled now mostly by sanitation, but a county-wide immunization program is planned.

The health department is charged by law with the responsibility of control of communicable diseases. This means that health nurses visit patients with such diseases whenever possible to give instructions in hygiene and sanitation. All cases requiring placarding are visited and given instructions on current and terminal disinfection, and on importance of good convalescent care to avoid complications. Cases reported as communicable are visited for diagnosis when the family physician has not been called.

The Labette county health department played



Jacqueline Dickerson, preschool age, takes her diphtheria immunization with complete unconcern.



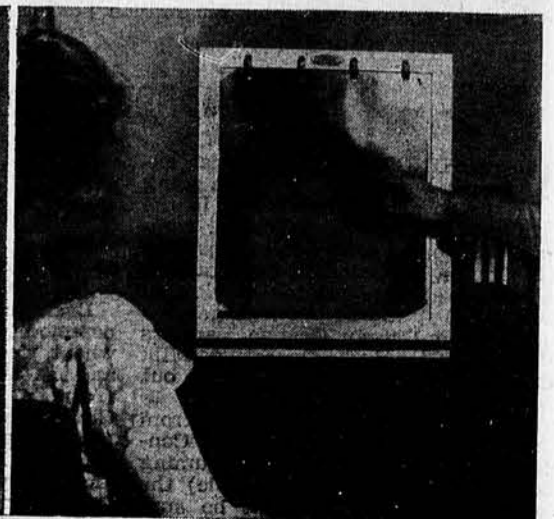
Mrs. Pauline Rowland, sanitarian, tests rural school water supply. Many wells are contaminated.



Mary Damitz, teacher, takes light reading on desk of Shirley Jane Exum, second grader.



Oscar Harvey, health center director, and Mrs. Edith Walt, nurse, examine baby during a clinic.



A tuberculosis victim, this girl gets instructions at clinic on treatment for her condition.

an important role in the worst epidemic of infantile paralysis which swept the county in 1943. Early diagnosis and handling of these cases prevented many deaths or serious crippling of patients.

Tuberculosis deaths in Labette county are above the state average, so early discovery and advice on treatment is an important part of the Labette county health program.

To control venereal diseases, the department co-operated with the Army to maintain a prophylactic station during week ends. Clinics for treatment are held twice weekly. Nurses visit city and county jails and make blood tests on all new inmates weekly. Persons reported to be infected are visited and required to submit to tests and treatment or confinement.

Health nurses make many calls on prospective mothers for prenatal advice, and after birth of children for postnatal advice. These visits are primarily for educational instruction.

Well-child conferences will be added as soon as possible to clinical services. At these, children will be given complete examinations and will be offered immunization against smallpox and diphtheria. A complete dental clinic also will be added as soon as equipment and personnel are available.

Keep Things Clean

All food-handling establishments are inspected about once a month. They are checked on hand-washing facilities, dishwashing methods, refrigeration, and food-handling methods. Recommendations for improvement are made, and if not complied with the places are closed until they do meet requirements.

In 1943, on recommendations of the health department, Parsons passed an ordinance making it unlawful to serve any uninspected meat. The ordinance regulates slaughtering, handling, selling, and serving of meat by retail stores, hotels, and other public eating places.

Food-handling schools were held over the county in 1944. Here, food handlers were shown slides, movies, posters, and educational material on proper food handling.

Producer farms and raw milk dealers also get inspected about once a month. Milk samples are collected about every 3 or 4 weeks and sent in insulated containers to the state laboratory for bacteriological analysis and other tests. This will be done locally when the staff is expanded.

Public water supplies and sewage disposal systems are under supervision of the State Division of Sanitation. But members of the local staff do occasional inspections under direction of the state department. Individual farmers may have their farm water supplies inspected and analyzed by requesting this service of the county sanitarian. In those counties where county-wide tests have been run, it has been found that farm water supply contamination runs as high as 80 to 90 per cent of all wells and cisterns.

Nursing Gets Attention

The Labette county health department investigates many complaints by residents of insanitary conditions or nuisances. Other work done includes conducting classes in home nursing for the public, similar classes in the Junior College at Parsons, and on communicable diseases and medical disease nursing in the Nursing School at Mercy hospital.

The department co-operates with the Labette County Medical Society in programs sponsored by that group. Mosquito trapping and control studies have been made in the county this year by a representative of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Present state, county and city laws and ordinances are not clear cut on many health problems and cause confusion. For instance, milk producers and distributors are inspected by both the Dairy Division of the State Board of Agriculture and the Health Department. Each has its own set of regulations which confuse the person inspected, make for a duplication of effort, and add to the cost of government. Food handlers are inspected both by the State Hotel and Restaurant Board and the Health Department with similar results.

State laws and county and city ordinances should clearly define where they want responsibility to lie on these problems, and supervision should rest entirely with one or the other agencies. They also should be standard for the state to insure maximum benefits.



NOW! Your Mobilgas Man Has
Flying
Horsepower!
 — war proved in
U. S. Fighter Planes

Quick Winter Starts! Fastest
Warm-Up! Smoothest Power-Pull!

HERE IT IS—for your winter driving and farm power needs—NEW Mobilgas—packing all of the power your engines can use!

Expect new flashing starts on cold mornings—instant engine response, new surging power-pull at all speeds—under all driving conditions.

THAT'S FLYING HORSEPOWER—result of the same super power ingredients

that give U. S. aviation fuels their super kick.

First for planes—now for cars, trucks and tractors—this amazing new power stems from 12 years of gasoline development—the World's Greatest Catalytic Cracking Program!

Only NEW Mobilgas can bring you Flying Horsepower. Fill up at your Mobilgas dealers'—phone your Mobilgas farm route salesman.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.—WHITE EAGLE DIVISION

The Flying Horsepower you get from New Mobilgas results from the same ingredients that gave the superior Fighting Power to our 100 Octane Aviation Gasoline.

NOW AT ALL MOBILGAS DEALERS...

NEW Mobilgas

GIVES FLYING HORSEPOWER



DANNEN CHICK STARTER

It's the foundation you lay that determines how well your chickens will pay . . . when they start to lay. So start 'em right on Dannen Chick Starter. A rich, carefully formulated, highly digestible combination of proteins, minerals, and vitamins, Dannen Chick Starter provides the proper diet chicks need to see them safely

past those first precarious weeks. Helps strengthen their resistance to disease, helps build sturdy bones, put on sound weight, and feather evenly as they grow . . . a real HEAD START. So get your chicks safely on their way . . . have Dannen Chick Starter when your baby chicks arrive.

Follow the Dannen Complete Feeding Program for Poultry

To make the most of every bird in your flock follow the Dannen Complete Feeding Program for poultry all the way. Be sure to use Dannen Chick Starter the first 7 weeks, then change to Dannen Chick Grower. At 14 weeks give them plenty of Dannen Pullet Booster, and at 21 weeks or when your pullets are in full production, change to Dannen Egg Feed. It's a proven, dependable way to help get fast, healthy growth, early egg production, and maximum poultry profits.

DANNEN MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.



RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY are accepted in Kansas Farmer



TWO lovely PERENNIALS 10¢

CARNATION and DELPHINIUM

This is my "Surprise" offer—Regular Price, 65¢—but you send only a DIME!



HENRY FIELD



Midnight Blue DELPHINIUM

I'm surprised—and I know you are going to be when you hear about this. I'm surprised I could do this, with flowers scarce as they are these days. But our folks at the seedhouse say we've got 'em. So I'm making this one of my biggest surprise offers in over 50 years' growing and supplying lovely flowers.

These perennials are HARDY, FULL FIELD GROWN—not seedlings. They bloom first year. Sell two for 65¢ from my catalog.

You are going to have another big surprise in this carnation. It grows in the garden almost like in a greenhouse. Really does. Gorgeous yellow. Fragrant; clean. Blooms all summer. The Delphinium of course is a lovely thing, too. Delphiniums always are. This is one of the finest. Delicate in color; tall, stately. An ornament to any garden.

I'm doing this because I want you and all of my other friends to have a copy of my new catalog. I'm in better position than most seedsmen, I believe, to take care of your needs in everything—vegetable, flower seeds; nursery stock, field seeds; hybrid corn; baby chicks. Catalog tells all about it. I'll send it, and also my magazine Seed Sense, free and postpaid. Fill in the coupon and enclose with your dime or stamps.

MAIL THIS TODAY

Henry Field, 1611 Elm St., Shenandoah, Iowa
Dear Henry—Send me your surprise offer of the Two Perennials, Carnation and Delphinium, which sell for 65c. I have enclosed 10c.

Name

Postoffice

State Rural Route

HENRY FIELD

SEED & NURSERY
1611 ELM ST.
SHENANDOAH
IOWA

The Unloading Chute

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

Keep Controls

Dear Editor: I think price controls on most commodities should be continued. As 1945 has folded its icy limbs and died, price controls should live on awhile. Someone who carries weight enough should stand with an iron heel on price's throat.—Bob Lampton, Lyon Co.

Who Won War?

Dear Editor: Did those countries that had compulsory military training win the war? Germany, Japan, Italy, and I might add France to the list, altho they were ready, but the nations that were not, depending on a lot of obsolete equipment and methods, won out. Universal military training, "No!"

The sooner OPA is scrapped the better. By all means, feed Europe this winter. The family-size farm will come back to its own if and when we penalize the organized operator.—S. N. Asmussen, Butler Co.

Use Volunteers

Dear Editor: I am not in favor of compulsory military training. We should use volunteers. The MVA should be harnessed, but damages should be paid. I believe in Social Security for the farmer whose income is under \$600 a year. I think price controls should be continued. Europe should be fed this winter. I am in favor of helping servicemen buy farms. Family-size farms are a necessity.—J. P. Owings, Trego Co.

Keep Boys Home

Dear Editor: Regarding compulsory military training, I would rather see the boys at home while still young for their moral training, as well as universal and spiritual training.

I do not think that Social Security has much to do with farmers or any labor union, unless in case of a shortage.

Yes, I consider that we should feed Europe this winter, and to supply her needs.—Anton E. Wenzl, Marshall Co.

In Wrong Hands

Dear Editor: I think this country needs a graduated land tax. Too much land is owned or controlled by too few people. In this section of the country they are buying the land and tearing down good improvements which are badly needed for our boys when they arrive home and want to farm. It is getting hard for a small farmer to get a farm.

I am past 73 years old and came to this country in 1884, but I still farm. I own a small farm. The big man and taxes get the best of us small farmers.—H. Karraker, Greenwood Co.

It Is Coming

Dear Editor: I am against universal military training. The great majority of the people are against it, but organized capital with its entangling investments abroad is crying out for it. And as this force dominates our Government today, universal military training is coming. As long as the flow of blood from American boys is subject to defense of the entangling investments of capitalistic greed abroad, no plan can be devised that will result in lasting peace.—W. D. Gott, Bourbon Co.

Nazis Had It

Dear Editor: I don't want military training. Didn't Germany have it? Understand we were fighting this war to end all wars.

If the MVA is a Government scheme to start a business in competition to private enterprise, or raise more crops by flood control or irrigation, I don't think much of it.

I don't want Social Security for farmers. As to continued price control, let supply and demand rule. Price control, wage control, pig control, cattle control, all kinds of crop control, control

everything—control us into another war.

As to feeding Europe this winter, I believe as long as we feed them and provide them the money, they will fight.

About the Government aiding servicemen to buy farms, I don't believe in the Government aiding anybody. Too many people nowadays figure the Government owes them a living. Make laws so people can help themselves.

We have a graduated income tax. We could have a graduated land tax that would help the servicemen and a lot of other farmers get homes that have none. And it might be that some of the people in the cities who want to get back to the farm would get back. Make family-size farms. Make laws so people can help themselves. What do I think of Eisenhower for president? I don't want a military man for president.—M. M., Clay Co.

Starving People

Dear Editor: The people of Europe are literally knocking at our back door and saying, "I'm so hungry, can't you give us something to eat? We're starving!"

This nation will have to hang its head in shame and never call itself Christian again if it does not do all it can to help those people thru this winter.

The Golden Rule should work in this case. If our elderly people and children were dying by hundreds from starvation as they are in Europe, do you think a nation with plenty should share with us? Of course we would think it should.

"In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me," comes to my mind as I think on this problem. Most particularly the countries that were overrun should be helped. Thru no fault of their own they were caught in this terrible predicament.—Mrs. Myrtle Mulanax, Butler Co.

Realize the Peril

Dear Editor: In response to "What Do You Think?" in a recent Kansas Farmer I make these brief observations.

Many of us are beginning to soberly realize the unwisdom, nay peril, of turning over the resources of the Missouri river valley to the complete control of a board in Washington responsible only to the President.

One wonders whether we are alive to the like peril of turning the resources of young manhood over to a board of "Brass Hats" responsible to no one and for nothing. Their lovely irresponsibility is strikingly revealed by the Pearl Harbor disclosures, "We're not responsible for what happened there! Therefore, turn over your boys to our complete control. We guarantee results."

By all means let us feed starving Europe this winter and be swift about it, too. But not on taffy. Reserve that for domestic consumption. We are growing fat on it as it nicely fills up the hole left by lack of sugar going to the breweries. Also, it sweetens the bitterness left by broken promises and the unfulfilled ones, too.—F. E. S., Saline Co.



"You've got to let them stay. I sold tickets!"

"First time I've ever had a barn that's just right,"

SAID TOM LAPHAM

"It'll save you a lot of work"

SAID THE COUNTY AGENT



WORK WITH YOUR COUNTY AGENT

- Attend the meetings and demonstrations he holds in your neighborhood.
- Take advantage of the free literature on farm problems that he has or can get for you.
- Help save his time these busy days by talking with him by telephone instead of asking him to make a special trip.

● The barn Tom Lapham had been using all along was built by his grandfather, back in the days when they used to have real barn raisings around the countryside.

It had been added to, of course—a shed at the end and an ell to the south for the young stock and more haymow. And, by rearranging things inside from time to time, Tom did his best to help his grandfather's barn keep up with the changes in his farming methods.

But last summer he finally gave up as a bad job the business of trying to find more room in the old barn. He decided to build a new one as soon as haying was done.

Next time he was in town, Tom dropped in at the County Agricultural Agent's and told him about his plans.

"This time, I'd like to have a barn that really suits the way I'm farming," Tom told the County Agent.

"Well, let's take a look at some barn plans that the farm-engineering folks over at State College

have been cooking up. They've got some pretty good ideas in them."

They thumbed through the farm-building plans book that the County Agent had. And Tom found a couple of plans that he liked. That afternoon, the County Agent went with Tom out to the Lapham place to look over the site for the new barn.

After talking with the County Agent about location and interior arrangement until almost chortetime, Tom had a good idea about what kind of a barn he wanted, to save him work in handling feed and taking care of his stock.

The County Agent ordered the plans that night.

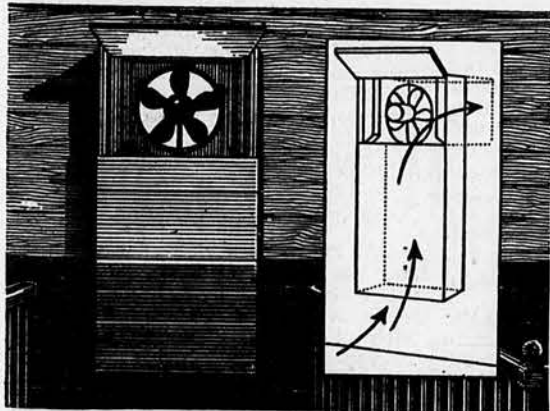
Tom had to make some changes in the plans, of course, and a few more changes as the new barn went up. From the time the foundation was started until Tom moved his stock in last month, he's had lots of helpful barn-building advice from his County Agent.

