

APRIL 15, 1944

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

BRUISES

Cost!
MILLIONS

• • • And Farmers Pay the Bill

LIVESTOCK producers are paying an annual 10 to 13 million dollar bruise bill, states Ray L. Cuff, regional manager, National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, Kansas City, Mo. This is the cost of waste resulting from death and crippling of animals in transit to market and from bruising in general. Livestock is easily bruised, make no mistake about that, says Mr. Cuff, and it occurs all along the line—on farms, in transit, at public markets and to some degree in packing plants.

About one fourth of this loss is on deads and cripples. It may be covered by insurance or paid in part by railroads in claims for damage, but the farmer pays the insurance premiums, also the freight charges and, directly or indirectly, always is the loser.

Three fourths of the total annual loss is from bruises not usually detected until after slaughter. "If livestock producers and other handlers could visit the coolers and see the quantities of bruised meat trimmed out as inedible and cuts degraded, they would better comprehend the extent of this waste and how it must tend to lower the general level of livestock prices," explained Mr. Cuff. This waste amounts to an annual bruise loss of 50 million pounds of meat.

"Bruising will decrease," says Mr. Cuff, "when the livestock grower is convinced that



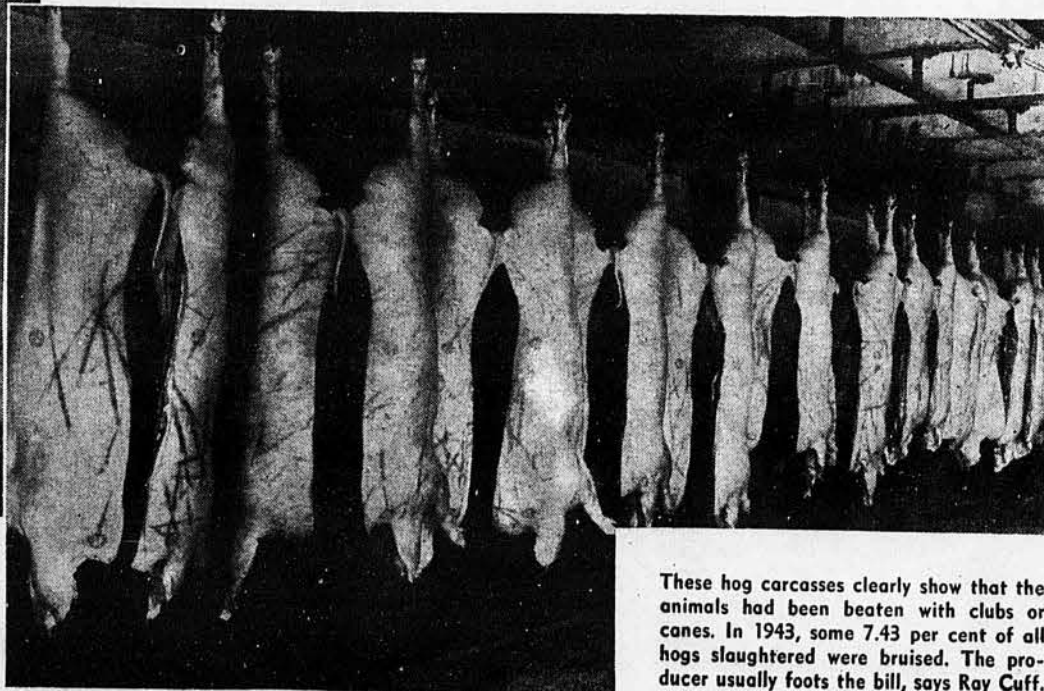
Jamming cattle thru gates causes serious shoulder and loin bruises. This loin was seriously damaged from jamming. The annual bruise bill to livestock producers totals 10 to 13 million dollars and is mostly preventable.



Excessive trimming on this sheep carcass was caused by the sheep being trampled during transit. Seeing that trucks or cars are not overcrowded and that mixed shipments are properly partitioned will help cut this loss.



Tipped horns caused these cattle carcasses to lose some of their choicest cuts. Packer buyers usually devalue horned cattle shipments at least 25 cents a hundred to cover carcass losses from bruises. This devaluation costs producers \$50 to \$60 a car.



These hog carcasses clearly show that the animals had been beaten with clubs or canes. In 1943, some 7.43 per cent of all hogs slaughtered were bruised. The producer usually foots the bill, says Ray Cuff.

eventually he must pay the bruise bill, and that his feed and labor of from 18 months to 2 years in raising and feeding out a good steer, and from 6 to 8 months in raising a market hog may be wasted in 5 minutes time by allowing his livestock to be jammed and bruised in truck or car."

The greatest damage occurs in transit, particularly in poorly-equipped trucks operated by careless handlers, Mr. Cuff explained. The average loss on dead and crippled animals shipped by truck is more than twice as great as in rail shipments. Truckers could bring their losses down materially if they could only realize how little it costs to provide proper equipment and to practice careful handling, he said.

Here are some of the common rules to follow if shipping livestock by truck: Partition mixed loads, watch for nails and rough corners, use good loading chutes, avoid over-fatigue, never

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Sorghum Success in the Southwest

TEN general rules for maximum yields of sorghums in Southwest Kansas were reported at the 10th annual Lamb Feeders Day at Garden City, April 1, by Alvin Lowe, agronomist at the Garden City branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. His report was based on a long-time study of sorghum production in both dry land and irrigated farming.

The recommendations were: Plant

good seed of known germination, preferably certified. Keep your ground free of weeds during the spring prior to seeding, whether irrigated or not, and work shallow (2 or 3 inches) the last few times before seeding. Plant dry land sorghums on the contour, or basin if you cannot stay on the contour. Do not grow atlas without irrigation except in wide rows and on fallow. When planting westland, Finney and early sumac on dry land, seed at 1½ to 2 pounds an acre from June 5 to 15. Under irrigation, plant all varieties from 6 to 8 pounds an acre. Plant irrigated atlas from May 25 to

June 5. Plant irrigated westland, Finney and early sumac between June 1 and June 15. The method of planting on dry land is not important but the rate and date of seeding are. The method of planting under irrigation is not important, altho lister planting is an aid in irrigation, and westland yields much better if planted close.

Last summer sorghums on fallow land worked shallow and planted June 15 were not cultivated after planting, yet were free of weeds and yielded as much as 50 bushels an acre. Sorghums planted on the same fallow land on May 25 and June 5 had to be cultivated

twice to do the job of weed control. Continuous cropping of milo from 1921 to 1943 has brought average yields of 12.9 bushels of grain an acre, while fallow for the same period has averaged 27.6 bushels. Starting the fallow period on May 1 instead of waiting until June 1 has increased milo yield by 2 bushels an acre.

Milo grown on slopes ranging from 2½ to 4 per cent has a 4-year average of 15.4 bushels if lister planted on contour, but only 9.7 bushels if lister planted up-and-down the slope. Basing has not helped contour-plant yields but has given a 12-bushel average on up-and-down slopes.

Westland in 44-inch rows and spaced 6 inches apart down the rows last year yielded only 14.2 bushels an acre. Spaced 18 inches apart, it yielded 22 bushels. Early sumac in the same test at 6-inch spacing yielded 7.5 tons dry forage an acre, and at 18 inch spacing yielded 8.04 tons. These yields were obtained under average rainfall on fallow saturated to a depth exceeding 6 inches at planting time.

Too early planting of sorghums on dry land will cause the sorghum plants to be large and possibly flowering during the hot weather of July or early August. Large sorghums use large quantities of water in hot weather and at the station experience has shown they do better if they are on growing during this hot period a head about the middle of August.

Twenty-two-inch, rather than 18-inch rows, are recommended for westland milo under irrigation, since wide rows leave too much ground exposed to the hot sun. Irrigated westland in 44-inch rows has a 4-year average yield of only 47 bushels an acre, but in 22-inch rows the average yield is 72.1 bushels an acre.

A Busy Senator

Senator Capper drew another committee assignment. He was named Chairman E. D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, Republican member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture to sit with the Senate appropriations Committee on Agriculture Appropriations. He succeeds the late Senator McNary, Oregon. Under Senate procedure, the committee on agriculture has 3 members who sit in—with voting powers with appropriations committee on appropriations measures for agriculture. The Democrat members are Senator Smith of South Carolina and Thomas of Oklahoma.

Senator Capper's "full-time" committees are Agriculture, Foreign Relations, Banking and Currency, District of Columbia, Claims, and the special Senate committee on Small Business. He is ranking Republican member of the committees on Agriculture, District of Columbia, and Claims.

Bomb the Pests

Aphids and other pests of the greenhouse are in for trouble after the war when it becomes possible to use insecticide "bombs" used in protecting the health of soldiers in tents and barracks.

These bombs, not actually explosives, are filled with freon, a liquid chemical used in refrigerators, but which expands into gas at normal temperatures. Mixed with nicotine and released thru a nozzle, freon acts as a carrier for the finely divided nicotine making it highly effective in all parts of the greenhouse.

This method is more economical and less hazardous than the present method of burning preparations in the greenhouse.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 81, No. 8

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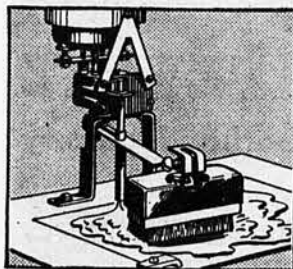
*Average room:
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Uncle Sam's scrub test proves DURA-TONE

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THE TEST:

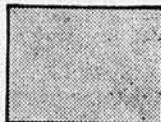


4000 strokes by wet scrubbing
brush under one-pound weight.

THE RESULT:



Paint A:
60% remains



DURA-TONE:
95% remains

To meet government requirements, any water mixed paint must pass this test and retain at least 50% of original paint film. We tested DURA-TONE against four leading paints of similar type. Here are the figures on "paint film remaining".

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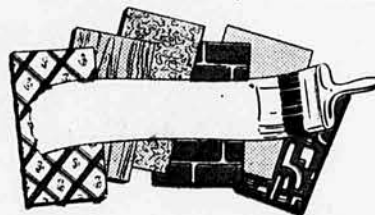
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Another point: Safeway never "stays off the market" in order to get a better price. They buy what they need, and keep on buying regularly.

PEOPLE sometimes ask us: *How can you do it?* How can you pay farmers top prices and at the same time offer your customers money-savings?

There's only one answer to it. For 27 years, we Safeway people have been simplifying and improving the ways of getting food to market.

We have eliminated a lot of "waste motion," cut out needless costs in-between the producer and the consumer.

By doing so we have saved money to benefit the grower and consumer alike.

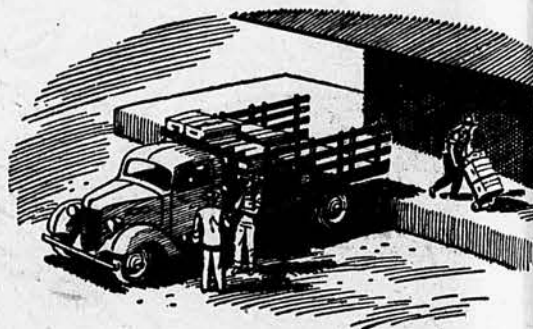


Today the Safeway system of food distribution is recognized as a great national asset. Everybody benefits by the straightest possible road to market—in war or peace.

Better buying set-up

You'll be interested to know we have recently separated the job of buying from the job of distributing — by setting up specialized buying divisions. Regional offices of these new Safeway buying divisions are

being spread out over the country. This works to give farmers closer contact with our buyers



And in many cases our new buying divisions operate local receiving and packing sheds so you can deliver in smaller than carlot quantities.

All these buying divisions operate exclusively for Safeway stores. All follow our buying policies. And none of them collect or accept commissions, allowances or brokerage.

SAFEGWAY

The neighborhood grocery store

P. S. Since you buy foods as well as produce them—it will interest you to know that close to a third of all our retail store customers are farm folks. We invite you to shop at your Safeway for one full month... and compare what you save.

Plant your idle dollars in War Bonds—and grow security for tomorrow!



MACHINERY starved agriculture cannot be expected to go on producing foodstuffs and feed and fiber in continually increasing quantities, and think it is high time that Washington bureaus, particularly the FA and the WPB, take actions to get adequate machinery and equipment for American farmers.

The other day I received a letter from Charles E. Howland, of Frankfort, chairman of a county committee for Jewell county, which is a good example of what is going on. He tells me his county records show that as of March 15, the office had applications for: 30 grain drills, 6 delivered; 60 combines, none delivered; 8 manure spreaders, none delivered; 5 corn choppers, none delivered; 14 corn pickers, 5 delivered; 36 mowers, 2 delivered; 4 side-delivery rakes, none delivered; 4 pick-up balers, none delivered; 18 tractors, 21 delivered.

"I have no figures," Chairman Howland writes me, "on non-quota machines or machines which do not require purchase certificates, but I know that the situation is not good."

I have taken this up again with WPB, and hope experience has made me careful about using the word expect—to get some definite information in the next few days.

But the Government may as well face the fact that sooner or later there is going to be a slump instead of the past years' record increases in food production. And the slump may come at a critical period in the war effort.

The latest information I have been able to get from Selective Service is that local draft boards, under definitions and limitations of the Tydings amendment, allowing deferment of essential farm workers, have full power to make deferments for farm workers. But I know that at the same time great pressure is being put on the local boards to provide their quotas of inductees, no matter at what cost to agricultural and industrial production.

The Military, which is in full control of policy decisions in Washington, feels that the armed services just must have more men, and still more men, for combat service. Statistics show there are 900,000 non-fathers between 18 and 38 on farms; 563,000 of these non-fathers are aged 18 to 26. They are just the men the Army wants; husky farm boys and young men. This is the biggest group reservoir of able-bodied men still remaining in the country, the Army feels. They want to get a quarter million of them into the armed services as soon as possible.

The fact, as those of us acquainted with the food situation see it, that most of these are needed for food and feed production, does not appeal to the Army, naturally. The Army feels that there still are a lot of older men and women, and children,

who could replace these men on the farms, and ought to do so.

It seems that this is turning out to be an even bigger war, and a longer one, than was figured when we went into it. And that it will take more American troops to win it. News from India may be an indication that more American troops will have to be sent there, if British possession of India is to be secure.

But a longer and harder war also will mean a longer and harder time producing necessary food and feed and other materials. It must be kept in mind, also, that machinery is wearing out; tires are wearing out. Farmers might keep up production with fewer men and more machinery but it is going to be very difficult with fewer men and less machinery.

Must Study Markets

GOOD markets for agricultural products after the war will be a problem. Something which needs a lot of careful study. I don't mean immediately after fighting stops. What I have in mind is the long-time view. We don't need very old memories to call back the picture of surpluses. We can't forget them even if the war demand has erased them for the duration. The specter of too much of everything is just as real up ahead as it was back in pre-Pearl Harbor days.

Wartime production of crops and livestock has been stepped up to new records. It gives us more of an idea of what the farms of this country can produce. Now, when the demand drops off after the war, what is the farmer to do with this excess production? American farmers are not going to be called upon to feed other countries forever. Every other country is going to make itself as nearly self-sufficient as possible. Isn't that the case with the United States? Are we as Americans willing to be caught short of vitally important products in the future? I don't believe this war is going to change human nature any more than similar experiences have in the past, in this respect.

Now, in addition to discovering we can produce more on our farms under force of necessity, there is another point to consider. Farming is becoming far more efficient thru research. This is a way of saying we make progress thru trial and error. For

example, I find that hybrid corn varieties have been so widely and successfully used that the corn crop year before last was increased more than 600 million bushels by this one factor alone. This is official information from the Department of Agriculture. Another thing. Six new varieties of oats make it possible to obtain higher total yields than we ever have seen, on fewer acres than have been planted to the crop in

past years. Because of better varieties and other factors, potato yields are nearly 14 bushels an acre higher than they were 10 years ago. That is a good increase.

No matter where you turn the same thing is true—progress in production. What are we going to do with all of these good things in normal times? Is the good farmer to be penalized by low prices for producing to the fullest and the best of his ability? I can't believe we ever will go into reverse in seeking higher yields and better quality products. Farmers are not built that way. Neither are agricultural scientists. Both groups abhor shoddy production. They want to put in their best efforts—do the best job they can. There is no incentive in doing a poor job.

I think we know a few things that will help the market situation for farm products. We must have certain kinds of protection in the home market. Our farmers must have first rights there. Then we can make our own consumers aware of higher quality, and get more people in the habit of consuming more farm products. We must be wide awake to every opportunity in the export market. Growing the products for which there is a market is another point. Then producing everything as cheaply as our competition deserves careful study.

It seems to me we are nearing perfection in the kind of research that results in more efficient, higher quality production. But comparatively speaking, we are in the primary grade so far as studying and finding the best market for farm products are concerned. We need the best minds to take up this kind of research. Marketing is just as important as any other part of the farming business. But we certainly haven't found as good marketing answers as we have production answers. And so long as marketing lags behind production, there are going to be low prices, foreclosure sales, relief projects. Plenty of other folks are getting up postwar plans for agriculture. What I am more interested in is hearing what farmers think about it themselves. It is something to study and talk about.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Wrong Idea About Tax Payment

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement from Rep. Frank Carlson, Sixth Kansas district, farmer member of the House Ways and Means Committee, calls attention to something that has not been made clear in many sections of the country.

"There seems to be a general misunderstanding among farmers regarding the filing of estimates for income tax purposes April 15. Many farmers write me they have been advised by attorneys and others that a farmer must file an estimate of his income for the year 1944 by April 15. This is not correct.

"Should a farmer desire to make an estimate in April and make quarterly payments he may do so. This is purely optional.

"The current tax payment act does not materially change the method of income tax collections for farmers. Note—for income tax purposes, a farmer is one who gets 80 per cent of his net income from farming operations.

"Under the old law, farmer's income tax for the income of 1943 was due January 1, and payable March 15, 1944,

either in whole or in 4 quarterly payments.

"Under the current tax payment act a farmer must file an income tax return on December 15, for the current year and pay at least two thirds of his estimated income tax for the full year. A final return, and the adjusted payment, for full amount is due by March 15 of the following year."

In other words, a farmer this year need not file any estimate or pay any tax on 1944 income until next December 15, if he so elects. But on December 15, 1944, if he does not file quarterly estimates and make quarterly payments, he must file his estimate for the full year, and pay two thirds of the estimated income tax for the year. Farmers whose money comes in at the end of the crop or marketing year, probably would do just as well to wait until December 15 to file any return. Then if it is a bad year, they will not have to pay much income tax.

But it must be kept in mind that instead of having the full year of 1945

to make tax payments on 1944 income, farmers must make it in 2 payments—two thirds (estimated) December 15, and the adjusted (corrected) balance the following March 15.

Farmers whose income thru the year is comparatively steady—dairy farmers for example—probably will do better to file quarterly estimates, starting April 15 this year, and make quarterly payments. Either way, better keep books—county agents should be able to provide an adequate book-keeping system, for those who have not been keeping books that will show net income liable for income taxes.

A bill by Carlson has been approved tentatively by the House Ways and Means Committee, providing for the December 15 estimate each year to be made the following January 15, with that much less chance of error in the estimated income for the year. But the Treasury Department is fighting to have this bill killed on a reconsideration vote in the committee.

According to Selective Service, there

are some 900,000 non-fathers on farms between the ages of 18 and 38. Of this total, 563,000 are aged 18 to 26. These are the men the Army wants, and is doing everything it can to get. The claim is made this is the biggest reservoir of young men left in the nation.

If Congress had not adopted the Tydings amendment to the draft act—authorizing and virtually directing the deferment of "essential" farm workers—at least 250,000 of these younger men would be drafted between now and June 30 this year. Selective Service has been backing and filling for the last 3 months on farm deferments. First it raised the "8 units" requirement to 16 units—this hit the small general farms, did not materially affect the larger farms of the Midwest and West. Latest, subject to change without notice, in farm deferment is left to the discretion of the local boards—but these have been instructed to fill their quotas. More and more younger farmers are being inducted; more will be.

The United States is in effect trying to maintain in the field and support, from 3,000 to 6,000 miles away, a 300-

(Continued on Page 18)

Livestock Trouble-Makers CAN BE CONTROLLED

By E. G. KELLY
Extension Entomologist



This sheep lost her wool trying to remove the ticks, and finally died from exposure in a March blizzard.



Portable vat suitable for dipping sheep. Note old auto chassis, chute coming out of barn and draining table which saves material. Sheep are turned into the lot, or a truck that is backed up to the draining board.



This cattle-grub chart shows where the heel fly deposits its eggs, and the route the maggot takes in getting to the animal's back.



Below is the true screwworm fly, adult female minus its several eggs. When infested cattle get to Kansas pastures, the flies generally require a month to become plentiful enough to be seen.

LOSSES caused by insect pests to livestock and poultry not only affect the growers but also the butchers, packers, hide dealers, wool dealers, manufacturers of leather and woolen goods; consumers of meat, poultry, milk, butter, cheese, eggs; and the wearers of shoes and woolen clothes. Despite the fact that well known and easily recognized insect pests cause tremendous losses to livestock and poultry, they have continued throughout the ages. It unfortunately is true that many folks fail to fully understand and appreciate the losses caused by insects to their livestock; or perhaps they accept the losses as necessary to the enterprise.

Research men of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Experiment Stations, and many insecticide and chemical factories, have studied numerous pests that attack livestock in an effort to learn efficient methods of control. These men have met with great success and the products of their research have been used by growers, and will be used more and more.

The Extension Service of Kansas has organized livestock insect control programs in numerous localities to demonstrate the value of approved chemicals and practices. Thru this organized effort, thousands of cattlemen, dairymen, sheep growers, swine growers, horse growers, and poultrymen have learned to combat the pests.

Farm people are deeply interested in the comfort and well-being of their livestock. They try in many ways to keep their animals free from tormenting pests. In some sections, they build smudges to keep biting buffalo gnats away; they spray the animals with oils to drive flies away; they cover animals with netting or sack cloth to keep the tormentors away. In fact, many good growers dip, dust, or spray their animals to remove cattle grubs, lice, ticks, mange mites, and

even paint wounds to keep screwworm maggots out.

There are more than a million named insects in the world. But there are probably not more than 15,000 different kinds of insects in any one county in Kansas, and possibly fewer than 50 will be troublesome to the domesticated animals.

Livestock and poultry growers must watch all kinds of farm animals for the first appearance and indication of insect pests. It is a great deal easier to keep pests off than it is to get them off after they once become well established on an animal. The poultryman must watch carefully for appearance of mites and bedbugs in the brooder house and hen house. Watch the young chicks for head and body lice, and watch the old hen for body and fluff lice. Poultry insects are abundant everywhere this spring, and they must be kept under control if there is to be profit later.