"It's a fine thing to have a barn that's built right," the County Agent said the last time he dropped around.

"And the County Agent's a fine hand to have at a barn raising," Tom Lapham replied.

All over the country, farmers are getting help from their County Agents that makes farming better and easier.

Another thing that good farmers are doing to farm better and easier is to make full use of electricity.



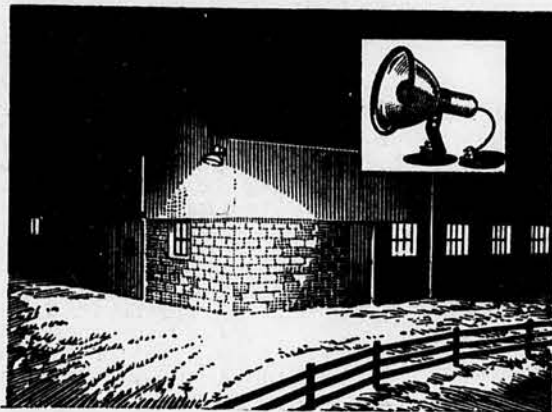
GIVE YOUR BARN A BREATH OF FRESH AIR!

Electric barn ventilation pays off 3 ways:

1. Controlled ventilation of your barn reduces repair bills by keeping it dry. Walls don't sweat and drip; timbers don't rot.
2. Barn ventilation protects the health of your animals, helps maintain their milk production. Disease germs thrive under damp, humid conditions.
3. With controlled fresh air, your barn becomes a more comfortable, more healthful place in which to work.

Ask your dealer or power supplier to help you plan your electric barn-ventilating system. An electric system is simple to install, easy to control. It is less than half as expensive as a cupola system.

And be sure to look for the G-E motor on the fan. G. E. works directly with machinery manufacturers to determine the best size and type of motor for each farm application.



PROTECT YOUR FARM WITH FLOODLIGHTS

Farm families with lighted yards and work areas find that floodlighting protects them against thievery and accidents. They can also do important work safely and quickly after dark.

G. E.'s Handy-Midget floodlight is weatherproof, inexpensive, and lightweight. Fasten it to the side of any building or use it wherever you need extra light for a job. Easy to install, the circular steel base will hold the floodlight firmly in any position. Comes complete with clear door-glass, and six feet of rubber cord. Steel parts have durable finish. Reflector won't peel, or discolor.

Your nearest G-E dealer has the Handy-Midget floodlight in stock. Let him show you where it can help you farm more safely and efficiently.

**The Modern Farm
Is an Electric Farm!**



Electricity on the farm can make life more pleasant and work easier.

If you don't have electricity, get in touch with the electric service supplier in your area.

If you already have electricity, get your full value out of it by making it do more jobs for you.

To help build up modern farms electrically continues to be the full-time job of a staff of farm specialists in the G-E Farm Industry Division.

MORE POWER TO THE AMERICAN FARMER

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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COLD WAVE AHEAD!

CHANGE TO THIS NEW FIGHTING
AVIATION OIL
WITH... *Twin Action**

*** FLOWS FREELY AT ZERO OR BELOW**
*** STANDS UP AT BOILING OR ABOVE**

Photo Courtesy International Harvester Co.

Champlin HI-V-I . . . the new fighting aviation oil . . . provides the two things you want most in your winter tractor oil . . . easy starts and sure lubrication.

Because it is thoroughly dewaxed by an amazing new solvent . . . N-Hexane . . . it flows freely even at zero or below.

Refined by an entirely new and different dual solvent process, it has a high viscosity index that resists terrific speeds, pressures, and temperatures. Motor heat, boiling or above, won't even breakdown its tough oil film.

OPENINGS FOR ESTABLISHED JOBBERS-DEALERS: Champlin HI-V-I is rapidly becoming one of America's fastest selling oils. Write for full details. Many good territories are still open.

So try Champlin HI-V-I . . . the really better winter tractor oil. Available in bulk or refinery sealed cans from friendly Champlin service stations and dealers. And fill up with PRESTO . . . Champlin's quick-starting, power-packing gasoline.

CHAMPLIN REFINING CO.
Enid, Oklahoma

Producers, Refiners, and Distributors of
Petroleum Products Since 1916

CHAMPLIN
Motor Oil
"ON THE GROUND OR IN THE SKY"

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers

IRRIGATION CAN DOUBLE YOUR CORN AND OTHER CROP YIELDS!

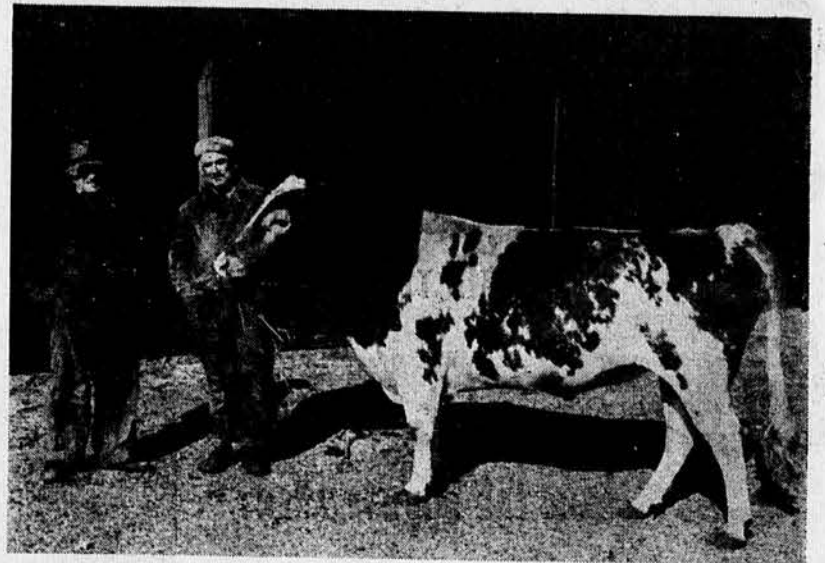
Now is the time to make your plans. These Pumps and Wells cannot be had on a few days' notice. We give you a complete service—drill your test, drill your Well, furnish and install your pump and also your power plant, either electric or motor, completely ready to operate. Write for free Catalog and full particulars, at once.

Western Land Roller Co., Dept. 121, Hastings, Nebr.

Mfg. only by
WESTERN LAND
ROLLER CO.
Hastings, Nebr.

Western IRRIGATION PUMPS

Helped Small Guernsey Herds To Have This Successful Bull Association



Faye Michael, right, and John McKinley, one of his early customers, pose with a bull used by the Pioneer Stud Bull Association, of Allen county. The association has been a boon to small Guernsey herds in the county.

THE Pioneer Stud Bull Association, of Allen county, is still going strong after 6 years of operation. And Allan Goodbary, county agent, states that the association has done a lot to raise milk production for many small Guernsey herds in the county. Faye Michael, owner of the bulls used by the association, reports that last year 85 farmers benefited from the service with 287 cows and heifers bred by 3 bulls. This year, 4 bulls are being used. John McKinley, one of the first customers in the association, recently dispersed his small herd. He says that use of these bulls was worth the money just from a safety factor. But that belonging to the association raised milk production on his herd, and also greatly increased sale value of his animals at the dispersal.

"I couldn't afford to keep a really good bull for such a small herd," says Mr. McKinley. "Besides, I have saved all the work and risk of caring for one during the 6 years I belonged."

Bulls for the association are paid for by Mr. Michael, but selection of all bulls used is supervised by the board of directors, which consists of John Miller, Henry Houser and Ed Gerken.

When the association was formed the Allen County State Bank, of Iola, bought the first bull and the loan was repaid by Mr. Michael from breeding fees. The second bull was purchased by the Humboldt National Bank, and paid for the same way. Since then, Mr. Michael has financed purchases himself. He prefers buying bull calves and raising them, rather than purchasing older animals.

Mr. Michael trucks the bulls to the various farms, most within a 22-mile radius. The fee is \$4 for each cow bred, with another fee of only \$1 if it

is necessary for a return. Farmers are served in the order they call and no trouble has ever been encountered on this point, says Mr. Michael.

Hauling the bulls from farm to farm apparently does them no harm. In 1942, the Michael bulls bred 256 cows. Only 33 out of that total had to be serviced a second time and 11 a third time. No disease troubles have arisen from the program altho this admittedly is a risk. Every precaution is taken to prevent any disease epidemic.

Mr. Michael believes the stud bull association plan is practical for groups of small dairymen milking fewer than 20 cows. It has been successful enough in Allen county to promote a possible similar association among small Holstein dairies in the county.

Holstein breeders had an association planned for just before the war, but abandoned it when war was declared. They now plan to go ahead with it, says Mr. Goodbary.

Use for Everything

Old horseshoes make handy hooks around the barn and garage if fastened to joists or studding with nails. Odd tin cans can be nailed in handy places for catchalls for nails, screws, paintbrushes. Remedies for chickens and animals can be kept in them out of the reach of children.—Mrs. R. E. L.

New Spoke in Halves

One spoke of a wagon wheel broke and we made repair without cutting the wagon tire. The new spoke was made in 2 halves and bolted together with 2 three-sixteenths-inch bolts. This spoke has been in use 2 years now without any trouble.—Mrs. R. G. F.

Won in Soil Contest



Gathered around Russell A. Firestone, at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, are the 8 national winners of the nation-wide 1945 4-H Club Soil Conservation Project, sponsored by The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. These 8 boys were given scholarship awards of \$200 each by the company. From left to right, the national winners are: C. Jack Baird, Arkansas City, Kan.; William Caswell Walker, Coldwater, Miss.; Marvin A. Glover, Jr., Pamplin, Va.; Tim Kaufman, Delmont, S. D.; Kenneth Fitzgerald, Pauls Valley, Okla.; Phillip W. Pierson, Hockessin, Del.; Louis Edwin Kelly, Whiteford, Md.; and David S. Geisler, Watervliet, Mich.

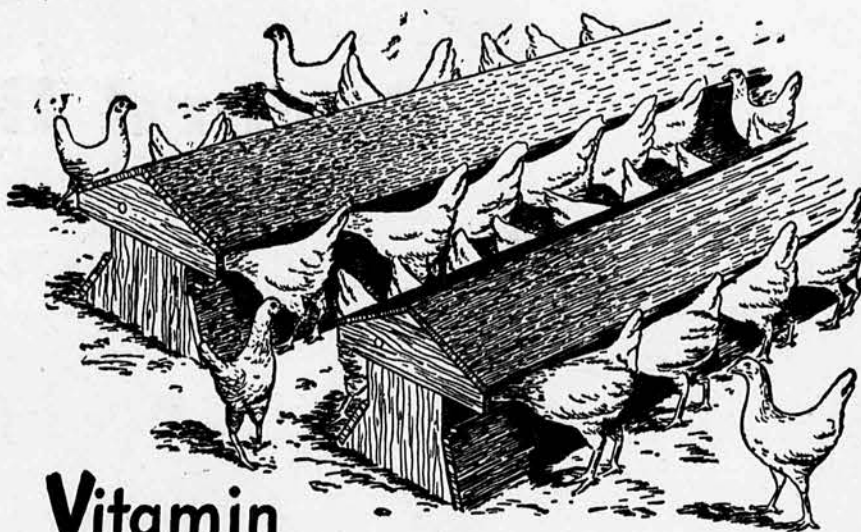


Back to Soil for Prunings

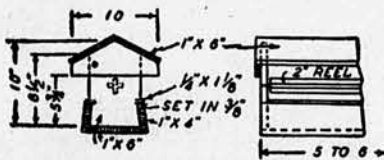
Portable brush burner pictured here, was worked out by El Solyo, California, ranch mechanics. Mounted on an improvised wagon bed, this burner gets rid of the prunings without piling and hauling them out. Tree prunings are fed into the mouth of the burner . . . spewed out as wood ashes through its grilled bottom. (Where soil doesn't require ash conditioner, a metal tray could be fastened under grill to catch the ashes.)

A SAFEWAY Farm Reporter Advertisement

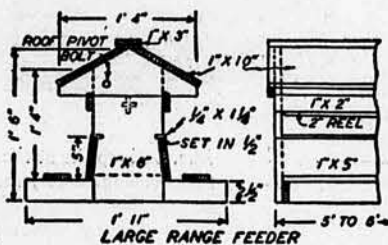
Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on what farmers are doing to make their work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. His findings are reported here because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.



Vitamin Insurance for Chick Feed



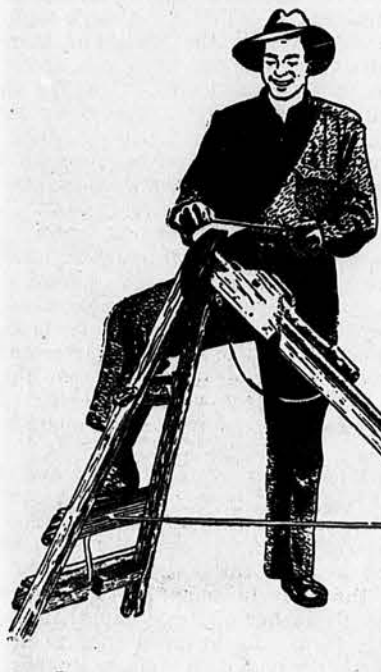
SMALL MASH FEEDER FOR YOUNG CHICKS



LARGE RANGE FEEDER

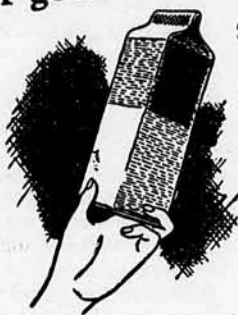
Developed by the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, and now in use on the Idaho University Poultry Farm, this covered feed trough insures chicks of getting their daily vitamins. Loss of food values from sun and rain are prevented. Sides of the trough slant in, so feed will not pile up on the edges . . . a lip on the edge keeps feed from being scattered. A reel in the center prevents chicks from stepping into the trough . . . is adjustable in three heights so it can be raised as chicks get older. Dimensions given are for a small mash feeder for young chicks; also a large range feeder, similarly constructed.

Safety First Hoe Sharpening Stand



Hoe sharpening accidents in Monterey County, California, were too frequent. So Walter Anderson of the Farm Labor Office designed this collapsible safety device. With it any length hoe can be sharpened quickly and easily, with no danger of cut fingers or wrists. The Farm Labor Office, Salinas, California, will supply specifications for building the stand.

A good SAFEWAY idea is milk in cartons



Safeway pioneered the modern merchandising practice of selling milk in cartons . . . does so at its stores wherever possible. Cartons provide a double-barrelled saving: (1) Producers share in cash savings made possible by the lower operating costs of milk plants which bottle milk in cartons only. Cartons, being less bulky, are easier for the plants to transport and store. (2) Consumers get milk in cartons, thus eliminating bottle-bothers—deposits, washing, return . . . at a lower carry-home price. Thus they can afford to buy more of this important health food.