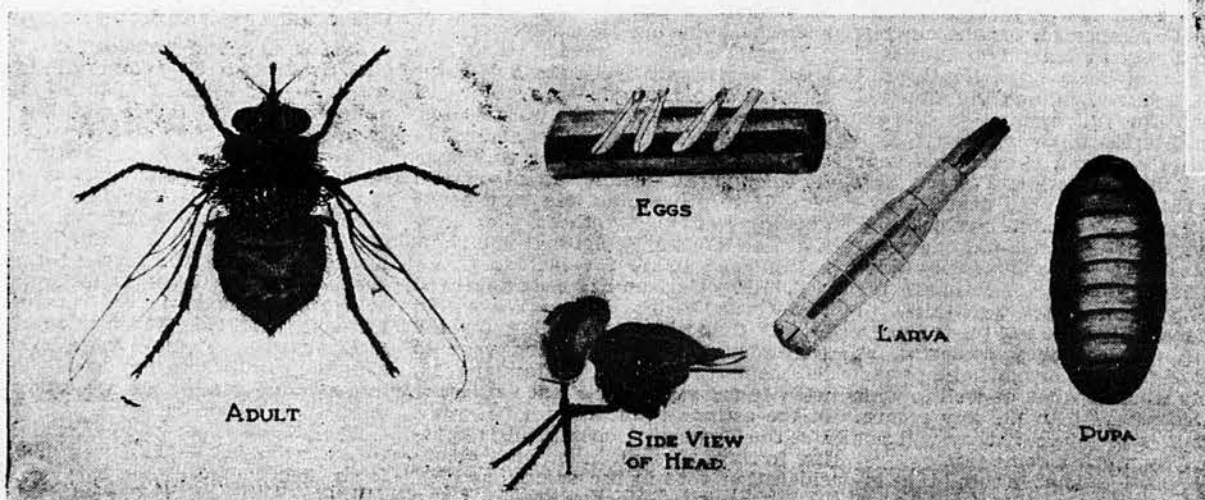
The cattlemen who washed, dusted, or sprayed the backs of their cattle during the early winter and repeated the job within 30 days should not be bothered with heel flies in April and May. But the men who did not get the job done will see a lot of running cattle. The men who cleaned up the cattle lice have nice, clean, smooth-coated animals, while the man who did not treat has animals with badly rubbed necks, sides, and often a very scrubby looking animal. Cattle lice move

from the old cow to the calf, and the calf will take the lice thru the summer until fall.

Cattle are moving from Texas and New Mexico into the bluestem pastures. The screwworms are abundant in the southern parts of those states. Screwworms will come to Kansas in wounds on the animals shipped from Texas and New Mexico. Screwworms will attack every kind of domesticated animal.

Wet oats or wheat straw is the source of biting flies, and there is an abundance of that kind of straw after the snowstorms. The horn flies will be plentiful in June, and when they do get here, they will annoy cattle and many other kinds of farm animals. The horseflies have vicious piercing mouths and will drive the animal frantic in June. Ear ticks have annoyed cattle all winter. Cows stand around the barns and fences shaking their heads vigorously trying to dislodge the ticks.

Sheep have their pests, too. Sheep scab is known best as "scabies." [Continued on Page 7]



Above—screwworm considerably magnified. This pest will come into Kansas on cattle shipped in from the south for pasture and feeding.

At left—adult stable fly in sitting or resting posture showing piercing mouth extending in front; side view of head shows strong piercing mouth in feeding position. The eggs are attached to a bit of straw; the maggots feed on straw; the pupal case generally is in the soil under the straw.

Two Win Scholarships

Awarded by Senator Capper for 4-H Work

WINNERS of the Capper 4-H Club scholarship awards for 1943 are Pearl Lillieqvist, Medicine Lodge county, and Dan Zumbrunn, Geary county. This announcement is being made April 15 by Arnold Johnson, state club leader. Awards are presented by Senator Capper, thru Kansas Farmer magazine, because of his deep interest in 4-H Club work. Pearl and Dan will receive \$150 to be used in furthering their education. Both of these young people are active in many ways, as indicated in

home economics projects, having been a member of the clothing judging team in her county and a blue-ribbon winner of the demonstration team in home economics work, but, in addition, she has stood high in her exhibits in livestock work.

Miss Lillieqvist is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lillieqvist who have been active in Farm Bureau and 4-H Club leadership for several years. Mr. Lillieqvist was selected as a Master Farmer in 1942 by Kansas Farmer.

Dan Zumbrunn, Chapman, Geary county, 20-year-old 4-H Club boy has been a member for 11 years. He lives on a 220-acre farm and is a member of the Blue Line 4-H Club. Dan was president of the Geary county Who's Who Club in 1943, as well as president of his local club, and an active leader in all county and community activities. He has been a junior leader 4 years. Dan was a member of the Geary county livestock judging team last



Pearl Lillieqvist, Barber county



Dan Zumbrunn, Geary county

Sketches, prepared by Mr. Johnson, which follow:

Pearl Lillieqvist, Medicine Lodge county, is 18 years old and has been a 4-H Club member 8 years, 4 of which were outstanding in junior leadership activities. Pearl has been a member of the Elm Mills 4-H Club, serving as its president 2 years, secretary 1 year, song leader 2 years, and having served on numerous committees in the local club. Her leadership activities have been especially outstanding in county-wide work, as well as numerous activities in the state. She was president of the County 4-H Club 2 years, active in county 4-H as assistant superintendent of the state fair, and attended the state convention encampment and the American Royal 4-H Conference as a member.

Pearl has carried 25 projects with a profit of \$1,432.62. She has numerous championships within county, including county canning 1 year, beef 2 years, junior leader 1 year, county showmanship 1 year, and home beautification 1 year. Only has she been outstanding in

Reference Bulletins

We have been advised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that certain bulletins may be ordered as long as the supply lasts. We have selected the most timely and useful to list at this time. Please order by number and address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for prompt attention.

- A-2—Vitamins From Farm to You.
- A-6—How to Make Your Washing Machine Last Longer.
- A-19—Take Care of Vacuum Cleaners and Carpet Sweepers.
- A-26—Take Care of the Wool You Have.
- A-34—Fats in Wartime Meals.
- A-54—Green Vegetables in Wartime Meals.
- A-78—Family-Food Plans for Good Nutrition.

Meat Good for Eyes

Color blindness may be caused by lack of meat in the diet, according to scientists, who have about reached that conclusion.

Dr. Knight Dunlap, of the University of California, points out that the number of cases of color blindness reveals an obvious history of dietary insufficiency, especially lack of meat.

Color blindness has proved a serious detriment to many members of the armed forces, especially where identification of colors, more so than discrimination of colors, is involved. Many persons who are color-blind have learned to identify significant colors, although they do not see them the same as those who are normal in vision.



Tomorrow's Way of Handling Hay MASSEY-HARRIS FORAGE CLIPPER

"I'll need new hay tools soon as I can get them, but I don't want to get a new mower, rake and loader if I can use this new Massey-Harris Forage Clipper and do the whole job with one machine.

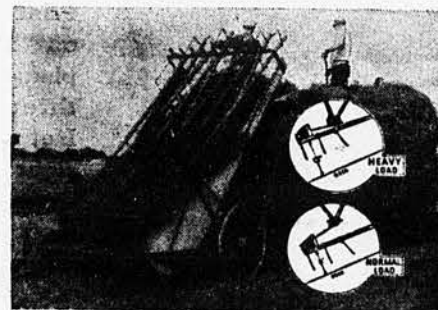
"Looks to me as if this Forage Clipper is the real thing for the man who feeds his own hay. It will cut any forage crop, including silage corn, chop it to any desired length and deliver it to wagon or truck all in one operation. Chops cured hay so that it can be blown into the mow and save half the storage space. Can be used as a straight cutting and loading unit by simply raising the cylinder. There's a pickup attachment that gathers cured hay or straw from a combined field. Yes, that's the answer to my postwar haying problem."

Whether you pick the New Massey-Harris Forage Clipper or decide to use conventional haying tools, Massey-Harris will have new mowers, rakes and loaders that lead the field in better design and advanced engineering. Choose which kind you are going to need and make your plans now.

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Should Have Individual Suspension Rake Bars

The Massey-Harris No. 8 Hay Loader is just one example of hay tool improvement. The 9 patented individual suspension rake bars handle hay gently, even when bunched on one side of the rack. It does not crush or bruise the tender leaves—saves all the food value. Many other fine features. Saves time and labor. Talk it over with your Massey-Harris dealer.



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George Volker

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TASTY, YET SO MILD—
PRINCE ALBERT IS
A SMOKER'S DREAM
COME TRUE. CRIMP CUT
TO PACK RIGHT—
EASY ON THE DRAW
AS ON THE
TONGUE**

TRUE PIPE-JOY, according to George Volker, is no further than a package of Prince Albert. "P. A.'s right on the ball," George explains. "Rich taste comes through clear, mellow. Helps a pipe 'cake up' right — and stays lit. No soggy, bitter heel either," George adds. "There's no other tobacco like P. A."

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PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Make an Investment for Victory

BUY MORE WAR BONDS!!

Sorghums May Beat Goal

They No Longer Are Considered a Last Resort

This is the fifth of a special series of articles relating to improved crop yields for 1944. Suggestions made here will be in the nature of a review for many readers. For others the practices may be new. We hope they are of interest and service to all.

THE third most important crop on Kansas farms is sorghum. In 1944, Kansas farmers are requested to plant at least 3,250,000 acres of the various sorghums. It is anticipated that this acreage will be exceeded because there is a growing recognition of a scarce feed supply in relation to record numbers of livestock. Also, in Western Kansas last fall, dry weather prevented seeding of the desired acreage of wheat and there is some of this land available for the sorghums this year.

Sorghum crops have great value on the majority of Kansas farms. Many prefer to produce corn, but outside of the strictly corn area, and on the soils which are very good for corn, the proper variety of sorghum will out-yield corn generally. On many farms, sorghum crops are looked upon as a "last resort" crop which is planted on acreage that is not seeded for a number of causes to some other crop. In much of Kansas the proper sorghum should receive a definite place in a well-rounded cropping system. The value of the grain and the forage for feeding purposes is great and well known. Ability to escape drought damage has won for sorghums an ever-increasing place in Kansas agriculture. For the war period at least, grain sorghums will be in demand for industrial uses including starch and flour.

There Is a "Best" Variety

The first rule of a successful producer is to choose the variety of sorghum which fits his need and obtain pure seed of known germination. Failure to follow this rule results in poor yields on many farms every year. If the producer needs a grain sorghum, there is a "best variety" for his farm. If the producer needs a forage sorghum, he can get one "best adapted" for his farm, and one with the sweet, juicy stalk necessary to make good forage.

Only a few varieties of the many forage and grain sorghums are adapted to any one section of Kansas. Disappointment is likely to result if the right variety is not obtained. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has an excellent bulletin, No. 304, called "Sorghums for Kansas" which describes various varieties and gives their general adaptation for various uses and locations. A producer could well afford to get a copy of this bulletin and study it as he plans his sorghum production program for 1944. The best information about the variety for each community is available at the office of the County Agricultural Agent in each county. Tests of varieties are carried on nearly every year in each county. This is the most reliable information available about the proper variety for local farms. Milo root rot disease is present in the soil in much of Western Kansas. The variety Westland is resistant to this disease.

Pure Seed Does Better

The second rule for successful sorghum production is to get good seed of the proper variety. It is a common sight in Kansas for one field of sorghum to be uniform in all respects and for an adjoining field to have tall plants and short plants, heads open and heads compact, heads of all colors, and other great variations. Whenever this occurs it is a certainty that the operator with the mixed sorghum did not plant pure seed. It is difficult to estimate the losses that occur from failure to use good seed, but probably some yields are reduced as much as 40 per cent by failure to follow this rule. In peace time it was not good business to overlook this point. In 1944, when every acre should yield at the maximum, it is in the national interest to use good seed. Many producers have an opportunity to increase their yields of sorghum by attention to this rule.

The third rule for successful sorghum production is to prepare a good seedbed and plant at the proper rate, at the proper depth and at the right time so a good stand is obtained. An excellent bulletin, No. 265, called "Sor-

ghum Production in Kansas" has been published by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Many producers will find excellent suggestions about production of sorghum by getting a copy of this bulletin.

For Central Kansas the best method of preparing land for sorghum is a blank list the land in the fall or early spring, pull in the ridges with a curle and nose out the old furrows with a furrow opener planter or lister at seeding time. It is desirable to kill a crop of weeds after the ridges are curle and before planting. This can be done with a one-way or disk. With the system described, it is possible to get rid of many weeds before planting. The soil in the furrows will be warm and mellow so the seed will be placed in good location and be ready for prompt germination. This system does not result in the placement of the seed in deep furrow and therefore a heavy rain usually will not bury the seed too deeply. For Western Kansas, by far the best method is to summer-fallow the land ahead of planting.

A Difference in Planting

For Eastern Kansas the soil should be fall plowed with 1 or 2 diskings given in the spring before seeding. The seed can best be planted with a corn planter equipped with large furrow opener disks. In Eastern Kansas, seldom pays to plant sorghum with a lister because the heavy rains in the spring often cover the seeds so deep that replanting is necessary.

June 1 is a good time to plant sorghums in much of Kansas. This varies from south to north in the state, and from east to west, and varies also with the variety. Sorghum is a warm weather crop and the seed will not germinate satisfactorily if it is planted in cold soil. It usually is desirable to delay planting of the early-maturing varieties until June 10, if by so doing an additional crop of weeds can be killed before seeding.

A germination test of the seed is necessary to determine the proper seeding rate. If seed that germinates about 90 per cent is planted in an excellent seedbed, the planter should drop 4 to 5 seeds per foot of row. If the seed is not this high in germination, or the land is not in first-class condition, more seed should be dropped per foot of row. A seeding of 4 to 5 seeds per foot of the small-seeded varieties will require slightly less than 3 pounds of seed to the acre in 40-inch rows. Seeding varieties with large seeds, when germination equals 90 per cent and 4 or 5 seeds per foot of row are dropped, will require less than 5 pounds of seed to the acre. In Western Kansas, 2 pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient if the seedbed is thoroughly prepared.

Eliminate the Smut Threat

All sorghum seed, regardless of origin or apparent freedom of smut, should be treated with New Improved Ceresan, copper carbonate, Arasan or Sperton. This treatment kills the smut disease on the seed and better field germination will result. A better stand obtained with treated seed. Seed treatment is a simple process. The directions on the packages are sufficient to get a good job of treatment complete and should be followed.

Many producers have difficulty in getting a good stand of sorghum. It is important to follow the rules which have proved successful in the majority of instances. The chances of a good stand are improved when the seeding is delayed until the soil is warm, when the seed is of high germination and treated, when the seed is not planted in deep furrows and not covered any more than necessary to assure that it is placed in moist soil and protected from drying out. Weed control ahead of planting is very important. Contour planting on sloping land will be helpful in getting a good stand and the yield of the crop will be increased above that obtained from up-and-down-hill seeding. A circular by the Extension Service, "Sorghum Production in Western Kansas," contains information of special value for farmers who desire to produce a successful sorghum crop.

Thru the AAA, a practice payment will be made to farmers who sign the 1944 farm production plan by May 1 and plant and cultivate sorghums.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have 15 head of barrows weighing 10 pounds, 20 head weighing 275 pounds and 35 head weighing 180 pounds. I have enough feed for fattening them until summer but when shall I market? Will there be any relief in the way of Government moving corn so receipts won't push the market down? Is it safe to sell over floor weights or 10 pounds after April 15?—D. S.

Your 400-pound barrows make inefficient use of feed and cost of gains is high so these should be marketed now. The 275-pound barrows could be held for a short time to see whether receipts become lighter, resulting in better prices. Of course, there is danger of eggs out of support weights being lower in price, but receipts should decline in the near future to hold hogs in support weights to near ceiling prices, which would tend to strengthen prices on out-of-support weights. Your 10-pound hogs should be fed to 200 or 220 pounds, at which time prices should be near ceiling levels. The maximum support weights on hogs will be 10 pounds after April 15. I doubt whether there will be any relief from the short corn and other grain supplies in the near future. No doubt this will effect runs and average weights of hogs coming to market.

I have some medium to good quality 700-pound steers that have been wintered well and they can be put into killing condition by early summer if some rye and wheat are used for pasture. Do you think I will make more by pasturing these crops than by leaving them for harvest? Moisture penetration is shallow in this part of the state.—R. M.

Experiments with cattle on cereal pasture indicate that under favorable conditions you could expect these cattle to gain 1½ to 1¾ pounds a day on the kind of pasture you indicate in your letter, and the carrying capacity about one head to the acre. You might reasonably expect to produce 10 pounds of beef an acre of cereal pasture by June 1. This beef would be worth from \$13 to \$14, and by increasing the flesh of your steers you could expect to increase their value by \$1 a hundredweight. This would give you an increase in value of \$7 on the original weight of your steers and would give you a return of near \$20 an acre for your cereal pasture, probably more than money than you would get from harvesting the grain. If you pasture these crops, it will pay you to supply little dry roughage for the cattle.

It seems that soybean and cottonseed meal now are available in fairly good quantities. Would it be advisable to lay in a supply?—A. J.

There is not much prospect of soybean or cottonseed meal being cheaper. If you have a supply on hand, you may hold the difficulty which has existed during the last 1½ years of obtaining protein.

If feed grain is going to be scarcer many predict, what can I as an individual farmer do to meet the situation?—B. M.

Use feed grains carefully. Plan on growing animals by using more pasture and roughage than normal, and if possible, feed less grain to the animal. With price ceilings, quick gains are not essential as usual. A longer growing and finishing period may be desirable. Grow as much feed grain as possible, keep a reserve on hand, and don't start livestock or poultry enterprises unless you have the feed in place or have plans for raising it. End-to-mouth buying of feed will be necessary during the next 15 to 18 months.

Endless Roads Ahead

Farm-to-market roads of the future may be sealed against rain and snow by the simple application of Stabinol, a chemical developed by the Hercules Powder Co., and which has been proved useful on roads, airplane landing fields, and other construction projects connected with the war. By mixing Stabinol, a resin compound, with the top few inches of soil, a waterproof surface is obtained. Wa-

ter will drain off or evaporate, rather than seep thru the treated soil and turn it into mud. It resists penetration of surface water and also the capillary rise of moisture from below.

"Mudless" highways, treated with Stabinol, have stood under 5 years of traffic. Only fractional amounts of Stabinol are used, usually about 1 per cent of the total soil to be treated, and the "stabilized" soil has the same appearance as before. Load-bearing capacity of the soil is not changed, but the chemical will prevent the soil from getting wet and losing its strength. Chemists claim that a truck can move over Stabinol-treated dirt roads during or after a rainstorm without churning up mud or digging ruts in the road. A car splashing thru a puddle on this type of road will kick up dry dust, not mud, behind it.

Sorghums May Beat Goal

(Continued from Page 8)

the contour this year. This payment amounts to \$1.50 an acre on slopes of more than 2 per cent. The payment rate is \$1 an acre for contouring on slopes less than 2 per cent. If terraces are needed on the field, the farmer can construct them ahead of seeding and be eligible for the terrace practice payment which amounts to

\$1.50 per 100 linear feet of terrace on slopes less than 5 per cent, and \$1 per 100 linear feet of terrace on slopes of from 5 to 10 per cent. If a field is terraced, the terraces can be used as guide lines for the contouring job. If the field is not terraced, guide lines must be laid out.

If sorghums are planted on the contour with a drill, the farmer is eligible for a Triple-A conservation payment of 50 cents an acre. For the contouring practice payments the guide lines must be either standard terraces or the lines must not exceed 20 rods horizontal, or 8 feet vertical distances.

In Western Kansas, yields of sorghums are increased when planted on summer-fallowed land. If a farmer fallows land in 1944 for sorghum in 1945, he is eligible for the summer-fallow practice payment of \$1.25 an acre under the Triple-A conservation program, provided the work is done properly.

Congress authorizes these and other practice payments because it believes conservation practices prevent soil erosion and loss of water. Yields are increased with these methods.

The price of sorghum grain is expected to be at or nearly the ceiling price. The price of the forage also is expected to be satisfactory. The large numbers of livestock now on hand and expected to be on hand next fall and winter will require a large amount of grain and forage. Dwindling stocks of all grains in relation to numbers of

livestock makes the need for feed production this year very important.

The War Food Administration has announced that the price of grain sorghums grading No. 2 or better will be supported at 95 cents a bushel. Other grades will be supported at lower prices. The price-support program will be carried out by means of nonrecourse loans in a manner similar to the loans made in previous years for corn and wheat.

Information in this article was supplied by Dr. H. H. Laude, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan; A. F. Swanson, of the Fort Hays Agricultural Experiment Station; L. L. Compton, Extension Agronomist, and John O. Miller, Extension Plant Pathologist, Kansas State College, and Lawrence Norton, Agricultural Adjustment Agency U. S. D. A.

Care of Traps

Traps should not lay out all summer, but should be washed carefully and hung up in a dry place, ready for the next trapping season. It may be impossible to replace lost or broken traps.

Uncovers Small Corn

We bent an iron rod to a right angle and fastened it to a broom handle. This forms a hook that will uncover small corn while cultivating without the necessity of getting off the seat.—R. E.

CORN GROWERS!

Get Your 1944 PEPPARD FUNK-G HYBRID
Seed Corn From Us NOW!

Get in Your PRIORITY ORDER
For Your 1945 Seed Corn NOW!

WE WANT to take care of as many of our corn-growing friends as possible, this Spring. What we can do is governed by our present supply. See your Peppard Funk-G dealer right away about your 1944 supply of Peppard's Funk-G Hybrid — preferred by so many because of its high yieldability—drouth and disease resistance—feeding quality.

At the same time, place your 1945 priority order. You will then be assured of your share of the Peppard's

Funk-G Hybrid available next year. Peppard will produce as much as possible under present wartime conditions, supplying FIRST those who have placed priority orders.

Priority orders are conditional on your being satisfied when the price is established this Fall.

So see your Peppard Seed Dealer NOW about your Peppard's Funk-G Hybrid for this Spring, and place your priority order for 1945.

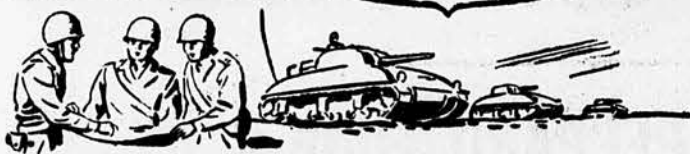
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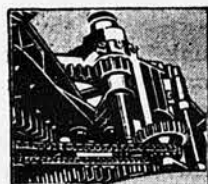
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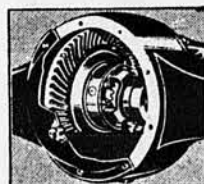
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ORDER NOW**

SANILAC Cattle Spray is economical to use—1 to 1½ ozs. per cow protects all day. Sanilac Spray kills and repels annoying flies and insects—lets cows eat and rest in comfort—keeps them more productive. Be assured of an adequate supply next summer—order now from your Mobilgas Man.

THERE'S NO GUESSWORK—no leaving it to chance when your Mobilgas Man makes a lubrication recommendation for your tractor or other farm equipment. His Lubrication Guide and other technical information supplied to help guide him with your problems are prepared by expert lubrication engineers—men who have spent years working with equipment manufacturers in the vital job of correctly lubricating machinery.



EXPOSED GEARS—To lubricate, coat with a semi-fluid, tacky lubricant (Mobilgrease No. 2) which will adhere to the gear teeth and cushion the shock.



ENCLOSED GEARS—If gear housing is oil-tight, use Mobil-oil C; where housing is not leak-proof, use Mobilgrease No. 2. Don't neglect your gears this spring!

**SOCONY-VACUUM PRODUCTS
FOR THE FARM**

MOBIL-OIL—To lubricate your tractor, truck and car.
MOBILGAS—for powerful, thrifty performance in tractor, truck, car and farm engine.
POWERFUEL—quick starting, clean burning, economical.
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MOBIL KEROSENE—clean burning, gives steady heat.
MOBILHEAT—clean burning—gives economical, maximum heat.
MOBILGREASE—a type for every grease lubrication problem.
SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—non-irritative... effective protection all day.



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HELPS MAKE EQUIPMENT LAST**

End Sheep Troubles New Way

May Revolutionize Whole Industry, Says Elling

A NEW method of giving phenothiazine compounds to sheep in the feed or with salt for control of internal parasites may revolutionize the sheep industry in Kansas and make obsolete the old method of drenching, says Carl G. Elling, extension specialist, Kansas State College.

To show this new method, demonstrations are being held over the state under sponsorship of the Kansas State Extension Service, the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Department, the Livestock Loss Prevention Board, and the Midwest Wool Marketing Co-operative.

Feeding phenothiazine compounds to sheep has brought an answer to the search for some effective, economical and practical method of controlling sheep parasites on a large scale, says Mr. Elling. It is especially important now, he explains, because it is well known that infested animals are not thrifty and waste a tremendous amount of feed at a time when our slogan should be, "Produce a maximum amount of meat on a minimum of feed consumption."