SAFEWAY—the neighborhood grocery stores

- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Buys regularly, offering producers a steady market . . . with no brokerage fees
- Pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Stands ready to help move surpluses
- Sells at lower prices, made possible by direct distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

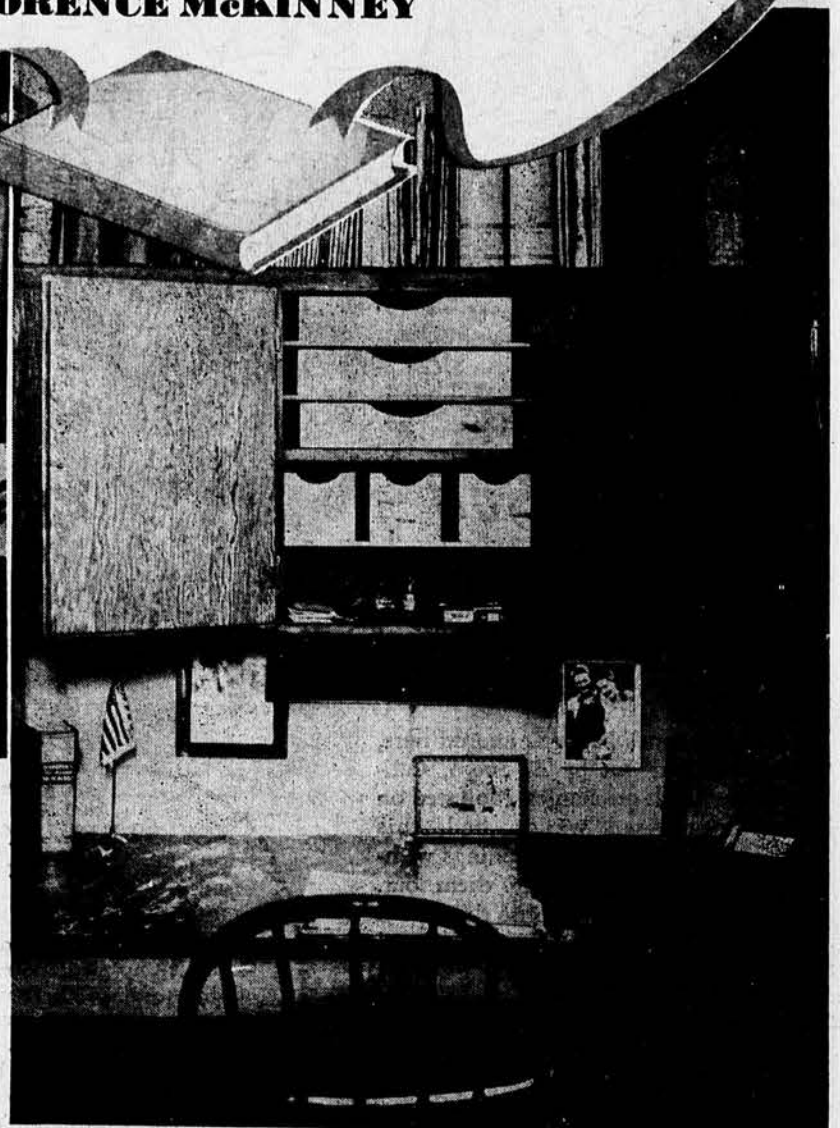
Record Book and Budget

The Keys to Successful Farm and Home Management

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY



Mrs. Lathrop sits at the family bookkeeping center, where she records the business of farming and farm homemaking.



Note the special storage space for each type of farm business record. Plenty of tailor-made divisions facilitate the job.

SINCE 1936, Merle and Jimmie Lou Lathrop, of LaHarpe, in Allen county, have kept official and complete farm and home records. But even before that, Mrs. Lathrop kept their "home grown" variety of records. Perhaps their interest in what financial records can do in the business of farming and homemaking has some connection with their experiences before their marriage in 1932. Mr. Lathrop was reared in Chicago and worked in the credit department of a large retail store. Mrs. Lathrop was a mathematics teacher in the junior high school at Iola. Connection or no connection, they have proved that records in the business of farming and farm homemaking are profitable.

Mrs. Lathrop keeps most of the records and the method is not simple to any first-time observer—she keeps 5 separate sets of records combined in one large volume, one for home records, a second for the farm, then poultry, dairy and, last, the turkey-record book. By turning the pages she can determine the net profit from each cow for any given period, tell whether poultry is profitable and why, can give a comparison between their former cash crop farming and their present livestock system. It was their record keeping that proved to this young farm couple that they should change from a cash-crop system to livestock. Today their 160 acres of land, all tillable, are seeded to brome grass, alfalfa and wheat. In the thirties, they carried out a complex system of grain farming.

The Neosho Valley Dairy Herd Improvement Association gives 2 services to the Lathrops, cow testing and assistance in record keeping. A representative comes once a month, checks the dairy records and advises on milk production.

Mrs. Lathrop keeps the cash expense and income in the farm record book and Mr. Lathrop the crop record. All the rest of the books she keeps herself, with the co-operation of her husband. In comparing the records today, they say that the per cent of profit from the remaining cash grain is the smallest, the per cent of profit from poultry, the greatest. The total net profit is greatest in their dairy enterprise because of its size, but the per cent greater in the poultry enterprise. For 1945, the books show that the net labor return from a laying hen was \$2.89, for a turkey in the same year it was \$3.55 for each bird.

They have found out that a cow should produce 300 pounds of butterfat or she is not profitable. They have found that feed costs are 50 per cent of the total production costs for both their poultry and their dairy herd.

To get to the more feminine angle, Mrs. Lathrop has learned from the home-record sections that personal expenditures for her husband are equal to her own, contrary to the belief that women spend more for finery. And as for food, the cost in 1936 for the 2 members of the family was \$183 and

in 1943, \$305. Again in 1944, the cash spent for food was \$320.98 to which she added the value of home-produced food in the amount of \$193.17, making a total food cost of \$514.15. Mrs. Lathrop says this is at the rate of 22 cents for each meal for each of the 2 members of the family. This is about 20 to 23 per cent of the total family living costs—the recommended allowance by expert budgeteers.

Since she works in the field and dairy and with the poultry when necessary, she has managed her own work so that her time is spent in the most profitable way. She does not churn or raise a garden, believing these two home practices, profitable and practical with most farm homemakers, are neither in her case. She thinks it wiser under their circumstances to spend the time in the field on the tractor and helping with the dairy and the poultry. Another practice which she has learned as a result of analyzing the family records, is that it is wise financially to shop for quality in equipment, both for the farm and home, to prevent too frequent replacement. In other words, a little more money spent for an item of quality more than pays in the long pull.

Again from the homemaker's angle, the simplest set of records will give a surprising amount of convincing evidence when she goes to the "head of the house" for increased appropriations. When she first started keeping home accounts, she says she was both surprised and pleased at her husband's interest and co-operation. He was much more willing to share the profits of the farm in home improvement.

Both members of this household stress the difference between keeping records and that altogether separate operation of making a budget. "One must keep records before an efficient budget can be made," they both state. One year's record has a certain value, but as one adds years they become more valuable because trends come to light. One begins to get sufficient figures to arrive at comparative percentages, and then at last one can attack the bugaboo of a budget.

A budget is simply the strategy for next year.

It is not merely something for people on a fixed income. The Lathrops take the anticipated farm income for a period of years, based on past performances. The past home records give evidence of the coming year's necessary expenditures. The farm accounts likewise serve as a guide for the farm requirements. With this evidence, they say it is easy to divide their anticipated income into a budget for the coming year. Roughly, two fifths of the net profit is set aside for family living, one fifth for savings and two fifths for large equipment replacement for both the farm and home. As the year draws to a close, they are able to check with the budget to determine where the balancing shall take place. If at any time they manage to come thru with a surplus they create a floating fund which will be mighty convenient in a year when there is a deficit. They do this rather than put that amount into fixed savings.

To know which farming enterprise pays the highest per cent of profit is a "must." The only way to learn that, is to keep records and accurate ones. But keeping records is still not complete enough. The analysis of the past records is the key to future operations. The Lathrops, after analyzing their books for 1944, concluded that they spent \$57 out of every \$100 taken in during the year. This figure was arrived at after all overhead was considered.

By both working together on the farm and on the records, these young people give each other credit for their success. They have to be shown that a farm enterprise will pay or they discontinue it. At one time in their early married life, Mrs. Lathrop says that her husband disapproved of poultry raising. From her girlhood experience on her own family farm, she believed that poultry paid. Mr. Lathrop consented to poultry raising if she would keep records and prove conclusively that it was a profitable enterprise on their own farm. She did and at the end of the year her books indicated a net profit of \$62. They showed that she did this after charging off \$28 for equipment and the poultry's share of rental—all this with 88 pullets. Of late years, the [Continued on Page 13]

Holiday Travel Impressions

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

FROM time to time in the past, we have thought we had "been around" at least a little. But the war has dispelled that notion. It sets one back considerably to visit a moment with a tired-looking young army lieutenant just arrived from Shanghai. He seemed less anxious about getting to his destination than those of us who were nearly there.

It's the spice of life to visit with people from far-away places—that opportunity comes easily on trains and planes. Lunching with a pleasant lady traveler from Boston who had just spent the fall months in California, brought us in touch with ways of life not common to all. And some new acquaintance introduced us to 2 teen-age boys who had spent 4 years in the Santa Tomas prison. There seemed to be no inclination to disclose any information about their lives, but they must have a storehouse of memories, some not so pleasant.

The hurried busy lives of people who travel the airlines! The New York attorney who "just had" to be in Kansas City for a court case at 10 o'clock next morning. The plane got him safely there at 11. Wonder whether court waited.

Flying over a fog layer—the brilliant sun shining on the silken white clouds just below. A new experience to me and something almost out of this world.

We have wondered how the airplane pilots steer thru the fog—and still do. But now we know how it feels. Leaving the clear sunshine above the fog bank, we lowered into the swirling mass and in a matter of moments had landed on the snow and ice at the airport.

One thing of interest was the log of the trip passed around by the stewardess. She got the flying data from the captain and first officer up front—and passed it back to the passengers. The altitude 5,000 feet above the ground, 9,000 feet above sea-level, cruising speed registering 200 miles on the indicator, tail wind of 25 miles an hour, ground speed 225 miles an hour, and the time of our arrival.

The caution and care with which the

Gloves in Crochet



525

Such simple crochet, you'll want to make a pair to go with all your suits and coats! These are made in 2 sections, and 2 colors may be used. Done entirely in single crochet, pattern 525 has directions for small, medium and large sizes.

Pattern 525 will come to you for 15 cents, by writing the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

crew hover over their human cargo, even to grounding the plane when landing conditions are not good, gives the passenger the assurance that all will be well.

We still cannot understand the empty seats of a Chicago to west coast train—and during the holidays at that. Astonishing and unusual as regular travelers can testify.

The brilliant sparkle of the lights of Denver from the air—a fairyland. Even the lights of the tiny Colorado towns shone as beacons to the fliers. Much more beautiful than seeing them from their own level.

What Will It Cost?

FOR MEDICAL CARE

No one can guess what any particular family will need to spend for medical care in a single year. But generalizations can be made about large groups.

As farm incomes increase, families spend more money on medical care, but this money is a smaller proportion of their incomes. Almost all farm families buy some type of medical care. But the proportion of families buying care is higher among those families whose incomes are higher. High-income families buy more types of medical care, for instance, care by dentists, the general practitioner as well as surgeons and other specialists.

These facts do not mean that ill health arises as income increases. This is not the case. Studies indicate that there is more illness among low-income families than among those with high incomes. The well-to-do can afford to spend more, however, on preventive care. The pressure of other demands on a limited income keeps many farm families from arranging for the medical care they need.

Individual Kneeling Pads

If you belong to the kneeling tribe—those who just feel that they cannot do a job right unless they get down on their knees—here's a tip to protect and rest those tired joints. Use hot pot holders that have become faded and worn. Sew elastic to them and slip them over your legs. If you cannot find elastic, sew tape or strings on them, then adjust the pads in place and tie them in position. Once used, you may decide these handy little individual kneeling pads are a big improvement over the 1 big pick-it-up-as-you-go type. They go right with you and allow much more freedom of movement. —A. B. C.

Record Book

(Continued from Page 12)

poultry, both chickens and turkeys, have made a greater per cent of profit than any other part of the farm business. Records made this change in their operations.

The Lathrop story is not complete without mention of their bookkeeping center. In the corner of the living-room a built-in center has been made, a large working surface with built-in storage space above with sliding drawers for receipts, bills and other records for each farm enterprise. Here the current records are maintained and above the cabinets are found the old records showing the past year's operations. In these volumes may be found the history of Sunny Side Farm. They have given the Lathrops the "feel" of the business of farming and homemaking.

Party Fun

For February 14 and other February and March events, there are many party suggestions in our leaflets, "That Valentine Party," "Hearty Party for Valentine's Day," and "A Bit of Irish Fun." The 3 bulletins will be sent for 10c, as long as the supply lasts. Please address your order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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DURAGLAS
FRUIT JARS
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DELICIOUS

MEAT CURED EASILY QUICKLY

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Wood Smoke Flavor

Cure in brine made from Wright's Ham Pickle and salt. After curing, let dry 10 days, then apply two coats Wright's Condensed Smoke. That's all. Wright's Ham Pickle cures meat thoroughly. Wright's Smoke, made from choice hardwoods, gives finest flavor for smoking, barbecuing. Dealers everywhere.

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To Get Better Cough Syrup, Mix It at Home

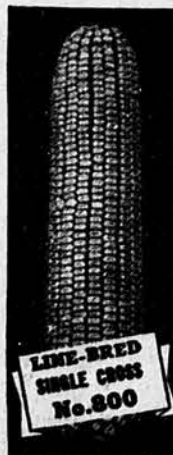
So Easy! No Cooking. Real Saving.

To get quick relief from coughs due to colds, you should make sure by mixing your own cough syrup at home. It's no trouble at all, and you know it's pure and good. It needs no cooking, and it's so easy to make that a child could do it.

From your druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add enough plain syrup to fill up the pint. To make syrup, stir two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired. The full pint thus made should last a family a long time, and gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste. And for quick results, you've never seen its superior. It seems to take hold instantly, loosening the phlegm, soothing the irritated membranes, and helping to clear the air passages.

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Midwinter Tips

When heating butter to pour over popcorn, add a spoonful or so of peanut butter. It mixes easily with the hot fat. Salt to taste as usual after pouring over the hot popcorn.

Use a piece of thick waxed paper instead of a board to roll out biscuits or piecrust. It saves cleaning up. To prevent the paper from slipping, dampen the surface under it. When you're thru, fold the paper down the middle; pour out the excess flour into the sifter and put it away to use another time.

New cast-iron utensils need seasoning. Unless they are properly treated, they will rust and discolor food. To season, rub inside with unsalted fat and heat over low heat on top of the stove for several hours. Cool, rub inside with clean paper or cloth, but do not wash. Repeat this treatment several times. Do not wash with soap and water until the pores of the surface are filled with the unsalted fat, well baked in.

A dark-colored cake pan will make a darker, heavier crust, while a bright, shiny pan will give an extremely light crust.

A good way to keep fingers warm while hanging out the family washing in frigid weather is to place the clothespins in a warm oven and heat them before taking them outdoors.

If corn does not pop well and seems too dry, it may be improved by sealing in a fruit jar with a few drops of water added.