By use of the new method, says Mr. Elling, it is entirely possible that late lambs and other spring lambs that do not reach 80 to 100 pounds by June 15, can be weaned at that time and fed out in the fall. Previously, it has been generally conceded that feeder lambs produced in Kansas did not do well in feedlots because of parasite infestation.

During the last 2 years, he explained, heavy lambs have been in demand. The markets have paid a premium on

spring lambs 20 pounds heavier than wanted before the war. Consumers heartily in favor of heavy lambs because of the better quality of the mature meat. Since consumers are satisfied with heavy lambs, this demand will continue, Mr. Elling believes, which makes the parasite program more important. Only parasite-free animals will attain those heavy weights, he added.

The new method of administering phenothiazine compounds consists of using 1 pound of phenothiazine with pounds of salt or mixing it with feed according to directions on the package. Following package directions is important, warns Mr. Elling, because different compounds offered by various manufacturers vary in strength.

There are other advantages in treatment in addition to bringing lambs to high market weight, explains Mr. Elling. Such treatment will prove the quality and amount of wool produced. Also, a parasite-free ewe will produce stronger lambs and give more milk. Lambs with such a start and parasite-free themselves will reach market weight from 2 to 5 weeks earlier and are the only ones that will reach the heavier weights.

The annual dipping program, popular the last 5 years, has about solved the external parasite problems on the farm, Mr. Elling believes. But adds that we have a long way to go in treatment of internal parasites—principally because of the previously used and troublesome method of treatment.

"Wichita" Wheat Shows Promise

BY CROSSING Early Blackhull and Tenmarq, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has developed a new wheat variety, Wichita, which combines early maturity and all other desirable characteristics of Early Blackhull and, in addition, gives higher grain yields, better test weight and better gluten quality. Wichita is being released in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas as a variety to replace Early Blackhull, which has not been received favorably on the market owing to rather weak gluten in milling and baking tests.

Wichita has proved superior to Early Blackhull in these respects, and if it should succeed in replacing Early Blackhull on Kansas farms, plant breeders feel the general level of quality of Kansas wheat would rise.

Early Blackhull has been proving increasingly popular with farmers and decreasingly popular with crop improvement officials, millers and bakers. It has proved popular with farmers because it matures early and allows the farmer to split his crop into early- and

late-maturing varieties, thus spreading his harvest period and allowing him to hedge against weather and diseases attacking any one variety. Cause of its high test-weight, vators have been willing to accept. Not until it reached the bakers did it run into serious trouble, but then failed to such an extent that crop improvement leaders in Kansas have been keenly worried for fear wheat from this area would be discriminated against on the eastern market.

Farmer practice has been to combine Early Blackhull in combination with Tenmarq, Turkey, or Standard Blackhull, especially in the South-Central and Southwestern counties. Sixty county farmers planted 18 per cent of their total acreage to Early Blackhull in 1939, with Barber county with 10 per cent and Sedgwick, Seneca and Osborne counties third with 6 per cent. These percentages have increased up thru 1943, according to observers.

Wichita variety now can be used in the same 2-variety program. (Continued on Page 11)

A Much Easier Way



The wrong way to drench sheep is illustrated here by John Wix, of the Midwest Wool Growers Association, Kansas City, Mo. In this picture, Mr. Wix is holding the nose of the sheep in such a manner that he cannot breathe or swallow properly, so will fight the drench.



Holding the left hand under the jaw, the nose free, allows the sheep a chance to co-operate. Note how right foot is back in position with the crook of the right knee makes drenching easier.

Gas Change

Senator Capper forwarded to Chester Bowles, administrator of OPA, recommendations from farmers of 21 Southwestern Kansas counties that farmers be allowed at least a 6-months supply of gasoline for nonhighway use, urging Bowles to adopt the recommendations, which follow:

Following is a copy of the resolution which was passed unanimously by 300 farmers from Southwest Kansas, who attended the 12th annual Southwest Farm and Home Conference in Dodge City on Thursday, March 16:

"Whereas the rationing of nonhighway gasoline is being improperly handled at the present time and if continued to be handled in this manner, we think it will seriously curtail the production of food so valuable in this war effort.

"We who are representing 21 counties in Southwest Kansas at the annual Southwest Farm and Home Conference therefore recommend that farmers be given at least a 6-months supply of gasoline instead of a limited supply that is being given at the present time. We recommend that the state exemption permit be the basis that OPA use in rationing nonhighway gasoline.

"We recommend that gasoline coupons be issued in 100-, 50-, and 5-gallon denominations.

"This will save time and confusion since the farmers are required to sign and address each coupon.

"We heartily endorse the conservation of fuels as a war measure and pledge our whole-hearted support to the fuel rationing program."

We submit this resolution to you for your serious consideration, and trust that some action will be taken on it.

Very truly yours,
W. A. Long, Chairman Agriculture Committee, Dodge City Chamber of Commerce.

Sheep Production Going

With 8 cows to milk every day, Clarence Hinck, of Washington county, has his worries this fall. He had just a sack of cottonseed cake left and

didn't know when he could get more. Also, his alfalfa hay this time was not much good. Because of the labor situation he got in only 5 of the 20 acres devoted to this crop and the hay he did harvest was poor in quality. He also is short on pasture. Mr. Hinck tried some soybean protein but doesn't like it as he does not believe it gets good results. Despite all his feed troubles, his herd of grade cows is holding up fairly well on production.

Six Tops in Poultry

Six breeds of poultry dominated flocks participating last year in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. They were, in the order named, White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, New Hampshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and White Wyandottes.

These breeds accounted for 91 per cent of the total. Of the 161,000 birds being trapnested this year under Record of Performance supervision, 98 per cent are of the same 6 breeds. The results of these tests indicate there is no accident in high egg production. High bloodlines tell the story.

M. A. Seaton, extension poultry specialist, Kansas State College, advises the basis for a successful poultry flock is to start with one or more of the popular breeds, which have been improved to a higher degree thru selection, trapnesting and pedigree breeding. They will show a higher egg production and more profit.

More Irrigation

Irrigation is on the increase in Kansas. According to Robert G. White, extension engineer, Kansas State College, 5,355 acres of cropland were brought under irrigation in 1943, mostly in the western part of the state.

Relatively small tracts are scattered over Eastern Kansas, primarily along the Republican, Kansas and Arkansas rivers. Drained creek and river bottom land in 1943 totaled 5,202 acres.

"Wichita" Wheat Shows Promise

(Continued from Page 10)

should help spread the harvest period over an additional 4 to 7 days.

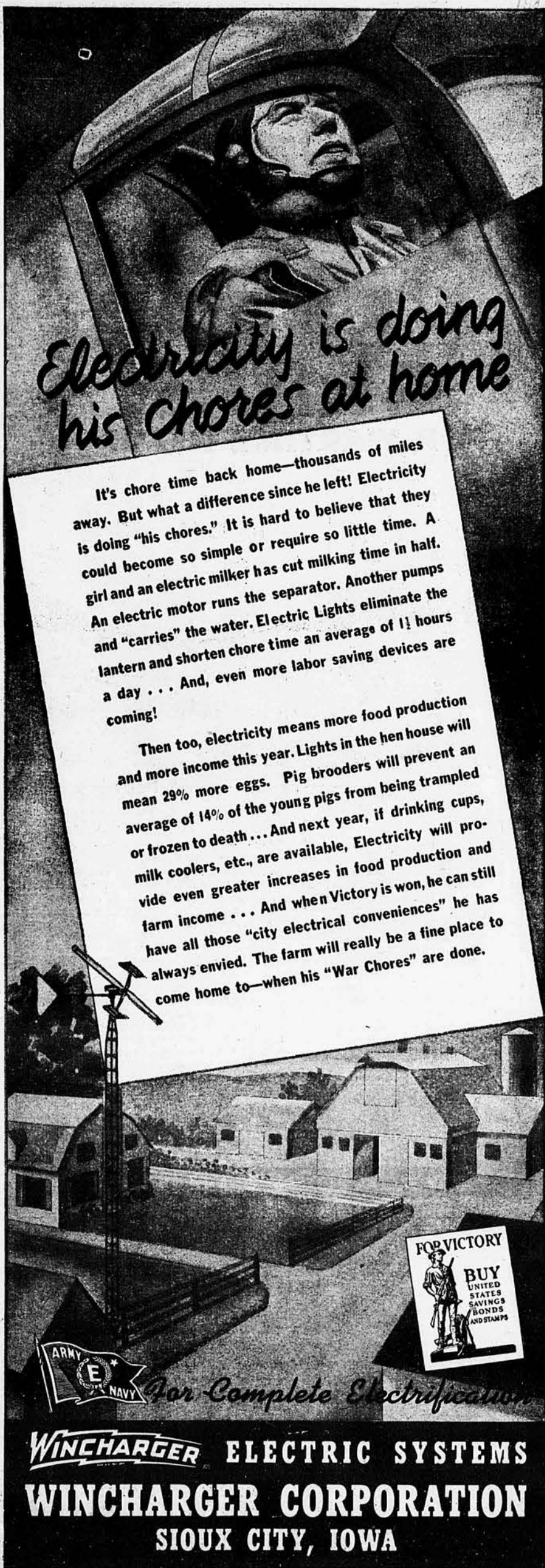
The new variety has been grown on all of the experiment stations and fields in Central and Western Kansas. Records on performance and yields go back to 1937, when the first tests were made at Manhattan. In a total of 41 tests, Wichita averaged 27.9 bushels an acre, Early Blackhull 23.6, Comanche 27.4, Chiefkan 26.7, and Pawnee 29.9 bushels. Test-weight determinations were recorded in 38 of the 41 tests with Wichita testing 59.7 pounds, Early Blackhull 58.7, Pawnee 58.7, Comanche 57.9, and Chiefkan 60.2.

It would not be a good practice to plant Wichita instead of the full-season varieties such as Tenmarq, Turkey, Standard Blackhull, Comanche and Pawnee, says L. P. Reitz, associate agronomist, Kansas State College. This would result, he explains, in losing the advantage of spreading the harvest period and, since Wichita does not have as strong straw as Tenmarq, it would be risky to have the entire acreage devoted to it. Finally, Wichita has not exceeded the yields of Pawnee and, in many cases, has not exceeded Comanche or Tenmarq.

Its reaction to diseases and insects is about equal to Early Blackhull and, like Blackhull, is generally susceptible to loose smut, bunt, leaf rust, stem rust, and Hessian fly; altho early maturity often enables these varieties to escape part of the damage caused by rusts and fly.

Wichita matures about 6 days earlier than Tenmarq and Blackhull, but is 1 day later than Early Blackhull. Lodging at maturity has been slightly less than Early Blackhull but greater than Tenmarq. Tests indicate that Wichita is more winter hardy than Early Blackhull and nearly as hardy as Tenmarq. The heads are large, bearded, and have long beaks, with the chaff usually showing black stripes. The grain is not so hard as some varieties but may be marketed as hard red winter.

Limited quantities of Wichita seed wheat should be released to growers this year or next, since more fields in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas were planted last fall, it is reported.



Electricity is doing his chores at home

It's chore time back home—thousands of miles away. But what a difference since he left! Electricity is doing "his chores." It is hard to believe that they could become so simple or require so little time. A girl and an electric milker has cut milking time in half. An electric motor runs the separator. Another pumps and "carries" the water. Electric Lights eliminate the lantern and shorten chore time an average of 1 1/2 hours a day . . . And, even more labor saving devices are coming!

Then too, electricity means more food production and more income this year. Lights in the hen house will mean 29% more eggs. Pig brooders will prevent an average of 14% of the young pigs from being trampled or frozen to death . . . And next year, if drinking cups, milk coolers, etc., are available, Electricity will provide even greater increases in food production and farm income . . . And when Victory is won, he can still have all those "city electrical conveniences" he has always envied. The farm will really be a fine place to come home to—when his "War Chores" are done.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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Easy herd treatment, or may be given individually. Buy at Dr. Salsbury dealers—feed, drug, produce stores, butcheries. Or write: Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

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FOR LARGE ROUND WORMS

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Lambs Do Best On 50-50 Feeding

EVIDENCE that a proportion of about 50 per cent of concentrates to roughage by weight in feeding lambs produces the best and most economical gains was further confirmed by lamb feeding experiments

conducted at the Garden City branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Two carloads of Colorado lambs were fed 120 days from November 16, 1943, to March 15, 1944. These also brought out that with the production of combine types of sorghum grains, it becomes necessary to grow a forage type to feed with it; that grazing lambs on a sorghum stalkfield before feedlot feeding has

its advantages; that threshed alfalfa straw varies too much in quality to be reliable as a substitute for alfalfa hay; and that there is some advantage to feeding a constant ration rather than an increasingly concentrated ration as the feeding period progresses.

A summary of the feeding tests, as given at the 10th annual Lamb Feeders' Day at Garden City, April 1, by R. F. Cox and L. M. Sloan, disclosed that a ration of westland milo grain, cottonseed cake and ground sumac stover, composed of 55 per cent concentrates and 45 per cent roughage, gave slightly better results than similar rations containing either 45 per cent or 35 per cent concentrates. Last year the 45 per cent ration was best, which indicates, says Mr. Cox, that somewhere between the two would be the ideal proportion.

This year's test was the third consecutive one in which rations containing constant proportions of concentrates to roughage have given as good or better results than rations which increased periodically in concentration as the feeding period advanced.

An attempt was made to interpret crop yields of feed into pounds of fat lamb produced an acre in one phase of the experiments. Figures were based on 4 years' average yields on both irrigated and fallow ground on the performance of lambs in the feedlots. In this test irrigated Finney milo produced 994.4 pounds of lamb an acre in 1944 and 853.2 pounds an acre in 1943 to head the list, proving superior to two thirds acre of westland milo and one third acre of sumac, which produced 599.9 and 592.9 pounds in 1944 and 1943, respectively.

Finney milo on fallow ground also proved superior to the westland-sumac combination, producing 548.2 pounds of lamb an acre this year compared to 293 pounds for the combination. More work is needed on this experiment before conclusive statements can be made, said Mr. Cox.

Lambs run in a combined milo stalkfield, either with or without additional grain, for 30 days before going into the feedlot, made about the same gains at decidedly lower costs than those fed the same ration in the feedlot.

Wheat produced larger gains than westland milo this year, which does not agree with previous tests and should not be accepted as final.

This year's tests of alfalfa hay, alfalfa straw, sumac roughage, and Finney milo roughage, completes several years of such comparisons and shows that alfalfa hay has a value of 100 per cent, with the relative values of the others giving alfalfa straw an average 4-year value of 88.7 per cent, sumac roughage 91.4 per cent, and Finney milo roughage 74.3 per cent. In 6 years of comparisons milo roughage has averaged 93.93 per cent the value of sumac.

Ask Price Control Changes

Senator Capper placed in the Record, with his indorsement, the resolutions adopted at Chicago by a joint livestock committee representing 130 producer organizations, urging amendments to the price control act. Senator Capper "briefed" the resolutions to the Senate as follows: "I just desire to call attention of the Senate to the position taken by these livestock producer organizations, which Joe Montague, of Fort Worth, Texas, representing the committee, presented to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

"This committee probably represents close to 2 million livestock producers. Summarized, the committee recommends continuation of the price control act as amended for 1 year from June 30, 1944; asks that definite standards be set up, to the end that the price controls shall be operated under provisions of law, not just executive directives; opposes consumer food subsidies and roll backs; urges one department in charge of food production and food prices; asks for court review for those who believe OPA orders have injured them; asks for clear definition of agricultural commodities; opposes profit control activities of OPA.

"I recommend these resolutions to the Senate."

Fewer Sheep on Hand

Sheep have the brightest outlook of any class of livestock at present, declared Merton L. Otto, marketing specialist, Kansas State College, in ad-

dressing those attending the 10th annual Lamb Feeders' Day, at Garden City, April 1.

He predicted that if wheat pasture is good next fall, lamb feeders can look forward to a successful season. Sheep numbers are down compared to 1943, he said, while cattle numbers probably will continue to increase for another year, at least. The lower number of sheep is expected to influence a more favorable price relationship.

Cattle herds should be culled carefully now, with every animal in killing condition shipped when ready, said Mr. Otto. There will be 2 periods this year when cattlemen may get caught in a bad marketing situation, he explained. The first will be a heavy run off grass, when the market probably will be depressed by heavy runs, and the second will be about in October, when present feed supplies will be exhausted.

WARNING COAL May Be Short By 20,000,000 Tons

Dr. Chas. J. Potter, Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator for War, Washington, D. C., Tuesday night predicted a 20,000,000 ton shortage of bituminous coal this year.

Dr. Potter's message to prevent distress next winter includes, increases in mine output now; deliveries from dealers to consumers now; uses of substitute coals; and real coal conservation.

He added that a regulation is now being considered which may affect delivery of coal to the consumer.

Consumers who delay and do not order now can expect to take substitute coals this next year. Arrange for your year's requirements at once and take deliveries from your dealer at his convenience.

**BITUMINOUS COAL
UTILIZATION COMMITTEE
OF KANSAS, MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA
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44-13

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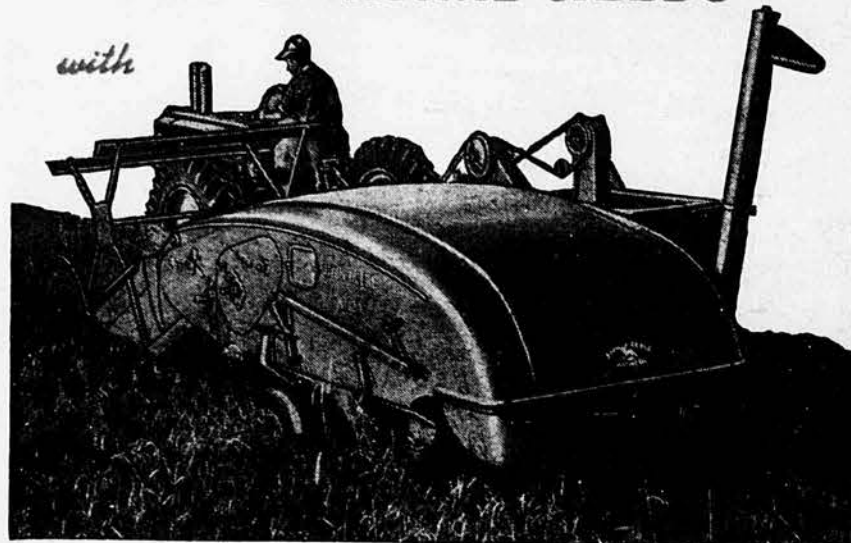
Then why not contact your Dealer about the Hilltop Poultry Health Program? Find out the easy way to prevent sickness and mortality in your flocks, increase production and make bigger profits. The Hilltop Laboratories Program starts with the chick and helps you to combat every disease or epidemic which may attack your flock. Get help to these helps today!

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John Deere straight through Combines give you outstanding grain-saving performance with their extra capacity in cutting, elevating, threshing, and separating units. In the 11-A and 12-A Combines, crops are handled in a straight line from the cutter bar to the end of the straw rack. No turns or corners to cause piling, jamming, or bunching. Smooth-operating cutting and elevating parts... big-capacity, full-width rasp bar cylinder... extra-large cleaning units—all go to make up the ideal combine for the small or medium-sized farm—the ideal combine for soy beans and small grains.

For safety, speed, and efficiency, most adjustments are made from outside the machine. Changing cylinder and concave clearance, adjusting sieves, increasing or decreasing the volume of air from the powerful fan or changing its direction to the cleaning units—reel and platform adjustments—all quickly and easily made.

If you need a combine this year and are eligible to buy one, see your John Deere dealer. He will do all in his power to get one for you. If you have a John Deere 11-A or 12-A, take good care of it by checking it carefully before and after use, or better yet, have your John Deere dealer do this for you.



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The Nourse Friction Proof oil you buy contains this extra ingredient, making it oilier, tougher, more heat resistant, more economical. STOP! at the sign of the Nourse oil dealer.

NOURSE OIL COMPANY—KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Feeders' Day Comes May 6

THE 32nd annual Kansas Livestock Feeders' Day will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Saturday, May 6, 1944. The program, as usual, will consist of 2 main features—lectures on timely subjects by outstanding authorities, and reports on the current year's livestock feeding experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station.

R. C. Pollock, manager of the National Live Stock & Meat Board, Chicago, will be one of the speakers. The other one will be L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Professor R. F. Cox will discuss lamb feeding tests. These tests have had 3 major objectives—(1) to determine the most satisfactory way to utilize sorghum crops in fattening lambs for market; (2) the comparative value of different sorghum crops as lamb fattening feeds; and (3) the most satisfactory proportions of concentrate and roughage in lamb fattening rations. Some very interesting, timely and valuable information obtained from these tests will be reported.

Professor C. E. Aubel will present results of this year's hog feeding tests. The chief objective of these tests has been the determination of satisfactory substitutes for corn in hog fattening rations. Several different varieties of grain sorghums, also barley, have been fed in both the ground and the unground form in comparison with corn. Results show conclusively that there are other grains with which one can fatten hogs as satisfactorily as with corn. The detailed report on these tests should be of interest and value to all hog producers.

Beef Results Important

Professor A. D. Weber will report the result of 2 beef-cattle-feeding projects. The rest has an important bearing on the matter of producing beef under war conditions. It should help answer the question as to just how much and what quality of beef varying amounts of grain will produce in a given time in the fattening pen; also the question, is it possible to fatten cattle in a dry lot without use of either protein supplement or a legume hay. Lots of yearlings each fed 6 months have been used in this experiment. Each lot has been fed all the roughage it would eat and one tenth of a pound of ground limestone a head daily. In addition, Lot 1 has received a full feed of grain and cottonseed meal; Lot 2 only a protein supplement; Lot 3 only two thirds of a full feed of grain and cottonseed meal; Lot 4 only one third of a full feed of grain and cottonseed meal; and Lot 5 only cottonseed meal as a protein supplement but no grain.

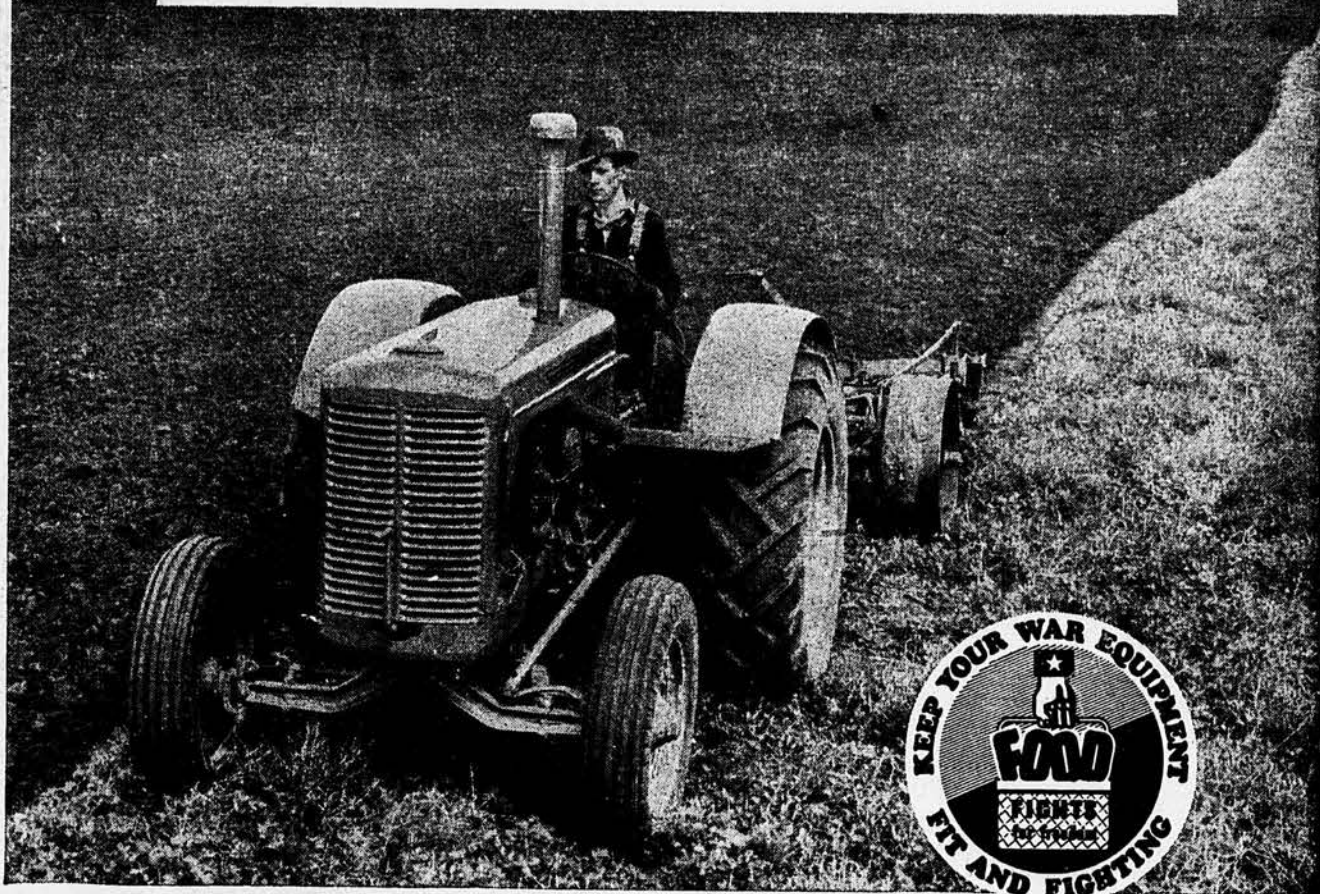
The gains these different lots of cattle are making are interesting and in some instances surprising. It is planned to market all lots the same day and thus get the actual grade of beef produced by each lot as well as the cost of making it. It will be worth while for any cattle feeder to inspect these cattle. Professor Weber also will report the results of an experiment in which a study is being made of the possibility of using urea, a substance rich in nitrogen, as a substitute for cottonseed meal and other vegetable proteins.

Doctor C. W. McCampbell will report on a series of experiments that we had as their main objective a determination of how well calves should be wintered that are to be grazed the following season and produce the greatest net return for the combined winter and summer handling. It is realized that traveling is a difficult matter these days, but livestock producers will find it very much worth while to attend this year's "Feeders' Day" at Kansas State College, on Saturday, May 6.

Trap the Flies

More flytrap leaflets are now available. If you wish to learn a simple method of making a good flytrap, Kansas Farmer's Farm Service Editor, Topeka, will be glad to send a copy of the leaflet upon request. It is free.

U.S. Farmers Set a Record with Sweat, Toil, and Oil



Sit up and take notice America! See how U.S. farmers have responded to the Nation's wartime demand for food: During 1943 American farmers produced 32% more food than the average for the years 1935-1939.

Farmers know this job was done the hard way... by working longer hours... by working more days... by superhuman effort which overcame the handicaps of a late spring, killing frosts, disastrous floods, and the wartime loss of 3,500,000 farm workers.

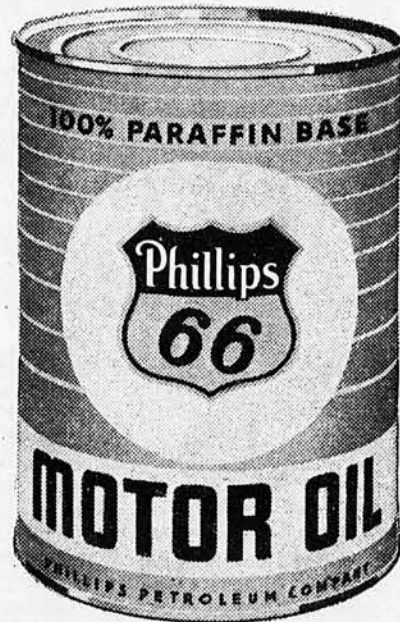
No production group in any field has bettered the record of the American farmer.

In the course of this all-out effort, farmers have had to give extra care and attention to maintenance problems. Naturally, therefore, the farmer has concentrated on *quality* in all farm lubricants. And in increasing numbers farmers are seeking the advice and help of Phillips Agents in selecting the best Phillips lubricants for each particular farm job. Such advice, based on scientific engineering information is yours for the asking.

And here is one easy fact to remember when you want to select a *quality* motor oil: Phillips offers a number of oils because preferences vary, and so do pocketbooks. But when you want our *best* oil, there is no need for doubt. Phillips tells you frankly that *Phillips 66 Motor Oil* is our *finest quality*... the highest grade and greatest value... among all the oils we offer to farm car-owners like yourself.

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For Cars, Trucks, Tractors

IT'S PHILLIPS FINEST QUALITY

CHILDREN NEED

Furnishings Just Their Size

By FLORENCE McKINNEY

DOES your child have a room or a part of a room that he can call his own, where he is responsible for its appearance and where he can learn self-reliance? Does he have to depend on mother or some other full-grown person to take his wraps off the hooks and put them back again?

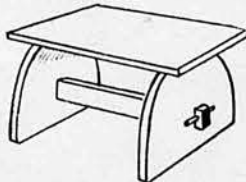
If we adults had to spend all our waking hours trying to look out of windows far too high up, sit on chairs with our feet dangling in midair, eat off tables so high that the milk toast spilled down our front, and actually had to climb into bed, we would have a better understanding of a child's inadequate attempts to adjust himself to surroundings.

Come to think of it, doorknobs are placed on doors to accommodate adults, closet hooks and shelves are placed high to make them convenient for father and mother, and no child can get his belongings out of the 2 top drawers of any bureau.

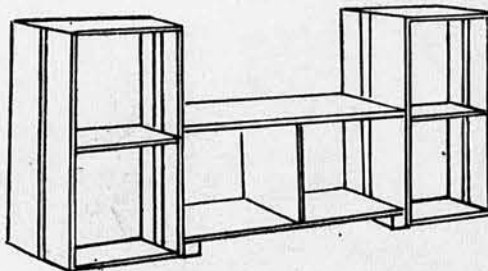
A big per cent of a lifetime is spent in rearing children and some parents often wonder why the little folks never hang up their clothes and put their playthings away. It's largely because accommodations were not made for them.

The ideal way would be to plan an entire room for the children, but a corner at least can be spared and equipped with child-size furnishings and play equipment. Select a place where these things can stay permanently, which will not necessitate this toyland being moved out of the way to accommodate the grownups. Provide storage places for playthings and various collections. Equipment should first of all include a table just the right size. An old one with the legs sawed off to a suitable length might serve well. Provide a small chair or bench for each child and plenty of shelves or low cupboard space where belongings can be put away. Children love collections, but their interest will lag and die if they cannot claim them for their very own and be able to handle them when they wish. They cannot learn merely by looking at them. Parents who provide a spot for collections of all sorts are encouraging initiative and independence, but most of all the inquisitive mind, a highly desirable characteristic.

A child's closet such as this, need not be placed in the children's play corner, but would be more suitable in their bedroom.



This child's table will not tip easily, is sturdy enough to withstand the hardest knocks and best of all, they will love it.



The toy cabinet may be built of boxes, made and stacked together. Paint an attractive color and place it permanently.

A blackboard which can stay up permanently and some low shelves for books will be time savers in the long run. A box for the child to stand on in the bathroom while he is washing his face



Can some part of a clothes closet be arranged similar to this, which will serve the children's purposes for several years? After they have outgrown its use the rods and hooks can be raised to adult height.

and hands will teach self-reliance, which eventually will save mother's time.

Somewhere in the house, preferably near the back door or front door if children use them frequently, some low hooks may be provided for wraps. Make arrangements there, too, for their overshoes, boots and umbrellas.

Some of the children's furniture can be made from adult-size pieces, and others may be constructed from orange crates, apple boxes and odd pieces of lumber left from some other piece of construction work. It need not have the fine finish appropriate for more lasting articles, utility for the present being the first requisite. A packing box with hinged cover, in which children keep their belongings will be of great value in teaching care of property. A good many houses have been built with storage space under the stairway. In some cases this can be utilized efficiently as the height is likely to be right.

For more details on furniture and equipment for children we can supply Kansas Extension bulletin, "Making the Home a Place for the Child." Send your order to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

These canned string beans have been combined with eggs and cheese to make a nourishing 1-dish meal.

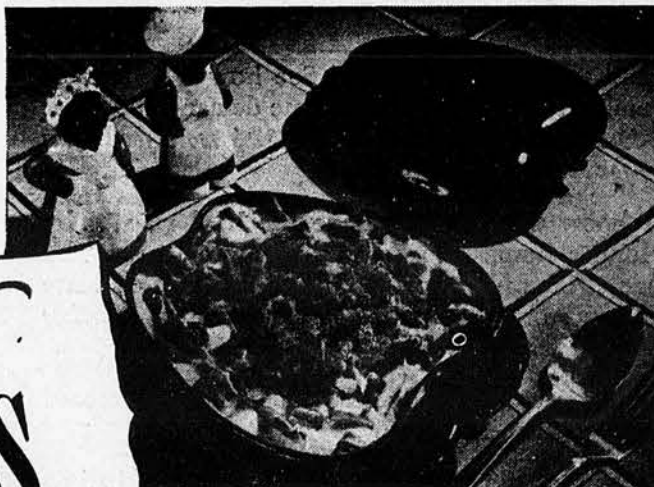
Tasty DISHES

From Last Summer's Labors

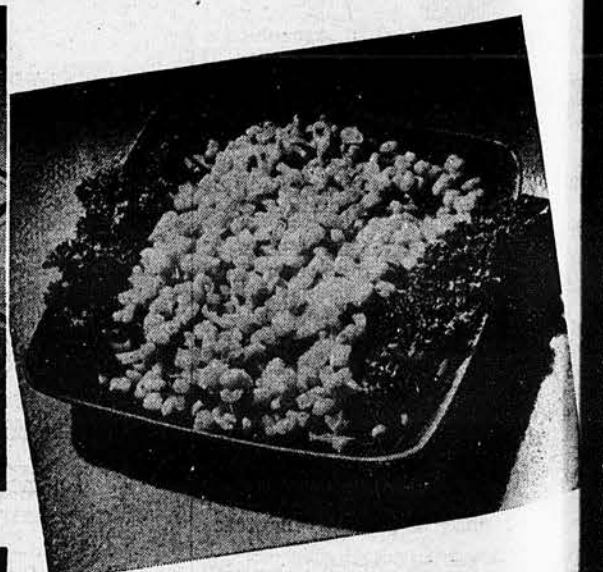
By FLORENCE McKINNEY

LAST summer you spent many hours growing, gathering and canning vegetables from your garden, and the canned products may be getting a cold reception by now. If you are getting a bit tired of the same old snap beans served up in the same old way, remember they can be changed both in taste and appearance. It takes expert planning to make 3 daily meals both tasty and economical. It's still some time before the new crop will be ready to eat—so here are delightful ways to serve the same old vegetables.

The tomato, that vegetable which alternates for



Tomato sauce on toast is a suggestion for a supper dish suitable for any season of the year.



Onion and green pepper add the Mexican touch to this recipe for fried corn Mexican style.

citrus fruit, can get a bit tiresome and there will be no waste if you vary its appearance. If you canned the 30 quarts per person quota last summer, you will still have some left and there is nothing like variety to tempt your family. Tomatoes are good, too, served with spaghetti, macaroni and rice.

Your corn either dried or canned can be used scrambled with eggs or combined with hash browned potatoes—even mixed with string beans or limas. For a real change, try corn fritters. But for a time saver and a dish that has an unusual flavor test the recipe given here on your family.

What a wealth of treats come from a well stocked pantry and storage bin! Any part of a meal or all of it may be served from that source. The family may grow tired of them unless you dress them up to tempt the appetite. Combined with other foods, the vegetables can serve as the main supper dish.

[Continued on Page 15]

Tasty Dishes

(Continued from Page 14)

Such is sauerkraut, whose salty tang is such delicious eating.

Good seasonings for snap beans include ham or bacon fat, minced onion, a few drops of lemon juice or vinegar or a small portion of horseradish to add zest. Cream, tomato, cheese and mushroom sauces are all favorites. Canned beans can go into scalloped and baked dishes with canned tomatoes, corn, lima beans, onions, celery or mushrooms. Combine the vegetables, put them together with a well-seasoned sauce, top with crumbs and bake in moderate oven.

In preparing canned beans, keep in mind that the liquid is valuable. An easy way to turn it to good account is to drain it directly into a saucepan, add the seasonings and cook it down rapidly to about half the original measure.

String Beans Au Gratin

2 1/2 cups canned snap beans
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
1/2 cup crumbs
1 tablespoon parsley, chopped
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
2 egg yolks
1 1/2 cups grated American cheese

Melt butter in top of double boiler, add flour, seasonings and blend. Heat milk with parsley. Add hot milk to butter-flour mixture, stirring until smooth and thick. Pour this sauce into beaten egg yolks. Remove from heat, add grated cheese and stir until blended. Arrange alternate layers of canned beans and sauce in a 2-quart casserole. Cover top with crumbs and bake in a moderately slow oven 325° F., for 30 minutes or until crumbs are brown. Serves 6.

Tomato Sauce on Toast

2 cups canned tomatoes
3 tablespoons butter
1 slice onion
3 tablespoons flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper

Cook tomatoes and onion 10 minutes and strain. Brown butter in sauce pan, blend in the flour, add strained tomatoes and seasonings. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Put buttered toast in a flat pan, pour sauce over it and slip pan under the broiler until sauce becomes bubbly. Serves 4 or 5.

Fried Corn Mexican Style

2 tablespoons onion, chopped
2 cups corn
3 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper

Simmer onion and green pepper in melted butter for 5 minutes. Add corn, water and seasonings. Mix well. Cover, cook at low heat for 10 minutes.

Furnished a Sun Room

The Franklin County 4-H Clubs and Women's Units made cash donations totaling \$285, used to furnish a sun room for nurses of the armed forces at Winter General Hospital, in Topeka.

The money was spent for a maple davenport, 2 maple lounge chairs, breakfast set and 4 chairs, desk and chair, end table, 2 floor lamps, 1 table lamp, bookcase, linoleum rug, card table and 4 chairs, wastebaskets, glasses and casters, books and games. A radio was donated. Even growing plants were on the list of furnishings. Franklin county farm women and 4-H Clubs are justifiably proud of this achievement, which indicates what organization and a goal will accomplish.

Planning

Wins Award

PRIZES were offered in the January 1 issue of Kansas Farmer to readers who would submit the best ideas for kitchen arrangement. The judges have selected the 4 winners and from time to time their stories will be published. Mrs. A. W. Walker, of Kincaid, has been awarded \$5 for the account of her remodeled kitchen. She planned it with the carpenter and insisted on utility and convenience as well as beauty, and believes she achieved both. Her story follows.

My Kitchen Plan

When we remodeled our kitchen we put in a pitcher pump, sink and built-in cupboards, with inlaid linoleum on the floor, worktables and up the wall from the back of the sink.

I requested that utility come first and beauty second but it does not lack either feature. It has 4 outstanding points. First, the sink is raised about 5 inches above the worktables, which makes the bottom of the sink up to the table height. This prevents my stooping when washing dishes. It is a 2-basin sink. One side is used as the dishpan, the other as a drain. Second, I planned and had constructed in the cabinet a whirling spice shelf. A rod from the upper shelf bends across, then down into the box shelf which hold 15 boxes of spice. This construction allows the box to swing out and whirl around as well, making it easy to select any spice needed without shifting the various containers.

Third, there is a towel rack 6 inches wide in the lower cabinet. It pulls out like a drawer, has a rod to hang the towels over, and I shove it in and the towel is out of sight.

The fourth unique feature is a ventilated cupboard built outside under the north kitchen window. It is close to the door, is the width of the wall, yet holds a considerable amount of food.

I have worked in many kitchens but like mine the best. I gained the experience from observing and working in others.

Hospitality Days

AT KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

For 14 years the School of Home Economics at Kansas State College has entertained high school home economics departments in the state. In March this year, 44 schools were represented and a total of 423 high-school girls registered for the various activities. Thirty-one of the teachers who accompanied the students were K. S. C. graduates.

Students from each department arranged displays of their work, including beginning and advanced clothing and textiles, experimental cookery, tailoring, home life, dietetics, household economics, food research, art, clothing budgets for the college freshman and food preservation. The students themselves conducted visitors about the various display rooms and graciously explained the techniques required in all the processes.

In one of the experimental kitchens a graduate student was experimenting on the use of dried eggs in cake making and in another, studies were being made on the use of various types of flour.

Tailoring Exhibit

One outstanding exhibit was that of completed and partially completed tailored garments made by advanced clothing and textiles students. Margery Snow, from Shawnee county, exhibited a completed 2-piece suit made from shadow plaid wool suiting. Cost of materials in the suit was \$11.75. Luella Reed, of Circleville, tailored a 2-piece suit made of a good grade of herringbone tweed which would pass without criticism from the most fastidious. The materials cost about \$20. Both of these perfectly tailored suits would have cost considerably more if purchased ready-made.

Clothing Budgets Low

In a study recently made by the clothing and textile department \$99.50 was the average among 200 girls for the amount of money spent for all clothing needed for 1 year. This usually is done by wearing standard sweater and skirt garb to classes. Flats and anklets, year-around coats, scarfs and mittens complete the ordinary campus costume.

However, an important phase of the college girl's training is the development of correct standards of dress which will meet the demands of the professional field in which they later will find themselves. Choice of clothes is taught thru development of appreciations, not by dogmatic rule.

Scholarship Awards Made

Arlene Shields, of Wamego, received a \$100 scholarship award as the outstanding member of the Margaret Justin Home Economics Club. Emmy Lou Thomas, Hartford, received recognition for being the home economics student with the highest scholastic rating for 4 years. Hope Watts, Havensville, was awarded the Omicron Nu scholarship award of \$10 for maintaining the highest average of last year's freshmen.

These awards were made at a formal reception as a part of the Hospitality Days.

Furniture Project

REMODELED, PADDED, REFINISHED

One-hundred-seventy-two pieces of old, discarded furniture have been renovated in what Anne Washington, county home demonstration agent, Franklin county, said had been the major project of the women's units last fall and winter. Mae Farris, home furnishings specialist of Kansas State College, gave the original demonstrations there, and beginning in November, 1943, classes were held in 7 rural communities. A total of 49 lessons were given on the individual problem basis. This meant that each unit member brought a piece of discarded or unsightly furniture to a meeting and began work on it under expert supervision.

Chairs of all kinds were remodeled. Davenports and spring cushions were included, and some ingenious club members used a saw so effectively that the style of the furniture was entirely changed.

Some bare wooden arms and backs of chairs and davenports were padded to make them more comfortable, and others changed rockers to straight chairs.

Miss Washington found that materials were not difficult to get despite

shortages in many lines of household goods. The women obtained stout wire springs from old automobile seats, which can be found in junk yards, if not on the farm.

Mrs. Gordon Stucker, of Ottawa, found an old, discarded platform rocker on the family farm and by using springs and padding from old car seats, "turned out" a piece attractive enough for any living room. She was fortunate in finding that the chair was made originally of walnut.

Mrs. M. E. Fishburn, of Richmond, started her classwork with an oak, all-wood, flare-back rocking chair. First she changed it from a rocker to a straight model, then sawed off part of the flared back section to a more pleasing design. The next step was tying the springs, and then padding both arms and back. This chair changed more in the process than any other piece brought in for renovation.

Mrs. George Slankard, of Princeton, didn't stop with 1 piece, but liked the work so well and was so successful that she completed a divan, a platform rocker and an occasional chair.

Many of the women continue to improve other pieces at their homes, and pass on the information by teaching friends and neighbors. It's a thrifty community enterprise.



MY HUSBAND SAYS...
MORE OF THAT
GOOD COFFEE

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Keeps without Refrigeration!

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To get a cookstove or heater, apply to your local ration board for a purchase certificate. To get a water

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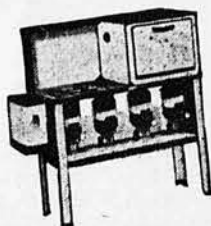
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MORE WAR BONDS AND SWEAT MEAN LESS BLOOD AND TEARS!



Ladies Drive the Tractors

Training Schools Being Held Over State

WHETHER enough farm girls and women can be recruited and trained to drive tractors and trucks to save the Kansas wheat crop is the question confronting farm labor representatives of the Kansas State College Extension Service as well as many farmers. Frank Blecha and Mrs. Ethel Self, of the Extension Service, learned from a survey made in wheat counties that farm women—on the whole, relatives of the farmer—contributed largely in alleviating the labor shortage last year. As a result, they planned a series of training schools, in conjunction with the State Vocational Agriculture Department, to teach farm women and girls the principles of tractor driving.

The second of these training schools was held near Langdon, in Reno county, March 31 and April 1, with 21 Langdon high-school girls and 3 farm women enrolled. The school began with lectures in the high school by Clarence Voth, of the Reno Implement Co., Hutchinson, and J. A. Johnson, Buhler, Vocational Agriculture teacher. They delved into the mysteries of spark plugs, cooling systems, the combustion chamber and the difference between a Zerk fitting and a grease cup. The girls listened with interest, but not as completely as they followed thru with the actual practice later.

Gave Actual Practice

In the afternoon the students drove out to a nearby field belonging to Eldon Foster, where 6 tractors representing as many makes were lined up for the practice. The tractor owners were present to teach each girl the difference in the operation of the various makes. They drove them across the field and back most of the afternoon.

In their first excitement at being given an opportunity to learn the intricacies of operation, they asked each farmer in turn just how fast the tractor would go. Having been warned as to safety rules, they listened carefully to each step of instruction. Dressed appropriately in blue jeans and sweaters, these girls and women gave every impression of being both able and willing, even eager, to assume the hard work and long hours in the harvest field.

On the second day the same ground was used as practice field where they learned to drive the tractors attached to combines, plows and drills. The last half day they "laid off the lands" and plowed the entire cornfield. This gave them confidence and satisfaction—a result of the careful training given. Neighboring farmers provided the

tractors, and the school could not have been held without their co-operation. They were: John Greer, Melvin Bailey, Ralph Bradshaw, Kermit McKinney, Jim Banks and Frank Parker.

"Girls can drive tractors and haul wheat, but they cannot shovel wheat," said Melvin Bailey. "They can make a big contribution this summer, but the biggest need is for railroads to make arrangements to handle the wheat directly from the combine so it will not have to be shoveled."

Mrs. Howard Cox, Langdon, Mrs. J. E. Loeppke and Mrs. Everett Crotts of Penalosa, enrolled for the course and the farmers were impressed with their earnestness. They belong to the Mi-Bell Farm Bureau Unit, organized by Helen Blythe, Home Demonstration Agent. Miss Blythe laid most of the ground work for the training school and was assisted by Vaden Stroud, manual arts teacher in the Hutchinson public schools, and M. R. Wilson, assistant supervisor, Food Production War Training, both members of the State Vocational Agriculture staff.

Frank Miller, state representative of the Kansas legislature who lives in the county, helped make the arrangements and backed the program.

Three of the 21 were town girls with little farm experience. The farmers are of the opinion that hiring town girls to run tractors and trucks will not meet with general approval as there is considerable risk involved both for the driver and the machinery.