Don't peel vegetables and let them stand in the water before cooking. Don't let peeled or cut-up raw fruits and vegetables stand before serving.

For a cold-weather treat, serve halved grapefruit spread lightly with honey and broiled a few moments. Top with a maraschino cherry for a company meal.

For packages that have to travel a long distance, moisten the string before tying. As it dries it shrinks, making a more firmly tied package.

When preparing apples for a salad, drop them into salt water for a few moments before dicing. This will prevent them from turning brown.

To get the best results for hash brown potatoes, cook over a low heat, do not stir while they are browning, but turn only once.

Dampened sandpaper removes hair from auto seats. Simply move the sandpaper over the seat and the hair rolls up.

Trisodium phosphate is the approved water softener and it's inexpensive, too, and a soap saver.

When you wish to ravel some knitting, and your yarn is a kinky, hard-to-handle mess, wind it around a tumbler or bottle. Plunge it into water to dampen it and let dry. When you unwind the dry yarn, there will be no kinks left.

If you have honey which has sugared, place the jar containing it in a saucepan of hot water and boil gently.

For rust on refrigerator shelves, wash with mild scouring powder and hot water — follow this with a thin protective coating of melted paraffin.

Making crisp bacon takes a definite technique. Fry it slowly at low temperature, turn it often and pour off the fat as it accumulates.

Cook a piece of lemon in the water when cooking cauliflower to keep the vegetable white, and a piece in applesauce to improve the flavor. Sliced apples dipped in lemon juice will not turn dark.

Keep crackers and wafers in their boxes in the warming oven of the stove and they will be as crisp and fresh-tasting as the day you bought them. This is a good place to store leftover bread, too, as it dries slowly and when you are using the food chopper for some other purpose, you can quickly grind the stale bread, store in a jar, and have ready for use on quick notice.

A package of pipe cleaners in the kitchen drawer will help out in innumerable ways. They'll get into corners and small openings where a cloth or brush will not go. They are perfect for the neck of the percolator.

Before frying fish, rub with lemon; it improves the flavor and helps eliminate the fish odor.

To freshen dining-room chairs that you don't wish to recover, and to bring color into the dining-room, use brightly-colored pads for the seats and back. Arrange to have them snap on and off with tapes.

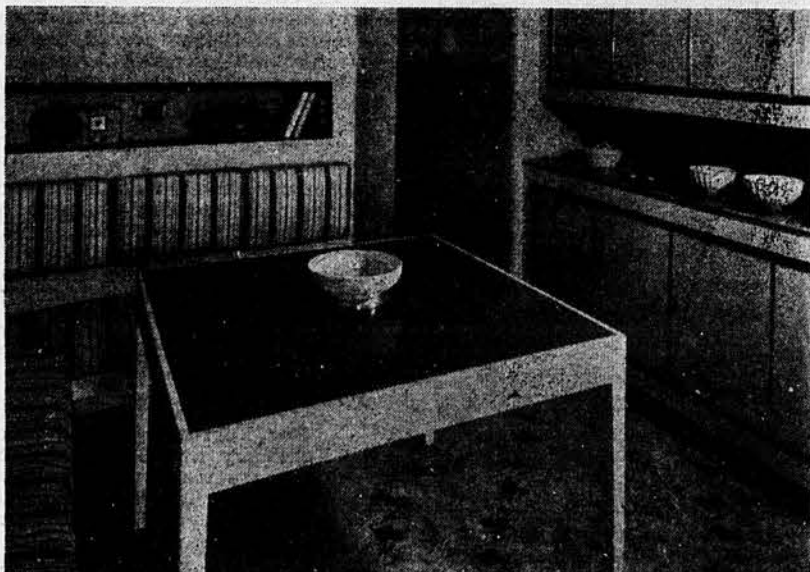
Try soy flour or grits in quick or yeast breads. Anywhere from 5 to 20 per cent can be used.

To be sure that no grit remains on asparagus, scrape off the scales. Young, tender home-grown asparagus may not need scraping.

Perhaps you are tired of canned string beans. To vary the flavor try a hint of nutmeg or finely chopped onion, onion salt, lemon juice with a little bacon drippings or a little mustard.

Add sugar slowly to beaten egg white, otherwise the foam will go down and become soft and liquid. Add about 1 tablespoon at a time, beating after each addition.

Interesting Shelf Arrangement



Instead of building the cupboards all the way down to the eating benches, a shelf was left—a grand place for the telephone, cookbooks, radio, and dessert for the last course. You can serve from it without leaving the table. This shelf makes an interesting break and if painted a contrasting color, helps build a color scheme. The whole unit gives the room a modern sleek appearance.

We Have Too Many Schools

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

PATRONS from 14 rural school districts in the eastern one third of Doniphan county filled the courtroom at Troy on the evening of December 14. This large crowd of interested taxpayers assembled at the call of the Doniphan County School Reorganization Committee. The purpose of the meeting was to give the committee, recently appointed by the county commissioners, an opportunity to explain to the people of the districts concerned, the tentative plan of consolidation and to hear from them their objections and suggestions.

This was the first of a series of such meetings, or hearings, to use the terminology of the law. A similar opportunity will be given patrons of each proposed new district to express themselves. The hearing was opened by E. A. Williamson, committee chairman, who called upon members of the committee to explain different phases of the law and accomplishments of the committee to date. Other members of the committee are: C. Culp, Jr., Troy; Victor Schuster, Wathena; James Schupe, Denton; and F. C. Poirier, Wathena.

Six months has elapsed since the date of the organization of this committee, during which time the members have made a systematic study of the rural schools, and a preliminary plan for redistricting the whole county has been prepared. It is the idea of the committee to combine the 70 rural elementary schools into 11 new districts, the boundaries of which are to coincide with the boundaries of the rural high-school districts already existing.

Choose 3-Member Board

After these new districts have been established a 3-member board will be chosen by the people of each district, and these new boards will have the responsibility of deciding which schools in the district will continue to function and which ones must be closed. The personnel of these elementary boards may or may not be the same as the existing rural high-school boards, depending upon the will of the voters.

Because of the rough topography of the proposed new district the matter of pupil transportation came in for a good deal of discussion at this meeting. It was pointed out by Committee-man James Schupe that until the county-wide road program is carried out it would not be practical to establish bus routes. Transportation will have to be provided either by the patrons themselves, or by the district and the law provides for a payment of \$5 a pupil a month for all pupils who live 3 miles or more from school.

This is not a law that is being crammed down the throats of patrons whether they like it or not, as was expressed by someone at this hearing. The whole reorganization plan is a democratic process from the very start. The committee is composed of representative citizens who have the welfare of every rural child at heart. Every taxpayer is given the opportunity to voice his opinion thru the hearings that are provided.

If the people are not satisfied with the final plans of the committee, which must be published for 2 consecutive times in the local newspaper, they have the right to apply for a rehearing which the county committee is required to grant within 15 days from

date of filing. Whatever may be the result of the rehearing, the way is open for dissatisfied persons to ask for a review of the case by the district court.

The need for a comprehensive reorganization of the school districts of Kansas is not something that has sprung up overnight. The desirability of such a change has long been recognized by those familiar with school problems. Thruout most of the state the original school districts organized at the time of settlement have remained practically unchanged.

The Elementary School Reorganization Law, commonly called the Ross bill, was passed by the Kansas legislature after an exhaustive study of the rural school problem had been made by the Legislative Council. Statistical analysis was in charge of Carl B. Althaus, on leave of absence to do this work, from the School of Education, University of Kansas. His research has revealed that Kansas has too many schools for the number of pupils to be educated.

Too Few Pupils

Too many schools do not have enough pupils to make a good school. Kansas has 2,357 one-teacher districts with an enrollment of fewer than 10 pupils. In 1943-44 there were 7 schools with one pupil enrolled, 39 with two, 114 with three, 221 with four, 320 with five, a total of 701 with five or less. Mr. Althaus contends that schools with such small enrollments cannot render the best educational service. There is not enough desirable competition among students, and there is too little opportunity for training in co-operation.

Since most of the support of schools in Kansas comes from property taxes, the tangible valuation of the district is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of schools. It is estimated that three fourths of the one-teacher districts have tangible valuations that are too small to maintain good schools at reasonable tax rates. There is an inequitable distribution of the tax burden for educational purposes because some one-teacher districts have relatively low mill levies, while other districts have high levies. This marked variation in levies is one of the things district reorganization is designed to correct.

There are 7,221 one-teacher districts in Kansas and of this number 2,200 are closed. If there are school children in these closed districts arrangements are made with a near-by district to admit them. The closed school movement in this state is not a recent movement. It has been under way for 25 or 30 years, and was one of the outstanding facts that led up to the reorganization plan.

Data compiled by Mr. Althaus reveals that 204 schools have been closed 10 years or more. Also, 170 have been closed 9 or more years. According to his figures the number of closed schools is increasing at a rapid and constant rate. He predicts that in the not-too-distant future one half of the one-teacher schools will be closed.

It is the hope of everyone interested in better schools for Doniphan county that this new law will make possible more equitable conditions for all our rural young people. Up to now some have had the advantage of comfortable buildings, adequate equipment and competent teachers. Equally deserving pupils have had to go to school in inferior, poorly equipped buildings and be taught by inadequately trained teachers.

In addition to the improved education which the new law will provide, quite a substantial saving to the taxpayers should result from reorganization. Financially there should be an equalization of ad valorem taxes for school purposes thruout the county. Schools which now have inadequate tax resources will get additional county and state assistance.

Saves Time

In leisure moments I thread several sewing needles at a time. Some with black, some with white, and some with colored threads. These needles are kept in a certain pincushion and are a wonderful timesaver whenever a rip needs mending in a hurry.—Mrs. Fred Fienup.



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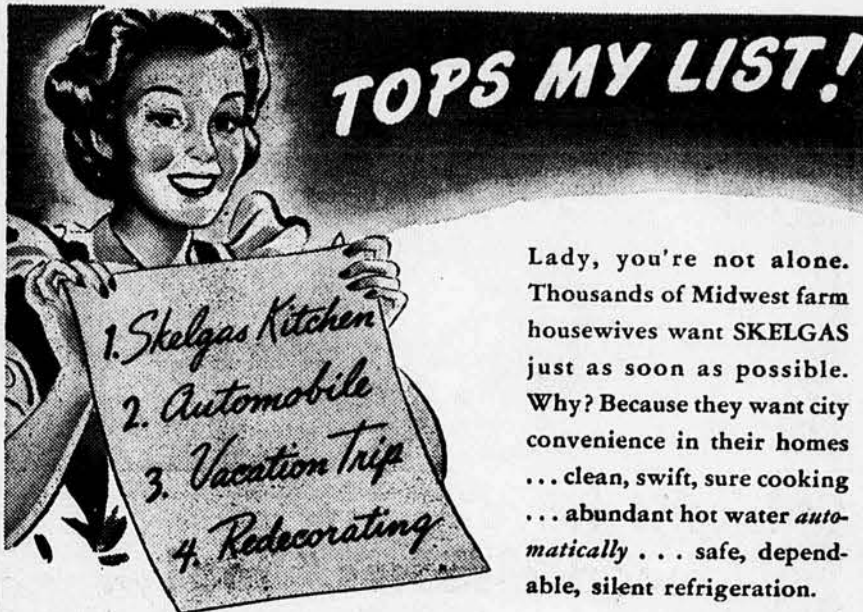
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The Droppings Pit

Many poultry raisers find a droppings pit in the laying house a great labor saver. Another advantage is that the pits are so easily cleaned—simply by raising the entire frame and perches 2 or 3 times a year. Also, less material is required to construct than the droppings boards. A blueprint with illustration of a droppings pit was recently prepared by Kansas State College Extension Service and is now ready for distribution. Anyone interested in this subject may order a free copy of the blueprint from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please ask for No. C-189.

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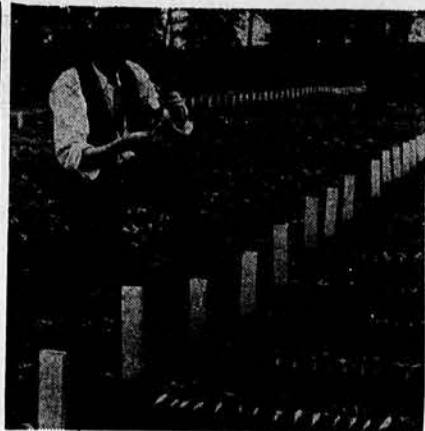
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Let's Look Ahead 12 Months

By W. E. GRIMES, Kansas State College

CONTINUATION of the wartime prosperity is in prospect for Kansas agriculture in 1946. Farm incomes may be somewhat less than in 1945, but present and prospective conditions indicate that the level of incomes will continue to be relatively high. Favorable weather, combined with the response of Kansas farmers to wartime demand for farm products, pushed farm production to record levels during the war years. Some reduction in total production may occur in 1946, particularly if weather conditions should prove less favorable. However, the need for farm products continues at high levels, and the products produced are expected to move into markets at near the price levels prevailing in 1945.

Prices of most farm products were at or near ceiling levels as 1945 drew to a close. Prices of some farm products probably would go above ceiling levels if price controls were removed. Under existing laws and regulations, prices are held down by price ceilings, and the prices of most farm products are supported at 90 per cent or more of parity. Ceiling prices may be removed before support prices are removed. The ceiling prices set the upper limits while the support prices place a floor under the markets. The support prices are guaranteed by act of Congress until 2 or 3 years after the war emergency is officially declared to be at an end. This declaration has not been made; and if not made until 1946, then the commitment to support farm prices will continue until the end of 1948.

Congress Provides the Money

The commitment to support farm prices is a declaration of intent, and to make it effective Congress must provide funds for loans on farm commodities and for any outright purchases that the Government may make to support prices. In addition, farmers may be required to vote their approval of marketing quotas for certain products before the price supports are made effective, in the event that prices of these farm products threaten to decline below support levels.

Demand for the products of Kansas farms is expected to continue keen during 1946. Available purchasing power is abundant. Unemployment has been at a lower level than had been expected during the reconversion period. In many lines the reconversion process is practically completed. Industry seems to be ready to go ahead with a high rate of production of goods for civilian uses. Strikes and plants closed for other reasons tend to slow up production. This will lengthen the period during which many civilian goods will continue scarce. As a consequence, the available purchasing power can be used to purchase those products in production. Farms do not close down and there are no strikes on farms, so farm production continues.

Need Wheat Overseas

Foreign demand for the products of Kansas farms during 1946 probably will depend chiefly on Government policies in exporting food for purposes of relief. During 1946 large quantities of wheat and other farm products will be needed for shipment overseas if the needs of the peoples in impoverished areas are met. The policies of the United States and of other countries which will affect normal international trade still are to be announced. These policies will affect the longer time demand for Kansas farm products rather than demand during 1946. However, they are vitally important to Kansas farmers as they plan to adjust their farming operations to the probable conditions of the coming years.

During most, if not all, of 1946 there will be the constant threat of further inflation. Purchasing power is stored up in record amounts. The money on hand as cash and in bank deposits, and the readily cashable securities held by farmers of the United States, increased from about 5 billion dollars on January 1, 1940, to 17 billions on January 1, 1945. Further increases probably occurred during 1945.

Purchasing power in the hands of non-farm people probably increased in the same proportion. If this huge backlog of purchasing power rushes into markets to buy, the pressure on

price levels will be such that higher prices will be inevitable. Under such circumstances, advancing prices will be inflation, and once started inflation is difficult to stop until it runs its course and is followed by disastrous deflation and depression.

This threat of inflation will continue until such time as goods are available to buy in the quantities desired at prices near prevailing levels. It is highly important that price controls be continued and that available purchasing power be absorbed by taxes, bond purchases, and the payment of debts until the danger of further inflation no longer exists.

A Good Debt Record

Kansas farmers have made an unusually fine record in paying off farm mortgage debts during the war years. Continuation of this fine performance during 1946 and the avoidance of new debt will aid in the fight to prevent inflation. If inflation comes, followed by the inevitable deflation, the farmer who is heavily in debt probably will lose everything he owns. The losses of others will tend to be in proportion to their debts. Material inflation at this time would mean not only ultimate economic loss to Kansas farmers and other Americans, but it probably would mean the loss of the fight for peace, since depression breeds war.

As Kansas agriculture goes into 1946, it seems appropriate to look forward several years and to make plans for the years that will succeed 1946. Action which gives promise of strengthening the position of Kansas farmers includes the continued retirement of debt, the investment of surplus purchasing power in farm and home improvements, the avoidance of the purchase of land at inflated values, and the gradual downward adjustment of wheat production, with livestock and feed crops taking a more important place in the organization of many Kansas farms.

WHEAT: The level of wheat prices during 1946 will be determined chiefly by Government action. At present the limits within which wheat prices may fluctuate are set by the ceiling prices and the support prices controlled by the Government. In addition, wheat is available in the United States materially in excess of domestic requirements. Large quantities of wheat are being moved overseas chiefly for relief purposes. The actions of the United States Government determine in large measure the extent of this export movement and probably will continue to dominate the situation during 1946.

Domestic wheat prices are higher than those of world markets. If any significant quantity of American wheat is to move into export trade thru the normal international trading channels, it must move at lower prices than have prevailed in recent years or the world level of wheat prices must rise. It seems doubtful that world prices will rise sufficiently to permit wheat from this country to move freely into international markets at present United States prices.

On the other hand, if wheat does not move into international markets in large quantities, surpluses will begin to appear in this country. The present level of production is far in excess of usual domestic needs. Within a short time after 1946, it appears probable that Kansas farmers either will be receiving lower prices for wheat, or they will be faced with marketing quotas

Shortcuts on Farm

If you haven't sent for your free copy of the attractive Kansas State College booklet on labor savers, there is still time if your order is received soon. In this new booklet, there are suggested shortcuts or labor saving ideas, with illustrations, on all phases of farming and homemaking. Kansas State Board of Vocational Education, Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Kansas Extension Workers, Kansas Farmer and others co-operated with the Extension Service of Kansas State College in preparing this booklet. A post card addressed to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring you a copy of the booklet.



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and other restrictive measures in the attempt to keep wheat production within the needs of the domestic market.

The 1946 Kansas wheat crop probably will move into markets with little if any difficulty. However, as plans are made for succeeding years it seems desirable to give particular attention to those practices which will lower costs of production and also to reduction of wheat acreages to lower levels. On many farms this will mean a shift to a more balanced type of agriculture, with greater emphasis on livestock and feed crops.

FEEDS: Grain feeds available from production in the United States in 1945 are slightly larger than a year ago. However, Kansas does not share in this increase. The production of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums in Kansas in 1945 was materially less than in the previous year. The feed grains available per animal unit in Kansas for feeding until the 1946 crops are available will be about two thirds as large as in the past year. This will curtail feeding operations or force farmers to purchase feed grains at the higher ship-in prices.

Protein feeds continue to be relatively scarce and in keen demand. The prices of such feeds probably will continue at ceiling levels during most of 1946, or until new crop supplies are available.

A slightly smaller production of roughages in Kansas in 1946 compared with 1945, and a slightly larger carry-over of such feeds give Kansas about the same quantities of rough feeds for this winter and spring as we had last year. Somewhat smaller numbers of livestock compared with a year ago make the roughage situation relatively favorable.

HOGS: The shortage of grain feeds on Kansas farms will handicap hog producers in 1946. Fairly heavy marketings of sows in this area in the latter part of 1945 indicates reduced production of pigs on Kansas farms in 1946. From a national standpoint, hog production is at relatively high levels. The 1945 spring pig crop was large and may be the third largest on record. The demand for pork and lard is expected to continue at high levels.

At present the hog market is supported by subsidies to slaughterers. It has been suggested that these subsidies will be removed during 1946. When the subsidy is removed, some recession in hog prices may occur. However, if ceilings are removed, prices could go up for a time and then probably would decline as the 1946 spring pig crop moves to market in the fall and winter of 1946-47.

BEEF CATTLE: There probably has been some decline in beef cattle numbers in Kansas during the past year. Numbers a year ago were so high that some liquidation seemed desirable. Reduced production of roughages and less wheat pasture on many farms this fall have resulted in some reduction in numbers. Total beef cattle numbers in the United States still are relatively high. Beef cattle prices are not to be supported at 90 per cent of parity, since there is no provision in Federal legislation for beef cattle supports.

Prices of beef are expected to continue relatively high during 1946. But in late 1946 higher production of pork

will increase the competition which beef must meet. The present subsidies on beef may be removed during 1946. These conditions seem to warrant a policy of careful culling of beef herds during 1946 and the practice of marketing animals as quickly as they reach marketable condition.

From the longer viewpoint, it appears that many Kansas farms could well afford to consider beef cattle as a year in and year out part of the business instead of getting into beef production occasionally. Increased livestock production needs to be considered as a more important part of the farm business in future years as wheat production is decreased. A good beef herd may be a part of the solution of this problem on many Kansas farms.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Sheep production has been declining during recent years. This has been true in Kansas as well as in the entire United States. Further reductions may occur during 1946 since the subsidies now paid to producers tend to encourage the marketing of ewe lambs rather than holding them for flock replacements. If the subsidies are removed in 1946, prices may change but little but producers' incomes will decline as the subsidies since August, 1945 have been paid directly to the producer.

Wool prices have been supported by purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This purchasing program will end on June 30, 1946, unless Congress provides for its continuance. Foreign wools are cheaper than domestic wools at present.

DAIRY CATTLE: Milk production has been at record levels and production in 1946 is expected to be only slightly less than in 1945. Consumer demand is at a high level and more butter and other dairy products would be purchased if larger supplies were available. It has been announced that dairy production payments will be ended by June 30, 1946. This will reduce incomes to dairymen. Prices paid by consumers may advance if ceilings are removed, but it is doubtful whether they will advance sufficiently to offset the loss of the subsidies to producers.

Dairy cattle should occupy a more prominent place in the agriculture of Kansas. While conditions may not be quite as favorable for dairymen in Kansas in 1946 as in 1945, the fact remains that the farmer who is thinking ahead may be wise to begin to build up a good dairy herd during 1946. Then he will be prepared for the time when reduced wheat production will make larger livestock and feed crop production desirable.

POULTRY AND EGGS: Poultry and egg production have been at high levels during 1945. Kansas shared in this high level of production. Prices of poultry and eggs may be lower in 1946 than is permitted by ceiling prices. Relatively high feed costs and slightly less favorable prices may cause some reduction in poultry and egg production in Kansas in 1946. During 1946 it is expected that beef and pork will be somewhat more abundant, and this will affect the demand for poultry and turkeys. The turkey crop of 1945 was large and is moving at less than ceiling prices. It now appears that 1946 will be a year in which Kansas poultry and egg production will be adjusted to below the wartime levels.



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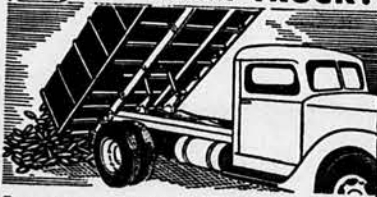


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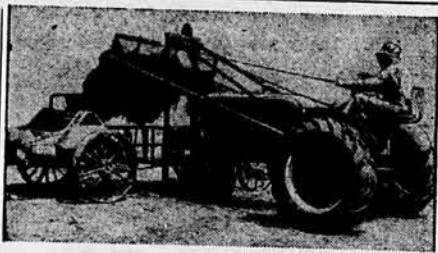
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Here's What Farmers Favor

As Expressed at Board of Agriculture Meeting

PROBLEMS of past, present and future went under the sharp scrutiny of leading Kansas farmers assembled at Topeka, January 9 to 11, for the 75th Annual "Diamond Jubilee" Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. The program was arranged by Secretary J. C. Mohler, Topeka, and the presiding officer was President Herman A. Praeger, Clafin.

Following solemn tribute to pioneer farmers, and careful reviews of agricultural progress, the meeting reached its climax in a frank appraisal of vital present-day problems. Delegates listened intently as A. S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, Washington, D. C., denounced subsidies and the philosophy of letting overproduction meet its own balance. Explaining that farmers are willing and able to produce abundantly, he was emphatic in calling for a plan that will prevent surplus commodities from demoralizing agricultural prices.

To handle unavoidable surpluses, he suggested they be channeled into lines of secondary use so they will not be destroyed. Under this system farmers would help bear the cost of overproduction. "We are faced now," Mr. Goss declared, "with the same problems we had in 1920. Then the problem of keeping a surplus, no matter how large or small, from destroying its producer was not solved."

Turn to Farm for Power

Convention goers heard Harold Vagtborg, of Kansas City, Mo., declare that industrial outlet for agricultural products may be a primary factor in the future prosperity of farming. Mr. Vagtborg, president of the Midwest Research Institute, expects industry to turn more and more to the farm for sources of power. This, he says, is because agriculture is the only industry where products can be reproduced yearly. Vagtborg foresees that intensive farming, rather than extensive farming, will change the Kansas agricultural picture. "The day will come," he declared, "when farmers will accept fertilizer for their fields as they now accept seed."

Speaking on the same program with Vagtborg was Governor Andrew Schoepel, who looks upon equalization of freight rates for Kansas and this section of the country, with those of states to the east, as the greatest boon to farming and general development of Kansas. The Governor urged that farmers join in the struggle against present freight rate discrimination, to allow expansion of industry which could help agriculture.

Weed Law Changes

T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor explained changes in the Kansas weed law, as revised by the 1945 legislature. Russian knapweed and hoary cress were added as noxious weeds on the same basis as bindweed, while county commissioners were authorized to treat other weeds if they desire. The revised law requires counties to employ a weed supervisor, and enforcement of the weed law rests equally with the county commissioners, county attorney and county weed supervisor. Other new provisions establish regulations to prevent spread of noxious weeds seeds by other means.

Reporting on 2, 4-D weed killers, F. L. Timmons, of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, says the new material appears to have tremendous possibilities as a selective weed killer. He advised, however, that farmers continue to use the old, tried and proved method of weed control for bindweed and other noxious perennials, at least until tests give more certain indications that a new method is better. Dr. E. W. Laake, U. S. D. A. entomologist, Dallas, Texas, gave a report on tests with DDT in Kansas last summer, which he described as "the most elaborate ever conducted in this country." He praised DDT as a boon to modern livestock production and cited instances of sprayed or dipped cattle making gains of 30 to 70 pounds more than untreated cattle of the same herd, during the grazing season.

D. J. Fair, director of the State Highway Commission, told the group that good roads are so important to agricultural economic welfare that we must of necessity enter into plans for an excellent highway system. He said

about 75 per cent of the state's total road mileage will be devoted to establishment of all-important farm-to-market roads. Mr. Fair explained the 1-cent tax on tractor gasoline which was authorized by the 1945 legislature but has not yet been put in effect.

Against Gas Tax

This tax was a target for the farmer delegates who appeared virtually unanimous in adopting a resolution which calls for full exemption of tractor gasoline. Expressing a deep conviction that roads should be paid for by those who use them, the resolution respectfully suggests that this law remain inactive until it has had further legislative study.

Another resolution of wide interest was one dealing with the Kansas milk industry. After reading the Board of Health's public declaration stating its desire to take over this industry, the delegates representing 100,000 Kansas farmers and stockmen immediately reported their feelings in resolution form. They expressed genuine appreciation of the medical profession, but announced their firm conviction that the production, handling, distribution and sale of milk is essentially an agricultural enterprise; one which requires special skills, training and knowledge that physicians can hardly be expected to possess. It was recommended that supervision of the production, manufacture and distribution of all foods, including milk, be vested in the Board of Agriculture.

Included in the list of resolutions were commitments putting the Kansas farm group on record as follows:

Being in favor of the present system of river basin development, instead of MVA; favoring parity prices and opposing compulsory social security for farmers; favoring fullest possible development of rural electrification.

Paying tribute to Kansas State College; favoring full encouragement to 4-H Clubs and Kansas Future Farmer organizations; favoring legislative action to provide housing dormitories for state schools; advising farmers to prepare for the protein shortage; advocating a state insecticide law to govern sale and labeling of DDT and similar new drugs.

Encouraging continuation of research work for superior wheat varieties, and initiation of research to discover methods of overcoming objections of millers to high-yielding, high-testing wheat varieties; reaffirming former advocacy of a new Kansas agricultural marketing agency, a revised weights and measures law, and a more expansive coyote program; urging continuation of crow eradication work.

Favoring Congressional action to regulate the movement of weed infested materials across state lines and from foreign countries; urging use of butter and other natural foods by restaurants and housewives; urging adequate control measures dealing with disposal of wastes from mines and oil wells; and urging enforcement of the law which calls for posting of the fact when butter substitutes are used in public eating places.

Wegener Is President

Newly elected president of the Board is William H. Wegener, Norton, who was elevated from the vice-presidency. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, was advanced from treasurer to vice-president, and B. H. Hewett, Coldwater, was chosen as the new treasurer. J. C. Mohler, Topeka, was re-elected as secretary of the Board. P. A. Wempe, Seneca, and R. C. Beezley, Girard, were re-elected as members of the Board from Districts one and three, respectively.

Elmer McNabb, Boicourt, was elected to succeed J. A. Martin, Mound City, as member from District 2, while M. E. Rhorer, Abilene, succeeded C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, in District 4. Members holding over on unexpired terms are: District 1, Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha; District 2, Harold Staadt, Ottawa; District 3, W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville; District 4, Gaylord Munson, Junction City; District 5, Herman A. Praeger, Clafin, and B. H. Hewett, Coldwater; District 6, William H. Wegener, Norton, and Herbert H. Smith, Smith Center.

Continue Buying U. S. Victory Bonds

A New World's Egg Record

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

NEW world's record has been made by a pen of hens in the contest at Stafford, N. Y. But there is still perfect record to be attained by the breeders of high-production birds. The perfect record would be a pen of pullets that would lay 365 eggs apiece a year of trapping in an official contest. But the owner of the 45 new world's record pen, Monte C. Babcock, Maca, N. Y., will keep striving to better his record last year when 13 birds in a Single Comb White Leghorn averaged 312 eggs. The high hen laid 345 eggs, and that means that only 20 days were missed throughout the year—less than 2 eggs a month. Nine of the hens laid more than 300 eggs each; one laid 299, and the other 2 laid 297 eggs.



Mrs. Farnsworth

pays best in the average flock to raise an entirely new flock each year, or whether we should retain one third of the old hens, depends much on what we have in mind to do with our flocks, and on the breeding for production which they carry in their bloodlines. For producing hatching eggs the 2-year-old hens are still our best bet for passing on vitality and long-life inheritance to their offspring. Using male birds of proved worth for several years is our best bet in building up a flock of good producing pullets.