The girls enrolled were: Thelma Coons, 16; Ella Marie Maciver, 17; Wilma Hammond, 16; Clede Wipf, 15; Ruth Fluke, 16; Ruth Applegate, 17; Melba Mauck, 14; Minnie Marie Meager, 16; Dona Pearl Pratt, 15; Frances Greer, 17; Eva Mae Banks, 16; Patty Clough, 15; Wanda Wipf, 14; Lol Irene Tennant, 15; Patty Lou Banks, 17; Lucille Dellinger, 16; Evelyn Loeppke, 17; Faye Lavelle Dellinger, 15; and Glenis Banks.

New Life for Sheets

By JEANETTE

Despite the most careful handling those precious sheets with hem stitched hem eventually rip and tear along the hem. There's lots of service in them even so. Why not apply flower-sprigged percale ones, or solid-colored hems in their place? Instead of the original straight hem, before, apply the material down onto the sheet in points or scallops. If you wish to use the sewing machine, a dainty feather stitch will camouflage the machine stitching.

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"Hitch your wagon"
To speedy
Red Star . . .
Its fast-rising
action
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and far!

DON'T
Trust your
ingredients
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DO
Get B Complex
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and "go" . . .
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RED STAR YEAST

Look for the package with the A.M.A. seal denoting that it is accepted by the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

Bruises Cost Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

overload, provide good footing, bed properly, wet sand for hogs in summer, cover sand with straw in winter, regulate ventilation to avoid shrinkage and losses, don't rush or jam animals, never beat or prod with whip or club, start and stop with caution, inspect animals frequently en route, watch for road bumps, ruts and sharp curves.

Failing to partition mixed loads is one of the most common mistakes, says Mr. Cuff, and always results in serious bruise losses. It also is one of the least excusable. "I have seen some hogs and sheep and prize cattle, too, come into the yards all mixed up together, with the result that the producer took a big discount on the sale, and the dressed carcasses were ridiculed from front to rear with bruise cut-outs." Hogs and sheep are easily trampled if they are mixed with larger animals, or suffer severe bruises if crowded into upper decks without sufficient clearance.

"I'll never forget a graphic demonstration of the right and wrong way of loading livestock," says Mr. Cuff. "One day a fellow drove into the Kansas City yards here with one of the best and most modern trucks available. He had a load of good livestock, too, but they weren't partitioned and had suffered severe bruises. The producer took a heavy discount on the load and, just for curiosity, I followed the animals thru to the slaughtering floor. Their carcasses were simply cut to pieces. That same day an old farmer drove in with a rattletrap truck, but with a load of animals that were properly partitioned and had received careful handling. He received top prices and went home with a nice profit. One producer had thrown his entire profit away while the other had saved his. Yet both had spent months getting those cattle ready for market."

Horns or tipped horns are one of the principal causes of bruising and crippling of slaughter cattle. A large percentage of these cattle shipped any distance show bruised carcasses and damaged hides. Packer buyers have learned to devalue them at least 25 cents a hundred which, on the average of horned cattle, amounts to between \$50 and \$60—a rather stiff nuisance tax for the cattle producer to pay. Since it is not possible, previous to slaughter, to determine the amount of bruise damage, buyers generally try to buy all horned cattle low enough to cover the average horn bruise loss.

Sees Carcass Evidence

Mr. Cuff told of a load of horned cattle that came into the yards one day and which he followed thru to the slaughtering floor. "This load of cattle was bruised from round to chuck," he explained. "Some were so badly bruised that it was necessary to trim practically all of the loin away, leaving holes in the side of beef 18 inches in diameter. We took some pictures of these carcasses and I later showed them to the producer, who simply wouldn't believe it. Then I explained to him that he had lost \$75 a car thru devaluation by the buyer. But his loss was nothing compared to that of the packer, who lost \$600 a carload." "There are a lot of reasons why cattle should be dehorned, points out Mr. Cuff. Fewer horned cattle can be shipped safely in a car; horned cattle

fight more and are more restless; they injure each other, both in transit and in feed lots and, therefore, do not feed out as well; they require twice as much feed-bunk space and they lack uniform, well-shaped heads which are attractive to buyers.

One of Mr. Cuff's pet peeves is the livestock handler who beats livestock with clubs or canes. "If they don't like livestock they shouldn't be in the business," he claims, "and I wish some of them could see what I have seen on the slaughter floors as the result of their cussedness." Sometimes hog and cattle carcasses are covered with deep bruises from shoulder to rump and you can see every mark where they have been clubbed. It all costs the producer and the consumer, he says. He recommends the general use of canvas slappers as the best preventive.

Another common fault among handlers in working livestock is jamming them thru gates, chutes or in and out of trucks, says Mr. Cuff. Whenever a handler causes 2 animals to go thru a gate at the same time one certain thing always occurs. The lead animal gets a bad loin bruise and the lag gets it in the shoulder. As a result 2 of the choice cuts have to be trimmed on the slaughtering floor.

Damage to hides, while less serious than to carcasses, is important, thinks Mr. Cuff, who recommends the use of chemical brands as a preventive.

Can Learn From Others

"We like to think of our livestock industry as more advanced than that of South America, but we can take lessons from some of the countries down there in regard to branding," he explained. "Brazil now has a law forbidding use of a branding iron except in the region of the face, neck, or below an imaginary line marking off the choice part of the hide. It also is prohibited to use a brand mark which cannot be placed in a circle having a diameter of 4 1/2 inches. A fine of \$1 a head is imposed for violations."

"Using a branding iron usually marks the leather on both sides causing it to bring less on the market and making it less valuable for shoes and other leather goods," says Mr. Cuff.

The National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board has been making a determined fight against bruise losses and made marked progress from 1935 thru 1941, but there have been increased losses in transit during 1942 and 1943 due, operators state, to wartime orders for capacity loading. Probably to this cause should be added help shortages and less efficient help.

Whatever the cause, in 1943 the percentage of death loss in cattle by rail was twice that of 1942, while by truck it was decreased 17.5 per cent. The percentage of cripples by rail increased 61 per cent and by truck 12 per cent. In calves, the percentage of deaths by rail decreased 2 per cent and increased by truck 2.47 per cent, with death losses by truck about 2 1/2 times greater than by rail. Cripples in calves by rail increased 52 per cent and by truck more than 250 per cent.

Hog deaths thru rail shipment increased in 1943 over 1942 by 15 per cent and by truck 82 per cent. The percentage of deaths in hogs by truck was 1.8 times greater than by rail. Cripples in hogs by rail decreased 32 per cent, by truck 17 per cent.

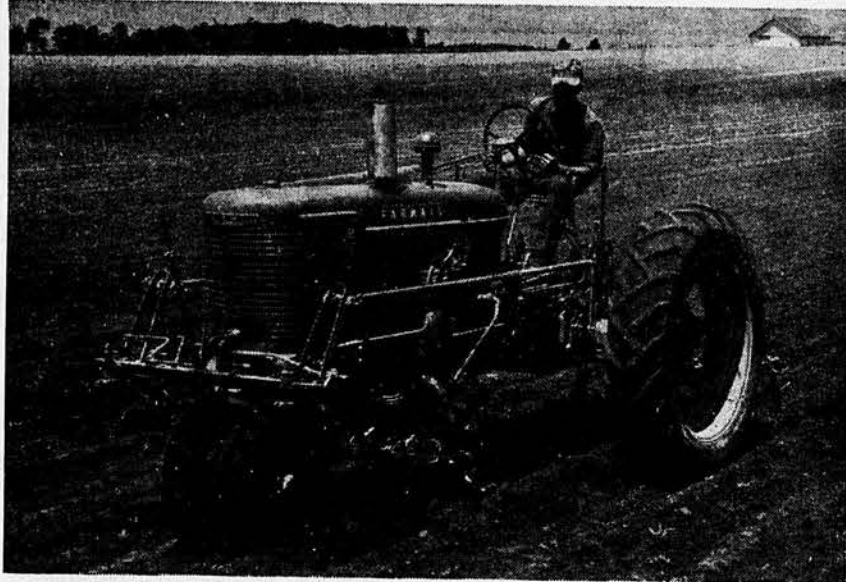
Sheep deaths increased 9 per cent by rail and 86 per cent by truck, with the percentage of deaths by trucks amounting to 6 1/2 times as great as by rail. Percentage of cripples in sheep by rail increased 87 per cent over 1942, and by truck increased 8 per cent, with the percentage of cripples by rail and by truck about the same.

Weekly reports from one packer show that, in 1943, 5.86 per cent of all hogs slaughtered showed visible bruises. Since about 25 per cent of bruises in hogs are hidden, or internal bruises, the actual percentage was 7.32 per cent. Both external and internal bruises, as reported by this packer, have decreased 60 per cent in the last 7 years.

"Since 75 per cent of all farm crops, including grass, are marketed thru farm animals," says Mr. Cuff, "preventing bruise losses should be a major program on every farm. It is one source of loss that the farmer has 'under his thumb' and could do something about. We are willing to help but we must have his co-operation to win."

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If you have an excess of acids in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

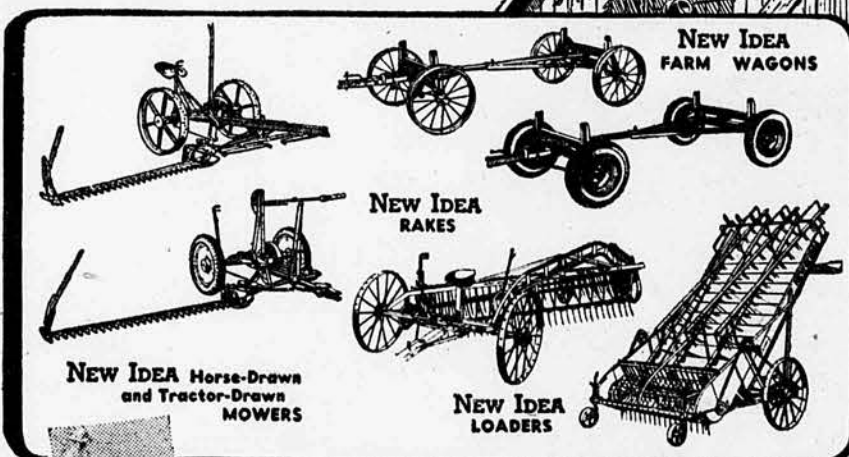
When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Kidneys may need help the same as bowels, so ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

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NEW YORK

Wrong Idea About Tax

(Continued from Page 5)

million population war with a 136-million population. Military heads say they must have the young men in the armed forces—when these are taken from the farms, older men and women, and children will just have to take their places; and will do so.

Contradictory statements keep coming from Washington, but as the days go by the military is beating down Manpower Commission and popular opposition to taking farmers and key workers in industry. If the invasion of the continent is as costly in lives as many predict, farms will be called upon for close to one-half million more men before the end of the year. No official will say this is going to be done, but that's what Washington is working toward.

Will Continue Price Control

Extension of the Price Control Act for one year from next June 30, will be approved by Congress just before the present act expires, June 30, from the present outlook. The Administration wants the act extended without amendments; probably will win; also wants it extended for 2 years "after the end of the war"—probably will lose on this point.

Consumer subsidies apparently are here to stay, at least for the duration. Congress wants to prohibit consumer food subsidies, but cannot get a two-thirds vote to pass a bill with the subsidy ban included over the White House veto. Administration strategy in Congress is to delay action until June in Congress on the extension act, then insist that the emergency is such that the extension must be without any amendments.

Recommendations of Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, indicate that the farm groups have given up hope of doing away with consumer food subsidies. Goss suggests that the extension act prohibit extension to any more foods, and that a limit of \$1,500,000,000 a year be placed on food subsidies already established. Farm groups, except Farmers Union, which tracks along these days with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the city consumer groups, still insist that the consumer food subsidies are inflationary, will make both farmers and consumers more and more dependent upon Treasury subsidies and Government controls, but admit that White House insistence that the Treasury help pay consumers' grocery bills to help the Administration in its pleas for Labor not to ask for higher wages, have gone so far that the subsidy program cannot be dropped, probably its extension cannot be stopped.

Egg Output Up 80 Per Cent

War Food Administration is buried under an avalanche of eggs. Egg production is 80 per cent greater than in 1939. The storage space is jammed. The eggs keep coming. Farmers are getting 20 cents, 23 cents, a few 26 cents a dozen, where they understood WFA had promised to support eggs at 30 cents a dozen. WFA explains this meant 30 cents national average, and in carload lots. But egg producers didn't understand it that way.

Feed Is a Worry

WFA continues to use every means to get cattle and hogs marketed during the spring and summer months, instead of having these fattened thru the summer for fall marketing. The feed situation for next fall and winter is worrying the WFA. So are reported planting intentions—if bad weather is added to the machinery and labor shortages on the farm, the feed situation next winter really will be tight.

Land Prices Higher

Secretary Wickard is broadcasting appeals to farmers every few days not to push up the prices of farm lands any farther. Present demands for food and feed, present high prices, cannot last forever, he warns, and land is only worth the income from it in more nearly normal times—whatever those may be.

Next War Loan Drive, scheduled for June, will be for 16 billion dollars. Probably will be 2 more of these during the year, calling in all for at least 60 to 70 billions of dollars. Tax collections this year will exceed 45 billion dollars. Congress will increase the debt limit to 260 billion dollars sometime

before June 30. Based on the expectation the war in Europe might end 1944, and in the Orient a year later, looked as if Uncle Sam might emerge from the war with a debt of about \$300,000,000,000. Now the possibility of the European war lasting thru 1945 is being admitted in official circles (unofficially, however) and the Asiatic war's termination is very uncertain. A national debt of \$400,000,000,000 before we start paying the cost of rehabilitating Europe now looks like a reasonable estimate.

No Freight Rate Change

Any predictions at this time as to drastic changes in the freight rate structure of the country seem premature. Southern States are making a drive for "equalizing" freight rates. They now have 4 of 11 members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A general readjustment after the war is not impossible.

Internationalists in Washington and in Europe—are worrying over the preliminary signs of a revival of nationalism in the United States, somewhat comparable to the rise of nationalist fervor in Russia.

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Watch the Trouble Signs

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

EARLY-HATCHED chicks do not have many of the diseases the later ones have to fight. Coccidiosis is one of the most common and most dreaded chick diseases and it causes many more losses during warm months than in the early months of the year. It is a disease caused by germs which thrive in warm, damp surroundings. So when the weather is warm and there is rain, better watch out for this trouble. If the brooder house becomes damp look out for signs of an outbreak.

There are 3 different types of coccidiosis. The cecal type affects the blind intestines. There are 2 intestinal types that are the chronic form of the disease. A chick may have any of these 3 types separately at different times, or they may have all 3 types at the same time. A single infected fowl may pass millions of coccidiosis parasites in the droppings and these have been known to live over a year in the soil. A fowl affected with the chronic type may be a carrier of the disease as long as it lives.

There are many ways in which coccidia may be spread altho there never

have been any affected chicks on the place previously. They may be carried on the poultryman's feet from outside sources into the brooder house or onto the range. Animals or birds may be carriers.

Baby chicks sometimes have only slight infection which assumes the chronic type. They seem gradually to shrink in size instead of growing normally—or, and this type is more common in young chicks, they may have the cecal type which causes heavy losses in a few hours. Bloody droppings are one sure sign of coccidiosis and this is more pronounced in the cecal type. Coccidiosis may cause various other chick troubles. Chicks that have a hard attack, even tho they recover, may always show the results with unabsorbed egg yolks, distended gall bladders, indigestion and stunted growth. If this trouble develops in the brooder house before the chicks are on range, the house must be kept well ventilated, dry and warm. All litter should be taken out and replaced with new, and daily cleaning of the floor is necessary in serious outbreaks of the disease.

Hold Down the Losses

When turning chicks on range it is best to take them to fresh ground that is well sodded. On the market are preparations that aid in treating chicks that have coccidiosis or in preventing the trouble, and they have proved very successful in most cases. They are made with the idea of keeping down losses if the chicks have coccidiosis or preventing it if possible. But nothing, of course, takes the place of fresh range and sanitation in the brooder house. Another method of management that helps to prevent this trouble is to keep the chicks confined to the brooder house after a soaking rain. Let's remember that damp, warm surroundings are ideal conditions for developing this dread disease.

Another disease that occurs among flocks of small chicks is brooder pneumonia. This is a lung disease. It may be caused by dampness or more often by mold or dust in the litter. The chicks stand around with a listless, sleepy appearance and gasp for breath. On internal examination there are grayish or yellowish nodules on the lungs. Be sure the litter is free from mold and that it is dry. Sour crop in chicks may be caused by moldy feed that has collected around the hopper where the chicks have dragged out the mash with their beaks. Move the hoppers from place to place daily to keep from having any accumulation of feed that might mold and cause trouble in the flock.

Nutritional troubles may be more common now than they have been in days before the war. There is less of the fortifying feeds than formerly. Nutritional troubles may follow coccidiosis or other diseases which lower the vitality of the chick. Keeping up vitality is cheap insurance.

Watch for Limberneck

Another disease that we should watch for is limberneck. Altho this is not a contagious disease it is caused by decayed matter usually picked up on range. Look over any new range to see that there are no dead rats, cats, chickens or other animals. Carcasses may become full of maggots which cause a poison that results in limberneck. At first the chick's head will turn backward, it will walk with a jerky motion or rock back and forth, finally becoming unable to lift the head and it is extended on the ground. If only a case or two shows up the affected fowls may be given a dose of castor oil, sweet milk, or Epsom salts. If several of the birds seem affected the flock may be given a dose of salts in a moist mash or in water. Usually this trouble occurs among flocks that have the run of the barnlots.

Cannibalism is not classed as a disease but it may cause a lot of grief and losses, and it can try the patience of a saint. It seems sometimes that it is just a bad habit the chicks have acquired, and a game which they play as soon as you leave the brooder house. Keeping chicks busy and the windows darkened if the house is very light, will help overcome the trouble. It sometimes starts with a chick getting hung in a wire and the other chicks pick at it as it hangs until they draw

blood when they proceed to devour it. Sometimes water and feed hoppers stay empty too long and the chicks not knowing what else to do start picking at one another. Once started from whatever cause it is difficult to stop. Painting the injured chicks with pine tar or a commercial preparation, and separating the picked ones until their wounds heal, is about all anyone can do. Keeping the chicks busy scratching in the litter, having plenty of hoppers and fountains and keeping them filled, avoiding overcrowding the house, feeding fresh greens once or twice a day, or adding a little salt to the drinking water may help.

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Mrs. Farnsworth

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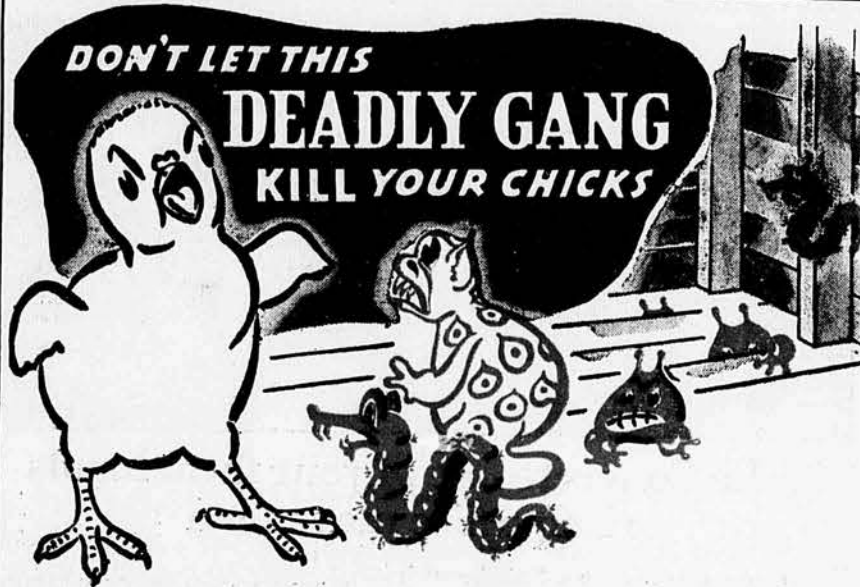


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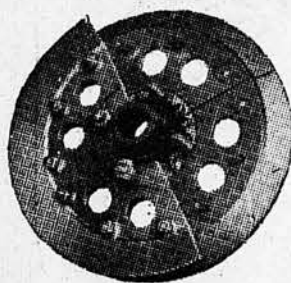
Back up sanitation with proper medication. Start your chicks right with Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal, the double-duty drinking water medicine. To reduce chick losses, follow the "Poultry Conservation For Victory" program. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer for help. Look for these emblems at hatcheries, druggists, feed, produce and other dealers.

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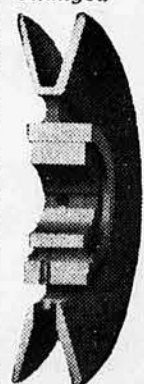
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Livestock Trouble-Makers

(Continued from Page 6)

have been plentiful in some areas during the winter; there are fewer now. Sheep ticks are abundant everywhere. Flocks that were treated last year are pretty well free of the pest, but the flocks that were not treated are losing wool and are in bad condition. Loss of wool is enough, but in too many cases the sheep could not stand the March and April blizzards. A sheep infested with ticks stands by a post scratching while it should be out in the pasture or by the trough feeding. It now is time for "tags" and wool maggots. When

sheep get to the green wheat or other spring pasture, "tags" form; the blowflies are attracted to the tags, where they lay masses of eggs; the eggs hatch quickly into maggots, and then the sheep is infested. In May, the sheep nose bot will appear causing sheep to have grubs in their heads. This is a pest to be dreaded.

Cattle Lice Are Busy

Cattle lice are showing more injury right now than at any time during the winter. The skin is rubbed bare, the hair is gone, and the lice have moved back where there is more protection. The yellow eggs are showing bright on the tips of the hair; these eggs will drop from the animal when it sheds off the old hair. That is; the eggs will fall from animals that shed. It seems that the young calves do not shed their hair so soon. The lice stay on the young calves until fall. The calves get lousey from sucking the cows. The cows should have been cleaned up last fall and winter, but it is not too late even now. The calves are being infested from their mothers, and these very same calves should be cleaned of lice this spring.

There is no better time to treat them to a good spraying or washing with a solution made of cube and sulphur in water. The wash is made by mixing 12 ounces of cube (5 per cent rotenone content) with 6 to 12 ounces of wettable sulphur in 1 gallon of water. Wash the infested parts with a good, stiff brush. Spraying the animals for lice has been good. To make the spraying solution, mix 5 pounds cube (5 per cent rotenone content) with 10 pounds of wettable sulphur and put this amount in 100 gallons of water. Some manufacturers are mixing 2½ pounds of cube (5 per cent rotenone content) with 2½ pounds of wettable sulphur and offering it for distribution in a 5-pound packet. This packet is ready to mix in 100 gallons of water in the spray tank; 5 pounds of wettable sulphur should be added.

There is on the market a mixture of cube and pyrophyllite wherein the rotenone content is about 1.2 per cent. This is to be used for dusting cattle only and not to be used for washing or spraying. The dust made in this manner is one of the best delousers that has been on the market for a long time. Treat the calves before putting them in the pasture.

Fight the Heel Flies

Heel flies will be after the cattle in a few days. Farmers should prepare shelter for the calves and especially the young calves. It was observed this winter that calves born during December, 1942, January and February to June, 1943, were the heaviest infested calves in the fall and winter of 1943-44. This suggests that young calves should be kept in the barn during April and May so the heel flies cannot find them. If anyone wants to find heel fly eggs, they can find them on the heel of a small calf that is in a lot. Look for the eggs some sunny day in May. Pick out a calf that is small enough to handle readily.

Every farmer who sees cattle running from heel flies should plan to treat his cattle for cattle grubs early next winter.

Trouble From the South

Screwworms will come into Kansas in sores and wounds of cattle shipped in for pasture and for feeding. Growers in Texas would do Kansas growers a great favor if they would treat every wound on cattle with Smear 62 before loading. The green flies that lay eggs which hatch into screwworms are attracted to bleeding wounds. The new cuts and wounds are very attractive to the flies. The eggs hatch in a few hours, and the screwworms bore into the flesh. The worms feed a week to 10 days while the cattle are en route, then drop from the wound to change to flies in the Kansas feedlots and pastures.