Building up flocks of high egg averages means that farm flocks of future years may be smaller and better cared for. But the total egg production may be larger per head of poultry kept due to better production breeding. Right now we are being called upon to reduce our flocks by more severe culling to get away from the lessening demand for eggs and poultry products in the months ahead. We need, however, to be more efficient to make a profit when these times bring lower egg and poultry prices with possibly higher feed costs.

Must Stress Quality

Poultry raisers cannot reasonably expect to maintain as high a rate of production in eggs and poultry meat as they have been called on to produce during the war. Instead of quantity we can turn back to where we left off when the war started and again study the production of quality products.

We may think that producing quality eggs is a matter for hot weather concern, but cold months bring problems as well as hot ones. To be of best quality an egg must reach the market with clean shells. This means that clean nests must be available. Clean nesting material must be used. Shavings, sawdust, straw or any of the commercial litters—in fact any material that is absorbent will be satisfactory. Hens seem to have a complex when it comes to choosing the same nests, and crowding will cause breakage.

Poultry Winners

Winners in the 1945 Kansas Poultry Flock Improvement contest showed labor incomes to the bird ranging from \$3 to \$4.82, according to results just released. Average number of eggs a hen was from 180 to 225. One-hundred-fifty flock owners had 500 entries in the contest, which was sponsored jointly by the Kansas State College Extension service, county Farm Bureaus, the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

The contest was divided into 3 divisions: U. S. Kansas certified flocks, U. S. Kansas approved flocks, and all other flocks.

Winners by divisions were as follows:

U. S. Kansas certified—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Greer, Reno county, first; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Raymond, Harvey county; Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, Chase county; and Mr. and Mrs. James Voran, Harvey county.

U. S. Kansas approved—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Klein, Clay county; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Rice county; and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Smith, Smith county.

All other flocks—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce S. Wilson, Riley county; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Reece, Wilson county; and Mr. and Mrs. Merle R. Lathrop, Allen county.

Awards were made on the basis of records, egg production, net returns, equipment (young and old stock), brooding methods, and marketing practices.

About Paid Off

Farmers soon will own the Federal Land Banks, states W. E. Rhea, land bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. Government capital launched the land bank system, he said. But as the National Farm Loan Associations were organized and farmers began using their farm mortgage loan services, the Government capital gradually was retired. Within a few months all but one of the 12 banks will be paid off in full.

The Land banks, Mr. Rhea stated, had lent \$3,500,000,000 to a million farmers and ranchers.

There's no winter let-down in the health and appetite of your livestock, when they get Occo Mineral Compound. So, if your livestock is showing the effects of the winter months . . . if their productivity is low . . . their growth retarded . . . and they suffer from weakening winter ailments . . . then you should investigate the advantages of Occo Mineral Compound.

Occo Mineral Compound contains vital minerals that help your livestock get the utmost value from every pound of heavy winter feed that they eat. Occo promotes fast gains and top condition. It helps to improve reproduction and increase production. It aids in keeping production at peak the year 'round.

Occo Mineral Compound makes the heavy, winter diet of your livestock more invigorating and bracing. It imparts that "fine and dandy" feeling to your hogs, dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep and poultry. Let the Occo Service Man who is your neighbor show you how to adapt Occo Mineral Compound to your rations. If you do not have his name write this firm.

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The Lee Way: Either Leemulsion just stirred into the drinking water, or Vapo-Spray sprayed over the heads of the hens. Either one is sufficient in most cases, although in severe cases it is good to use both. At your Lee Dealer (drug, feed, seed, or hatchery).

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LIFTS! DIGS! LOADS! HOISTS! ATTACHES TO TRACTOR IN 30 MIN! HEAVY JOBS ARE LIGHT, slow jobs are quick with a Sargent Hydraulic Loader on your tractor. Loads manure, grain, lumber, cement, etc. Digs ditches, pulls posts, excavates. Hundreds of odd jobs. Also BULLDOZER and HAY SWEEP attachments. Makes your tractor a power-house on wheels. Built for lifetime service. Send for FREE Giant Size Illustrated Folder. McGRATH MFG. CO., H41 4680 Leavenworth St., Omaha 6, Nebraska.

Room for "Juggling the Figures"

(Continued from Page 5)

reflection of subsidy removal by ceiling price advances in others, and that ceiling prices be raised enough to compensate for the full amount of the subsidy. (Foregoing a general statement for all farm commodities to be protected.)

"For cattle, sheep and lambs we recommend that such part of the subsidy as represented the roll-back be compensated by a roll-up in ceiling prices. After conferences on these proposals, we recommended that the subsidy to cattle feeders be terminated June 30, and that the ceiling prices on meats be increased about one half of the present subsidies.

Not Before June 30

"On the first of the year, in keeping with the promise to give at least 6 months notice to producers of any downward revision in the ceilings for beef or in the maximum stabilization ranges for beef cattle, the Stabilization Administration announced that no such changes would be made before June 30. The announcement also called attention to the fact that the present law authorizing continuance of ceiling prices and the payment of subsidies would expire on June 30, unless continued by Congress. What may be done after that date depends entirely on the kind of program developed by the Government and approved by Congress.

"Obviously, there are three possible courses of action:

"One, to drop ceilings and subsidies on June 30. If this course is followed, you would have no further interest in ceilings or subsidies.

"Two, to discontinue the subsidy payments and lift the ceiling prices enough to permit the subsidies to be absorbed in part or in whole. This would mean about the same return you get now.

"Three, to continue both subsidies and ceilings, in which case your situation would be the same as it now is.

"I cannot forecast what the program may be, but I do want to point out one significant thing: If it is necessary in the views of Congress and the President to continue to 'hold the line' on the cost of living after June 30, it follows almost automatically that food prices must be kept under control as the central, most vital part of America's everyday living.

"We simply cannot afford to let inflation get a start on the food front. To do so would be to invite economic disaster that would not pick and choose its victims—it would hit all of us."

"Controls Must Be Continued"

This last statement gives a line on Administration policy being dinned into everyone's ears all over the country—that controls of prices and materials must be continued (in some cases resumed) for some time to come after next June 30. Washington is just waking up to the fact that production costs and living costs have gone upward about one third in the last 5 years. The attempted concealment of this fact, thru price controls, subsidies, and so forth, is wearing thin. Promises that the country could spend \$330,000,000,000 for war, and perhaps another 20 or 30 billion dollars to sustain the rest of the world in the postwar period, without it costing the people of the United States anything, already are showing up as lagging behind performance—as being impossible of fulfillment.

That is what a lot of the tumult and the shouting and the striking is about. Different groups are bringing pressure to get laws passed by which their particular group can shove off part or all of the war costs on "the other fellow." And most of the groups have employed statisticians. It is a right poor statistician who cannot prove by statistics whatever his employers want him to prove. If he can't do that, he feels pretty certain that they will employ another statistician who can and will.

Farm real estate continues to rise; another 11 per cent brings the increase to 60 per cent above 1935-39, increases ranging from 20 per cent in Massachusetts, thru 50 per cent in Kansas, 55 per cent in Missouri, 73 per cent in Ohio, to 103 per cent in South Carolina.

However, farm land values still lack one fourth of having risen to the 1920 peak, when the average for the United States was 170 per cent of 1910-14.

Interesting commentary is that in the West North-Central States (including Kansas and Missouri), which led the farm land boom—and the collapse which followed—so far in the wake of World War I have not gotten back to the level of 1910-14. In 1920, farm land values in the West North-Central States were 184 per cent of 1910-14 values, while last November they averaged only 99 per cent of 1910-14 values.

On the other hand, in the Pacific States the farm land boom following World War I only hiked prices 56 per cent; already the Pacific States farm land values have climbed 87 per cent.

Hot fight in prospect in Congress over revision of the parity formula. When the shouting is over, Administration expects to have dairy and most livestock products parity prices revised upward. Administration economists hope to see parity for wheat and cotton revised downward. However, an alliance of cotton and wheat state congressmen—particularly Senators—will make the latter rather difficult as a practical proposition.

Cut Size of Range Herds

Coming back to cattle and sheep, Secretary Anderson at Denver pointed out very strongly the need for cattlemen to cut down the size of their range herds. The country is overpopulated in cattle, with some 82 million head. A drought, even a mild one, would result in forced shipment of millions of cattle. The ranges have been run down with too many cattle to the acre.

The demand for beef will continue high for another year, very high, Anderson urged, so 1946 is the year for cattlemen to get rid of their "poor feeders" and cut down their herds to what the ranges and pasture will carry in a series of ordinary "moisture" years.

Feed supplies will be short most of this year.

Eggs will be surplus, very much surplus.

Ditto cotton, but that is chronic. Otherwise foreign demands, plus better eating habits and more income at home, promise to continue demand for most foodstuffs thruout 1946. The huge foreign demand probably will last just about as long as it is financed by the United States. That may be several years, if the Administration has its way. But Congress is showing signs of balking at continued grants and gifts and contributions and loans to foreign nations. Everyone says the British \$4.4 billion "loan" will be approved, but there seems to be growing opposition.

There will be louder and more insistent demands that farm co-operatives and labor unions be taken off the income tax-exempt lists, but no legislation is likely along that line in this Congress.

More for REA

Additional funds for rural electrification and perhaps a permanent appropriation for school lunch programs are in the making this session.

Proposal for school lunches is \$50,000,000 a year from the Federal Treasury; grants to states on a sliding matching scale, based on state per capita income—the higher the per capita income, the smaller the per capita grant from the Federal Treasury.

A good many of the letters being received by members of Congress in answer to President Truman's radio broadcast to put the heat on Congress, express the hope that Congress will clamp down hard on proposals from the White House calling for more deficit spending.

John L. Lewis's suggestion that if you want to see who pays for all these Treasury grants, whether domestic or foreign, just take a look in the mirror, seems to be taking hold in many quarters.

Burn the Rings

If your stove is the kind that burns asbestos rings, try this method of removing them when they get hard and won't light readily. Put rings in an old pan, pour enough kerosene oil on them to wet well, let stand in it a few minutes, set afire and when all oil is burned off, you will find them soft and they will last about as long as new ones.—Mrs. F. B.

Old Reliable BLACK LEAF 40. KILLS CHICKEN-LICE and Feather-Mites. SAVES LABOR. Saves time and saves handling the chickens. Buy only in factory-sealed containers to insure full strength. TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP. INCORPORATED • • • LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY. LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

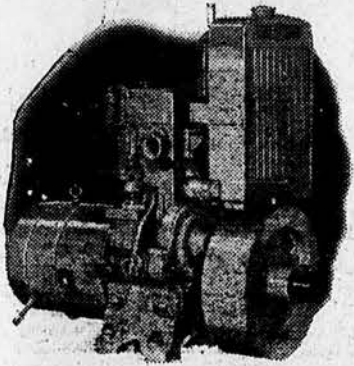
WINPOWER WIND ELECTRIC PLANTS. FREE ELECTRICITY FOR YOUR FARM. The wind plant with the power ring brings electric light and power to the farm home—from the wind—at almost no operating cost. Operates in lighter breeze. No gears—three blades—more power. Built by America's oldest builder of wind electric plants. See your local dealer, or write for our new, low prices and free circular. WINPOWER MFG. CO. NEWTON, IOWA

Tired Kidneys Often Bring Sleepless Nights. Doctors say your kidneys contain 15 miles of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy. When they get tired and don't work right in the daytime, many people have to get up nights. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Don't neglect this condition and lose valuable, restful sleep. When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may also cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

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"Farm Week"

(Continued from Page 4)

college from 1870 to 1874. At the one in February, 1874, considerable friction arose from local criticism of the Anderson administration, then 5 months old. The college management abandoned the series at that time. The Bluemont Farmers' Club, and later a special organization, sponsored local institutes for 1876 and several subsequent years. The college as an institution had no part in these, altho some members of the faculty participated in the programs.

The break in the series of institutes promoted by the college was repaired by President George T. Fairchild in 1881, when 6 institutes were conducted at different points in the state. However, none were conducted at the college or in Manhattan. Institutes on that plan were continued annually in increasing numbers. In 1900-01 the number was 156, but in 1904-05 it had fallen to 55.

In October, 1905, John H. Miller was employed as field secretary and organizer of farmers' institutes, displacing a faculty committee which had been in charge. In July, 1906, he was given the title of superintendent of farmers' institutes. This was the beginning of the Division of College Extension. The energy, ability and unselfishness of Mr. Miller brought marked results. Numerous permanent farmers' institutes were organized, and in 1906, under authority of the Board of Regents, Mr. Miller organized a State Farmers' Institute. The first State Farmers' Institute was December 27, 1906, to January 5, 1907. This was the first farmers' institute of any kind at the college since 1874, a period of 32 years. These meetings have been scheduled annually since 1906-07 except for 1920 and 1915.

The name of this annual meeting at the college was changed from State Farmers Institute to Farm and Home Week in 1915. The meeting for the winter of 1916-17 was February 5 to 10, 1917, instead of during the Christmas holidays, and the midwinter has been used continuously since.

Road Plan Soon

Detailed 1946 road plans for Kansas will be announced in the next few weeks by Governor Andrew Schoeppel. Highway officials have been working with the governor checking over funds on hand, projects planned, and the probable schedules for construction.

Learn by Doing

More than 20 boys and girls in Cowley county have signed up in the Arkansas City Baby Beef club, which is being sponsored by the Lions club, the Future Farmers of America, the Cowley County Farm Bureau and the Home National bank.

Each member has agreed to buy and raise 1 or 2 quality Hereford calves under the program. A show and an auction are planned for this spring.

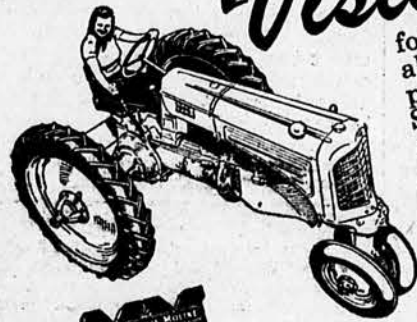
May Get Gloves

Work gloves for farmers may be on the market again before the end of winter. The Civilian Production Administration has informed Senator Capper that it plans a program to produce work gloves in the first quarter of 1946. Senator Capper had been looking into the work glove situation following complaints that Kansas farmers were working barehanded in zero weather.



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Make money sawing wood. Use Ottawa—fastest cutting. Cuts large, small logs easiest way. Falls trees. One man operates. Thousands in use. Built to last with heavy, stiff saw blade. Positive safety clutch control; uses power take-off any tractor.

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Cash in on this opportunity! This season's white seed corn is the best on record. Get your white seed now for spring planting.

American Corn Millers Federation, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I see by the papers that butter prices may be increased 18 cents a pound. Would this result in such an increase in butter production that prices would be lower later?—D. L. R.

No. It probably would result in little if any increase in butter production. Twelve of the proposed 18 cents would offset the subsidy which is to be discontinued. This means that even if an 18-cent increase in the retail price of butter is permitted, farmers would receive only about 6 cents more than they are receiving now with the subsidy. Under present conditions of feed and labor, 6 cents probably would not increase butter production materially. Even if butter production were increased sharply, there would be no oversupply. Butter production is about one third smaller than the prewar production. With present levels of income, consumers would use more butter than before the war.

Can you tell me how cattle numbers on farms in the United States this January 1, compared with the number on farms a year earlier?—J. M. T.