The shipper should inspect every animal for new and infested wounds, and the wounds should be treated with Smear 62. Paint the smear over the wound whether or not it is infested so as to protect all wounds. It might be difficult to open and examine every wound to learn whether it is infested. Paint it for insurance.

When the infested cattle get to the Kansas pastures, the flies generally

require a month or 2 to become plentiful enough to be seen. Then all of a sudden someone has a pasture full of infested cattle. The flies lay their eggs on a small wound. All the green fly wants is new blood, and there it will lay eggs.

Biting Flies Are Different

Biting flies (stable flies) will be in very soon after the straw piles warm up. The flies have sharp-pointed beaks with which they puncture the skin of animals, and they do not seem to care how tough the skin is. The flies suck blood and lots of it. When they have finished a meal, they light on a post or other convenient place to digest the food. When the food is well digested, they hunt for wet straw on which to lay their eggs. They like oats straw best, wheat and barley straw next best, and they will lay their eggs on broken bits of hay. The eggs hatch into maggots in 4 to 10 days, and the maggots obtain full growth in 10, 12 to 15 days. When full grown, the maggots change to flies to lay more eggs.

The biting fly resembles a common housefly but is entirely different in that it has the piercing mouth and the housefly has a lapping mouth and cannot bite. The 2 flies are quite similar, and both are often found about the cattle and other livestock.

The best control for these flies is sanitation. Clean up the straw and scatter it on fields. The wet straw in straw piles and straw used for bedding down livestock are choice places for the flies to lay their eggs. They also lay eggs on debris, rubbish, and straw washed up along creek banks.

The horn fly is another kind of biting fly that is very annoying to cattle and other livestock in early summer. This fly is smaller than the stable fly and may be recognized by its feeding position. It always sits on the animal with its head directed downward. This fly lays her eggs in fresh cow dung. The maggots feed on the cow dung until they are full grown, then they change to flies. The horn fly may be caught in the large type of flytrap that is set in the lane. They will not be caught in the housefly trap. There is no good way to get rid of this kind of fly. Removal of cow manure to the field at regular intervals of not longer than 10 days will destroy most of them. The manure must be scattered over the field where it will become dry very quickly and before the maggots can mature.

Repellents for the stable fly and the horn fly may be used with practical results. The repellents are especially useful on milk cows while milking is being done. One must be careful not to get the spray in the milk. Some of the new fly sprays are useful in keeping flies from the animals while they are in the pasture.

Buffalo Gnats Appear in Swarms

Buffalo gnats or black flies are very small, clear-winged, hump-backed gnats that have short, stout, sharp-pointed beaks. These gnats appear in swarms in the very early spring and annoy livestock by hovering about the nose, eyes and ears. They make little noise but promptly begin action when they alight by piercing the skin and sucking blood. When a swarm attacks an animal, it becomes frantic, stamps its feet, and tries to get away from them. The gnats will follow the animal long distances from the breeding ground inflicting serious damage to the eyes and nose, often clogging the air passage of the nose to smother the animal. Smoke screens and smudge pots often are necessary to protect livestock from these pests. Treating the nostrils, eyes and ears with carbolated vaseline will protect the animal from the gnats for short periods. Buffalo gnats often are found in the vicinity of swift, rocky streams where the maggots live during the winter and early spring.

Where to Find Hog Louse

The hog louse is a blood-sucking parasite that often becomes quite large in size. The louse eggs are attached to the hair on almost any part of the body, but are more readily seen behind the ears and along the back. A good automatic hog oiler is the best way to keep these pests under control. Keep the oil pan filled with a good grade of oil that will be fluid at all times. Do not put creosote into the oil; it will burn the skin and the hog and small pigs will avoid it. If one keeps the hog oiler in use all the time during the

(Continued on Page 22)



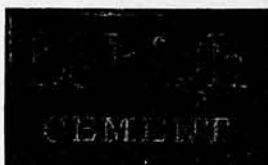
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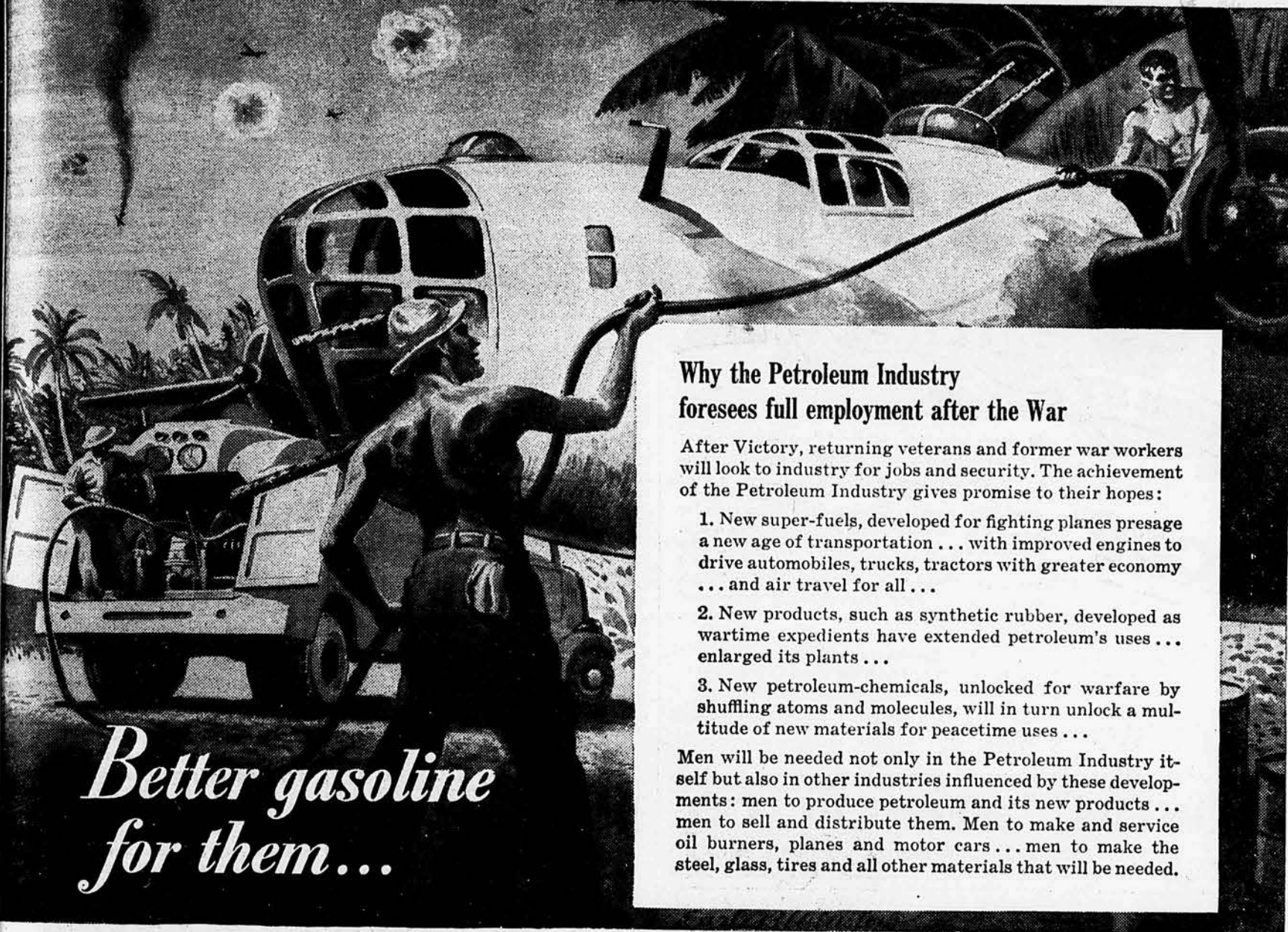
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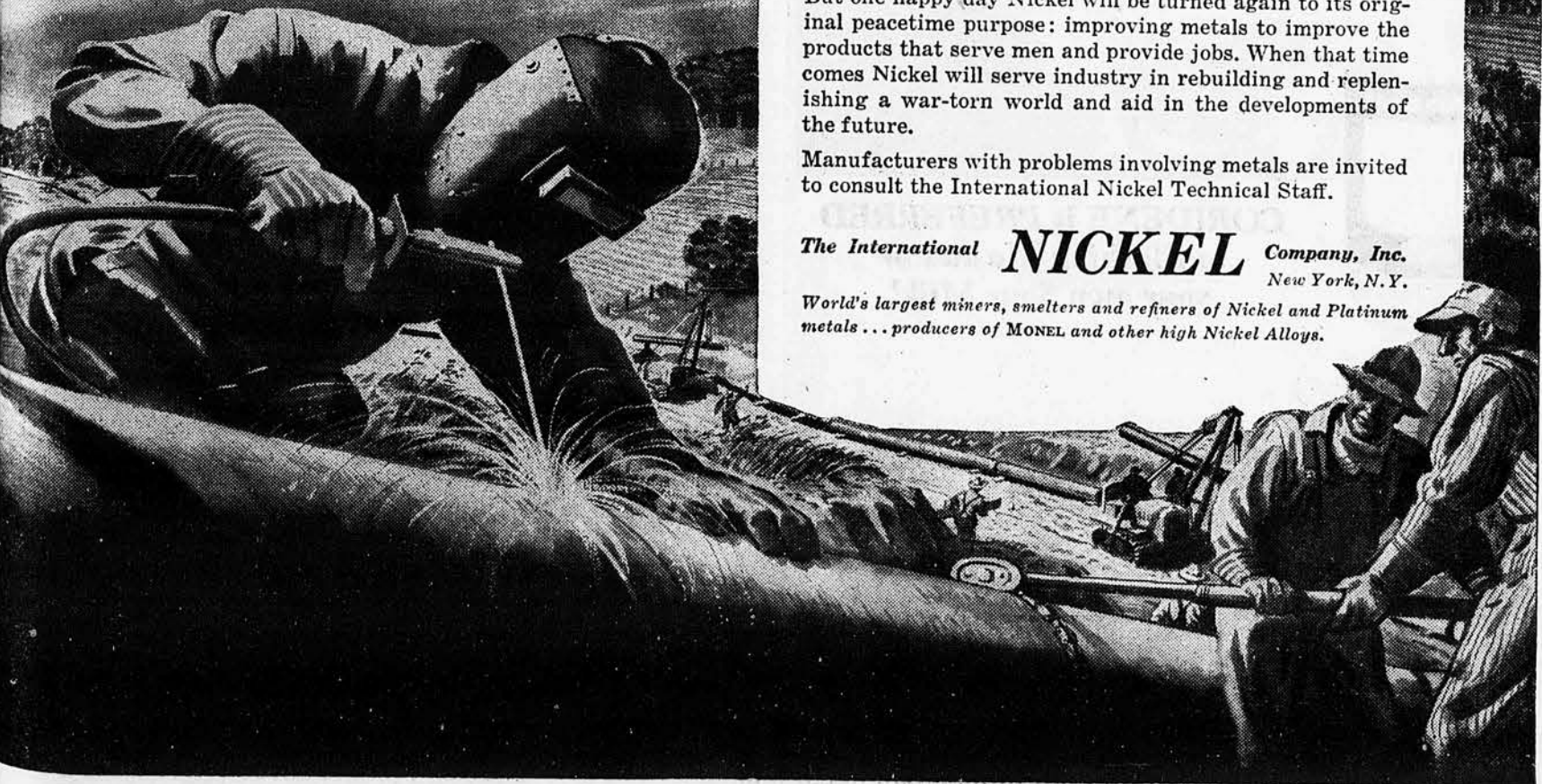
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Livestock Trouble-Makers

(Continued from Page 20)

winter, and especially in early spring, there is no excuse for hogs being lousey.

Hog mange, sometimes known as "scabies," is a term applied to a contagious skin disease caused by mites which live in the skin of the hog. The mites spend their entire life on the hog, burrowing into the skin for feeding and laying eggs in the burrows. The serum exuding from the burrows makes the scabs that spread rapidly over the body of the animal. The mange mites cause severe irritation; thus, the hog rubs and scratches excessively. Very soon the animal looks "mangy." Hogs remove the scabs by scratching. Since there are generally a few mites attached to the scabs, the "mangy" hog will leave some of its infested scabs on a clean hog or on a fence post where the clean hog will rub it. Thus the entire pen will soon become infested.

Farmers should keep a close watch for "mangy" hogs. Look for scabs among their own lot and look sharply at hogs at the sales pavilion. Many farms have become infested during the last year thru some careless buying. When hogs are brought onto the farm, they should be kept in a quarantine pen for a few weeks or until they show they are infested or clean. It will pay to know what you buy.

If hogs become infested with mange mites, they should be treated just as soon as possible. Do not wait. Dip the hogs and every pig in the correct dilution of liquid lime-sulphur dip. The direction for making the correct dilution should be on the package. Dip every hog and pig a second time in 11 to 14 days, and not later than 14 days. It is a waste of good materials to put the dip in a hog wallow and depend on the hogs treating themselves. They will avoid the dip. Spraying has not been successful for mange control, so do not depend on it but use dip.

This "Tick" Is a Fly

The sheep tick is not a real tick but is a wingless fly that has a piercing mouth. Regular ticks have 8 legs. This sheep tick has only 6 legs and that makes it an insect. Sheep ticks are soft-bodied and gray to brown color, taking on a reddish color when filled with sheep blood.

The sheep tick also is called a "ked" in many sections of the country as a distinction from regular ticks. This insect spends its entire life on the sheep. The females lay eggs in a cavity in their own body. The eggs hatch into maggots which grow to maturity in this same cavity. When the maggots are full grown, they push out into the wool where they develop a pupal case. The pupal cases are often called "squares," because they are made in the form of a square. The squares are brown in color and tangled into the wool. The maggots within the squares will change to flies in about 20 days.

The irritation by the feeding and crawling of the ticks causes the sheep to rub and scratch and a loss of appetite, flesh and wool. Wool hanging from wires and fence posts suggests the presence of the insects. Sheep ticks are a costly pest and should not be allowed to remain on a single animal in the flock—that means the ewes and lambs, too. Young lambs are very susceptible to tick injury and become infested quickly from an infested ewe.

It is well to keep the lambs as far from the shearing pen as possible. The ticks on the ewes will be removed with the clip, but they soon discover the sheep has moved away. The ticks crawl from the clip in search of food and will find the lambs if they are near.

Dipping sheep is about the only way to combat this pest. There are several very good mixtures to use in the dip. One of the best is the arsenical dip which contains rotenone. Use the dip according to directions on the package. The grower with 75 to 100 sheep should have a permanent dipping vat for his own use. However, the portable dipping vat has been a success in Kansas. The operator of the portable vat usually carries with him the materials for making the dip, and he usually has the arsenical dip. The grower must remember that the arsenical dip is poisonous, and the used liquid must not be poured onto the ground or into a stream of water. Pour it into a hole dug for that purpose. Many growers in Kansas have found that dipping the sheep within 8 to 10 days after shearing is the best time.



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By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

IT TOOK some clever thinking on the part of Roy Ferguson, Montezuma, before the men charged with stealing tires from his trailer were placed in a position where there was nothing for them to do but confess. When the theft was discovered, Ferguson cut the number of suspects down to 3 or 4 by recalling that the only persons who knew where the trailer was consisted of his harvest hand's buddy and 2 of his friends who had visited him while on the job. The trailer was in the field out of sight of the highway so it almost had to be someone who knew where it was.

The hand and his buddy were found, as the story developed, to have spent the night on which the theft took place, in the home of another farmer. The 2 friends, in the meantime, had left the county. The sheriff in the town to which they had gone was notified, and the men were arrested with the stolen tires in their possession.

In Mr. Ferguson's account he said: "They had broken 2 valve stems off and we had them to fit right back on the stems they had in the tubes so these boys didn't have much to do but confess to the theft, which they did." The 2 accused were given 1- to 5-year reformatory sentences. At Mr. Ferguson's suggestion a \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was distributed among Sheriff Emmett Holland and Walter Markel, of Cimarron, and Roy Ferguson, of Montezuma.

Five Years for Car Theft

It was a lucky break for W. J. Kull, R. 1, Oneida, to recover his \$900 Chevrolet coupe after it had been stolen. The thief proved to be a notorious character who had made at least one escape from prison. This time, tho, he fell into the hands of federal officers on a charge of transporting a stolen car from one state to another. He will serve a 5-year sentence on a theft charge and an additional day because of his escape from prison. All of a \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was sent to Mr. Kull for his prompt report and assistance in capturing the thief.

Sheriff Says P. S. Helps

Part of a \$25 reward paid for the conviction of a burglar who stole money from A. C. Mattingly, Eureka, went to the arresting officer, Sheriff W. C. Giest, of Greenwood county. In acknowledging receipt of the reward, Sheriff Giest says: "I am well pleased with the check altho the arrest and

conviction came in my line of duty. I would have done the same without the reward but I thank you for it. Your district manager delivered the reward to me. He and I have been working together for the last several years. The sheriff's office and the Protective Service can do each other quite a lot of good in the war against thieves."

To date the Protective Service has paid out a total of \$135,459.75 for the conviction and sentence to prison of 6,236 criminals who have made the mistake of looting posted premises.

Need Combination Harvester-Bundler

FULL postwar use of Kansas grain and forage crops might be realized if a combine could be developed that would harvest the grain and bundle the straw or stalks in one operation, predicts L. E. Call, dean of the School of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Dean Call made this statement in pointing out that if crop waste products are to be utilized in postwar industries the problem of discovering and developing methods of collecting and assembling straw, cornstalks and sorghum stover economically must be met. This problem is one upon which agricultural engineering research should be directed with the utmost energy immediately upon the close of the war, he said.

Kansas produces the materials for manufacturing processes in abundance—not less than 21 million tons of cereal straw, cornstalks and stover in 1942—yet, with this tremendous quantity of organic material, much of which is now wasted, the one straw-board factory in the state had difficulty operating.

Produces Plenty of Material

Kansas does produce huge amounts of plant material that might be utilized if these problems could be met, says the dean. For instance, in 1942, Kansas crop plants produced 38,135,000 tons of plant material, not including vegetation produced on native pastures or woodlands, orchards and gardens. In years of heavy production the state produces more than 6 million tons of wheat. In 1942, Kansas farms produced more than 4 million tons of other cereal crops, a half million tons of flax, a little less than a million tons of sugar beets, 2,000 tons of broom corn, 75,000 tons of potatoes, 71 thousand tons of soybeans, and nearly 6 million tons of hay.

Alfalfa dehydration is growing within the state by leaps and bounds and would progress more rapidly if new plant processing equipment could be purchased, he pointed out. There are 13 plants now operating and 2 other plants in the process of getting equipment. Dean Call predicted this growth of dehydrating plants would spread thruout Eastern Kansas, and into such Central Kansas areas as the Solomon and Saline and other valleys where alfalfa can be grown readily.

Save Plow Pull

Increased life of a plow, reduction of power required, and improved quality of work done can be obtained by proper adjustment of moldboard plow hitches, says Elmer H. Smith, extension engineer, Kansas State College.

He advises adjusting the hitch horizontally to eliminate side draft and vertically to obtain the desired penetration. As a general rule, he adds, both the vertical and horizontal hitch should be set approximately along a straight line between the center of pull of the tractor and the center of draft of the plow.

Beat Livestock Ills

Nearly 100 new discoveries or definite steps in the progress of animal science have been announced by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

On the basis of a previous discovery that phenothiazine is effective in freeing livestock from numerous internal

parasites, about 2 million pounds of this chemical were used last year. Subsequent research has resulted in new and labor-saving methods of administering phenothiazine.

Another promising chemical in parasite control is sulfaguanidine. Tests so far indicate its value for protecting chickens from cecal coccidiosis. Prospects of increasing mastery over swine erysipelas also is shown by results of a new vaccine, used last year in about 20,000 herds containing more than 1,500,000 swine.

Too Many Accidents

Kansas farmers are giving their lives to food production. Last year 97 of them were killed in accidents during the performance of their daily tasks, reports M. H. Coe, former state 4-H Club leader, now on leave as farm safety director of the National Safety Council.

Thirty-five of the total deaths were caused by machinery, with 27 of them due to tractors. Three women tractor operators were included in the toll. Farm animals were second only to machinery in danger as 18 deaths resulted from injuries by animals, the report stated. Falls accounted for 16 farm deaths, 9 were killed by falling objects and the rest were killed by burns, excessive heat, drowning, lightning, firearms, and poisoning by venomous animals.

The total deaths in 1943 were higher than in 1942, due, Mr. Coe believes, because less experienced help is being used on farms, and because farm machinery generally is older and in poorer working condition.

CHOLERA Danger

Season for outbreaks approaching; Pigs should be vaccinated NOW.

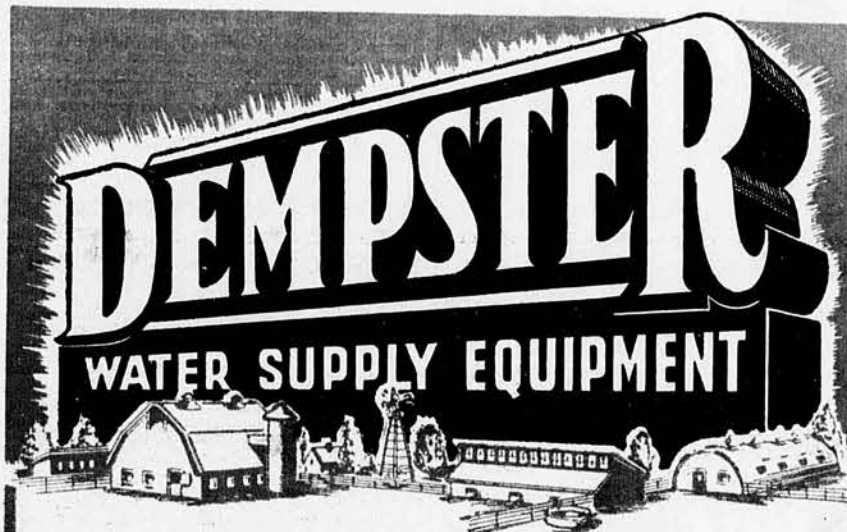
This may be a bad year for hog cholera. First, because of the large hog population. Second, good prices mean heavy cash losses. Third, the virus of this terrible killer is spread over wide areas, ready and lying in wait to lay waste to thousands of droves without warning.

Don't gamble. The only safe pig is one that's been vaccinated BEFORE cholera strikes. Have your hogs vaccinated as soon as possible, preferably around weaning time.

Call Your Veterinarian

To be sure your vaccinating is done RIGHT, call your Veterinarian. He knows how to vaccinate for maximum protection. Don't take chances, with hogs as valuable as they are now. Call your Veterinarian and play safe.

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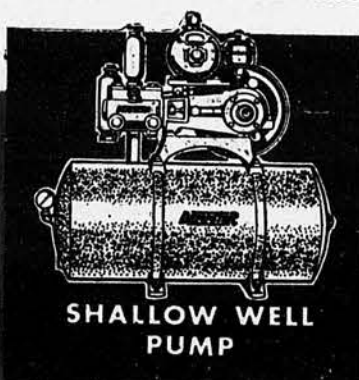
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English Shepherd: Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Puppies Wanted for Cash. Also Canaries and Parrots. Write first. National, 3101 Olive St. Louis, Mo.

Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Illinois.

Wanted—Fox Terrier Puppies. Box 261, Stafford, Kansas.

● PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

12,000,000 Certified Potato Plants now ready. Grown from hand selected, treated seed. 100-75c, 300-\$1.45, 600-\$2.45, 1,000-\$3.45, 5,000-\$14.75, 10,000-\$27.00. Prepaid. 50,000 to 1,000,000. Cabbage, onion and eggplant now ready. Gardens are more important this year than ever before. Take no chance; get the best plants for your garden this year. All our plants are open field grown, state inspected every 10 days by the State Department of Agriculture. Tomato: Marglobe, Stone, Pritchard, Earliana, Bonny Best, Baltimore, Rutgers, Firesteel, Allred, Onions: Crystal Wax, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker, Pepper: California Wonder, Pimento, Bullnose, World Heir, Chili, Cayenne, Cabbage: All-season, Wakefield, Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Eggplant: Black Beauty, Long Purple, Mixed anyway wanted. 50 to bunch. 300-\$1.25, 700-\$2.25, 1,000-\$3.00, 5,000-\$12.50. Prepaid. We have good mail service all directions. Most orders will reach you overnight. Growing instructions free. Everything guaranteed. Address all orders to North Texas Plant Farm, Franklin, Texas.

Cabbage, Onion, Tomato Plants—Large, stately, well rooted, and selected. Roots matted. Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Onions—Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50; 2,000-\$3.00. Tomato: Earliana, Joni, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Million Certified Potato Plants now ready. 300-\$1.25, 700-\$2.50, 1,000-\$3.00, 5,000-\$12.50, 10,000-\$24.00. Millions certified field-grown tomato, cabbage, onion, pepper and eggplant. All varieties. Mixed anyway wanted. 300-\$1.00, 700-\$2.00, 1,000-\$2.50, 5,000-\$10.00. Order now. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sandy Land Plant Farm, Franklin, Texas.

Victory Garden Plant Assortment—200 Certified Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 200 Tomatoes, 25 Peppers, 25 Eggplants, or Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, all \$2.00 postpaid. Express collect \$2.50 per 1000. Large, hand selected. Moss-packed. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

Strawberry Plants—Hardy northern grown Dunlop, Aroma, Blakemore, Premier 225-\$2.50; 500-\$3.75; 1000-\$6.50. Gem or Marston seed-bearing 100-\$1.85, 200-\$3.00, 500-\$6.50, 15 Mammoth Rhubarb \$1.00. Fresh plants, prompt shipment. Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Iowa.

Rhubarb Roots, Doz. 85c; 6 for 50c; 100-\$7.50. postpaid. Canna Bulbs each 10c; Doz. 85c. 5 varieties. Starting Pots Free. Plant now set out after frost. Send for seed list. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan. (New address—We are now at 1004 N. Kansas Ave.)

Send no money, pay on arrival—Certified plants, frostproof cabbage, onion, tomato, pepper, cauliflower, broccoli, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 700-\$2.00; 1,000-\$2.50. Leading varieties, mixed anyway wanted. Moss-packed. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

Certified Plants, Pay Postman—Frostproof cabbage, 200-\$1.00; 500-\$1.50; 700-\$2.00; 1,000-\$2.50. Leading varieties, mixed as wanted, moss-packed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

New Strawberry. Everbearing Cleverly's Special—Big, fine strawberries in thirty days. State certified registered. 50 plants \$1.75; 100-\$3.00; 300-\$8.00; 1000-\$22.50. Postage paid. W. M. Cleverly, Wellsview, Kan.

Potato Plants: Portico, million now ready, 1,000-\$3.00, 5,000-\$12.50, 10,000-\$22.50. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quality Plant Farm, Franklin, Texas.

Cabbage Plants \$1.50. Tomato Plants \$2.00. Potato Plants \$2.50. Pepper and Eggplants \$3.00-1,000. Dorris Plant Co., Valdosta, Ga.

● K

SEED

Kansas-Grown U. S. 13 Hybrid Seed Corn

Dunfield Soybeans
Fulton Seed Oats

From Grower to Farmer

BRUNE BROTHERS
P.O. No. 1, Lawrence, Kansas
Growers of Pure Field Seeds

Sweet Potato Plants

The Best Money Can Buy

Red Bermuda, Porta Rican, Oklahoma
Prepaid 300-\$1.50; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.00 per 1,000 express collect. 5,000
plants of seed bedded. All plants produced
from seed grown from certified seed.
Plants freshly pulled, expertly packed, and
shipped the same day.

THOMAS SWEET POTATO PLANT
Thomas, Oklahoma

ALFALFA SEED \$19.35

Hardy Recleaned

\$21.00 per 60 lb. bushel. Brome Grass
\$18.50 cwt. Track Concordia, Kansas. Re-
seed if not satisfactory. Samples sent on
request.

O. BOWMAN, Box 615, Concordia, Kan.

SEEDS FIELD AND GARDEN

ALFALFA — Lot Crest
\$19.90 Per Bu.

SALINA SEED CO., SALINA, KANSAS

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

WANTED

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

Pay cash for used Delcos & Kohlers and
other electric motors. Write full description
and price.

GENERAL PRODUCTS
DELCO DISTRIBUTORS
30 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

DELCO LIGHT

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

Change Your Light Plant. Get a rebuilt Delco
Westinghouse. New parts of our own make
thoroughly used. We pay freight on your plant.
Full allowance. Quick shipment. New Bat-
teries and plant parts. "Farm Light Plants Since
1910" Republic Electric Company, Davenport,
Iowa.

International Electric Fence far superior, more
effective and reliable. Quickly pays for it-
self. We repair all makes of electric fences.
We wanted International Electric Fence
1610 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY AND PARTS

Used and New Farm Equipment

General Roughage Cutters, Hammer Grinders,
Drills, Potato Machinery, Potato Plant-
ers, Graders, Water Pumps (deep and
shallow), Wagon Boxes, Hog Feeders. Write
for list of new and used farm equipment
supplies.

BRUNE BROTHERS, LAWRENCE, KAN.

FILTERS Reclaimo, the Heated Oil Filter
for cars, tractors, is sold
recommended by leading implement dealers.
See dealer or write for filters, fit-
ting, superior filtering material.

RECLAIMO SALES, ELGIN, NEBRASKA

Your Brush with a Northland Brush axe.
Made like double bit axe, no stooping—cuts
and small brush level to ground. \$2.50
each. Northland Brush Axe, Randall, Minn.

For big, free 1944 tractor parts catalog:
enormous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. 442,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Sale—By original owner, International
Farmall F-30 on steel, excellent condition.
Hard Colwell, R. 5, Emporia, Kan.

"Batters" all purpose, very easily made by
anyone. We furnish all metal parts and Blue
Henderson Imp. Co., 920 Farnam,
Omaha, Neb.

RABBITS AND PIGEONS

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

White Pigeons Only. Express paid.
Chicago, 3753N. Monticello, Chicago, 18.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Get your Milking Equipment installed now be-
fore spring work starts. Let us tell you about
the finest full-pulsating milker in America. It
costs no more and gives you many added fea-
tures. Write or wire us at once for complete in-
formation. Pipe Line, Portable, and Short Tube
milkers. Largest factory distributors in the Mid-
dle West. Available for immediate delivery to
any county, any state. Secure your purchase
certificate and order now. Full Automatic Milking
Machine Washers \$26.50 each. Requires no
handwork to completely wash your unit. Every-
thing for the dairy, farm and farm home, in-
cluding electric wire, construction materials,
etc. Allotment orders for electric wire may be
sent from any county. Your dairy, farm and
electric supply house. Midwest Dairy Supply
Company, 224 West Fourth Street, Grand Island,
Nebraska.

Magle Electric Welder 110 volt AC-DC; welds,
brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use;
full directions. Complete with power unit, flame
and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes,
rods, mask. Only \$18.95. Used by the Navy.
Splendid for farm use. Magle Welder Mfg. Co.,
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Two Cow Dairy Queen portable milker again
available for shipment anywhere. Rubber
lined squeeze action test cups. Complete with
electric motor \$179.00, with gas engine \$204.00.
Literature free. Dairy Queen Milking Machine
Manufacturing Company, 1334 E. 53rd St.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

FILMS AND PRINTS

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

Rolls Developed—One day service, 8 Never Fade
Deckle Edge Prints, 25c. Century Photo
Service, LaCrosse, Wisc.

Rolls Developed—Two deckle prints each
negative 25c. Deckle edge reprints 2c. Summers
Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Roll developed and printed 25c. 25 reprints 50c.
Skurudland, 6444-R Diversey, Chicago.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

PRODUCE WANTED

Money for your cream by return mail; correct
test and weight; the better the cream the big-
ger the check; we want good cream. Ship to
Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tobacco—Special bargain offer. Guaranteed
best sweet long redleaf chewing or smoking—
10 pounds \$2.75; 20 pounds \$5.00. Air cured or
fire cured. Kentucky Tobacco Co., Mayfield,
Kentucky.

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

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Profitable, Dignified Business for high grade, in-
dustrious men and women retailing Rawleigh
Products direct from manufacturer to consumer.
Every home your market. Large repeat orders.
A few openings nearby. Write Rawleigh Co.,
Dept. D-65-KFM, Freeport, Ill.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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

500 Colorful quilt pieces, \$1.00. Prints, percales,
100-25c. Postpaid. Crittenden, 125 Lincoln,
Lombard, Illinois.

FEATHERS WANTED

New Higher Feather Prices. Ship now. Every
pound needed. White or Grey Goose \$1.37½.
White or Colored Duck \$1.10. For highest prices
of used feathers send samples. Thousands of
satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co.
6754 So. Halstead St., Chicago, 21, Ill.

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

FARMS—KANSAS

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

200 Acres—7½ miles town, good road, well im-
proved, good water, timber, bargain at \$7000.
Give possession. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

134-Acre going highway farm, sacrificed by
widow owner, only \$3,100! Picture, details
page 21 free Spring catalog. Famous Missouri
Ozarks, school bus, milk route, state highway,
1½ mile store, 50 tillable, 5 alfalfa, 100 in
woods pasture, good spring, merchantable fire-
wood, dandy young bearing 2½ acre assorted
orchard, grapes, berries; substantial 6-room
house of round pine logs; all rooms celled, nice
lawn and garden, good drilled well, good small
barn, etc. taxes about \$7 last year; now only
\$3,100 with 2 cows, 85 hens, farming tools,
garden and potatoes time of sale included.
\$1,725 down. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA
Bldg., Kansas City, 8, Mo.

2340 Acres Cheyenne County, Colo. Stock-grain
farm. Lies about level, black loam soil, im-
proved. Price \$23,400. Terms. Louis Miller,
Frankfort, Indiana.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$16.20	\$16.25	\$17.00
Hogs	13.85	14.35	14.75
Lambs	16.15	16.15	16.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.23	.23	.25
Eggs, Standards	.29½	.32	.36½
Butterfat, No. 1	.47	.47	.48
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.72	1.70½	1.87½
Corn, No. 2 Yellow		1.13½	1.04
Oats, No. 2 White	.87	.87	.68½
Barley, No. 2		1.16½	.94
Alfalfa No. 1	34.50	30.50	26.00
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	17.00	13.00

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR ROEPKE, Duroc breeder, located
at Waterville writes as follows: Please find
check to cover cost of advertising. I am well
pleased with results from the advertising.

H. G. ESHELMAN, Percheron horse breeder,
of Sedgwick, reports the recent sale of a choice
young stallion to the Jicarilla Indian Agency, at
Dulce, New Mexico. Mr. Eselman has been a
prominent Percheron breeder and exhibitor for
many years.

J. J. HARTMAN AND SON, veteran Poland
China breeders, located at Elmo, report heavy
demand for breeding stock and future prospects
good. They have about 75 spring pigs saved de-
spite unfavorable spring weather with lack of
sunshine and too much snow and rain.

BAUER BROTHERS, leading breeders of Pol-
and China hogs of quality, report having saved
125 spring pigs to date. Good sales have con-
tinued right along, according to recent letter
saying they have moved about 70 bred gilts dur-
ing the winter and now are sold out of bred
sows and gilts. They made one of the best
sales of the season at Fairbury, Neb., in Feb-
ruary.

About 1,000 cattlemen and visitors attended
the NEBRASKA ABERDEEN ANGUS annual
sale held at Columbus, March 21. One hundred
and five head were sold at an average of \$228.
The bull average was \$257, with a female aver-
age of \$228. The top animal sold for \$860 to
Albert Mueller, of Columbus. The local demand
was good and the cattle fairly well fitted. Most
of the offering stayed in Nebraska.

MR. AND MRS. GERALD M. JENKINS,
Guernsey breeders, located at Wichita, direct
attention to the fact that Bournedale Rex, one
of the most noted sires of the Guernsey breed,
has died. The Jenkins family formerly owned
and used for some time a noted son of old
Bournedale Rex. His name was Meadow Lodge
Rex's Chevalier. This bull sired a great lot of
heifers for his previous owner and now heads
a leading Missouri herd.

The SALINE COUNTY HEREFORD BREED-
ERS' ASSOCIATION held their annual meet-
ing in March with a large crowd. Officers elected
are J. H. Banker, president; E. B. Toll, vice-
president; Will Gregory, secretary-treasurer.
After the business meeting a discussion was
held with A. G. Pickett on marketing of beef,
and J. J. Moxley on care and diseases of reg-
istered cattle. It was decided to have a meet-
ing in April with program and lunch.

Every Holstein sold in GEORGE WORTH'S
Holstein sale, Hutchinson, April 4, stayed in
Kansas. E. B. Regier, Whitewater, gave \$325
for the top female in the sale. The average on
all females, no bulls were sold, was \$197.50.
The cows in milk, which included 4 grades, aver-
aged \$256.36, 5 yearling heifers \$169.50 and 5
small heifer calves \$80 each. "A big crowd
and a snappy auction and Boyd Newcom, auc-
tioneer, did a fine job of selling," writes Mr.
Worth.

I have just received a very interesting letter
from CORPORA PAUL DAVIDSON written
from San Bernardino, Calif. Paul's brother is
taking care of the Poland Chinas back on the
farm at Simpson, and Paul keeps the records
and markings which are sent to him regularly.
W. A. Davidson, senior member of the firm,
passed away a few months ago. It is a laudable
ambition for a soldier to make such an effort
to keep his breeding herd together for the dura-
tion.

I have just received a very interesting letter
from the McCLURE FAMILY, at Republic,
breeders of high quality registered Hampshire
hogs. Despite the worst March in the memory
of the family, sales of hogs go forward and pigs
arrive almost daily. Gilt sales were not quite up
to expectations, probably due to bad roads and
other uncontrollable conditions, but the demand
is for the practicable sort. Wartime demands a
quick-maturing kind of hog capable of making
best possible use of the high-priced feed he is
consuming.

For several years high-class Jersey bulls have
been going out from the ROTHERWOOD herd,
at Hutchinson, to strengthen herds in Kansas
and other states. Some of these bulls were
bought in Nebraska. Recently Lewis Oswald and
wife and their son John Craig found themselves
in need of more cows and drove to Beatrice,
Neb., and purchased a half dozen choice young
cows, sired by bulls bred at Rotherwood. Four
were daughters of the 4-star bull, Zanthra of
Oz, and 3 by the 3-star bull, Champ of Oz—
proof that the Oswald family believe in the type
and breeding used since founding the herd.

Kansas buyers gave the SOUTHWEST MIS-
SOURI SHORTHORN SALE, held March 28, at
Joplin, Mo., good support. Twenty-seven bulls
sold for an average of \$140 and Dillard Clark,
Douglas, Kan., bought several head. The 9 fe-
male lots averaged \$285. The top of the sale
was consigned by W. A. Cochel's Roanridge
farm and this imported cow, with calf, was
purchased by Marion Mackey, Clarksville, Mo.,
for \$480. Merryvale farm, Grandview, con-
signed the top bull and he was purchased by
L. R. Whitefield, Oronoga, Mo., for \$200. Kan-
sas buyers were Dillard Clark, Douglas; Earl
Hays, Columbus; B. L. Hale, Columbus; C. H.
Shaffer, Girard; O. E. Slusher, Baxter Springs;
M. R. Hartley, Baxter Springs. Auctioneer J. E.
Halsey, assisted by press representatives, con-
ducted the sale.

If buyers who purchase Hampshires from the
QUIGLEY farm could see the painstaking care
that is being given to pigs now being farrowed,
they would have a higher appreciation of the
hard work and research that has gone into the
building of this good herd during the 17 years
since it was founded. Every litter over 8 in
number is a candidate for the Register of Merit
award. With almost human care the pigs are
kept in baskets for several days and only see
their mother during nursing periods at intervals
of about an hour and a half. Like babies, they
finally fall asleep and then are returned to their

HOGS



O'Bryan
Ranch
Hampshires
Hiattville, Kan.

Prolific—Easy Feeding—Packer Type.
BOAR AND GILT SALE APRIL 22

Quality Registered DUROC BOARS

The medium-type, thick-bodied and cherry-
red kind. Serviceable age, double immuned.
Sired by Iowa Jr. Champion, son of Fancy
Ace. \$50 while they last.

VOTH BROS., BUHLER, KAN.

DUROC BOARS

Sired by Model Prince 3rd, the sire of the all-
American General Doug. They are the easy feed-
ing, medium type. The top of the fall crop and
good enough to head any herd. Serviceable age,
registered and immuned. Write for prices. Sat-
isfaction guaranteed.

HEIDEBRECHT BROS., INMAN, KANSAS

Scheel's "Better Type" Hampshires

Now offering Fall Boars and Fall Gilts—Visit our
farm or write us about the good ones we are of-
fering. We have sold Registered Hampshire hogs
into several states and they make good. Real,
easy feeding, good doing kind.

DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Bergstens Offer Hampshire Boars

Choice quality, easy feeding, blocky, low-
down Hampshire fall boars. Popular breeding.
Prices reasonable.

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, KANSAS

Randolph

Duroc Jersey Boars

The low-set, thick-bodied, dark-red kind.
Serviceable age, registered, double immuned.
Shipped on approval. Write for prices.

CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

OVER 100 DUROC BRED SOWS
AND BRED GILTS
Bred to "Perfect Orion," our greatest herd boar
ever. Others bred to outstanding sires. Extra
good boars for sale, all ages. Real easy-feeding,
short-legged type. Immune, registered, shipped
on approval. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUROC BOARS

Breed's best breeding, March to December, 1943,
farrow. Big, rugged, thick, well hammed, low
set, registered. Priced right. Write, phone or
come. Breed Durocs only.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Peterson's Reg. Hereford Hogs

Choice well-marked fall boars, weighing from
100 to 200 lbs. Heavy boned and dark colored.
Some now ready for service. Best of breeding.

M. H. PETERSON, ASSARIA, KAN.

Rowes for Poland Boars

Fall boars. The shorter-legged kind, without
curtailing size and other profitable points.
Priced right.

C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, KAN.

Bauer-Type Reg. Polands

Choice fall boars, and gilts for immediate
sale. Low set, State Fair and Selective breeding.
125 spring pigs to date.

BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

(Just over the line from Kansas)

Reg. Black Polands
Choice fall boars and gilts, low down,
deep bodied, wide hammed, tops of
our fall crop. Best bloodlines. Dou-
ble immuned. Priced for quick sale.
Gene Mott, Iuka (Pratt Co.), Kan.

Quigley Hampshire Farm

ST. MARYS, KANSAS
Registered Fall Boars: Immunized; Double
Score and Roller breeding; low down, good
hams, even regular belts.

Try a McCLURE HAMPSHIRE BOAR

Your choice from several carefully selected
fall boars. Good individuals, best of breeding.
Come see them if possible, if you cannot visit
us write to

C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

HORSES—JACKS

Percherons, Stallions & Mares

4 registered Percheron Stallions.
Must be sold. Good individuals with
best of breeding. Prices reasonable.
Also a few young mares.

H. G. ESHELMAN

Sedgwick - - - Kansas

MAMMOTH JACKS AND JENNETS

FOR SALE.
WATTS BROS., Lecompton (Douglas Co.), Kan.
½ Mi. E., ½ Mi. N. of Big Springs, Highway 40

Good Young Jacks

From weanlings to serviceable age.
FRANK C. MILLS, ALDEN, KAN.

Buyers Pay the Auctioneer

If he is capable, understands
his audience and knows val-
ues. His fee is reflected in
increased profit to the seller.

HAROLD TONN
Haven (Reno Co.), Kan.

Kenneth Veon, Auctioneer

LIVESTOCK—LAND—FARM SALES
Desire Auctioneer's Job with Sale Barn
BOX 781, LINCOLN, 1, NEBR.

DIBBEN'S HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN SALE

On Farm 3 Miles East of City Water Works



Friday, April 28

50 HEAD (purebred but not eligible to record)

Herd established 14 years. During the time four high-record ancestor bulls have been used, purchased from leading herds of the state—Ormsby, Billy DeKol and other great families.

30 COWS (2 to 7 years old). 25 are in milk and bred back to Count Ormsby Karmaster, bred by Harvey Bros. Young cattle sired by him and he also sells.

20 CALVES from babies to yearlings. Some extra choice heifers.

The herd has been on D. H. I. A. test most of the time since it was founded. Tested for Tb. and Bang's regularly to comply with rules governing the selling of milk. Complete test just before sale.

Also one 3-unit Surge Milker with cups, and other dairy equipment. One saddle mare in foal. For catalog write owner,

CHAS. W. DIBBEN, Rt. 2, Junction City, Kansas

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Lefty Lawson

Jesse R. Johnson representing Kansas Farmer

Wakeman's HOLSTEIN Dispersal

40 HOLSTEINS

Half Registered and Half Unregistered

Wednesday, April 26

SALE AT FARM—UNDER COVER

This sale will be held at the farm, rain or shine, 4 1/2 miles south of

WATHENA, KANSAS

Starting time will be 12:30.

An Accredited Herd—T. B. and Bang's

17 years have been spent in breeding and culling this 300-lb. butterfat herd. The present herd is sired by bulls purchased from L. B. Strahm of Sabetha, Grover Meyer of Basehor and Torkelson & Sons of Everest. The last named bull, now 2 1/2 years of age, also sells.

Most of the young cows are from the Strahm bull. A Conductor bred sire, whose dam made 540.5 fat on 2 time milking.

20 Head Now In Milk—Several Fresh Near Sale Date.

Lunch on Grounds—For Circular Catalog write to

G. R. APPLEMAN, Sales Manager, LINN, KANSAS.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell and Horace Williams.



M. P. DOMINO 7TH

May 2, 1944

May 2, 1944

VIC ROTH RANCH :- HAYS, KANSAS

POLLED HEREFORD SALE—50 HEAD

10 Bulls Sired by M. P. Domino 7th and Victor Plato 2nd. 25 Heifers Bred to M. P. Domino 7th. 15 Open Heifers. For sale catalog write Vic Roth, Hays, Kansas. Kansas Farmer representative, Jesse R. Johnson.

Angus and Duroc Reduction Sale

On farm west of Smith Center

Tuesday, April 18

35 ANGUS bulls, cows and heifers.
20 DUROCS, boars and gilts.

Also a full line of farm machinery. For particulars write or phone

VERN ALBRECHT, SMITH CENTER, KANSAS

baskets. The tail of every pig is treated with a solution each 24 hours to prevent bob tails when they are ready for sale. Before a litter is five days old every pig in the litter is earmarked in the presence of 2 witnesses. The Quigley farm is located on ground adjoining St. Marys, and E. C. Quigley works long hours giving the Hampshires his personal attention.

A big local crowd attended the LOUIS KLEIN-SCHMIDT Hereford sale, held at Herington, March 19, and prices received were quite satisfactory considering the condition of the cattle. Almost impossible weather made it difficult to hold gains, let alone add pounds. Mud and other unfavorable conditions cost money and the cattle should have brought better prices. The 40 head, including a few calves at foot and bull calves under a year old, brought a total of \$5,225.

The top female went to Miller & Manning, of Council Grove, at \$220 and the 10 top females averaged \$155.75. The top bull went to J. Sampson, of Central City, Neb., at \$265. Five top bulls, including bulls from 9 to 12 months old, brought an average of \$121.75. Mr. Klein-schmidt continues with a good breeding herd on his farm at Hope. Harold Tonn was the auctioneer.