To my knowledge no official estimate of cattle numbers has been released for January 1, 1946. Recent estimates on federally inspected slaughter indicate that total cattle slaughter in federally inspected plants was nearly 600,000 head greater in 1945 than in 1944. However, calf slaughter was slightly more than 700,000 head less in 1945 than in 1944. Consequently there was a net loss in the number of cattle, including calves, slaughtered in federally inspected plants in 1945 compared with 1944. Indications are that slaughter in non-federally inspected plants was somewhat higher in 1945 than in 1944, which may have resulted in a reduction in the total number of cattle on farms during 1945.

The poultry house on my farm is so arranged that it can be used for either poultry or a farrowing house for sows. Which do you think will be the most profitable in 1946, poultry or hogs? I have some gilts and enough grain to carry them thru the winter.—A. G. N.

Indications at present are that hogs probably will be the more profitable. However, the poultry enterprise should not be eliminated entirely. The present shortage of feed grains and protein supplement feeds might become more acute in the spring; consequently, plans for any livestock enterprise should take into consideration the amount of feed needed, and where it might be obtained if it is not on hand at present.

Double Flax Plant

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Company has announced plans for improvement and enlargement of their vegetable oil processing plant at Fredonia.

The present property has been owned and operated by the company at that point for many years, and up to recent years has been operated only as a flaxseed processing plant for the

production of linseed oil and linseed oil meal. Plans to proceed with modernizing the manufacturing facilities were halted during the war years. Since that time production of soybeans has advanced rapidly in Kansas and the original plans for expansion were modified. Modern processing facilities will now be provided for processing both flaxseed and soybeans.

The plans provide for doubling the present milling capacity. Production of protein feeds, which are urgently needed in that territory, will be increased 100 per cent.

Plans provide for revamping some of the existing buildings together with the erection of a new building, and the contract for the work has been let to the Fegles Construction Company of Minneapolis. Orders for machinery and equipment were placed some time ago and it is expected that the new facilities will be placed in operation within 6 months. Cost of construction and equipment will exceed \$300,000.

Make 27 Loans

Twenty-seven ex-servicemen have received Government loans to purchase farms in Kansas, it is announced by the state office of the Veterans Bureau at Wichita.

A total of 45 applications for farm loans have been received by the bureau. Eleven of these have been denied, 7 are in suspense and 27 have been approved.

These loans are made under Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

Highest Honor

For the third consecutive year, a Progressive Breeder's certificate has been awarded to R. L. Evans, Hutchinson. Only 81 Holstein breeding establishments in the nation have received this honor, and Mr. Evans is one of 4 in Kansas to qualify. The Progressive Breeder's award is the highest honor given to members of the national Holstein association, and it is given in recognition of a well-balanced herd improvement program developed over a period of years.

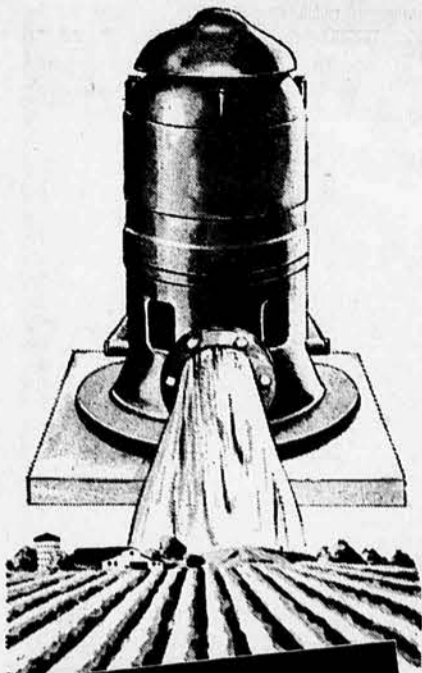
The Evans herd has been tested for production in the Herd Improvement Registry program of the national Holstein association for 5 consecutive years. The last test year was completed December 31, 1944, with the 7-cow herd averaging 479 pounds of butterfat and 12,791 pounds of milk in 321 days on 2 milkings daily.

The herd also has been classified for type and scored 83.1.

The current award is based on a herd of 20 animals of which 10 have freshened. Eight of these 10 were bred and developed at Mr. Evans' farm.

The purpose of the Progressive Breeder's Registry is to stimulate interest in breed improvement, and to give recognition to those herd managers and owners whose practices in Holstein breeding have met the high standards set by the National Association.

The other Kansas Holstein establishments to be so honored are: T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson; E. B. Regier, Whitewater; and Jake Zarnowski, Newton.



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Write for FREE folder giving additional information.

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William H. Wegener, Norton, right, newly-elected president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, gets a few pointers from Herman A. Praeger, left, the retiring president.

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.

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Sweet Sudan—Grown from Texas Certified Seed. 20c pound. Fred Humphrey, Kiowa, Kan.

Lincoln Soybeans—Grown from Certified seed. \$3.50 per bushel. O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kan.

KANSAS GROWN ADAPTED HYBRIDS
K1583 K2234
Will appreciate your inquiry. Descriptive folder sent on request.
HARRIS HOUSTON
Potwin, Kan.

Kansas Certified Hybrids
K1583 K2234
Approved for Kansas through extensive corn breeding and testing program by Kansas Experiment Station. Plant later maturing certified hybrids for higher yields.
HERBERT ROEPKE
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Seed Corn
Kansas Certified
K2234 K1585
White Yellow
Two outstanding hybrids
HENRY BUNCK, EVEREST, KAN.

SEED
Dependable HYBRIDS
Produce a better corn crop with our Certified Hybrids. They are second to none.
For a full-seasoned corn our K 1585 is unsurpassed.
Our U. S. 13 is an outstanding midseasoned corn.
Ill. 200 is a good one just later than U. S. 13.
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Prices reasonable.
L. L. UTZ, Highland, Kan.

Kansas Grown HYBRIDS
Kan. 1583 and Kan. 1585, fine yellow corn, state certified; large and medium flat kernels for old and new type planters.
Hendricks L and L2, developed partly from own seed stock into high yielding strains. Especially adapted for Kansas climate.
FLATS (all four varieties) ... \$8.00
ROUNDS (all varieties) ... \$6.50
Order soon, supply limited.
J. A. HENDRIKS,
County Agent, Garnett, Kansas
Originator of the famous Hendrik's Method of Feeding Baby Chicks

Kansas Star Farm Seeds
Order by mail. All F. O. B.
Salina, Kansas.
ALFALFA SEED,
Lot Choice, Per Bu. \$21.75
SWEET CLOVER,
Lot Choice, Per Bu. 8.40
BROME GRASS,
Lot Choice, Per Bu. 3.50
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Lot Choice, Per Cwt. 8.00
Write for Samples. Return Seed if Not Satisfied.
THE SALINA SEED CO.
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CERTIFIED SEED CORN
K2234 K1583
Certified Black Hull Kafir
Special Discounts on Early Orders.
Oberle Farms, Carbondale, Kan.

KANSAS CERTIFIED HYBRIDS
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HAROLD STAADT SEED FARM
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Sweet Clover \$8.00 Bu.
Also, Lespedeza, Red Clover and other Grass and Field Seeds. Complete price list and Catalog upon request.
STANDARD SEED COMPANY
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Make Up to \$25-\$35 Week as a trained practical nurse. Learn quickly at home, spare time. Easy tuition payments. Earn while you learn...

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

500 Colorful Cotton quilt pieces \$1.00; 100-25c. Rug strips 3 pounds \$1.00. Postpaid. Crittenden, Lombard, Ill.

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Earn More Money! Civilian needs require unlimited amount of feathers. Top ceiling prices. New goose—\$1.37 1/2 lb. New duck—\$1.10 lb. Highest prices for geese and duck quills (wing and tail)...

Highest Ceiling Prices Paid. White or grey goose \$1.37 1/2. White or colored duck \$1.10. Quills 15c. Send samples of used feathers for prices. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halsted St., Chicago 21, Ill.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

Books Mailed—Eight for \$1.25—four good fiction, one classic, one poetry, one juvenile, one our choice. Hale's Book Store, 514-K Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

FARMS—KANSAS

320-Acre Fine Stock Farm, 12 miles Emporia, highly improved, electricity, 2 miles Catholic school and church, 40 acres in alfalfa, 200 blue stem pasture, \$50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

155 Acres, 5 miles from Chanute, price \$9,000. Cement silo, good improvements. E. L. Lewis, Chanute, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

California Farms—West Coast little fruit, nut, poultry, alfalfa farms; groves, orchards, beef ranches, auto courts, etc. Also Midwest, Eastern and Florida. Coast-to-coast Red 132-page catalog—a thousand bargains—mailed free. Strout Realty, 453 S. Spring, Los Angeles 13, Calif., or 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.

For Sale: Improved 640-acre farm at Morris, Minnesota. Write me for particulars. Walter Bengston, 440 E. Randall, Fontana, Calif.

RED AND WHITE TOP. A GUARANTEE THAT MEANS SOMETHING. A Dodson guarantee really means quality and satisfaction. 36 years of fair dealing is your assurance of a "square deal". Ask for new descriptive literature on Silos and "Dodstone" farm buildings and water tanks. DODSON MANUFACTURING CO. INC. 1463 BARWISE - WICHITA 2, KANSAS

NEW SEED OATS. We specialize newest, best seed oats. Imported Canadian Registered Vanguard made almost unbelievable yields. Why? (1) Their highly stem rust resistant, stiff straw stood where many others went flat. (2) Long heads. (3) Heavy stools. (4) Abundant straw. Results high yields and profit. Also Tama & Vicland, new in. & Wisc. disease resistant top yielders. New Canadian Regent rust resistant spring wheat, surprising yields. New Comana Barley. Get Picture Facts circular showing proof and reports of more but from less. NEW SOY BEANS. Early-Rich-Write, and Babara and Earlyana. Medium early—New Lincoln. All good yielders. Also New Hybrid So. Amer. Mushroom Pop Corn Supplies Ltd. WILLIAM GALLOWAY & SONS COMPANY Dept. KF WATERLOO, IOWA

Concrete SILOS Stave. Place your order now while we have reinforcing steel on hand at old prices. Raise in steel prices is inevitable, thus raising the price of silos. 10 Years Guarantee Write for information. CONCRETE STAVE SILO CO. Box 264 Topeka, Kan.

HORSES--JACKS. Jacks For Sale. One year old and tried sires. Some sired by the famous \$5,000.00 "GOLD DUST." Others superbly-bred. Priced reasonably. J. C. PENNEY MISSOURI FARMS Horse Farm Division Hamilton, Missouri J. C. Penney, Owner Forrest Nofftz, Mgr.

IN THE FIELD. Jesse R. Johnson Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

From the standpoint of production and economical distribution, 1945 probably was the best year Kansas purebred livestock growers have known. Practically all animals sold during the year were produced from breeding stock that had been bred by their present owners, or were purchased when prices were much lower than now. Because of this profit margins were higher than they may be in the future, even if present price levels should continue. Due to plenty of cash in the hands of prospective buyers, and the growing demand especially for more and better sires, together with the unusually high market value of sires marked for slaughter in replacement programs, sale resistance was lower than it has ever been. Partial reports and surveys indicate that at least 85 per cent of all stock sold by Kansas breeders has gone back to Kansas farms and herds. Many herds and flocks were dispersed during the year, but more new ones were established. During the year Kansas breeders were active in the field of publicity. Some 386 breeders used over 20,000 inches of space in Kansas Farmer, and more would have been carried but for the lack of print paper. One hundred ten advertisements were carried for beef cattle, 91 for dairy cattle, 55 for dual-purpose cattle, 93 for swine, 23 for sheep and 8 for horses and jacks. There is every indication for a continued demand and good prices. Nothing ahead to worry about unless it is overstocking and inflated values.

It was a cold, disagreeable day for CARL ADAMS Holstein sale, December 17, St. Joseph, Mo. The cows, mostly all grades, averaged \$182.50. Top of the sale was a registered cow which sold for \$255. Highest selling grade brought \$240. Thirty-five head of cows were sold and the remainder of the sale was mostly open heifers. Elmer Dawdy, Salina, was the sale manager. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

PHILIP ALBRECHT, veteran livestock breeder of Smith Center, passed away recently. Mr. Albrecht was one of the first men to introduce registered Duroc hogs in his part of the state. For almost 50 years he was engaged in livestock farming, and was active up to the time of his death at 83 years of age. His son, Verne Albrecht, of Smith Center, is one of the prominent Duroc breeders of the entire country.

HAROLD ROHRER, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Junction City, has engaged in the business of breeding registered Yorkshire hogs. A recent purchase from a prominent Iowa breeder and importer, consists of an imported boar from Canada, and a bred gilt of special bacon quality and bloodlines. The Yorkshire is the oldest bacon breed and is the predominant breed in Canada. Mr. Rohrer plans to experiment with cross-breeding as well as growing purebreds.

The R. L. CATHCART Hereford dispersion sale, held at Blakeman early in January, was attended by about 400 visitors, bidders and buyers. The 51 head sold made an average price of \$228, the bulls averaging \$260 with a top of \$500 paid by Frank Vap, of Atwood. The females averaged \$194 with a top of \$280, paid by Wayne M. Schmall, of Rextford. Forty head stayed in Kansas. Weather was fine according to Sale Manager H. A. Rogers. Local demand took a lot of the offering. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer.

MR. AND MRS. J. T. MORGAN, of Densmore, report an extra good year for the production and selling of registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. They have developed one of the good herds of Central and Western Kansas. And with this development has come a wider and greatly increased demand for breeding stock that carries a mixture of Glenside and Bates breeding. Several recent sales have been to Oklahoma and Arkansas buyers. Crops have been good in their part of the state but rain or snow is needed now.

James Hart of Miltonvale topped the E. D. LAVINE Hereford cattle dispersion sale, held at Mankato in December. Buying a choice bull at \$335, the highest-priced female went to J. A. Schoen, of Lenora, at \$400. The bull average was \$253, and the females sold for an average price of \$293 with a general average on the 42 head of \$290. The day was rather cold and cloudy and a crowd of about 400 attended the sale. The cattle were presented in nice breeding form and are sure to make money for their new owners. The buyers were all from Kansas and Nebraska. Fred Chandler was the auctioneer. Mr. Lavine expressed himself as well satisfied with everything connected with the auction including prices received.

The Jersey bull, Zantha of Oz, is the first superior sire of the breed to be produced in Kansas. He was bred by A. LEWIS OSWALD, of Hutchinson. This breed classification and name denote that he has 10 tested daughters that have made an average of between 500 and 550 pounds of butterfat. The exact score on the first 10 head was 9,589 pounds of milk, which tested 5.52, to make 529 pounds of butterfat. Type classification of his daughters also had a part in arriving at the title of superior sire. Thirteen classified daughters made a type score.