Dr. O. O. Wolf, 70, of Ottawa, died April 7 in a Wamego hospital, where he had been taken after becoming ill en route to Manhattan. His death was due to a blood clot on the lung, but he had been in ill health for some time. Doctor Wolf was one of the state's most prominent farmers and stockmen due to his activities and leadership in state and national organizations, which included presidency of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

He also was a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation and of the National Livestock Marketing Association, secretary of the Producers Commission Association, secretary-treasurer of the Midwest Wool Marketing Association, director of the National Wool Growers' Association, and vice-president of the State Fair Association. For many years he was president of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association, of Ottawa, and once served in the state senate. He owned and operated several hundred acres of farm land west of Ottawa and produced Shorthorn and Jersey cattle. Survivors include his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Funk, Berkeley, Calif.

LONGVIEW FARM, Lees Summit, Mo., made a complete dispersion sale of more than 750 head of grade dairy cattle on April 5 and 6. As was to be expected the buyers came from many states, and after selling 382 head of cows of all ages, including those with bad udders for an average of \$140 a head the first day, we know the dairy interest is still paramount and that buyers still are paying good prices for cows that show good milking ability. A Holstein cow topped the sale at \$320, going to the Adams dairy, Blue Springs, Mo. The Holstein cows and heifers in the sale made the highest average. Guernseys sold in second place and the Jerseys averaged close to the Guernseys. In the first day sale the Holsteins averaged \$179 on 91 head, 97 Guernseys averaged \$145, while the Jerseys averaged \$140 on the first 100 in that day's auction. In the first day's auction \$53,477 worth of dairy cattle were sold.

The second day's sale consisted of bred and open heifers of all breeds. These were sold in lots of 3. The Holstein bred heifers sold from \$100 to \$200, Guernseys from \$80 to \$175 and Jerseys from \$65 to \$150. Open heifers of all breeds sold readily at good prices. The average on the entire sale offering was above expectations and passed the \$100 mark.

Kansas buyers and the number purchased follow: E. T. Denton, Denton-14. Caylor & Son, Rantoul-6. D. P. Gehring, Stillwell-8. George York, Osawatomie-2. Al Clawson, Cawker City-12. D. P. Meall, Cawker City-3. J. A. Ehrhart, Topeka-7. Walter Sloan, Leavenworth-3. M. W. Hiett, Haven-1. W. A. Mathes, Wellsville-2. Harold Rean, Kansas City-2. Harold Newquist, Cawker City-5. H. P. Stevens, Parsons-26. D. D. Ellis, Louisburg-18. H. C. Neumann, Kansas City-7. A. D. Rayl, Hutchinson-2. The auctioneers were Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Missouri; E. E. McClure, St. Joseph, Missouri; Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas, and Harry Glasscock, Waverly, Missouri.

SET DAIRY SHOW DATES

Ayrshire: April 24, Horton; April 25, Abilene; April 26, Hutchinson; April 27, Arkansas City. Holsteins: April 24, Parsons; April 25, Tonganoxie; May 2, Washington; May 3, Salina; May 4, Newton; May 5, Lyons.

Milking Shorthorn: May 2, Greensburg; May 4, McPherson. Jerseys: May 8, Oswego; May 9, Wellington; May 10, Lyons; May 11, Manhattan; May 13, Horton.

Brown Swiss: May 17, Kingman; May 19, Garden City (field day).

Guernsey (shows and type schools): May 23, Independence, Glenciff Farm; May 24, Salina, Jo-Mar Farm; May 25, Hillsboro, show; May 26, Hiawatha, Perry Lambert farm.

How Wood Fights

Charcoal is an important strategic material and more is needed for war, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. This valuable product helps make steel, munitions, guns, black powder, water purification, as an ingredient in poultry and stock feeds and seed inoculants, curing meat, fuel in heaters and in the manufacture of rayon parachutes and tire cords.

Woods preferred for charcoal are beech, birch, maple and the oaks. Hickory, poplar, cherry ash, basswood, ironwood, sourwood, locust, elm, hackberry and pine also are used.

Charcoal, or chemical wood, is cut the same as fuel wood. It may bring cash returns from tops, limbs, and the sound parts of defective logs, and from some of the smaller sticks taken out in thinning overcrowded stands while the better trees are left to grow into more valuable timber crops.

Farmers remote from plants can produce charcoal by operating "pit kilns" requiring no investment in equipment, but should investigate market possibilities before starting such work.

Dairy CATTLE

GUERNSEY AUCTION

60 Dependable, Quality Bulls and Females Selling

Columbia, Mo., Friday, May 5

25 Cows and fresh 2-year-olds.

18 Bred Heifers.

11 Open Heifers.

6 Bull Calves—Rigidly selected for herd sire purposes.

Breeders from eight states are consigning top registered Guernseys to this sale. For sale catalog write

Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Assn.

H. A. HERMAN, Secretary-Treasurer
101 Eckles Hall Columbia, Missouri
Aucts.—Roy Johnson, Decatur, Indiana,
and Bert Powell, Topeka, Kansas

Sunnymede Farm

King Bessie Jemima Boast

Senior Sire

Herd now on 14th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.

C. L. E. Edwards Topeka, Kansas

WHEN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS COME BACK

for their 3rd and 4th herd sires, our bulls must have delivered the desired results.

More Production—More Profit in your next herd sire

Write
SECURITY BENEFIT FARMS

Topeka, Kan.

2 OUTSTANDING GUERNSEY BULLS

Both two years old. The kind that are ready for heavy service. One is a son, the other a grandson of a National Grand Champion bull. They are from good producing, right type cows. Visit farm 13 miles southwest of Ottawa, Kansas. Write for detailed information and prices on these bulls to **RANSOM FARM, HOMEWOOD, KANSAS**

FINAL REMINDER

AUGUST C. RAVENSTEIN

BROWN SWISS DISPERSAL

Wednesday, April 19, Belmont, Kan.

45—Registered Brown Swiss—15

AUGUST C. RAVENSTEIN, Owner

BELMONT, KANSAS

FARMER-PRICED

From Wisconsin to Louisiana and from Kentucky to New Mexico, Rotherwood Jersey both the sires and the matrons are well known to the Jersey Breed and to the potent State of Kansas! Here the best are farmed when you mention the Kansas Farmer **ROTHWOOD JERSEYS**

Route 3 Hutchinson, Kansas

Registered Holstein Bull

for sale. A 6-months-old grand of "Old Billy." His dam D.H.I.A. promises well over 4 lbs. fat. Priced right. **FLOYD LEMMONS**, Lincoln

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

High Grade Dairy Calves

Choice Jersey heifers—1-3 weeks \$22.50 each for only \$125.00 delivered express prepaid. Also other breeds and older heifers. Bull calves. **Painview Stock Farm, R. 2, Springfield, Mo.**

Mac-Bess Holstein Bull

Holstein bull born August 1, 1943. Dam milking about 500 lbs. fat, 305 days, 2x, 4.1% of style, large for age. Also younger bulls and one of serviceable age. **Carl McCormick, Cedar (Smith Co.), Kan.**

Choice Dairy Heifer Calves

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

Milking-Bred Shorthorn Bulls

for sale. One year old, red, registered. R. pedigree. Federal accredited herd. Good individual. **RALPH LUPFER, LARNED, Kan.**

HELLWIG'S MILKING SHORTHORN

BULLS up to 8 months from RM cows, by RM bull, Bluejacket Dairy King (13 near ancestors RM.) Phil J. Hellwig, Oswego, Mo.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Am offering dual-purpose bulls from weaning age to two years of age. **WM. WIESE, HAVEN, KANSAS**

For Sale—Red Polled Bulls

Choice individuals, well bred and right. **JOHN C. KLINE, MILAN, KAN.**

Registered Milking Shorthorns

Bull calves 5 to 10 mos. old, sired by Noyd Mina's Prince. Choice individuals with good milking inheritance. **Roy Rock, Enterprise, Mo.**



WORMS

Stunt Growth
OF PIGS!

Peters

SWINE MIXTURE POWDER

Contains PHENOTHIAZINE

Soldiers and civilians need pork. Help reduce nodular and round-worm infestation. No need to catch individual pigs; just mix the powder in oats, and watch them eat it with relish! Only a few cents per pig.

One lb. of Peters Swine Mixture Powder, \$1.20 (enough for thirty 25-pound pigs).

Equally effective with poultry.



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PETERS Veterinary Guide contains descriptions of 33 diseases common to domestic animals and poultry; also information regarding prevention and treatment to be given by owner himself at low cost.

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4408 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Beef CATTLE

COMPLETE DISPERSAL AUCTION SALE

42 Quality Registered
HEREFORDS
9 BULLS

33 COWS and HEIFERS
Thursday, May 4

WHR — Hazlett — Battle Mischief
7th bloodlines. Write for catalog to

H. R. MOSLEY
Andover, Kansas

FARM LOCATION: 9 miles east of the
WICHITA STOCK YARDS on 21st and
Andover Road.
Auctioneer—Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.

Second Draft Sale

**71 Head Registered
Aberdeen Angus Cattle**

Earl Marshall and Other Popular

Breeding!

HAMILTON, MISSOURI

Tuesday, May 16, 12:30 p.m.

For catalogue write Aberdeen-Angus Journal,
Webster City, Iowa.

PENNEY and JAMES

(Branch of J. C. Penney Missouri Farms)

J. C. Penney, Owner, Orlin L. James, Mgr.,
330 West 84th Street, Hamilton, Missouri

New York, N. Y.

Roy Johnston, Auctioneer

Bert Powell, representing Kansas Farmer

—HEREFORDS—

SIX BULLS 20 to 22 months old — sons

of JAY DOMINO 1st.

Present herd sires: Foster Domino 4th, Jupit

Blueblood 3d, lot 320, Roundup, pur-

chased for \$1,000. The latter is by Lloyd

Domino by Prince Domino Mixer.

ARTHUR ATTWOOD, Silver Lake, Kan.

10 miles west of Topeka.

Registered Angus

BULLS AND FEMALES FOR SALE

A choice lot of registered Angus bulls and fe-

males ranging from calves to mature animals.

Up to two years old. One or a car load.

Wholly bred of Earl Marshall and Prizemere

breeding.

L. E. LAFLIN, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
April 13—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
May 6—Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Nebr., and
Sundowner Farms, Everest, Kan. Sale at
Horton, Kan.

May 15—McKenny and Evans, Maryville, Mo.
—J. F. McKenny, King City, Mo. Manager.
May 16—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.

Brown Swiss Cattle
April 19—C. Ravenstein, Belmont, Kansas.

Guernsey Cattle
May 5—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Co-
lumbia, Mo. Secretary, H. A. Herman, Co-
lumbia, Mo.

Hereford Cattle
April 18—Northwest Kansas Hereford Associa-
tion, H. A. Rogers, Sale Manager.
May 4—H. R. Mosley, Andover, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
April 26—E. V. Wakeman, Wathena, Kan. Sales
Manager—Raymond Appleman, Linn, Kan.
April 28—Chas. W. Dibben, Junction City, Kan.
Dispersal.

October 17—Holstein-Friesian Association of
Kansas, Abilene, Kan. Secretary—Grover
Meyer, Bushnor, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle
May 1—John Ravenstein & Son, Cleveland, Kan.
May 2—Vic Roth, Hays, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
May 1—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.
Duroc Hogs
April 18—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
April 22—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
Sheep
June 1—Central Kansas Ram Sale, Hutchinson,
Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
August 5—Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo.

Beef CATTLE

For Sale Registered Hereford Heifers

Coming 2-year-old registered Hereford
heifers sired by Beauty's Beaulieu 27th and
bred to Delson Domino 15th. Excellent in-
dividuals of superior breeding. You'll like
them. Also grade Hereford stock cows for
sale. Cattle located 5 miles southwest of
Hillsboro. Write or call

PETE FLEMING
249 North Grove, Wichita, Kan.; Ph. 4-7657

Registered Hereford Bulls

Prince Domino Mixer and Prince Domino Re-
turn bloodlines. SIX BULLS (12 to 16 months
old) and one very good 4-year-old for sale. Good
quality, rugged individuals. Four of them are
half brothers to the first place March-April Jr.
yearlings shown at the 1944 Kansas Hereford
Breeders' Association show.

CORNWELL HEREFORD FARM
2 miles west, 1 north of St. John, Kansas

Hereford Bulls—WHR Breeding
8 head from 14 to 30 months old. Sired by such
bulls as WHR Plus Domino 44th (top bull sold
by WHR in 1935) and Royal Advance by WHR
Royal Domino 45th. We have bought breeding
stock from leading breeders. Also heifers, same
breeding. Farm 10 miles north and 1 mile east
of town. **JONES HEREFORD FARM**
Detroit (Dickinson Co.) Kansas

25 HAZLETT-BRED HEREFORD BULLS

Twelve to 18 months old, sired by Rupert Tone
19th, 2500252 or sons of his and cows from
Romley 3rd and Hazlett Tone 21st. All classes
of cattle for sale at all times.

ELY HEREFORD RANCH, ATTICA, KAN.

Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch
Offers 20 bulls, 10 to 24 months old, many herd
bull prospects. All are deep, thick, strong-boned
—Hazlett, WHR and Foster breeding. Also 15
choice heifers, 10 to 14 months old, similar
breeding. **Leon A. Walte & Sons, Winfield, Kan.**

Registered Polled Herefords

A choice lot of bulls and heifers from 10 to
20 months old.

HARRY and GEORGE RIFFEL, HOPE, KAN.

Yearling Angus Bulls

EXCELLENT BLOODLINES

KIRK McFARLAND

2131 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo.

Albert Dohrn, Manager, R. 2, Atchison, Kan.

Walker's Scotch Shorthorns

7 choice bulls, 2 roans and 5 reds. 8 to 12
months old. 4 dark roan year-old heifers all
sired by Markmans Crown. Accredited herd.
Our telephone is 1530.

R. R. WALKER & SON, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Choice Polled Shorthorn Bulls

—for sale. One red 12 mos. old. One roan 10 mos.
old. Farm 1/2 mile north and 6 miles east from
Jamestown. **Robt. H. Hanson, Jamestown, Kan.**

Compact Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Nice reds by Coronet's Master, up to 12
months old. All Tb. and Bang's tested.

CLYDE W. MILLER, MAHASKA, KAN.

Reg. Polled Shorthorn

herd bull. A choice quality sire with top-notch
pedigree.

E. O. EDWARDS, TALMAGE, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls & Females

Offering bulls of serviceable age, also bull calves.
Will sell a few cows and heifers. All Bang's tested.
100% calf crop this year. **Harry Bird, Albert, Kan.**

SHORTHORN BULLS AND FEMALES

One red bull 15 months, good breeding, desirable con-
formation. Also younger bulls and few heifer calves.
Products of 20 years of breeding Shorthorns.

N. E. Bert, Detroit (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE

1531 Plass Avenue

Topeka, Kan.



ABERDEEN ANGUS PRODUCTION SALE

In Civic Center Building

Horton, Kansas, Monday, May 8

Krotz Farm sell
52 head

Swartz Bros. sell
30 head

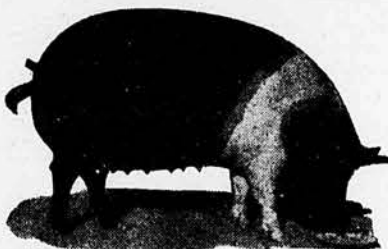
**82 HEAD of selected, richly bred, good type cattle
from our herds.**

70 FEMALES, all young and bred, many with calves at foot.
12 BULLS, all good herd bull prospects, several attractions.
Much of the offering are direct descendants of International Grand
Champions, including Revolution 7, Revolution 100, Black Peer of St.
Albans, Black Prince of Sunbeam, Earl Marshall, Revolution 81 and
Prizemere 32. For catalog address either of us.

SWARTZ BROS., Everest, Kan.

KROTZ STOCK FARM, Odell, Neb.

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson, Roy Johnston
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



O'Bryan Ranch Hampshire Boar and Gilt Sale

Sale Held at Farm Near

Hiattville, Kansas

(Hiattville is 100 miles south of
Kansas City, Mo.)

Saturday, April 22, 1 p.m. --- 200 Head Selling

5 REASONS WHY YOU WILL LIKE O'BRYAN HAMPSHIRE

- 1—Real Packer type.
- 2—Consistent Market Toppers.
- 3—Practical, Prolific, Profitable kind.
- 4—They win in Barrow and Carlot competition.
- 5—Meet Showing standards without sacrificing Feeding ability.

The catalog of this sales offering is ready to mail. Write for one to

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KANSAS

Charles Taylor, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson with this publication



REG. POLLED SHORTHORNS BANBURY & SONS

Some of the good and best in
Polled Shorthorn bulls. \$150 to
\$300. Weight up to 1000 lbs.

22 miles west and 6 miles south of
Hutchinson.

Address **PLEVNA, KANSAS.**



Sni-A-Bar Farms Shorthorn Sale

1 p.m., Monday, May 1, Grain Valley, Mo.

(Sni-A-Bar Farm is 25 miles east of Kansas City
on Highway 40)

A Carefully Selected Offering of 45 Head

10 BULLS: Mostly serviceable age. Reds and dark roans.
7 COWS and HEIFERS with calves at side.
28 HEIFERS, mostly bred to Edellyn Campeon Mercury, one of the great bulls
of his time as well as one of the great sires of the breed.

For Catalog Write to **JAMES NAPIER, Manager, GRAIN VALLEY, MO.**
A. W. Thompson, J. E. Halsey, H. P. Miller—Auctioneers
Bert Powell Representing This Publication

Ravensteins' POLLED HEREFORD Sale

On farm one and one-half miles south and one and three-fourths east of

Belmont, Kansas Monday, May 1

50 HEAD raised on our farms and featuring the get of—
20 BULLS Pawnee Domino 8th Bullions Beauty
30 FEMALES Plato Domino 9th Prince Bullion 62nd
Plato Domino A. 4th

Our tops have been picked for this sale. Herd bull prospects and females
of herd-building caliber. For catalog write to

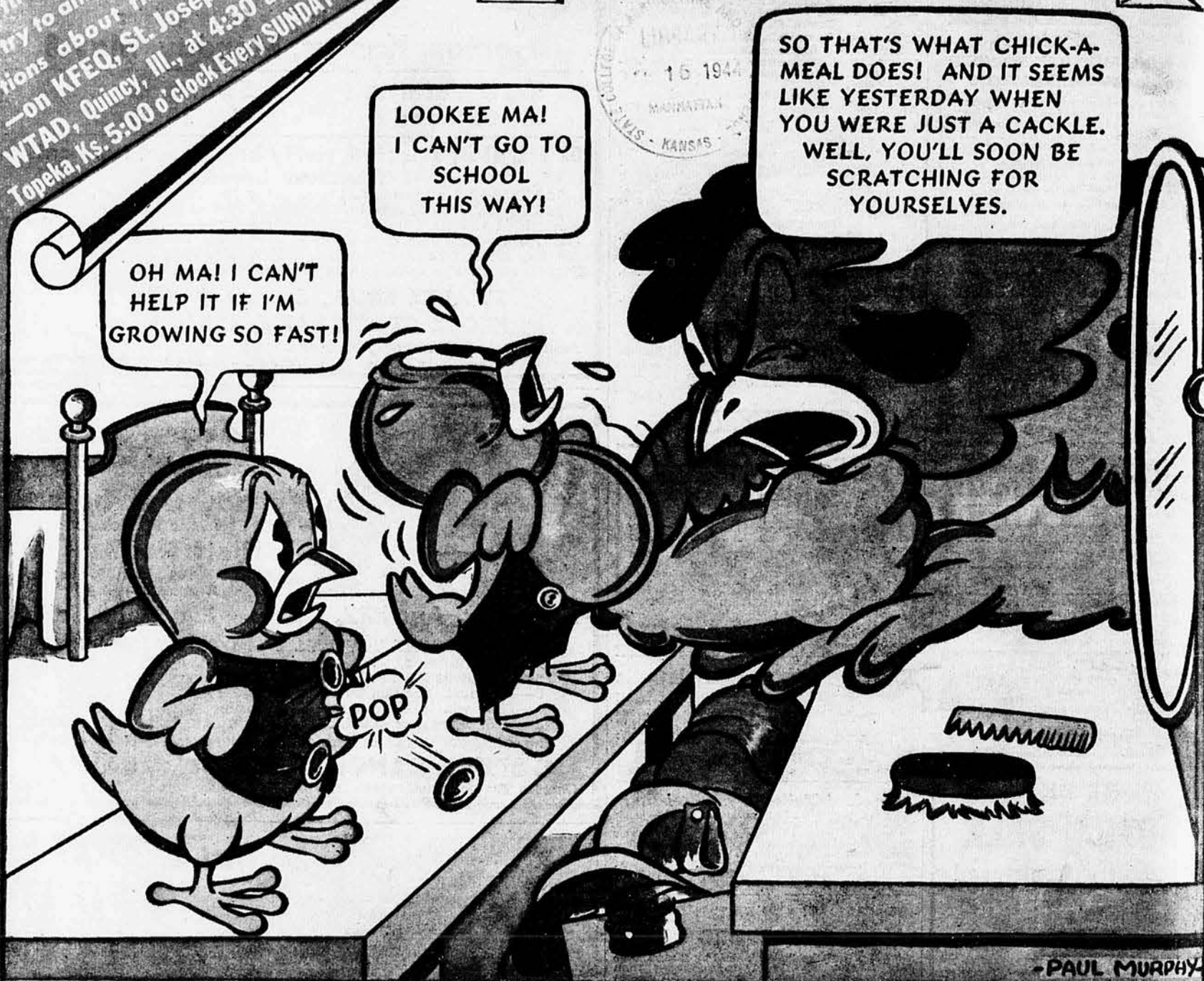
JOHN RAVENSTEIN & SONS, Props., Cleveland, Kansas.

WALBERT J. RAVENSTEIN, Belmont, Kansas.

★ BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS ★

Listen to
the City Slickers
try to answer ques-
tions about the farm
—on KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo. and
WTAD, Quincy, Ill., at 4:30 and WIBW,
Topeka, Ks. 5:00 o'clock Every SUNDAY AFTERNOON

FOOD FOR THOUGHT FOR THOUGHTFUL FEEDERS



Your Profits tomorrow depend upon what your Chicks eat today!

Wise mothers understand that young bodies need certain foods to build bone and muscle, to promote sturdy, healthy growth. The correct foods are just as important to your chicks. They mean quicker growth, stronger bodies, earlier layers and less death loss. And May Way Chick-A-Meal provides the known balance of all

needed nutrients, necessary to build big, vigorous, strong-boned bodies, capable of heavy egg production. That is the kind of food your chicks *must* have today. And they must have food—not just feed—to thrive and grow into sound, profitable birds. Start your chicks *right*—start them on May Way Chick-A-Meal! See the May Way dealer.



MAY WAY *Nutritional* FOODS

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CHICKEN FOODS

CHICK-A-MEAL—Starter for baby chicks
GROW-A-MEAL—From brooder to laying house
FLOCK-A-MEAL—Growing mash for birds on infested ground
EGG-A-MEAL—For sustained egg production
LAY-A-MEAL—For birds allowed to range
BREEDER EGG MASH—For breeding hens producing hatching eggs
LAX-A-MEAL—For "off feed" birds

TURKEY FOODS

POULT-A-MEAL—Turkey starter
TURK-A-MEAL—Turkey grower and finisher
TURKEY BREEDER MASH—For turkey hens producing hatching eggs

HOG FOODS

PIG-A-MEAL—For piggy sows, nursing sows and their litters

PORK-A-MEAL—For fast pork production—60 pounds to market
RICH-A-MEAL—For unthrifty, slow growing, rough pigs

CATTLE FOODS

MINN-A-MEAL—Mineral protein supplement for dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep
VICTORY MILK-A-MEAL—A revolutionary type of dairy ration
CALF-A-MEAL—Raises a calf, saves the milk