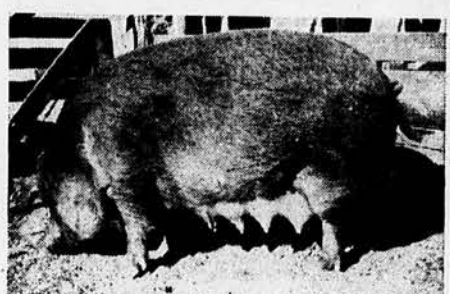
Bauer Bros. Annual Poland China Bred Sow and Gilt Sale. FAIR GROUNDS Fairbury, Nebr., Monday, February 4. 60 BRED SOWS 60 TRIED SOWS 5 HERD-HEADING FALL BOARS. Featuring the high quality and uniform get of the now noted boar, Midwest, and sows and gilts bred to him. Many bred to our new boar, Atomic Bomb (selected especially to cross well with the get of Midwest). Another young boar you will like is Standard, probably the soundest young boar ever brought to the farm. The selections that go in this sale will be a measure of the effort of many years' size, quality and feeding Poland conformation of effort. Breeders and commercial growers are invited as buyers and visitors. For catalog write BAUER BROS., Gladstone, Nebr. Auct.: H. S. Duncan. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.



Midwest 168222

Albrecht's Duroc Bred Sow Sale. In SMITH CENTER (Comfortable Place to Sell) Tuesday, February 5. 50 Selected Spring Gilts bred to such sires as Low Model, Top Notcher and Knoxemal. 10 Extra good September Boars and Gilts. Herd established in 1900. Our motto has been and continues to be, The Best Possible Quality and Feeding Type Without Losing Sight of Size. First aim in fitting for sale is the value of sows from production of big, strong litters. 10% discount for boys who have been in World War II. Everything cholera immune. Write for catalog to Vern Albrecht (Owner) Smith Center, Kan. Auctioneer: Bert Powell. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

Clarence Miller Sells 50 Duroc Bred Gilts. In Pavilion at Farm on All-Weather Road, 11 Miles South of ALMA, KANSAS Saturday, February 2, 1 p. m. THE SALE OFFERING—The gilts have been sired by Golden Fancy, Kant-Be-Beat and Orion Compact. They are bred to Four Top Flight Young Boars of Our Own Bloodlines. NOTE—We Will Sell in Addition to the 50 Bred Gilts Some Choice Fall Boar Pigs. For a Sale Catalog Write to Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan. Auctioneer—Bert Powell. Jesse R. Johnson with the Kansas Farmer. ONE OF OUR GOOD BROOD SOWS



Bolt's Duroc Bred Sow Sale. on farm (under cover) 6 miles North and one and one-half East of Isabel and about 18 miles Southeast of Pratt, Kan. Monday, February 18. 55 Selected Durocs, best of type from farmer's viewpoint, big with quality and fine color. 35 Bred Gilts bred and fed for big strong litters to Lucky Joe 235939 and Crimson Lad 216959. 10 Outstanding Fall Gilts—10 Fall Boars suited to head breeders and farmers' herds. Offering sired by All King 187495 and Comanche 194487 by Masterpiece. For catalog write W. FRED BOLT, Isabel, Kansas. Auctioneer: Bert Powell. Fieldmen: Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer. James Milholland, Humboldt, Kan., with Duroc News.

SHEEHYS' 4th ANNUAL DUROC SALE. Sale held at farm 14 miles northeast of Ft. Scott, Kan., 4 miles northwest of Richards, Mo. RICHARDS, MO., MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1 p. m. SELLING 80 HEAD: 60 Bred Gilts and Bred Sows—10 Fall Boars—10 Fall Gilts. The 40 spring gilts and the 20 sows, 15 bred for second litter and five bred for third litters, are bred to 7 boars. These boars are Broadway Fancy by Golden Fancy, Cherry Orion by Orion Compact, Fancy Tops by Tops All, Proud Cherry Bourbon by Proud Cherry Model, Cherry Low-Down by Cherry Boy King, Bar Y Richard by Bar Y Lo-Model. These gilts are sired by some of the breed's leading boars. A good offering that are now showing well for February and March litters. They have good underlines and are of good type. We would like to send you a catalog and invite you to attend our sale. For catalog write to C. M. SHEEHY & SON, RICHARDS, MO. Auctioneer—Bert Powell, Topeka, Kan. Donald Bowman with Kansas Farmer.



PACKER TYPE HAMPSHIRE. Serviceable age boars 200 to 300 pounds at \$60 to \$100. Each priced as to weight and quality. Weaning pigs \$35 each or 3 for \$100. BRED GILT SALE FEBRUARY 25 O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, Kansas (Bourbon County)



Beef CATTLE

Kansas Hereford Assn. Annual Show and Sale Feb. 19, Hutchinson, Kan. State Fair Pavillon Show 9:00 a. m. Sale 1:00 p. m.

75 Selected Herefords From Kansas Top Herds 50 Bulls—Two years and yearlings. Outstanding herd bull prospects and bulls suitable for top commercial herds.

Buy JENKIN'S HEREFORDS Topeka, Kan., January 26 Five Cows—three with calves at side at the Northeastern Kansas Hereford Association Sale, Topeka, Kan., on Saturday, January 26, 1946.

Don't Forget The Reno County Hereford Sale (Fair Grounds) HUTCHINSON, KANSAS Saturday, February 2 At 1:00 p. m. 20 Bulls 30 Cows and Heifers

We are Offering in the NORTHEAST KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS' Sale at Topeka, Kan., January 26 Prince Domino 50 4481792 and Miss Domino 54 4300794 sired by Hazford Model 2d 3152-098.

OFFERING REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS From one to two years old. Sired by Beau Beauty 66th. (Domino breeding).

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch 15 bulls in age from 8 to 12 months. Good wide heads and straight legs. Sired by WHR Worthy Domino 41st or WHR Contender Domino 1st, and out of dams that produce the lower-to-the-ground kind. WAITE BROS., Winfield, Kansas.

HEREFORD BULLS for FARMERS The good-headed, short-legged, heavy-bodied kind, sired by Prince Advance 6th (grandson of WHR Royal Domino) out of our small select cow herd. Herd east 17 yrs. JONES HEREFORD FARM, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

PLAINVIEW POLLED HEREFORD FARMS JESSE RIFFEL & SONS Offer young bulls for farmers, ranchmen and breeders. Same type and breeding as those sold in our recent sale. Td. and abortion tested. ENTERPRISE, (Dickinson Co.) Kansas

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle For Sale. Choice Breeding. L. E. LAFLIN Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Reg. Beef Shorthorns For sale: 3-year-old roan herd bull. Good individual and breeder. Also cows and heifers. Same breed. Good quality and bloodlines. RAY E. SCOTT Rt. 1, Kinsley, Kan. Phone 19F23

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

10 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS 12 to 15 months old, reds and dark roans. Sired by Glenburna Destiny by Erwith Chief, or Augusta's Prince, by Imp. Calrausse Prince Peter. For further description, write E. C. LACY or GLENN LACY & SON Miltonvale, Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle April 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo. April 19—Dodson Brothers, Fall River, Kan.

Hereford Cattle January 26—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders, Topeka, Kan. Secretary, E. G. Becker, Meriden, Kan. February 2—Reno County Hereford Breeders (Fair Grounds) Hutchinson, Kan. Don Shaffer, Manager. February 9—Glenn I. Gibbs, Manchester, Kan., Sale at Clay Center, Kan. February 19—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Show and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. A. G. Pickett, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle February 15—Frederick Van Dalsen, Fairview, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan. April 15—Kansas Spring Classic Holstein Sale, Abilene, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan. April 22—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Hobart McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan. April 24—Commercial Holstein Sale, Hillsboro, Kan. E. A. Dawdy, Sale Manager, Salina, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle January 21—Phillip K. Studer and Keith P. Studer, Atwood, Kan. Sale at Tipperary Ranch.

Guernsey Cattle May 3—Missouri Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Eckles Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle February 1-2—National Polled Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Lincoln, Nebr.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle January 30—R. F. Backus, North Topeka, Kan.

Duroc Hogs January 28—C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo. January 31—Hart's Duroc Farm, Lees Summit, Mo. February 1—Earl Martin & Son, De Kalb, Mo. February 2—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan. February 5—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. February 7—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo. February 11—Waldo's Golden Anniversary Sale, De Witt, Nebr. February 18—Kansas Duroc Breeders, Belleville, Kan. Manager, Dr. George Wreath. February 18—W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs February 25—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan. February 27—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Hereford Hogs February 18—Osborne County Hereford Hog Breeders, Osborne, Kan. Chas. Booz, Secretary, Fortis, Kan.

Poland China Hogs February 4—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr.

Hampshire Sheep February 14—R. C. Dunn, Wyandotte, Okla. Sale at Joplin, Missouri.

Dairy CATTLE

SAVE BARN ROOM If 8 big strong cows produce as much milk as 5 small producers, you have 2 extra stalls for more cows. That's the Holstein story in a nut shell—Heavy production—Least expense. Write for free booklet. FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLSTEIN JUDGING MANUAL. WRITE

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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.

Raise a GUERNSEY BULL To Raise Your INCOME To get top income over cost of feed, select one of 50,000 registered Guernsey bulls out of a good or better cow and travel the road to more profitable dairying. Write for FREE Booklet.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB 301 Grove Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire Registered Guernsey Bulls For sale. Two years old, sired by a son of Bournedale Rex. Three nearest dams' records average 13,821 lbs. milk and 700 lbs. B. F. Also younger bulls. OAK LAWN FARM, JACOB F. WIEBE, Whitewater, Kan.

Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers Two bulls ready for service, best of breeding. Also a few heifers. C. L. WHITE, Arlington, Kan.

Offering Reg. Jersey Bull one year old, Old Eagle and Brampton breeding. Straight back, deep bodied individual. Dam starting second lactation at 2 years 9 months old with 70 lbs. fat per month and 42 lbs. milk per day. FRED H. KREHBIEL, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

HIS PAPA WAS A MILLIONAIRE! and when they say that, I want to take another look just to see if he has anything Papa had. So often, the son lacks the zip which the old man had—the zip which counts. Every papa I ever knew as a success had a Mamma beside him that was big help. A Jersey sire may have sold for a pile of cash, but if it's all the same to you, I want to look at Mamma before I put down my do-re-me! A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherford Jerseys, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Northeastern Hereford Breeders' Association Show and Sale FAIR GROUNDS Topeka, Kansas SHOW AT 10 A. M. SALE STARTS AT 1:30 P. M. Saturday, Jan. 26 53 LOTS picked from leading herds of the territory. 30 BULLS. 23 FEMALES—cows with calves at foot, bred cows and heifers and open heifers. An excellent selection of good useful cattle bred along the lines of the great sires of the breed. Sires of the offering include Jay Domino, Foster Domino, Regulator, Super Count, Double Pioneer, Prince Domino, Rupert Anxiety, Hazford Model, Max Domino and others, Domino breeding predominating. For catalog write E. H. BECKER, Secretary, Meriden, Kansas Auctioneer: Chas. Corkle. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



This is the Association's first sale and every effort is being made to select and present the offering in the interest of nearby buyers. J. R. J.

Osborne County Hereford Hog Breeders' Annual Sale (Sale Pavilion) 1:30 p. m. Osborne, Kan., Monday, February 18 50 Bred Gilts 60 Head, handpicked from our large number of established herds. More quality and strictly top breeding than has ever before gone into any sale in this state. Many of them sired by the 1944 National Grand Champion and bred to champion boars of the 1945 Kansas State Fair. Lowset, thick and stand on the best of legs and feet. These gilts have lots of growth and proper conditioning. Parties from a distance stop at the Sunflower Inn, Osborne. Osborne is on Highways 24 and 281. Trains met at Smith Center by appointment. Auctioneer, Roy Schultis Fieldmen: R. W. Halford, Hereford Swine Journal, Merriam, Kansas, 5809-59 St. Terrace. Waldo Clark, Hereford Swine Journal, 1305 Alliance Building, Peoria, Ill. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer. For Catalog Write CHAS. BOOZ, Sec., Fortis, Kansas

Muths' Hereford Calf Sale Sale Barn (heated) Osborne, Kan., Saturday, Jan. 26 Osborne is on the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railroads and on Highways 24 and 281. My entire 1945 calf crop in age from 7 to 12 months. Have sold my mature herd and am leaving the farm. The calves are sired by Comrest Domino (grandson of Real Prince Domino 33rd). Some by Areola Domino 17th and the Hazlett bull, Galaxy. They are out of dams by such sires as Foster's Health certificate with each animal. The older heifers will make good 4-H prospects. Will also sell my fancy Saddle Mare and one three-year-old colt from above mare. Also selling by other breeders in this sale are 1 two-year-old and two yearling bulls, together with 9 heifers from 8 to 24 months—all Herefords and all registered. For catalog write JOE MUTHS, Tipton, Kan. Auct.: Col. Harold Tonn. Clerk: Mrs. Tonn. Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer.

GIBBS' 5th Annual SPRING HEREFORD CALF SALE Sale at the Clay Center Sale Pavilion at 1 p. m. Clay Center, Kan., Saturday, February 9 22 BULLS 35 Head recorded and in age from 9 to 12 months, sired by our herd bulls, WHR Sufficiency and Robt. J. Hazlett, 13 HEIFERS WHR and Mousel, all Domino breeding. The lowset, heavy-boned, short-legged kind. Selling in nice breeding form without the big fat. For catalog write GLENN I. GIBBS (Owner) Manchester, Kansas Ross B. Schaulis, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson With Kansas Farmer.

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

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Here is a 20'-wide steel building, available in various lengths to meet your needs, that gives you *steel construction at its best*. The sturdy, adaptable "Quonset 20" is fire-safe, rot-proof, sag-proof, termite-proof and age-resistant — "better from the ground up" — *yet it costs no more than an ordinary building of comparable size*.

We ask you to inspect the "Quonset 20" foot by foot and feature by feature, and see how much more value it offers for the money. The interior is clear-span, permitting full use of every inch of space. The framing is sturdy, efficient Stran-Steel arch-rib construction — uniform in quality and strength — with its patented *nauling groove* that permits ex-

terior covering and interior fixtures to be *nailed directly* to the framing members, simply and permanently. The siding and roofing are high-quality sheet steel, proof against wind, weather, fire and dry-rot... easy and economical to maintain.

Safeguard your farm profits and property with these stronger, longer-lasting, fire-safe buildings. *Tested and proved* in the tens of thousands of military "Quonsets" produced by Great Lakes Steel Corporation for the armed forces, the "Quonset 20," the larger "Quonset 40" and the "Quonset 24" are available now to meet your building requirements. For complete information, see your nearest Stran-Steel "Quonset" dealer, or write us direct.

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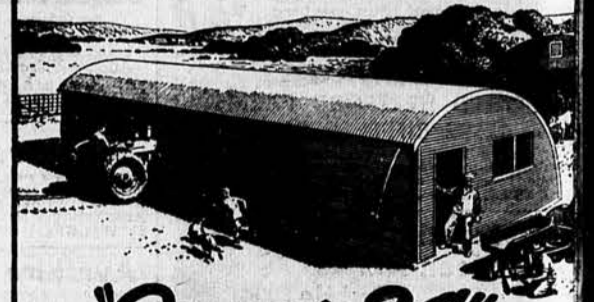
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Same quality features of construction and material in a 40'-wide Stran-Steel arch-rib building. Length to meet requirements—40', 60', 80', 100', etc. Free-rolling 12'x12' door, four windows and ventilating louvers in each end-panel—additional windows in sides if desired. Fire-safe, sturdy, adaptable to many uses.



"Quonset 24"

An ideal building for implement, auto, truck or farm produce storage. 24' wide by any length, in extensions of 12', the "Quonset 24" is available with or without front sliding doors or solid front panels. Walk-door and windows for end-panels, as well as solid steel interior partitions for any 12' section, are also available.